

BEEF BUSINESS

by Julie Mais, editor

In this month's "Beef Business," we present a new calf care quality assurance program, conservation and wildlife news and an opportunity for ag innovators.

New Calf Care & Quality Assurance program

The U.S. calf-raising sector now has a program to help ensure optimal calf health and welfare via the Calf Care & Quality Assurance (CCQA) program. CCQA is the first, collaborative educational tool that provides guidelines for calf raisers. The CCQA program is a joint initiative led by NCBA's (National Cattlemen's Beef Association) Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) program,

funded by the Beef Checkoff, and the National Dairy Farmers Assuring Responsible Management (FARM) program, managed by the National Milk Producer's Federation (NMPF) with support from the Dairy Calf and Heifer Association, and the Beef Checkoff-funded Veal Quality Assurance (VQA) program.

A reference manual sets the foundation for the CCQA program. The program has been developed understanding the diversity of

calf-raising enterprises, being science- and outcomes-based while maintaining facility type and size neutrality. While the practices identified in the manual are not the only practices that can meet the desired outcomes, the program provides a framework that will serve as a resource for anyone working in the calf-raising industry. In addition to the manual, the CCQA program will roll out producer-focused training modules that will

**THERE ARE
TWO THINGS
YOU CAN
COUNT ON.**



certify producers in the principles of excellent calf care highlighted throughout the manual later in 2021.

To learn more about CCQA, visit www.calfcareqa.org.

Source: Beef Checkoff

Forage producers face high input costs, drought

Higher fertilizer prices and poor precipitation outlook could mean thin margins and little room for error for cattle and forage producers this year, according to a Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service expert.

Vanessa Corriher-Olson, AgriLife Extension forage specialist, Overton, says input costs and weather conditions now and those forecasted should be on forage and cattle producers' minds as they prepare for warm-season grass production.

Corriher-Olson says producers need to be patient and hold off on fertilizing hay meadows and grazing pastures until nighttime temperatures are 60 degrees consistently.

The threat of drought is another challenge that could translate into lower production, which compounds higher input costs, Corriher-Olson says.

Visit <https://agrifetoday.tamu.edu> for more information.

Source: Texas AgriLife

Ag Innovation Challenge

The American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF), in partnership with Farm Credit, has opened online applications for the 2022 Farm Bureau Ag Innovation Challenge. This national business competition

showcases U.S. startup companies that are providing solutions to challenges faced by America's farmers, ranchers and rural communities.

Farm Bureau will award \$165,000 in startup funds provided by sponsors Farm Credit, Bayer Crop Science, Farm Bureau Bank, Farm Bureau Financial Services, FMC Corporation and John Deere. Launched in 2015 as the first national competition focused exclusively on rural entrepreneurs, the Challenge continues to identify the next ag entrepreneurs to watch and supports innovation essential to Farm Bureau member businesses and communities.

Source: AFBF

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MAKE THAT THREE.

Pinkeye and foot rot seem like an inevitable result of raising cattle. So is the time-tested, proven performance of Noromycin® 300 LA. The industry's most economical broad-spectrum 300 mg oxytetracycline, it delivers the same dose as many 200 mg options, in a lower-dose volume. And, Noromycin® 300 LA is available from your animal health supplier — without a prescription.

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Observe label directions and withdrawal times. Not for use in lactating dairy animals. Adverse reactions, including injection site swelling, restlessness, ataxia, trembling, respiratory abnormalities (labored breathing), collapse and possibly death have been reported. See product labeling for full product information. The Norbrook logos and Noromycin are registered trademarks of Norbrook Laboratories Limited. 0717-143-104A

Five million acres enrolled in conservation easements

The USDA and private landowners have partnered to protect more than 5 million acres of wetlands, grasslands and prime farmland — an area the size of New Jersey. Since October, USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has enrolled 110,000 acres in new conservation easements.

NRCS has offered conservation easements through the Farm Bill for 28 years, through programs like the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), which helps landowners, land trusts, and other entities protect, restore, and enhance wetlands, grasslands, and working farms and ranches through conservation easements.

Source: USDA

FWS keeps ESA status for grizzly bears

On March 31, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) announced the completion of their five-year status review of the grizzly bear population in the lower 48 states and their recommendation that grizzly bears remain threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The five-year assessment concluded that while there are robust, recovered populations of grizzly bears, FWS recommends retaining ESA protections across the entire species range. Despite demonstrating clear success in recovery, the announcement leaves the door open for future reintroduction of grizzly bears in the North Cascades ecosystem — despite years of local opposition.

Source: Public Lands Council

Help study losses due to black vultures

Vultures play an important role in the ecosystem, cleaning up animal carcasses from the landscape. However, although primarily scavengers, some black vultures cause problems for cattle operators in southern Indiana, harassing and even preying on young calves and other livestock. Historically common in southern states, black vultures have expanded into Indiana during the last few decades due to a warming climate and changes in human land use. Black vultures can be found throughout Indiana, but they are most common in southern counties.

As the spring calving season progresses, Purdue quantitative ecologist Patrick Zollner, professor of wildlife science; doctoral student Marian Wahl; and partners with the USDA Wildlife Services program hope to get help from cattle producers for research into black vulture habits and methods that could be used to stop them from harming livestock.

Zollner and his colleagues are looking for producers to donate calves that they believe were killed by black vultures so that researchers can perform necropsies on the animals free of charge. Zollner and colleagues hope to learn signs that can determine whether a calf was killed by vultures or simply scavenged.


The scientists are also looking for livestock producers to complete an online survey.

Learn more at www.purdue.edu/fnr/sites/zollner/blackvultureecology/.

Source: Purdue University



Approved by FDA under NADA # 141-143



Noromycin®
300 LA
(oxytetracycline injection)
ANTIBIOTIC

Each mL contains 300 mg of oxytetracycline base (equivalent to 323.5 mg of oxytetracycline dihydrate).

For Use in Beef Cattle, Non-lactating Dairy Cattle, Calves, Including pre-ruminating (veal) calves

BRIEF SUMMARY (For full Prescribing Information, see package insert.)

INDICATIONS:
NOROMYCIN 300 LA is intended for use in treatment for the following diseases when due to oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms:

Beef cattle, non-lactating dairy cattle, calves, including pre-ruminating (veal) calves:
NOROMYCIN 300 LA is indicated in the treatment of pneumonia and shipping fever complex associated with *Pasteurella* spp., and *Histophilus* spp. NOROMYCIN 300 LA is indicated for the treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) caused by *Moraxella bovis*, foot-rot and diphtheria caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum*; bacterial enteritis (scours) caused by *Escherichia coli*; wooden tongue caused by *Actinobacillus lignieresii*; leptospirosis caused by *Leptospira pomona*; and wound infections and acute metritis caused by strains of staphylococcal and streptococcal organisms sensitive to oxytetracycline.

Swine:
NOROMYCIN 300 LA is indicated in the treatment of bacterial enteritis (scours, colibacillosis) caused by *Escherichia coli*; pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida*; and leptospirosis caused by *Leptospira pomona*.

In sows NOROMYCIN 300 LA is indicated as an aid in control of infectious enteritis (baby pig scours, colibacillosis) in suckling pigs caused by *Escherichia coli*.

PRECAUTIONS:
Exceeding the highest recommended level of drug per pound of bodyweight per day, administering more than the recommended number of treatments, and/or exceeding 10 mL intramuscularly or subcutaneously per injection site in adult beef cattle and non-lactating dairy cattle and 5 mL intramuscularly per injection site in adult swine, may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal time.

Consult with your veterinarian prior to administering this product in order to determine the proper treatment required in the event of an adverse

reaction. At the first sign of any adverse reaction, discontinue use of the product and seek the advice of your veterinarian. Some of the reactions may be attributable either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of unknown cause.

Shortly after injection treated animals may have transient hemoglobinuria resulting in darkened urine.

As with all antibiotic preparations, use of this drug may result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms, including fungi. The absence of a favorable response following treatment, or the development of new signs or symptoms may suggest an overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms. If superinfections occur, the use of this product should be discontinued and appropriate specific therapy should be instituted. Since bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal action of penicillin, it is advisable to avoid giving NOROMYCIN 300 LA in conjunction with penicillin.

WARNINGS:

Warnings: Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Not for use in lactating dairy animals. Rapid intravenous administration may result in animal collapse. Oxytetracycline should be administered intravenously slowly over a period of at least 5 minutes.

CAUTION:
Intramuscular or subcutaneous injection may result in local tissue reactions which persists beyond the slaughter withdrawal period. This may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

Intramuscular injection in the rump area may cause mild temporary lameness associated with swelling at the injection site. Subcutaneous injection in the neck area may cause swelling at the injection site.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:
Reports of adverse reactions associated with oxytetracycline administration include injection site swelling, restlessness, ataxia, trembling, swelling of eyelids, ears, muzzle, anus and vulva (or scrotum and sheath in males), respiratory abnormalities (labored breathing), frothing at the mouth, collapse and possibly death. Some of these reactions may be attributed either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of unknown cause.
To report a suspected adverse reaction call 1-866-591-5777.

Livestock Drug - Not for Human Use. Restricted Drug(s) California. Use Only as Directed.

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101 Rev. Oct 2019

