

YOUNG STOCK REARING INFO & KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Level 1)

Topic	Training & information Content
6.1	Selection of bulls, use of sexed semen, feeding management of dry cows
6.2.1	The calving process
6.2.2	Use of equipment around calving
6.2.3	Care of cow and calf after calving
6.2.4	Colostrum management
6.3	Milk (replacer) feeding schedule
6.4	From birth to weaning
6.5	From weaning to pregnancy
6.6	Disease and health management
6.7	Handling of calves after difficult birth
6.8	Young stock rearing info and Key Performance Indicators



1. You will learn about (learning objectives):

- The importance of personal (farmer) responsibilities



2. Background

- Calf rearing is one of the most expensive activities in a dairy farm, better do it in the right way.



3. Disinfect the navel

Demonstration case:

Dr. Sheila McGuirk from the University of Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine, assisted by Mindy Wesely, demonstrates how to disinfect a navel on a young dairy calf. See Progressive Dairyman's Calf & Heifer Raising section for more information.

Watch video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MszMistZvU8>



Disinfect the navel
immediately after the calf is
born!



4. Weigh the calf



Weighing calf using a weighing scale



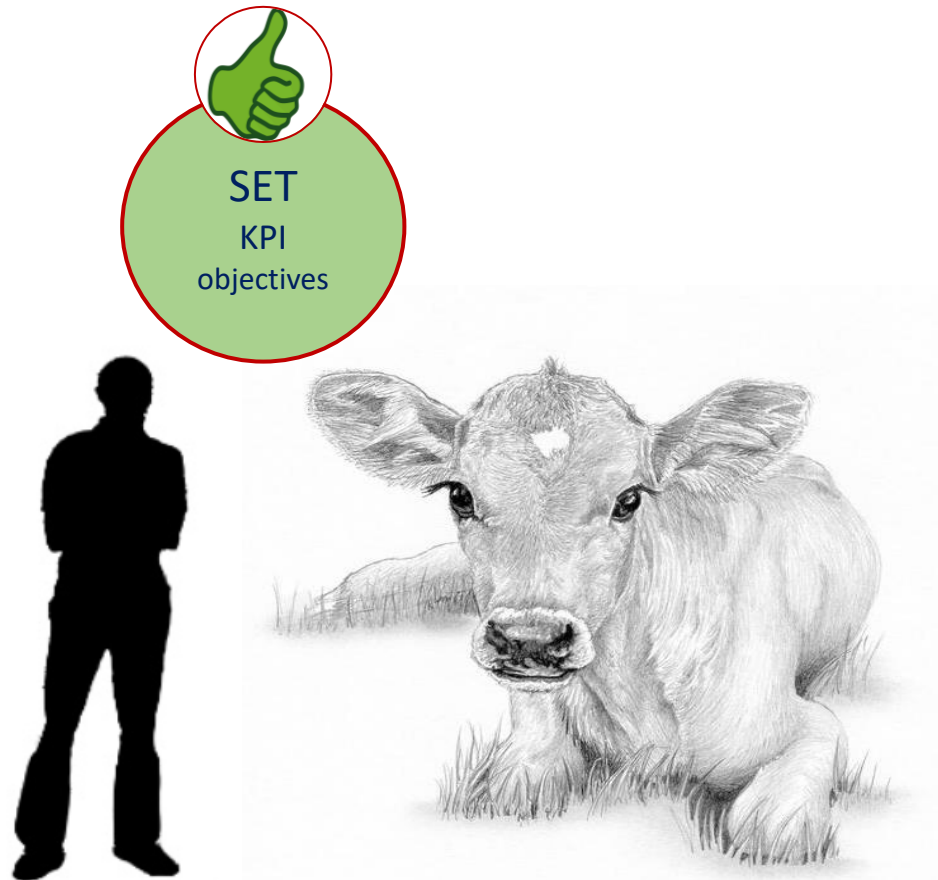
Weigh your calf to monitor growth.



Estimating calf weight using weighing band

5. Set KPI objectives/targets

- Each individual farmer is responsible for his own objectives and KPI's.



6. Colostrum



Feed Colostrum
as soon as possible!



7. Ear tag



Ear tag
at day 2.



8. Fresh water



Water.

Fresh always, fresh 24/7.



Clean fresh
water, always.

9. Feed



Teach the calf to Eat
at day 2.

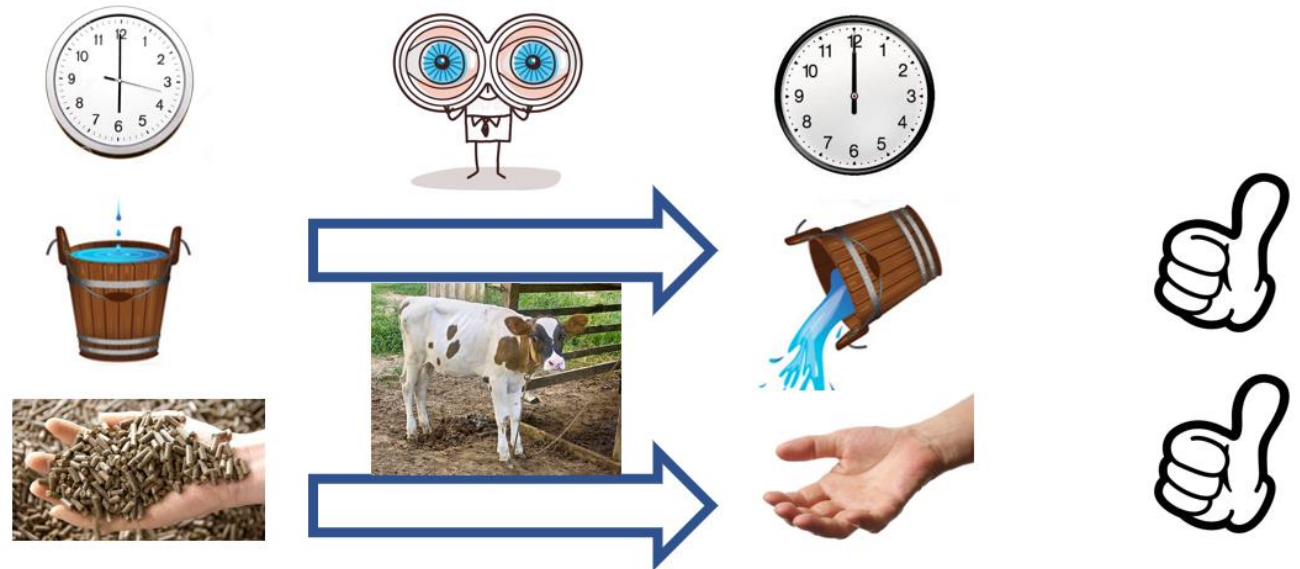


Important: When calf starter is available start feeding it in small portions as soon as possible. When there is visible intake, increase the portions.

10. Young stock management is more than feeding

- Young stock management is not only a matter of feeding. You also need to:
 - know what you are feeding.
 - know what your calf is eating.
 - practice individual 'calf management.'
 - emphasize on hygiene.
 - always provide everything fresh.

Calf
observation
is the key word!



11. Calf scours

- Occurs due to unhygienic management.
- Characterized by diarrhoea, the calf appears dull and refuses to drink or eat.

Prevention

- i. Feed sufficient colostrum
- ii. Keep calf pen clean at all times
- iii. Use clean utensils
- iv. Wash your hands regularly
- v. Give clean and fresh water daily



12. Summary/Take home

THE BUILDING BLOCKS FOR A SUCCESSFUL START TO CALF REARING

1.



ENOUGH MILK;

2.



AD LIB WATER

3.



CONCENTRATE

4.



FRESH ROUGHAGE.