

# RECOMMENDED MINERALS

## NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY & FEBRUARY

Choose a basic mineral with Rumensin.

\*Availa options available

## MARCH, APRIL & MAY

Time for a Hi Mag mineral.

\*Breeder options available

\*Fly Control options available

## JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER

Choose a medicated mineral with added fly control.

\*Fescue options available



## Days on Mineral

January 31	February 28	March 31
April 30	May 31	June 30
July 31	August 31	Sept. 30
October 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31
total days on mineral should = 365		

## Summary

	total bags	\$/head
Mineral 1		
Mineral 2		
Mineral 3		
Mineral 4		
Total		

For automated calculations, contact a sales rep for access to our complete Mineral Program excel sheet.

[countrysidefeed.com](http://countrysidefeed.com)



A GUIDE TO  
CHOOSING THE  
RIGHT MINERAL

# NOT SURE WHERE TO START?

*that's ok!*

## 1ST HOW MUCH PHOSPHORUS DO YOU NEED?

Phosphorus is an essential macro nutrient for cattle, it's used for almost every vital function of their body. Phosphorus deficiency can result in poor appetite and feed intake, poor growth, high breeder mortality rates, reduced fertility and milk production, bone breakage and, in severe cases, bone deformities and peg leg.

Below are the NRC phosphorus recommendations

- 1,400 lb Beef Cow
- DMI : 30 lbs/day
  - Dry Cow : 16 g/day of P
  - Lactating Cow: 27.2 g/day of P

How much phosphorus is in your forage?

- Green : 30% or 40.8 g/day at 30 lb DMI
- Brown : 15% or 20.4 g/day at 30 lb DMI
- Straw : .08% or 10.9 g/day at 30 lb DMI

We offer forage sample testing if you want a better idea of your forage's values.

## 2ND DEFINE YOUR MINERAL PROGRAM

What does your current cattle mineral program look like? It likely fits into one of these three groups:

- You rely on feedstuffs and do not offer mineral
- You provide salt or trace mineralized salt
- You offer fortified loose cattle mineral, or weatherized mineral or cattle mineral tubs

Sometimes cattle mineral decisions made are reinforced when nothing terrible happens. For instance, if you provide only salt and cows breed back and calve, you might be under the impression everything is OK. Unfortunately, there are incremental losses that can't always be seen. With a balanced mineral program, you can achieve greater results.

Be cautious of least-cost programs, as they can end up costing the most in the end.

Questions to consider when evaluating your operation's needs include:

- Do you prefer loose mineral or cattle mineral tubs?
- Would your herd benefit from fly control?
- What is the weather like?
- What type of forage is available?
- How much mineral will you need?
- What are the pasture conditions?
- Are you offering other forms of cattle supplements?

## 3RD ALLOW FOR CHANGES

As forages change throughout the year, so do cattle nutritional needs.

Here are a few seasonal considerations:

- Providing a mineral high in magnesium can help reduce potential for losses associated with grass tetany, common in the spring.
- Providing a mineral high in phosphorus can be beneficial when grass has matured past lush, early growth.
- Providing a mineral with higher levels of trace mineral and vitamins can address special mineral deficiencies associated with fescue forages.
- Providing a mineral to calves prior to weaning can maximize immune function and reduce postweaning sickness.
- Providing a mineral with fly control can minimize horn fly populations and their associated cattle production losses.
- Providing a mineral with Rumensin or Bovatec can help increase your ROI.
- Providing a mineral medicated with Aureomycin (VFD required) can help control active infections of Anaplasmosis.

*still unsure?*

**OUR TEAM  
IS HERE TO  
HELP!**