

Technical Bulletin

En-pro-al/Safe-Guard® Deworming Block For Southern United States

I. Summary

Fall and winter are key times to be promoting the En-pro-al/Safe-Guard® (fenbendazole) deworming block for use in the Southern U.S.

- Supplementation blocks are often used to supplement hay and limited available pasture in the South during fall and winter. This product fits in very well with feeding programs at this time of year.
- Block feeding programs using molasses as an energy source are commonly used at this time of year. The En-pro-al/cow poke block is a supplemental block used in this region. This product adapts cattle to En-pro-al. As a result, cattle may only need a limited exposure (if any) to the starter blocks to achieve adequate consumption prior to placement of the Safe-Guard® dewormer block.
- Strategic treatment programs must begin in the fall and winter months in the South to prevent buildup of contamination in late winter and spring. Review pages 6, 7 and 11 (fall calving herds) of Bliss monograph.
- The following Safe-Guard treatment program in weaning cattle grazing coastal Bermuda pastures also achieved seasonal control. As a result, calves gained an additional 67 lbs. per head compared to calves given a traditional single treatment in November. This trial was conducted during the 1986/1987 winter grazing season.

Program Evaluated

	Date	Week
Safe-Guard Suspension	November 6	0
Safe-Guard Block	December 22-24	6
Safe-Guard Block	February 25-27	14

In this trial, conducted by Dr. Jim Miller of Louisiana State University, the second block treatment was provided prior to movement to ryegrass pasture. Treatment prior to placement on ryegrass is strongly recommended by both Dr. Miller and Dr. Bliss (page 10 of monograph).



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