

# Pro-Phos 12 CU Mineral Block

**Type of Feed:** Complete mineral      **Form of Feed:** Block

## General Description:

Pro-Phos 12 CU Mineral Block is recommended for feeding to all cattle on diets which are composed largely of grass hay or for cattle grazing low quality range or grass pastures that require higher levels of copper or zinc.

LAND O LAKES®  
**PRO PHOS 12 COPPER MINERAL BLOCK**  
FOR PASTURED CATTLE

### GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Calcium (Ca), (Min).....	11.0%
Calcium (Ca), (Max).....	13.0%
Phosphorus (P), (Min).....	12.0%
Salt (NaCl), (Min).....	11.0%
Salt (NaCl), (Max).....	13.0%
Potassium (K), (Min).....	0.1%
Magnesium (Mg), (Min).....	2.0%
Zinc (Zn), ppm, (Min).....	7,500
Manganese (Mn), ppm, (Min).....	2,500
Copper (Cu), ppm, (Min).....	2,500
Iodine (I), ppm, (Min).....	130
Selenium (Se), ppm, (Min).....	22.0
Vitamin A, I.U./lb, (Min).....	200,000
Vitamin D <sub>3</sub> , I.U./lb, (Min).....	12,000
Vitamin E, I.U./lb, (Min).....	60

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PRO-PHOS 12 COPPER MINERAL BLOCK is recommended for free-choice feeding to beef cows, calves, or stockers grazing range or grass pastures deficient in copper or high in molybdenum. Optimum intake is 2 - 4 ounces per head daily. Maximum intake is 4.8 oz (0.3 lb) per head daily.

To help assure adequate mineral consumption, place the mineral block near the water supply or at the animals' loafing areas. Remove all other free-choice salt and mineral products. Add a new block when each block has been one-half consumed.

**DO NOT FEED TO SHEEP DUE TO HIGH LEVELS OF SUPPLEMENTAL COPPER.**

**FERMENTATION FORTIFIED WITH DIAMOND V XP™ YEAST CULTURE**

### INGREDIENTS

Molasses Products, Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles, Yeast Culture, Roughage Products (not more than 10%), Salt, Calcium Carbonate, Monocalcium/Dicalcium Phosphate, Sodium Selenite, Magnesium Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Manganese Sulfate, Iron Oxide, Basic Copper Chloride, Zinc Oxide, Ethylenediamine Dihydriodide, Cobalt Carbonate, Vitamin A Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Mineral Oil

## Available Options:

Product No.	Options	Mineral Name	Active Drug	Active Drug Level
1990126	Block	Pro-Phos 8 Mineral Block	Non-Medicated	None
1990057	Block	Pro-Phos 12 Mineral Block	Non-Medicated	None
1990041	Block	Pro-Phos 12 CU Mineral Block	Non-Medicated	None
1990030	Block	Mag-O-Lass Block	Non-Medicated	None
1990133	Block	Pro-Phos 8 Mineral Block w/ Altosid	Altosid	180 g/ton
1990134	Block	Pro-Phos 6 Mag Mineral Block w/ Altosid	Altosid	180 g/ton
1990093	Block	Rabon Oral Larvicide Mineral Block	Rabon	4200 g/ton
1990037	Block	Perfect 36 Block B1200	Bovatec	1200 g/ton

**Product Features:**

High phosphorus level (12%)

Provides optimum levels of trace minerals at a 3 ounce consumption rate

Contains high copper (2500 ppm) and zinc (7500 ppm) levels

Contains distillers dried grains with solubles

Contains Diamond V's "XP" yeast culture for improved mineral palatability

40 lb block

**Product Benefits:**

Excellent source for replenishing phosphorus in cattle not on a year-round mineral program. Provides necessary phosphorus for fetal development and reproduction

Aids in disease prevention, improves fertility, and promotes fetal development

For use in copper or zinc deficient feeding situations while still maintaining the proper Zinc:Copper ratio

Improved palatability and more consistent intake

Better palatability helps maintain consistent feed intake.

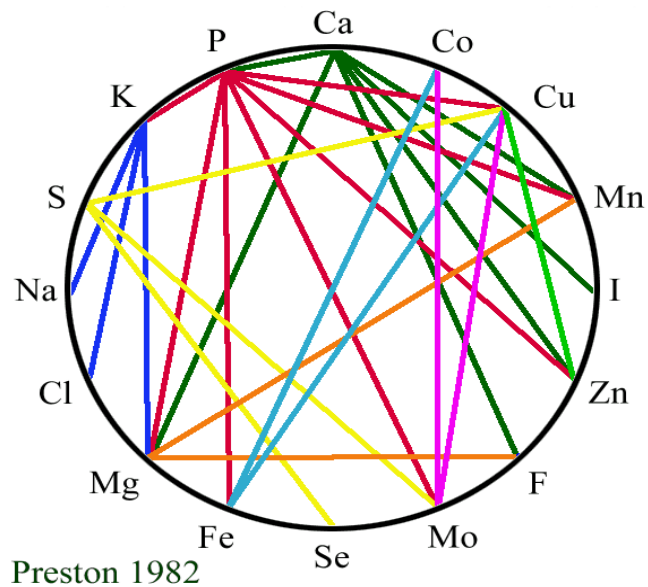
Blocked minerals handle easier and have lower consumption than loose minerals.

**Usage Tips**

*Copper* is involved in bone and blood formation, proper immune system function, hair and skin pigmentation and nerve function. Feedstuff levels of copper may vary from practically devoid to 12 ppm. High dietary levels of iron, sulfur, molybdenum and zinc negatively impact copper absorption and utilization. Excellent sources of supplemental copper include copper chloride, copper sulfate, and the organic sources of copper lysine, and copper amino acid complex. Animals which are copper deficient may have scours, pale nasal and mouth membranes, or anemia. They may also have rough hair coats which may appear slightly orange and/or the hair be slightly curled on the ends. Another common symptom of copper deficiency is that animals may be slow to shed their winter coats (feeding endophyte infected fescue may create the same slow shed symptoms). Since copper is involved in bone strength, copper deficient herds may be more prone to broken legs. One copper deficient problem is known as enzootic ataxia or swayback. This problem is characterized by a lack of coordination in the hind quarters with a stiff or staggering gait. These animals may also look gaunt, suffer with swollen joints and have abnormal hoof growth. Copper deficient animals may not grow to their genetic potential. Mature animals may lose weight. Animals which are slightly copper deficient (showing no obvious signs of deficiency) may also be more prone to health problems since copper is involved in keeping the immune system functioning properly.

*Zinc* is an essential component of many enzymes and hormones. It plays an important role in the metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates, making it vital to good growth rates. Zinc is involved in the proper function of the immune system and is needed to maintain healthy hair, skin and hooves. Zinc serves as an activator of enzymes necessary in steroidogenesis which regulates secretion of testosterone and related hormones. Zinc content in feedstuffs is affected by plant species (legumes are higher than grasses, plant proteins are higher than cereal grains), maturity (immature higher than mature) and soil levels of zinc. Excellent sources of zinc are zinc sulfate and zinc methionine (or amino acid complexes). Zinc deficiency in growing animals is characterized by listlessness, decreased rate of weight gain; lower feed consumption and feed efficiency. Zinc's role in steroidogenesis would lead to decreased testicular growth or poor sperm quality in zinc deficient bulls. Zinc's role in skin integrity leads to the deficiency symptoms of swollen feet with open, scaly lesions; changes in hair coat color/texture; a general dermatitis on the neck, head and legs; and failure of wounds to heal. Zinc deficiency can be detrimental to female reproduction. Inadequate zinc during gestation may result in abortion, fetal mummification or lower birth weights.

Pro-Phos 12 CU Minerals are recommended for feeding to all cattle on diets composed largely of grass hay or for cattle grazing low quality range or grass pastures in areas of known copper deficiencies or known copper antagonists.



Optimum intake of Pro-Phos 12 CU Mineral is 2-4 oz. per head daily. Every ounce of Pro-Phos 12 CU delivers 71 mg copper and 213 mg zinc. To assure adequate mineral intake, **remove all other salt and mineral products**. Have an adequate water supply available and place the mineral feeder near the water supply or in the animals' loafing areas. Put out fresh mineral at least once a week. An upright covered mineral feeder is recommended to protect the mineral.

**CAUTION:** Do not feed to sheep or allow sheep access to this mineral because of the high level of supplemental copper.

### Key Points

1. Use as a replenishing mineral.
2. Provides balanced levels of calcium, phosphorus and salt.
3. Ideal for feeding cattle on dormant or other low quality forage.
4. Complete macro mineral, trace mineral and vitamin supplement.
5. High copper and Aureomycin formulas available.
6. Block formulas available to assist in limiting intake.