**

Farm and Health Plan Guidance – Beef Cattle

* It is not compulsory to use this template to produce your farm and health plan. However, theCertified Animal Welfare Approved by AGW standards require a farm and health plan for livestock enterprises. If you do not wish to use this template it should provide the basic structure for any other farm or health plan submitted.
* This document should be reviewed and updated whenever changes are made or at least annually.
* If a block or section is not applicable to your operation, please mark the block or section N/A and place a comment in the block describing the reason it does not apply.
* While developing your plan it is recommended that you seek input from a veterinarian or qualified expert to assist you.

Contents

[I. General Information 3](#_Toc42600629)

[A. Name, address and contact number 3](#_Toc42600630)

[B. Sites (ex. outlying or subsidiary farms) 3](#_Toc42600631)

[C. Personnel 3](#_Toc42600632)

[II. Pasture Management 5](#_Toc42600633)

[III. Cattle Management 7](#_Toc42600634)

[A. Bulls 7](#_Toc42600635)

[B. Cows 9](#_Toc42600636)

[C. Calving 10](#_Toc42600637)

[D. Replacement Heifers 12](#_Toc42600638)

[E. Calves 14](#_Toc42600639)

[E. Market/Finishing Cattle 17](#_Toc42600640)

[IV. Removal of Animals from Approved Farm 20](#_Toc42600641)

[A. Showing animals 20](#_Toc42600642)

[B. Breeding animals 20](#_Toc42600643)

[C. Grazing animals 21](#_Toc42600644)

[V. Breed Stock Sales 22](#_Toc42600645)

[VI. Exclusion from Pasture 23](#_Toc42600646)

[A. General information 23](#_Toc42600647)

[B. Snow covered pastures and sacrifice pastures 24](#_Toc42600648)

[C. Bulls 25](#_Toc42600649)

[D. Cows 26](#_Toc42600650)

[E. Replacement Heifers 27](#_Toc42600651)

[F. Calves 27](#_Toc42600652)

[G. Market/Finishing Cattle 28](#_Toc42600653)

[VII. Herd Health 30](#_Toc42600654)

[A. Temporary Close Confinement 30](#_Toc42600655)

[B. Antibiotics 30](#_Toc42600656)

[C. Fertility and Reproductive Disorders 30](#_Toc42600657)

[D. Mastitis 31](#_Toc42600658)

[E. Metabolic and Other Disorders 31](#_Toc42600659)

[F. Contagious Disease Status of Herd 33](#_Toc42600660)

[G. Vaccination Policy 33](#_Toc42600661)

[H. Parasites 34](#_Toc42600662)

[I. Injuries to Cattle 37](#_Toc42600663)

[J. Lameness 37](#_Toc42600664)

[VII. Health Management 38](#_Toc42600665)

[A. Biosecurity 38](#_Toc42600666)

[B. Predator and rodent control 40](#_Toc42600667)

[C. Mortality 41](#_Toc42600668)

[D. On Farm Euthanasia 43](#_Toc42600669)

[VIII. Emergency Information 45](#_Toc42600670)

[A. Emergency Numbers 45](#_Toc42600671)

[B. Potential Emergency Scenarios 45](#_Toc42600672)

[IX. Transport 47](#_Toc42600673)

[X. Slaughter 48](#_Toc42600674)

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| --- |
| I. General Information of Farm |
| A. Contact information |
| Name and title of person completing form  | Beverly Blackwell Bowen – Owner/Operator |
| AGW Farm ID (if known) |  |
| Mailing Address: 6705 Breeze Pointe DriveWhitsett, NC 27377 |
| Primary Farm location (if different from mailing)369 NC Hwy 87Reidsville, NC 27320 |

## B. Sites (ex. outlying or subsidiary farms)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Farm/Ranch Sites | Address | Distance from home Farm/Ranch | Type of operation/use (ex. pasture/breeding/finishing) | Size/Acres |
| N/A |  |  |  |  |
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## C. Personnel

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| --- | --- |
| Number of staff employed | 2 |
| Staff titles (Manager, supervisor, laborer, field staff, etc.) | Beverly – Owner/OperatorSeth – Owner/Operator |
| Please detail any training given to new employees |
| All personnel are trained in cattle handling relevant to their job description and to their responsibilities in emergency situations. |
| Please detail any ongoing training provided to employees |
| The primary Farm Owner/Operator has a BQA (Beef Quality Assurance) Certification. The certification program trains farmers and ranchers on best practices cattle management techniques to ensure their animals and the environment are cared for within a standard set of guidelines across the US Beef Industry. Certification is maintained and renewed every 3 years.  |

# II. Pasture Management

|  |
| --- |
| **Pasture accessibility and land management** |
| Do all stock have pasture access? | Yes | X | No |  |
| If no, why not? |  |
| At what age do stock have pasture access? | Birth |
| What is the stocking density of livestock on pasture? | No more than 1 cow/minimum 2 to 2.5 acres |
| Average rainfall  | 44.8” |
| Soil type | Loam |
| Is soil tested at least every 3 years? | Yes | X | No |  |
| Are any manures/fertilizers bought in from off-farm sources?  | Yes | X | No |  |
| If yes, what is bought in? | Fertilizer / Application rates are determined by the acreage and suggested rate of the fertilizer company |
| Is the need for bought in manures/fertilizers justified by soil testing and crop nutritional need? | Yes | X | No |  |
| Is the pasture or forage nutritional content tested? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Types of vegetation (varieties of grasses, etc.) |
| The pastureland consists of various grass species: clover, fescue, greasy grass, orchard grass, bluegrass, wild oats, Indian grass, Bermuda grass, and Johnson grass. |
| Percentage vegetation cover (average) | 90% |
| Detail pasture management techniques below (e.g. rotations, reseeding, nutrient load, etc.) |
| Cattle are managed with a 1:2 stocking rate (maximum of 1 cow/2 acres to 2.5 acres) to reduce feed and hay needs. Cattle are rotated across pastures via poly wire paddocks and rotated when the forage is roughly 2”-3” tall. Farmer ensures cattle are moved before the forage and grasses are too short to grow back. A pasture rake is used to rake manure across the pastures to promote fertility. Cattle are fed grass hay for roughly 60 days/year in a sacrifice pasture during the early winter. This sacrifice pasture is located in a warmer part of the farm to ensure animal comfort. We overseed sections of the pastures with rye grass for flash grazing during winter days, then move the cattle back to the sacrifice pasture in the evenings. In the early fall season, daikon radishes and turnips are planted, which are harvested upon maturity during the winter months for cattle feed. We harvest approximately 250 lbs. of turnips and radishes each day, mixing them with about 50 pounds of an all-grain feed (Powerstroke/Performance Feed). This mixture is fed to the herd of cows, helping to maintain their body condition throughout the winter months. |
| Detail how any manure, compost or litter is disposed of or spread |
| A pasture rake is also utilized to spread cattle manure across the pastures to build fertility. |

|  |
| --- |
| Detail how runoff is avoided/managed |
| There is no risk of runoff or erosion. The pond area and banks are covered with grasses, buffers and living roots. There is roughly 30’ of grass between the pond and fence line. In 2014, the farmer worked with government agencies to address conservation and erosion issues by contouring the land and altering the water flow from the fields and pastureland. This project minimized erosion and improved pond management. Ditches and gullies were closed, allowing for a natural flow of water to tributaries, creeks, and the pond. Additionally, the spillway for the pond was reconstructed, the dam was cleared of trees, and the banks were rebuilt and excavated.Livestock are fenced out of waterways, including the pond, creeks, and tributaries, to protect water quality and prevent erosion |

III. Cattle Management

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| --- |
| A. Bulls |

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| --- |
| **Breed/breeds of bulls in herd** |
| **Reason for breed choice, suitability of breed for farm** |
| One Black Angus Bull – Polled; Produce good meat; Suitable for the environment  |
| Do you have breeding bulls on the farm? | Yes | x | No |  |
| If you have bulls on the farm please complete details below: |
| How do you identify animals? What form of identification is used? | Ear tag |
| How frequently are bulls inspected? | At least once per day |
| Are your replacement bulls home bred? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Are your replacement bulls bought in? | Yes | X | No |  |
| What shelter is available for bulls that have access to pasture? (Shelter may be provided by natural features such as shade, trees, topography or by buildings.) |
| Natural shelter |
| If bedded, what type of bedding is used? |
| N/A |
| How are bulls managed outside of breeding season? |
| Kept with steers |
| Is water supply constant (e.g. connected to a mains supply)? | Yes |  X | No |  |

|  |
| --- |
| If no, please detail how water is provided to the bulls and how often this is done.  |
|  |
| Details of bull rations (forage/minerals/feed). (Labels must be available during the audit) |
| Primarily grass-fed. He has access to fresh water from a cattle waterer and granular minerals from a feeder. During winter, when grass is limited or unavailable, he is fed hay. |
| Do bulls receive at least 70% long fiber roughage/forage in their diets on a daily dry matter basis? | Yes | X | No |  |

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| B. Cows |

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| **Breed/breeds of cows in herd** |
| 16 Black Angus Cows |
| **Reason for breed choice, suitability of breed for farm** |
| Polled; Produce good meat; Suitable for the environment |

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| --- | --- |
| What form of identification is used? | Ear tags |
| How frequently are cows inspected? | At least once per day |

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| --- |
| **Production targets** |
| Actual and target number of cows in herd | 8 actual/ 8 target |
| Actual and target number of calves per year | 8 actual/8 target |

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| --- |
| **Artificial Insemination** |
| Do you use AI? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, Do you use any substances to induce estrus (heat) or sync stock? Ex. Lutalyse or implants? | Yes |  | No |  |
| If AI is used, please describe AI procedure utilized:  |
|  |

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| --- |
| C. Calving |
| Season of calving (Please check appropriate box) |
| Spring | X |
| Summer |  |
| Fall |  |
| Winter |  |
| All Year  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Is someone available to assist at birthing, if necessary?  | Yes | X | No |  |
| Cows with assisted births, typically (number or percentage) | None |
| Please explain below, what protocols do you have in place to reduce assisted births? |
| Breed healthy cows with a record of needing no assistance |

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| **Replacements** |
| Are your replacements home bred? | Yes |  | No | **X** |
| Are your replacements bought in? | Yes | X | No |  |

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| **Herd age and culling** |
| Average age of cows | 4 |
| Cows culled per year (number or percentage) | 2 |

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| Reasons for culling cows e.g. barren, poor performance, etc. |
| Barren, old age, poor performance |

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| **Shelter (**Shelter may be provided by natural features such as shade, trees, topography or by buildings.) |
| What shelter is available for cows that have access to pasture?  |
| Natural shelter |
| If bedded, what type of bedding is used? |
| N/A |

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| **Water** |
| Is water supply constant (e.g. connected to a mains supply)? | Yes |  X | No |  |
| If no, please detail how water is provided to the cows and how often this is done |
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| **Feeding** |
| Details of cow rations (forage/minerals/feed) |
| Primarily grass-fed. They have access to fresh water from a cattle waterer and granular minerals from a feeder. During winter, when grass is limited or unavailable, the cows are fed hay and supplemented with Powerstroke 16% Protein Cattle Feed.  |
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| Do cows receive at least 70% long fiber roughage/forage in their diets on a daily dry matter basis? | Yes | X | No |  |

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| D. Replacement Heifers  |

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| What form of identification is used? | Ear tags |
| How frequently are replacement heifers inspected? | At least once daily |

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| **Artificial Insemination** |
| Do you use AI? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, Do you use any substances to induce estrus (heat) or sync stock? Ex. Lutalyse or implants? | Yes |  | No |  |
| If AI is used, please describe AI procedure utilized:  |
|  |

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| **Calving**  |
| Minimum age at calving | 24 months |
| Minimum weight or withers height at service | 750 lbs |
| Minimum condition score at service | 3 |
| Minimum condition score at calving | 3 |
| Breed of bull(s) to be used on heifers | Black Angus |
| Time of calving (Please check appropriatebox) |  |
| Spring |  | X |
| Summer |  |
| Fall |  |
| Winter |  |
| Year Round |  |
| Is someone available to assist at birthing, if necessary?  | Yes | X | No |  |
| Replacement heifers with assisted births, typically (number or percentage) | 0 |
| Please explain below, what protocols do you have in place to reduce assisted births? |
| Heifers bred with low calving weight bull |

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| **Shelter (**Shelter may be provided by natural features such as shade, trees, topography or by buildings.) |
| What shelter is available for heifers that have access to pasture? |
| Natural Shelter |
| If bedded, what type of bedding is used? |
| N/A |

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| **Water** |
| Is water supply constant (e.g. connected to a mains supply)? | Yes | X | No |  |
| If no, please detail how water is provided to the heifers and how often this is done |
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| **Feeding** |
| Details of heifer rations (forage/minerals/feed) |
| Primarily grass-fed. They have access to fresh water from a cattle waterer and granular minerals from a feeder. During winter, when grass is limited or unavailable, the cows are fed hay and supplemented with Powerstroke 16% Protein Cattle Feed.  |
| Do replacement heifers receive at least 70% long fiber roughage/forage in their diets on a daily dry matter basis? | Yes | X | No |  |

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| E. Calves  |

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| --- | --- |
| What form of identification is used? | Ear tags |
| How frequently are calves inspected? | At least once per day |
| Navel treatments used |
| Iodine |
|  |
| How long are calves allowed to suckle on their dams? | 7 months |
| If calves cannot suckle: |
| Is colostrum given? | Yes | X | No |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Method of calf rearing (please check all that apply) |
| Suckled by dam | **X** |
| Nurse cow |  |
| Bucket, bottle or milk bar reared | X |
| Automated Calf Feeder |  |

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| **What are your emergency calf rearing measures should calves be orphaned or rejected? (Please state)** |
| Would first try to foster, if a foster is available. Bottle feed if fostering is not feasible. |

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| **Disbudding** |
| Name of competent person to carry out disbudding | N/A - Black Angus cattle are polled |
| At what age is disbudding carried out? |  |
| How is disbudding carried out? |
|  |
| Is anesthetic used for disbudding? | Yes |  | No |  |
| If yes, what anesthetic is used? |
|  |
| If no, why is anesthetic not used? |
|  |
| **Castration** |
| Are bull calves castrated? | Yes | X | No |  |
| If yes, is an anesthetic used? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Please state the method of castration used and age when done |
| Banding prior to 7 days of age |
| **Weaning** |
| Average age of weaning  | 7 months |
| Is fence line weaning used? | Yes | X | No |  |
| Is two step weaning used? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Please detail how stress for the cow and calf is minimized at weaning |
| Calves are fenceline weaned, so calves and cows can smell and lick each other. |
| **Branding** |
| Are calves branded? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, why are the calves branded and what method is used? |
|  |

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| --- |
| **Housing – Artificially reared calves** |
| Are artificially-reared calves housed individually in pens? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, for how long are calves in individual pens? |  |
| What area is available to the calves in individual pens (sq. ft./animal)? |  |
| When calves are housed in groups, what area is available (sq. ft./ animal)? |
| N/A |
| If bedded, what type of bedding is used? |
| N/A |
| At what age are calves turned out to pasture? | Birth – Bottle-fed calves would run with the rest of the cows and calves |

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| **Shelter – Naturally reared calves** (Shelter may be provided by natural features such as shade, trees, topography or by buildings.) |
| What shelter is available for calves that have access to pasture? |
| Natural shelter |
| If bedded, what type of bedding is used? |
| N/A |

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| **Water** |
| Is water supply constant (e.g. connected to a mains supply)? | Yes | X | No |  |
| If no, please detail how water is provided to the calves and how often this is done |
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| --- |
| **Feeding – Calf Rations Details (forage/minerals/feed)** |
| 0-3 months  |
| Milk and Pasture |
| 3-6 months |
| Milk and Pasture |
| 6-12 months |
| Milk and Pasture with only pasture after weaning at 7 months of age |
| Do calves after weaning receive at least 70% long fiber roughage/forage in their diets on a daily dry matter basis? | Yes | X | No |  |

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| --- |
| E. Market/Finishing Cattle  |

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| **Sourcing** |
| Do you source any feeder stock? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Do you source any finished or point of sale cattle? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes to any of the above, please describe in detail from where the stock is sourced from and the status of the farm/ranch ex. (AWA or in the process of AWA approval) |
| Farm sells feeders and breeders at 210 days of age after weaning. |

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| --- |
| **Production**  |
| Number of market/finishing cattle in herd | 8 |
| Number of cattle finished per year | 0 |
| Average finishing weight | N/A |
| Average finishing age (months) | N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **Production targets** |
| Target number of market/finishing cattle in herd | 8 |
| Target number of cattle finished each year | 0 |
| Target finishing weight | N/A |
| Target finishing age (months) | N/A |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What form of identification is used? | Ear Tags |
| How frequently are market/finishing cattle inspected? | At least once per day |

|  |
| --- |
| Shelter (Shelter may be provided by natural features such as shade, trees, topography or by buildings.) |
| What shelter is available for market/finishing cattle that have access to pasture? |
| Natural shelter |
| What type of bedding is used? |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **Water** |
| Is water supply constant (e.g. connected to a mains supply)? | Yes | X | No |  |
| If no, please detail how water is provided to the market/finishing cattle and how often this is done |
|  |

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| --- |
| **Feeding** |
| Details of beef market/finishing rations (forage/minerals/feed) |
|  Milk and grass until sold at 210 days of age |
| Do market/finishing cattle receive at least 70% long fiber roughage/forage in their diets on a daily dry matter basis? | Yes | X | No |  |

# IV. Removal of Animals from Approved Farm

|  |
| --- |
| A. Showing animals |
| Do you show animals? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, please describe in detail covering the following areas: How many shows do you take your animals to in a calendar year? How long are the animals at the show? How many animals do you take? Travel time to shows? Please describe how you maintain animal health and welfare, transport, biosecurity and continued compliance with the Animal Welfare Approved standards while animals are removed from the approved farm. |
|  |

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| --- |
| B. Breeding animals |
| Do you remove animals from your farm for breeding? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, please describe in detail how you maintain animal health and welfare, transport, biosecurity and continued compliance with the Animal Welfare Approved standards while animals are removed from the approved farm.  |
|  |

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| --- |
| C. Grazing animals |
| Do you remove animals from your farm for grazing acreage which is not owned by you and for which you do not have management control? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, please describe in detail: number of animals sent off-site, length of stay and how you maintain animal health and welfare, transport, biosecurity and continued compliance with the Animal Welfare Approved standards while animals are removed from the approved farm.  |
|  |

# V. Breed Stock Sales

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Do you sell breed stock? | Yes | X | No |  |
| If yes, please describe in detail covering the three following areas: overall breeding aims, protocol for selecting and matching sires and dams, and the criteria used to assess whether animals are suitable to be marketed as breeding stock. |
| Goal is to produce breeding stock that provides quality Black Angus calves suitable for being raised on pasture. Sires and dams will be selected which have the best Black Angus traits for health and welfare and meat development. Those animals expressing those traits will be considered suitable for sale as breeding stock. |

# VI. Exclusion from Pasture

This section must be completed if animals are removed from pastures and housed OR if animals remain outside on pastures where vegetation cover cannot be maintained (sacrifice pastures) OR if animals remain outside on pastures that are covered by snow to a depth where animals cannot access vegetation.

|  |
| --- |
| A. General information |
| Do stock have access to pasture (growing green vegetation) all year round? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If no, please give reasons why access to growing green vegetation is not possible all year round |
| Sacrifice pasture in winter when grasses are dormant. |
| If you choose to remove your animals from pasture or restrict them to sacrifice pastures, please state why animals are removed from pasture or restricted to sacrifice pastures and state the trigger(s) for this to take place. *[****Note****: it is not acceptable to simply give a date as a trigger for removal from pasture. Triggers should relate to conditions that will affect animal welfare, but please indicate roughly the time of year removal from pasture will occur, if known]* |
| Cattle are fed grass hay for roughly 60 days/year in a sacrifice pasture during the early winter. This sacrifice pasture is located in a warmer part of the farm to ensure animal comfort. We run sections of rye grass for flash grazing on winter days then return cattle back into sacrifice pasture in the evenings. In the early fall season, daikon radishes and turnips are planted, which are harvested upon maturity during the winter months for cattle feed. We harvest approximately 250 lbs. of turnips and radishes each day, mixing them with about 50 pounds of an all-grain feed (Powerstroke/Performance Feed). This mixture is fed to the herd of cows, helping to maintain their body condition throughout the winter months.Triggers to remove from pasture when growth of grass in the spring may be jeopardized.  |

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| Please state trigger(s) for allowing animals back onto pasture. *[****See note above****. As well as trigger(s), please indicate roughly the time of year animals will be allowed back onto pasture, if known]* |
| Return to pasture when pastures can sustain growth and grazing. |

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| B. Snow covered pastures and sacrifice pastures |
| If animals remain out on pasture year around but pastures are likely to be snow covered such that animals cannot access any vegetation for more than 28 days OR if animals remain out on pastures, but vegetative cover cannot be maintained: |
| Please state approximate times of year when pastures may be snow covered | N/A |
| Please state average depth of snow at this time | N/A |
| Please state approximate times of year when sacrifice pastures may be used | December - January |
| Are wind breaks provided? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, please give details of wind breaks (materials used, layout) |
|  |
| Is a bedding pack provided? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, please give details of bedding pack management (materials used, how pack is established, how often it is topped up, etc.) |
|  |
| How is water provided to animals when on snow covered pastures OR sacrifice pastures? |
| They have access to “fresh” Agricultural Well Water from cattle waterers  |
| How is feed provided to animals when on snow cover pastures OR sacrifice pastures? |
| During winter, when grass is limited or unavailable, the cows are fed hay and supplemented with Powerstroke 16% Protein Cattle Feed on sacrifice pastures. |

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| **Housing off pasture** |
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| C. Bulls |
|  |
| Please give a brief description of the housing bulls are kept in if they are removed from pasture and housed for the reasons stated above.  |
| N/A |
| Total area available inside housing (sq. ft.) |  |
| Total area available outside housing, if any (sq. ft.) |  |
| What type of bedding is used and how often is bedding replenished? |
|  |
| How is water provided to bulls when they are housed? |
|  |
| How is feed provided to bulls when they are housed? |
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| D. Cows |
|  |
| Please give a brief description of the housing cows are kept in if they are removed from pasture and housed for the reasons stated above.  |
| N/A |
| Total area available inside housing (sq. ft.) |  |
| Total area available outside housing, if any (sq. ft.) |  |
| What type of bedding is used and how often is bedding replenished? |
|  |
| How is water provided to cows when they are housed? |
|  |
| How is feed provided to cows when they are housed? |
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| E. Replacement Heifers  |
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| Please give a brief description of the housing heifers are kept in if they are removed from pasture and housed for the reasons stated above.  |
| N/A |
| Total area available inside housing (sq. ft.) |  |
| Total area available outside housing, if any (sq. ft.) |  |
| What type of bedding is used and how often is bedding replenished? |
|  |
| How is water provided to heifers when they are housed? |
|  |
| How is feed provided to heifers when they are housed? |
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| F. Calves  |
|  |
| Please give a brief description of the housing calves are kept in if they are removed from pasture and housed for the reasons stated above.  |
| N/A |
| Total area available inside housing (sq. ft.) |  |
| Total area available outside housing, if any (sq. ft.) |  |
| What type of bedding is used and how often is bedding replenished? |
|  |
| How is water provided to calves when they are housed? |
|  |
| How is feed provided to calves when they are housed? |
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| --- |
| G. Market/Finishing Cattle  |
|  |
| Please give a brief description of the housing market/finishing cattle are kept in if they are removed from pasture and housed for the reasons stated above.  |
| N/A  |
| Total area available inside housing (sq. ft.) |  |
| Total area available outside housing, if any (sq. ft.) |  |
| What type of bedding is used and how often is bedding replenished? |
|  |
| How is water provided to market/finishing cattle when they are housed? |
|  |
| How is feed provided to market/finishing cattle when they are housed? |
|  |

# VII. Herd Health

|  |
| --- |
| A. Temporary Close Confinement |
| Please describe in the block below any temporary close confinement or tying up (tethering), which may be required for vaccination, weighing, feeding, milking, marking or veterinary procedures. |
| Cattle run through chute for any vaccinations, parasite treatments or other medical or husbandry situations as needed.  |

|  |
| --- |
| B. Antibiotics |
| Please give examples of times when antibiotics might be used |
| Infections not responding to other treatments and/or which threaten animal health and welfare |
| Please detail the procedure for identifying/separating a head or herd that has been treated with antibiotics |
| Ear tag number recorded |

|  |
| --- |
| C. Fertility and Reproductive Disorders  |
| Are there any fertility and reproductive disorders in the herd?  | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, what are they and what are the causes? |
|  |
| Treatments used |
|  |
| Prevention measures  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| D. Mastitis  |
| Are there cases of mastitis on the farm?  | Yes |  | No | **X** |
| Treatments used |
|  |
| Prevention measures  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| E. Metabolic and Other Disorders  |
|  |
| What were the main metabolic and other disorders in the herd? |
| Milk Fever  |
| Treatments used |
| **N/A** |
| Prevention measures  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Staggers |
| Treatments used |
| **N/A** |
| Prevention measures  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Bloat |
| Treatments used |
| N/A |
| Prevention measures |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Other (Please name) |
| Treatments used |
| **N/A** |
| Prevention measures  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| F. Contagious Disease Status of Herd |

|  |
| --- |
| Has the herd ever been tested positive for any of the following contagious diseases? |
| Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD) | Yes |  | No | X |
| Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) | Yes |  | No | X |
| Leptospirosis | Yes |  | No | X |
| Johne’s disease | Yes |  | No | X |
| Bovine tuberculosis (TB) | Yes |  | No | **X** |
| Other (Please state) |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| G. Vaccination Policy  |
|  |
| Do you vaccinate for any of the following? |
| Lungworm | Yes | **X** | No |  |
| Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD) | Yes | **X** | No |  |
| Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) | Yes | **X** | No |  |
| Leptospirosis | Yes |  | No |  |
| Calf Diarrhea | Yes |  | No |  |
| Blackleg | Yes | X | No |  |
| Other (Please state) |
| Pink eyeRespiratory |
| If you vaccinate, list the products used: |
| Vira Shied 6 1.5 - Bovine Rhinotracheitis Virus Diarrhea Parainfluenza3 Virus Vaccine Parainfluenza3 Virus Vaccine20/20/ Vision - Clostridium Chauvoei-Septicum Novyi-Sordellii-Perfringens Types C&D Bacterin-Toxoid |
| If you do not typically vaccinate, would you vaccinate if disease pressure existed? | Yes |  | No |  |

##  H. Parasites

|  |
| --- |
| **Fecal Testing** |
| Is fecal testing performed? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, when is fecal testing performed? (ex. annually, when the presence of parasites is suspected, etc.) |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| **ECTOPARASITES (e.g. lice, mange, scab, flies)** |
|  |
| Please state the type(s) of parasites found |
| External parasites: lice and mites.  |
| Treatment |
| Please state treatments used for each group of animals |
| N/A |
| Prevention |
| Please state prevention measures adopted |
| Ivermectin - 5 mg ivermectin/ML Bi-annuallyPasture rotation |

|  |
| --- |
| **INTERNAL PARASITES (e.g. roundworm, fluke, lungworm)** |
|  |
| Please state the type(s) of parasites found  |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| Treatment |
| Please state treatments used for each group of animals |
| N/A |
| Prevention |
| Please state prevention measures adopted |
| Safeguard – fenbendazoleBi-annuallyPasture rotation |

|  |
| --- |
| **Coccidiosis**  |
|  |
| Treatment |
| Please state treatments used |
| N/A |
| Prevention |
| Please state prevention measures adopted |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| I. Injuries to Cattle  |

|  |
| --- |
| Detail any injuries to cattle found on farm  |
| N/A |
| Treatments used |
|  |
| Prevention measures  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| J. Lameness  |

|  |
| --- |
| What are the main causes of lameness in the herd? |
| N/A |
| Treatments used |
|  |
| Prevention measures  |
|  |

# VII. Health Management

|  |
| --- |
| A. Biosecurity |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Do you have a biosecurity policy in place? | Yes | X | No |  |
| Are there disinfectant points prior to entering livestock areas? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Do you restrict employees from keeping their own livestock? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Are vehicles entering property (feed trucks, repair persons’ vehicles, etc.) disinfected? | Yes |  | No | X |

|  |
| --- |
| Please detail companies who regularly send vehicles to your property (e.g. Farmers Milling Co. weekly delivery, etc.) |
| Feed Mill |
| Is this a closed herd? | Yes |  | No | X |
| Do you have isolation facilities for new or sick animals? | Yes | X | No |  |
| Do you have any biosecurity routines for bought in stock? | Yes | X | No |  |
| Please detail the biosecurity routines below |
| New stock will be kept separated from the rest of the herd for 14 days to ensure no illnesses have been brought in.  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Do you have shared borders with other livestock farms? | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes, what measures are in place to prevent the risk of disease transfer between herds? |
|  |
| Do you allow visitors onto your farm? | Yes | X | No |  |
| Do you keep a record of visitors? | Yes | X | No |  |

|  |
| --- |
| If you allow visitors, what measures do you require they take to prevent introduction of disease into your herd? |
| If a visitor has been to other farms, booties are required. |

|  |
| --- |
| B. Predator and rodent control |
|  |
| Please state the type of predators and rodents found |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **Controls** |
| Do you use Livestock Guardian Dogs in your operation? Ex. Great Pyrenees | Yes |  | No | X |
| Do you use Livestock Guardian Animals in your operation? Ex. Donkey | Yes |  | No | X |
| Do you use Herding Dogs in your operation? Ex. Border Collie | Yes |  | No | X |
| If yes to any of the above, please describe in detail the following areas: Number of Guardian Dogs and/or Guardian Animals and/or Herding Dogs you have. Selection Criteria, Training Procedure, Health and Animal Management, Food, Water and Shelter. |
|  |
| Please state any other methods used to control predators and rodents. |
| Fences |

|  |
| --- |
| C. Mortality |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Bulls, Cows and Replacement Heifers mortality level** | <1%, incredibly rare to have mortality |
| Causes of bull, cow and replacement heifer mortality  |
| In the past, the cause has been due to age. |

|  |
| --- |
| Prevention measures implemented |
|  |
| **Calf mortality level** | <1%, very rare |
| Causes of calf mortality |
| Stillbirth has previously been the cause, but very uncommon. |
| Prevention measures implemented |
| Low birth weight bulls are used to ensure calving ease and reduce stillbirths.  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Market/Finishing cattle mortality level** | N/A |
| Causes of market/finishing cattle mortality |
|  |
| Prevention measures implemented |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| D. On Farm Euthanasia  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please detail for each class of bovine below the method of euthanasia used on farm when necessary:** |
| **Cows and bulls** |
| Reasons for euthanasia (e.g. incurably lame animals) |
| Injury or illness from which the animal is not expected to recover |
| Procedure |
| Gunshot to the head followed by exsanguination |

|  |
| --- |
| Calves pre-weaning |
| Reasons for euthanasia (e.g. deformity) |
| Injury or illness from which the animal is not expected to recover |
| Procedure |
| Gunshot to the head followed by exsanguination |
| Calves/cattle post-weaning |
| Reasons for euthanasia (e.g. animal with broken leg) |
| Injury or illness from which the animal is not expected to recover |
| Procedure |
| Gunshot to the head followed by exsanguination |

# VIII. Emergency Information

|  |
| --- |
| **Emergency procedures** |
|

|  |
| --- |
| A. Emergency Numbers |
| Owner’s (or Manager’s) cell/mobile phone number | **123-456-7890** |
| Veterinarian | **123-456-7654** |  |
| Fire | **911** |  |
| Electric company/electric repairs | **123-456-8904** |  |
| Gas company | **123-456-9078** |  |
| Feed company | **123-456-6977** |  |

 |

## B. Potential Emergency Scenarios

|  |
| --- |
| Potential emergency scenarios – e.g. fire, flood, power failure, etc. (please complete a box below for each one) |
| Scenario | Fire  |
| Actions |
| Call 911. If a hay storage structure is on fire, the cattle will be moved from close proximity to the fire. If there is a wildfire, the cattle will be moved and/or transported to a safe location.  |
| Scenario | Electricity failure |
| Actions  |
| Activate the generator (if the farm has one) and call an electric company for repair. If water is provided by a well and there is not a generator, prepare to implement an alternative method of water supply. |
| Scenario | Flood |
| Actions |
| Move cattle to higher ground or another location safe from flooding. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Scenario | Other (please note) |
| Actions  |
| N/A |

# IX. Transport

|  |
| --- |
| Who transports animals? |
| Farms own staff/trailer | X | Trucker |  |
| Where are animals transported and when (e.g. farm to farm, farm to pasture, farm to slaughter) |
| Transport weaned calves to farms of buyers. Weaned calves not sold as feeders/breeders transported to livestock yard.  |
| Maximum travel length? |
| Time | 1 hour | Miles | 50 miles |
| Stocking density in transport (e.g. size of trailer and maximum number and weights of animals carried) |
| 16’x8’ trailer = 128 sq. ft.13 sq. ft. per head required for calves between 400 and 1200 lbs.128 sq. ft./13 sq. ft.= 9.8 head No more than 9 head transported at a time |

# X. Slaughter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where do cattle go for slaughter – name and address | N/A ~~-~~ Farm sells feeders and breeders |
| Method of stunning (e.g. electric shock, captive bolt) |
|  |

Date plan completed: September 18, 2024

Date plan due for review: September 18, 2025