Beef Herd Health Record

Record Period (mm/dd/yyyy):

Beginning_____

Ending_____

Ranch:_____
BQA Number:_____
Premise ID:_____

Emergency contact list

Relation	Name	Phone number
Police, fire, medical		911
Veterinarian		
Personal emergency		

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

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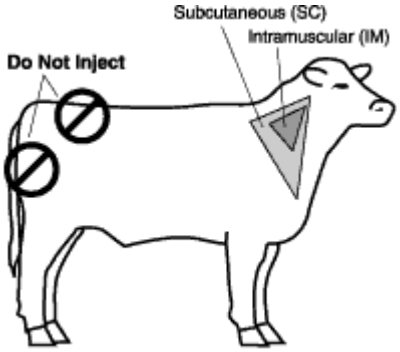
General Reference

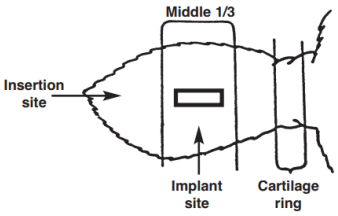
Physiology	
Rectal temperature – normal	101.5°F
Rectal temperature – fever	103+°F
Heart rate	60 - 70 beats/minute
Respiratory rate	30 breaths/minute
Estrous cycle	18 – 23 days
Gestation	285 days
Feed and water	
Dry matter intake – calf	2.5% body weight
Dry matter intake – cow, non-lactating	1.8 to 2% body weight
Dry matter intake – cow, lactating	2 to 2.25% body weight
Gallons Water intake – calf	1.7 to 2.5% body weight
Gallons Water intake – cow	1.3 to 1.7% body weight
Abbreviations	
I.M.	Intramuscular
S.C.	Subcutaneous
I.V.	Intravenous
P.O.	Per Oral (by mouth)
cwt	Per 100 lbs
Conversions	
ml to cc	ml × 1 = cc
Needle selection	
S.C. injection	½ to ¾ in; 18 ga for thin and 16 ga for thick liquids
I.M. injection	1 to 1½ in; 18 ga for thin and 16 ga for thick liquids
Feed trough space	
Weaned calves	22 – 26 inches
Cows	26 – 30 inches
Pens	
Sick pen dimension	40 – 50 sq ft/head

Vaccine and Implant Placement

Vaccine



Growth implant



Cattle Processing Checklist

(*review regularly and prior to processing*)

Facilities

____Corral repairs completed
____Squeeze chute/headgate lubricated
____Lubricating spray
____Wasp spray

Health Products

____Expired products discarded
____Product with excessive stopper puncture or damage discarded
____Vaccine purchased for required dosage
____Dewormer purchased for required dosage
____Fly tags or pour-on insecticide for required head treated
____Growth implants for feeder calves and feeder heifers
____Epinephrine
____Antiseptic / wound treatment spray

Product Storage and Handling

____Refrigerator temperature set between 35 - 45°F
____Thermometer near vaccines in refrigerator
____Ice packs for chute side cooler
____Cooler for chute side vaccine storage
____Container to store used needles

Supplies

____Syringes for each product
____Wormer applicator (appropriate for product)
____Transfer needle for MLV vaccines
____ ½ to ¾ inch disposable needles for S.C. injections*
____ 1 to 1½ inch disposable needles for I.M. injections*
____ID tags and buttons
____Tagging tool
____Correct implant gun and replacement needles
____Dehorning supplies
____Castrating supplies
____Heavy duty disposable towels
____Disinfectant for cleaning dirty hide application sites
____Iodine or chlorhexidine for equipment disinfectant**

*Keep needle re-use to a minimum.
>1 per vaccine per animal preferred
>10 re-uses per vaccine maximum
>Never introduce a used needle into a vaccine bottle
>Never re-use needles over multiple days
>Never use bent or burred needles

**syringes should not be cleaned with detergents or disinfectants; this could inactive the vaccine.

Vaccine Transport

*Vaccines **MUST** be kept cool at all times. **ALWAYS** use a cooler and ice packs for vaccine transport. **NEVER** purchase vaccines without being able to keep them cold during transport.*

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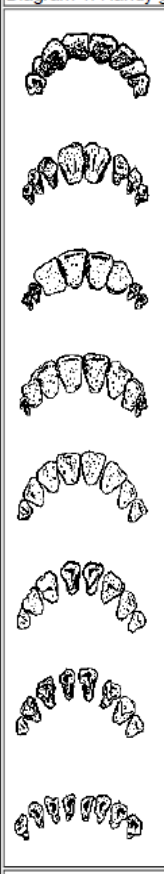
Body Condition Score Reference

Condition Score	Appearance of Cow[a]
1	Emaciated – Bone structure of shoulder, ribs, back, hooks and pins sharp to touch and easily visible. Little evidence of fat deposits or muscling.
2	Very thin – Little evidence of fat deposits but some muscling in hindquarters. The spinous processes feel sharp to the touch and are easily seen, with space between them.
3	Thin – Beginning of fat cover over the loin, back and foreribs. Backbone still highly visible. Processes of the spine can be identified individually by touch and may still be visible. Spaces between the processes are less pronounced.
4	Borderline – Foreribs not noticeable; 12th and 13th ribs still noticeable to the eye, particularly in cattle with a big spring of rib and ribs wide apart. Full but straightness of muscling in the hindquarters. The transverse spinous processes can be identified only by palpation (with slight pressure) to feel rounded rather than sharp.
5	Moderate – 12th and 13th ribs not visible to the eye unless animal has been shrunk. Areas on each side of the tail head are fairly well filled but not mounded. The transverse spinous processes can only be felt with firm pressure to feel rounded – not noticeable to the eye. Spaces between processes not visible and only distinguishable with firm pressure.
6	Good – Ribs fully covered, not noticeable to the eye. Hindquarters plump and full. Noticeable sponginess to covering of foreribs and on each side of the tail head. Firm pressure now required to feel transverse process.
7	Very good – Abundant fat cover on either side of tail head with some patchiness evident. Ends of the spinous processes can only be felt with very firm pressure. Spaces between processes can barely be distinguished at all.
8	Fat – Animal taking on a smooth, blocky appearance; bone structure disappearing from sight. Fat cover thick and spongy with patchiness likely.
9	Very fat – Bone structure not seen or easily felt. Tail head buried in fat. Animal's mobility may actually be impaired by excess amount of fat.

Aging Reference

Diagram 1. Handy guide to determining the age of cattle by the teeth



At birth to 1 month	Two or more of the temporary incisor teeth present. Within first month, entire 8 temporary incisors appear.
2 years	As a long-yearling, the central pair of temporary incisor teeth or pinchers is replaced by the permanent pinchers. At 2 years, the central permanent incisors attain full development.
2-1/2 years	Permanent first intermediates, one on each side of the pinchers, are cut. Usually these are fully developed at 3 years.
3-1/2 years	The second intermediates or laterals are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to wear at 4 years.
4-1/2 years	The corner teeth are replaced. At 5 years the animal usually has the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.
5 to 6 years	The permanent pinchers are leveled, both pairs of intermediates are partially leveled, and the corner incisors show wear.
7 to 10 years	At 7 or 8 years the pinchers show noticeable wear; at 8 or 9 years the middle pairs show noticeable wear; and at 10 years, the corner teeth show noticeable wear.
12 years	After the animal passed the 6th year, the arch gradually loses its rounded contour and becomes nearly straight by the 12th year. In the meantime, the teeth gradually become triangular in shape, distinctly separated, and show progressive wearing to stubs. These conditions become more marked with increasing age.

Source: R.F. Johnson. The Stockman's Handbook by Ensminger, 2nd ed., page 539.

Identification Reference

International letters are designated for each year of birth. This option is easy to use in conjunction with numbers. For example, X001 and X002 might be used to indicate the first and second calf born in the year 2010.

A	1969	U	1986	N	2003	H	2020
B	1970	W	1987	P	2004	J	2021
C	1971	X	1988	R	2005	K	2022
D	1972	Y	1989	S	2006	L	2023
E	1973	Z	1990	T	2007	M	2024
F	1974	A	1991	U	2008	N	2025
G	1975	B	1992	W	2009	P	2026
H	1976	C	1993	X	2010	R	2027
J	1977	D	1994	Y	2011	S	2028
K	1978	E	1995	Z	2012	T	2029
L	1979	F	1996	A	2013	U	2030
M	1980	G	1997	B	2014	W	2031
N	1981	H	1998	C	2015	X	2032
P	1982	J	1999	D	2016	Y	2033
R	1983	K	2000	E	2017	Z	2034
S	1984	L	2001	F	2018	A	2035
T	1985	M	2002	G	2019	B	2036

The letters I, O, Q, and V are not used.

Treatment Record:

Date	Group and(or) Individual		Purpose	Product				
	ID(1)	ID(2)		Name	Lot	Expiration	Dose	Withdrawal

Treatment Comment:

Date	ID	Comment

Treatment Record:

Group and(or) Individual				Product				
Date	ID(1)	ID(2)	Purpose	Name	Lot	Expiration	Dose	Withdrawal

Treatment Comment:

Date	ID	Comment

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Group and(or) Individual				Product				
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