

## HOW TO REDUCE THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN DAIRY CATTLE



Adequate management of cows during the dry period can prevent infections and has a positive effect on lactation.

HEAT STRESS USE ADEQUATE POPULATION DENSITY

REDUCE

Available fresh water, shade, silence and good ventilation can help to reduce heat stress, mastitis, respiratory problems and other health issues, while improving milk production.





Milk quality and udder health highly depends on milking practices. Clean and disinfect the teats and your hands before milking,. Use clean milking equipment and cloths. This will reduce the spread of mastitis.

ENSURE GOOD MILK HYGIENE ENSURE TIMELY VACCINATIONS

Diseases spread easier in crowded areas; ensure enough space per animal. On average, 4.5-5.5 m<sup>2</sup> is required per cow in the barn.





Feed the calf at least 3 litres of colostrum in the first four hours after birth to ensure better disease resistance. An additional 2 litres are required in the following four hours.

PROVIDE COLOSTRUM TO NEWBORN CALVES EARLY

IMPLEMENT BIOSECURITY AND VECTOR CONTROL Vaccination is a reliable alternative to antibiotics in the prevention of some diseases. Make sure you follow your vaccination calendar.





Many high-producing breeds are more susceptible to diseases. If possible, choose a breed that is suitable for your production environment.

CHOOSE YOUR BREED WISELY

**KEEP YOUR** 

**DRY COWS** 

WELL

DRY AND COMFORTABLE BEDDING PROPER

Following a comprehensive biosecurity program will reduce disease occurrence.





Update yourself on the latest in appropriate and balanced feeding to provide sufficient proteins, energy and fiber. This can help maintaining the health of your animals and reduce stress.

Moisture, mud and manure is a good environment for diseases to appear. Use bedding, such as hay, sawdust or shavings, keep it clean and dry and replace it often to reduce the occurrence of mastitis, lameness and respiratory diseases.





**NUTRITION** 



**PROVIDE**