



LYSSY & ECKEL
FEEDS

FEED BETTER, FEED LESS

The financial pinch of a 20% range cube

Charles Eckel

Lyssy & Eckel Inc.

Lyssy & Eckel Feeds was founded in 1945 by Ed Lyssy and A.W. Eckel Jr.

Their vision holds true to this day:

Provide quality feed with first class ingredients.

Assembled with research based formulating.

Lead with customer service that treats the customer like they are a part of the family.

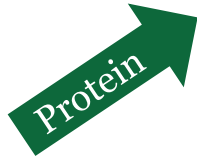
We are still a family owned and operated business. Both families are in their third generation of ownership and management.

When looking at your pasture, what do you see?

1. Need to gain weight, maintain weight or lose weight?
2. Animals that are fat, thin, pregnant, lactating, freshly weaned, finishing on feed?

When choosing feed, what do you want to achieve?

1. Are you KEEPING or CULLING.
2. Do you need a grain feed (starch) or a grain by-product feed (carbohydrate)?



NOT EVERY FEED IS MADE EQUAL.

The bacteria of the gut is based around what type of feed you are feeding!

CARBOHYDRATES
GRASS

**Cottonseed Meal, Soybean Meal, Citrus Pulp,
Wheat Midds, Corn Germ, Alfalfa Meal**

- Pasture Minded (replacement/breeding)
- Grain By-Products
- Pairs perfectly with pasture or hay grazing.
- Maintains balanced pH.
- Maintains weight once off feed and on pasture.
- Less feed per head per day.



STARCH
GRAINS

Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Barley, Milo

- Terminal Minded
- Whole grains
- Quick Gain
- Lowers pH
- Not for animals going back out on pasture.
- More poundage per head per day.



Backgrounding

- Loss of performance
- Loss of weight
- Rumen turnover

OKLAHOMA GOLD RESEARCH STUDY,

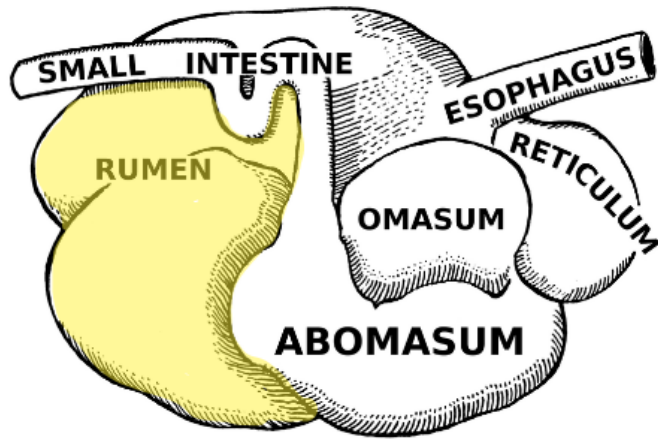
research on yearling cattle on mid-summer harvested prairie grass.

Oklahoma Gold Q&A

GRAIN	COMPLEX CARBS	PROTEIN
8-10# of feed for 1# of gain	6# of feed for 1# of gain	2.7# of feed for 1# of gain
Textured	20% cubes/growing ration pellets	37% protein supplement
Energy Dense Feed		High Protein Feeds
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High in starch from grains• Bulky feedstuffs• High in waste.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No starches from grains.• Feed Less.• Harder cube composition.

60:40 Target Ratio

Degradable / Bypass Protein



FEED THE RUMEN
the animal will follow

Cottonseed Meal 58:42

Soybean Meal 69:31

Dried Distillers Grains 57:43

Feather Meal 15:85

Degradable protein feeds the bacteria in the rumen. This bacteria digests the fiber/roughage in the diet.

Bypass protein goes through the rumen not broken down, and is absorbed in the small intestine as protein.

Promotes:

1. Lactation
2. Bone Development
3. Muscle Development
4. Fetal Development
5. Overall growth

Why do we want, degradable and bypass protein?

1. The degradable proteins feeds the bacteria of the gut promoting bacterial population growth.
1. As bacteria die off, they become microbial protein.
1. Microbial protein leaves the rumen and is absorbed in the small intestine as pure protein.

No feed stuff, additive or man made product can match the efficiency and power of microbial proteins.

Volatile Fatty Acids, your animals source of energy.

1. This is the body's source of energy.
1. Warmth in Winter
More corn does not mean more warmth.
1. Hydroxychloride trace minerals play a greater role in VFA production increasing production by up to 22%.

Score 2

Runny, does not form distinct pile. Splatters when hitting the ground. Less than 1" in height.

**Score 3**

Porridge-like appearance. Several concentric rings with a slight depression in the middle. 1.5 - 2" thick.

**Score 4**

Thicker and typically lays out in folds. Associated with cattle grazing dormant pasture. Over 2" in height.

**Score 5**

Hard and dry indication of undigested forage. In excess of over 4" in height.

**Score 2****Score 3****Score 4****Score 5****Score 6**

GRASS QUALITY

Lush Green Grass

- Typical Manure Score: 2
- Protein is high
- Energy is low
- Moisture is elevated
- 20% or 26% cube, as per chart

Mature Green Grass

- Typical Manure Score: 3
- Protein sufficient
- Energy sufficient
- 26% or 32% cube, as per chart

Dormant Brown Grass - *Fall*

- Typical Manure Score: 4
- Protein sufficient
- Energy sufficient
- 32% or 40% cube, as per chart

Dormant Brown Grass - *Winter*

- Typical Manure Score: 4 or 5
- Protein low
- Energy low
- 32% or 40% cube, as per chart

Cows

Manure Score	Body Cond	20% Cube		26% Cube		32% Cube		40% Cube	
		Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
		2	2	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5
2	3	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0
2	4	.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	2	1	1.5	1	1.5	0.5	1	0.5
3	3	1.5	1	1	1	1	0.5	1	0.5
3	4	1	0	1	0	0.5	0	0.5	0
3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2	7.5	2	6	2	4.5	1	4	1
4	3	7	2	5.5	2	4.5	1	3.5	1
4	4	6.5	1	5	1	4	1	3.5	0.5
4	5	6	1	4.5	1	4	1	3	0.5
4	6	5.5	0	4	0	3.5	0	3	0
5	2	9.5	5.5	7.5	4	6	3.5	5	3
5	3	9	5	7	4	5.5	3	4.5	2.5
5	4	8.5	4.5	6.5	3.5	5	3	4.5	2.5
5	5	8	4	6	3	5	2.5	4	2
5	6	7.5	3.5	6	2.5	4.5	2	3.5	2

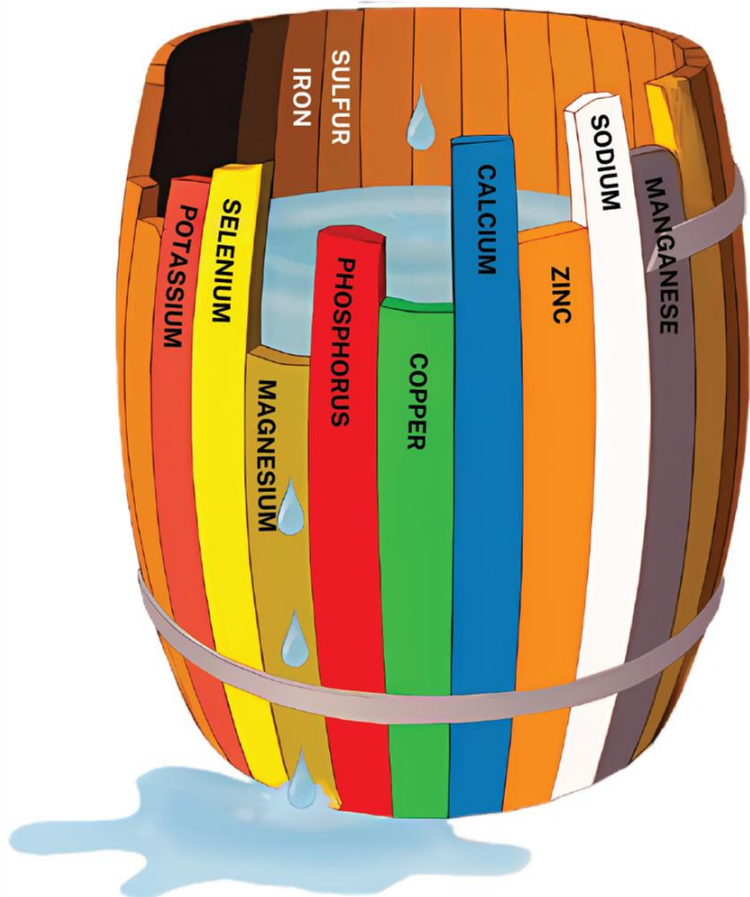
Heifers

Manure Score	Body Cond	20% Cube		26% Cube		32% Cube		40% Cube	
		Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
		2	2	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5
2	3	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0
2	4	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	3	1	2.5	1	2	0.5	1.5	0.5
3	3	2	1	1.5	1	1	0.5	1	0.5
3	4	1.5	0	1	0	0.5	0	0.5	0
3	5	1	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2	7.5	3	6	2.5	4.5	2	4	1.5
4	3	7	2.5	5.5	2	4.5	1.5	3.5	1.5
4	4	6.5	2	5	1.5	4	1	3.5	1
4	5	6	2	4.5	1.5	4	1	3	1
4	6	5.5	1	4	1	3.5	0.5	3	0.5
5	2	9.5	6	7.5	4.5	6	4	5	3
5	3	9	5.5	7	4.5	5.5	3.5	4.5	3
5	4	8.5	5	6.5	4	5	3	4.5	2.5
5	5	8	4.5	6	3.5	5	3	4	2.5
5	6	7.5	4	6	3	4.5	2.5	3.5	2

MAKE EVERY BITE COUNT!

HOW TO USE CHART

1. Determine Manure Score.
2. Determine Body Condition.
3. Choose between cow or heifer and if dry or lactating.
4. Determine which cube matches your current needs.



LIEBIG'S BARREL
LIEBIG'S LAW OF THE MINIMUM

Feed source directly impacts, reproductive success.



Pre Breeding = Energy + Protein

- Condition, Condition, Condition

First Trimester

- Calf's brain, liver, heart and reproductive organs begin to form.

Second Trimester

- Continued growth of grow organs, establishing internal systems that will impact how those organs function throughout life.
- Stressed cows and heifers will develop a reduced muscle calf.

Third Trimester

- Be careful not to overfeed, about .5-1% of body weight.
- Often considered the most important, final stages of lung development which sets the calf up for future respiratory health and disease resistance. Stress and nutrition have a vital role in the quality and quantity of colostrum.

Maintenance

- Must contain a trace mineral package.
- Calf growth and cow health.

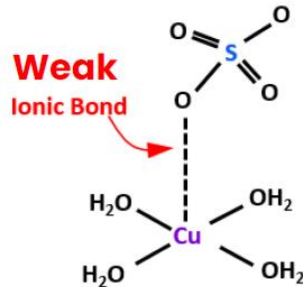
Trace Mineral Sources, are you remineralizing or excreting?

SULFATES

1. Tied with oxides.
2. Ionic Bond holds a Sulfate trace mineral together.
3. Ionic bonds are broken when in contact with moisture.
4. Can be bound by antagonists.
5. Free Copper is detrimental to rumen bacteria.

OXIDES

1. Tied with sulfates.
2. Lowest percentage of mineral uptake.
3. Commonly found in minerals, mineral blocks and other feed rations.
4. Have VERY little impact on pregnancy.
5. Rust.

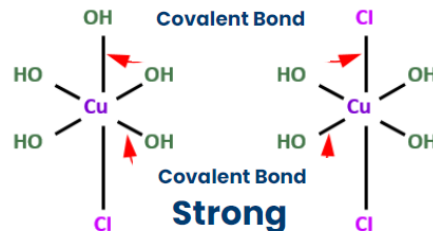


HYDROXYCHLORIDES

1. Cannot be bound by antagonists
2. Iron, Sulfates, Molybdenum, etc.
3. Increase Volatile Fatty Acid Production by 22 - 40%
4. Bypasses the rumen, reticulum and omasum
5. Protective structure is broken down in abomasum and absorbed in the small intestine like a chelated trace mineral.

Overall body impact:

- Semen Quality (Motility and Concentration)
- Egg Quality (Decreased in Degeneration)
- Fiber Digestion
- A.I. Success Rate

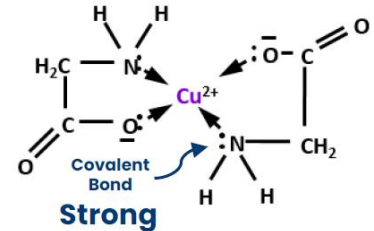


AMINO ACID COMPLEXES

1. One amino acid bound to one metal ion.
2. Bypasses the rumen, reticulum and omasum
3. Protective structure is broken down in abomasum and are absorbed in the small intestine as an amino acid trace mineral.

Overall body impact:

- Cellular remineralization
- Mitochondria fuel
- Reproductive success
- Make it into fetus and milk



Invest in feeds that will pay you back!

Trace Mineral Salt Block

- An industry standard.
- Made with oxide trace minerals.
- Low bioavailability.

Copper Oxide	Zinc Oxide	Manganese Oxide	Iron Oxide
0-15% bioavailable	37-108% bioavailable	25-103% bioavailable	0-15% bioavailable

YOU PAY 100% of what it costs to manufacture this block, yet your cattle only absorb MAYBE 5% of the trace mineral source.





SULFATES

- Ionic bond
- Separates at presence of moisture
 - Manufacturing
 - Storage
 - Weather
 - Saliva

OXIDES

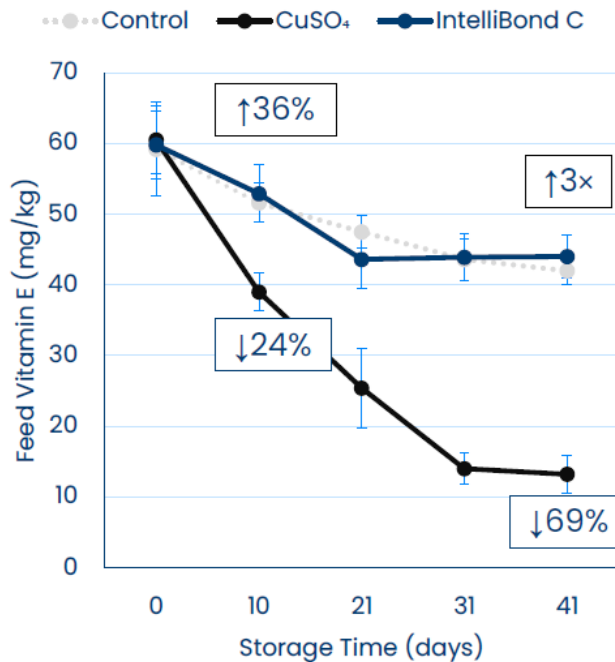
- Covalent bond
- Cannot breakdown bond for absorption.
- Ends up back on ground.

Copper Source and Vitamin Stability

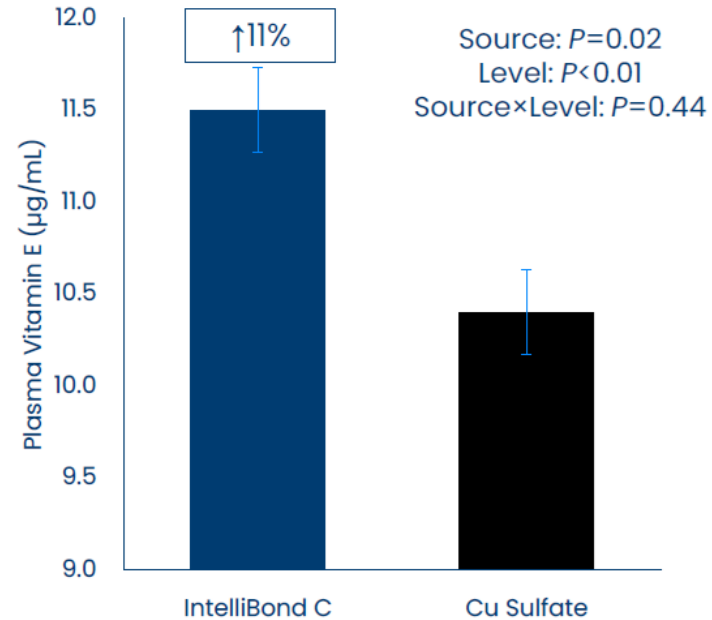


Feed supplemented with 0 (control) or 200 ppm Cu from CuSO₄ or IntelliBond C

Chicks supplemented with 100, 150, or 200 ppm from either CuSO₄ or IntelliBond C



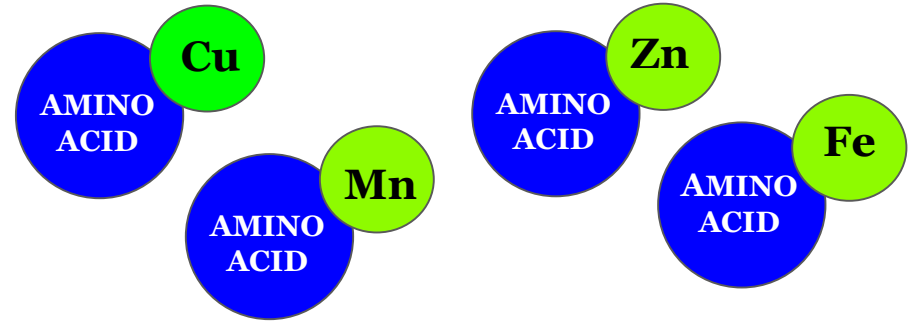
abcMeans within timepoint differ ($P < 0.05$)



LYSSY & ECKEL
FEEDS

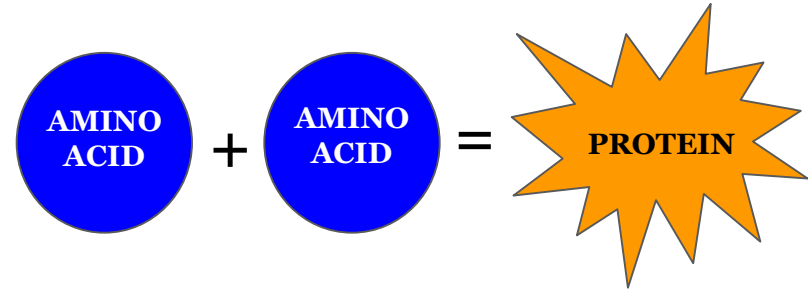
Amino Acid Complexes, *a.k.a. Organic Chelated Trace Minerals*

1. Highest efficiency trace minerals available on the market.
1. Bypasses the rumen and are absorbed in the small intestine as that trace mineral.



IMPACTS TO THE WHOLE BODY

- Fetal Development
- Bone Density
- Muscle Development
- Body Synthesis
- Semen Quality
- Estrus Cycle
- Milk Production
- Mitochondrial Function



Bioavailability,

the quantity or percent of the trace mineral absorbed by livestock.

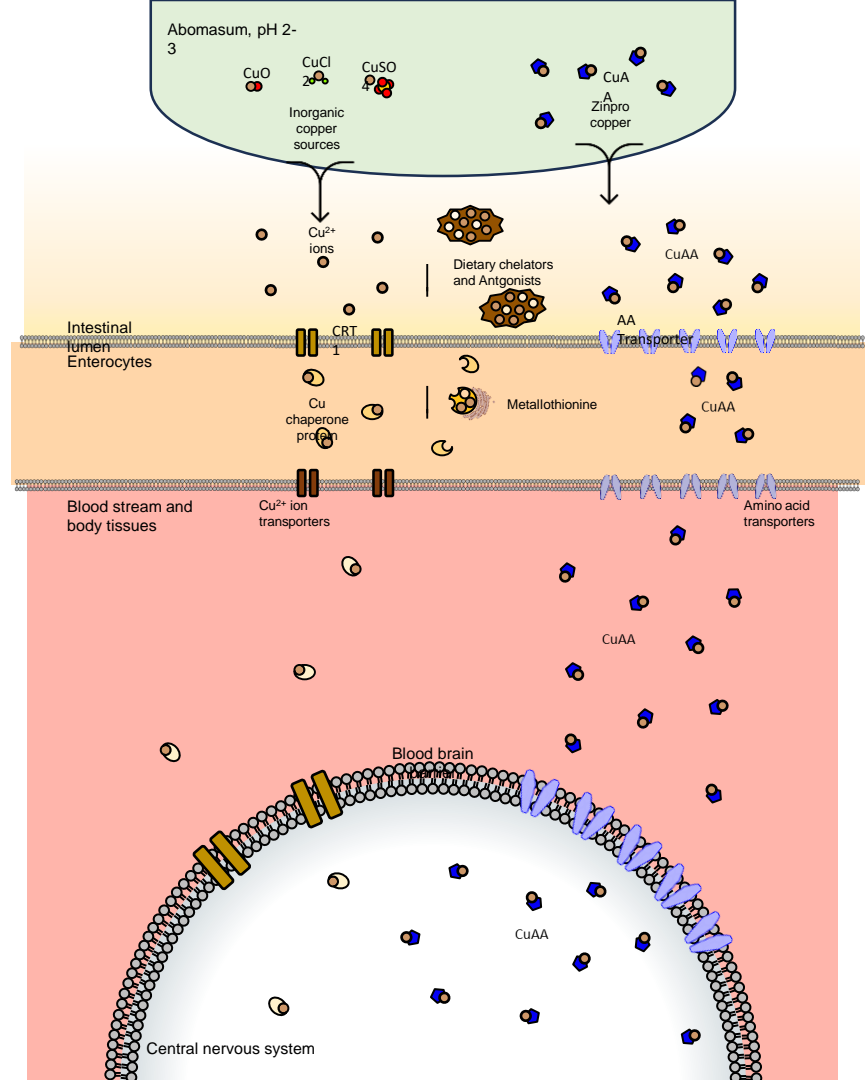
	Sulfate	Oxide	Carbonate	Chloride	Amino Acid Complexes
Zinc	100	37 - 108	58 - 100	42 - 99	150 - 206
Manganese	100	25 - 103	23 - 98	93 - 102	148 - 174
Copper	100	0 - 15	66 - 68	100 - 110	116 - 120
Iron	100	0 - 15	0 - 75	44 - 78	183

Sulfate is always assigned a value of 100 and values for other sources are determined using regression equations, the 100 value is relative and does not indicate 100% absorption.

Adapted from: Ammerman, C.B., D.H. Baker, and A.J. Lewis. 1995.

Amino Acid Complexes, absorption pathways.

- 10+ Mitochondria in each cell
 - excluding red blood cells
- 10,000+ Mitochondria in each cell of the
 - Heart
 - Frontal Cortex
 - Ovaries
- 100,000+ Mitochondria in each oocyte.



What is the most expensive feed?



20% Range Cube

- Low protein
- Give me more!
- You pay for % of protein in cattle cubes.

$$\text{\$ of Cube Per Ton} \div \text{\% Protein of Cube} = \text{Cost per \% of Protein}$$

$$\text{Cost per \% of Protein} \times \text{\% of Lower Protein Cube} = \text{Price Needed, to be as efficient as greater \% protein cube}$$

Example

- $\$558/37 = \15.09
- $\$15.09 \times 20 = \301.80
- **20% cubes would need to be \$301.80/ton to be more cost effective than a 37% cube.**

NM STUBBLE BUSTER BREEDER 20%

FOR BEEF CATTLE ON PASTURE

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, not less than	20.00%
Crude Fat, not less than	3.00%
Crude Fiber, not more than	12.00%
Calcium, not less than	1.40%
Calcium, not more than	1.80%
Phosphorus, not less than	0.80%
Salt, not less than	0.50%
Salt, not more than	0.80%
Potassium, not less than	1.00%
Vitamin A, not less than	20,000 I.U./lb
Thiamine, not less than	80 mg./lb.

INGREDIENTS: Processed grain by-products, plant protein products, forage products, cane molasses, calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate, monocalcium phosphate, magnesium oxide, salt, vitamin A supplement, vitamin D3 supplement, vitamin E supplement, thiamine mononitrate, zinc hydroxychloride, zinc amino acid complex, manganese hydroxychloride, manganese amino acid complex, basic copper chloride, copper amino acid complex, ethylenediamine dihydriodide, cobalt glucoheptonate, selenium yeast, and sodium selenite.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS: Feed **NM STUBBLE BUSTER BREEDER 20%** to cattle at the rate of 2 to 7 pounds per head per day. Adequate roughage and water should be maintained at all times.

Manufactured by
LYSSY & ECKEL, INC.
ROSWELL, NM 88203

Net Wt. 50 lbs. (22.6 kg.)



LYSSY & ECKEL
FEEDS

% cube BAGGED	Lbs. protein/ton	\$ / ton	\$ / lb. protein	# / head per feeding	head / ton fed
20%	400#	\$440.00	\$1.10	5#	400 hd.
28%	560#	\$498.00	\$.89	4#	↑ 500 hd.
32%	640#	\$534.00	\$.84	3#	↑ 667 hd.
37%	800#	\$558.00	\$.70	2.5#	↑ 800 hd.

% cube BAGGED	\$/ton	Lbs. / head per feeding	Lbs. of protein/ head per feeding	\$ / head per feeding
20%	\$440.00	5#	1.00#	\$1.10
28%	\$498.00	4#	1.12#	↓ \$1.00
32%	\$534.00	3#	.96#	↓ \$.81
37%	\$558.00	2.5#	1.00#	↓ \$.70

% cube BULK	# protein/ton	\$ / ton	\$ / # protein	# / head per feeding	head / ton fed
20%	400#	\$392.00	\$.98	5#	400 hd.
28%	560#	\$448.00	\$.80	4#	↑ 500 hd.
32%	640#	\$484.00	\$.76	3#	↑ 667 hd.
37%	800#	\$512.00	\$.64	2.5#	↑ 800 hd.

% cube BULK	\$ / ton	\$ / # protein	# / head per feeding	Lbs. of protein/ head per feeding	\$ / head per feeding
20%	\$392.00	\$.98	5#	1.00#	\$1.00
28%	\$448.00	\$.80	4#	1.12#	↓ \$.92
32%	\$484.00	\$.76	3#	.96#	↓ \$.75
37%	\$512.00	\$.64	2.5#	1.00#	↓ \$.65

Forage Sampling Program.

Do you know what's in your forage?

Are you adequately remineralizing your herd?

- Take the guesswork out of your herd's nutritional needs.
- Reliable testing by DairyOne Laboratories at Cornell University.
- One-on-one mineral analysis with our team.
- Custom feed planning.
- Improvements to your herd's performance, fertility, health and forage digestion.

**We have the ability to
meet you exactly where your
grass leaves you.**





**Let's
test your
forage!**

1. Stop by our booth.
2. Meet our team and leave us your contact information.
3. Grab a kit, you will have everything you need, including directions.
4. Take the kit with you when you're out feeding and collect your samples.
5. Drop your samples in the mail to our partners at DairyOne.
6. Lyssy & Eckel will contact you to go over results and help you create a custom feeding plan!

You can't monitor what you don't measure!

Beef Cattle Requirements.

Mineral or Vitamin	Unit	Growing Finishing	Gestation	Early Lactation	Maximum Tolerable Level
Magnesium	%	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.40
Potassium	%	0.60	0.60	0.70	3.00
Sodium	%	0.06-0.08	0.06-0.08	0.10	-----
Sulfur	%	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.40
Cobalt	ppm	0.10	.10	0.10	10.00
Copper	ppm	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00
Iodine	ppm	0.50	0.50	0.50	50.00
Iron	ppm	50.00	50.00	50.00	1000.00
Manganese	ppm	20.00	40.00	40.00	1000.00
Selenium	ppm	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.00
Zinc	ppm	30.00	30.00	30.00	500.00
Vitamin A	IU/lb	1000.00	1300.00	1800.00	-----
Vitamin D	IU/lb	125.00	125.00	125.00	-----

Adapted from: Oklahoma State University.

Forage Analysis for 1200 # Lactating Cows - April 2024 Samples

	Pasture 1	Pasture 2	Pasture 3	Pasture 4	Pasture 5	Pasture 6	Pasture 7	AVG of Nutrients Provided by Grass	Maximum Tolerable Level
Protein (%)	23.4	26.4	25.2	20.5	19.8	18.7	16.5	21.50	--
Calcium (%)	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.40	0.38	--
Phosphorus (%)	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.30	0.31	--
Magnesium (%)	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.40%
Potassium (%)	2.50	2.56	2.65	1.86	1.74	1.59	1.37	2.04	3%
Sulfur (%)	0.22	0.36	0.30	0.48	0.53	0.55	0.51	0.42	0.40%
Iron (ppm)	327	293.00	216	378	455	626	510	400.71	500 ppm
Zinc (ppm)	25	33	29	22	23	28	28	26.86	500 ppm
Manganese (ppm)	70	75	39	50	61	48	53	56.57	1000 ppm
Copper (ppm)	7	9	8	8	9	9	10	8.57	40 ppm
Molybdenum (ppm)	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.1	2	2.4	2.8	--	--
CU:MO Ratio	2.41:1	6.43:1	5.33:1	3.81:1	4.5:1	3.75:1	3.51:1	--	--
Sodium (%)	0.031	0.018	0.014	0.009	0.016	0.018	0.014	0.017	--
NEm (Mcal/lb)	0.64	0.64	0.72	0.65	0.61	0.62	0.67	0.650	

* Samples that show exceedingly high levels of iron and sulfur

According to Oklahoma State University research, cattle can tolerate up to 500 ppm iron and up to .40% sulfur in their diet. Sulfur and iron are known antagonist in bovine nutrition that reduce bioavailability of other essential trace minerals by forming a tightly bound complex that can't be absorbed in the abomasum. To help combat this, Lyssy & Eckel fortifies our range cubes and mineral with Intellibond hydroxy trace minerals which utilize a strong covalent bond, a unique crystalline structure and low solubility in the rumen to limit antagonism and nourish the animal.

1200# lactating cow eating 2.5% of BW in DM				
	Nutrient requirements	Nutrients Provided by Grass (g)	Nutrients Provided by NM Summer Range 16:8 (fed in oz)	Nutrients Provided by Grass & NMSummer Range 16:8 (g)
			4	
Crude Protein (g)	1362.00	2928.30	0.46	2928.76
Calcium (g)	40.86	52.34	18.13	70.47
Phosphorus (g)	27.24	42.22	9.55	51.77
Magnesium (g)	27.24	17.51	26.08	43.59
Potassium (g)	95.34	277.65	1.47	279.13
Sulfur (g)	20.43	57.40	0.56	57.96
Iron (g)	0.68	5.46	0.01	5.47
Zinc (g)	0.41	0.37	0.56	0.93
Manganese (g)	0.54	0.77	0.37	1.14
Copper (g)	0.14	0.12	0.26	0.38
Sodium (g)	13.62	2.33	6.51	8.84

*Deficiencies

Discovered Antagonists	
Iron	Maximum tolerable level of iron is 500 ppm Excess iron in the diet is antagonistic to zinc and copper.
Sulfur	Maximum tolerable level of sulfur is .40% Excess sulfur is antagonistic to zinc, copper and selenium.
Molybdenum	A copper to molybdenum ratio less than 4:1 may create a

1200# lactating cow eating 2.5% of BW in DM

	Nutrient requirements	Nutrients Provided by Grass (g)	Nutrients Provided by NM Stubble Buster 20 (fed in lbs)	Nutrients Provided by Grass & Cube (g)	Nutrients Provided by NM Summer Range 16:8 (fed in oz)	Nutrients Provided by Grass & Cubes & NM Summer Range 16:8 (g)
			2.25		4	
Crude Protein (g)	1362.00	2928.30	205.34	3133.64	0.46	3134.11
Calcium (g)	40.86	52.34	17.65	69.99	18.13	88.12
Phosphorus (g)	27.24	42.22	8.47	50.69	9.55	60.24
Magnesium (g)	27.24	17.51	3.57	21.08	26.08	47.17
Potassium (g)	95.34	277.65	10.40	288.06	1.47	289.53
Sulfur (g)	20.43	57.40	2.03	59.43	0.56	59.99
Iron (g)	0.68	5.46	6.12	11.58	0.01	11.59
Zinc (g)	0.41	0.37	0.10	0.47	0.56	1.03
Manganese (g)	0.54	0.77	0.10	0.87	0.37	1.25
Copper (g)	0.14	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.26	0.40
Sodium (g)	13.62	2.33	4.08	6.41	6.51	12.92

*Deficiencies



Dairy One - Feed Composition Library

Forage Laboratory

Main Library State Seasonal Library

- Forages, Fresh
- Forages, Hay
- Forages, Silage
- Grains/ByProducts, Dry
- Grains/ByProducts, High Moisture/Wet
- Protein Feeds, Dry
- Protein Feeds, High Moisture/Wet
- Manure
- Water

Kind

641 - DISTILLERS GRAINS

Crop Season

Accumulated Years: 5/1/2004 - 4/30/2023

Groups to Display:

- Ash and Minerals
- Fat
- Fermentation Profile
- Miscellaneous
- Mvctoxins

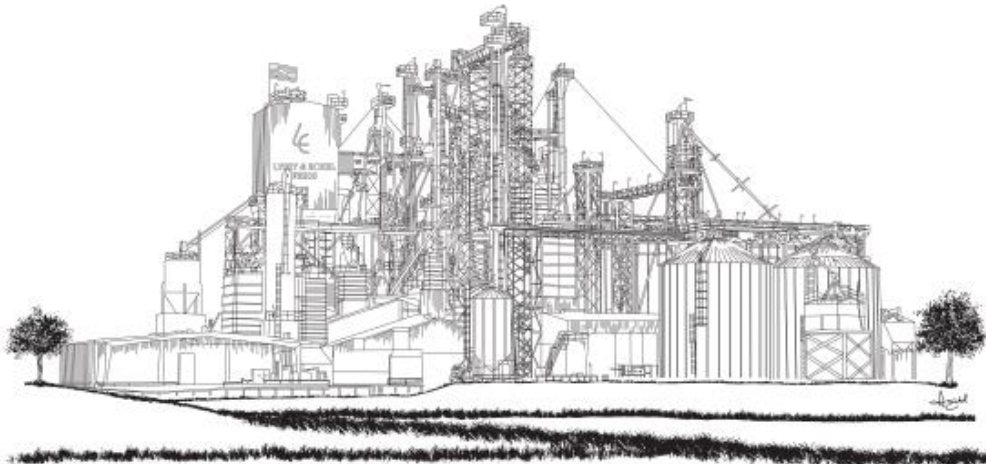
Group	Item	Samples	Average	Range (low)	Range (high)	Standard Deviation
	% uNDFom 240hr (NIR)	0	0	0	0	0
	NDFDom 240hr, % of NDF (WC)	5	93.566	93.566	93.566	0
	NDFDom 240hr, % of NDF (NIR)	0	0	0	0	0
	% Calcium	7,271	0.086	0	0.284	0.198
	% Phosphorus	7,388	0.898	0.718	1.079	0.18
	% Magnesium	7,139	0.329	0.247	0.41	0.081
	% Potassium	7,142	1.103	0.81	1.396	0.293
	% Sodium	4,558	0.214	0.013	0.415	0.201
	PPM Iron	4,414	115.491	7.138	223.843	108.353
	PPM Zinc	4,445	65.04	17.741	112.339	47.299
	PPM Copper	4,441	7.088	0	23.459	16.371
	PPM Manganese	4,443	28.724	0	82.59	53.866
	PPM Molybdenum	4,350	1.208	0.618	1.798	0.59
	PPM Cobalt	78	0.341	0	1.861	1.521
	PPM Selenium	24	0.594	0.185	1.003	0.409
	% Sulfur	6,326	0.66	0.206	1.114	0.454
	% Chloride	1,233	0.269	0.008	0.53	0.261
	% Nitrates	18	0.001	0	0.007	0.006

DISCOVERING ANTAGONISTS

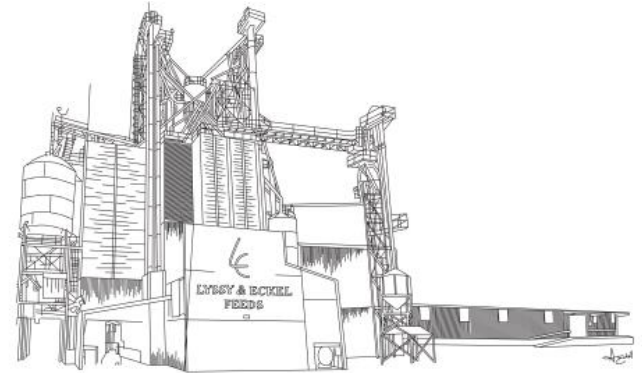
Iron	Maximum tolerable level of iron is 500 ppm. Excess iron in diet is antagonistic to copper and zinc.
Sulfur	Maximum tolerable level of sulfur is .40% Excess sulfur is antagonistic to zinc, copper, selenium and creates a thiamine deficiency.
Molybdenum	A copper to molybdenum ratio less than 4:1 will tie up copper in diet and could create molybdenum toxicity.

LYSSY & ECKEL FEEDS

Since 1945



**Poth
Store & Mill**
111.E. Westmeyer
Poth, TX 78147
830-484-3314



**Roswell
Store & Mill**
905 White Mill Road
Roswell, NM 88203
575-622-3260

George West
905 White Mill Road
Roswell, NM 88203
361-449-2218

Hondo
2005 19th St.
Hondo, TX 78861
830-426-3351

Llano
105 E. Young St.
Llano, TX 78643
325-247-4147

Roosevelt
3861 W. State Loop 291
Roosevelt, TX 76874
325-446-2604

www.lefeeds.com

Thank you!