NEWBORN CALF CARE CHECKLIST

1. PREFRESH COW CARE

Observe:

- Pack housing at least 9 to 9.5 square metres per cow
- Stall housing not exceed 100 percent stocking, 80 percent rate preferred.
- Feed bunk in group housing between .75 and .9 metres per cow, prefer more liberal amount of space last week before calving.
- Ration is sufficiently energy dense to accommodate decrease in dry matter intake the last 7 to 10 days before calving.

Action if standards are not met:

- Provide more space on pack, at the feed bunk
- Keep fewer cows in prefresh housing
- Rebalance the ration

2. CALVING MANAGEMENT

Observe:

• Dead on arrival rate – is it recorded, how close to 5 percent for cows, 8 percent for heifers?

- Dystocia management how often are closeup cows monitored? Is monitoring recorded? How long are cows allowed to show signs of delivery before assistance is given – one hour for cows, two hours for heifers given normal presentation?
- Pathogen management how wet and/or soiled is the bedding in the calving area? How likely is a calf to get adult cow manure in its mouth before being removed from the calving area?

Action if standards are not met:

- More frequent monitoring of closeup cows.
- Add record keeping of monitoring improves communication, spot weak links in program.
- Add a training session for all employees that possibly assist in delivering calves emphasizing timing and prescribed techniques.
- Develop an obstetrical protocol that can be posted to encourage use of prescribed steps for abnormal presentations and twins. Train persons how to follow these steps.
- Develop a hygiene protocol for reducing newborn exposure to adult cow manure and calving area pathogens.

3. CARE FOR THE NEWBORN CALF

Observe:

- Navel dipping how soon after birth is a newborn's umbilical cord and navel opening dipped? Is the dip a 7% tincture of iodine or equivalent solution?
- Calf moved to clean area soon after birth to reduce exposure to adult cow manure?
- How soon is assistance given a newborn to get her up on her feet?
- Especially in freezing weather, how soon is a newborn calf's coat dry enough to fluff out? Is a warm place available to speed up drying of her coat?
- Are records kept of newborn care? Who did what and when?
- How soon after birth is colostrum fed a newborn heifer?
- What quantity of colostrum is fed a newborn heifer?
- Is colostrum quality (antibody concentration) evaluated, and what quality colostrum is fed a newborn heifer?
- Is colostrum quality (bacterial concentration) evaluated routinely?
- Is effectiveness of passive transfer of antibodies checked routinely (blood serum total protein)?

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Action if standards are not met:

- Develop and use a newborn navel dipping protocol using a 7 percent tincture of iodine dip.
- Establish a protocol for moving calves from the calving area to a clean environment.
- Add record keeping of newborn care when calf was moved from calving area, navel dipped, fed colostrum, who provided care.
- Set up a protocol to get calves dried off and warm during freezing weather maybe look into supply of towels, a warming area.
- Using a Colostrometer® or Brix refractometer check the antibody concentration of colostrum currently on hand. Train an employee to use a Colostrometer or Brix refractometer.
- Submit a colostrum sample to a lab to check for species and concentration of bacteria.
- Establish a protocol for feeding colostrum that feeds enough clean, good quality colostrum early enough to get 90% of the calves testing 5.2 or higher for blood serum total protein.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Dr. Jim Quigley's web site:

www.calfnotes.com At the left, click on "Archives" and then click on "Colostrum Management" for a series of interesting notes.

Dr. Sam Leadley's web site:

<u>www.atticacows.com</u> type colostrum in the search box for colostrum related resources.