Sheep & Beef Cattle Health Review workbook

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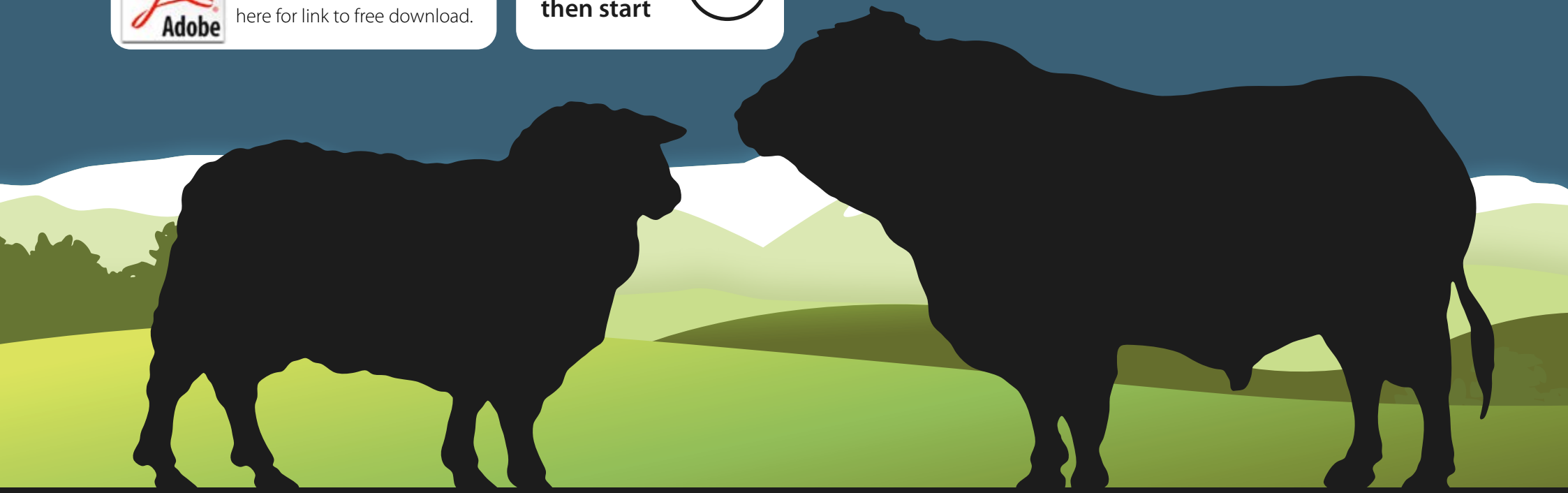

NZVA New Zealand Veterinary Association

RED MEAT PROFIT PARTNERSHIP

Deer Industry New Zealand

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MASSEY UNIVERSITY TE KUNENGA KI PŪREHUROA

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND

Introduction

Aim: Healthy livestock achieving optimal performance through proactive, cost-effective health management.

The Health Review process

The Health Review is a process that assesses on-farm health risks in relation to current and target animal performance.

Why do a Health Review?

A Health Review captures overall health stewardship, ensures health spend is targeted for optimum profitability, and provides opportunity to evaluate current policies and potential areas of risk. The Health Review clearly details the what, why, when and by whom of on-farm health management.

It also provides a basis for regular review, and allows clear communication for those involved, including farm owners, staff, farm consultants and veterinarians.

Details:

1. Farm name:

2. Date of review:

3. Key farm staff:

4. Name of vet:

The three steps

This workbook will act as a guide for the Health Review. It is designed to be an interactive process.

1

Preparation and performance review

Information-based decision making. The more specific you can be about performance and target setting, the more directed the next steps can be.

2

Risk assessment and disease management review

The 'engine room' of this review. This step helps identify key areas for action and where priority spending can be focussed.

3

Actions – Plan, do, review

This step is crucial for success. An action plan will be created that keeps everyone on task, and provides a basis for review.

 **Action required**

 **Information and tips**

 **Text area for you to fill in**

 **Link**

Preparation and performance review

Step 1

In this step you will do the ground work that provides context to the Health Review. Having a clearly defined set of goals and identifying where gains can be made helps prioritise actions.

Goals

- List and describe farm goals (consider short, medium and long-term goals).

- *Examples:*
  Short term: Hill block subdivision to allow better feed utilisation
  Medium term: Increase ewe numbers to 'x'
  Long term: Develop reticulated water system so troughs are in all paddocks, and have water storage systems that allow for drought conditions

Preparation and performance review

Step 1

Farm strengths

- List and describe farm strengths.
- *Examples:*
  Summer safe OR free draining flats

Performance

Use this checklist to help gather relevant data and detail.

Step 1

Checklist:

1. On farm

- [ ] Stock tallies
- [ ] Key dates
- [ ] Body condition score results
- [ ] Growth rates
- [ ] Scanning results
- [ ] Docking results
- [ ] Death records
- [ ] Current animal health policies
- [ ] Animal health spend

2. Vet

- [ ] Veterinary reports (e.g. trace elements, FECRT)
- [ ] Vet spend
- [ ] Product use

3. Outside the farm gate

- [ ] Kill-sheets

Performance measurement

Step 1

Once you have gathered your farm production data, the next step is to turn that data into useful information to help with making good decisions.

Additional resources and interactive tools can be found on the Beef + Lamb New Zealand website, beeflambnz.com/data-tools and beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub.

Tools

Beef + Lamb New Zealand data tools

beeflambnz.com/data-tools

Beef + Lamb New Zealand knowledge hub

beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub

Goals
Performance
Targets/KPIs
Summary of opportunities

Targets and key performance indicators

The following measures of productivity are common to breeding-finishing flocks and are likely impacted by animal health. The measurable outcome for a breeding ewe flock is kg lamb weaned/ewe mated.

KPI	Definition	Note	Season actual	Your farm target	Example of good performance
Mating performance: Scanning percentage and dry percentage: 1. MA Ewes 2. Two-tooths 3. Hoggets	Scanning %: Number of fetuses divided by the number of ewes presented for breeding. Dry%: Number of ewes not in lamb divided by the number of ewes presented for breeding.	Reflects both fertility and fecundity Also important to determine # of cycles mated for.			Scanning: 1. 180% + 2. 170%+ 3. 130% Dry: 1. 3% 2. 3% 3. 20%
Lambing Percentage	Number of lambs divided by number of ewes presented for breeding				150% +
Lamb loss % (scanning to docking)	Number of lambs expected at docking minus number of lambs present at docking divided by number expected	Reflects lamb loss from scanning to docking			Varies between farms and regions. Typically <12%
Weaning Percentage	Number of lambs divided by number of ewes presented for breeding				148% +
Pre-weaning growth rate (g/day)		Need to assume a birth weight and date			250–300g/day
Days to weaning					90 days
Post-weaning growth rate (g/day)					150g/day
Days to slaughter (or sale)					150 days (from birth)
Mortality rate: 1. MA Ewes 2. Two-tooths 3. Hoggets	Number of deaths divided by total number of present at planned start of breeding				1. 5% 2. 3% 3. 3%

Goals
Performance
Targets/KPIs
Summary of opportunities

Farm specific targets

Use the table below to record further targets specific to your enterprise.

Description	Note	Season actual	Your farm target
Example: *Minimum ewe pre-lambing BCS*		*2/5 (average 2.7/5)*	*3/5*

Body Condition Scoring (BCS) and weight data

Sheep

Step 1

BCS and weights are essential for optimal performance and health, and also act as a proxy for animal nutrition. Use the box below to record current data and your targets at key times of the year e.g. pre-mating, scanning, set stocking and weaning. Ensure you consider both the range and average.

Season actual	Your farm target

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Ewe Body Condition Scoring' Factsheet & Resource Book
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Body Condition Scoring (sheep)' Learning Module
- Kenyon PR, Maloney SK, Blache D. Review of sheep body condition score in relation to production characteristics. New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research, 57 (1), Pp 38 -64, 2014

Biosecurity

Sheep

Step 1

Having a robust biosecurity plan reduces the risk of disease introduction. Use the space below to outline current protocols and any potential gaps/risks that require addressing.

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Biosecurity WOF Checklist'
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Biosecurity Guidelines'

Summary of opportunities

At the end of Step 1 you should have clearly documented your farm goals, targets and production opportunities.

Key areas of focus
Examples: Improve mating performance OR Reduce lamb wastage • *Number in order of priority*

Step 1 complete.

Don't forget to save as you go!

Having identified opportunities to improve production, the next step helps identify issues that may reduce performance and prevent you reaching your targets.

Goals
Performance
Targets/KPIs
Summary of opportunities
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Targets and key performance indicators

The following measures of productivity are common to beef breeding herds and are likely impacted by animal health. The measurable outcome for a beef breeding herd is kg calf weaned per cow mated.

KPI	Definition	Note	Season actual	Your farm target	Example of good performance
Mating performance: 1. MA cows 2. 2nd calvers 3. Heifers	Number of in-calf cows divided by number of cows mated	Reflects conception rate Also important to determine # of cycles mated for			1. 95% 2. 90% 3. 90%
Weaning Percentage	Number of calves divided by number of cows scanned in-calf	Reflects calf survival from scanning to weaning.			90%
Pre-weaning growth rate (g/day)		Need to assume a birth weight and date			1kg/day +
Days to weaning					180 days
Productivity	Number of calves weaned x average calf weaning weight divided by number of cows mated	If available, can use total kg calf weaned			
Efficiency	Productivity divided by average cow liveweight	considers cow maintenance requirements			
Cow mortality rate	Number of deaths divided by total number of present at start of the season				3%

Goals
Performance
Targets/KPIs
Summary of opportunities

Farm specific targets

Use the table below to record further targets specific to your enterprise.

Description	Note	Season actual	Your farm target
Example: *Minimum heifer mating weight*		*295kg*	*320kg*

Goals
Performance
Targets/KPIs
Summary of opportunities

Body Condition Scoring (BCS) and weight data

BCS and weights are essential for optimal performance and health, and also act as a proxy for animal nutrition. Use the box below to record current data and your targets at key times of the year. Ensure you consider both the range and average.

Season actual	Your farm target

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Beef Cow Body Condition Scoring' Factsheet & Resource Book

Biosecurity

Beef

Step 1

Having a robust biosecurity plan reduces the risk of disease introduction.
Use the space below to outline current protocols and any potential gaps/risks that require addressing.

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Biosecurity WOF Checklist'
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Biosecurity Guidelines'

Goals
Performance
Targets/KPIs
Summary of opportunities

Summary of opportunities

At the end of Step 1 you should have clearly documented your farm goals, targets and production opportunities.

Key areas for improvement
Examples: Improve heifer mating performance OR Improve pre-weaning growth rates • *Number in order of priority*

Step 1 complete.

Don't forget to save as you go!

Having identified opportunities to improve production, the next step helps identify issues that may reduce performance and prevent you reaching your targets.

Goals
Performance
Targets/KPIs
Summary of opportunities

Risk assessment and disease management review

Step 2

When looking to prevent and manage disease, there are different motivations including but not limited to; profit, welfare and the satisfaction of knowing your stock are healthy. To manage animal health in a profitable way you have to establish that the disease is (or could be) affecting performance, decide what level of risk you are willing to accept and look at options for prevention and management to ensure the most appropriate option is selected. It is also important to look at the longer term sustainability of the management practices to ensure efficacy is maintained.

By the end of this step you will have assessed the risks posed to your stock by each disease, prioritised the key diseases to be managed on your farm, reviewed the current management of those diseases and identified where more information is needed.

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
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Risk assessment

Step 2

In this step you will conduct a risk assessment of the diseases which could be limiting production on your farm.

When assessing the risk of each disease/issue the three key areas to consider are:

Risk to animals
- Production (clinical and subclinical disease).

Risk to people
- Is this a disease people can get (zoonosis)? Is this a health and safety risk?

Risk to the business/reputational risk
- What impact does/would this disease have on the business?

How to complete the risk assessment table: (featured on the next page)

For each disease in the table complete the following:

Part 1: In the NATURAL RISK column, rate from 1–10 (1 being no risk and 10 being extreme risk) the risk to production/health from this disease/issue if you were to do nothing to prevent or manage it on your farm.

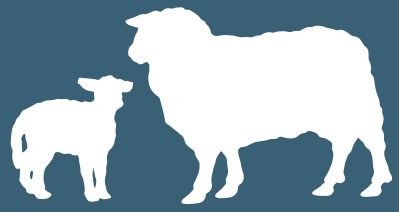
Part 2: In the CURRENT RISK column, rate from 1–10 (as defined above) the risk that remains with the current management in place.

Part 3: Rate the diseases in terms of priority management for your farm. Consider how likely this disease is to occur, and the potential cost/impact to the farm if it does.

This is designed to be a quick exercise, without getting too involved in detail. You will look deeper into management of each disease in the following pages of the workbook.

Risk assessment table

Sheep

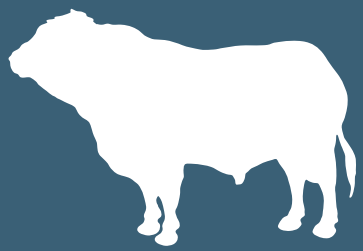


Step 2

DISEASE/ISSUE	NATURAL RISK	CURRENT RISK	PRIORITY FOR MANAGING
Internal parasites & drench resistance			
Flystrike			
Trace element deficiencies			
Facial eczema			
Clostridial disease			
Campylobacteriosis			
Toxoplasmosis			
Scabby mouth			
Pneumonia			
Salmonellosis (enteric and abortive)			
Leptospirosis			
Johne's disease			
Lameness			
Metabolic			
Breeding soundness			
Other			

A list of risk factors for each of these diseases are described here.

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review



Risk assessment table

DISEASE/ISSUE	NATURAL RISK	CURRENT RISK	PRIORITY FOR MANAGING
Internal parasites & drench resistance			
Trace element deficiencies			
Facial eczema			
Metabolic			
Clostridial			
BVD			
Leptospirosis			
Theileria			
Bloat			
Breeding soundness			
Other			

A list of risk factors for each of these diseases are described here.

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Disease management review

This step involves reviewing the management of all the relevant diseases, to ensure each is being managed in the most effective, profitable way.

Step 2

Step 2

Ask these important questions

When filling out this table it is important to ask some probing questions.

Information-based health management focuses on addressing the root cause of problems and identifying a true need for any health intervention.

When considering how you manage health issues, ask yourself the following questions:

- What do we need to know about the disease?
- Why do we do this? Do we need to be doing this?
- What are the likely/possible impacts of the disease on this farm?
- Can we monitor for this disease/issue? Is this monitoring justified?
- Is this the best way for us to manage this disease?
- What are other management factors that influence how we manage this disease/issue?

Disease management worksheets

Fill in the disease worksheets appropriate for your farm on the following pages.

Internal parasites

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT ?	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information
wormwise.co.nz

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Flystrike

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Flystrike' factsheet
- NZVA 'Ectoparasites of sheep in New Zealand and their control'

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Trace element deficiencies

Sheep

Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT ?	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Further information

- Clark RG, Wright DF, Millar KR, Rowland JD. Reference curves to diagnose cobalt deficiency in sheep using liver and serum vitamin B12 levels. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 37, Pp 7–11, 1989
- Clark RG, Wright DF. Cobalt deficiency in sheep and diagnostic reference ranges. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 53 (4), Pp 265–266, 2005
- Ellison RS. A Review of Copper and Selenium Reference Ranges in Cattle and Sheep. Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Seminar of the Society of Sheep and Beef Cattle Veterinarians of the New Zealand Veterinary Association, Pp 3–26, 1992
- Ellison RS. Major trace elements limiting livestock performance in New Zealand. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 50 (3), Pp 35–40, 2002
- Grace ND, Knowles SO. A reference curve using blood selenium concentration to diagnose selenium deficiency and predict growth responses in lambs. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 50 (4), Pp 163–165, 2002
- Grace N, Knowles S, Sykes A. Managing Mineral Deficiencies in Grazing Livestock. Occasional Publication No. 15 of the New Zealand Society of Animal Production, 2010, ISBN 978-0-473-15154-6
- Parkinson TJ, Vermunt JJ, Malmo J. Chapter 13: Trace elements and vitamin nutrition. Diseases of Cattle in Australasia, 2010, ISBN 978-0-9583634-4-7
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 7: Clinical aspects of trace-element requirements of grazing ruminants with particular reference to sheep and cattle. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 112–155, 2018
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Trace element nutrition of sheep' factsheet

Facial eczema

Sheep

Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT ?	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Facial eczema' factsheet and resource book

West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 18: Disorders of the skin and wool. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 308–329, 2018

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Clostridial disease

Sheep

Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

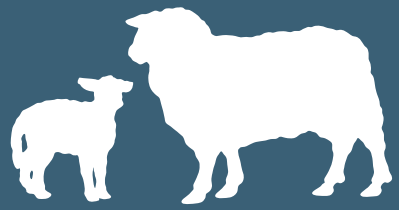
West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 15: Clostridial diseases. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 270–281, 2018

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Campylobacteriosis

Sheep



Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 4: Abortion in ewes. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 62–75, 2018

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

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Toxoplasmosis

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 4: Abortion in ewes. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 62–75, 2018

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Scabby mouth

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Scabby mouth' factsheet

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

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Pneumonia

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT ?	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Further information

- Alley MR. Pneumonia in Sheep in New Zealand: an overview. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 50: supplement 3, Pp 99–101, 2002
- Goodwin KA, Jackson R, Brown C, Davies PR, Morris RS, Perkins NR. Enzootic Pneumonia of lambs in New Zealand: Patterns of prevalence and effects on production. Proceedings of the 31st Seminar of the Society of Sheep and Beef Cattle Veterinarians of the New Zealand Veterinary Association. Pp 1–6, 2001
- Goodwin KA, Heuer C, Davies PR. Case-control study of pneumonia in growing lambs in New Zealand. Proceedings of the 34th Seminar of the Society of Sheep and Beef Cattle Veterinarians of the New Zealand Veterinary Association. Pp 173–179, 2004
- Goodwin-Ray KA, Stevenson MA, Heuer C, Cogger N. Economic effect of pneumonia and pleurisy in lambs in New Zealand. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 56, Pp 107 114, 2008
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 6: Hogget growth, pneumonia and diseases of hoggets. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 92–111, 2018

Salmonellosis (enteric and abortive)

Sheep

Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Salmonella' factsheet
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 4: Abortion in ewes. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 62 - 75, 2018
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 16: Other causes of sudden death. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 282 - 291, 2018

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
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Leptospirosis

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

Heuer C, Benschop J, Stringer L, Collins-Emerson J, Sanhueza J, Wilson P. Leptospirosis in New Zealand – Best Practice Recommendations for the use of vaccines to prevent human exposure. A Report by Massey University Prepared for the New Zealand Veterinary Association. June 2012

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

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Johne's disease

Sheep

Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Johne's disease – sheep' factsheet
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 10: Poor thrift in adult ewes. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 282–291, 2018

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
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Lameness

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

- New Zealand Merino and Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Guide to the management of footrot in sheep' resource book
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 11: Foot diseases and lameness. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 234–251, 2018

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
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Metabolic

Sheep

Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

- Beef + lamb New Zealand 'Metabolic diseases in ewes' factsheet
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 9: Metabolic disorders. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 188–205, 2018

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

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Breeding soundness

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 2: Genital soundness in the ram and diseases of the genitalia. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 16–39, 2018
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 3: Factors affecting lamb production and the investigation of poor lambing. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 40–61, 2018
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Making every mating count' resource book
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'BCS' resources

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Painful husbandry procedures

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Painful husbandry procedures in sheep' Factsheet

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Other

Sheep

Step 2

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

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Internal parasites

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

Beef + lamb New Zealand 'Trace element nutrition of cattle' factsheet

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
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Trace element deficiencies

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT ?	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Further information

- Clark RG, Wright DF, Millar KR, Rowland JD. Reference curves to diagnose cobalt deficiency in sheep using liver and serum vitamin B12 levels. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 37, Pp 7–11, 1989
- Clark RG, Wright DF. Cobalt deficiency in sheep and diagnostic reference ranges. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 53 (4), Pp 265–266, 2005
- Ellison RS. A Review of Copper and Selenium Reference Ranges in Cattle and Sheep. Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Seminar of the Society of Sheep and Beef Cattle Veterinarians of the New Zealand Veterinary Association, Pp 3–26, 1992
- Ellison RS. Major trace elements limiting livestock performance in New Zealand. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 50 (3), Pp 35–40, 2002
- Grace ND, Knowles SO. A reference curve using blood selenium concentration to diagnose selenium deficiency and predict growth responses in lambs. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 50 (4), Pp 163–165, 2002
- Grace N, Knowles S, Sykes A. Managing Mineral Deficiencies in Grazing Livestock. Occasional Publication No. 15 of the New Zealand Society of Animal Production, 2010, ISBN 978-0-473-15154-6
- Parkinson TJ, Vermunt JJ, Malmo J. Chapter 13: Trace elements and vitamin nutrition. Diseases of Cattle in Australasia, 2010, ISBN 978-0-9583634-4-7
- West DM, Bruere AN, Ridler AL. Chapter 7: Clinical aspects of trace-element requirements of grazing ruminants with particular reference to sheep and cattle. The Sheep: Health, Disease & Production 4th Edition, Pp 112–155, 2018

Facial eczema

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT ?	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information

Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Facial eczema' factsheet and resource book

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Metabolic

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

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Clostridial

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
COST vs BENEFIT	**AGREED MANAGEMENT**
FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
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BVD

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED	

Further information
controlbvd.org.nz

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
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Leptospirosis

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

Heuer C, Benschop J, Stringer L, Collins-Emerson J, Sanhueza J, Wilson P. Leptospirosis in New Zealand – Best Practice Recommendations for the use of vaccines to prevent human exposure. A Report by Massey University Prepared for the New Zealand Veterinary Association. June 2012

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Theileria

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

Further information

- nzva.org.nz/theileria
- McFadden A, Pomroy B, Marchant R, Heath A, King C, Lawrence K, MacPherson N. Farm management strategies to mitigate effects of Theileria-associated bovine anaemia. Vetscript, Volume 27, Issue 6, Pp 20–23, July 2014

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

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Bloat

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:	

Risk assessment table

Disease management Review

Breeding soudness

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Managing beef cows prior to and during mating' factsheet
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'BCS' resources
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Guide to New Zealand Cattle Farming' resource book
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Better Beef Breeding' resource book
- NZVA 'Service capacity testing of bulls'
- Parkinson TJ and Bruere AN. Evaluation of bulls for breeding Soundness, 2007, ISBN 978-0-9583634-2-0

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Painful husbandry procedures

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED

Further information

- Beef + Lamb New Zealand 'Painful husbandry procedures in cattle' Factsheet

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review

Other

CURRENT MANAGEMENT	OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

COST vs BENEFIT	AGREED MANAGEMENT

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

Risk assessment table
Disease management Review
< ^ >

Biosecurity

Animal Health forms an integral part of an on-farm biosecurity plan.

The importance of on-farm biosecurity

On-farm biosecurity is an important link in the integrity of our country's overall biosecurity. By taking steps to protect your farm business, you are also helping to protect the primary industry, the environment, animal welfare and the New Zealand economy.

The work done during this Health Review process so far is useful when formulating or revising your own biosecurity plan. Similarly, formulating an on-farm biosecurity plan can help crystalise future health management decisions. The two plans are synergistic and should be reviewed together.

The key intervention points of an on-farm biosecurity plan:

1. Livestock movements
2. Animal Health Management
3. People and equipment
4. Feed and water
5. Pest control
6. Animal waste and carcass management
7. Shared knowledge and understanding

Biosecurity

Pan-industry initiatives have led to a wealth of tools to help farmers develop robust biosecurity plans. Seek the advice and support of rural professionals to create a comprehensive biosecurity plan for your farm. Make it part of your culture, and lead by example.

Tools

Biosecurity Learning Module

https://beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub/module/farm-biosecurity

Biosecurity Guidelines

https://beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub/PDF/FS067drystock-biosecurity-guidelines

Biosecurity Farm Plan

https://beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub/PDF/biosecurity-farm-plan.pdf

Further resources, podcasts and tools on the Beef and Lamb Knowledge Hub

https://beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub/search?term=biosecurity&field_topics=All&type=All

Step 2

So far...

You have assessed the risk for each disease for your farm, made decisions on how you will manage these risks for the season ahead and understand the importance of on-farm biosecurity. Often more information may be needed to help you make a final decision. This workbook can be updated regularly as new information and monitoring results become available and progress is made.

The next stage of the workbook documents who will be responsible for the management actions you have agreed.

Step 2 complete.

Don't forget to save as you go!

Actions – Plan, do, review

Step 3

This last step involves pulling together the actions from the previous steps. It is highly recommended you create the following:

1. Action summary – use the following pages to capture any immediate agreed actions (i.e. a 'to-do list')
2. Report
   - A summary of details in the workbook
   - A summary of each disease relevant to your farm agreed management and monitoring
3. Health and management calendar
   - Key dates and interventions, to ensure nothing is missed
   - Include dates for reviewing the plan

Action summary

Use the action summary table below to capture what the agreed actions are.
Include actions for management changes, monitoring and finding out more information.

What	Who	When	Done	Notes
Example line: Book in Liver biopsies	*Vet Richard*	*April*		*Richard to ring Bob with dates*

Action Summary
Review

Action summary table (page 2)

Step 3

What	Who	When	Done	Notes

Action Summary

Review

Review

Step 3

The value of health planning comes with analysing the outcomes of the health interventions to check their effectiveness. This should be be an ongoing discussion with your vet. For example you might choose to meet with your vet quarterly to have a planning discussion about the key health management areas in the upcoming quarter.

Often there will be changes to the plan from year to year, as actions are completed and circumstances change. Reviewing your health management every year allows plans to evolve and grow as progress is made.

- Farmer review of action plan
- Dates:

- Next Health Review with vet
- Dates:

Step 3 complete.

Don't forget to save!

Action Summary

Review

Notes:

The development of this course was made possible with funding from the Passion2Profit (P2P) programme – a primary growth partnership between Deer Industry New Zealand (DINZ) and the Ministry for Primary Industries, and funding from the Red Meat Profit Partnership (RMPP) – a primary growth partnership programme that is working to improve the way that information and knowledge is shared among farmers to support best practice in the sheep and beef sector and drive sustainable productivity improvements to deliver higher on-farm profitability.

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Back to Start

Deer Industry New Zealand

P2P

RED MEAT PROFIT PARTNERSHIP

RMPP Partners

ALLIANCE FARMERS' PRODUCE SINCE 1948

ANZ

ANZCO FOODS

beef+lamb new zealand

BlueSkyMeats

Greenlea

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Rabobank

SILVER FERN FARMS