

=KOMANCHE CUBE=

POVI COMPANY LLC

LAWTON, OK.

(580) 695 - 4200 / (940) 475 - 1387

Don't Let Haemonchus Ruin A Great Year!

Ingredients Meet Grassfed Program Criteria

www.creatorschoicecubes.com

POVI COMPANY LLC - 1620 N.W. Hankins Drive, Lawton, OK. 73507

PRICE: 72.50 PER 50 LBS FOB LAWTON OK.

BAGGED/ BULK-BAG & BULK ORDERS WELCOME

BASE CUBE: 8.00 PER 50 LBS

INGREDIENTS: ALFALFA / GRASS HAY / BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: RUMATEL 44

Recommended Dosage: 3 pounds of product per 1,000 pounds of Bison (or) One Animal Unit.

NOTE: No claims are made about this product. The TXBP SCSOI Bison Parasitology working group has observed effective results in efficacy testing of bison herds treated with this product that struggle with Haemonchus and other strongyle type internal parasites.

Caution: do not slaughter animals within 14 days of treatment with this product.

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The TXBP SCSOI group have observed Haemonchus in big numbers, and the leading internal parasite in Coproculture analyses in many herds already this year. The climatic conditions this year are yet another perfect Haemonchus storm for southern plains Bison. We've seen this before and now know that aggressive management keeps abomasal Haemonchosis at bay. What's different this time is that we have a field treatment option that has been proven in Bison as an effective way to manage Haemonchus. The Rumatel cube, or KOMANCHE CUBE, has produced the most consistent results on Haemonchus infections. Early, or sub-clinical management will also prevent the grass-system from becoming diseased. Haemonchus has been identified as surviving as a third stage larvae for as long as eight weeks out there on the grass. This 'Haemonchus-fact', makes it very hard to manage with rotational grazing. Other wildlife also carry Haemonchus that are less fettered by fencing, such as deer species.

Haemonchus Facts: Bison

- Sub Saharan African Native: Evolved in a very hot and arid climate. Conversely, relatively mild and moist conditions result in it's decadent behavior.
- Blood Feeder: Each mature female consumes about 0.2 mls of blood per day, while males and juveniles consume approximately 0.1 to 0.15. We have seen as many as over 10,000 recovered on postmortem exams from yearling Bison.
- Blood: Once depleted of functional mature red blood cells, it can take months for the remaining 'immature' red blood cells to mature and function for health.
- Resistance to Anthelmintics: Resistance by Haemonchus to dewormers is a global conversation.
- Prong Horn Antelope: Also threatened by this strongyle type nematode in the south.
- Wisent / European Bison: Also documented as very susceptible, with treatment resistance documented.
- Not Just Southern Plains: But very prevalent here with disease-level becoming more normal in herds not yet managing for it.
- Origin: Domestic livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) not native to North America.
- Hard to Kill: TXBP SCSOI has documented many deworming drugs (Anthelmintics) that have not killed Haemonchus in Bison, while the same drugs show good results on cattle.
- Genetics: Haemonchus can be very different genetically between farms or ranches. In fact; it can be as different as are a dog and a pig. This means that 'your' Haemonchus and 'my' Haemonchus can be different to kill, or manage. Do - Your - Science! After treatment. This is called an efficacy test 10 to 14 days after treatment. (Not) 9 & (Not) 15 - 10 to 14 days.
- Cattle Less Affected: TXBP SCSOI has observed neighboring cattle less impacted by Haemonchus than Bison on the same farm, or across the wire.
- Safe Guard: TXBP SCSOI has observed a very small number of herds reporting a good Haemonchus kill with fenbendazole. TXBP SCSOI observations in beef cattle report good efficacy.

I encourage readers to Google some of the points I have made in this fact sheet.

FIELD TREATMENT GUIDE FOR BISON



- Know your herd weight, if guessing, guess slightly heavy, then divide that number by 1,000 for identifying the Animal Units (AU) in the herd.
- Feed AU's [NOT] head / AU (Animal Unit) = 1,000 lbs
- Be sure to get them in the cubing routine before cube-worming. The '**base-cube**' is used for this with the KOMANCHE CUBE. Feed the base cube for 2 to 3 feedings before worming.
- Always feed the recommend dosage plus 20-30% (in pounds) to mitigate competition and under-dosing.
- Look for a line of bison eating (at rest) – to be sure your feeding every animal.
- Correct distribution is the key to a successful efficacy test.
- **T&S 'trip-hopper' technology** will enhance your distribution accuracy. Other cube feeders also work.
- If you are feeding manually from the bag, as opposed to mechanized feeding, drop small piles instead of pouring out lines of cubes. This will allow all the bison to consume product.



- ALWAYS READ THE LABEL FOR RECOMENDED DOSAGE & WITHDRAWAL PERIOD -

Provided By: TXBP Stakeholder Citizen Science & Observations Initiative

& Frasier Bison LLC