



## Implants — An Important Tool For Cattle Feeders

Implants for cattle have been and remain an important tool for profitability in the cattle feeding business. A sound implant program results in a 7:1 to 10:1 return on investment.

There are many types of implants available with varying degrees of potency. These are classified as Low, Moderate, Intermediate, High Potency, and Highest Potency implants.

Low potency implants contain only estrogen as the hormone source. Moderate potency implants contain estrogen and testosterone in varying amounts and ratios. Each hormone has a separate mode of action. Estrogen stimulates growth hormone production and testosterone works directly on the muscle.

Intermediate and high potency implants contain trenbolone acetate with or without estrogen. Trenbolone acetate (TBA) is 8 to 10 times more effective than testosterone found in moderate potency implants.

Start with a low to moderate potency implant, using an intermediate or high potency implant as the last implant. Never follow a high potency implant with a low to moderate implant, as performance benefits will be greatly reduced.

Implants increase the weight at which cattle finish or grade. This is especially true for high potency implants. Therefore, cattle given a high potency implant may not grade as well if they are not fed to a true finish weight. Also, high potency implants work best when applied when cattle are fed high-energy diets. In other words, diet energy should match implant potency.

Intermediate or moderate rather than high potency implants are often used on large-framed continental breeds to avoid a problem with grading and having cattle get too large. Many heifer feeders use the highest potency implants Synovex Plus or Revalor 200 on heifers with excellent results and little or no sacrifice in grading.

### Basic Implant Overview

Implant	Days	Carrier	Active Ingredient
<b><u>LOW POTENCY</u></b>			
<b>Compudose 200, Vetslife</b> (all classes cattle)	150 to 180	silastic rubber	24 mg estradiol 17β
<b>Encore, Vetslife</b> (all classes cattle)	300 to 360	silastic rubber	48 mg estradiol 17β
<b>Ralgro</b> (all classes cattle)	50 to 75	lactose/boric acid	36 mg zeranol

*(continued)*

<b>Implant</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Active Ingredient</b>
<b><u>MODERATE POTENCY</u></b>			
<b>Magnum</b> (steers confinement)	70 to 110	lactose/boric acid	72 mg zeranol
<b>Synovex S, Ft. Dodge</b> (steers)	70 to 110	cholesterol	20 mg estradiol benzoate/ 200 mg progesterone
<b>Synovex H, Ft. Dodge</b> (heifers)	70 to 110	cholesterol	20 mg estradiol benzoate/ 200 mg testosterone
<b>Revalor G, Intervet</b> (pasture steers/heifers)	70 to 100	cholesterol	8 mg estradiol 17 $\beta$ 40 mg trenbolone acetate
<b><u>INTERMEDIATE POTENCY</u></b>			
<b>Synovex Choice, Ft. Dodge</b> (steers)	75 to 125	cholesterol	14 mg estradiol benzoate 100 mg trenbolone acetate
<b>Revalor IS, Intervet</b> (steers)	75 to 125	cholesterol	16 mg estradiol 17 $\beta$ / 80 mg trenbolone acetate
<b>Revalor IH, Intervet</b> (heifers)	75 to 125	cholesterol	8 mg estradiol benzoate 80 mg trenbolone acetate
<b><u>HIGH POTENCY</u></b>			
<b>Revalor S, Intervet</b> (steers)	90 to 140	cholesterol	24 mg estradiol 17 $\beta$ / 120 mg trenbolone acetate
<b>Revalor H, Intervet</b> (heifers)	90 to 140	cholesterol	14 mg estradiol benzoate 140 mg trenbolone acetate
<b><u>HIGHEST POTENCY</u></b>			
<b>Revalor 200, Intervet</b> (steers/heifers)	110 to 140	cholesterol	20 mg estradiol benzoate/ 200 mg trenbolone acetate
<b>Synovex Plus, Ft. Dodge</b> (steers/heifers)	110 to 140	cholesterol	20 mg estradiol benzoate/ 200 mg trenbolone acetate

There are several “generic” or “look alike” implants on the market. The following is a comparison.

1. Synovex H = Implus H = Component E- H
2. Synovex S = Implus S = Component E-S
3. Revalor S = Component TE-S
4. Revalor 200 = Synovex Plus
5. Revalor G = Component TEG
6. Synovex C (suckling steers/heifers to 400 lb) = Implus C = Component E-C

Component (Vet Life) implants have Tylan coating, which may improve performance via the prevention of abscesses at the implant site.