

## Protocol for managing respiration in beef calves



### Housing

Avoid over-crowding. Allow at least 10 cubic meters of air for a calf of 90 kg. Ensure each calf has a place at the feeding fence. Avoid age differences of 8 weeks or more within a group.



### Ventilation and climate

Ventilation should be at a level of 6 air changes per hour and air should appear fresh, free of ammonia and free of other smells. Avoid variations in temperature and humidity as much as possible and ensure there is sufficient ventilation. If big differences between the temperature at day time and at night are expected, shave the calves properly. This reduces the amount of sweating and avoids the calves being wet at the moment the temperature starts going down.



### Vaccination

Maternal antibodies will protect the calves during the first weeks or months of their lives. The age at which calves should be vaccinated differs per pathogen and between farms. Consult your vet to ensure calves are properly vaccinated against the most important respiratory pathogens.



### Avoid stressful situations

Stressful situations result in lower immunity. Avoid stressful situations as much as possible. Consider a step down weaning programme and avoid sudden changes in the ration as much as possible. Avoid carrying out stressful procedures simultaneously, for example do not dehorn calves at the same time they are being weaned.

## When to use Farm-O-San Pulmosure



### Anticipate periods of high risk

On some farms it is possible to identify periods of high risk, for example when calves are moved from pasture and housed in the autumn they will start coughing within a few days. Use Farm-O-San Pulmosure for a period of 10-21 days after arrival. Keep in mind that if the situation runs out of control, you should seek your vet's advice.