

Organic Dairy Matters®

A bi-monthly resource for Organic Dairy Producers published by Pennsylvania Certified Organic

Sept/Oct 2006

Calendar of Events

Oct 20–21

5th Annual Statewide Project Grass Conference, Penn College, Williamsport, PA. Kris Ribble: 570-784-4401 (ext 111) or kris.ribbon@pa.usda.gov

Oct 28

Home Cheesemaking with Ricki Carroll, 10:00am– 4:00pm, State College Friends Meeting House. PASA: 814-349-9856 (ext 7)

Oct 28

Teaching for Change, Farming for Profit at Seeds of Solidarity Farm, Orange, NY, 9:00am– 1:00pm. NOFA–NY: 978-355-2853

Oct 29

Mozzarella and Ricotta with Ricki Carroll, 2:00–4:00pm, Westmoreland County Community College. PASA: 814-349-9856 (ext 7)

Nov 1

PCO Fall Standards Meeting, Midway Mennonite Center, Lititz, PA. PCO: 814-364-1344 or pco@paorganic.org to register.

Nov 12, 14 and 15

Introduction to the Albrecht methods with Neal Kinsey, Camp Yoljwa, Newville, PA. PASA: 814-349-9856 (ext 7)

Dec 5

PCO Annual Meeting. Ramada Inn State College. PCO: 814-364-1344 or pco@paorganic.org to register.

Jan 9–11

Keystone Farm Show, York, PA.

Jan 11

11th Annual Vermont Grazing Conference, Vermont Technical College, Randolph Center, VT. Jennifer Colby, VT Pasture Network Outreach Coordinator: 802-656-0858, jcolby@uvm.edu or www.uvm.edu/~pasture.

Feb 1–3

PASA's 16th Annual Farming for the Future Conference Penn State Conference Center, State College, PA. PASA: www.pasafarming.org or 814-349-9856.

USDA Proposes to Add Animal Medications to National List for Livestock

By Emily Brown Rosen, PCO Materials Review Manager

On July 17, 2006, the USDA published a Federal Register Notice to propose a National Organic Program (NOP) rule change for addition of a number of livestock health care and sanitation materials. Most of these substances had been reviewed and recommended by the National Organic Standards Board up to four years ago, so the publication of this notice was a welcome step in the process needed to amend the National List. The USDA is now considering public comments received on this notice, and the next step will be publication of a Final Rule that will officially amend the National List. When this Final Rule is published, organic farmers will then be permitted to use the new substances. It is not known when the Final Rule will be published, but PCO will inform all clients as soon as this occurs.

The NOP proposed to add the following substances for health care with certain restrictions:

- Atropine, bismuth subsalicylate, butorphanol, magnesium hydroxide tolazoline, and xylazine –allowed, but restricted to use by or under order of a veterinarian
- Flunixin (trade name Banamine), furosemide, poloxalene — allowed in accordance with labeling

The NOP also proposed to add the following substances:

- Peroxyacetic acid — for sanitizing facility and processing equipment
- Calcium propionate — as a feed additive, for use as a mold inhibitor in herbal products

In addition, NOP proposed to add a general category for “excipients” which will allow various synthetic ingredients used to formulate animal drugs, other than the active medical ingredients.

The NOP did **not** add six common substances that the NOSB recommended. These are: activated charcoal, calcium borogluconate, calcium

propionate, kaolin pectin, mineral oil and propylene glycol. The NOP stated this was because FDA does not recognize these substances as approved new animal drugs, and therefore NOP could not sanction the use. This is despite the fact that these substances are commonly available “over the counter” for use in conventional livestock production, without regulatory action by FDA.

The NOP also did not add epinephrine (recommended for emergency treatment of anaphylactic shock) as they stated this is a natural substance that does not need to be added to the National List of allowed synthetics because all natural materials are allowed unless specifically prohibited. This material can thus currently be considered allowed for use.

The NOP also **did not** include many of the NOSB recommended restrictions on some of these materials, including a double withdrawal time for butorphanol, flunixin, furosemide, tolazoline, and xylazine. NOP stated they did not have authority to require extra withholding time and that this would be considered an “extra label claim” and not permitted by FDA.

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Some of Preston Yoder's herd make their way back from the rotational paddock during an Organic Valley Field Day held at PCO-certified Ore-Bank Farm in Belleville, PA in July 2006. See page 2.



Gary Zimmer Speaks at Organic Valley Field Day

By Brett Still



Organic Valley's Peter Miller (on left) and Gary Zimmer (on right) speak at a recent field day held at PCO-certified Bev-R-Lane Farm in Lewisburg, PA.

“**W**hen it comes to livestock health and productivity, using an ounce of prevention gives you fewer problems, more profit, and puts the fun back in farming.” This was just some of the advice offered by Gary Zimmer at an August field day at the farm of PCO-certified Kore and Miriam Yoder of Lewisburg, PA. The Yoder family’s 300-acre dairy farm has been managed organically since 1994. Kore has raised certified organic crops on the farm since 2000, began selling certified organic milk with Organic Valley in 2001, and currently milks about 50 cows. Gary Zimmer is author of the book “Biological Farmer” and president of Midwestern Bio-Ag.

Gary outlined his philosophy on biological farming using examples of working “biological farming systems” such as his certified organic dairy farm in Wisconsin. He stressed the importance of thinking of the dairy farm as an integrated system, and the need to balance soil health, forage quality, and herd health. “Nutrients coming through a highly digestible plant have higher availability to animals. That’s where livestock minerals should come from, rather than out of a bag.” However, Gary noted that free choice minerals in addition to ration supplementation provide nutrient monitoring and management opportunities and recommended considering a salt/kelp blend: a calcium-phosphorus mineral and a buffer.

Developing and maintaining healthy, mineral-balanced, biologically-active soils is a critical first step to producing high-quality forages, which, in turn, results in a dairy herd with fewer health problems. Such a system relies on the use of regular soil testing, including micronutrient analysis. “If the soil tests show a deficiency in a particular nutrient, add it; if not, don’t.” Gary advised farmers to start slow and don’t over do it with applying nutrients. “It’s better to apply small amounts annually than a heavy application every few years.” He also cautioned that crop fertilizers should be specific blends for the crop you are growing and the soil type you have: a crop fertilizer should be a balance of all nutrients, not just nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The 3-year transitional period that is required to transition land into an organic production system is a great time to test and

build healthy, mineral-balanced soils that have lots of biological activity. Always check with your certifier before using any materials on your transitioning or certified land.

Gary stressed that each dairy farm is different, and a system that works well for one farm might not work for another. Differences in farm location, soil type and condition, and farm and herd size all must be considered when developing a successful biological approach to farming. By incorporating the fundamentals of biological farming, including building mineral-balanced, biologically active soils, growing high-quality forage, and providing clean, comfortable livestock living conditions, and access to adequate amounts of fresh water, a successful system can

be created on any dairy farm.

Thanks to Kore and Miriam Yoder for their hospitality and for sharing their experience with organic management practices. Seeing a well-managed farm drove home many of the principles emphasized by Gary throughout the day. Thanks to Gary Zimmer and Organic Valley a well-organized and informative field day.

USDA Proposes to Add Animal Medications

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PCO Comments

PCO filed comments in response to this proposal in support of adding the materials proposed, but requested that NOP further consult with NOSB on the withdrawal times for five drugs. PCO asked that NOP find another way to list the “FDA unapproved” substances, since these are all relatively benign and commonly used in livestock production. PCO believes that calcium borogluconate is already permitted under the category of electrolyte (already approved on the National List). PCO also has found that certain formulations of kaolin pectin and activated charcoal are available in natural, nonsynthetic form, so can be allowed. (NOP rules permit use of all natural substances that are not specifically prohibited). PCO also noted that calcium propionate was not recommended by NOSB for use in feed additives, but only in health care products and requested the feed use be dropped.

There will certainly be more developments on these materials, and hopefully a final rule will be issued soon. NOP has also told PCO staff that they are continuing to search for solutions for the materials “unapproved” by FDA that are in wide use, and will consider the comments carefully. PCO will monitor the situation and will inform all clients of the final status of these materials as soon as they are finalized. In the meantime, producers are reminded that only natural substances and the synthetic materials currently on the National List are permitted for use in organic production. Feel free to contact PCO certification staff with questions about these changes at 814-364-1344.

Treating Dairy Cows Naturally: Johne's Disease

By Dr. Hubert Karreman

There have been some interesting developments in Johne's (and its causative organism, *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*-MAP) research recently and I'd like to pass it along to you. Rather than re-hashing the usual management changes that need to be made to control Johne's (in a nutshell — keep infected cows away from calves), an interesting discovery has been made within the last year.

First, rather than testing each individual in a whole herd, especially larger herds, it is possible to get an idea of the level of Johne's, if present, by strategic environmental sampling of manure. This would mean collecting a small amount of manure from areas where cows congregate, such as the barn yard, box stalls, calving areas, laneways to pasture, walking areas in free stall areas, milking parlor holding areas and slurry drop-offs into a manure pits (i.e. gutters). Composite manure samples would have 4–6 samples of equal volumes from each site in that area so that the mix would fit in a small disposable dish. Each pooled (mixed) sample would represent that particular area. Include dry cow areas. Know which cows are contributing to each area's sample. A farm diagram should be drawn so that the same locations within the area could be re-tested at later dates. Each area's composite sample of manure would then be sent in to the lab and cultured. This takes 3–4 months for results to be completed.

Environmental samples can: 1) determine if the herd is infected with MAP, 2) determine the extent of MAP contamination in the environment, 3) monitor management changes, 4) estimate herd Johne's prevalence and 5) be more economical than individual fecal sampling. Instead of sending in 50 samples from a 50-cow herd, perhaps only 4–5 pooled samples would be needed.

Now for the breaking news — there are cows that are “super-shedders” of Johne's. These animals can severely contaminate a farm area (or areas over time). While conventional wisdom says that only the youngest calves get infected with Johne's, adult animals sharing the area with a super-shedder cow can become “pass-through” shedders. This means that non-infected animals can become low-level shedders of Johne's exposed to the manure of a super-shedder. They can become infected within 12–24 hours of exposure to manure from a super-shedder. Interestingly, when a super-shedder is identified and removed, the newly infected animals revert to non-shedding status, although upon biopsy they may indeed harbor the bacteria in the ileo-cecal lymph nodes and other abdominal areas. So, while a super-shedder is obviously of great concern, other animals that become pass-through low-level shedders should cause concern because they also could contaminate calves with the organism in their manure.

A similar contagious picture is observed with persistently infected BVD animals. While BVD is a virus and Johne's is a bac-

terium, it seems clear now that one animal, either a BVD PI or a Johne's super-shedder, can ruin a whole herd's health. The two diseases are very different, but until a Johne's super-shedder or BVD PI is identified, that animal will severely contaminate the environment until it is culled. Screening a herd for BVD PI identification can entail screening the bulk tank milk but it is often more revealing to take ear notch samples from each individual animal so a pathologist can identify the viral particles embedded within the ear tissue. In a similar manner, screening a herd for Johne's prevalence can now be done confidently with environmental samples rather than drawing manure or drawing a blood sample from each cow. Identifying areas with abnormally high culture results can help to narrow down which animals may have caused a high result. At that point testing individual animals should be done.

For rapid screening of a clinical suspect, the AGID test is still used. This test shows true positives. But if the animal is not diseased enough, it will come back negative. A more sensitive test is the ELISA, which is more likely to pick up lightly infected animals. Using a PCR test can be rapid and very specific, but the animal needs to be expressing enough of the organism for the test to pick it up. The gold standard for Johne's identification is the fecal/manure test, but it takes 3–4 months for results. By strategically sampling each area where cows congregate, the slower fecal test can identify areas of the farm, which are potential cause for concern in a statistically valid and economical fashion.

This article was originally published in the October 2005 edition of Moo News. Thank you to Dr. Hubert Karreman for sharing his expertise and knowledge. For more information about Dr. Karreman and Penn Dutch Cow Care, visit www.penn dutch cow care.org.



Dear Buttercup

Dear Buttercup,

I am wondering about the use of milk replacer for calves on organic dairy farms. Is it allowed? Are only certain brands allowed? — *Asking in Adams County*

Dear Asking,

This is a great question, because the status of milk replacer is about to change. Currently, milk replacer is allowed for emergency use on organic dairy farms, if it does not contain antibiotics, non-milk products (such as animal fats) or products from BST treated animals (7CFR 205.603 (b) (6)). What constitutes “emergency use” and which specific products are allowed is for your certifier to determine. However, at the April 2006 meeting of the NOSB (National Organic Standards Board), a recommendation was approved to not renew milk replacer on the National List (www.ams.usda.gov/nosb/FinalRecommendations/FinalRecommendations.html). In short, effective October 2007, synthetic, non-organic milk replacer will no longer be allowed for use on organic dairy farms. — *Buttercup*

September/October 2006

SPONSORS

Hubert Karreman**Penn Dutch Cow Care**

Dedicated to providing natural treatments and herd health management services to ecologically motivated dairy farmers

Penn Dutch Cow Care
1272 Mt. Pleasant Road
Quarryville, PA 17566
717-529-0155
pennndutch@earthlink.net

**Northeast Sustainable
Agriculture Research and
Education Initiative**

Helping advance farming systems that are profitable, environmentally sound and good for communities

Northeast SARE
University of Vermont
105 Carrigan Drive
Burlington, VT 05405-0082
802-656-0471
www.sare.org

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CROPP Cooperative**

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dairy farmers*

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www.organicvalley.coop/farmer
Farmer Hotline: 888-809-9297

ADVERTISING

To learn about display advertising opportunities in Organic Dairy Matters, contact Erin at PCO:
814-364-1344

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

■ Certified organic mixed grass hay. First cutting \$165/ton, second cutting \$200/ton, large square bales (3'x3'x5'). Also oat straw, wrapped. Delivery available. Allen Shissler: 814-628-2126.

■ Locust posts, 8-foot length, several diameters available. Kirby Reichert: 717-469-2307.

■ Certified organic hay: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th cuttings. 181 RFV. David Hostetler: 206-424-5015.

■ Certified organic mixed grass hay, large square bales. Also organic baleage, wrapped. Both dairy quality. John Painter: (814) 3675238.

■ Certified organic alfalfa/orchard grass mixed hay, 4x4 round bales, dairy quality. Also certified organic field corn. Delivery available. Indiana Co. Michael Kirby: 724-388-3617.

■ Certified organic mixed grass hay, small square bales, test results available. Tioga Co., NY Tony Marzolino: 267-502-3703.

■ Mixed grass hay, First and later cuttings, large square bales (3x3x5). 3x3 wrapped clover balage. Also other balage available. Dauphin Co, PA. Delivery available. Joel Steigman: 717-362-9850.

■ MDA-certified organic alfalfa and alfalfa/orchard grass mixed hay (Chestertown, MD). Small, square bales; test available; \$200/ton plus freight. Certified organic soybeans also for sale. \$15/bushel; available late October. Michael Moore: (410) 778-0710 or mrmoore@dukmoore.com.

■ ICO-certified organic grain, seeds, and forages (Illinois). Corn, oats, soybeans, red clover hay and seed, hairy vetch seed, rye seed, alfalfa hay. Ag Organics: (217) 273-1263 or kbrussell@agorganics.biz.

■ OCIA-certified organic spelt (Lawrence Co.). 900 bushels available. Ron Gargas: (724) 530-7220 or rgargas@earthlink.net.

WANTED

■ Certified-organic herd of 30-40 cows (or individuals) wanted to buy, preferably Jerseys (Lebanon County). Will be ready for them in November. Jeffrey Sadler: 717-821-6287.

■ Organic corn silage. Lancaster County. Call and leave a detailed message. David Beiler: 717-768-3790.

PCO Certification Staff

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PCO Materials Scoreboard: April–August 2006

Attention: PCO reviews materials used by our clients as part of their applications or initial reviews. PCO has **not** evaluated the effectiveness of these materials and in no way endorses their use. Manufacturers and distributors of products listed as allowed are not permitted to use this information to advertise or sell their products. Use of the Pennsylvania Certified Organic (PCO) name or logo on product packaging or marketing materials is expressly prohibited.

Note: Materials listed in the Materials Scoreboard have been reviewed by PCO since April 2006. For a complete list of allowed materials, see the PCO Materials List.

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Allowed Materials

Feed Additive/Supplements

2% I-Mix	IDM/Helfter Feeds
AIM 18% Dicalcium Phosphate	Ingredient Resource Corp.
American Stockman White Block	North American Salt Company
Bio Rich Niacin Booster Pak	MS Bio-Ag
Bio Rich Vitamin E Booster Pak 20,000	MS Bio-Ag
BRLR/BRDR PMX	Kreamer Feed Store
Calseabalance Mineral Block for Cattle	Timac USA
Calseadigest	Timac USA
Calseaphos	Timac USA
Calseazinc	Timac USA
Cattle Choice 12-12	Fertrell Co.
Custom Mineral Mix for Lactating Cows	Berlin Milling, Inc.
Frank Tice 3-1	JW Premix/Jim Watkins
Hemo-Store	MS Bio Ag
Hess 301 Calf Mineral	Hess Farm Supply
Hess 7-25	Hess Farm Supply
Hess Conditioner 100-0	Hess Farm Supply
Hess Dry Cow Pre-Mix	Hess Farm Supply
Hess Silage Cure	Hess Farm Supply
Hess Super Choice	Hess Farm Supply
Hi-Grade Evaporated Salt	Cargill Salt
Lacto-Mos	Alltech
Megalseabloc	Timac USA
Mercer Milling Custom Mineral Mix	Mercer Milling
Morton Sulphurized Salt Block	Morton Salt
MTB-100	Alltech, Inc.
Natural Nautic Fish Meal	Omega Protein
Nu-Feeds 1 to 1	Nu-Feeds, Inc.

Nu-Feeds 2 to 1	Nu-Feeds, Inc.
Nu-Feeds 3 to 1	Nu-Feeds, Inc.
Nu-Feeds 4 to 1	Nu-Feeds, Inc.
Nutri-Core Shell N-Dur	Heritage
Organic Cattle Choice	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Dairy 2000	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Dairy Free Choice	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Dry 200 SEY	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Dry 50	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Dry Cow Pasture Free Choice	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Heifer Min	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Kelp Yeast	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Organic Mill Mix 3	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
PAK97	Renaissance Nutrition, Inc.
Poultry Trace Mineral PMX	Kreamer Feed
RC Gold 4X	Fertrell Co.
T1	Free Choice Enterprises
T2	Free Choice Enterprises
Vitamin E 20, 0000	Fertrell Co.

Cleaners/Sanitizers

Acifoam ▲	JohnsonDiversity, Inc.
Ajax Scouring Cleanser	Colgate Palmolive Co.
Basic H ▲ ●	Shaklee
CIP Supreme ▲	Fisher & Thompson/Ecolab
Eco-San ▲	EcoLab
Equipment Sanitizer ▲	EcoLab
FC-298 CIP Acid Cleaner ▲	IBA, Inc.
FC-516 Chlorinated CIP Cleaner ▲	IBA, Inc.
FC-800 Vacuum line Cleaner ▲	IBA, Inc.
Foaming Acid Cleaner ▲	AST, Inc.

H.D. Acid ▲	Fisher & Thompson/Ecolab
Liquid Dairy Brite ▲	Fisher & Thompson
Manual Foaming Acid ▲	Fisher & Thompson/Ecolab
Manual Washing Powder ▲	Noble Road
Oxy Blast	Essential Water Solutions, Inc.
Paragon Acid Cleaner ▲	IBA, Inc.
Pink Lotion Industrial Hand Cleaner ▲	Advanced Products Technology, Inc.
Power Klenz ▲	EcoLab/Fisher & Thompson
Prestige ▲	EcoLab
Quorum Copper ▲	EcoLab
Quorum Pink ▲	EcoLab
Quorum Purple ▲	EcoLab
SA8 ▲	Amway
Solitaire ▲	EcoLab
Super-Kleenite ▲	West Agro
Virkon S ▲	Antec International Ltd.

Fertilizer/Soil Amendments

Agri-Gro Liquid	Agri-Gro Marketing
Berger Retail Peat Moss	Berger
Bio-Farm Organic Top Dress	Lancaster Ag Products
Dutch Soil Concentrate	Schlabach Supply
Gardner's Gold Potting Soil	Chesapeake Organics
GroBiotix AG-MC	Organic Approach
Guard-N N-Dure Inoculant	INTX Microbials, LLC
Hydro-Hume DG "Coated"	Helena Chemical Company

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Restrictions

- ▲ Rinse thoroughly; no food contact
- See Raw Manure restriction 205.203
- Prohibited except for use as cleaner
- ▷ See Botanical Pesticide Restriction

PCO Materials Scoreboard: April–August 2006

Fertilizer/Soil Amendments (cont.)

MPM ■	Lancaster Ag
Organic BioLink Cal Plus	Westbridge
Super N SulPoMag	Fertrell Co.
Worm Gold Plus	California Vermiculture
WormGold Pure Worm Castings	California Vermiculture, LLC
Yule's Pride Compost	Dick Yule

Crop Disease Control

Eco-Mate Armicarb "O" ▶	Helena Chemical
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Crop Invertebrate Pest Control

Garlic Barrier AG+ Insect Repellant	Garlic Research Labs
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Livestock External Parasite Control

Garlic Barrier AG+ Insect Repellant	Garlic Research Labs
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Crop Production Aid

Biotol OU Buchneri 500	Lallemand Animal Nutrition
Old Mill Forage Inoculant or PSI 165 W.S.	Alltech, Inc.

Sili-Prime "S" 4x	Hess Farm Supply
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Medical Treatments

Anti-Diarrhea Bolus	IBA, Inc.
Asti-One Barrier Teat Dip	AST, Inc.
Astringent Bolus	Kaeco Group, Inc.
Bo-Bac-2X	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
Cal-Dex CMPK Injection	Pro Labs
CMPK Bolus	Vets Plus, Inc.
CMPK Gel	AgriPharm
Dy's Liquid Bandage	Advanced Biological Concepts
Edema-Guard Capsules	Van Beek Scientific
Ex-Cell Sweet Udder	Synergy Animal Products, Inc.
George's 100% Aloe Vera	Warren Laboratories
ICON 10000 X, V, IV, and II	IBA, Inc.
Insta Mag Bolus Laxative	Vedco
Iokote II Teat Dip	A&L Labs
Kleen & Dri XL	Boumtatic
Medic Booster Peroxide Dip	Animal Medic
No-Hold Calf Bolus	IBA, Inc.
Oral CMPK	Cold Spring Vet Clinic/ Lancaster Ag
Phyto-Gest	Agri-Farmacy

Restore Hoof Tropical	IBA, Inc.
Rumalax Bolus	IBA, Inc.
Trophy Super Magnesium Gel	Trophy
Wellness Plus	Crystal Creek
Wild Herb Tea	Crystal Creek

External Parasiticide

Buzz Away	MS Bio-Ag
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Invertebrate Pest Control

Defy The Fly Collar	IBA, Inc./R.R. Enterprises
Fly Trap Attractant	Farnam Industries
Scia-Rid	Koppert
Yellow Jacket Special Dusting Sulfur	Georgia Gulf Sulfur Corp
Yellow Jacket Wetable Sulfur II	Georgia Gulf Sulfur Corp

Restrictions

- ▲ Rinse thoroughly; no food contact
- See Raw Manure restriction 205.203
- Prohibited except for use as cleaner
- ▶ See Botanical Pesticide Restriction

Prohibited Materials

Agriblend L201	Agriblend
Alliance LS Fungicide	Bayer Crop Science
Basic H	Shaklee prohibited EXCEPT as an equipment cleaner
Bio Rich "17" (1-1)	MS Bio-Ag
Bismusol First Priority Dex-Amino-Lyte Solution	IBA, Inc.
Diaquor Nutritional Supplement for Calves	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
Diatect V	Diatec International
Dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO	various
FC-98 Udder Wash	IBA, Inc.
Forage Inoculant 150 Billion	Animal Medic
Fresh Cow Drench Plus A, D & E	Van Beek Scientific, LLC
George II Surfactant	Central Petroleum Co.
Hi-cal lime	Busti Lime

High Energy Supplement	PRN Pharmacal, Inc.
Insta Mag Bolus	Vedco
Iodine Udder Wash	Fisher & Thompson
Iodine Udder Wash L.A.	Fisher and Thompson
Lincosol Soluble Powder	Med-Pharmex, Inc.
Liquid Smoke	World Flavors Inc.
Martin's Vegetable Plus	Control Solutions, Inc.
Mix-N-Fine Salt	Cargill, Inc.
Moxidectin	various
MS BioAg 20% Cattle Booster	MS Bio-Ag
Nemasys	Becker Underwood
No Fly — Water Base Concentrate	Crystal Creek
Potassium nitrate	Various
PRN Wound Dressing	PRN Pharmacal
Rely-O-Dine	West Agro/DeLaval

Rely-O-Hex Udder	West Agro/DeLaval
Rescue 911	MS Bio-Ag
Rumastart Capsules	Van Beek
Rumastart Powder	Van Beek
Saf-a-Caf Electrolytes Plus	Milk Products, Inc.
Somato Check No 170	Hess Farm Supply
Star Rectifier	Improcrop
Sustain III Calf Bolus	Durvet
Teat Guard	Fisher and Thompson, Inc.
Tri-Pectate Tube	Van Beek Scientific
Trophy Super High Energy Supplement	Trophy
UltraBoss	Schering-Plough Animal Health
Unkers Medicated Salve	Unkers