



FOR YOUR FUTURE BUFFALO DAIRY COW THE PERIOD 0-3 MONTHS: A CRUCIAL PERIOD

IN ORDER TO SUCCEED ...

0-6 MONTHS MOST CRUCIAL STAGE

8%

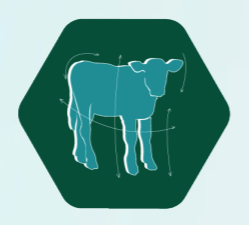
OF LIFE

30%

OF THE GROWTH IN SIZE

54%

OF GROWTH OF THE SKELETON



the size of the future buffalo dairy cow



the potential of the dairy production



ingestion capacity of the future buffalo dairy cow

OBJECTIVE OF WEANING PERIOD:
95 kg to 11-12 weeks
(It requires a steady and high growth between 650 and 750 g/d)

0-2 MONTHS MOST RISKY STAGE

#1

PERIOD OF MORTALITY OF BUFFALO CALVES

11%

OF MORTALITY BEFORE 2 MONTHS

57%

OF FARMS AFFECTED BY DIARRHEA

OBJECTIVE OF WEANING PERIOD:
Limit the digestive risks

NEED FOR A 100% RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT FEEDING.



COLOSTRUM
It protects the buffalo calf against neonatal diseases, until its own system is fully functional.

WATER
Temperature : 6-12°C,
Good bacteriological quality

CONSISTENCY
It is important to provide regular feed: distribution schedule, quality...

SMOOTH TRANSITIONS
between colostrum & milk
& between milk & solid feed

GOOD PRACTICES AT BIRTH



RESPIRATION: Check that he is breathing. You can stimulate it with cold water in the ears or with the help of a strand of straw in the nostrils. Holding the buffalo calf upside down for a few seconds can clear the mouth and nose of fetal fluids.



COLOSTRUM: For good immunity, a buffalo calf must absorb 200g of immunoglobulins in the first 6 hours of life: i.e. 4L for a colostrum of 50g/L of IgG. Ideally, you should administer: 300 g of IgG.



UMBILICAL CORD DISINFECTION: Disinfecting the cord in the first hours after birth is an ideal preventive gesture against omphalites and hernias.



HOUSING: Put the buffalo calf in a clean room on a sufficiently mulched litter with adapted orientation, volume of air and ventilation.

