

WESTERN VETERINARY ASSOCIATES

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SENDING CALVES TO THE FEEDYARD

In the fall of the year, thousands of calves are weaned and sent to the feedyard. The feeding experiences that follow are as varied as the "health programs" that the calves are subjected to. One commonality through all of them is that the sick morbid calves at the feedyard are not as profitable as their healthy counterparts.

Estimates as to the cost of a sick calf in the feedyard run from \$50 to \$90 off the bottom line for each animal. This includes medicine, death loss, lost performance and reduced carcass value. Attempts made at the feedyard to rectify this situation are expensive and not generally as successful as desired. The fact is that the best opportunity to prevent calves from becoming sick at the feedyard is right at the ranch. Timing is everything.

I. OBJECTIVES

We want an animal entering the feedyard to be:

1. Immunologically strong and capable
2. Weaned and as stress free as possible
3. Adapted to concentrate rations and feedyard watering devices
4. Immunized against significant feedyard pathogens
5. Undamaged

First of all, immunologically strong and capable to meet challenges associated with feedyard arrival. To achieve this, the animal must have proper nutrition prior to being sent to the feedyard. Weaning an animal and holding it for 45 days on a low energy, low protein, unbalanced diet does not allow that animal to build the kind of immune system and immune response that will successfully protect it. Enlist the help of a nutritionist and be sure that the ration fed meets the specific needs of the area in which you operate. Certain trace mineral and vitamin deficits can have drastic effects on the effectiveness of the immune response.

Point no. 2 relates directly to the first. Weaning the calf prior to shipping to the feedyard and allowing a period of 45 days allows the calf to recover from that stress before being subjected to the stressors of the trip. Weaning and holding for less than 45 days may not be long enough to allow the calf to fully recover and become strong. All surgical procedures (dehorning, castration, etc.) should be done at the earliest possible age so that they are not additive to the stress of weaning and shipment. Lots in which calves are held after weaning should be as dust free as possible and provide good comfort for the calves. Trucks used to transport calves should be clean, properly loaded and instructed to go directly to the feedyard to minimize time in transit.

Point no. 3 also relates to reducing stress and optimizing performance. Feeding a postweaning ration at the ranch that closely resembles the ration the calf will be started on at the feedyard eliminates one more

adjustment that the calf will be required to make. Making the calf familiar with the bunk line and the water trough will also greatly assist the nutritional staff at the feedyard getting your calves started on feed.

Point no. 4 refers to the immunization of the calf. Be sure to recognize the difference between "immunization" and "vaccination". A calf is vaccinated the moment the vaccine is injected into it. We all realize that it takes time for the animal to respond to the vaccination and that a response to the vaccine is what protects the animal. Only following this response to the vaccination can the animal be considered immunized. That can take days to weeks depending on the immune system of the animal, his nutritional state, his genetic capability, stress level and method of administration. I only mention this to make you realize that vaccination the day off arrival at the feedyard is of limited value for protecting the animal during the early time in the yard. Vaccination at the ranch coupled with adequate nutrition and management followed by several weeks to respond can be very effective.

Point 5 -- The undamaged animal. The business we are in is to produce beef, not calves. If the calves you send to the feedyard are affected by abscesses and areas of scar tissue from previous injections or are still carrying drug residues from products administered in treatment, they are not likely to produce the quality product we are striving for. Be sure that you observe label directions when using pharmaceuticals and observe good and sanitary technique in administering them. Written records should always be kept of any products administered. Making those records available to the feedyard when you ship the calves greatly assists them in making sure that only appropriate treatments are given from that point forward and that any residue potential is noted and taken care of. Injections should be given subcutaneously whenever possible and intramuscular injections should only be given in the neck and then at a maximum of 10 cc per site.

The following is an outline of a program for preparing calves for the feedyard. Keep in mind it is not all-inclusive and your local situation may require adaptation. Your local veterinarian is an excellent source of assistance in that regard.

A. Branding

Vaccination	7 way Clostridial (Blackleg protection, injected subcutaneously only) Intranasal IBR-PI3
Branding	Brands located over the ribs reduce the value of that hide by \$30 to \$40 per head.

B. Preweaning vaccination

2-4 weeks prewean	IBR-EVD-PI3-BRSV
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B. Weaning

Vaccination	IBR-EVD-PI3-BRSV Modified live vaccine. Booster the Blackleg vaccine
Nutrition	Fresh well balanced concentrate ration in addition to high quality forage. Palatability is also of great importance.
Environment	Clean pens with dust control and readily available fresh clean water. Pens in a quiet area away from sources of activity and with weather protection or shade if possible.
Parasites	If the calves are kept in a dry lot from weaning until shipment to the feedyard, deworming can be performed at weaning and reinfection is unlikely. If weaned and put back on pasture, likelihood of reinfection will vary. Again, make written

record and communicate to the feedyard to avoid the expense of reworming when it may not be necessary. Grubs may be the most economically important parasite we deal with in the feedyard.

Implanting

If the nutritional plane is adequate for gain, implanting is cost effective. Talk to the feedyard for specific recommendations.

C. Booster Vaccination

At Ranch

Repeating a dose of modified live IBR-PI3-BVD-BRSV at least 14 days after the dose at weaning and at least 21 days prior to feedyard entry may make a booster at feedyard entry unnecessary. This is especially important if the preweaning vaccination is not given. In one feedyard program, it was demonstrated that the most advantageous health practice was 2 doses of modified live viral vaccine given 14 days apart at least 21 days prior to feedlot entry. If it is decided that the booster is not given at the ranch, it should be done at feedlot entry. Remember written records and communication with your feeder.