

**EID: the effort and the cost!**

**Putting a stop to BVD:  
BVD testing in calves**

**Keeping children safe on  
the dairy farm this spring**

**Getting the most out of  
metabolic treatments**





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## EID: the effort and the cost!

### Make sure that you reap some production advantages!

Last month I went through the process of ordering the EID tags for my stock on my small block. I must say that the effort of ordering the tags and the cost and effort of inserting them left me a bit cold. However, I gave myself a good talking to as I know full well the huge advantages these tags will provide a farming system.

If we just leave the process of EID at the insertion stage, having gone through the ordering and cost and effort, and thus complying with transport and slaughter regulations, we will have missed a huge gold-mine of advantage that EID gives. There are all sorts of other things that EID tags allow you to do that can add value to your enterprise.

The point I am making is that for another 10% effort, all of the huge value of EID is available to us.

We appreciate keenly the divided views of many around EID but in having it we might as well praise the value it can provide.

### So what in real terms can we as veterinarians add to a farming system using EID - the answer is HEAPS!

A background comment first though. Some three to four years ago I attended the Dairy Holdings Annual Conference and one of the keynote speakers was the LIC Director Alvin Reid. Alvin described the use and the future development of the MINDA database and the vision for productivity gains that LIC had for all dairy farmer levy payers.

The vision was that this MINDA LIC database was going to become the overarching repository for all farm management data (soil, pasture, production etc.).

However there were a number of barriers to going forward:

1. Lack of EID.
2. Lack of quality data.
3. No easy way to record data on farm, cow side.

LIC through the MINDA programme has made huge advances in the ability of farmers and vets to record data from the coal face. Vetlife have been successfully using handheld PDAs purchased from LIC to record pregnancy test data and the value of this information to the farm has been tremendous. We have deliberately postponed any decision to purchase a rival recording system, Infovet, as we are well aware that the high costs of the Infovet recording system will eventually be borne by you, our customers. Moreover, as farmers, you already support and pay for the development of MINDA and LIC and so it makes sense to us to use this route to record and access farm data rather than re-create a second layer of data

capture that ultimately has to be paid for by the end-user.

The principles we see that will be in place going forward now are:

- To measure something we need accurate data in a real time and clear format.
- If we can measure it, we can manage it.
- In managing it, comes efficiency and gains.

### Some simple examples of how EID tags can add value :

#### Calf weights

Farmers and Vetlife staff can enter EID based calf data (weights, treatments etc.) into MINDA via our weigh scale software. This gives a magnificently clean and useable database for all of those animals for the rest of their life. Individual animal records can be compared to the breeding of their parents and individual targets of mature body weights (rather than an industry average) can be identified. Individual records allow us to comment about the progress of all individual calves rather than relying on herd averages which can mask disaster animals.

#### Milking cow data

Our LIC PDAs allow us to enter records directly into your records. Recording of pregnancy testing results is quick and easy with the last mating dates on hand quicker than we can scan during a normal milking time. Animals not presented for re-scanning are now identified rather than not appearing for recheck and appearing later as an error. Brilliant. It is also possible to enter other treatment information directly while cow side, something we see as useful when inserting CIDRs and the like.

The Fertility Focus Report (FFR from MINDA) is only one report which allows the repro efficiency of your herd to be analysed. At Vetlife we have some additional reporting tables which we create from this FFR and LIC have also offered bespoke reports for any of your herds if you want them.

So in conclusion, do not leave EID as just cost and imposition, talk to us about the huge added value it can make for your production system.

The examples given above are just a fraction of the advantages that a great database (MINDA), the PDA handheld gadgets and EID have delivered for us all.

EID sort of marries everything together!

Welcome to the brave new world!

On behalf of all of my Vetlife colleagues, have a safe and successful spring,  
Adrian Campbell



Practice Principal  
Adrian Campbell (Vet)

# Putting a stop to BVD: BVD testing in calves



Over the past few years there has been an increasing volume of information about BVD transmission, control and biosecurity that has become available. Transient BVD infections (TI) in calves can cause reduced growth rates and reduce their immunity hence reducing their ability to fight other diseases such as *Yersinia* and gastrointestinal parasites. Persistently infected (PI) calves in most instances do not tend to survive past two years of age but in some cases they can. For this reason the number of PI animals is generally highest in our calves. Recent New Zealand trial work has shown that TI in calves is actually quite common due to this high level of PI calves and hence higher exposure rates. Elimination of carrier animals or PIs in your calves can minimise growth rate depression and susceptibility to secondary disease by reducing the number of TI animals that come about.

New trial data has shown that interpretation of test results in calves under 35 days of age can be difficult. In young calves, maternal antibodies can interfere with the detection of antigen in skin tissue samples (ear notch samples) and with some of the testing methods used for blood. What this means for us is that we now cannot use the ear notch test in calves less than 35 days of age however we can still use blood samples on calves less than 35 days old although the tests we have to use are a bit more expensive. So the new recommendations are:

- If taking samples prior to 35 days of age (e.g. when disbudding), blood samples should be taken.
- If taking samples over 35 days of age then either bloods or ear notch samples can be taken.

To make a more informed decision as to when to test and what test to use please

contact your Vetlife veterinarian. They will also let you know approximate prices of the different testing procedures available.

A test and cull procedure in calves can be of huge value, particularly in systems when there are multiple PI calves present. Early culling of PI calves will minimise exposure to the rest of the calves and hence reduce impacts of BVD on growth rates of young stock and the higher susceptibility to secondary infections. Culling will also eliminate the introduction of PIs into the herd.

If you wish to know more or do a BVD risk assessment please talk to your Vetlife vet.

Susan Geddes  
Vetlife Ashburton



# Bobby calves: what can you feed them and what makes a bobby?

Each year, with new staff members on farm, there is the potential for confusion over what makes a bobby calf. Below are the latest guidelines which just might save you some serious trouble this spring.

The main issue is with dry cow administered to the dam. As far as dry cow goes, there are three withhold periods to know about, they vary between products so check them for the specific product(s) you used.

- The “treatment to calving interval”: this is a period of between 28-56 days and is printed on the side of the box/container.
- The “meat withhold period” usually around 35 days and printed on the box/container.
- The “colostrum period” this is the first 8 milkings following calving.

Providing the cow has calved outside the “treatment to calving interval”, milk from the first 8 milkings after calving can be fed to bobby calves. If she has calved inside this interval you cannot feed her milk to the bobbies.

## What can you feed them?

Milk suitable for bobby calves is:

- Colostrum or milk from cows that have not been treated in the current season with an animal remedy; or
- Colostrum or milk from cows treated with dry cow antimicrobials that have calved outside the milk (“treatment to calving interval”) withholding period for the product they received; or
- Milk from cows treated with any animal remedy other than dry cow antimicrobial where that milk is taken outside the product label milk withholding period.

## What makes a bobby calf?

There are two important considerations:

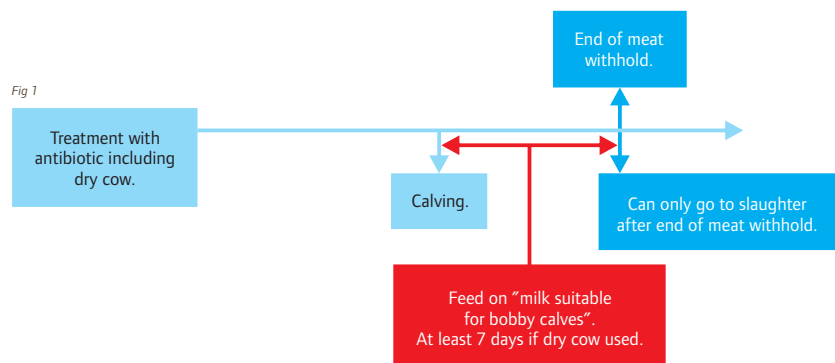
- What has the cow been treated with while the calf was inside her? For this purpose think of the bobby calf as the same as the cow as far as meat withhold.
- What has the bobby calf been fed on after birth?

1. Calves treated directly with antimicrobials must not be submitted for slaughter as bobby calves.

2. If a pregnant cow has been treated with a dry cow antimicrobial product or other animal remedy and calves before the meat withholding period has elapsed, then the calf must not be submitted for slaughter as a bobby calf until the cow’s meat withholding period has elapsed. Until sent for slaughter, the bobby calf must be fed on “milk suitable for bobby calves”. In the case of a calf from a cow treated with dry cow antimicrobial, it must be fed on “milk suitable for bobby



Fig 1



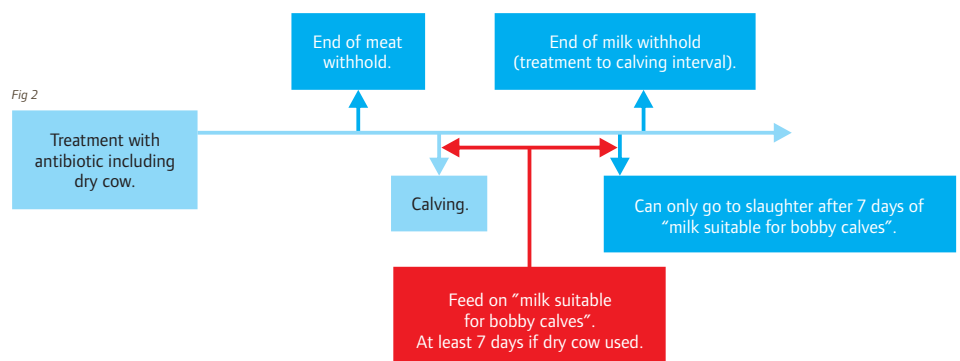
calves" (see Fig 1) for a period of 7 days before slaughter.

3. If a pregnant cow has been treated with a dry cow antimicrobial product and calves after the meat withholding period but within the “treatment to calving interval” of the milk

withholding period, then the calf must not be submitted for slaughter until it has been fed “milk suitable for bobby calves” (see Fig 2) for a period of 7 days.

Katie Bowron and Andrew Bates  
Vetlife Pleasant Point and Temuka

Fig 2



# Early diagnosis and treatment of dirty cows after calving

Traditionally in the spring, we have looked at “at risk” cows i.e. cows with retained cleanings, cows with twins, cows that were down, had assisted calvings or were induced. However, work from Australia and the United Kingdom shows that there are a lot more cows out there with uterine infections than we can pick up using just these criteria. Many of these cows will look normal but will have reduced fertility from a uterine infection. On average, cows with endometritis have a submission rate 10% lower than normal cows and a conception rate that is 12% lower.

In an Australian study, 28% of “at risk” cows ended up with endometritis (womb infection or dirty) but 19% of cows not classified as “at risk” also ended up with endometritis. What this means is that if you just concentrate on the “at risk” cows, there will be around 20% of your herd that you know nothing about that has a womb infection that will reduce their fertility.

Metrichecking all cows two to three weeks after calving is a cheap and effective way of finding more cows that have a uterine infection. Local work on Canterbury and Otago farms shows that many of these cows that come up dirty at the Metricheck have none of the “at risk” features. Despite a normal calving and no obvious problems, they have a uterine infection which will decrease fertility. Metrichecking may not find all of these cows but it will find more than simply treating “at risk” cows. It will also avoid over-treatment which can occur if cows are treated simply on the basis of being “at risk” (72% of “at risk” cows in the Australian study did not end up with endometritis).

Further work shows that these cows do not self-cure. Although the pussy discharge may reduce and even disappear, these cows remain sub-fertile: it is just that as time goes by we cannot see or easily diagnose the infection anymore as it becomes microscopic, yet this is still enough to affect fertility. What is more, the earlier these cows are treated the greater the chance of improving their fertility.

## What does this mean?

- There are more dirty cows out there than we can pick up from only looking at “at risk” cows. Most local farms have between 20-30% of Metricheck positive cows after calving.
- The earlier we treat these dirty cows the better their fertility: about 2-3 weeks after calving gives the best results.
- Cows that are dirty after calving do NOT self-cure: they just get harder to pick up. They continue to have reduced fertility: 10% lower submission rate and 12% lower conception rate.
- Metrichecking ALL calved cows 2-3 weeks after they have calved is the best way of picking up these dirty cows early. Checking



cows is quick, cheap and easy. Missing dirty cows reduces fertility and costs you money.

- Treating these cows with a Metricure or Metriclean is the best way of curing 90%+ of these cows.

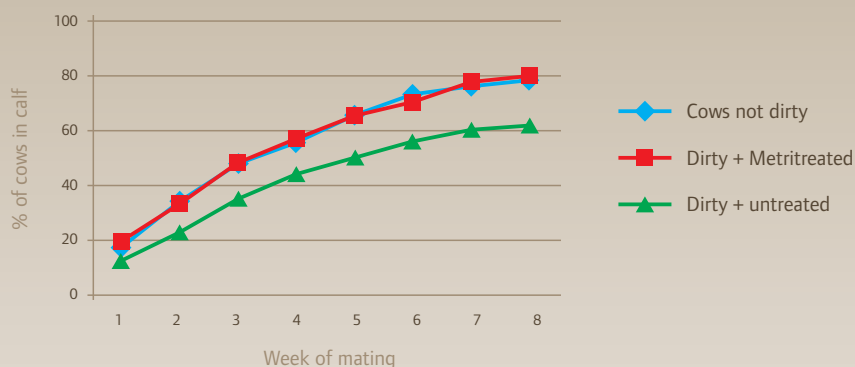
Vetlife has put this into practice in several herds over the last two years. In six herds, covering over 4500 cows, early treatment and diagnosis of dirty cows after calving successfully restored the fertility of these cows to normal. The graph below shows the in calf rate for these herds. When the dirty cows were diagnosed and treated early, their fertility was restored to

normal. If these cows had been left untreated the estimated negative impact on their fertility would reduce the six week in calf rate to 56% as shown below. When treated, their fertility was restored to that of their normal herd mates.

With pressure to reduce inductions, this is just one tool that Vetlife vets can use to help your herd's fertility. Talk to your Vetlife vet about this and other approaches to getting cows back in calf this spring.

Andrew Bates  
Vetlife Temuka

## In calf rate treated and untreated cows: average from all farms





# Keeping children safe on the dairy farm this spring



*Vetlife is very pleased to have the following article from Professor Nigel French, Director of the Infectious Disease Research Centre and the Molecular Epidemiology and Public Health Laboratory in the Hopkirk Research Institute, Massey University.*

Many of the most important zoonoses (diseases that can pass between animals and people) in New Zealand can be transmitted from cattle to humans via direct contact, food products, or from contamination of the environment and drinking and recreational water. The diseases include cryptosporidiosis, campylobacteriosis, salmonellosis, *E. coli* O157:H7 infection and leptospirosis – which figure prominently in the list of notifiable diseases. Top of the list is still campylobacteriosis causing dysentery, abdominal pain, cramps and fever. Even though the situation has improved in recent years: the major epidemic of campylobacteriosis associated with the consumption of chicken led to interventions in the poultry industry in 2007, and this resulted in a 50% reduction in the number of notified cases (from 16,000 cases in 2006 to around 8,000 in 2008). This decline was predominantly in urban areas, and has resulted in a major change in the epidemiology of this disease in New Zealand. Recently, work carried out in the Hopkirk Research Institute's mEpiLab has focussed the spotlight on human cases of campylobacteriosis in rural areas. Before the intervention in poultry, the case rates were

highest in urban areas, but now the rates are higher in rural areas, and in particular, areas with a high density of dairy cattle. **In fact, the highest risk group in New Zealand is now children under 5 years of age living in high density dairying areas.** This raises the question: where are they acquiring the infection from? Or, more specifically, what are the risk factors or transmission pathways?

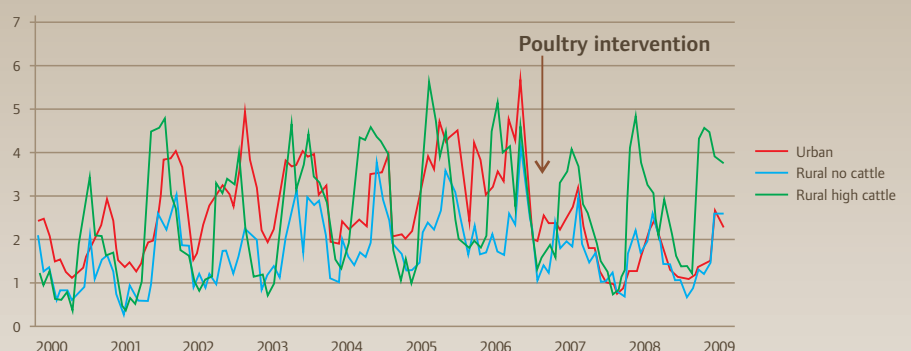
Certainly the consumption of raw milk is an important risk factor for all age groups – an outbreak of 8 cases in 2011 in the Manawatu, all notified over a single 2-week period and all

associated with the same ruminant-associated subtype of *Campylobacter jejuni*, was linked to the consumption of unpasteurised milk purchased from the same supplier. Some of the cases were hospitalised, highlighting the severity of outbreaks of this kind. But this infection pathway does not explain all the cases in dairying areas. A further clue is provided by the seasonal pattern of cases; when the time series of cases in urban areas is compared with rural areas both with and without dairy cattle, an interesting observation can be made (see Graph 1). Firstly, the urban areas and rural areas with no dairy cattle display a regular seasonal pattern, with peaks around November to February, and the effects of the intervention in the poultry industry can be clearly seen. **However, in the areas with a high density of dairy cattle, the case rates peak around August to October** and they are relatively unaffected by the intervention. This is consistent with an increase in exposure around calving time and highlights a very different epidemiological pattern in these areas compared to urban areas.

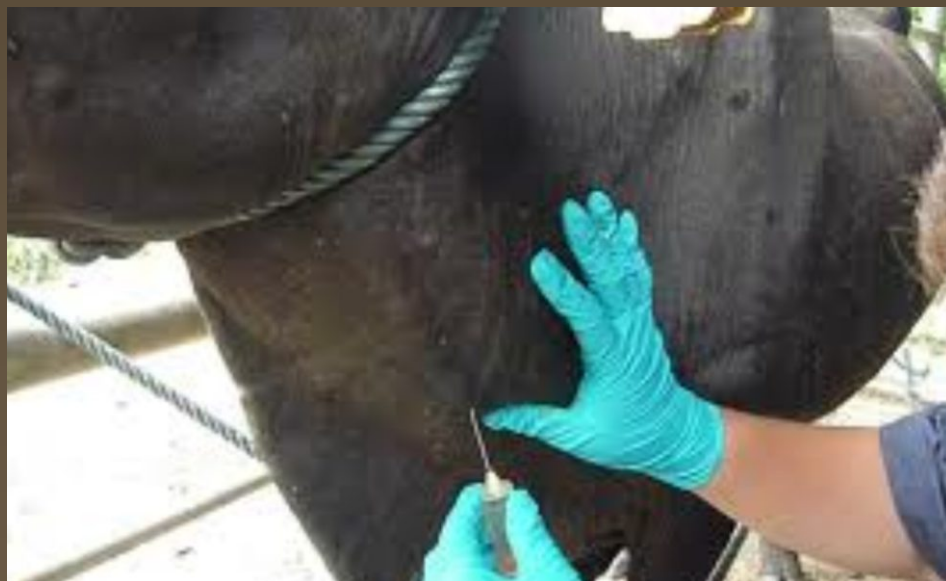
The precise determinants of infection are still unknown, but given the seasonal pattern, and the high risk in young children, it seems likely that direct contact with young stock at this time of year is an important risk factor. In discussion with rural GPs at a recent conference in Rotorua, it was evident that this has been identified as a problem; one provided anecdotal evidence that a programme of reducing hand-mouth behaviours and improving hygiene reduced the incidence of diarrhoeal disease in his pre-school patients living on dairy farms. Raising awareness of the importance of reducing the risk to these high risk groups could also be provided by rural veterinary practitioners, particularly given the risks associated with more harmful pathogens such as *E. coli* O157:H7; a pathogen that is also highly prevalent in New Zealand cattle and associated with severe complications such as renal failure and death.

Professor Nigel French  
Professor of Food Safety and  
Veterinary Public Health

**Graph 1: Seasonal incidence of Campylobacteriosis in humans**



# Getting the most out of metabolic treatments



With spring approaching, we will no doubt shortly be seeing cases of metabolic disease. Most people know that milk fever is a lack of calcium; grass staggers a lack of magnesium and ketosis essentially inadequate energy intake. There are a plethora of wonderfully colourful bags to choose from for treating metabolic conditions, some even contain colourful liquids. Choosing the appropriate bag for the appropriate condition is obviously important and this has been well covered in previous editions of this newsletter and in recent seasonal mail-outs. The following are some tips and points to consider once you have selected a treatment.

## Finding a vein

- Using the milk vein, although popular and easy to find, runs a significant risk of infection due to contamination of the site, and a risk of causing circulatory interference with the udder thus resulting in udder health problems.
- To find a jugular vein (neck) it is easier to sit the cow on her brisket and pull her head back against one shoulder. This holds the vein in place and presents it to you nicely to approach; it also ensures enough blood is flowing down both sides to be able to raise either one.
- Remember the blood is heading back to the heart. Block the vein by applying pressure with your finger on the heart side of where you intend to puncture and watch for it slowly filling. If you still cannot see it, remove your finger and watch for the vein suddenly deflating. Then fill again and puncture. If you still cannot see a vein you are not blocking it properly or are in the wrong place.

- The vein is not very deep under the skin, but the skin is thick. Once you penetrate the skin redirect your needle up the length of the vein so as not to go out the other side (see picture).

## Milk fever

- Milk fever cows are often in a state of circulatory shock and/or hypothermia. This means circulation to the skin is minimised and so bags put under the skin will be very slowly absorbed, and consequently have a much delayed effect.
- Intravenous treatment will be more successful due to the above, however give it slowly as calcium in the vein can stop the heart.
- Combination bags with glucose in them may have even further reduced absorption so are best not used as an under the skin depot, rather use a bag without glucose in it for this purpose.
- If your treatment is appropriate and successful you should notice a few things happening as you run your bag in. She should do some of the following: burp, fart, pee, start shivering.

## Grass staggers

- Is treated with magnesium sulphate, the only safe way to give this is under the skin (blood supply to the skin is likely to be normal, if not increased, so absorption will be good compared to treating milk fever as discussed above).
- These cows can often begin to thrash violently - be careful approaching them and treating them.

## Ketosis

- Requires treatment with Dextrose 40% bag, this is too concentrated to go under the skin; it needs to go in a vein.
- Is more likely to affect heifers or cows that are either very fat or very skinny.
- These cows smell unusually sweet apparently, not everyone can smell it (I cannot). Ability to smell this is genetic (yes, I am genetically inferior) so do not expect all your staff to be able to detect this disease as easily as you might be able to.

## After care

- Before a cow gets up prepare her for success, give her a bottle of starter drench to keep her going for the next few hours giving her time to start eating and taking care of things herself.
- Down cows often suffer secondary paralysis and muscle damage, a treatment of anti-inflammatory before she gets up will help minimise these secondary effects.
- Any cow with any of these diseases is likely to suffer other problems such as mastitis and metritis, perhaps mark and monitor them.
- If a cow stays down nurse her, move her from one side to the other throughout the day to minimise muscle damage. If it is an on-going problem seek veterinary advice.
- Lift cows but do not leave them hanging, you will start causing more damage. If she will not stand put her down and come back to her later, do not leave her while you go and feed out etc.

Finally, the most important aspect with regards to treatment of clinical metabolic disease is that you are treating the tip of an iceberg. It is very rewarding to treat a down cow and watch her get up and walk off but this is but a small victory in a much bigger war. Industry standards suggest that no more than 2% of your herd should be clinically affected with metabolic disease in a year. If you find yourself treating more than 2% of the cows you have calved so far at any point in the season it is probably worth seeking some advice from your local Vetlife vet to help assess and hopefully prevent on-going metabolic problems.

Duncan Crosbie  
Vetlife Temuka



# Mysteries of the female mind



I recently read an article which stated that for the first time since records began, high on 100 years ago, that the good women of New Zealand now have an IQ which is higher than the average man's. Possible reasons for this revolve around the idea that women have adjusted faster to the modern dynamics of the new world, innately have always had a higher potential intelligence and that the multi-tasking of holding down a full-time job and raising the kids is allowing them to realise that potential. Of course, depending on which side of the fence you are on, this is all pure speculation and heresy, or women being smarter than men is a fact of life! This idea of task synchrony got me thinking around the multi-tasking jobs that the other females in our lives are doing at this time of the season; realising their potential for milk production, mobilising no more than one unit of body condition score through to calving and of course getting back in calf again, talk about a hectic schedule!

Having the opportunity to visit herds pre-calving and discussing herd condition with other folk in the industry, average cow BCS in and around South Canterbury going into the spring is lighter than last season and

this is probably a function of many producers milking later given the favourable weather we had through the autumn. On some farms, there is still a proportion of cows with a BCS of 4.5 which is not optimal. Given that some farms have had zero growth through the winter till now, the requirement for supplement will be pretty high on many farms through the first round. The modern dairy cow is programmed to mobilise body condition and they cannot consume sufficient feed to satisfy requirements hence the mobilisation of body condition. Cows that are offered a feed quantity short of their requirements post-calving and lose excess

body condition will produce less milk and take longer to start cycling. Quantification around this suggests each BCS unit lost between calving and mating will result in a 5-7% drop in the number of cows conceiving to the first service (Table 1) and in an increase in the overall herd empty rate.

To add to this, there are potential losses in milk production of around 30 kg MS/cow/BCS unit lost. Most cows on farm, even if fully fed, will be in a state of body mobilisation for the majority of the first round, especially in the first three weeks post-calving. Ensuring these cows are fully fed must be the number one imperative driver on the minds of producers, minimising the length and severity of this BCS loss will allow cows to be in a positive energy balance sooner and begin cycling earlier so that as many cows as possible will conceive to the first round of AB.

If you are in a situation where your cows may not be fully fed through the first two platform rotations and you are crossing your fingers for a gentle spring, it is best to plan and make decisions early. Having sufficient supplementary feed available to reduce the potential for widespread production losses will go a long way to set the bar high for the season, allow those girls to multi-task to their potential and give you peace of mind. Discuss with an advisor the best use of supplementary feed and make sure it is utilised as best as possible, especially in light of the reduced payout for this season. All farm managers, whether they are men or women, have a lot on through the spring, hopefully these tasks will improve the IQ, production targets and profit margins for all with the sun shining on your back!

Craig Trotter  
Vetlife Temuka

Table 1: The impact of body condition score loss in early lactation on potential reproductive performance (From Incalf, DairyNZ).

Mean herd BCS loss	Possible decrease in 6 week in calf rate (%)	Possible increase in empty rate (%)
Less than 0.5	-	-
0.5-0.75	-2	1
0.75-1	-3	2
1-1.25	-4	3
1.25-1.5	-5	4
more than 1.5	-6	5



# Supplementary feeding under reduced payout

*Vetlife is very pleased to have this guest article from Grant McCulloch (CA) of RJ Preston Ltd.*

We have recently compiled our farm statistics for the 2011 financial year across our firm's client base. Supplementary feed costs took up 11.9% of the cash farm working expenses for all our dairy farming clients. In light of the recently announced payout forecast of \$5.80/kg MS, this is definitely a cost that is worthy of careful management.

Looking at our figures for the 2011 year, costs of supplementary feed per cow ranged from \$272 to \$821. Production ranged from 363 to 484 kg MS/cow. Our top performer achieved an operating surplus of \$4.37/kg MS. Operating surplus

2011 Financial year season dairy costs	Average result	Top quarter result
Cash farm working expenses (/kg MS)	\$4.63	\$3.76
Interest and rent (/kg MS)	\$1.69	\$1.30
<b>Total cash farm costs (/kg MS)</b>	<b>\$6.32</b>	<b>\$5.06</b>

is the term we use for gross income less cash farm working expenses (others call it EBITDA). However, the stock feed cost was only \$322/cow, which was the second lowest across our dairy owner operator clients.

Many farmers are feeding extra supplementary feed on a per cow basis, but are still only getting average or below average results when looking at their operating surplus and response to supplementary feed on a milk solid

production basis. This was consistent over the owner/operators and 50:50 sharemilking clients across our entire practice.

With a forecast payout of around the \$5.80/kg MS, including the dividend payment, some farmers will struggle to generate a profit for this up and coming season. Even for the top performing clients, depending on their level of personal drawings and debt repayments, generating a positive cash flow may be tight.

## Key points

- Farm costs will continue to creep up.
- It is time to get back to basics: ensure grass is utilised as best as possible before looking at supplementary feeding systems. Remembering though that retaining cow body condition is very important for future performance.
- Production is important, but remember to look at the net profit falling out the bottom.
- Carry out a cost analysis of supplementary feeding during the shoulders of the season, for example wheat or barley versus PKE in terms of bang for buck. Look at the cost versus the energy provided and its ability to hold/improve cow MS production and retain body condition depending on its use throughout the season.
- When looking at costs, remember that costs may be incurred in this year but the benefits will be seen in the next year. This is particularly true when looking at body condition when the cost of supplementary feed appears in this year's budget but the gains may not be fully realised until the following season.
- If you do expect cash flow to be a problem, do something now, react with a plan already in place, seek advice and talk to your close advisors and bank managers early to ensure costs are maintained to acceptable levels.

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## The 2012 Mamyzin Milk Quality Awards: will you be a winner?

Once again this spring, Vetlife is running a milk quality competition in conjunction with Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd. This year we are offering prizes in two categories.

- In the first category, the winner will be the farm with the lowest average bulk tank somatic cell count from the first pick up this season to the last pick up on the 30th November 2012. In the event of a tie, the winner will be decided from the farm that has had the least number of clinical cases of mastitis for this same period.

- In the second category, the winning farm will be the one we believe has done the most to improve milk quality compared to last year. Comparing this year to last year we will look at a combination of bulk tank somatic cell count, number of clinical cases, amount of antibiotic used and farm actions taken to improve milk quality.

The competition is open to all Vetlife clients with two prizes of an \$800 voucher (one voucher for each category) to spend at your local Vetlife clinic.

The competition will run from the 1st of August to the 30th of November 2012.

To be eligible, no more than 30% of the herd can be first calved heifers as of spring 2012.

To enter the competition, contact your local Vetlife vet. Your vet will need third party access to your milk quality data from the Fonterra, Synlait or NZDL webpages to be able to judge the competition and for you to be eligible to win. Contact your local Vetlife vet to see how to do this if you have not already arranged it.

**Please indicate which category you would like to enter as one farm (supply number) can enter only one category.**

The winning farm will be announced in the December edition of the Vetlife newsletter.

Andrew Bates  
Vetlife Temuka



**Vetlife Temuka celebrated the end of the teatsealing season with a morning tea of cake and biscuits made by Carlotta.**





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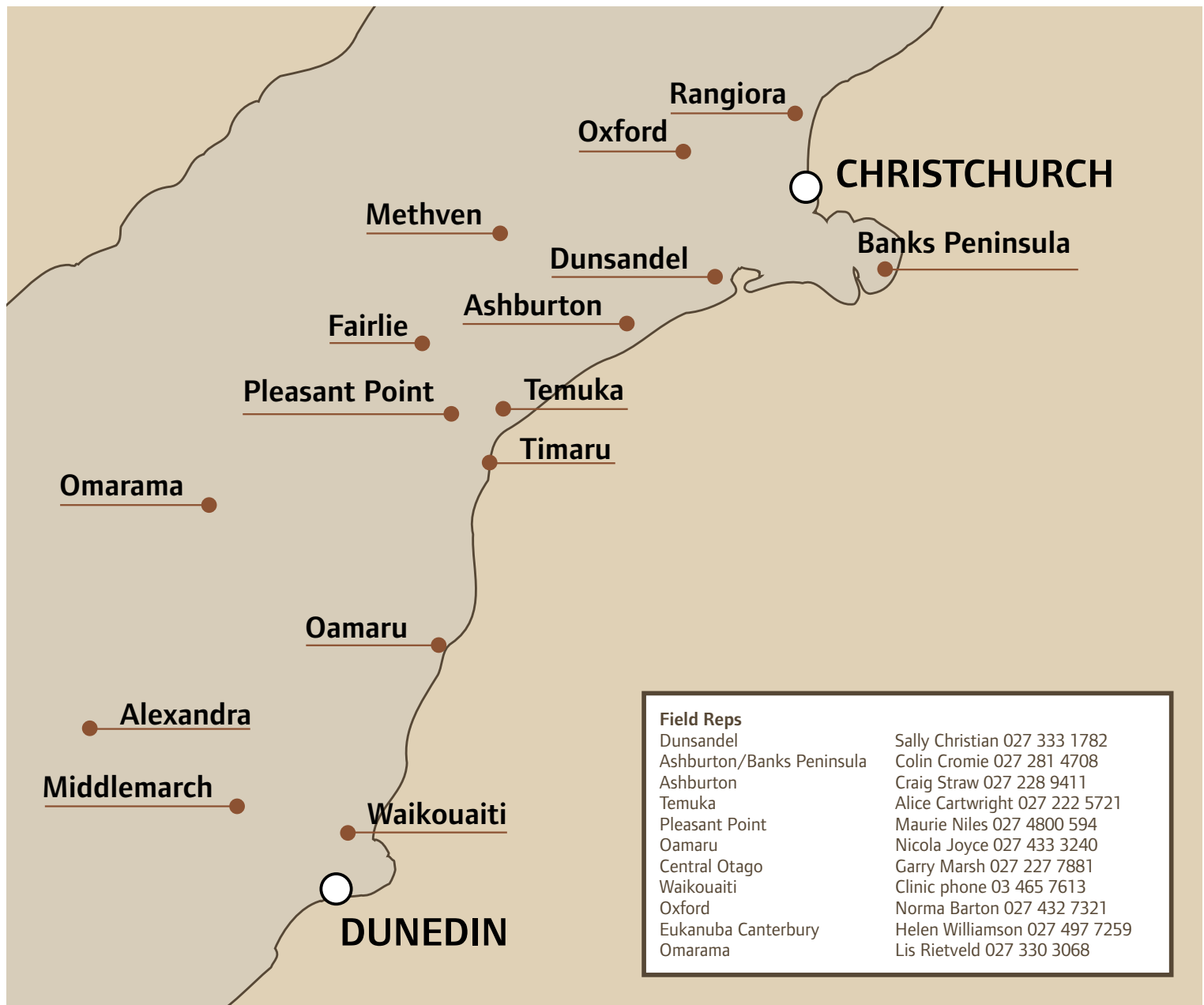
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## Comments and feedback

*We value your feedback. Please feel free to comment or lodge a complaint in confidence on our services, advice and products.*

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