

- Example types of non-feedstuff additives
 - Drug (requires FDA approval)
 - VFD medically important antimicrobials
 - Non-VFD antimicrobial properties but not used in human medicine, anthelmintics, hormones
 - Pesticide (requires EPA approval)
 - Anticaking agent
 - Preservatives
 - Biotics (relating to or resulting from living things yeast, bacteria origin)
 - Prebiotic (non-living) simulates existing microbiome
 - ruminal
 - Probiotic (living) direct fed microbial (colony-forming units aka CFU)
 - Postbiotic (non-living) bioactive component of a probiotic organism
 - intestinal
 - Phytochemicals (phyto=plant; functional foods)
 - benefit beyond nutritional contribution
 - Oils (essential oils [bad terminology]), tannins, nitrates

3

Economics of production

Cost for System Input

 $\frac{Total\ Cost}{Total\ Lbs\ Weaned} \times 100$

System Response to Input

- Calf crop percentage
- · Weaning weight

"A lot can happen in 16 months"

Resolving losses

- One patch doesn't fix all the leaks
- Some leaks may be more critical than others
- Some leaks are easier to patch than others



5

Thoughts on feed additives for beef cows

- Chlortetracycline (VFD)
 - Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by Anaplasma marginale susceptible to chlortetracycline

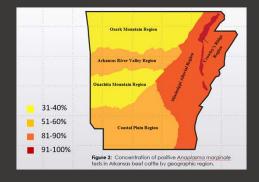


Image source: Ward et al., 2020

Thoughts on feed additives for beef cows

Methoprene – insect growth regulator. Few published studies. Response highly dependent on uniform supplement intake and horn fly control in nearby herds.

Essential oils – Cinnagar (cinnamon and garlic), originally presented to improve rumen efficiency, reports of reduced fly populations. Moriel et al. 2018 reported mixed observations of reduced, similar and even greater numerical counts compared to control.



7

Thoughts on feed additives for beef cows

Monensin – only approved ionophore for beef cows. Approved for improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed and for the prevention and control of coccidiosis. Approved for beef replacement heifers for improved rate of gain.

Heifers	Cows	
ADG and G:F = ↑	Calf birth weight = ↑	
Age a puberty = ↓	Milk production = ↑	
Cycling by first breeding = ↑	Days to first estrus = ↓	
Al and Overall Pregnancy = unchanged	Al and Overall Pregnancy = unchanged	

Meta-analysis results: data compiled by D. Lalman, Mikayla Moore

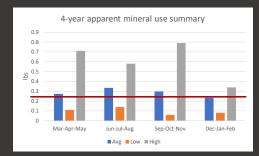
Thoughts on feed additives for beef cows

- Biotics
 - Research with growing/finishing beef cattle and dairy cows.
 - Various proposed mechanism for digestive support
 - Immuno-modulation
 - Nutrient utilization & oxygen scavaging
 - Non-specific binding (mycotoxins)
 - Competition (more of the good = less of the bad)
 - Results are generally inconsistent for growth and health.
 - Inconsistent ≠ Ineffective
 - Stress type and level
 - Need more work in this area to characterize the conditions through **meta-analysis** that clarify conditions when these inputs are likely to be beneficial
 - Management (Ex. Low, moderate, high for BRD)
 - · Nutrition (diet composition, diet transition)
 - Environment (heat stress, mycotoxin load)
 - The future: gut microbiome research marker-based decision aide for feed additive selection tool

Image source: https://www.dairyherd.com/news-news/rumen-microbes-new-hot-topic-cattle-nutrition-research

9

Thoughts on feed additives for beef cows



Group size	Monitoring Period	Visits/Animal	Mineral disappearance
4 heifers	1.5 months	17/week	1.3 to 4.6 oz/head
17 cows	2 months	2.5/week	0.5 to 1.9 oz/head
12 heifers	2 months	1.7/day	0 to 3 oz/head
Ranches et al., 2021			

Put some thought into your feed additive management

- What is the added cost?
- What are the proposed production benefits?
- How will utilization be managed and monitored?

