



serval

ADVICE SHEET

Colostrum
Environment Hours
Drench
Building Milk
Growth
Breeding Weaning
Airflow Lighting Advice

REARING CALVES

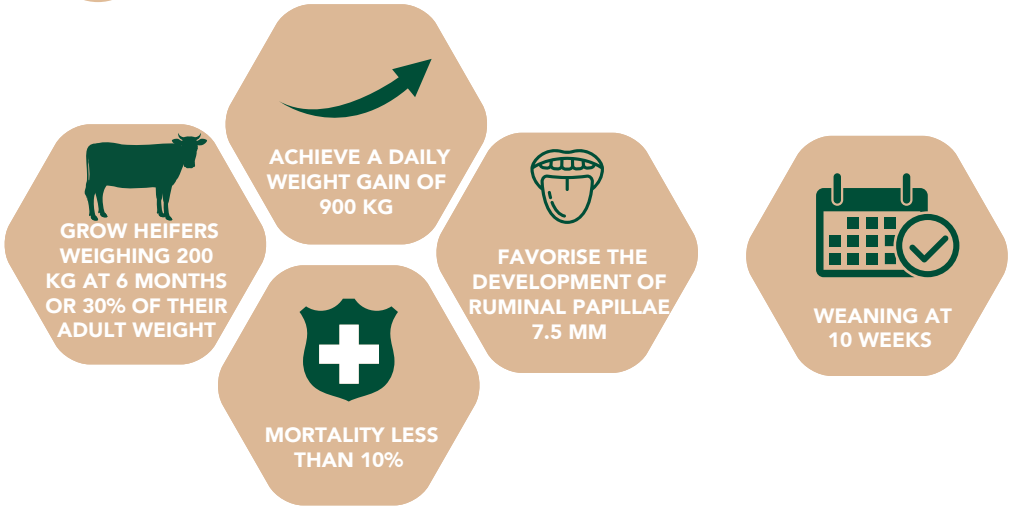
Successful weaning



WEANING



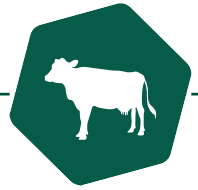
GOALS



BREEDING ADVICE



- If there is a calving barn, disinfect it on the day of calving and the following day.
- FAST consume the colostrum between the 1st and the 2nd hour after calving (about 2 liters).
- Check the quality of the colostrum using a colostrum scale, in particular for cases of colostrum frozen.
- Isolate the calf during the first 8 days before going to the nursery.
- Clean and disinfect the buckets after each distribution of milk.



TAKING CARE OF COLOSTRUM DISTRIBUTION

- 1.5 to 2 liters in the first two hours.
- Then 2 to 2.5 liters in 2 times/day at 40°C.



TAKING CARE OF MILK DISTRIBUTION

- Follow feeding milk plan.
- 45 kg of milk powder: corresponds to 400-450 liters of whole milk.

TO CHECK:

- Drench T° = 40°C
- Drench concentration of 12 to 15% of milk powder is 120 to 150 g/L
- The volume of drench 3.5 to 4 liters (= volume of the abomasum)
- The regularity of times of drench

TO CONSIDER: THE BEHAVIOR OF CALVES

- No appetite - Measure temperature (39.5°C)
- Bloating - Check the presence of water and its temperature (too much difference between the temperature of milk and water = refusal to drink).
- Winter: from the age of 3 weeks to provide lukewarm water in buckets.



AVOID ERRORS



- Late or insufficient ingestion of colostrum after calving
- Milk dilution temperature not respected
- Drinking temperature too low
- Drinking volume too high
- Poor drinking concentration: powder range/liter for drinking
- Distribution of whole milk that is not warm enough or too fatty
- Irregular times of drinking
- Mixture of colostrum with reconstituted milk
- Cold, damp premises
- Insufficient mulching & humid
- Lack of ventilation or draughty conditions
- Insufficient lighting
- Surface disinfection of premises and buckets



**FIND AND ASK FOR OTHER ADVICE
SHEETS**