

Medicated Dewormer

for Horses

STRATEGIC DEWORMING PROGRAM

HORSE ROTATION PROGRAM

| Time of Year | Deep Freeze (Winter) | Past Thaw (Spring) | Grazing Season (Summer) | First Freeze (Fall) | | |
|----------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Rotation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Compound | Fenbendazole | Ivermectin or Moxidectin | Pyrantel Pamoate | Fenbendazole | Ivermectin or Moxidectin (with Praziquantel) | Pyrantel Pamoate |
| Product (choose one) | Safe-Guard® Power-Dose® The ingredient in Safe-Guard® Power-Dose® is the only one FDA-approved to treat all stages of encysted small strongyles. Horses in the southern US should use the Safe-Guard larvicidal Power-Dose during the dormant season of late summer and a regular dosage during the winter. | Ivermectin • IVERCARE™ • ZIMECTERIN® • ROTECTIN® 1.87% • EQUELL™ • IVEREASE™ Moxidectin • QUEST® | • STRONGID® • ROTECTIN®P • STRONGYLECARE™ | Safe-Guard® Paste Safe-Guard® Equi-Bits®  | Ivermectin • ZIMECTERIN® GOLD • COMBOCARE™GEL • EQUIMAX™ Moxidectin • QUEST® PLUS | • STRONGID® • ROTECTIN®P • STRONGYLECARE™ |
| Treats | • General Parasite Control • Encysted Small Strongyles (E1, L1, L2) | • General Parasite Control • Bots | • General Parasite Control | • General Parasite Control | • General Parasite Control • Bots and Tapeworms | • General Parasite Control |

Medicated Dewormer

for Beef and Dairy Cattle

STRATEGIC DEWORMING PROGRAM

STOCKER CATTLE

1st Strategic Treatment: Deworm cattle at the beginning of the extended grass growth or at turnout, followed by a second deworming three to four weeks later and a third deworming 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 deworming three to four weeks after turnout is recommended if there is a possibility of pasture contamination at turnout.

COW/CALF OPERATIONS

Fall – 1st Strategic Treatment: Deworm when cattle are moved off the pasture at the end of the grazing season or after the first of November in areas where cattle remain on pasture year-round.

Spring – 2nd 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. If the fall treatment was given, deworm the adult cow and her suckling calf six to eight weeks after spring grazing begins.

NOTE: In extreme southern parts of the USA, including parts of California, Hawaii and the Gulf Coastal Region, a second spring/early summer deworming, given six weeks after the first spring deworming, may be economically warranted depending on grazing conditions.

DAIRY CATTLE

Safe-Guard® Strategic Deworming Program for Dairy Cows

| Internal Exposure Parasite Level | Dry Cows | Freshening Period | 6 Weeks into Lactation |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------|
| High | Wait | Use Safe-Guard® | Use Safe-Guard® |
| Moderate | Wait | Use Safe-Guard® | Use Safe-Guard® |
| Low | Wait | Use Safe-Guard® | Monitor |
| Very Low | Wait | Monitor | Monitor |

Safe-Guard® Seasonal Deworming Program for Dairy Cows

| Internal Exposure Parasite Level | Late Fall (post freeze) | 6 Weeks After Spring Turnout and/or Lactation |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| High | Use Safe-Guard® | Use Safe-Guard® |
| Moderate | Use Safe-Guard® | Use Safe-Guard® |
| Low | Use Safe-Guard® | Monitor |
| Very Low | Monitor | Monitor |

Safe-Guard® Transitional Group Deworming Program for Dairy Cows

14-Day Transition Period

21-Day Transition Period

Treat Group Once Every Two Weeks

Treat Group Once Every Three Weeks

Dairy Replacement Heifers, Bulls & Steers During The Grazing Season

1. For animals weighing less than 300 to 400 lbs: Treat 3 to 4 weeks after turnout onto pasture and again 3 to 4 weeks later.
2. Greater than 400 lbs, but less than 800 lbs: Treat at turnout, or start of grazing; then 3 to 4 weeks after turnout and 3 to 4 weeks later. Treatment at turnout is not necessary if animals were treated at the end of the previous grazing season.
3. Greater than 800 lbs: Treat at turnout and 4 to 5 weeks later. Treatment at turnout is not necessary if animals were treated at the end of the previous grazing season.
4. First-calf heifers: Deworm all of them before they enter the adult herd.

**NO MILK WITHDRAWAL
NO MILK DISCARD**

CATTLE: Dairy and Beef cattle

FOR THE REMOVAL AND CONTROL OF: Lungworms: (*Dictyocaulus viviparus*); Stomach worms: Barberpole worms (*Haemonchus contortus*); brown stomach worms (*Ostertagia ostertagi*); small stomach worms (*Trichostrongylus axei*); Intestinal worms: Hookworms (*Bunostomum phlebotomum*); thread-necked intestinal worms (*Nematodirus helvetianus*); small intestinal worms (*Cooperia punctata* & *C. oncophora*), Bankrupt worms: (*Trichostrongylus colubriformis*); and Nodular worms: (*Oesophagostomum radiatum*).

DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE DOSAGE 5 mg fenbendazole per kg body weight in a **ONE (1) DAY TREATMENT** (2.27 mg fenbendazole per pound of body weight).

MIXING AND FEEDING DIRECTIONS Mix 1 pound (content of this package) of Safe-Guard 0.5% Dewormer (Type B medicated feed containing 4,540 g/ton of fenbendazole) with 4 pounds of feed ingredients to manufacture Type C medicated feed containing 908 grams of fenbendazole per ton. Feed the resulting Type C medicated feed as the sole ration for one day at the rate of 0.5 pounds per 100 pounds of body weight to provide 2.27 mg fenbendazole per pound of body weight.

CAUTION: All dewormers require accurate dosing for best results. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored (for example, with the use of a fecal egg count reduction test or another appropriate method.) A decrease of effectiveness over time as calculated by fecal egg count reduction tests may indicate the development of resistance to the dewormer administered. The parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

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.

HORSES: All Horses, including pregnant mares, stallions, and foals

FOR THE CONTROL OF: Large strongyles (*Strongylus edentatus*, *S. equinus*, *S. vulgaris*, *Triodontophorus* spp.), Small strongyles (*Cyathostomum* spp., *Cylicocyclus* spp., *Cylicostephanus* spp.), Pinworms (*Oxyuris equi*) and Ascarids (*Parascaris equorum*).

HORSE FEEDING DIRECTIONS

The recommended dose is 5 mg per kg body weight (2.27 mg fenbendazole per pound) in a **ONE (1) DAY** treatment for large strongyles, small strongyles and pinworms.

| Body Weight (lbs) | Safe-Guard® 0.5% Pellets |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 250 | 1/4 lb |
| 500 | 1/2 lb |
| 1100 | 1 lb |

For ascarids, the recommended dose is 10 mg fenbendazole per kg body weight (4.54 mg fenbendazole per pound) in a **ONE DAY** treatment. Feed at the rate of 0.1 or 0.2 pounds per 100 pounds of body weight to provide 2.27 or 4.54 mg fenbendazole per pound of body weight. All horses must be eating normally to ensure that each animal consumes an adequate amount of medicated feed.

Retreat in 6 to 8 weeks if required.

▶ **WARNING:** Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.