



safe-guard[®] **Panacur**[®]
(fenbendazole) (fenbendazole)

Safe-Guard[®] protects your herd and your bottom line by killing internal parasites right where they live – in the gut.



IN THIS BUSINESS, YOU NEED MORE THAN ONE WAY TO SOLVE A PROBLEM.

Safe-Guard (fenbendazole) gives you more options to fit your specific operation, including paste and oral suspension for chute-side as well as convenient non-handling formulations including liquid supplement, blocks, pellets and cubes. After all, gathering cattle can cost up to \$5/head in labor and cause unneeded stress on your cattle and help. Strategically deworming with a Safe-Guard non-handling formulation can deliver positive results to your bottom line.

HANDLING & NON-HANDLING

IT PAYS TO HAVE A CHOICE OF FORMULATIONS

CATTLE HANDLING FORMULATIONS – SAFE-GUARD				
FORMULATIONS	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	DOSE	APPLICATION RATE
PASTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-dose volume paste Apple-cinnamon flavor for improved palatability Specially designed metal hook for convenient dosing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 290-g paste cartridge 92-g paste syringe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each 290-g paste cartridge deworms 29 head of 440-lb cattle Each 92-g paste syringe deworms eight head of 500-lb cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single dose application
ORAL SUSPENSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-dose volume suspension offers stressless dewormer application Easy-to-use applicator gun for accurate dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gallons 1-liter bottles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each gallon deworms 330 head of 500-lb cattle Each liter bottle deworms 86 head of 500-lb cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single dose application
CATTLE NON-HANDLING FORMULATIONS – SAFE-GUARD				
PELLETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alfalfa-based pellet for improved palatability For top-dress feeding 	Animal Health Distributor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb bags 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ½ lb per 500 lbs body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed for one day
Free-choice LIQUID FEED 504 grams per ton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free-choice liquid supplement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 lb per 1,000 lbs body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed free-choice over a 3-6 day period
Feed Manufacturer CRUMBLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palatable crumbles for use when adding to meal rations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packaging may vary by feed manufacturer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and follow label directions from manufacturer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed for 1 day
Feed Manufacturer CUBES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-quality range cubes for pasture top-dress 			
Feed Manufacturer Free-choice MINERAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulations vary by company 			
EN-PRO-AL® BLOCKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft-poured molasses block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-lb block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ½ lb per 500 lb body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed over a 3-day period
SWEETLIX® 20% PROTEIN BLOCKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold-pressed protein block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-lb block 		
FREE-CHOICE MINERAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two convenient, palatable formulations: 35% salt 20% salt Only dewormer available in a free-choice mineral form 	Animal Health Distributor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20-lb plastic pail (35% salt) 25-lb plastic pail (20% salt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 oz. per 500 lb body weight (35% salt) 8 oz. per 500 lb body weight (20% salt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed over a 3-6 day period
1.96% SCOOP DEWORMER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two convenient formulations: Flaked meal and soft mini-pellets Unique, high-concentration, low-volume dose 	Animal Health Distributor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-lb plastic pail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 oz. per 240 lb body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed for 1 day

EN-PRO-AL® and SWEETLIX® are registered trademarks of PM Ag Products.

Dung beetles are an important component of manure breakdown and pasture management. Safe-Guard (fenbendazole) is proven to have no measurable negative impact on dung beetles (*Veterinary Parasitology* 62 (1996) pp. 253-266).

DEWORMING IS ALSO CRUCIAL FOR GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR VACCINES:

“We firmly believe that moderate to high levels of parasites in an individual inhibit the immune system from functioning properly.”

— Dr. Lou Gasbarre, USDA, Beltsville, MD

PANACUR® (fenbendazole) DEWORMER for BEEF and DAIRY CATTLE

1 Gallon (3785 mL)
Suspension 10% (100 mg/mL)

➔ RESIDUE WARNINGS: ⬅

- Cattle must not be slaughtered for human consumption within 8 days following treatment.
- Do not use at 10 mg/kg in dairy cattle. Dose rate of 10 mg/kg is for beef cattle only. Dose rate of 10 mg/kg in dairy cattle could result in violative residues in milk.
- A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

CAUTION:

Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Keep this and all medication out of the reach of children.

DOSAGE:

Beef and Dairy Cattle—5 mg/kg (2.3 mg/lb) for the removal and control of:

- Lungworm: *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
- Stomach worm (adults): *Ostertagia ostertagi* (brown stomach worm).
- Stomach worm (adults & 4th stage larvae): *Haemonchus contortus/placei* (barberpole worm), *Trichostrongylus axei* (small stomach worm).
- Intestinal worm (adults & 4th stage larvae): *Bunostomum phlebotomum* (hookworm), *Nematodirus helvetianus* (threadnecked intestinal worm), *Cooperia punctata* and *C. oncophora* (small intestinal worm), *Trichostrongylus colubriformis* (bankrupt worm), *Oesophagostomum radiatum* (nodular worm).

Beef Cattle Only—10 mg/kg (4.6 mg/lb) for the removal and control of:

- Stomach worm (4th stage inhibited larvae): *Ostertagia ostertagi* (Type II *Ostertagiasis*)
- Tapeworm: *Moniezia benedeni*

➔ Do not use in dairy cattle at 10 mg/kg. ⬅

DIRECTIONS:

Determine the proper dose according to estimated body weight. Administer orally. In beef and dairy cattle, the recommended dose of 5 mg/kg is achieved when 2.3 mL of the drug is given for each 100 lbs. of body weight. In beef cattle only, the recommended dosage of 10 mg/kg for treatment of *Ostertagiasis* Type II (inhibited 4th stage larvae) or tapeworm is achieved when 4.6 mL of the drug is given for each 100 lbs of body weight.

EXAMPLES:

Dose (5 mg/kg)	Dose (10 mg/kg)	Cattle Weight
2.3 mL	4.6 mL	100 lbs
4.6 mL	9.2 mL	200 lbs
6.9 mL	13.8 mL	300 lbs
9.2 mL	18.4 mL	400 lbs
11.5 mL	23.0 mL	500 lbs
23.0 mL	46.0 mL	1,000 lbs
34.5 mL	69.0 mL	1,500 lbs

Under conditions of continued exposure to parasites, retreatment may be needed after 4–6 weeks. There are no known contraindications to the use of the drug in cattle. For dairy cattle there is no milk withdrawal period at 5 mg/kg.

Manufactured by: DPT Laboratories, San Antonio, TX 78215

Distributed by: Intervet Inc., Millsboro, DE 19966

Store at or below 25°C (77°F). Protect from freezing. Shake well before use. NADA # 128-620, Approved by FDA 697815-B



Panacur®
(fenbendazole)

Consult your local veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and control of parasitism.

Safe-Guard block:

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered within 11 days following last treatment. For dairy cattle, the milk discard time is zero hours. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Safe-Guard mineral, feed through products and liquid feed:

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered within 13 days following last treatment. For dairy cattle, the milk discard time is zero hours. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Safe-Guard drench and paste:

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered within 8 days following last treatment. For dairy cattle, the milk discard time is zero hours. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.



safe-guard®
(fenbendazole)

Copyright © 2012 Intervet, Inc., a subsidiary of Merck and Co., Inc. d/b/a Merck Animal Health, 556 Morris Avenue, Summit, NJ 07901. All rights reserved.
BV-SG-1110724R2

IT PAYS TO COMPARE

DEWORMING COMPARISON CHART

Not all dewormers are created equal. There are different worms, different stages and different levels of efficacy. To get the most out of your investment and your cattle, you need Safe-Guard (fenbendazole), the one product proven successful against the internal parasites that have the most potential to steal performance and profit.

WORMS

		PANACUR® SAFE-GUARD® (fenbendazole)	DECTOMAX® POUR-ON ^{1,2} (doramectin)	DECTOMAX® INJECTABLE ¹ (doramectin)	CYDECTIN® POUR-ON ^{1,2} (moxidectin)	EPRIXIN® ^{1,2} (eprinomectin)	IVOMEC® INJECTABLE ¹ (ivermectin)	IVOMEC® POUR-ON ^{1,2} (ivermectin)	VALBAZEN® ^{1,3} (albendazole)	SYNANTHIC® (oxfendazole)	RUMATEL® morantel Tartrate	LEVASOLE® TOTALON® (levamisole)
BROWN STOMACH (<i>O. ostertagi</i>)	ADULT	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	INHIBITED L4	★ ⁴	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	23%-83.5%†	NO	NO
	TYPE II ostertagiosis	★ ⁴	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
BARBERPOLE (<i>Haemonchus spp.</i>)	ADULT	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	L4	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	NO	NO
SMALL STOMACH (<i>T. axei</i>)	ADULT	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	L4	★	NO	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	NO	NO
BANKRUPT (<i>T. colubriformis</i>)	ADULT	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	★	★
	L4	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	NO	NO	NO
SMALL INTESTINE (<i>Cooperia punctata</i> , <i>C. oncophora</i>)	ADULT	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	L4	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	NO
THREADNECKED (<i>Nematodirus helvetianus</i>)	ADULT	★	NO	NO	★	★	84%	NO	★	NO	★	★
	L4	★	NO	NO	★	★	NO	NO	★	NO	NO	NO
HOOKWORM (<i>B. phlebotomum</i>)	ADULT	★ ⁴	★	★	★	★	★	NO	★	★	NO	★
	L4	★	NO	NO	NO	★	★	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
NODULAR (<i>O. radiatum</i>)	ADULT	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	L4	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	NO	NO
LUNGWORM (<i>D. viviparus</i>)	ADULT	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	★
	L4	NO	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	NO	NO
TAPEWORM (<i>M. benedeni</i>)	ADULT	★ ⁴	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	★	★	★	NO	NO

¹ Also approved for external parasite control

² Also approved for horn fly control

³ Do not administer to female cattle during first 45 days of pregnancy or for 45 days following removal of bulls

⁴ At 10 mg/kg dosage, Panacur label only. Do not use at the rate of 10 mg/kg in dairy cattle.

Dose rate of 10 mg/kg in dairy cattle could result in violative residues in milk.

† FOI Summary of Pivotal Studies

Safe-Guard is a registered trademark of Merck Animal Health.

Cydectin is a registered trademark of Fort Dodge Animal Health.

Dectomax and Valbazen are registered trademarks of Pfizer Inc.

Rumatel is a registered trademark of Phibro Animal Health.

Ivomec and Eprinex are registered trademarks of Merial Ltd.

Levasole is a registered trademark of Merck Animal Health.

Synanthic is a registered trademark of Fort Dodge Animal Health.

Totalon is a registered trademark of Merck Animal Health.

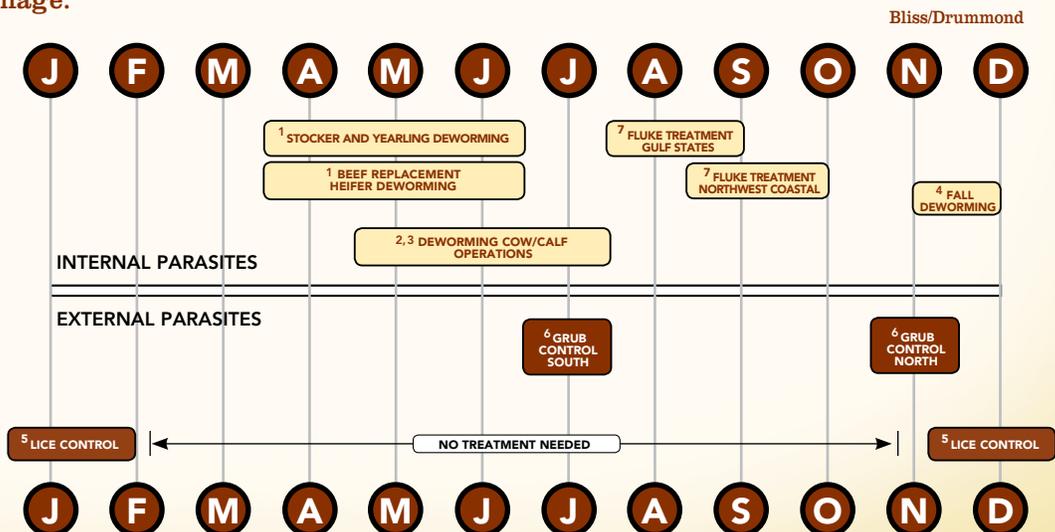
Tramisol is a registered trademark of Merck Animal Health.

CONTROL THE RIGHT WORMS, AT THE RIGHT TIME

When you need to deworm, Safe-Guard delivers the best control against the internal parasites that can cause the most economic damage.

- Stocker, yearling and replacement heifers dewormed at turnout, four and eight weeks after onset of grazing (0-4-8).
- Cow/calf deworming six weeks after onset of grazing.
- If cattle were not dewormed in the fall, adult cows should be dewormed at pasture turnout and again six weeks after onset of grazing.
- All cattle retained over winter should be dewormed.
- During lice season, two treatments two to three weeks apart may be necessary.
- Grub treatment three to four months after the end of heel fly season, varies south to north. Requires systemic, annual control only.
- Cattle grazed along the Gulf Coast and Northwest coast should be treated for adult and immature liver flukes.

(Horn fly control as needed to keep populations below 200 flies per animal.)



FENBENDAZOLE COMPARISON STUDY

WHICH PROVIDES GREATER RETURN ON INVESTMENT FOR REDUCING WORM EGG LOADS AND IMPROVING PERFORMANCE AND CARCASS MERIT IN FEEDLOT CATTLE:

Safe-Guard® (fenbendazole) oral drench plus Ivomec® (ivermectin) pour-on? — OR — Ivomec pour-on alone?

To find out, a study was conducted on 1,106 crossbred yearling heifers. Eight pens were treated with Safe-Guard plus Ivomec pour-on, and eight pens were treated only with Ivomec pour-on.

THE RESULTS:

Heifers receiving the combination of Safe-Guard and Ivomec pour-on had 73% fewer worm eggs per sample 98 days after treatment, and 68% fewer worm eggs at harvest (135 days). As a result, the Safe-Guard plus Ivomec pour-on heifers:

- Gained 0.12 lbs/head/day more weight
- Consumed 0.43 lbs/head/day more feed
- Were 17 lbs/head heavier at harvest than the heifers treated with Ivomec pour-on alone
- Had 12 lbs/head more carcass weight

Additional benefits exhibited by the Safe-Guard plus Ivomec pour-on group included more carcasses grading USDA Prime and Choice, and fewer repulls. All told, heifers treated with Safe-Guard plus Ivomec pour-on generated greater net returns, improving profits by \$20.08 per head over heifers treated with Ivomec pour-on alone.

Trial Summary*

TREATMENT	SAFE-GUARD + IVOMEC P-O	IVOMEC P-O
Number of Pens	8	8
Number of Head	551	555
In Weight (lbs/head)	743	742
Final Live Weight (lbs/head)	1,200	1,183
ADG (lbs/head)	3.38	3.26
Dry Matter Intake	17.88	17.45
Feed/Gain (lbs/head)	5.29	5.35
Hot Carcass Weight (lbs/head)	744	732
Choice + Prime (%)	47.9	42.6
Morbidity (%)	19.7	24.3
Repulls (%)	47.1	58.8
Mortality (%)	1.26	2.14
PROFIT/HEAD SOLD (\$)	\$69.25	\$49.17

*Heifers, 135 days on feed.

The broad-spectrum combination of Safe-Guard plus Ivomec pour-on increases:

- Feed intake
- Daily gains
- General health
- Carcass weight
- Quality
- Profitability

For more information on parasite control and Safe-Guard, visit merck-animal-health-usa.com or contact your Merck Animal Health representative.

“What’s happening in the U.S., unfortunately, is resistance to ivermectin products.”

– Dr. Lou Gasbarre, USDA, Beltsville, MD

STRATEGIC DEWORMING PROGRAMS

YOU CAN STRATEGICALLY DEWORM YOUR CATTLE
OR WORMS CAN STRATEGICALLY DEVALUE YOUR CATTLE

A. COW/CALF OPERATIONS

FALL – FIRST STRATEGIC TREATMENT

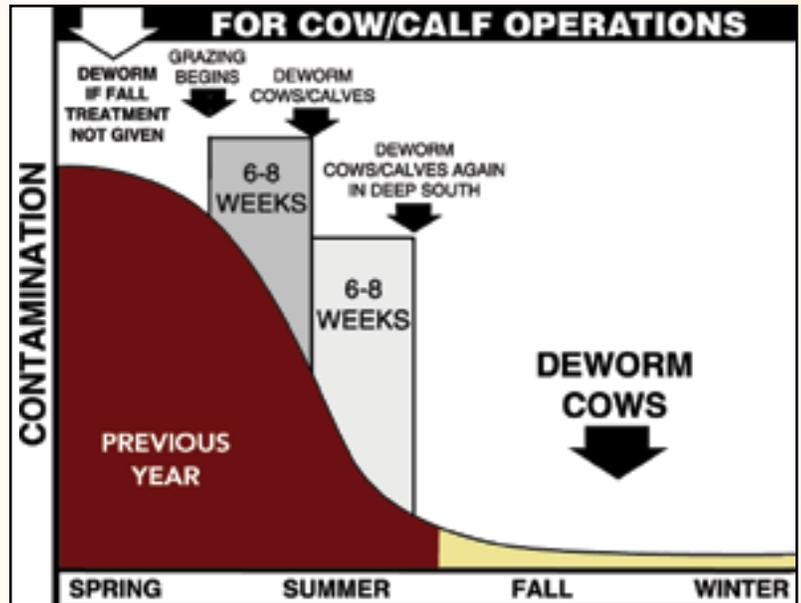
- Deworm when cattle are moved off pasture at the end of the grazing season or after the first of November in areas where cattle remain on pasture year-round.

SPRING – SECOND STRATEGIC TREATMENT

- Deworm at turnout or grass green-up if fall treatment was not given, and deworm the adult cow and her suckling calf six to eight weeks later.
- Deworm the adult cow and her suckling calf six to eight weeks after spring grazing begins, provided a fall treatment was given.

NOTE:

In extreme southern parts of the United States, including parts of California, Hawaii and 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 grazing conditions.



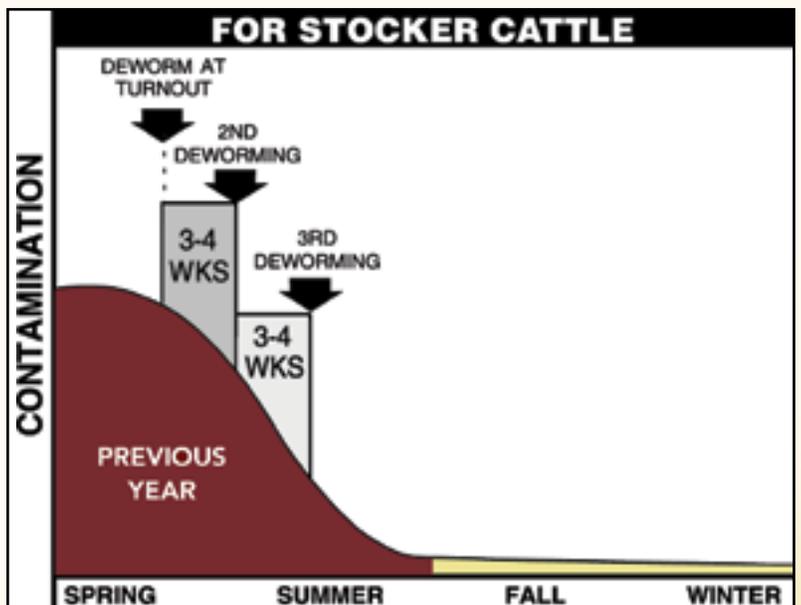
B. STOCKER CATTLE

FIRST STRATEGIC TREATMENT

Deworm cattle at the beginning of extended grass growth (or at turnout), followed by a second treatment three or four weeks later and a third treatment three to four weeks after the second deworming.

NOTE:

Winter small grain pastures that have not had cattle on them for about six months and have been tilled six inches deep and reseeded can be considered parasite-free; therefore, a deworming treatment at turnout will, in most cases, provide control for the winter grazing season. A second treatment three to four weeks after turnout is recommended if there is a possibility of pasture contamination at turnout.



C. FEEDLOT OPERATIONS

Determining whether cattle arriving at the feedlot have been exposed to parasites can be accomplished easily using a sensitive fecal worm egg flotation method such as the Modified Wisconsin Sugar Flotation Method which standardizes the results and provides consistent accurate results. Fecal egg counts may not correlate accurately to the actual intestinal parasite load. Cattle with positive fecal egg counts should be dewormed with Safe-Guard.



IN A RECENT STUDY,* THE DIFFERENCE OF 1,000 ADULT PARASITES IN THE ABOMASUM AT PROCESSING RESULTED IN A 34-POUND DIFFERENCE ON CARCASS-ADJUSTED WEIGHT AND A 20-POUND DIFFERENCE IN LIVE WEIGHT.

TOTAL PARASITE DIFFERENTIAL = 1,248; ADULT PARASITE DIFFERENTIAL = 909

*The Bovine Practitioner, Vol. 34, NO.2, pp.104-114

INTERNAL PARASITES CAN COST PRODUCERS FROM \$20 TO \$200 A HEAD

In 22 trials in 10 states, Safe-Guard gave producers an average increased calf-weaning weight of 28.9 lbs per head and improved conception rate by an average of 10 percent.

In 17 trials throughout nine states, Safe-Guard dewormed cattle showed an average increased weight gain of 36.6 lbs. per head.

In five studies in four major cattle-feeding states involving 94 pens of cattle, Safe-Guard dewormed cattle outperformed control in nine out of ten categories (ADG and F/G examples shown below).

Cow/Calf Production

	CALF WEANING WEIGHT ¹ INCREASE (LBS)	COW PREGNANCY (P) or CALVING (C) RATES ¹
Florida	+ 17	+ 10% C
Florida	+ 43	+ 10% P
Georgia	+ 16	+ 22% C
Hawaii	+ 46	NM
Minnesota	+ 39	+ 11% P
Minnesota	+ 27	+ 12% P
Missouri	+ 49	NM
Missouri	+ 25	NM
Montana	+ 19	ND
Montana	+ 21	ND
Montana	+ 32	NM
Montana	+ 18	NM
Montana	+ 10	NM
Montana	+ 27	NM
Montana	+ 13	NM
Nevada	+ 39	ND
North Dakota	+ 30	ND
Oklahoma	+ 37	NM
Texas	+ 33	NM
Texas	+ 25	NM
Texas	+ 45	NM
Texas	+ 24	NM

¹Compared to production in untreated herds.
NM = Not Measured
ND = No Difference

Stocker Cattle Production

	TRIAL LENGTH (DAYS)	WEIGHT GAIN (LBS)
California	109	+ 24 ¹
California	100	+ 24 ²
Louisiana	155	+ 27 ²
Missouri	132	+ 67
Montana	149	+ 28
Oklahoma	118	+ 48
Oregon	112	+ 25
Oregon	81	+ 45
Texas	217	+ 19
Texas	158	+ 30
Virginia	100	+ 64
Virginia	111	+ 64
Virginia	120	+ 20 ²
Virginia	138	+ 90 ²
Wyoming	112	+ 14
Wyoming	112	+ 15
Wyoming	117	+ 18

¹ Compared to untreated controls unless otherwise specified
² Controls in trials were dewormed once at the start of grazing

Feedlot Production

	SAFE-GUARD + OP INSECTICIDE	CONTROL
Average Daily Gain		
Colorado	4.59	3.90
Colorado	3.22	2.95
Texas	3.19	3.10
Arizona	3.46	3.20
Kansas	3.08	3.12
Feed/Gain		
Colorado	5.09	5.56
Colorado	5.82	6.14
Texas	7.06	7.16
Arizona	6.79	7.22
Kansas	6.52	6.64

Effects of fenbendazole & ivermectin on Performance of Feedlot Cattle, Myers & Grant, Agri-Practice, Vol. 9, Number 5, Set.-Oct, 1988

STUDIES PROVE IT PAYS TO DEWORM

WITH
SAFE-GUARD*

IN A TRIAL OF 734 STEERS GRAZED IN SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA AND FED IN COLORADO, STRATEGIC DEWORMING WITH SAFE-GUARD WAS PROVEN TO OFFER CLEAR PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT.

Despite a cool, wet spring and overall grazing performance that was not very impressive, steers strategically dewormed with Safe-Guard gained 48 pounds more and were worth \$33.75 more than control steers during the 118-day pasture phase.

SAFE-GUARD IN THE FEEDLOT IMPROVES PERFORMANCE, REGARDLESS OF PASTURE DEWORMING TREATMENT.

- Feedlot use of Safe-Guard increased daily gain 18.4 percent and feed/gain 10.3 percent, compared to steers that had not received pasture deworming.
- Feedlot use of Safe-Guard increased daily gain 5.7 percent and feed/gain 2.3 percent, compared to steers that had been strategically dewormed on pasture.
- Deworming non-pasture-treated steers upon feedlot entry increased total grazing-finishing gain by 68 lbs.
- Strategic deworming in the pasture, followed by deworming upon feedlot entry, increased total gain 102 lbs vs. control steers.

ECONOMIC SUMMARY**

There is clear performance and economic benefit to strategically deworming steers with Safe-Guard on pasture, and to deworming yearling steers with Safe-Guard when entering the feedlot from summer pasture.

- Had steers been sold at the end of the grazing phase, strategic deworming with Safe-Guard would have resulted in a net benefit of \$33.75 per head.
- In the grazing-finishing system analysis feedlot deworming of previously non-dewormed steers produced a net benefit of \$20.41 per head on a live basis or \$30.61 per head on a carcass-adjusted basis.

DEWORMING IS ALSO CRUCIAL FOR GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR VACCINES:

“The most dominant and economically significant types of internal parasites in cattle in the U.S. are nematodes – the brown stomach worm *Ostertagia* and intestinal worms *Cooperia* and .”

– Dr. Lou Gasbarre, USDA, Beltsville, MD

Table 1

STRATEGIC DEWORMING WITH SAFE-GUARD INCREASES THE GRAZING PERFORMANCE.		
ITEM	CONTROL	DEWORMED
NO STEERS	371	363
INITIAL wt, lbs	627	632
FINAL wt, lbs	737	790
GAIN, lbs/hd lbs	110	158
DAILY GAIN, lbs	.93	1.34

STRATEGIC DEWORMING WITH SAFE-GUARD INCREASES PROFITABILITY DURING GRAZING.		
ITEM	CONTROL	DEWORMED
ON PASTURE wt., lbs ^a	627	632
OFF PASTURE wt., lbs ^a	737	790
PASTURE COSTS \$/hd ^b	598.22	604.22
PROFIT (loss), \$/hd ^c	(45.47)	(11.72)
NET BENEFIT, \$/hd		33.75

^a Data from Table 1

^b Assumes 630-lb steers purchased at \$80/cwt., 10% interest, \$60/head pasture rent, \$10/head processing and veterinary fee, \$10/head mineral, \$6/head for strategic deworming

^c Yearling feeders priced at \$75/cwt.

SAFE-GUARD IMPACT ON FEEDLOT PERFORMANCE (121 DAYS ON FEED)				
PASTURE TREATMENT	CONTROL		DEWORMED	
FEEDLOT TREATMENT	CONTROL	DEWORMED	CONTROL	DEWORMED
Daily gain, lbs ^a	3.85	4.56	4.22	4.46
DDMI, lbs ^b	21.75	23.24	23.24	23.91
Feed/gain	5.75	5.16	5.55	5.42
No. deads	4	0	1	0
CARCASS ADJUSTED PERFORMANCE ^c				
Final wt, lbs	1,197	1,277	1,293	1,327
Daily gain, lbs	3.90	4.59	4.27	4.56
Feed/gain	5.56	5.09	5.43	5.27

^a Live performance with deads in

^b Daily dry-matter intake

^c Final weights were calculated as hot carcass weights divided by the average dressing percentage (60.41%) for all treatments

* Pasture Deworming and (or) Subsequent Feedlot Deworming with Fenbendazole (Safe-Guard®) I. Effects on Grazing Performance, Feedlot Performance, and Carcass Traits of Yearling Steers, Smith, Rogers, Huse, Wray, Brandt, Hutcheson, Nichols, Taylor and Rains.

**Bovine Practitioner, Vol. 34, No. 2