

August 16, 2005

# CALF BARN PROTOCOL

1. Upon arrival from the calving barn, a newborn calf should have its navel re-dipped with 7% iodine. Weigh calves and record on cage card and in calf book in herdsman office.
2. Heifer calf is placed in individual pen and identified. Bull calves not on research are placed in the individual outside hutches unless on a research trial that require them to be put in the barn.
3. Heifer calves not on research protocol are fed colostrum for the first 2 feedings, then they are fed fresh cow milk (noncolostrum) for the next 4 feedings, and then put on milk replacer and fed through weaning. Please see posted feeding instructions for amounts to be fed. Begin offering calf starter at one (1) week of age. Start with one quarter pound not to exceed five (5) pounds per day. Please record in logbook start time of each feeding session and the person doing the feeding. The logbook is located in the milk prep room.
4. Ear-tag each heifer calf with pre-numbered ear-tag in left ear. Tattoo calf number in right ear.
5. Nonresearch calves are fed milk replacer at 10% of their body weight twice daily for four (4) weeks. Check instructions on feeding research calves.
6. At five (5) weeks of age calves are fed milk replacer once daily (AM).
7. Move to group pen (MAXIMUM OF 5 CALVES PER PEN).
8. **ALL** hutches are to be totally cleaned out and disinfected between calves. **NO EXCEPTIONS!**
9. Weaned calves are fed **5 POUNDS** calf starter daily. Offer grass hay in feeder.
10. Dehorn calves at ten (10) weeks of age. Calves are injected with 3cc Lidocaine on either side before dehorning. Animals are moved to heifer barn at approximately twelve (12) weeks of age. Check for extra teats at this time. Depending on available space, heifers may go to the Mastitis Center or F-barn.

***PENS ARE BEDDED WITH SAND AND A STRAW COVER FOR THE FIRST 2 WEEKS. AFTER 2 WEEKS, BED PENS WITH SAWDUST. ADD SAWDUST AS NEEDED. CURRENTLY THE PENS ARE NOT CLEANED OUT FOR THE FIRST WEEK. STRAW IS USED AS COVER MATERIAL OVER SAWDUST BEDDING DURING FIRST WEEK TO MINIMIZE NAVEL INFECTION.***

**SEE MANUAL IN MILK HOUSE FOR SPECIAL FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS ON FEEDING SCOURING CALVES AND OR OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS**

January 28, 2003

Addition: Treatment of calves with a temperature.

Calf with a temperature exceeding 103.5°F, the calf is eating well, alert, perky – make a note to check temperature and calf at the following shift (or night check). Do not treat.

Calf with a temperature exceeding 103.5°F, the calf is not eating well, or not alert and perky – administer 1cc of Banamine/100 lbs. Continue to monitor temperature at the following shift (or night check).

Calf with a temperature exceeding 103.5°F and showing signs of respiratory distress (i.e. hard breathing, coughing) – administer 1cc Banamine/100lbs. and 3.5cc of Penicillin/100 lbs. (penicillin dosage twice daily – total 7cc). Monitor temperature and check the calf's lungs. Continue with Penicillin dosage for 3 days, always checking temperature and lungs. If the calf does not show signs of improvement by day 3, CALL VET.