Extensive research highlights the benefits of Rumensin for cattle producers

Since Elanco introduced Rumensin in 1976 to the cattle industry, there have been 400 research studies — including 107 focused on feedyards — conducted to determine how customers can get the most out of every ton of feed.

“There has never been another Elanco feed additive with as much research supporting it as Rumensin to help deliver the most value to our customers,” says Nathan Pyatt, Ph.D., Elanco Technical Consultant. “Feedyard efficacy is one area where we have always — and will continue to — focus our research investment to deliver the most value possible.”

One area of research is on the benefits of including Rumensin with other feed additive and health technologies such as Tylan®, melengestrol acetate (MGA), Pulmotil® and Optaflexx® in high-concentrate finishing cattle diets as well as assessing flexible feed delivery options including liquid and dry supplements, minerals, pellets and approved free choice feeds.

### TABLE 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDY TYPE</th>
<th># OF RESEARCH STUDIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feedlot</td>
<td>107</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growing cattle</td>
<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lactating dairy cows</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young calves</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intensive</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruminal fermentation</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacement heifers</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feed mixing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mature beef cows</td>
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<td>Disease state</td>
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<td>Environmental</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>Grand Total</td>
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</table>

**KEY RESULTS FROM RESEARCH INCLUDE:**

- Uncovering the interactions and additive benefits of Rumensin with implant technology in grazing and feedlot phases
- Identifying the additive benefits of Rumensin with Tylan, MGA, Pulmotil and Optaflexx in growing and finishing diets
- Demonstrating the improved gain and efficiency of Rumensin in feedyards
- Quantifying how an elevated dose of Rumensin improves performance and potentially reduces mortality
- Assessing the competitive advantages of Rumensin in feedyard finishing performance versus competitive ionophores

From pasture to feedyard, research clearly shows that Rumensin is the cost-effective feed additive that helps producers add more profit potential to their bottom line.

“Rumensin’s mode of action has proven to be enhanced when used with other industry technologies,” says Pyatt. “Approvals exist for 2-way, 3-way and 4-way combinations for Rumensin to be fed with a range of medicated and non-medicated feed additives.”

Research also demonstrates that elevating the dosage can improve performance and reduce mortality.

“Studies indicate that while dose changes can be made during the feeding period, cattle fed 40 g/ton/day throughout the entire feeding program were more efficient than those fed 30 g/ton/day or stepped up at re-implant,” says Pyatt.

Over the years, Rumensin has consistently demonstrated improved prevention and control of coccidiosis, better feed efficiency and increased average daily gains.

To learn more about Rumensin, contact your Elanco sales representative or technical consultant.
Elanco supports the use of shared class antibiotics for therapeutic uses while under the oversight of a veterinarian. More details on Elanco’s Antibiotic, Welfare and Sustainability Policies can be found on https://www.elanco.com/our-responsibility/responsible-use-of-antibiotics

For all products: The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions.

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing monensin. Ingestion of monensin has been fatal. Do not feed to veal calves.

Rumensin: Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter
For improved feed efficiency: Feed 5 to 40 g/ton (90% DM basis) continuously in a complete feed to provide 50 to 480 mg/hd/d. No additional improvement in feed efficiency has been shown from feeding monensin at levels greater than 30 g/ton (360 mg/hd/d).

For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii: Feed 10 to 40 g/ton (90% DM basis) continuously to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d, depending upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 480 mg/hd/d.

Rumensin: Calves fed in confinement for slaughter
For increased rate of weight gain: Feed 50 to 200 mg/hd/d 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). Do not self-feed.

For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii: Feed at a rate to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d, depending upon severity of challenge, 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).

Free-Choice (Self-Fed) Medicated Feeds: Approved supplements must provide not less than 50 nor more than 200 mg/hd of monensin.

Rumensin: Growing cattle on pasture or in dry lot (stockers, feeders, and dairy and beef replacement heifers)
For increased rate of weight gain: Feed 50 to 200 mg/hd/d 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). Do not self-feed.

For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii: Feed at a rate to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d, depending upon severity of challenge, 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: Calves (excluding veal calves)
For increased feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed: Feed continuously at a rate of 1.0 to 2.0 mg/lb of body weight/d. Cows on pasture or in dry lot 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 due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii: Feed at a rate of 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d, depending upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 200 mg/hd/d.

Rumensin: Mature reproducing beef cows
For increased feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed: Feed continuously at a rate of 50 to 200 mg/hd/d 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). Do not self-feed.

For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii: Feed at a rate of 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d, depending upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 200 mg/hd/d. The Type C medicated feed must contain 10 to 200 g/ton of monensin (90% DM basis).

Rumensin: For Dairy Cows: For increased milk production efficiency
Rumensin: Total Mixed Rations (complete feed): Feed continuously to dry and lactating dairy cows a total mixed ration ("complete feed") containing 11 to 22 g/ton monensin on a 100% dry matter basis.

Rumensin: Component Feeding Systems (including top dress): Feed continuously to dry and lactating cows a Type C Medicated Feed containing 11 to 400 g/ton monensin. The Type C Medicated Feed must be fed in a minimum of 1 pound of feed per cow per day to provide 185 to 660 mg/head/day monensin to lactating cows or 115 to 410 mg/head/day monensin to dry cows. This provides cows with similar amounts of monensin they would receive by consuming total mixed rations containing 11 to 22 g/ton monensin on a 100% dry matter basis.


†Production of marketable solids-corrected milk per unit of feed intake.

Optaflexx
Caution: Not for animals intended for breeding.

Optaflexx: Complete feed
For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: Feed 8.2 to 24.6 g/ton of ractopamine hydrochloride (90% DM basis) continuously in a complete feed to provide 70 to 430 mg/hd/d for the last 28 to 42 days on feed.

For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency and increased carcass leanness in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: Feed 9.8 to 26.6 g/ton of ractopamine hydrochloride (90% DM basis) continuously in a complete feed to provide 90 to 430 mg/hd/d for the last 28 to 42 days on feed.

Optaflexx: Top dress
For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: Feed 70 to 400 mg/hd/d of ractopamine hydrochloride (90% DM basis) continuously in a minimum of 1.0 lb/hd/d top dress Type C medicated feed (maximum 800 g/ton ractopamine hydrochloride) during the last 28 to 42 days on feed.

Tylan
CAUTION: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

For reduction of incidence of liver abscesses associated with Fusobacterium necrophorum and Arcanobacterium pyogenes: Feed continuously as the sole ration at 8 to 10 g/ton of tylosin (90% DM basis) to provide 60 to 90 mg/hd/d.

Pulmotil
Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Indication and Directions for Use:
For the control of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida and Histophilus somni in groups of beef and non-lactating dairy cattle, where active BRD has been diagnosed in at least 10% of the animals in the group: Feed continuously for a single, 14-day period at 568-757 g/ton on a 100% dry-matter basis of Type C medicated feed as the sole ration to provide 12.5 mg/kg of body weight/day.

Important Safety Information

- Cattle intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days of the last treatment.
- To assure both food safety and responsible use, treatment must be initiated within the first 45 days of the production period. The treatment should not occur concurrent with or following administration of an injectable macrolide, or within 3 days following administration of a non-macrolide injectable BRD therapy.
- VFD expiration date must not exceed 45 days from the time of issuance. VFDs shall not be refilled.
- Use only in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter.
- Cattle with severe clinical illness should be evaluated for individual treatment with an alternative non-macrolide therapy.
- Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older or in veal calves.
- Safety has not been established for cattle intended for breeding.
- Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing tilmicosin.

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