

Farm Name: _____

Standard Operating Procedure for Colostrum Management and Calf Feeding

Newborn calves are fed at least 4L (for a 45 kg calf) of good quality colostrum within 12 hours of birth, with first meal as soon as possible and no more than 6 hours after birth. The following is our procedure to ensure this is done:

- Use colostrum from dam/frozen/powder
- Use bottles/buckets/stomach tube for the first and subsequent feedings
- Feed newborn calves colostrum for at least ____ feedings or ____ days

Our calves are fed a volume and quantity of milk or milk replacer to maintain health, growth and vigour to verify this we do the following things:

- Wash all calf feeding equipment thoroughly after each feeding
- Provide clean water to calves ad libitum
- Start to wean calves when they are ____ days old and do so gradually by reducing their milk intake over _____ days
- Provide calves with access to grain when they are _____ days of age

Increase volume of milk feed to calves by 25% during cold stress

Other information/procedures concerning colostrum management and calf feeding:

Standard Operating Procedure for Disbudding and Dehorning

Dehorning on our farm can be performed by the following people:

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Dehorn calves before _____ of age whenever possible.

All calves are properly and safely restrained for dehorning by using _____.

Before disbudding/dehorning we administer an anesthetic (i.e. freezing) product of _____ and an analgesic (i.e. pain control) product of _____ to all calves.

Wait adequate period of time for pain control to take affect

We dehorn calves using: _____

Steps for Dehorning (including bleeding control method):

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-
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5 Standard Operating Procedure for Castration

Castration on this farm can be performed by:

We castrate calves at age:

We use the following pain control methods (must be used for all ages):

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Steps taken in restraining and castration:

- Provide a clean, dry environment for animals after castration
- Monitor the calves closely for _____ (time frame) after castration for bleeding or other issues
- Treat wounds as necessary

Standard Operating Procedure for Supernumerary Teat removal

Supernumerary teats removal can be performed on our farm by:

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Teats are always amputated using surgical scissors or scalpel blade.

Remove extra teats as early in life as possible. This is done at around _____ of age.

Ensure proper physical restraint of animal using _____

Provide adequate dry bedding to heifers for 72 hours post teat removal to avoid infection.

Standard Operating Procedure for Euthanasia

On our farm Euthanasia is performed by: _____

We ensure that cattle with untreatable conditions, cattle who are not responding to treatment and who are not fit or transport are PROMPTLY euthanize by the following method:

Note that the following are the only acceptable methods for on-farm euthanasia of cattle (please indicate which method(s) you use on your farm):

- Free bullet: .22 caliber for calves, .22 magnum or high powered rifle for mature heifers, cows and bulls
- Penetrating captive bolt – followed by pithing, bleeding or cardiac puncture
- Non-penetrating captive bolt – followed by bleeding – not for adult cattle
- Injection with barbiturates and other drugs (only to be administered by a licensed veterinarian).

Confirm death prior to moving.

Standard Operating Procedure for Shipping Cattle

Ensure all Cattle are identified using approved Dairy Tags (NLID)

Check Treatment record to ensure that all cattle going to slaughter have met all milk and meat withdrawals.

Check Broken Needle Record

Pass all information on to the purchaser

Assess cattle

- Assess every animal prior to loading
- Do not transport:
 - Non-ambulatory animals
 - Animals that are emaciated or weak
 - Animals with severe lameness or that cannot bear weight on all four legs, except to a veterinary clinic for veterinary treatment or diagnosis.
- Do not transport animals that are likely to give birth during the intended journey or that require hobbling in order to walk.

Prepare

- Feed new-born calves at least 4L of colostrum prior to loading
- Feed and water dairy cattle within 5 hours of loading, if the expected duration of the trip is longer than 24 hours from time of loading

Load

- Only experienced and trained handles should load cattle
- Avoid the use of electric prods
- Ensure cattle that are incompatible are segregated

Other information/instruction concerning shipping cattle:

- Transport calves only if they are healthy, vigorous, have a dry cord and are at least _____ days of age

Standard Operating Procedure to Manage Downed Cattle

- All items listed below are considered required elements. Details specific to your farm must be added to make this complete.

If an animal becomes sick, injured or does down, promptly diagnose the condition of the animal and the likelihood of recovery.

Determine if the animal can be treated and/or cared for where she is lying or if she needs to be moved

If you have to move the animal but cannot do so humanely, euthanize her where she is, according to your euthanasia SOP.

If the animal can be treated and/or cared for where she is lying, treat her there until she recovers and can get up. If she is beyond recovery, euthanize her humanely according to your euthanasia SOP

If the animal is in an area where she must be moved, follow the farm procedure below, keeping in mind that electric prods should only be used in extreme situations, such as when an animal's safety is at risk.

Down cattle may be lifted to help them stand to make an initial assessment of their condition/injury. If lifting a down animal, lower the animal immediately if it cannot support its weight immediately after lifting.

Move the animal as gently as possible, minimizing stress and trauma.

Animals should be gently rocked and rolled onto specialized equipment whenever possible. Equipment used on this farm to move down cattle include the following: (describe equipment and how to use the specialized equipment):

Move the animal over the shortest distance possible. Use equipment according to the manufacturer's specifications and support the animal as necessary during the movement.

Do not pull, push or lift an animal by the neck or legs unless human or animal safety is at risk and there is no other option. Even then, only do so for a few feet with the force being applied for a very brief period of time. Carefully protect the animal as much as possible and then use your preferred method of moving the animal.

Never use hip lifters or clamps to move or carry down cattle from one location to another.

Wherever the animal is located for recovery, ensure that the following are provided:

- Proper non-slip flooring, or if in a tie stall, the gutter is covered
- Shelter from the elements (direct sun, rain, extreme cold or heat, moisture) and protection from predators
- Frequent easy access to fresh food and water
- Isolation from other animals to prevent injury and support recovery.

We always move cows as gently as possible and we never pull, drag or lift cows by their neck or legs UNLESS there is no other option, and then only a few feet until they are safe.