

# HUNTER NUTRITION, INC.

*The Program That Performs*

**SPRING/SUMMER  
2020**

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*30 Years of  
Manufacturing  
High Performance  
Feeding Programs  
for Livestock,  
Horses, and Show  
Animals.*

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## WHAT'S ALL THE BUZZ ABOUT "FORAGE HYGIENE"?

By Kevin M. Kouri, Performance Minded Ingredients/Land O'Lakes

You may have seen an article recently in your favorite industry related magazine about forage quality and forage hygiene. We all (perhaps some more than others) have a good sense of the meaning of personal hygiene but what about forage hygiene? How does forage hygiene impact your herds and flocks, the nutrition parameters and overall health and economic viability within the operations? Let's break down molds and toxins and the impacts they can have and some methods to mitigate the risk.

Molds are present in the environment and are a reality that we live with both in homes and in agriculture. When we discuss hygiene in forages, we are talking about mold species that can produce toxins and reside

in your forages and in grain crops. Most molds that go on to generate a mycotoxin in feedstuffs can typically be overcome by the animal because management and nutrition is at a high enough plane. Over time, however, mycotoxins can have a silent effect on our operation (Table 1). At low concentrations, mycotoxins in diets can reduce dry matter intake, cause losses in feed efficiency, reduce resistance to disease and increase reproductive issues which begin to challenge performance goals, and can impact economic return for the producer. At higher concentrations, clinical mycotoxicosis can occur. Symptoms vary by toxin but can include lesions in specific organs such as the liver, kidney or intestine.

*continued on next page >*

MYCOTOXIN	ANIMAL	DOSE	REPORTED EFFECTS
AFB <sub>1</sub>	Lactating dairy cows	120 ppb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ Reproductive efficiency</li> <li>▼ Milk production</li> </ul>
AFB <sub>1</sub>	Beef cattle	0.2, 0.4, 0.6 or 0.8 ppm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ Rumen mobility</li> </ul>
AFB <sub>1</sub> , DON, ZEA, FB <sub>1</sub> , OTA, T-2 toxin	Lactating dairy cows	38 ppb AFB <sub>1</sub> , 270 ppb T-2, 720 ppb DON, 701 ppb FB <sub>1</sub> , 541 ppb ZEA, 501 ppb OTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ DMI, milk yield, CP and NDF digestibilities, impact on haematological (IgA) parameters and immunosuppression</li> </ul>
DON, ZEA	Helpers	500 ppb DON, 750 ppb ZEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsynchronized ovarian cycles, vaginitis and early development of mammary gland in the prepubertal helpers</li> </ul>
MPA	Sheep	300 mg of MPA/sheep/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slight signs of immunosuppression in jejunum, white blood cells, ileum</li> </ul>
Patulin	Beef	Suspected Patulin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neurotoxicosis, comprising tremors, ataxia, paresis, recumbency and death</li> </ul>

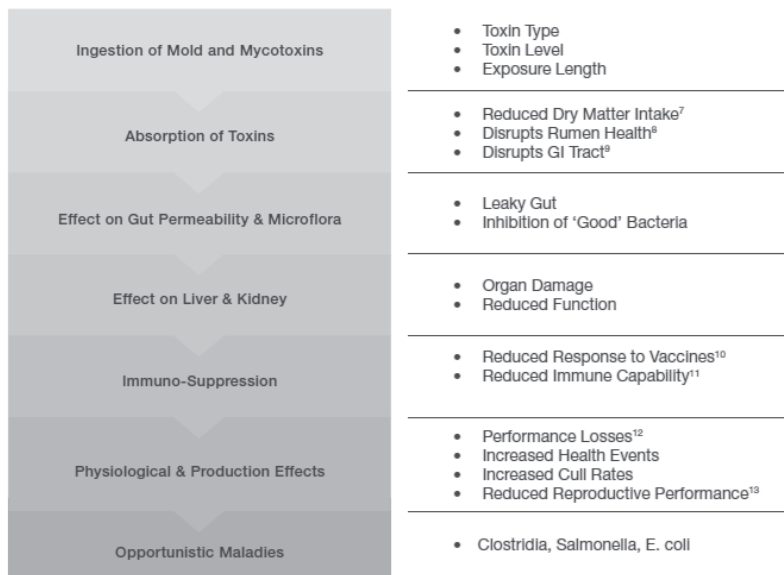
\*Galbo, et al., 2015 Survey of mycotoxin ingestion reports in ruminants in the literature in field or experimental trials

## WHAT'S ALL THE BUZZ ABOUT "FORAGE HYGIENE"? CONTINUED

In addition, significant production losses (milk, weight gain, feed efficiency) as well as abortion can occur.

Understanding the progression of mycotoxicosis gives you some perspective of the events leading up to you voicing concern to the veterinarian or nutritionist that something is "off" with the cows, sheep, pigs, or chickens. Five biological and physiological events lead up to the measurable production effect or physiological effect (repro. abnormalities) of mycotoxicosis, and the length and severity of exposure typically determines the length of recovery and success of response to mitigation and recovery methods.

### MYCOTOXINS CASCADE EFFECT



### MITIGATION METHODS

Mycotoxins cannot be denatured in feedstuffs once they are produced. Forages can be managed to minimize livestock health and performance concerns:

- Use of hybrids resistant to molds, stalk and ear rots; crop rotation strategies
- Consider fungicide application to promote plant health and disease resistance
- Use of quality bacterial inoculants and silage management (proper moisture, fill fast, pack tightly) to ensure optimal fermentation
- Dilution of affected feedstuffs with clean feeds to reduce the impact of the mycotoxin challenge
- Additionally, increasing dietary protein, energy, minerals (Cu, Mn, Zn, Se) and vitamins (A, E, B1) to offset losses associated with challenges to gut health may mitigate the impact on health and performance
- Absorbents, dietary yeast and direct-fed microbials may support rumen health and dry matter intake during a challenge

As with all environmental stressors, toxins have the biggest negative impact when animals are most susceptible. Susceptibility events range from pen transitions, feed changes, birthing, vaccination and extreme weather events. The cascade chart to the left demonstrates the internal impact that is going on before the external measurable impact tips one off to an issue. Following some of the key mitigation methods outlined below will be critical to return some of the status quo with the herd or flock. When quantifying toxins in feedstuffs use a respectable lab, always capture the total diet if possible, follow the six mitigation steps below and consult your nutritionist for a flow agent that has an affinity for the toxin of desire so that the success of flowing the toxin out of the animal can be as successful as possible.

### TAKE HOME MESSAGE

1. Forage hygiene refers to the amount of mold/toxins present in feedstuff.
2. Even at low levels these toxins can negatively impact the economics.
3. A monitoring program when new crops are introduced into the feed program is advisable to determine levels.
4. A maintenance level of a flow agent in a feed program is advisable year-round.

***We have PMI's 'Flo-Matrix' and Kemin's 'Kall-Sil' which are both myco-toxin binders. We recommend forage testing this fall prior to the winter feeding season.***

# THE IMPORTANCE OF FREE CHOICE MINERAL FEEDING IN RUMINANTS

by Jeff Hunter

Cattle, Sheep and Goats depend on free choice mineral for much of their nutrition during the grazing season. During the summer grazing period free choice mineral provides necessary minerals and sometimes vitamins. Most producers are aware of the need to feed free choice mineral, however many have asked 'why is it needed'?

Free Choice Mineral feeding is unique to ruminant livestock (and horses) because they are grazing animals. Free Choice Mineral should be fed year-around, however it is of particular importance during the grazing/maintenance period. Free Choice Mineral is often the only supplemental nutrition during the grazing season which often coincides with the maintenance stage of production.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD FREE CHOICE MINERAL ARE:

- Clean, Dust Free, with uniform particle size.
- Free of or very low in 'grain products' such as distillers.
- Consumed At The Correct Rate. No Under/Over Consumption.
- Anti-Caking Agent Included.
- Contains Trace Elements, Salt, Iodine, Selenium and Macro Minerals.
- Contains adequate Manganese and Zinc for reproductive requirements.

Feeding Free Choice Mineral is necessary. Some of the reasons are as follows. During the grazing season and other times when concentrate is not fed, free choice mineral becomes the sole source of supplemental minerals. Forage has a variable mineral content and nutritional value. Early grazed forage is high in water content, thus it has a low mineral content. The early forage has several mineral deficiencies; an example is the low magnesium level of pasture which causes grass tetany. Mineral consumption varies according to forage and feed quality. When feed quality is low, animals will consume more mineral to meet their nutritional needs. When concentrates are fed and forage quality is higher, animals will eat less free choice mineral. Mineral feeders should always be full and never run empty.

## FREE CHOICE MINERAL DISCOUNTS

**DISCOUNTED PRICES FOR PALLET QUANTITIES  
PURCHASED IN MAY AND JUNE OF 2020**

**SAVE \$1.50 PER BAG**

2:1 Beef Mineral, 2:1 Beef Mineral High Magnesium, and  
2:1 Beef Mineral w/ Altosid (48 bags/pallet)

Sheep Mineral, Sheep Mineral w/ Deccox, and Sheep Mineral w/Vitamins (48 bags/pallet)

Sheep Mineral w/ Rabon and No Phosphorous Sheep Mineral (24 bags/pallet)

Goat Mineral and Goat Mineral w/ Deccox (24 bags/pallet)

**ORDER A PALLET AND RECEIVE \$1.50 PER BAG DISCOUNT**

# ARE YOU READY FOR BREEDING SEASON?

Call HUNTER NUTRITION 1-800-887-5260

for Ram Harnesses, Crayons, EAZI-BREED CIDR's, Abortion Vaccines

**EAZI-BREED™  
CIDR®**  
(progesterone)



## EAZI-BREED CIDR SHEEP INSERT

CIDR's contain natural hormone progesterone 0.3 gram per insert. CIDR's are used to induce estrus in ewes (sheep) during seasonal anestrus. Dosage and Administration: Insert one CIDR per ewe for 5 days. At the time of CIDR removal inject each ewe with 5 ml PG 600. Estrus will then occur in 1-3 days after removal. Use CIDR's with the Insert Applicator. CIDR's can be used to induce estrus and group lambing dates closer together.

# 2075 Pkg of 20 Inserts \$ 136.00  
# 2076 Applicator \$ 8.00

## PG 600

PG 600 contains PMSG and hCG gonadotrohins which have been proven to promote the development of a fertile estrus cycle. Administer 5 ml(cc) Sub Q.

#2078 5 dose vial, 25 ml vial \$ 44.00



## VIBRIO-CAMPYLOBACTER FETUS BACTERIN - OVINE

Vaccinate healthy ewes 30 days before breeding to prevent vibriosis. You can give a mid-gestation booster if desired. Ewes that have never been vaccinated will need an additional vaccination the first year.

#2042-50 \$ 8.24  
#2042-250 \$ 33.04

## CHLAMYDIA PSITTACI

(Killed chlamydia)

Used in the prevention and control of enzootic abortion in ewes. Vaccinate ewes 30 days before breeding. Ewes that have never been vaccinated will need a second vaccination the first year.

#2043-20 \$ 13.13  
#2043-100 \$ 55.62

## MATINGMARK



### MATINGMARK CRAYONS

Quick change crayons simply click-in place; no tools, no pins. Can be used on other types of harnesses. Available in yellow, orange, red, green, blue and purple. Cold 36°-68° F. Mild 50°-86° F. Hot 70°-106° F.



#2094 \$ 4.00  
Box of 10, same color/season, each \$ 3.75



### MATINGMARK RAM HARNESS

Easy to use, quick to put on harness. Nylon crossover strapping holds harness firmly in place and is twice as wide as others. Heavy duty clips adjust easily. This is a long-life comfortable harness.

#2093 \$ 23.21

# HUNTER NUTRITION SHOW FEEDS



## 18 SHOW LAMB

*Feed of choice for competitive show lambs!*

Our most popular show lamb feed is high in barley and contains bypass protein. 18 Show Lamb is great for building muscle and developing the firm touch demanded by the show ring.



## 17% SHOW LAMB

Use when a lower protein ration is desired. This feed is similar to our proven 18 Show Lamb in terms of trace mineral, vitamin, stress preventing ingredients, bypass protein, and probiotic/prebiotic levels. The key difference is the lower protein content and the cottonseed hulls.



## SHOW LAMB 2000

This is our texturized holding feed for show lambs. Feed as the second stage in your feeding program. Is best used to control rate of gain and fat cover on lambs, while maintaining muscling.



## SHOW SHEEP 165

A texturized show feed for show breeding stock and replacement ewes. This feed contains a fiber level in between the levels contained in 18 Show Lamb and Show Lamb 2000.

### ALL OF OUR FEEDS

*'Produce the best handling lambs in the show ring'  
'Feeds are uniform, no ingredient separation'  
'All feeds are palatable, dust free, and no fines'  
'Unique blend of protein sources increases muscling'*

## NEW DEALER PROFILES



### MARTIN MILL & ELEVATOR

Located in Shelburn, Indiana, Martin Mill & Elevator has recently become a dealer of Hunter Nutrition products. Owner, Ross Moore, began working at Martin Mill part-time as a high school student, and has recently taken over the business. The mill however; has been in business since the 1960s mixing feed for local producers. Through word of mouth by customers, and a family friend, Martin Mill and Hunter Nutrition collaborated to provide our products to the Sullivan County area. Martin Mill carries all species of

products, and sells complete feeds, as well as, custom mixes. Ross says since the addition of Hunter Nutrition products to their business, customers along with himself, have been very happy with our products and admire the quality of our feeds. He said he also continues to learn more about ruminant nutrition and loves all information we can provide about our feeds. From all of us at Hunter Nutrition, we welcome you as a dealer and can't wait to see all of your future success!

### NEW ROSS GRAIN:

Since the early 1900s, New Ross Grain has been known for selling all types of farm supplies, it wasn't until about 20 years ago, that they got into the feed business. With the growing feed interest at their business, a customer recommended them to Hunter Nutrition for a quality, good feed to sell to their customers. Since becoming a dealer in December of 2019, they say they have had all good feedback from customers and love our products. New Ross Grain, located in New Ross, Indiana carries feed for all species and helps local farmer's help mix feed to fit any livestock operation. Stop in to see them anytime or give them a call for all of your Hunter Nutrition feeds! Welcome, New Ross Grain, to the Hunter Nutrition family! We appreciate your business and can't wait to see your success grow!



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## GETTING CALVES STARTED ON CREEP FEED

by Katie Marchino

It is important to get calves started on creep early. Exposure to creep feed has many benefits; rumen development, heavier weaning weights, and increased profits. A good calf creep is palatable, well-fortified, and has the correct energy and fiber balance.

Young calves will not eat very much creep, however early consumption of even a small amount of feed is important. This early consumption aids in rumen development and sets calves up to consume more feed and gain more weight later on in the creep feeding period. A good way to get calves started is to place the creep close to the areas where cows and calves congregate. You will also get an earlier start if the first feed is a very palatable texturized grain mix. Our product 'Beef Calf Creep with Bovatec – Texturized' works well as the feed to attract calves to the creep. After the calves are well started on feed you should switch to our '14% Calf Creep Pellet' to continue to see growth and bloom in the calves.

All of our Calf Creep feeds are highly palatable, well-fortified, and have good feed conversion. Use our floor stock or have us make a custom calf creep feed for you in either Texturized or Pelleted form. Calf Creep Feeds available unmedicated or with your desired medication (Bovatec, Aureomycin, Rumensin, Deccox).

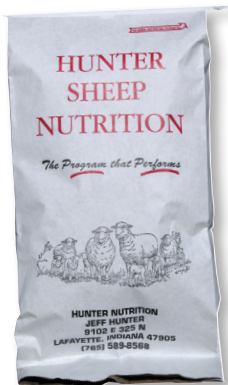


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a price on bagged  
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Calf Creep feeds  
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## HUNTER NUTRITION, INC.

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**30 YEARS OF MANUFACTURING HIGH PERFORMANCE FEEDING PROGRAMS FOR LIVESTOCK, HORSES, AND SHOW ANIMALS.**

## TROUBLE SHOOTING: SPRING HEALTH ISSUES

*Spring is always a time of renewal and the hope of a good growing season.*

However the new season does create animal health and nutrition concerns. Concerns with performance (gain), grass tetany, fly season, and bloat should be addressed with preventative measures. Don't be fooled by the lush spring grass growth on your pastures. The early spring forage is mostly water and thus low in nutritional value. Animal performance suffers due to the inability to eat enough of the wet forage to meet dry matter, mineral, and energy needs. Providing free choice hay for at least two of days prior to turn out can prevent bloat. Continue feeding hay as a source of dry matter to maintain performance. Feeding a small amount of grain as a source of energy is also very helpful as a supplement to spring pasture. The fast growing, high moisture pasture and its diluted nutritional value can cause grass tetany. This magnesium deficiency causes neurological problems; 'grass staggers', convulsions, and possibly

death. Magnesium is needed for many physiological functions. Magnesium is a component of bone, important to nervous system function, and needed for enzyme function. Providing magnesium through the feed and/or with free choice mineral is very important. Animals need to be on adequate magnesium for a few weeks prior to spring grazing. We manufacture a High Magnesium 2:1 Beef Mineral for cow herds to address tetany in cattle. For sheep and goats which are less susceptible to tetany; use our standard feeds and free choice mineral as they contain magnesium levels which prevent tetany.

Spring is also the time to begin your fly control program. You should use at least two of the three control methods. Control files with oral larvicides, residual premise spray, and/or fly 'catchers'. When using an oral larvicide such as Rabon or Altosid, an early start is critical to success. Oral larvicides go 'through' the animal into its manure, when fly eggs hatch in this manure, the larvae are killed by the larvicide. Start animals on the oral

by Jeff Hunter



larvicide four weeks prior to fly season. We provide a 2:1 Beef Mineral with Altosid along with a Sheep Mineral with Rabon that will supply your animals with these oral larvicides. A good nutrition program is just as important during maintenance as it is when livestock are in a productive state. Don't let the turn out to pasture be a time of neglect and nutritional deficit. The spring move to maintenance should be a time of rebuilding and nutritional fulfillment – allowing stock to be ready to reach their full potential.