

MONENSIN PREMIX

Veterinary Use Only
Net Weight 25 kg
DIN 02243232

Active Ingredient: monensin (as monensin sodium) 200g/kg



INDICATIONS:

Broiler chickens and growing turkeys:

1. As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. mitis*, *E. necatrix*, *E. maxima*, *E. tenella*, and *E. brunetti* in broiler chickens.
2. As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria adenoeides*, *E. meleagritidis* and *E. gallopavonis* in growing turkeys.

Cattle:

1. For improved feed efficiency in beef cattle (steers and heifers) fed in confinement for slaughter.
2. As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *Eimeria zuernii*. Note to user: Coccidiosis occurs sporadically in first lactation dairy heifers, but is not considered a significant disease in mature dairy cows.
3. For increased rate of weight gain in growing cattle on pasture (slaughter, stocker and feeder cattle, and beef and dairy replacement heifers) of greater than 180 kg (400 lb) body weight.
4. For reduction of milk fat percentage in lactating dairy cows.
Note to user: The expected efficacy of this product for reduction of milk fat percentage may be affected by dietary factors. Reduced efficacy may be expected with diets higher in fibre or lower in unsaturated oils.
5. For minimizing loss of body condition during lactation in dairy cows.
6. For improving feed efficiency of milk protein production in lactating dairy cows.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Important - must be thoroughly mixed in feeds before use.

Broiler chickens and growing turkeys:

Thoroughly mix 500 g (0.50 kg) of MONENSIN PREMIX in one metric tonne (1000 kg) of feed to provide monensin at 99 g monensin activity per metric tonne of feed. It is recommended that MONENSIN PREMIX be mixed with a small quantity of the finishing feed before it is incorporated in to the bulk of the feed being prepared.

Broiler chickens - feed the medicated feed continuously as the sole ration.

Growing turkeys - feed continuously as the sole ration up to 10 weeks of age.

Cattle:

Complete diet - which includes complete feed plus roughage:

Monensin premix can be mixed in dry supplement prior to final mixing.

Claim 1. Choose one of the feeding programs provided below:

Option 1. Feed continuously at a rate of 33 g monensin activity per tonne (1000 kg) until animals reach market weight.

Mix 165 g MONENSIN PREMIX per tonne (1000 kg).

Option 2. Feed at 11 g monensin activity per tonne (1000 kg) for an introductory period of 28 days, followed by 33 g monensin activity per tonne (1000 kg) until animals reach market weight. Mix 55 g MONENSIN PREMIX per tonne (1000 kg) for the first 28 days followed by 165 g MONENSIN PREMIX per tonne (1000 kg).

Claim 2. Feed continuously at a rate of 22 g monensin activity per tonne (1000 kg) during periods of exposure to coccidiosis or when coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard. Mix 110 g MONENSIN PREMIX per tonne (1000 kg).

Claim 4. Feed continuously at a rate of 16 - 24 g monensin activity per tonne (1000 kg).

Claim 5. Feed continuously at a rate of 8 - 24 g monensin activity per tonne (1000 kg).

Claim 6. Feed continuously at a rate of 16 - 24 g monensin activity per tonne (1000 kg).

While inclusion of the drug in the total daily diet is ideal, it is sometimes necessary to supply the drug via a premix or supplement.

Medicated supplement/premix fed as a % of total diet dry matter:

Mixing medicated supplements or premixes as a % of total diet dry matter is ideal. The following calculation can be used to assist in determining the amount of monensin activity required per kg of supplement/premix dry matter to meet the approved level of drug in the total diet dry matter; $\text{mg monensin/kg supplement/premix dry matter} = (\text{approved drug level (mg/kg total diet Dry Matter)} / (\% \text{ inclusion of supplement/premix into diet on a 100\% dry matter basis}) \times 100$.

Medicated supplement/premix fed as a fixed amount/head/day:

It may sometimes be preferable to mix the medicated supplement/premix in the complete feed or total diet as a fixed amount/head/day. The approved levels of monensin sodium (i.e. mg/kg of total diet dry matter) must be converted to mg/head/day to accommodate this type of feeding. To do this the following calculation is used: $\text{mg/head/day} = \text{weight of animal (kg)} \times \text{dry matter intake (\% of body weight)} \times \text{approved drug level (mg/kg total diet Dry Matter)}$.

This calculation has been made for a wide range of body weights, using six different dry matter intake levels and is available from the manufacturer. These calculations represent the correct levels of monensin sodium required per head per day for a given body weight.

Medicated complete feeds:

Medicated complete feeds are often fed separately from the forage part of the ration on a fixed amount/head/day. The approved level of monensin activity must be converted to mg/head/day to accommodate this type of feeding. To do this, the following calculation is used: $\text{mg monensin/head/day} = \text{weight of animal (kg)} \times \text{dry matter intake (\% of body weight)} \times \text{approved drug level (mg/kg total diet Dry Matter)}$.

Medicated supplement:

Claim 3. Hand fed at 200 mg of monensin activity per head per day in medicated supplement. The medicated supplement must be prepared so that when it is hand fed as directed, at a minimum of 0.5 kg/head/day, it provides 200 mg of monensin activity per head per day. For example, if the medicated supplement is to be hand fed at 0.5 kg per head per day, it must have 2 kg of MONENSIN PREMIX added to it per 1000 kg of supplement. The medicated supplement must be hand fed from the beginning to the end of the pasture season.

NOTE:

1. All rations should be corrected to a 100% DRY MATTER BASIS.
2. Note that feed labels will be required to state both the body weight of the cattle being fed as well as their dry matter intake.
3. For intermediate blending of secondary premixes and/or supplements and the use of supplements to provide the required dosages, see the information available from the manufacturer.
4. All secondary premixes and supplements must be thoroughly mixed in the total diet or in complete feed (grain portion of the ration) before use. Do not feed undiluted.
5. Consult your veterinarian and/or nutritionist for additional information regarding the use of monensin in lactating dairy cattle.

WARNING:

1. Do not feed to replacement and laying chickens or turkeys.
2. When mixing and handling MONENSIN PREMIX, use protective clothing, impervious gloves and a dusk mask. Operators should wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
3. Do not supplement monensin from other sources (e.g. other feedstuffs containing monensin or other slow release devices containing monensin).
4. Keep out of reach of children.

NOTE:

- (a) No pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required when this drug is used according to the label.
(b) No milk withholding time is required when this drug is used according to the label.

CAUTION:

1. Do not use this medicated feed for treatment of outbreaks of coccidiosis.
2. Consult a veterinarian or poultry pathologist if losses exceed 0.5% in a 2 day period.
3. Do not allow canines, horses or other equines, or guinea fowl access to formulations containing monensin. Ingestion of monensin by these species has been fatal.
4. Poultry consuming monensin should not be treated with products containing tiamulin. Severe growth depression may occur.
5. May be used in feeds containing the pellet binding agents bentonite (2%), Attapulgate (2%), Kaolin (2.5%), Lignin Sulfonate (4%), Carboxy Methylcellulose (0.1%) or Agri-Colloid.
6. Do not feed to turkeys over 10 weeks of age.
7. Some species of turkey coccidia may be monensin tolerant.
8. Do not exceed recommended levels as reduced average daily gains may result.
9. The 24 g/tonne monensin treatment in primiparous cows may result in the increased incidence of udder edema and increased number of inseminations per full term conception.
10. The continuous use of monensin in dairy cows may be associated with increased rates of twinning and stillbirths, and heavier birth weights for heifer calves.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place below 30° C. Keep from freezing.