



LJCA YOUTH CATTLE WORKING Contest

NCBA PRODUCER CODE OF CATTLE CARE

1. Provide necessary food, water, and care to protect the health and well-being of animals.
2. Provide disease prevention practices.
3. Provide facilities that allow safe, humane, and efficient movement and/or restraint of cattle.
4. Use appropriate methods to humanely euthanize terminally sick or injured cattle and dispose of them properly.
5. Provide personnel with training and experience to properly handle and care for cattle.
6. Make timely observations of cattle to ensure basic needs are being met.
7. Minimize stress when transporting cattle.
8. Keep updated on advancements and changes in the industry.
9. Persons who willfully mistreat animals will NOT be tolerated

PROPER USE OF HANDLING AIDS

Electric Prods – should be used as sparingly as possible and are unnecessary on many farms. May be used to encourage movement in stubborn animals in the chute; refrain from continuous shocks or multiple shocks. Should be avoided in open areas and when loading cattle.

Paddles/Flagsticks/Brooms – should be used as an extension of the arm and not as a striking device or waved wildly. Gentle, calm motions should be used when using paddles and any strikes beyond a gentle tap should be avoided.

Tobacco Stick – should be used to hang tobacco; never use when handling livestock!



FACILITY INSPECTION

ALWAYS CONDUCT PRIOR TO ANY CATTLE ENTERING THE FACILITY

Corral/Working Pens – inspect for loose or broken boards and wire, broken hinges and latches, and protruding nails or other hazards. Repair any low areas that are holding water.

Squeeze Chute/Head Catch – should be in good working order and well lubricated. Check for any sharp objects or broken flooring that need to be repaired. Check for wasp and yellow jacket nests in warm weather and exterminate if found. Take special precautions when cattle are in the chute to avoid choking.

SAFETY GUIDELINES

- Do not take any unnecessary risks.
- Handler should keep head away from the animal's head while working on animals' ears.
- Only inject animals in the neck from behind the head catch.
- Have a general action plan in place on how to respond during emergencies.
- Have a copy of important phone numbers to have in case of emergencies. Veterinarian, Farm Manager etc.
- Have a first aid kit on site in case of injury.
- Call 911 in case of serious injury.

PROPER INJECTION SITE, NEEDLE SIZE AND ADMINISTRATION

SQ (SUBCUTANEOUS) INJECTIONS

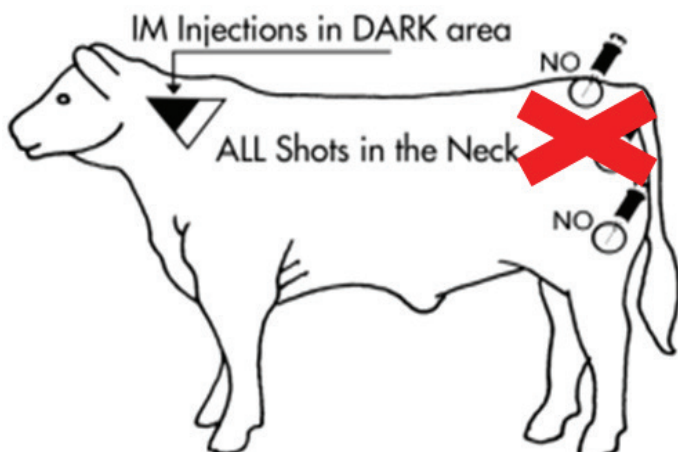
- Needle gauge: 16 to 18
- Length: 5/8 to 3/4 inch; 5/8-inch if tent technique is not used.
- No more than 10 cc at a single injection site.
- Separate injection sites by at least 4 inches.

IM (INTRAMUSCULAR) INJECTIONS

- Needle gauge: 16 to 18
- Length: 1- to 1½-inch long
- No more than 10 cc at an injection site; too much drug in one location can cause muscle damage.
- Never in the rump or back.

INTRANASAL

- When giving nasal vaccines, give them via a cannula or a syringe with the needle removed.



VACCINE AND NEEDLE CARE

PREPARATION/USAGE

- Use only fresh products.
- Keep in a cooler from purchase until refrigerated or administered.
- Use transfer or mixing needles to reconstitute vaccines.

MIXING

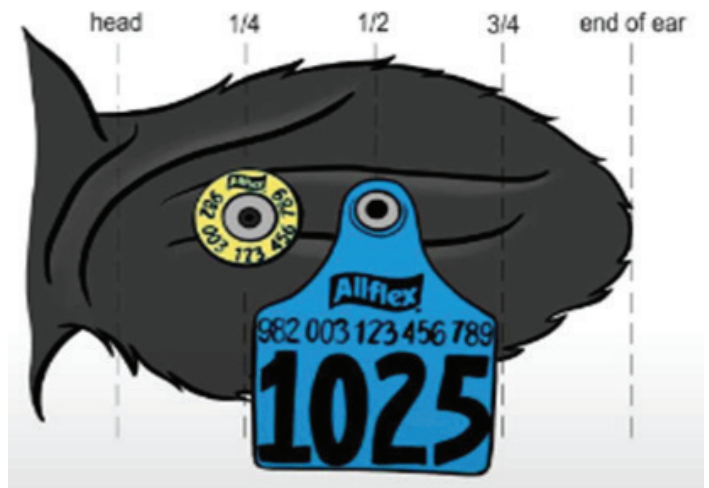
- Rock bottle(s) back and forth, but do not shake.
- Only mix enough that you need since they usually only last 45-60 minutes.
- After mixing, gently rock bottle(s) periodically

REUSABLE NEEDLE CARE AND DISINFECTING

- Mix 3 oz of disinfectant per gallon of water.
- Soak the sponge in a paint tray full of mix.
- After use, rub the needle through the mix to disinfect

PLACEMENT OF TAG

- Place the tag in the middle third of the ear between the rises in auricular cartilage.
- Get it in the center of the ear not too close to the tip of the ear or the head.
- Avoid any major blood vessels.



DEWORMER APPLICATION

- When applying dewormer determine dose depending on the size of the animal.
- When determining the dosage if an exact measure cannot be given, round up the dose.
- Pour-on: Apply dewormer along the midline of the back starting between the shoulders and then going all the way back to the tailhead.
- Injectable: Load the dewormer into an injectable syringe and then given subcutaneously.
- Oral/Drench: The dewormer is loaded into a dose syringe and then injected into the animal's mouth.

EAR NOTCHING/PI TESTING

- To take a sample for PI testing it requires a tissue sample from the animal.
- The tissue is taken from the ventral portion of the ear, near the baser using an ear notching tool.
- The sample is then put in a tube and labeled to prepare to be sent.



DNA SAMPLING

- Take these samples from the switch of the tail
- Take at least 2 pulls of hair.
- Make sure that the sample has at least 30 hair roots
- If the tail switch is not available, then take at least 5 pulls from the poll, neck or tail head.
- Grasp hair close to skin with pliers and pull directly away from the skin.
- The sample is placed into a clean, dry envelope with tape applied across the hair sample leaving the follicles exposed.

IMPLANT PROCEDURE

- Make sure to put on gloves
- Clean off the ear if it appears to be wet or dirty
- The only approved location for implant administration is the middle third of the backside of the ear.
- All implants must be located SQ within this area.
- Antiseptic should be used on the needle between every use.

