

#### DR. PAUL SOSTAR DR. ANDREW MACLEOD DR. KELLY HAELZLE DR. KELLY FISHER DR. MEGHAN WINSOR DR. STEVEN MENS

**Linwood Veterinary Services** 

1010 Industrial Cres. St. Clements, ON N0B 2M0 519-698-2610 519-699-0404 Hwy 89 Veterinary Services, 7434 Hwy 89 Mount Forest, ON N0G 2L0 519-323-9002 1-800-663-2941 Fax 519-699-2081 <u>linwoodvet@linwoodvet.ca</u>

We will provide industry-leading, reliable, knowledgeable service, in a friendly, courteous and timely manner, to benefit our clients and the communities we serve.

St Clements Clinic Hours: Mon-Fri 7am to 5pm Open Saturday 7am-12pm

Hwy 89 Clinic Hours: Mon-Sat 7am to 1 pm

CLINICS ARE CLOSED SUNDAY and NO DELIVERY SERVICE SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Orders for Delivery: Please, call BEFORE 9:30 am, for same day local delivery Monday to Friday

24 Hour Emergency Vet Service - call 519-698-2610 519-323-9002 519-699-0404 1-800-663-2941

# FEBRUARY 2024 NEWSLETTER

### HOLIDAY NOTICE

Monday, February 19<sup>th</sup>: There will be no delivery service on Family Day. On-call veterinarian will be available for emergencies. Clinics will be open only in the morning for pick-ups and early residue tests.

## \*\*Reminder to all producers the changes coming into effect with the updated "Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle"

Requirements of the revised Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle were published on March 30, 2023, with the implementation date of April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024 <u>unless stated otherwise</u> in individual requirements.

## Key Impactful Requirements and Timelines

April 1st, 2024	April 1st, 2027	April First, 2029	April 1st, 2031
	CALF HOUSING	<u>6 (Pre-weaning)</u>	
Where tethering of calves is permitted, <i>the tether must have a collar</i> .			
Eor indoor calf housing: Calves must not be tethered as a part of normal indoor housing. Producers raising calves individually must develop a plan to transition to pair/group housing methods, in consultation with a veterinarian or other qualified advisor.			<i>For indoor calf housing:</i> Effective April 1, 2031, calves that are healthy, thriving, and compatible must be housed in pairs or groups by 4 weeks of age. <sup>1</sup>
<u>Hutches and other outdoor</u> <u>housing:</u> Calves housed outdoors, <u>including hutches</u> , must have physical contact with another calf unless they need to be separated for health reasons or to be protected from inclement weather. Calves may be tethered only if housed in hutches that provide access to an area outside the hutch.			

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	COW H	<u>OUSING</u>	

Newly built barns <b>must allow</b> daily, untethered freedom of movement and social interactions year-round. Tethers or other head restraints must allow cattle to rest in a head-back position: <u>stanchions are not permitted.</u> Electrified crowdgates <b>must not</b> be used.	Effective April 1, 2027, cows must not be tethered continuously throughout their entire production cycle (calving to calving). They must be provided sufficient regular opportunity for freedom of movement <sup>2</sup> to promote good welfare.		
Stocking density <b>must not</b> <b>exceed 1.2 cows per stall in a</b> <b>free stall system.</b> Resting areas in group pens <b>must provide at least 9.3m2</b> (100 ft2) per Holstein cow.2 Electric trainers <b>must only be</b> <b>used to train or retrain</b> <b>individual cattle.</b>	Effective April 1, 2027, stocking density must not normally exceed 1.1 cow per stall. <sup>3</sup>		Effective April 1st, 2031, stocking density must not normally exceed 1 cow per stall. <sup>3</sup>
	CALVIN	<u>G AREA</u>	
Newly built barns must allow cows to calve in loose-housed maternity pens, yards, or pastures that permit them to turn around.		Effective April 1st, 2029, cattle on all farms must calve in loose-housed maternity pens, yards, or pastures that permit them to turn around.	
	<u>WEA</u>	NING	
Calves must be gradually weaned over a period of at least <u>5 days</u> , and they must be at least <u>8 weeks old</u> before weaning is completed.			

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HEALTH PRACTICES				
If castrating cattle, the procedure must be done as early as possible using local anesthesia and systemic analgesia.				

Cattle <b>must not be tail docked</b> <u>unless medically necessary</u> for an individual animal, and the procedure <b>must be done using</b> <b>pain control.</b>
If removing extra teats, they must be removed as early as possible using pain control.
Systemic analgesia must be included in the treatment of cows with severe acute clinical mastitis.
Pain control must be included in the treatment of cattle that receive an invasive hoof trim.
Disease events, treatments, and mortalities (including cause, if known) <b>must be recorded</b> and records <b>must be kept for at</b> <b>least 3 years</b> to track trends in animal health.
If mortality in female calves from 2 days of age exceeds 10%, corrective actions <u>must</u> be implemented to improve calving management and calf health, in consultation with a veterinarian or other qualified advisor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Movement into pairs/groups may need to be delayed for individual calves that are not healthy and thriving. Once moved into pairs/groups, individual calves may need to be singly-housed temporarily if they have a health condition that would improve with separation. Movement into pairs/groups may also need to be delayed to ensure there are sufficient number of calves that are compatible as to their age, size, and drinking speed.

### For more details visit <u>https://www.nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice/dairy-cattle</u> or speak with your veterinarian!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Details on what entails sufficient, regular opportunity of movement have not been provided yet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> At any time during or after the 2027 and 2031 transition periods, stocking density can go up to 1.2 cows per stall **but only temporarily/intermittently**. This minimum required space allowance is based on average weights for large breeds (e.g. Holstein) and will be adjusted for medium and small breeds.