



Catalyst
Nurture Nature. Grow.

Product Information

OCM GLOBAL

SOLVING PROBLEMS IN BEEF PRODUCTION

FEEDLOT CHALLENGES

The #1 goal in feedlots is consistent feed intake and conversion. Challenges that may face the feedlot include:

- Variable/Inconsistent feed quality
- Transportation
- Weather extremes
- Labor/Management changes
- Disease

Issues like these will effect feed uptake and efficiency - Poor feedlot performance! You can see that poor performance in the droppings - a great clinical tool for evaluating the digestive status of your cattle!

Special situations call for special actions!

OCM GLOBAL FEEDLOT CHALLENGES:

FLUSH with OCM Global for 3 days every 30 days...

Day 1: 5.5 to 6.0 oz (160g)/head

Day 2: 4.0 to 4.5 oz (120g)/head

Day 3: 2.5 to 3.0 oz (80g)/head

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OCM Global is truly a friend in the feedlot! **OCM Global** is a unique, non-medicated blend of minerals used to prevent and solve livestock digestion issues. OCM has been used in the feedlot with confidence for decades. Owners, Managers, and Veterinarians have come to depend on **OCM Global** because **They Can See the Difference - consistent feed intake, and uninterrupted performance and growth!**

OCM Global helps restore and maintain normal rumen and functions making it an essential product for each phase of feeding:

Incoming Cattle • Growing Cattle • Finishing Cattle

Incoming cattle have obviously been stressed by the time they reach the feedlot. Depending on the severity of stress, several negative events have occurred:

- Decreased motility of the rumen and intestine
- Depressed populations of rumen microflora
- Loss of rumen volume
- Dehydration

Inconsistent droppings are common when walking a pen of new cattle.

Constipation Resulting From:

- Dehydration
- Decreased gut motility

Scouring Resulting From:

- Feed change and/or acidosis
- Infectious processes (viral, bacterial or parasitic)

OCM Global for Special Conditions...

Receiving Cattle:

Feed 4.0 to 4.5 oz (120g)/head/day for the first 4 days in the feedlot.

Adverse Conditions (e.g. weather and feed changes):

Feed 2.5 to 3.0 oz (80g)/head/day for 4 days.



Growing Cattle

The challenge with growing and backgrounding cattle is obtaining efficient lean gains, while using roughage of varying quality. This challenge can be met by enhancing dry matter intake.

OCM Global serves as a tool in this stage of production to stimulate efficient rumen turnover, which is absolutely essential for optimum intakes.

High intakes and consistent gains... you will see the difference with **OCM Global**.

OCM Global for Growing Cattle:

Feed 0.6 to 0.8 oz (20g)/head/day

(Double this rate when feeding high grain rations)

The use of OCM Global will help promote:

- Fewer Digestive Problems
- Efficient Rumen Fermentation
- High and Consistent Feed Intake

Finishing Cattle

As cattle transition to (and progress through) the finisher rations, radical fermentation changes are taking place in the rumen:

- Transition from Fiber to Starch Fermentation
- Rumen pH Decreases
- Rumen Motility Decreases
- Less Buffer Protection from Saliva and Cud Chewing

A watchful eye on the cattle, along with good bunk management, is particularly important during this time. The slightest stress or management change, while feeding high grain rations, can quickly affect the rumen's environment. Acidosis is the result!

The inclusion of **OCM Global** in finishing rations will provide:

- A Buffer to Neutralize the Acids Created by Starch Fermentation
- A Stimulus for Rumen Motility
- An Effective Removal of Excessive Mucus from the Digestive Tract
- A Sulfur Source to Meet the Nutrient Needs of the Rumen Micro-organisms

OCM Global for Finishing Cattle:

Feed 1.25 to 1.50oz (40g)/head/day

Diagnosing 'Borderline' Acidosis

Acidosis, a condition describing a lower than normal rumen pH (high acidity), commonly occurs while feeding soluble carbohydrates (grain) to a ruminant. The severity of acidosis will vary due to the amount of acids in the rumen and how rapidly these acids develop.

Acute acidosis, particularly when it results in death, is obvious and easy to diagnose, while "borderline" acidosis, caused by the cycling (up and down) of the rumen pH, can be more difficult.

"Borderline" acidosis is a disruption of rumen fermentation, which can have a negative economic impact on feedlot performance. It is therefore worthy of vigilant observation with a decisive response plan.

The evaluation of cattle droppings in the feedlot is the best management tool to control "borderline" acidosis. You may find large amounts of undigested fiber or grain in the droppings, or you may find a wide variety of physical forms and color. It's time to flush with **OCM Global** when you see the following level of inconsistency in the droppings:

- 25% of dropping hard and/or encased with mucus
- 25% of droppings very loose
- 50% of droppings normal

OCM Global has been credited with improving the consistency of droppings, which is a reflection of efficient feed utilization. Further, those feedlots flushing with **OCM Global** every 30 days see the difference in keeping their cattle's digestive system in peak condition.