

Pro-Phos 6 Mag CU

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

General Description:

The mineral content of Pro-Phos 6 Minerals is formulated to match mineral levels of lush pastures. The 10% magnesium formulas help prevent grass tetany caused by low magnesium/high potassium in forages; very important in lactating cows.

LAND O LAKES®
PRO-PHOS 6 MAG COPPER MINERAL
FOR PASTURED CATTLE

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Calcium (Ca), (Min).....	11.0 %
Calcium (Ca), (Max).....	13.0 %
Phosphorus (P), (Min).....	6.0 %
Salt (NaCl), (Min).....	13.0 %
Salt (NaCl), (Max).....	15.5 %
Magnesium (Mg), (Min).....	10.0 %
Potassium (K), (Min).....	0.1 %
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).....	150,000
Vitamin D ₃ , I.U./lb, (Min).....	12,000
Vitamin E, I.U./lb, (Min).....	60

INGREDIENTS

Monocalcium/Dicalcium Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles, Yeast Culture, Molasses Products, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Selenite, Zinc Sulfate, Manganese Sulfate, Iron Oxide, Basic Copper Chloride, Ethylenediamine Dihydriodide, Cobalt Carbonate, Vitamin A Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Mineral Oil, Natural and Artificial Flavor

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PRO-PHOS 6 MAG COPPER MINERAL should be offered free-choice to cattle on green, fast-growing forage where copper deficiencies may be a problem, to provide additional levels of calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, salt (NaCl), trace minerals and vitamins. This mineral should be kept before the animals when the pastures are lush and growing rapidly to help prevent grass tetany. Optimum consumption is from 2 to 4 ounces/head/day. Maximum intake is 4.8 oz (0.3 lb) per head daily. Each oz mineral provides 2.8 g magnesium.

Feed cattle PRO-PHOS 6 MAG COPPER MINERAL 1 to 2 weeks before cattle are placed on pasture. 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 from weather.

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

FERMENTATION FORTIFIED WITH DIAMOND V XP™ YEAST CULTURE

Available Options:

Product No.	Options	Mineral Name	Active Drug Name	Active Drug Level
1990070	2% Mag	Pro-Phos 6	Non-Medicated	none
1990066	10% Mag	Pro-Phos 6 Mag	Non-Medicated	none
1990064	10% Mag, 2500 ppm Cu, 7500 ppm ZN	Pro-Phos 6 Mag Cu	Non-Medicated	none
1990065	10% Mag, CTC	Pro-Phos 6 Mag Aureo 3500	Aureomycin	3500 g/ton
1990146	10% Mag	Pro-Phos 6 Mag Aureo 5600	Aureomycin	5600 g/ton
1990063	10% Mag, 30 ppm Se, 120 IU Vitamin E/lb	Pro-Phos 6 Fescue Mag	Non-Medicated	none
1990121	10% Mag, Tasco	Pro-Phos 6 Mag Tasco	Non-Medicated	none
1990151	10% Mag, Altosid	Pro-Phos 6 Mag w/ Altosid	Altosid	180 g/ton
1990144	10% Mag, Altosid	Pro-Phos 6 Mag Altosid Plus	Aureomycin Altosid	3500 g/ton 120 g/ton

Product Features:

Lower phosphorus level targeted to forage conditions and cow/stocker requirements

Contains 10% magnesium

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

Contains distillers dried grains with solubles

Diamond V's "XP" Yeast

2500 ppm copper, 7500 ppm zinc

Product Benefits:

Matches green grass conditions in the spring and also meets low phosphorus demands in late summer and fall

Reduces potential of death losses from grass tetany

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

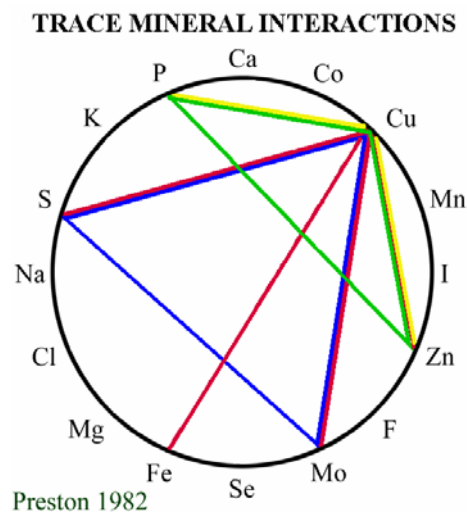
Improved palatability and more consistent intake

Improves palatability; aids in trace mineral utilization; improves fiber digestibility

For areas with chronic copper deficiencies or areas with copper antagonists (high environmental molybdenum, sulfur or iron) while still maintaining the proper Zinc:Copper ratio

Usage Tips

Copper (CU) is involved in bone and blood formation, proper immune system function, hair and skin pigmentation and nerve function. High dietary levels of iron, sulfur, molybdenum and zinc negatively impact copper absorption and utilization (see figure below). 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 on red cattle and gray on black cattle and 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). 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 (ZN) 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 deficiency in growing animals is characterized by listlessness, decreased rate of weight gain; lower feed consumption and feed efficiency. Decreased testicular growth or poor sperm quality is to be expected 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 6 Mag 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 6 Mag CU Mineral is 2-4 oz. per head daily. Every ounce of Pro-Phos 6 Mag CU delivers 2.8 grams magnesium, 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. Mineral content formulated to match mineral levels of lush pastures.
2. High magnesium minerals help reduce grass tetany caused by low magnesium/high potassium in forages; very important in lactating cows.
3. High copper and Aureomycin formulas available.
4. Fescue option specifically formulated for meeting requirements and overcoming deficiencies of cattle grazing fescue pastures.
5. Tasco option helps increase grazing time of cattle in fescue based pastures.