NEWBORN CALF CARE CHECKLIST

1. PREFRESH COW CARE

Observe:

- Pack housing at least 100 sq. ft. per cow
- Stall housing not exceed 100 percent stocking, 80 percent rate preferred.
- Feed bunk in group housing at least 2.5 feet 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. <u>CALVING MANAGEMENT</u>

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 sanitation 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 percent tincture of iodine?
- 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'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 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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For Calves with Sam blog go to dairycalfcare.blogspot.com
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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, 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 percent of the calves testing 5.0 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:
www.atticacows.com type colostrum in the search box for colostrum-related resources.