

# 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		



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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
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### 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

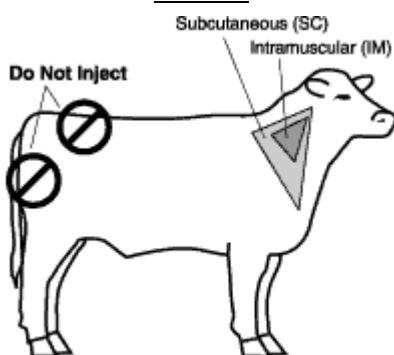
Weaned calves	22 – 26 inches
Cows	26 – 30 inches

### Pens

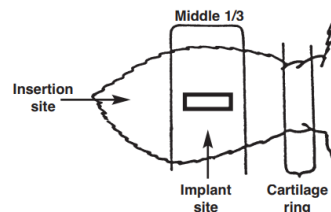
Sick pen dimension	40 – 50 sq ft/head
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## Vaccine and Implant Placement

### 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 inactivate 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 <sup>a</sup>
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 Ensinger, 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	V 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	V 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.

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**Treatment Comment:**

Date	ID	Comment

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