MoorGuard® Minerals

Available in handy 20-lb pail
Product No. 86190077

Guard your herd with hassle free and effective deworming

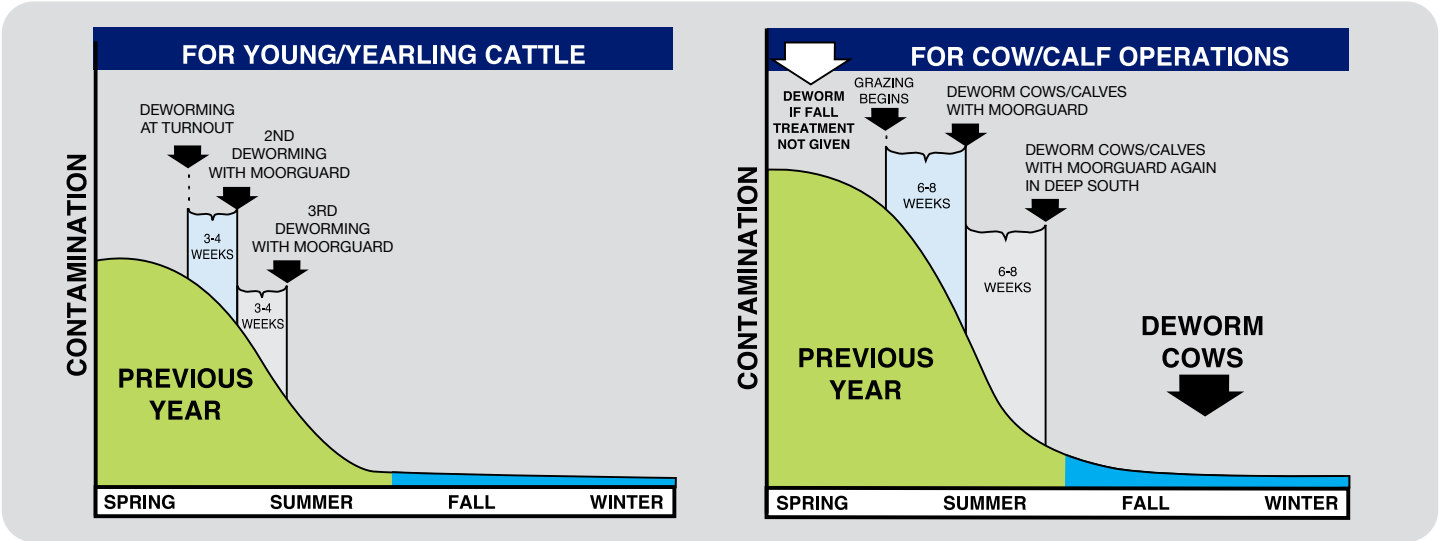
Economic losses due to absent or an ineffective deworming program may cost producers up to $200 per head during the grazing season. Research documents controlling damaging internal parasites leads to better performance of calves and stockers along with better reproductive performance of brood cows.

Deworming and guarding your herd against economic losses due to parasites is simple with MoorGuard® Minerals. It is fed free-choice over three to six days. Fenbendazole, the active ingredient in MoorGuard Minerals, is consumed along with the minerals. ADM's feed technology and research are evident in controlled mineral and dewormer consumption . . . not too much, not too little. It's just the right amount to deliver economical internal parasite control with essential minerals to help ensure optimal production.

Strategic deworming for effective control

Stockers: Deworm at beginning of extended grass growth (or a turnout), followed by a second treatment three or four weeks later with a third treatment three to four weeks after the second deworming. The second and third treatments help prevent recontamination, giving seasonal control.

Cow/calf herds: Typically, the best time to deworm grazing herds is six to eight weeks after spring grazing begins or when most of the calves reach 200 lb because parasite development (time for the ingestion of infective larvae to development of egg laying adult worms) takes longer in mature cows than younger cattle. Since the nursing calf is usually just beginning to graze in mid-spring, the treatment of the calf at the same time as the dam also stops worm egg shedding in the animal before a high level of egg shedding develops. In extreme southern parts of the US, including the gulf coastal areas into southern Florida, a second spring (early summer) deworming given six weeks after the first spring deworming may be economically warranted depending on the grazing conditions.



Take away the expense and work needed to gather cattle.
No chute... no working... no needles... no stress... no hassle. No need to touch cattle.

The Pay Back

It's a proven fact that strategic deworming with an effective dewormer provides a payback.

Stockers: In one grazing season, for example, weight gains of more than 100 lb compared to non-treated stockers have been observed with an effective, strategically timed deworming program. On average, stockers are typically expected to gain 40-60 lb more weight compared to non-treated animals over the course of the grazing season.

Cow/calf herds: Studies conducted throughout the US have demonstrated that strategically-timed deworming cow/calf herds provided an extra 30-60 lb of calf weight gain at weaning. Better reproductive efficiency and higher milk production have been observed in research trials with dewormed lactating cows which translates to better herd performance. To maintain relatively parasite-safe pastures, as well as to maximize the economic benefit of deworming, both cows and calves need to be treated.

MoorGuard Minerals Value Calculator

Value of Deworming:

$_____ x 40 lb* = $ _____ advantage
($/lb market value) (A)

$_____ ÷ _____ = $_____/hd investment
($/pail) (doses/pail) (B)

$ _____ advantage - $ _____/hd investment
(A) (B)

= $ _____ return/hd**

Avg body wt, lb	Doses/20-lb pail
400	133
500	106
600	88
700	76
800	66
900	59
1000	53
1100	48
1200	44
1300	41
1400	38

*Estimated weight advantage

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Stocker cattle performance

following preventive parasite control programs including fenbendazole treatment. Increased weight gain in stocker cattle herds following strategic parasite control using fenbendazole[1]—summary of trials.

State	County	Trial Length	Increased Weaning Weight
Missouri	Boone	132 days	+67 lb
Texas	Donley	158 days	+30 lb
Texas	Brazos	217 days	+19 lb
Virginia	Montgomery	100 days	+64 lb
Virginia	Montgomery	111 days	+64 lb
Wyoming	Albany	112 days	+14 lb
Louisiana	E. Feliciana	155 days	+67 lb[2]
Virginia	Montgomery	120 days	+20 lb[2]
Virginia	Pulaski	138 days	+90 lb[2]
California	San Luis Obispo	109 days	+24 lb[2]

[1]Compared to untreated controls unless otherwise specified.
[2]Controls in trial were dewormed once at the start of grazing.

Cow/Calf Performance

following preventive parasite control programs including fenbendazole treatment. Increased production in cow/calf herds following strategic parasite control using fenbendazole–summary of trials.

State	County	Increased Calf Weaning Weight [1]	Cow Pregnancy (P) or Calving (C) Rates[1]
Florida	Hardee	+17 lb	+10% C
Florida	Osceola	+43 lb	+10% P
Georgia	Osceola	+16 lb	+22% C
Hawaii	Hawaii	+46 lb	NM
Minnesota	Stevens	+39 lb	+11% P
Minnesota	Stevens	+27 lb	+12% P
Missouri	Linn	+49 lb	NM
Missouri	Linn	+25 lb	NM
Montana	Lake	+19 lb	ND
Montana	Fergus	+21 lb	ND
N Dakota	Renville, Logan, Griggs, Kidder	+30 lb	ND
Oklahoma	Leflore	+37 lb	ND
Texas	Caldwell	+33 lb	NM
Texas	Brazos	+25 lb	NM
Texas	Frio	+45 lb	NM
Texas	Frio	+24 lb	NM

[1]Compared to production in untreated herds.
NM=Not measured ND=No difference

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