



DR. MARTIN MISENER DR. MURRAY RUNSTEDLER DR. PAUL SOSTAR
DR. ANDREW MACLEOD DR. JOHN TOKARZ DR. KELLY HAELZLE
DR. NICOLE WARMINGTON

3860 Manser Road, Linwood, Ontario N0B 2A0 (519) 698-2610
1-800-663-2941 Fax (519) 698-2081
linwoodvet@linwoodvet.ca

NOVEMBER 2009 NEWSLETTER

CLINIC NEWS

You may have noticed that we have a new system in place for invoicing. We are sending packing slips out with your drug orders and then the final invoice with the prices will be sent with your statement. The transaction date column on the statement is when we invoiced (at the end of the month) and the order date column is the date you ordered/received/requested the service.

Milk samples

Just a reminder that milk samples for antibiotic residue testing need to be in to the clinic by **1:00p.m. on weekdays** and on **Saturdays by 8:30 a.m.** If you have a bulk tank sample that is an emergency on the weekend then you will need to make arrangements with the veterinarian on call to do it for you.

BOVINE

When selecting a milk replacer for your growing calves, it is important to consider the protein and fat concentrations, as they can vary widely between products. The most expensive portion of a milk replacer is the protein. To determine the quality of the replacer, both the percent of protein as well as the source of the protein must be taken into consideration. Most high quality milk replacers contain 20-22% protein, with the major portion of the protein being supplied from milk products or milk by-products (such as dried skim milk, whey concentrate, dried buttermilk, etc). These milk proteins supply the highest quality of protein and are the most easily digested by the calf. The next most common source of protein in milk replacers is soy. Unfortunately, young calves cannot use soy proteins very well during their first 2-3 weeks of life. Therefore, you should avoid feeding calves younger than 3 weeks of age milk replacers containing mainly soy-derived protein.

The nutritional requirements of calves depend greatly on the environmental temperature. When temperatures are higher in the summer months, you may notice an increased water intake and a decreased appetite in your young calves. In the face of high temperatures, especially in combination with high humidity, calves must exert more energy into regulating their body temperatures to keep cool (eg. by panting/sweating). Therefore, it may be necessary to increase the amount of energy you are feeding by either increasing the amount of milk replacer fed or by increasing the solids content of the replacer. As the cold winter months are quickly approaching, alternatively, calves require more energy to produce the heat necessary to maintain their body temperatures. Additionally, the cold weather plays a role in decreasing the ability of the young calf to digest dry matter. Calves kept in outdoor hutches are exposed to much lower

environmental temperatures than those raised indoors. As a consequence, producers must be aware of their increased energy demands and take the necessary steps to ensure animals are not being starved.

Some ideas on how to increase the energy content of the diet include:

- 1) Increasing the percent solids when mixing the milk replacer, adding whole milk to the milk replacer, or switching to whole milk
- 2) Adding additional fat to the milk replacer or whole milk
- 3) Increasing the feeding frequency from 2 to 3 times per day

If the extra energy is not supplied, the calf will use its own fat stores for energy- this can result in weight loss and severe stress, making them more susceptible to disease and death. Remember to consider the increased energy demands of your hutch-raised calves as the cool weather sets in this winter!

SWINE ANNOUNCEMENT

Big Bug Day is Coming!

Plan to attend December 2, 2009 at the Arden Park Hotel in Stratford.

\$20 registration fee, FREE for producers.

Registration at 9:30 AM, program 10 AM to 3 PM.

Register with Linda Dillon, Clinton OMAFRA Resource Centre

Tel: 519-482-3333 Fax: 519-482-5031

Email: linda.dillon@ontario.ca

Pre-registration required by Tuesday, Nov 24th

Learn about the disease challenges that impact your operation at OSHAB BBD VII

This year, BBD sessions will include an overview of progress made in OSHAB PRRS research projects and highlight other swine diseases that can affect your production and your operation. Planned topics include:

PRRS

- cost benefit project results
- PRRS database – where are we now, case studies to illustrate how is it being used
- benchmarking data summary

Suis-cides

- *H. parasuis* and *S. suis* - sampling and diagnostics – how to find the culprits
- characterization – tried & true, what's new
- intervention strategies

Influenza

SIV – impact on production and intervention strategies

H1N1

- how does it impact you – human health issues and recommendations
- biosecurity recommendations

