

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

09561

AMPROL is for use in poultry feeds as an aid in prevention or treatment of coccidiosis. It is supplied as a premix for convenience in handling and uniform incorporation in feed.

Active drug ingredient: Amprolium - 25%

Carrier and/or diluent: Corn gluten meal, soybean oil Packaging: 50-lb distinctively printed

multiwall paper bags



# LEVELS AND ALLOWABLE CLAIMS

| Species                 | <b>Levels in Finished Feed</b>                      | Allowable Claims  |  |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Chickens - broilers     | Continuously 0.0125%-0.025%                         | Aid in prevention of coccidiosis  |  |
| Chickens - replacements | Continuously 0.004%-0.0125%                         | Aid in development of immunity and prevention of coccidiosis under various conditions of exposure to coccidiosis                |  |
| Laying chickens         | Continuously 0.0125%                                | Aid in prevention of coccidiosis  |  |
|                         |   | Treatment of coccidiosis:   |  |
|                         | 0.0125% (treat for 2 wk)<br>0.025% (treat for 2 wk) | Moderate<br>Severe  |  |
| Turkeys                 | 0.0125% - 0.025%                                    | Aid in prevention of coccidiosis  |  |
| Pheasants               | 0.0175%   | For the prevention of coccidiosis in growing pheasants caused by <i>Eimeria colchici</i> , <i>E. duodenalis and E. phasiani</i> |  |

See the Feed Additive Compendium for complete up-to-date listing of combination clearances and applicable claims.

FDA STATUS: New animal drug regulation #558.55. Medicated feed application required if sole source of amprolium contains more than 11.35g/lb. (2.5%)

#### **MILLING**

### Physical properties:

Fine light-tan, granular premix.

Free flowing and non-dusty.

Characteristic odor of grain carrier.

Bulk density: approximately 41 lb./cu. ft.

#### **STABILITY**

AMPROL 25% is a stable premix.

No loss or degradation of amprolium should occur under typical warehouse storage conditions for three years.

In mash and pellet feed, gradual losses of amprolium activity of 5-7%/month may be encountered.

AMPROL 25% and either 50% dry or 70% liquid choline chloride should not be blended together as a premix or used together in an in-plant premix. The hygroscopic nature and neutral pH of the choline result in an environment which is destructive to the amprolium molecule. There is no problem in the complete feed containing choline and amprolium regardless of the form of choline chloride used.

In-plant premixes made with finely ground grain or grain products should be used within one week of manufacturing. Premixes stored for longer periods should be made using corn gluten meal as a carrier.

#### **MIXING DIRECTIONS**

AMPROL 25% should be diluted to 2.5% (add 1 part AMPROL 25% to 9 parts diluent) prior to blending into finished feeds. Premixes may be prepared with corn meal, other finely ground grains or meat scraps and may be included in a general vitamin

supplement premix. These premixes should be used within a week. Premixes stored longer should be prepared with corn gluten meal.

After premixing, no unusual mixing precautions are required. However, the prescribed amount of the 25% premix must reach the blender and not remain behind in dust-collecting systems, screw conveyors or elevator boots. "Setbacks" should be made at the start and end of a medicated-feed run. No special protection procedures are required by mill personnel while handling AMPROL 25%.

#### **PRECAUTIONS**

Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children.

The use of bentonite and lignin sulfonates is not recommended with amprolium. Bentonite impairs the chemical availability but not the biological efficacy and lignin sulfonates may affect the stability of amprolium.

Certain coccidial strains have appeared that are not sensitive to amprolium. The use of an alternate strain sensitive anticoccidial agent is recommended in these cases.

#### **CAUTION**

Use as the sole source of amprolium. Do not change the litter while giving this feed unless absolutely necessary.

If losses exceed 0.5% in a 2-day period, obtain an accurate diagnosis and follow the instructions of your veterinarian or poultry pathologist. Losses may result from intercurrent disease or other conditions affecting drug intake which can contribute to the virulence of coccidiosis under field conditions.

In replacement flocks, the grower must expect that excessive exposure to one or more species may overwhelm the drug in some flocks and prompt treatment will be required.

Fertility, hatchability and other reproductive data are not available on amprolium in breeding pheasants.

| To obtain a<br>feeding level of | Add<br>AN  | ~ =          |                    |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
|                                 | AMPROL 25% | 2.5% Premix  | 0.05% Concentrate* |
| 0.004%                          | 5 oz.      | 3 lb. 3 oz.  | 160 lb.            |
| 0.006%                          | 8 oz.      | 4 lb. 13 oz. | 240 lb.            |
| 0.008%                          | 10 oz.     | 6 lb. 3 oz.  | 320 lb.            |
| 0.0125%                         | 1 lb.      | 10 lb.       | 500 lb.            |
| 0.025%                          | 2 lb.      | 20 lb.       | 1000 lb.           |



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