Rumensin® (monensin) is a proven management tool that optimizes your investment by improving cattle weight gain and feed efficiency, even as the quality of forage changes from year to year. Rumensin is the only ionophore approved for use in all production phases in the beef industry.

How does Rumensin work?
Monensin is an ionophore — a specific class of animal-only antimicrobial used as a coccidiostat due to its alternative mode of action. In general, Rumensin has a lower effective dose compared to other ionophores (e.g., lasalocid, laidlomycin).

Rumensin:
- Alters rumen bacteria populations, resulting in less waste products (CO₂ and methane)
- Shifts the production of acetate toward propionate, a more energetically efficient volatile fatty acid (VFA)
- Improves gain in stockers/backgrounders and maintains similar daily gains on slightly less feed in cows and feedlot cattle

Implementing Rumensin
The impact Rumensin has on performance is detailed for the different stages of production in the figure below. To maximize feed efficiency throughout the production cycle, Rumensin can be fed in any diet.

Rumensin for coccidiosis in cattle
For the prevention and control of coccidiosis, Rumensin is the most potent ionophore available that kills coccidia parasites at three different stages of development instead of merely slowing their development.

Target a feeding rate of 200 mg/hd/d by using this formula to determine grams/ton (g/t) in the Type C final feed:

\[ g/t = \frac{(200 \text{ mg/hd/d} \times 2)}{(\text{Dry-matter intake [DMI]})} \]
Starting cattle on Rumensin

As stated on the label for growing cattle: “During the first 5 days, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 pound of feed.” Rumensin can then be increased to the desired dose recommended by your nutrient supplier or Elanco representative.

The table below suggests some guidelines for formulating supplements for general use. Due to Rumensin’s potency and mode of action, as dose is increased, there is a slight reduction in DMI while maintaining ADG, resulting in improved feed efficiency. However, if the proper dose and/or adaptation period is observed, there should be no concern with DMI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type B supplement feeding rate, lbs/hd/d</th>
<th>Rumensin in Type B supplement, g/t</th>
<th>Rumensin concentration, mg/hd/d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starter diet/Creep feed (≤ 250-lb calves)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter diet (250-500 lb calves)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-up diet (500-800 lb growing cattle)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finisher diet (800+ lb cattle)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Feeding rates should increase over the feeding period. Supplements formulated for lower feeding rates could be reduced to supply intermediate levels of Rumensin (e.g., 0.5 lbs of 1,000 g/t = 250 mg/hd/d) or supplements formulated for greater feeding rates could be reduced (e.g., 0.25 lbs of 1,600 g/t = 200 mg/hd/d).

Type C complete feeds for cattle in confinement: recommend 20-25 g/t and step up to 30-40 g/t (360-420 mg/hd/d) in finishers.

Consumption by unapproved species or feeding undiluted may be toxic or fatal. Do not feed to veal calves. The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions.

Rumensin: Growing cattle on pasture or in drylot (stockers, feeders, and dairy and beef replacement heifers)
For increased rate of weight gain: Feed 50 to 200 mg/hd/d of monensin in at least 1.0 lb of Type C medicated feed. Or, after the 5th day, feed 400 mg/hd/d every other day in at least 2.0 lbs of Type C medicated feed. The Type C medicated feed must contain 15 to 400 g/ton of monensin (90% DM basis).
For the prevention and control of coccidiosis: Feed at a rate to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d of monensin up to a maximum of 200 mg/hd/d. The Type C medicated feed must contain 15 to 400 g/ton of monensin (90% DM basis).

Rumensin: Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter
For improved feed efficiency: Feed 5 to 40 g/t of monensin (90% DM basis) continuously in a complete feed to provide 50 to 480 mg/hd/d.
For the prevention and control of coccidiosis: Feed 10 to 40 g/t of monensin (90% DM basis) continuously to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d of monensin up to a maximum of 480 mg/hd/d.

Rumensin: Mature reproducing beef cows
For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed: Feed continuously at a rate of 50 to 200 mg/hd/d of monensin. Cows on pasture or in drylot must receive a minimum of 1.0 lb of Type C medicated feed/hd/d. Do not self-feed.
For the prevention and control of coccidiosis: Feed at a rate of 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d of monensin up to a maximum of 200 mg/hd/d.

References:
5Elanco Animal Health. Data on file

Elanco®, Rumensin® and the diagonal bar are all trademarks owned or licensed by Eli Lilly and Company, its subsidiaries or affiliates. © 2016 Eli Lilly and Company, its subsidiaries or affiliates.
NCFD 34681-2