



EWES NEWS

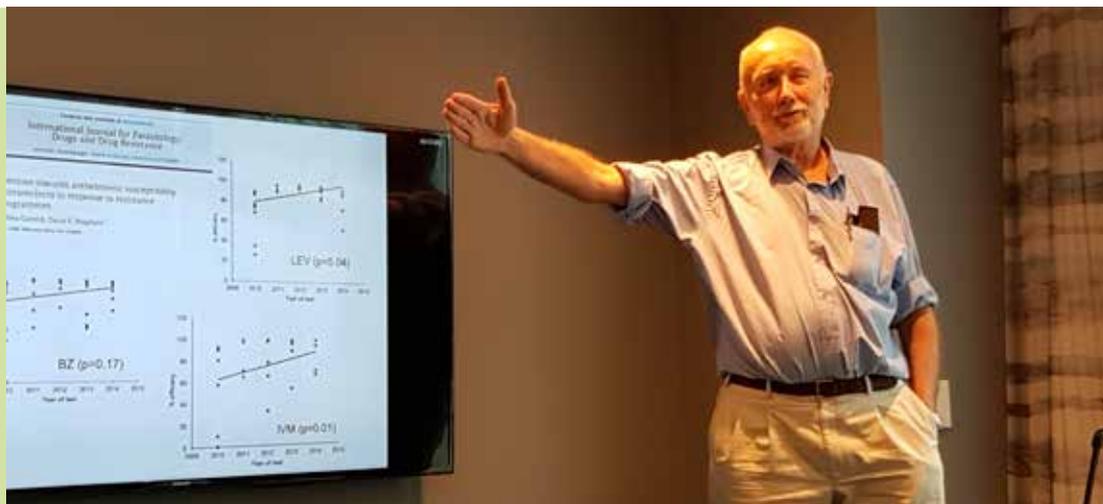
Comment



Jeff Spillane,
Commercial Manager

Right now we are in one of the best years for red meat for some time. Schedule and feed are both excellent. The key is to secure all this potential onto returns. Most of this is about doing the basics right. That said it pays to take nothing for granted. Last year the fly challenge took many by surprise and was cause for a review of fly treatment programs that had been unchanged for many years. We are fortunate to have access to national experts in these fields and to have nationally prominent sheep and beef vets amongst our team who are able to give the very latest technical advice. This year make sure you tap into our expertise to help ensure your returns are as good as they can possibly be. Your local TM will be in touch regarding drench checks and any lambing requirements you may need.

All the best for a great Spring.



Bill Pomeroy at the recent gathering to discuss triple drench resistance issues in New Zealand.

Key points

- North Island situation much worse than the South Island.
- The need to diagnose and monitor more at the farm level important.
- By implementing sustainable worm control practices reversion to a better drench status can occur.
- It's not too late to investigate and change.
- Do a drench check of 10 faecal samples 10 days post drench.
- Monitor your capsules 60-80 days post insertion
- Find out your status with a reduction test this weaning.
- Don't buy in someone else's drench resistant worms.
- Discuss and implement the worm control practices that make a difference.



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B12 at Tailing is there a Benefit to Supplementing Lambs?

If ewes have not had a bionic capsule or boost of B12 pre-lambing there is a possibility that lambs could end up with depleted B12 levels by weaning time. We don't routinely test for B12 levels in pre-weaned lambs, but I have found some ewes with marginal to deficient levels of B12 at pre-lamb. It therefore may be of benefit to top-up B12 levels at tailing

in lambs before they become deficient.

A 0.5mL dose of smart shot can elevate lamb B12 levels

for ~ 3 months. Smart shot users seem to keep coming back to it and it is the only serious way to correct low

B12/cobalt issues. Short acting B12 can be useful for maximizing weaning drafts if B12 levels are low.

Fly this Summer

No one wants to be chasing fly this summer. Clik is the best fly protection product to apply at tailing, especially for fine wool. The keenly awaited Clik Extra remains in the hands of regulatory authorities who are still in the process of approving the new product for use in New

Zealand. It will now not be released until Spring 2019.

For a shorter meat with-hold product choose Vetrazin spray-on, or CLiKZiN at tailing/weaning. Blowfly protection period is around 2 months for these products with 7 days meat with-hold.

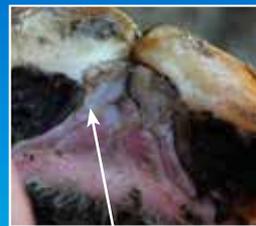
Spring Lambing

With respect to animal health this October, those cross-bred farmers standing in the tailing pen might consider the following:

1. What is the parasite challenge in these paddocks? If the ewes haven't had a long acting drench, lambs can benefit from a pre-weaning tape drench. Tailing at 4-6 weeks is too soon for any drench. If ewes have had long acting drenches take the opportunity to collect 10 samples from ewes to check egg counts.
2. B12 boost to lambs. Some properties are low in cobalt and if ewes have not had B12/cobalt pre-lamb then this can be worth while.
3. Scabby mouth: prevention with vaccination at tailing is the only way. Check takes 10 days later is very important.
4. Have some blue spray/tetravet powder and a bottle of penicillin handy for infections and general scrapes and eye infections. Best to have it ready at the start otherwise the animal will soon get whisked off the production line without a second thought.
5. Did ewes receive pre-lamb 5 in 1? If not then give lambs a shot of Lamb Vaccine at tailing to prevent tetanus. You can give the first multine 5 in 1 dose at the pre-weaning drench to lambs (8-10wks of age) and then a boost at weaning 1 month later and lambs will be fully protected from then on.

Treating Individual Lame Sheep

1. Diagnose the cause.
2. Pare affected area without causing bleeding
3. Spray with tetravet aerosol (blue spray)
4. Inject with oxytetrinLA 1mL/10kg
5. Keeping foot dry for a day (in shed) will improve cure.
6. Checking for cure in 7 to 14 days by careful inspection of hoof, especially axial groove area.



Axial Groove is where the hoof wall meets sole on the inside of the hoof. This is where footrot bacteria often starts and hides.



Updated Animal Welfare Guide-lines

Effective October 1, 2018

(a summary of a 15 page document)

■ Transporting lame sheep and cattle

Sheep, Cattle deer and pigs must be able to bear some weight on all limbs. Severe lameness can only be moved for treatment. If unsure get a Vet certificate. For lines of lame sheep a vet certificate is required.

■ Dehorning.

From 1st of October, to dehorn any cattle local anaesthetic must be used. This includes calves.

To transport animals the horns must be inside the ears. Ingrown horns left unattended are an offence.

The best time to dehorn an animal is as a calf, this includes beef cattle. Using local plus debudding iron will achieve the best results.

■ Castration

Can be done with a ring up to 6 months of age, after that local anaesthetic must be used when castrating.

Example of an AI Syncro Program for Beef Cows

We have a number of farms lining up to AI their beef cows this year. We have discussed the benefits of doing this throughout the year. Here is a guide of what is required.

October 10	Sort cows that have calved by Sept 30 for AI Syncro Program. Good feed - 8kgsDM/Hd/day Boost with multimin BVD vac (if in a program) Source semen
November 10	Cidr 1 Cows in good condition, had a cycle and that have been calved at least 6 weeks.
November 17	CIDR 2
November 19	AI
Nov 26	Bulls in
Jan 23	Bulls out
Feb 28	Preg test

Faecal Egg Counts for long acting pre-lamb products

- The Veterinary Centre is again offering a **free faecal egg count service** for farmers who used long-acting (LA) drench products in their ewes before lambing.
- This is a valuable tool which can be used to see if these products remain fully effective on your property. Ewes treated with capsules or LA injections should be sampled around 60 to 80 days post insertion.
- Long-acting product does increase selection pressure of resistant worms on a farm, hence all properties using LA products should have done a recent Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT).



Multimin - the All Round Mineral Supplement for Cattle

Multimin is a unique formulation of four elements selenium, copper, zinc and manganese.



It is designed to be a top up dose of selenium and copper and even when these elements are at adequate levels there appears to be additional reproductive benefits to boosting with zinc and manganese.

The best time to administer it is one month prior to mating. It is used routinely in all embryo transplant cattle and in cows synchronised for an AI program around New Zealand. With first cycle pregnancies being one of the main drivers of beef cow production a dose of Multimin is pretty easily justified. It is good for yearling and two year old heifers also.

Deer Velvetting

Luke Smyth, BVSc Veterinary Centre Oamaru

With October already upon us the stags have cast their buttons and some of the early stags will be ready to have their velvet harvested.

As all deer farmers will be aware the Regulated Control Scheme (RCS) for velvet harvesting came into force for the 2017/18 season resulting in the industry becoming subject to new standards of hygiene and food safety.

If you need reminded about what these requirements are contact DINZ on 04 473 4500 or look at the DINZ website www.deernz.org

All velvet being sold for export must be accompanied by a Velvet Status Declaration (VSD), this paperwork is signed by the farmer

stating the velvet has been harvested, handled, stored and transported according to the new standards.

If you don't want to bring

your facilities up to the requirements then yes you can still get your stags velvetted for animal welfare purposes but you will

struggle to legally sell your velvet. Vets do not sign the VSD form, false declarations on the VSD form will be entirely at the owners risk!!



Oxywash for Deer Velvetting

An MPI approved sanitiser / disinfectant suitable for use in deer velvetting operations, including crushes, pens, de-velvetting equipment, racks, and cold storage facilities.

Oxywash is a chlorinated sanitiser

- Mixing Rate Mix 1 litre of Oxywash with 9 litres of water
- Application method - Spray solution over surfaces (e.g. from a backpack sprayer), scrub then rinse with potable water.
- 5 Litre pack \$57.40 plus gst



Timely Reminders

- Cows, heifers, and bulls should receive their BVD booster vaccination.
- Capacity testing of bulls should be carried out prior to mating.
- A selenium boost should be given to cattle prior to mating if not already administered.
- Scabby mouth vaccination should be given to lambs at docking on infected properties.
- Clean out working dog bedding of fleas and give a long acting flea treatment.

Rumensin Capsules for Beef Cattle

Rumensin anti bloat capsules are one of the few ways to prevent bloat in young cattle. The active ingredient monensin also results in cattle producing more energy from the same amount of feed. A summary of worldwide trials shows a 7kg weight gain for rumensin treated beef relative to untreated controls. The sole NZ trial showed an increase of 9.7kg! At

the current schedule of \$5.40/kg this not only covers the cost of the capsule, prevents bloat and related deaths (especially in the case of beef feeding on clover rich pasture) but also earns an extra \$10 plus per head - a tidy investment in the current market. Call one of our Vet centres to discuss Rumensin capsules for your herd.

