News From...

PERRY VETERINARY CLINIC, PLLC

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Tougher Somatic Cell Standard Proposed

11/3/2010

Somatic cell count standards in the United States will get tougher if a resolution passed by the National Milk Producers Federation delegate body on Oct. 26 comes to fruition.

The resolution calls for a step-wise approach over the next three years:

* Lowering the legal limit from 750,000 cells/ml to 600,000 by Jan. 1, 2012.
* Lowering it to 500,000 cells/ml by Jan. 1, 2013.
* Lowering it to 400,000 cells/ml by Jan. 1, 2014.

"It's a broad desire in our industry to recognize the quality of our product," says Jamie Jonker, vice president of scientific and regulatory affairs at NMPF. "There is increasing market pressure for reducing somatic cell (counts)."

One notable pressure has come from the European Union (EU) which is seeking a 400,000-cell-count limit on products exported to Europe. Yet, Jonker says the NMPF resolution is not a direct reaction to the EU initiative, but rather an "opportunity to improve the quality of the products we produce for the consuming public."

"The EU export certificate has not been finalized and what it may look like is still unknown," he added.

The resolution will be forwarded to the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments for a final decision. NCIMS is made up of state regulators who meet every other year to revise and update the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance. It is scheduled to meet next April.

Source: Dairy Herd Management &
Bovine Veterinarian www.bovinevetonline.com

VACCINE GUIDELINES

Epinephrine

Always have this close at hand and make sure that it is not expired

Discuss with your vet the correct time and way to use it

Choosing your vaccines

Know which vaccines are not for use in pregnant animals

Know the pregnancy status of the animals that you are vaccinating

Know which diseases you are vaccinating against and why

Vaccines are fragile

Refrigerate them from the time of purchase until they are injected into the animal

Do not allow the vaccine to freeze or get warm – either can destroy effectiveness

Protect the vaccine from sunlight and heat

As you mix the liquid with the "cake", gently swirl until all chunks are dissolved

Do not shake! – this can destroy the vaccine

Only purchase and mix the correct amount for the animals to be done immediately

Each must be used within 2-3 hours of mixing

There are multiple sizes available for each type – please ask

Vaccines are non-returnable

Administration

Know the dosage – this is different for each vaccine

Use the proper route of administration

Does it require a booster?

Only allow trained, knowledgeable personnel to administer vaccines

Use only new syringes and needles

- Not previously used for antibiotics
- Not cleaned with soaps or disinfectants

Cold Weather Calf Feeding Tips

As cold weather approaches, remember to increase feeding rates of milk/milk replacer powder to wet calves. Maintenance energy requirements (no growth) for a 100# calf are met by feeding 16oz per day of a 20:20 milk replacer powder at 68°F. When the temperature drops to 32°F, this requirement increases to 21oz of milk replacer powder per day. In order to adequately provide enough calories for maintenance and growth at 32°F, 29oz of 20:20 milk replacer powder must be fed daily. To avoid osmotic induced diarrhea, total solids feeding rate must not exceed 17.5% (calculated by dividing the weight of the powder by the weight of the water.)

For example: 10oz of milk replacer powder in 2qts of water = 10/64 = 15.6% Total Solids (TS).
16oz of milk replacer powder in 3qts of water = 16/96 = 16.6% TS solution.

Amount of Milk Replacer/Milk Dry Matter Required to Meet Maintenance Requirements [with no Gain **Dry conditions, no wind]**

Temperature, °F

Bodyweight, lb.	68	50	32	15	5	-5	-20
60	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
80	0.8	0 .9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
100	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0
120	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3

Milk Replacer/Milk Dry

Amount of Milk Replacer/Milk Dry Matter Required to Meet Maintenance Requirements and Gain One Pound per Day **[Dry conditions, no wind]**

Temperature, °F

Bodyweight, lb.	68	50	32	15	5	-5	-20
60	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
80	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
100	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
120	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8

7 Common Mistakes

1. Increasing volume of water fed without increasing the amount of powder.
2. Mixing temperature too cold –ess than 110-120° F
3. Feeding temperature too cold – temps (of milk replacer/milk) below 95°F will markedly slow GI motility and cause hypothermia
4. Inadequate mixing – all of the powder must go into solution – no chunks, no settling
5. The cup included in milk replacer bags is a measure of volume, not weight. The actual weight of the powder can differ significantly depending on how tightly the powder is packed
6. Diluting powder to a volume mark (eg. 2qts) in a pail instead of adding the correct amount of water. The resulting solution may be too concentrated.
7. Inappropriate feeding intervals. Calves fed twice daily at 10 & 14hr, or even, 8 & 16hr intervals are at an increased risk for hypothermia. This is especially dangerous because the longest duration without milk is during the coldest hours.

IVF Embryo Transfer

Craig Lamb, D.V.M.

The Perry Veterinary Clinic has qualified veterinarians to transfer fresh in vitro fertilized (IVF) embryos. Since January of 2010, PVC has transferred 488 IVF embryos from 26 different donor cattle. The conception rate for a #1 grade fresh IVF embryo transferred into a yearling heifer has ranged from 50 to 60%. IVF is the process of creating embryos from oocytes (unfertilized egg cells) by fertilizing them with semen in a Petri dish. These embryos mature in an incubator for seven days and the resulting viable embryos are transferred into recipients. For more information please contact the Perry Veterinary Clinic.

Welcome Dr. Williams & Dr. Hernke

The Partners of the Perry Veterinary Clinic, PLLC are pleased to announce the appointments of Dr. Kristin Williams and Dr. David Hernke as Associate Veterinarians. Both Dr. Williams and Dr. Hernke are mixed practitioners. Dr. Williams's primary interests are equine and companion animal while Dr. Hernke's are dairy and companion animal.

Dr. Williams attended Dartmouth College and worked as financial/marketing analyst before returning to college for a veterinary degree. She earned her DVM from Tufts-Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine in 2008. Following graduation she accepted a position with Foxcroft Veterinary Services in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Dr. Hernke is a graduate of West Point and served on active duty for seven years. After his discharge Dr. Hernke attended Tufts-Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine. He graduated in 2008 and was fortunate to meet his wife, Dr. Kristin Williams, while he was in veterinary school. Following graduation he also accepted a position at Foxcroft Veterinary Services in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Drs. Williams and Hernke have had little exposure to Western New York prior to moving here but are looking forward to learning about the area and serving our clients.

BOVINE FETAL SEXING

Craig Lamb D.V.M.

Would you like to know the sex of a calf before it is born? The Perry Veterinary Clinic has several trained veterinarians who can determine the sex of a calf while it is still in the uterus of its mother. Bovine fetal sexing can be performed using an ultrasound machine between 57 to 80 days of gestation. During this time period, the testicles of a bull calf and the vulva of a heifer calf can be diagnostically imaged using ultrasound technology.

There are many ways dairy farm managers utilize fetal sex information. Registered breeders of dairy cattle find it useful to know the sex of a certain calves before they are born. If a calf is going to be sold it is nice to know ahead of time if it is a bull or heifer. Fetal sex information can be used to plan for future needs of calf facilities. Fetal sex information can be useful in making culling decisions on non-productive cows. If a cow has a chronic foot condition or chronic mastitis, knowing she is carrying a heifer calf may alter treatment protocols.

Please call the Perry Veterinary Clinic to schedule an appointment for fetal sexing using ultrasound technology.

Wyoming County Dairy Institute

Dairy Skills Training

Feeds and Feeding Management

Beginning Tuesday, November 30

Class Times are 10:00 am until 2:00 pm

Class Dates: Tues., 11/30; Thurs., 12/2; Tues., 12/7; Thurs., 12/9; Tues., 12/14

Objective: To offer instructional, hands on learning and on-farm visits concentrated in feeding dairy cows.

Topics: Total Nutrition Mgt., Meeting Nutritional Needs of Different Groups of Cows, How Feeding Affects Dairy Cows, Evaluation of a Nutritional and Feeding Plan.

Please Register by Wednesday, November 24th.

Contact the Wyoming County Dairy Institute at 585-786-2251 or e-mail WCDI@Cornell.edu for registration information.

www.WyomingCountyDairyInstitute.com

A copy of all newsletters are posted at: www.perryvet.com

To place a farm supply order:

Phone: (585)969-9120 Fax: (585)237-5544

Farm Store Hours: Mon-Fri 7am - 5pm Sat 7am - Noon-

Closed: New Years Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanks-giving and Christmas

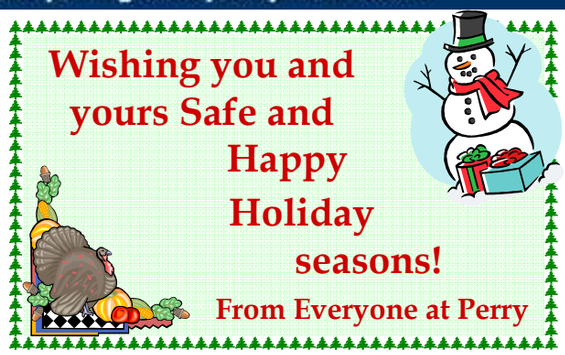
NEW—Current Clients—Place your farm supply order by email:

orders@perryvet.com

You will receive a confirmation email from Farm Store staff.

Please include a contact name and phone number.

(And, allow time for delivery.)



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