



Veterinary Centre MoozNews

The First Month of Lactation – Minimising Negative Energy Balance

Mat O’Sullivan BVSc – VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru



It is an understatement to say that the start of this season has not been easy. Many herds have lost significant condition before they calved. In theory a good start to a cow’s season requires careful management through the springer and colostrum period to ensure that she maintains a high dry matter intake. Initial focus should be placed on prevention of metabolic disease, optimising immune function, adequate feed allocation and manipulating cow behaviour.

The first month of lactation beyond the colostrum mob is also very critical. Most cows will spend this period in negative energy balance – i.e. more energy is leaving their system than coming in and therefore they will lose body condition. This is why providing consistently high feed quality is imperative. Many farms are well ahead in their first grazing rotation and have left significant paddock damage behind, supplements may make up a larger part of the diet than intended this season so try and ensure quality.

Cows in significant negative energy balance may develop clinical or sub-clinical ketosis. Ketones are a by-product of inefficient fat break down and have a side effect of further appetite suppression.

Cows which are well fed have a good appetite in the first month of lactation will lose less weight and have better mating performance. Consider the following:

- Optimal pre-graze covers of 3,000 to 3,400 kgDM/ha in the first round will ensure good quality and easy harvest for the

cow. You still need to maintain a residual at 1,550-1,600kgDM/ha to ensure quality in subsequent rounds.

- Know what your daily cow requirement is and calculate your allocation every day – where feed deficits exist on any given day fill it with appropriate supplement. Milk production requires ~80MJME/kgMS, 60MJME or maintenance and 2-3MJM/km/ walked.
- If the herd or part of the herd is skinny and there are large feed deficits ahead, production may be best sacrificed by OAD milking for up to 3 weeks to maintain BCS leading into mating.
- Use monensin (Rumenox), to increase feed conversion efficiency, by driving propionate production. Clinical trials show boost in milk protein production and far less BCS loss. Use strategically from calving up until end of mating.
- Internal parasites – the biggest impact these have is on appetite suppression. Almost all farms will have high levels of over wintered larvae this year. Aim to drench your herd by early/mid September.
- Vitamin B12 – is a requirement for energy extraction. Deficient cows will lose appetite. We see B12 levels drop at the same time as spring grass goes lush. This is partly due to rapid transit times through the gut impeding B12 absorption. A good rule of thumb is when faeces starts becoming loose look to give Vit B12.

Rumenox

For use in drinking water
12KG BAG (12,000 Doses)

10% DISCOUNT SEPT

8.7c + GST
per daily cow dose

- No blocked waterlines
- R.O.I. is 3 to 1
- Reducing ketosis and controlling bloat with added production benefits

Rumenox ACVM A010896



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Iodine Supplementation

Mat O’Sullivan BVSc – VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru

Cows low in iodine are often slow to resume cycling. Our cows are typically low in iodine if not supplemented. Iodine based teat-sprays are very effective at supplying iodine as it is absorbed through the skin. If not using iodine teatsprays

there are several other options - for oral iodine supplementation use Stock Iodine 10% at 0.5mls per day or consider iodine injection (Flexidine).

It is a good time to test iodine in your blood profiles – just four milking cows are required.



Calf Scours in the Latter Half of Calving

Mat O'Sullivan BVSc – VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru

We field a lot more calls about calf scours in late August and September than we do in the earlier stages of calving. When we visit calf rearing facilities that are having problems at this later stage, one of the notable issues is the accumulated deposition of infectious scours in pens. In the case of Rotavirus, it is possible to infect 10,000 calves from just 1 gram of faeces! So, when a calf pen become thick with scour, the sheer volume of viral (and bacterial) load may be enough to overwhelm good colostrum antibody immunity in what are otherwise healthy calves.

It doesn't matter how much disinfectant is sprayed around a very heavily contaminated pen, the reality is you cannot sterilise it. Placing new calves in a heavily contaminated pen will always have a negative outcome.

Where possible avoid housing new or young calves in heavily contaminated pens. Either completely clean them out (disinfect and replace bedding) or get them outside. Straw bale outside shelters may need to be moved frequently so calves do not camp for extended periods in poo. Scours vaccines do work, but they work best when the whole herd has been vaccinated which ensures the calf pens stay cleaner for longer (partial herd or just doing late calvers is a compromise).

Remember to use Metacam to speed recovery and appetite, supply free access Optiguard as a gut protectant, and use Vet Centre Rehydrate electrolytes (we believe our formulation is the best on the market). Discuss whether antibiotic use is appropriate with your vet.

Finally ensure your hay/racks are placed high and are full to dissuade calves eating contaminated sawdust or wood chips on the ground and getting infected. Calves which are sick should never be placed on OAD feeds.



Rehydrate – Calf Electrolyte

Rehydrate is an electrolyte mix that our practice formulated. Its ingredient list is far superior to that offered by many other commercial preparations but at a fraction of the cost.

- It has great palatability
- It corrects metabolic acidosis in dehydrated calves
- The formulation ensures speedier absorption of fluid fraction of solution



Hints for Calf Scours Management

- Get on top of scours early – pull out sick calves and aggressively treat with electrolytes for several days. Ensure that calves get fed alternating milk and electrolyte feeds. They still need milk for energy!
- Avoid overcrowding pens – keep density down to 1.5m²/ calf OR 20 calves per pen.
- If getting unusually high or unusually sick calves, get it tested. We can run in house testing for: rotavirus, coronavirus, E.coli, cryptosporidium and giardia. Another cause is Salmonella but we have to send that away to the lab. For example, we've already seen a lot of cases of rotavirus this year so it pays to find out if there's high levels of scours as we can customise a treatment plan for this.

Minimising Coccidiosis Outbreaks

Last spring saw several coccidiosis outbreaks so it is likely that we will see more this year. Using the same calf rearing paddocks every year increases the risk as coccidia may survive for up to two years on pasture.

How does coccidiosis present?

Presenting calves are typically >3-4 weeks of age and present with a bloody diarrhoea which may contain gut lining. The tail and back legs will often have this bloody diarrhoea staining. Calves appear very uncomfortable, be seen straining and have tails held in the air. In severe cases, up to 10% deaths can occur due to anaemia and dehydration. In those that survive, growth checks may remain for many months and these animals are more susceptible to other diseases.

What is prevention or cure?

Calf meals which contain coccidiostats are only protective once calves are ingesting about 1kg/day (check the label as companies differ). If treating/preventing an outbreak we recommend Toltrox as a singular oral dose 3 weeks after being on pasture, or Deccox for at least four weeks, starting 2-3 weeks after being on pasture. Amphoprim can be used in severely affected animals as it also gives anti-bacterial protection. If you are unsure if your calves are protected, please call us to discuss the options available.

Product of the Month!



Turbo Initial AC/VM A011703

Turbo Initial

The ideal weaning drench for calves

- Oral Drench for Calves
- Controls worms with double active, Eprinomectin and Levamisole
- Protects against coccidiosis with Diclazuril
- Includes Selenium and Cobalt
- 35 Day Meat WHP

2.5L Pack
\$1.56
+ GST
6ml Dose

*6ml Dose (60kg Calf)



Toltrox AC/VM A011401

Toltrox

The ideal weaning drench for calves

- Oral suspension for the treatment and prevention of coccidiosis in cattle up to 9 months of age

5L Pack
\$3.64
+ GST
20ml Dose

1L Pack
\$4.24
+ GST
20ml Dose

*20ml Dose (60kg Calf)

Metrichecking Cows – How to Optimise the Outcome

Endometritis is an infection of the lining of the uterus. Any cow which has an infection in her uterus will suffer a delay in resumption of cycling activity (one cause of non-cycling cows). If infection is still present at the time of insemination then this will interfere with sperm and embryo survival. Long standing uterine infections will also cause permanent uterine scarring. If the surface of the uterus is scarred, implantation and survival of the embryo is impaired.

Trials have shown that cows treated with a Metricure 7-28 days post calving have far better subsequent reproductive results than cows treated 5-8 weeks post – calving. Checking and treating in calving batches will improve results.

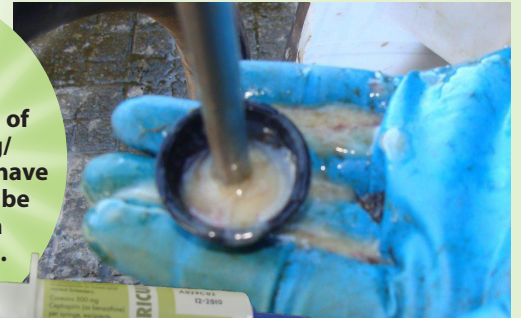
Waiting until early October to do a singular whole herd check is an opportunity cost/lost. Uterine infections (although still present), are harder to detect due to the low volume of discharge from the cervix. This leads to a large proportion of uterine infections being missed. Going to the trouble of Metrichecking a whole herd in October and finding just 2% is probably not an economic exercise.

Metricure ACVM A007394

Cows calved by the 25th of August should have been Metrichecked by now. Cows calving 20th Aug – 10th Sept should be checked mid to late Sept, and cows calving after this date in early October. Use a simple identification such as tailpaint to identify early verse later calvers.

- Dirty cows have ~20% higher empty rates than healthy herd mates
- Untreated dirty cows conceive on average 2-3 weeks later.

Our strong preference for second and third round of metrichecking/ Metricuring is to have eligible cows to be drafted into a separate herd.



Heifer Mating – Optimising Your Results

Jess McKenzie BVSc (Dist) – VETERINARY CENTRE WAIMATE



1. Live weight targets

Percentage of mature liveweight is the key driver of puberty – hitting the target of 60% of mature liveweight at 15 months (mating) will give your heifers the best chance of getting in-calf. Heifers often fall behind over winter, so it is important to ensure they are getting back on track and on a rising plane of nutrition before mating. Get a weighing done as soon as possible.

2. When to mate

First-calvers take about 10 days longer to resume cycling after calving than mixed-age cows. Consider mating your heifers ahead of the main herd to give them the extra time they need, which in turn gives them the best chance of getting in-calf again and coming back into the herd as a 3-year old.

3. AB vs. Bulls

AB and natural mating are two options for mating heifers. Yearling heifers represent the highest genetic merit cows in your herd at mating them to AB is one way to speed up genetic gain.

Having the right infrastructure and facilities to manage heat detection are key when deciding if heifer AB can work for you.

If using AB, consider one of the synchrony mating programmes below:

- **Single-shot PG** – Mate to detected heat until day 6. Inject all unmated heifers on day 6. Mate to detected heat for a further 5 days. Cost approx. ~\$3.70/heifer (Single Shot is based on average price for a group if just 70% are injected).
- **Double-shot PG** – 1st injection 14 days prior to start of mating. 2nd injection day before mating. Mate to detected heat for 5-6 days. Cost approx. ~\$10.50/heifer.

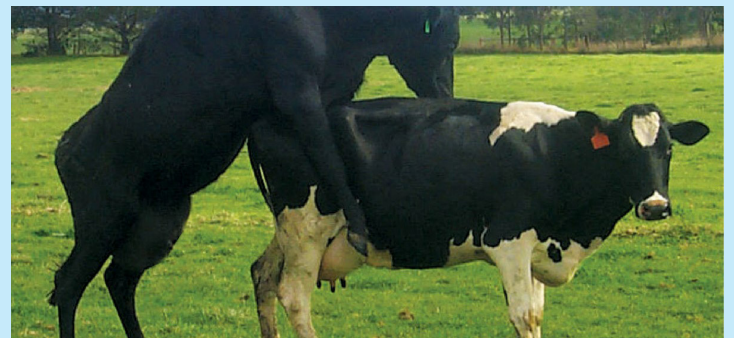
- **CIDR Synchrony** – 9 day CIDR programme. 3 x yardings involved. Fixed time AI on day 9 (usually around lunchtime). Cost approx. ~\$32/heifer.

4. Organising bulls

If natural mating is the way you go, make sure you organise bulls well in advance. Ideally on farm 3 weeks before mating starts to allow them to settle in. To cover the poorer performance of yearling bulls, run one yearling bull per 15-20 heifers - with a few extras in case any need replaced. A similar ratio should be used after synchrony programmes.

5. Which bulls to choose?

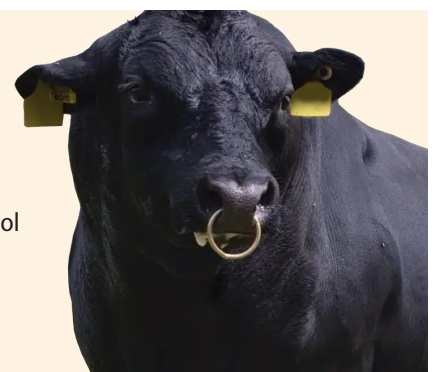
Careful selection of bulls will help reduce the risk of injury to heifers during mating and avoid difficult calvings. Pick younger, smaller bulls to avoid injury. Both breed, and individual bulls within breed, are important – not all bulls are created equal. Ask your bull breeder about the expected calving difficulty of individual bulls.



**FREE
Delivery Service**

Mycoplasma bovis and BVD biosecurity

Have your bulls been tested? Please note commercial testing of Mycoplasma bovis of bulls can now be done in conjunction with BVD testing of bulls. This is a great tool for biosecurity and national surveillance. Currently, the lab costs for BVD testing of bulls, have been incentivised if done in conjunction with *M. bovis*.



Springer Feeding – A Critical Piece of the Transition Jigsaw!

Ryan Luckman BVSc (Dist) MANZCVS (Epidemiology) – VETERINARY CENTRE Waimate

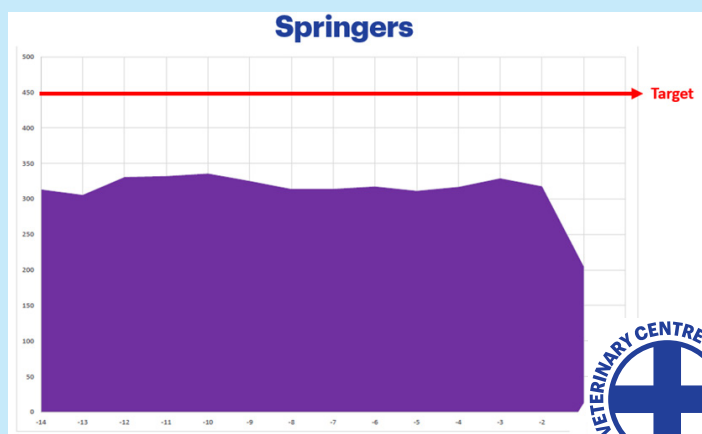


In our Collar Repro Reviews this season, one of the major findings was that underfeeding of Springers had a massive impact on early season health, as well as pre-mate cycling rates. We could monitor this via rumination rates in the mobs pre and post calving. We know that during the calving process cows stop eating, so subsequently their rumination levels fall to the lowest point on the day of calving (day 0).

If you think of the rumen as a fuel can, those cows that are well fed beforehand have plenty of energy (and calcium) left in the tank to keep the engines running until the cow starts eating again. However, the cows that are already using up the reserve tank will drop to very low Day 0 rumination rates, and these cows tended to have:

- slower rumination recovery rates in the Colostrum mob
- higher numbers of health alerts in the first 2 weeks post-calving
- longer interval until the average first heat

From our retrospective analysis (validated in real time on some Autumn calving herds) it appears that farms should be aiming for a minimum target of around 450 minutes per day in the Springers. Farms that reached this level were often able to reach average Day 0 rumination rates of ~330 minutes/day.



When looking at the Springers we need to also consider the energy component of the diet. Rumination rates increase with high fibre diets, so you may be able to reach target rates with 6kg of straw, but the reserve energy will still be limiting. We would therefore recommend first sitting down and working out the energy in the

diet, with a target of feeding 90-100% of maintenance energy (down the throat). The good news for farms without collars is that by reaching the 90-100% target you will typically also reach the 450 minute target.

We have built an energy calculator that can be used with Springers (see below) to make these calculations easy. Typically a diet needs to have around 10kg of green fed component (silage/ grass / maize etc), plus 1-2kg of straw to hit target. The calculator can be left on farm, and will also spit out the change in daily feed requirements as the mob size fluctuates once it's set up.

	ME	Wastage	kg of Feed	Multiplier	ME	
Grass	11.5	10%	4	10.35	41.4	SPRINGERS 40 % Maintenance 96%
Silage	11	25%	5.5	8.25	45.375	
Grain	13	11%	1.5	11.57	17.355	
PKE	11	20%		8.8		
Baleage	10	20%		8		
Straw	6	40%	1.5	3.6	5.4	
Hay	10	20%		8		
Average ME of Diet (maintenance demand increases with lower ME feeds)	11.0		TOTAL DM (kg) Offered	12.5	TOTAL ME	110
			TOTAL DM (kg) Eaten	10.0		
Liveweight (kg)	525	Maintenance (MJME)	114	90% Target	103	

Monitoring Springer rumination, and use of the energy calculator has been a real eye opener around the district to the issue of (often severe) underfeeding of Springer mobs. It appears that the push to limit energy intake prior to calving in order to minimise metabolic issues has been taken too far in a LOT of instances, and it was not uncommon to find farms feeding only 60% of maintenance energy. While it's getting late in the season it would still be worth having a discussion with your Prime Vet, especially if you think your Springers may be on the tight side. Setting up your late calvers with the best transition possible will help them cycle faster and hopefully reduce their chances of ending up empty at the end of the season.

more-mag

... so easy and effective

Luke Smyth BVSc – VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru



The tail end calvers are often the mob which seems to give you the most trouble with downer cows. Typically, it's because this mob is made up of older cows which have become over fat with an extended dry period. Dusting with Mag Oxide has often become haphazard or non-existent. Orally drenching springer cows with 100ml More-Mag/cow will ensure Magnesium levels are quickly elevated. More-Mag has an excellent

absorption rate when given orally and an extended residual effect, Magnesium levels will remain optimal for 10 days. It has a smooth formulation which runs easily through a drench gun

More-Mag contains 25% Magnesium Pidolate. Magnesium Pidolate is a highly bioavailable Magnesium Salt. Preventing a metabolic disorder is always a better option than curing one.

more-mag



10% OFF

2 LITRE
\$71.80
Normally \$79.80

5 LITRE
\$145.70
Normally \$161.90

Prices Include GST

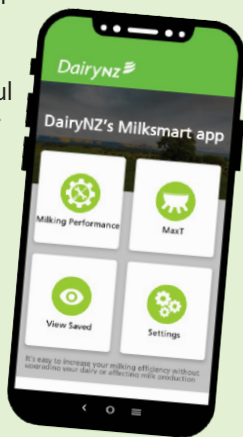


Hamish Newton BVSc, PhD
Oamaru Veterinary Centre

UdderNEWS



What has been noticeable this spring is the reduced number of staff on many farms. This has also been commented on in a benchmarking report of 40 farms that noted that despite individual wage costs rising the cost of wages per kgMS remained consistent, which I think reflects lower staffing levels. Regardless of staffing levels finding ways to reduce the amount of time spent milking will benefit your cows and staff. Cows really aren't well designed to be on concrete and when they are on concrete, they are not eating, or resting and far less likely to show signs of heat. When you milk a cow you are collecting milk, not making it. Milk is made in the paddock. There are two great resources available to get an idea of how efficiently you get the cows milked. The first is in the Farm Insights Report, if you are a Fonterra supplier, which is a snapshot in time during the peak month of lactation (November). The second, and I think more useful tool, is the "Milksmart app". You just tap in your milking times, shed type, number of clusters, cows, and litres produced and number of go around again cows and number of milkers. The app then calculates your current performance (cows per hour and litres per cluster per hour) and shows what potential time saving could be made if MaxT was implemented. MaxT improves milking efficiency by shortening the milking duration of up to 20% of the cows in



the herd. As production changes during the season you can easily repeat the process and get new MaxT times. Other areas to examine to reduce milking times are obviously cow flow once they are on the yard, and the time spent getting the cows in (without forcing them to walk faster than they want). Anecdotally the Batt-Latch gate release system works well as most of the herd make their own way to the shed ready for the start of milking. On some farms this means the person getting the herds in can start at cups on time and just grab the stragglers while the herd is being milked.

What is MaxT?

MaxT is short for "maximum milking time". MaxT is a time that is calculated from the amount of milk produced by the herd. It is a set time that the cups remain on the cows which results in 80% of the herd getting fully milked and the slowest milking 20% of the herd still milking. Taking the cups off the slowest 20% of the herd does not result in increased SCC, mastitis, or reduced production. This is because the milk that is not collected is in the "pipework" of the udder not the part of the udder where the milk is produced. The residual milk is just "held over" until the next milking and is removed more efficiently at the start of the milking rather than the slow dribble of milk at the end of a milking.

Here is a link to resources about how to implement more efficient milking.

<https://www.dairynz.co.nz/news/milking-by-time-with-maxt/>

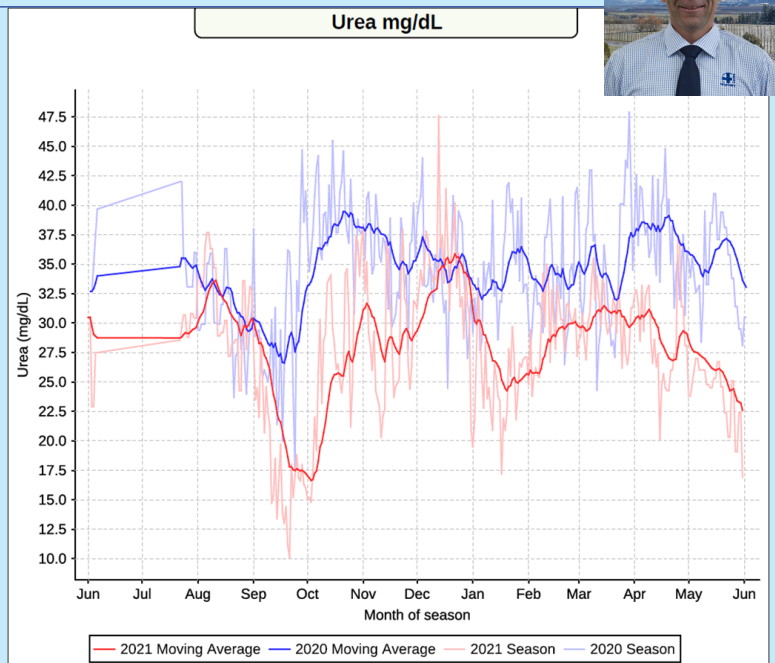
Milk Urea Nitrogen and Dietary Crude Protein

Mat O'Sullivan BVSc - VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru

At calving cows will typically require a minimum of 16% crude protein and this will increase up to 24% for cows peaking at 2.4kgMS/day. MUN is a by-product of crude protein break-down in the rumen. Where dietary protein is low, so will MUN be.

Milk Urea Nitrogen which is recorded everyday by both milk companies can give some indication of the adequacy of the diet. Typically, if MUN is dropping below 19mg/dL the diet is probably short and this crude protein is likely to be production limiting. When it is above 30mg/dL there is likely to be a surplus (creating high concentration N urine patches).

Last season we saw MUN readings in the teens on a very large percentage of our farms (from mid-September to early October) as they were finishing low quality 1st round pasture. This was likely heightened by most farms reducing Nitrogen applications. To counter this consider strategic high protein supplement inclusion in September – e.g. Soy Bean Meal, skim grazing the end of first round paddocks and clean up with other stock or boost pastures with Ammo with an early pre-graze application.



ACVM A009374



MULTIMIN
Enhancing Calf Immunity

A 2018 New Zealand study¹ demonstrated the health benefits of injecting calves with MULTIMIN® early in life. The effect was rapid (within three days of injection), with death and disease consistently halved at all ages for calves that were injected.

Calf (less than 1 week old)
Dose Rate – 1ml
(under the skin)

52%
REDUCTION
IN DISEASE

58%
REDUCTION
IN DEATHS

1ml
New Calf
Cost per Dose
76c
Excl GST

1. Bates, A., Wells, M., Laven, RA., Simpson, M. (2019) Reduction in morbidity and mortality of dairy calves from an injectable trace mineral supplement. Veterinary Record Published Online First: 25 April 2019. doi: 10.1136/vr.105082.

Foot & Mouth Disease

Con Ten Cate BVSc – VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a very contagious virus that affects cloven hoofed animals. Since May, Indonesia has been experiencing a fast-spreading outbreak of FMD. Although the risk of introduction to NZ is low, the possible consequences are severe. FMD causes serious production losses and an outbreak can result in a major block to international trade. NZ biosecurity has been ramped up for travellers from Indonesia to prevent the introduction of the virus via contaminated items. Along with these measures, farmers and vets play an important role in preventing an outbreak. FMD spreads very quickly, therefore by being aware of what signs to look out for, and ensuring our on farm biosecurity is strict, we'll give ourselves the best chance of staying FMD free.

What you can do to help prevent an outbreak

- If travelling, follow all biosecurity advice carefully
- Ensure a one week stand down period for overseas travellers coming on farm
- Purchase stock from reputable suppliers
- Ensure NAIT records are up to date for cattle and deer, record movements within 48 hours. Use the eASD functionality for other stock classes
- Clean and apply disinfectant to boots, vehicles and other farm equipment
- If meat is fed to pigs, ensure it has been cooked at 100°C for 1 hour
- Report any suspect FMD symptoms immediately

Clinical signs to look out for

- High temperature
- Blisters or sores in the mouth, muzzle, feet and teats
- Drooling, tooth grinding and chomping
- Lameness or tendency to lie down (especially in pigs)
- Lethargy and depression
- Drop in production
- Death of young stock

FMD can cause variable clinical signs. In cattle and pigs the signs can be severe, whereas in goats, deer, alpacas and lamas signs are often more subtle. Non-cloven hooved animals cannot contract the disease, nor can humans. FMD is unrelated to Hand, Foot and Mouth disease that affects children.

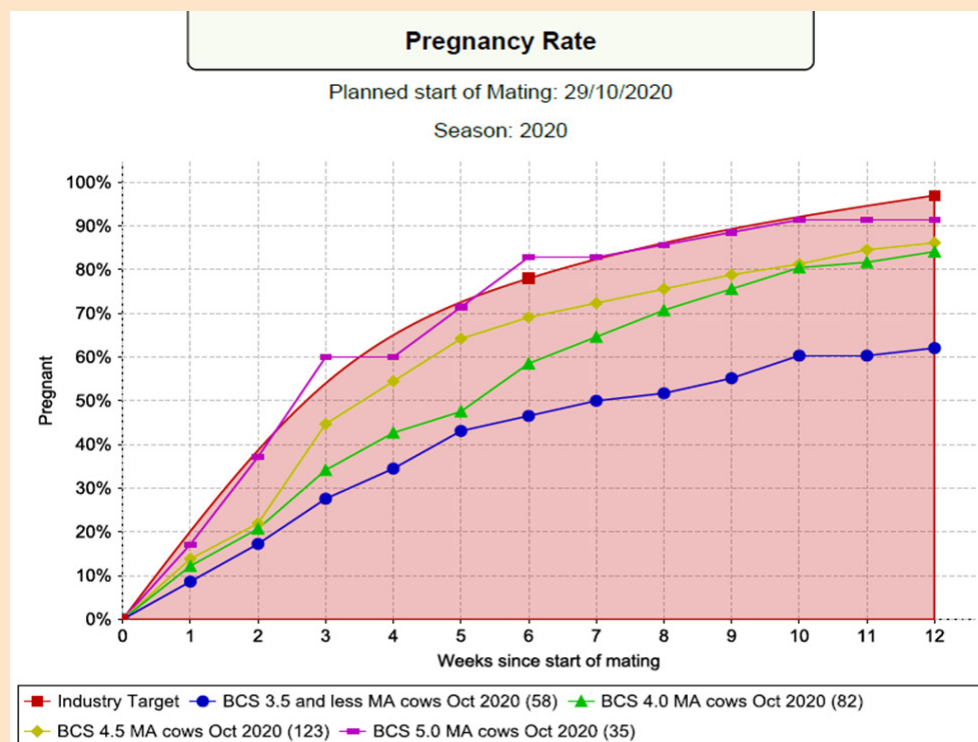
If you suspect FMD contact us immediately and stay put. Alternatively ring the MPI Pest and Disease hotline directly – **0800 80 99 66**



Strategic BCSing

Mat O'Sullivan BVSc – VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru

To improve reproductive performance of your herd it is important to have as many cows in optimal (BCS 4.5-5.0) condition at mating as possible. Mid-September is a good time to do a strategic BCS to identify cows which are \leq BCS 4.0. We know it takes a month of improving energy status before mating to make a difference. Identified light cows may go on OAD feeding, increased in-shed feed allocation, drenching, or in mobs which get PKE or FB in the paddock. The below graph shows the relationship between BCS at PSM and pregnancy rate. Contact the clinic to get one of our accredited scorers to visit in a pm milking.



Introducing



Ewan Penny BVMS
VETERINARY CENTRE Waimate

Hello! I qualified from the University of Glasgow in 2017 and have worked predominantly in large animal practice in Scotland ever since. After a 2 year delay due to Covid, my wife and I have finally arrived with our 1 year old son, John. I enjoy tramping, swimming and plan to see as much of NZ as possible. Working in the musical Waimate clinic, I'm sure I'll pick up my violin again after a 10 year interlude!

I thoroughly enjoy working with livestock and all aspects of cattle practice, from calving cows to working with farms at the whole herd level. Data analysis looks set to be important for many herds in the near future, and I intend to develop my abilities in this area. I'll take a keen interest in the farming businesses I work with – please bear with me when I ask a lot of questions!

Multimin Injection Premating to Lift Reproductive Performance (A Veterinary Centre Trial)

Mat O'Sullivan BVSc
VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru



PER DOSE
\$3.80
+ GST
(5ml Dose)

A local 1,200 cow farm receiving a well reputed trace mineral blend had pre-mating bloods and livers taken. Serum selenium averaged 880 units and liver coppers averaged 790 units. Both of which are very good and would under normal circumstances not be recommended to give additional supplementation.

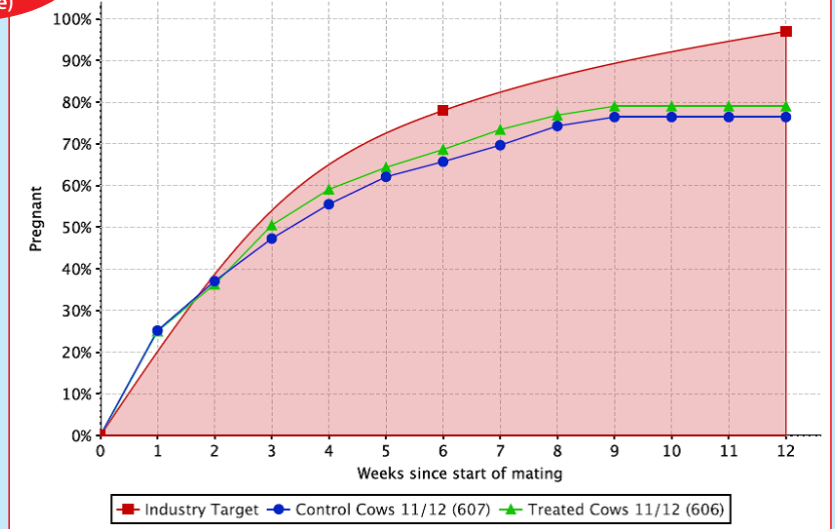
Half of the herd (606 even ear tag # cows) were given Multimin (a 5ml dose), 3 weeks before the PSM. All cows on the farm continued to get minerals through the dos-a-tron throughout the entire lactation.

The result

The Multimin treated cows referred to as 'treated cows' are in green in the graph below and the non-treated cows are referred to as 'control cows' and are in blue.

Pregnancy Rate

Planned start of Mating: 22/10/2011
Season: 2011



From 4 - 7 weeks after the start of mating there was a 4% difference in pregnancy rate between the treatment and control groups in favour of Multimin. By the 9 weeks there was a 3% difference in Not In-Calf Rate

This difference meant 22 extra Multimin treated cows got in calf over the seven-week AI period and the median conception date was shifted forward by 2.3 days.

At a \$6.50 pay-out this would provide a gross return of \$20/cow treated in additional milk production, a \$30 return for reduction in empty rate (from a nine-week mating - using pregnant value minus cull value) and another \$5/cow treated attributed to additional heifer replacement.

Total net return = \$51/cow treated.
The Return on investment (ROI) in this case was 14:1

Product of the month Pre-mate trace element supplementation

Multimin ACVM A009374
Marks-Min ZMSC with B12
ACVM A011687



	MULTIMIN	MARKS-MIN
Trace Element Ingredients	Zinc, Copper, Manganese, Selenium	Zinc, Copper, Manganese, Selenium and B12
Dose Rate (per 100kg)	1mL per 100kg (5mL per 500kg)	1.5mL per 100kg (7.5mL per 500kg)
Dose per Pack (500kg Cow)	100 Doses	66 Doses
Dose Cost (per 500kg Cow)	\$3.80 + GST	\$4.33 + GST
Application	Sub-cut injection 3 to 4 weeks prior to mating	
Zn - Zinc	200mg/5ml Dose	200 mg/7.5ml Dose
Mn - Manganese	50mg/5ml Dose	50mg/7.5ml Dose
Cu - Copper	75mg/5ml Dose	75mg/7.5ml Dose
Se - Selenium	25mg /5ml Dose	24.75 mg/7.5ml Dose
B12	none	10.5mg/7.5ml Dose

Note: Prolact B12 1000 cow dose is \$0.95 +GST

Eprinex Pour-On for Cattle

Milk Production Benefits

Trial work initially by McPherson et al 2001⁽¹⁾, then repeated by Lawrence et al 2017⁽²⁾ demonstrated that Eprinex

- gave a milk production increase of 0.03 kgs of milk solids per cow per day,
- equivalent to 7.41 kg milk solids per cow over a 247 day lactation.



Per 500kg Dose
\$4.85
+ GST
(1mL per 10kg)

Milk Yield



1. McPherson, W.B., Slosek, B., Familton, A., Gogolewski, R.P., Gross, S.J. 2000. The Impact Of Eprinomectin Treatment On Dairy Cattle Reproductive Performance
2. Journal of Veterinary Parasitology / The effect of mid-lactation treatment with topically applied eprinomectin on milk production in nine New Zealand dairy farms. 2017 / K.E. Lawrence et al

Tailpaint Regime for Identification of Non-Cyclers

Mat O'Sullivan BVSc – VETERINARY CENTRE Oamaru

Getting the best results takes good planning. Where applicable back the cows likely to give the highest returns. From our studies the best return comes from non-cycling cows calved at least 40-45 days before treatment. The following is a tail paint regime to best set up a non-cycler programme.



- Planned Start of Mating (PSM) for cows - 24th October
- Mark all cows (as they calve) with a **Yellow stripe over the hips** that calve after the 4th of September. If they calve after the 25th of September give them **TWO Yellow stripes**.
- 35 days before the PSM (~19th of September) all cows that had calved up to the 4th of September (Blue and Green Hip Stripe cows) to get **Red Tailpaint on Tailhead**. All cows that calved after this date get **Yellow Tailpaint on the Tailhead**.
- Touch up every 5 days. As cows cycle repaint them in **Green**
- 9-5 days before PSM all **remaining Red Tailpaint cows** are eligible for CIDR treatment
- 1 day (24hrs) before PSM **repaint all cycled cows with Green**.
- As cows are **mated paint them Blue**
- 8-11 day into mating all remaining **Yellow Tailpaint cows with ONE hip stripe** are eligible of CIDR treatment
- 21 Days after the PSM all **second-round inseminations to be painted Orange**.
- 24 days into mating all outstanding non-mated cows (including the **Yellow TWO hip stripe** – very late calvers) are eligible for hormonal treatment.



Lice Treatments

Lice numbers will peak every year in the winter/early spring period. There are two types of lice that we see in dairy cattle - biting lice (chew on the skin) and sucking lice (suck on blood and serum). Both lice cause itching, but this is more so in sucking lice. We often see very low numbers of sucking lice causing intensive itching (itching cows develop hair loss and skin damage particularly around the neck).

Lice numbers naturally drop away in latter spring as cows move to a summer hair coat and light intensity increases. Although a few sucking lice have little direct affect on the cow, the distraction caused from itching has been shown to reduce feed intakes and therefore production by up to 10%.

Control of lice requires the killing of all adult stages, but also killing of the eggs that take 10-14 days to hatch. To get good control therefore you need to use a product that remains active for at least 14 days to kill all hatching eggs or use two treatments 14 days apart. Cydectin provides a good length of action for this. *Note we do not recommend Eprinex for lice treatment.*



Cydectin Pour-On ACVM A006203

Worm Treatments

Every dairy farm has a worm load on its pasture and these numbers will tend to peak in the autumn. The first round of grazing therefore sees a lot of these over-wintered worm larva being ingested. Strategically the best time to drench cows in the spring is going to be around the 10th of September. Much of the farm has already been grazed and by using an effective long-acting product, you will knock out the existing burden and protect from reinfection until early October. Eprinex has the most broad spectrum length of kill across multiple species, but Cydectin is also a good option particularly where lice control is involved. Note abamectin products are no longer registered for lactating cows.

Fantastic Return on Investment for Eprinex, with proven results?

Not all Eprinomectin drenches are created equal ... don't risk your outcome on unsupported claims!

Massey University trial confirms Eprinex production advantages!

- 7.41kg Milk Solid Increase over 247 Lactation Days¹
- 11% Increased Conception in first calving cows²
- Conceived 12.9 Days Early in Eprinex treated heifers²



Per 500kg Dose
\$4.85
+ GST
(1 mL per 10kg)



Eprinex Pour-On ACVM A007191

Dose per cow
\$4.85
+GST
based on
500kg

Return on Investment Formula

Additional
Milk Solids per Cow
7.41
kgMS**

Milk Solid
Payout
\$9.00
kgMS

Return on
Investment
\$66.69
+GST

**7.41kgMS is based on an increase of 0.03kgMS per day over 247 lactation days

1. McPherson, W.B., Slacek, B., Familton, A., Gogolewski, R.P., Gross, S.J. 2000. The Impact Of Eprinomectin Treatment On Dairy Cattle Reproductive Performance
2. Journal of Veterinary Parasitology / The effect of mid-lactation treatment with topically applied eprinomectin on milk production in nine New Zealand dairy farms. 2017 / K.E.Lawrence et al