Getting Winter Ready

Teagasc Autumn Beef Walk

Aonghusa Fahy's Farm

Tullira, Ardrahan, Co. Galway | 27th September 2024

Teagasc Future Beef Programme

The aim of Future Beef is to demonstrate to beef farmers how they can produce a quality product as efficiently as possible to make beef farming more profitable while also making it more environmentally and socially sustainable. Future Beef farmers are also participants in the Signpost Programme.

The whole programme hinges on our network of 21 demonstration farms. All our farmers have a very positive attitude towards suckler farming. They are willing to take on new technologies and develop efficiencies to improve profitability and reduce the negative effects of agriculture on the environment around them.

Key objectives:

- Create more sustainable and profitable farms
- Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) & ammonia emissions
- Improve water quality
- Improve biodiversity

We will achieve this by focussing on reducing inputs and the costs of production while increasing the performance of every animal on the farm.

Acknowledgement

We wish to thank the farmers that have agreed to take part in the programme, particularly to Aonghusa and his family for hosting this farm walk. We look forward to working with them and their local advisors over the coming years. We are confident that all parties involved in the programme will benefit hugely from the experience. We wish to acknowledge all the sponsors of the Future Beef Programme and thank them for their commitment to the programme.

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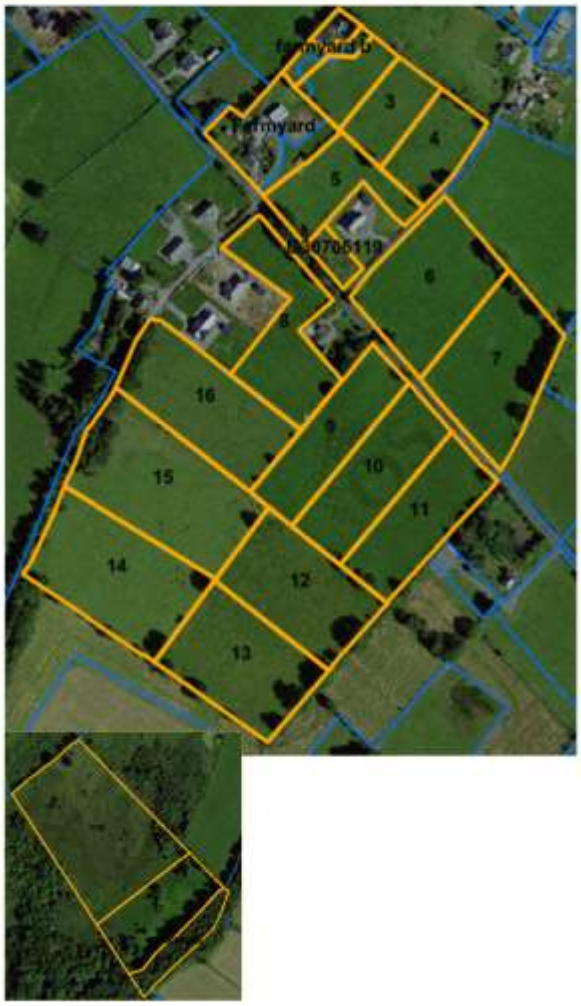

Farm System

- Farming 48 ha part time
  - 22ha home + 26ha Tulla, Co. Clare
- 21 suckler cows to store/beef system
  - Spring calving, 76% AI + 24% Bull
  - Breeding own replacements
  - Calving at 24 months

2024 Performance YTD

- 200 day weights
  - Heifers 1.14kg/day (277kg)
  - Bulls 1.21 kg/day (299kg)
- 370 day calving interval
- 0.94 calves/cow/year

Dosing for Parasites

Winter Health Plan

1. Take FEC sample to assess parasite burden

- Fresh dung sample from 10-15 animals
- Results show eggs per gram of faeces:

0	200	400	600 ...
Low	Moderate		Severe

2. Check Beef HealthCheck reports

Beef HealthCheck Report

TAG	SEX	AGE (mths)	CARCASE (kg)	LIVER SCORE	LUNG SCORE
IE 12 34567 8 0001	C	20	330	1	3
IE 12 34567 8 0002	C	22	360	3 / 5	1
IE 12 34567 8 0003	D	40	400	2	1
IE 12 34567 8 0004	B	44	500	1	1
IE 12 34567 8 0005	E	19	340	1	2
IE 12 34567 8 0006	C	33	350	1	4
IE 12 34567 8 0007	D	36	410	4	1

What do the scores mean?

Liver score

1 – Normal liver
2 – Liver fluke damage
3 – Live liver fluke
4 – Other damage
5 – Liver abscess

Lung score

1 – Normal lung
2 – Limited pneumonia
3 – Extensive pneumonia
4 – Other damage

3. What do you need to dose for?

- **Lungworm**
  - Symptom: coughing with tongue extended – advice is to treat
- **Stomach & gut worms**
  - **DO NOT** use a levamisole
  - Anthelminthic resistance is an issue
- **Mites & lice**
  - Injectable products don't work well on biting lice; use pour-on

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- **Liver fluke, 3 product types that treat:**
  - **Adult fluke –** May need 2nd treatment
  - **Juveniles –** Give 7 weeks after housing
  - **All stages –** Give 2 weeks after housing

- **Rumen fluke**
  - Only treat if there are clinical signs e.g. weight loss, scours

4. Respiratory disease vaccinations

- **RSV, Pi3**
- **Mannheimia haemolytica**
- **IBR**

- **Intranasal, subcutaneous & intramuscular options available**
- **1 or 2 shots depending on product**

Lungworm

- Straight forward
- No known resistance
- No inhibited larvae to deal with
- Older animals develop immunity
- Pre-housing dose with a mectin
- Lungs will be clean and healed on housing
- If product has enough persistence could use as housing dose.

Ivermectins
Cooperia – 14 days
Ostertagi – 21 days
Lungworm – 28 days

Doramectin - dectomax
Cooperia – 21 days
Ostertagi – 35 days
Lungworm – 35 days

Moxidectin -cydectin
Cooperia – 14 days
Ostertagi – 35 days
Lungworm – 42 days

Ensure to use other classes of drugs during the grazing season to build immunity and avoid resistance

Stomach Worms

Only three classes of Drugs

Class	Common Name	Chemical	Sample products
Benzimidazole	White (1-BZ)	Albendazole Fenbendazole Oxfenbendazole	Albex, Endospec, Tramazole Panacur, Zerofen, Fenben Oxfencare, Parafend,Wormal
Levamisole	Yellow (2–LV)	Levamisole	Levacide, Vermisole
Macrocyclic Lactone	Clear (3-ML)	Ivermectin Doramectin Eprinomectin Moxidectin	Animec, Bimectin, Qualimec Dectomax Eprinex Cydectin

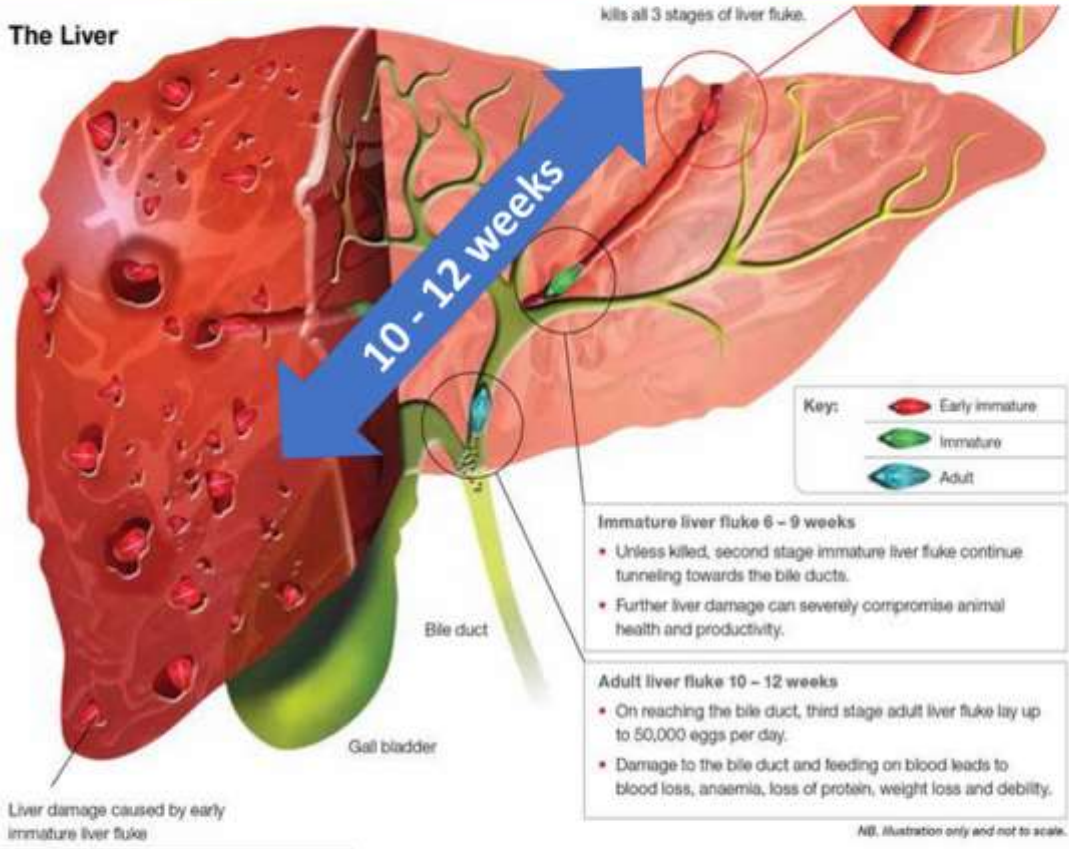
Resistance

Anthelmintic class	No. farms tested	No. farms with resistance	Prevalence of resistance
Benzimidazole (1-BZ)	17	12	71%
Levamisole (2-LV)	12	3	25%
Macrocyclic lactone (3-ML; Ivermectin)	17	17	100%
Macrocyclic lactone (3-ML; Moxidectin)	12	9	75%

Drench test Faecal Sample

Inhibited Ostertagi larvae – Levamisole not effective

LIVER FLUKE CONTROL



Picture courtesy of Elanco

Assess Threat

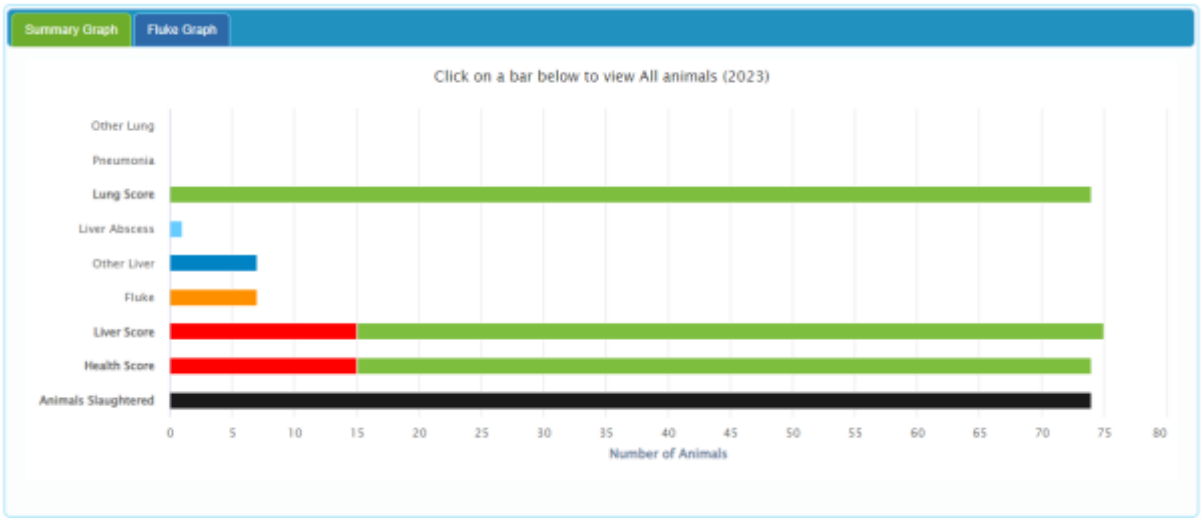
Pick right product

Give at right time

Liver Fluke Products

Active ingredient	Sample product	Dose after cattle housed		Admin route	Withdrawal
Triclabendazole	Endofluke 10%	2 weeks	Early	Oral drench	56 days
	Fasinex 240	2 weeks	immature,	Oral drench	56 days
	Tribex 10%		immature, adult fluke	Oral drench	56 days
	Cydecdectin Triclamox	6 weeks		Pour on	143 days
Closantel	Closamectin inj.	7 weeks		Injection	49 days
	Closamectin Pour-on	7 weeks	Immature, adult fluke	Pour-on	58 days (was 28 days)
	Solantel	7 weeks		Pour-on	63 days
	Flukiver 5% bovis	8 weeks		Injection	77 days
Rafoxanide	Ridafluke	7 weeks	Immature, adult fluke	Oral drench	60 days
Nitroxynil	Fascionix 34%	8 weeks	Immature, adult fluke	Injection	60 days
Albendazole	Albex 10%	10 -12 weeks	Adult fluke	Oral drench	14 days
	Endospec 10%	10 -12weeks		Oral drench	14 days
Clorsulon	Bi mectin plus	10 -12weeks	Adult fluke	Injection	66 days
	Ivomec super	10 -12 weeks		Injection	66 days
Oxyclozanide	Levafas Diamond	10- 12 weeks	Adult fluke	Oral drench	28 days
	Zanil	10 -12 weeks		Oral drench	13 days
	Rumenil	10 – 12 weeks		Oral drench	13 days
	Rumenil	10-12 weeks	Adult fluke	Oral drench	13 days

Example: Beef HealthCheck reports on ICBF



Lice

Extremely itchy – does affect thrive

Sucking lice - Burrow into skin and feed on blood
Can use injection or pour - on

Biting Lice - Feed on skin and hair
Need to use Pour - On

Parasite	Animal Age	Treatment
Biting lice Feed on the skin, hair and sloughed skin cells of the animal.	All ages	Macrocyclic Lactones **pour on** Pyrethroids – spot on, endospec **Does not kill eggs**
Sucking lice Feed on animals blood	Mainly young, first grazing season	Macrocyclic Lactones Pyrethroids **Does not kill eggs**
Mange mites	All ages	Macrocyclic Lactones Pyrethroids **Does not kill eggs**

Life cycle 2-3 weeks

House all animals before treatment

Treat whole group Do not introduce new animals

Treat early – may need to treat twice

Drench testing to check if an anthelmintic is effective in cattle

A drench test involves doing a faecal egg count before and after dosing to check if the wormer is effective. Consult your vet or advisor to assist in interpreting the results and discussing control measures. A more detailed faecal egg count reduction test on individual samples may be needed.

1. Select 10-15 animals at random
2. Place a mark or record tag numbers to identify these animals
3. Collect individual dung samples and send to the lab for a pooled faecal egg count test, the lab will mix the samples together for one test and result (individual testing will give more accurate results but a pooled test is more cost effective)
    - Hold animals in a clean pen where possible and allow 1-2 hours for the animals to defecate. Alternately, to obtain freshly fallen samples, approaching a group of resting animals will often encourage them to pass faeces as they walk away. Dung must be fresh (warm). Eggs in older dung may have hatched or dried out giving inaccurate results.
4. Dose animals with the chosen wormer on the same day or within 1-2 days of the initial sample

    a. Calibrate dosing equipment, measure that the equipment is giving the expected volume
    b. Dose according to the heaviest animal in a similar sized group
    c. Ensure all animals are dosed correctly following the manufacturer's instructions

Retest the same animals by faecal sampling as above 10-14 days after dosing
Results will be given in eggs per gram (epg) and the reduction in egg count is compared from one sample to the next.

Calculate the percentage reduction as follows:

$$\frac{\text{(Egg count Test1 - Egg count Test2) x 100}}{\text{Egg count Test1}}$$

- Greater than 95% reduction = product working effectively
- Less than 95% reduction = product not working effectively

The initial egg count would need to be in excess of 200 epg to draw conclusions regarding product efficacy, if the first count is lower repeat at the next dosing interval rather than doing a second test.

Drystock Dosing Chart – Sample Products *Prices from Agridirect online Sept 2024*						
	Liver Fluke	Adult	√	√	√	√
		Immature	√	√	√	X
		Early Immature	√	X	√	X
	Lung Worm		X	X	√	√
	Gut Worm		X	X	√	√
	Stomach Worm	TYPE II	X	X	X	√
		TYPE I	X	X	√	√
	No 300kg Doses per Pack		**138**	**20/250ml**	**146**	**83**
	Cost per 300 kg		**€0.90**	**€3.12**	**€1.60**	**€2.40**
	Cost per 50 Kg LW		**€0.15**	**€0.52**	**€0.27**	**€0.40**
	Cost		**€125**	**€260**	**€235**	**€200**
	Pack Size		**5.0 Litres**	**1 Litre (4 x250ml)**	**2.2 Litres**	**500 mls**
	Meat Withdrawal Period		**56 Days**	**60 Days**	**56 Days**	**66 Days**
	Dose Rate		**6 mls /50Kg LW**	**1.5 -2ml /50 Kg**	**2.5 mls/ 50 Kg LW**	**1 ml/50 Kg LW**
	Active Ingredient		Triclabendazole (10.0%)	Fascionix 34% (340 mg/ml)	Triclabendazole (240g/l)	Ivermectin (10 mg/l) Clorsulon (100mg/l)
	Admin		Oral Dose	Injection	Oral Dose	Injection
	Product Name		**TRIBEX** 	**TRODAX** 	**FASINEX 240** 	**IVOMEC SUPER** 

√	√	X	√	√ + **Rumen Fluke**	✓ +**Rumen Fluke**	√
√	√	X	√	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
√	√	√	√	X	✓	√
√	√	√	√	X	✓	√
√	√	√	√	X	✓	√
√	√	√	√	X	✓	√
41	**83**	**166**	**83**	**55**	**53**	**166**
€2.76	**€4.18**	**€0.75**	**€5.39**	**€1.36**	**€2.45**	**€0.50**
€0.46	**€0.70**	**€0.13**	**€0.90**	**€0.23**	**€0.41**	**€0.08**
€115	**€349**	**€125**	**€449**	**€75**	**€130**	**€82**
500mls	**2.5 Litre**	**5 Litres**	**2.5 Litres**	**5.0 Litres**	**4.0 Litres**	**5.0 Litres**
49 Days	**58 Days**	**28 days**	**143 Days**	**13 Days**	**28 Days**	**14 Days**
2 mls/50 Kg LW	**5 mls/50 Kg LW**	**5.0 mls/50 Kg**	**5.0 mls/50 Kg**	**15.0 ml/50Kg**	**12.5ml/50Kg**	**5mls/50 Kg**
Ivermectin 0.5% w/v Closantel 12.5% w/v	Ivermectin 5 mg/mL	Ivermectin 5.0 % w/v	Moxidectin (5mg/l) Triclabendazole	Oxyclozanide (3.4%)	Oxyclozanide (6.0 %)	Albendazole (10%)
Injection	Pour On	Pour On	Pour On	Oral Dose	Oral Dose	Oral Dose
CLOSAMECTIN 	**CLOSAMECTIN** 	**ANIMEC** 	**CYDECTIN TRICLAMOX** 	**ZANIL** 	**LEVAFAS DIAMOND** 	**ALBEX 10%** 

Housing Environment

Housing & Feed Space

Importance:	Considerations:
• Welfare standards	• Lying space per head
• Animal Performance	• Access to feed
• Health	• Water availability
• Cleanliness	• Floor surface
• Profit	• Behaviour

Recommended housing space allowance (m^2 per head)

Animal Type	Slatted	Straw
Suckler Cows	2.5 – 3.0	5 .0
Calves	1.5 – 1.8	2.4 – 3.0
Cattle 220 - 300 kg	1.2 – 1.5	1.8 – 3.0
Cattle 310 - 450 kg	1.5 – 2.0	2.4 – 3.0
Finishing Cattle 500 - 750 kg	2.2 – 2.7	4.0

****Research shows that $2m^2$ is NOT sufficient for finishing animals – Can reduce carcass weight by 20kg/animal****

****Rubber mats on slats increase carcass weight by 11kg vs. concrete slats only****

Recommended feed space allowances (mm per head)

	Suckler Cows	Finishing Cattle	Light Stores	Weanlings
Feeding Regime				
Ad-Lib Silage	400-500	400-500	250-300	225-300
Restricted Silage	600-700	600-650	500-600	400-500
Concentrates/roots	600-700	600-650	500-600	400-500

Ventilation

Targets

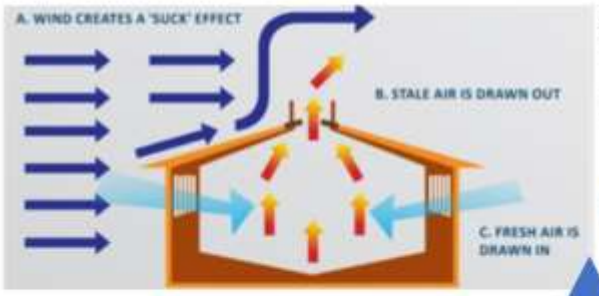
- Fresh air is an excellent disinfectant
- Cobwebs, dirty sheeting and lights are signs of inadequate ventilation
- Inlet: 0.1m²/animal
- Outlet: 0.2m²/animal

Options if ventilation is inadequate

- Roof pitch 15°
- Clean vented sheeting
- Angle out side sheeting
- Replace side sheeting with space boarding
- Raise ridge cap
- Raise sheets in roof

Clear Space

- Vented Sheeting = 11% clear space
- Space Boarding 100mm board, 25mm gap = 20% clear space
- Plastic Mesh = 50% Clear space



Space boarding
*150mm boards + 50mm gaps

Yorkshire boarding
Two rows separated by 50mm (40mm if exposed)
*150mm boards and 50mm gaps

*Note S101:75mm laths X 25mm thick + 25mm space

Avoid Draughts

ASSAP and Farming for Water EIP

The Agricultural Sustainability Support and Advisory Programme or **ASSAP** is a free and confidential advisory service for farmers in priority areas for action. The aim of the programme is to support farmers to implement actions on their farms to help improve water quality.

In Ireland all water policy and management is led by the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and under this, the country has been set a target of achieving 'good status' for all its waters. However, despite a lot of good work over the last 20-30 years we are falling short in achieving this target and water quality has remained mainly static with no significant improvement being recorded.

As a result, the Government is adopting a more collaborative approach to facilitate improvements in water quality. The EPA has identified priority catchments or 'areas for action' across the country where the status of the water is at risk of falling from a range of both agricultural and non-agricultural pressures.

In these priority areas, ASSAP is focused on addressing agricultural pressures and is made up of scientists that will assess the streams, and advisors who will work closely with farmers.

Where an agricultural pressure is identified the farmers in the area receive the offer of a free farm visit from an ASSAP advisor. The purpose of the visit is to meet with the farmer and assess the farm for any potential issues that may be having an effect on the water quality in the local catchment.

Support from the farming organisations for the programme is very strong and this is vital in communicating and informing farmers about the programme and its key messages. Funding and collaboration with other bodies including DAFM, DHLGH, LAWPRO and Dairy Sustainability Ireland.

The new Farming for Water EIP is a European Innovation Partnership (EIP) which will provide €50 million to some 15,000 farmers up to the end of 2027 to implement a range of measures designed to help improve water quality. It may provide funding for measures such as stream fencing, alternative water supply, nose pumps, solar pumps, fenced margins, riparian buffer zones, hedge and tree planting etc., for farms within Priority Areas for Action. There are over 40 measures to choose from which include completing a rainwater management plan, a farmer training course and a Nutrient Management Plan.

This grant aid is targeted to specific Priority Areas for Action (PAAs). Farmers will be consulted by their ASSAP advisor, and informed as to how best to approach the measures to be taken on their lands, before making the straight-forward application and availing of the grants.

Farming for Water EIP is a collaborative approach between the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) in partnership with industry. The DAFM, will provide funding of €50 million for participating farmers, co-funded by the National Exchequer and the EU under the Common Agricultural Policy.

The DHLGH will provide administrative support and funding of €10 million. The Water EIP project, which will run until the end of 2027, has been awarded to the Local Authority Waters Programme (LAWPRO).

Application Process

- A targeted approach. First preference given to Tier 1 farms- Farms previously assessed by ASSAP advisors. To restore water quality to good status. Tier 2 - Farms in a 3rd Cycle PAA, or in a catchment with a community-led water quality initiative and identified by EPA/ Local Authority as water bodies for nutrient/ sediment/ pesticide measures. There is a Tier 3 and Tier 4 category also. The ASSAP advisor will determine the tier the farm is in.
- Applications to the Farming for Water EIP are to be submitted to the Water EIP Project Team by the ASSAP advisor. Applications are free and farmers can make more than one application.
- Every application must include a fully completed and signed application form along with a copy of bank header details for payment of measures.
- The application will detail each individual measure. However, farmers can make more than 1 application over the lifetime of the project.
- The Applicant must be actively farming the land for the duration of the EIP plan.
- No work should commence until the EIP Project team have given written approval to the applicant.
- Each measure can be paid individually once they are installed and validated.
- Payment frequency will be monthly and will be made by Tipperary County Council.
- Annual payments will be issued 12 months from validation of application and yearly thereafter. Annual Payments require an annual Geotagged Photo

You can check out the water quality status of your local waterbody on www.catchments.ie

For more information you can contact me: **Sinéad Devaney**, ASSAP Advisor Teagasc, Deerpark, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway H53HX21 Phone 0909642456 or (087) 2229634, Email sinead.devaney@teagasc.ie

Winter Nutrition

- >0.94 UFL
- Palatable
- 14 - 16% crude protein (CP) in total diet
- Vitamins + Minerals
- Supplement based on silage quality

WEANLINGS & STORES

- UFV >0.95
- 11-12% CP Total
- Adequate dietary Fibre
- Vitamins + Minerals
- Water requirement high

FINISHING CATTLE

- High energy = cereal based
- 3 - 5 ingredients max.
- Ingredients listed on label in descending order (Molasses 5% approx.)
- Talk to your advisor

RATION FORMULATION

Weanling Ration – Gain 0.6 Kg/day	% Inclusion	Nutrient Values as Fed
Barley	31%	UFL 0.95
Oats	30%	UFV 0.93
Beans	30%	Crude Protein 16.1%
Soyabean Meal	7%	**Cost/ton €_____
Minerals	2%	

Finishing Ration - Gain 1.4 Kg/day	% Inclusion	Nutrient Values as Fed
Barley	40%	UFL 0.98
Oats	10%	UFV 0.97
Maize	33%	Crude Protein 11.6%
Maize Distillers	15%	**Cost/ton €_____
Minerals	2%	

Ration Ingredients

Ingredient	Energy UFL	Crude Protein %	€/t	
Maize	1.05	8.5	255	
Barley	1.00	10	230	Energy
Wheat	1.00	10	240	Feeds
Oats	0.90	10	230	
Soya bean meal	1.01	48	455	
Maize distillers	1.02	25	300	
Beans	1.00	25	270	Protein
Peas	1.00	21	300	Feeds
Rapeseed meal	0.91	34	330	
Maize gluten	0.91	20	270	
Citrus pulp	1.00	6	260	
Soya hulls	0.92	10	240	Digestible
Unmolassed beet pulp	1.00	10	260	Fibres
Palm kernel	0.85	14	235	Poorer
Wheat feed (pollard)	0.75	16	235	Quality
Sunflower oil	0.55	24	1300	
Molasses	0.78	4.5	305	

Silage Quality

SILAGE TARGET?

- DMD: >72%
- Crude protein (% DM): >13.5%
- Dry matter: 25-30%
- pH: 3.8 - 4.5
- UFV/UFL(unit/kg DM): >0.89

SILAGE RESULT?

- DMD: _____
- Crude protein (% DM): ____
- Dry matter: _____
- pH: _____
- UFV/UFL (unit/kg DM): ___

KEY MESSAGES

- Hitting target weights = easier finishing and increases slaughter options
- Testing silage + correcting ration = improved performance
- **WEIGH!!**

Concentrate supplementation and silage quality			
Silage quality	66 DMD	70 DMD	74 DMD
Finishing cattle target - 1kg ADG	7kg	5.5kg	4kg
Cost over 100 days at €310/t concentrate	€217	€171	€124
Store cattle target 0.6kg ADG	2kg	1.25kg	0.5kg
Cost over 100 days at €310/t concentrate	€62	€39	€16
Weanlings target 0.6kg ADG	3kg	2kg	1kg
Cost over 100 days at €310/t concentrate	€93	€62	€31

Less Labour

SPRING CALVERS IN GOOD CONIDTION

72 DMD Feed restricted access silage (80% o requirements)
65 DMD Feed silage ad lib
60 DMD Feed silage ad lib + 0.5-1.0 kg meals
55 DMD Feed silage ad lib + 1.0 kg meals

*Feeding 1.0 extra for thing cows

AUTUMN CALVING SUCKLER COWS

Silage DMD %	72	66	60	55
Cows in Good Condition				
Pre-mating	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.5
Post-mating	0-0.5	1-1.5	1.5-2.0	2-2.5
Cows in Poor Condition				
Pre-mating	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.5
Post-mating	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.5

Silage DMD %	70	65	60	55
Weanlings (ADG 0.6 kg)	1-1.5	1.5-2.0	2.5-3.0	3-3.5
Store Cattle	0-1.0	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	2.5-3.0
Finishing (ADG 1 kg / day)	5-5.5	7-7.5	Ad lib	Ad Lib

	Protein Level in the Silage			
	8%	10%	12%	14%
Weanlings				
2 kg	20%	18%	16%	14%
3 kg	18%	16%	14%	12%
Finishing cattle				
5 kg	14	12%	11%	10%
6 kg	13	12%	11%	10%
7 kg	12	12%	11%	10%

Fodder Budgeting

1. How much silage do you need?

Fodder Required				
	A	B	C	D
Animal Type	No. stock for winter	No. months (Including a 4-6 week reserve)	No. bales required per month (at 20% DM)	Total bales of silage needed (AxBxC)
Suckler cows			1.75	
0-1 yr old			0.9	
1-2 yr old			1.6	
2+ yr old			1.7	
Ewes			0.2	
Total bales needed				_____ bales
Total tonnes needed (bales divided by 1.25)				_____ tonnes

2. What quality do you need?

Dry Cows 66 DMD silage

Calved Cows 70+ DMD silage

Weanlings / Finishers/ Ewes 74+ DMD silage

Vaccinations

Weanling Vaccination

RSV + Pi3		RSV + Pi3 and Mannheimia haemolytica	
Rispoval 2	Rispoval RS + Pi3 Bovillis Intranasal RSP Bovalto Respi IN	Bovillis Bovipast Bovalto Respi 3 Bovalto Respi 4 (BVD)	
Intramuscular Two shots (4 weeks apart) 6 month coverage	Intranasal – one shot 3 month coverage	Intramuscular Two shots (4 weeks apart) 6 month coverage	OR Booster

IBR				
Bovilis IBR Marker Live	IBR Only	Live	IN+IM	One shot, 3, 9 and 21 months.
Rispoval IBR Marker Live	IBR Only	Live	IN +IM	One shot at 3 month, repeat every 6 months for protection (see note for vaccination programmes)
Bovilis IBR Marker inactivated	IBR Only	Inactivated (Dead)	IM	From 3 months old. Two shots 3-5 week apart. (see note for vaccination programmes)
Rispoval IBR Marker inactivated	IBR Only	Inactivated (Dead)	SC	From 3 months old. Two shots 3-5 week apart. (see note for vaccination programmes)

Bovine Respiratory Disease - vaccinations and programmes (July 2021)

Vaccine Name	Protects against				Live /inactivated(dead)	Route of Admin	No. of shot in Primary Course	Booster
	RSV	Pi3	Mannhaemia Haemolytica	BVD				
Bovilis Bovipast RSP	+	+	+	-	Inactivated (Dead)	SC	Two	6 months or ahead of next risk period.
*Bovalto Respi 3	+	+	+	-	Inactivated (dead)	SC	Two	6 months or ahead of next risk period
Bovilis Intranasal RSP	+	+	-	-	Live	IN	one	12 weeks
Rispoval RS+Pi3	+	+	-	-	Live	IN	one	12 weeks
Bovalto Respi IN	+	+	-	-	Live	IN	One	12 weeks
Rispoval 2	+	+	-	-	Live	IM	Two	6 months
*Bovalto Respi 4	+	+	+	+	Inactivated (Dead)	SC	Two	6 months or ahead of next risk period
IN- Intranasal. SC – subcutaneous. IM – Intramuscular								
Bovilis IBR Marker Live	IBR Only				Live	IN+IM	One shot, 3, 9 and 21 months.	
Rispoval IBR Marker Live	IBR Only				Live	IN +IM	One shot at 3 month, repeat every 6 months for protection (see note for vaccination programmes)	
Bovilis IBR Marker inactivated	IBR Only				Inactivated (Dead)	IM	From 3 months old. Two shots 3-5 week apart. (see note for vaccination programmes)	
Rispoval IBR Marker inactivated	IBR Only				Inactivated (Dead)	SC	From 3 months old. Two shots 3-5 week apart. (see note for vaccination programmes)	

If there is a high prevalence of IBR on the farm 1) calves may be given an intranasal IBR vaccine (live) from 2 weeks, followed by a live vaccine at 3 months. Then they fall into vaccination programme.
2) Alternatively vaccinate cows a month before calving to reduce the disease pressure and vaccinate calves at 3 months

Zoetis IBR Programmes	MSD IBR Programmes
1. Rispoval IBR-Marker inactivated (subcutaneously) Primary course @ 3 month; 2 doses 3-5 weeks apart Booster: 1 dose every 6 months **2.Rispoval IBR-Marker live** (intramuscularly) Primary course @ 3 months: 1 dose Booster: 1 dose every 6 months **3.Rispoval IBR - 12 month vaccination programme (3,9,21 month)** Primary course @ 3 months: 1 dose Rispoval IBR-Marker live (intramuscularly) 6 month Booster: 1 dose Rispoval IBR-Marker inactivated (subcutaneously) Annual booster: 1 dose Rispoval IBR-Marker inactivated (subcutaneously) < 12 months	**1. Bovillis IBR-Marker inactivated** (intramuscularly) Primary course @ 3 month; 2 doses 4 weeks apart Booster: 1 dose every 6 months **2.Bovillis IBR-Marker live** (intramuscularly) Primary course @ 3 months: 1 dose Booster: 1 dose every 6 months **3.Bovillis IBR - 12 month vaccination programme (3,9,21 month)** Primary course @ 3 months: 1 dose Bovillis IBR-Marker live (intramuscularly) 6 month Booster: 1 dose Bovillis IBR-Marker live (intramuscularly) Annual booster: 1 dose Bovillis IBR-Marker live (intramuscularly) < 12 months

Note: This is a summary correct at the time of writing. Always check with your vet before introducing a vaccination programme to your farm.

***For active immunisation of cattle in the absence of maternally derived antibodies**

Health & Safety Winter Checks on Drystock Farms

Notes Page

- AHI have a list of all the products available to control parasites – just google AHI Listing of products available in Ireland for parasite control in cattle 2023.