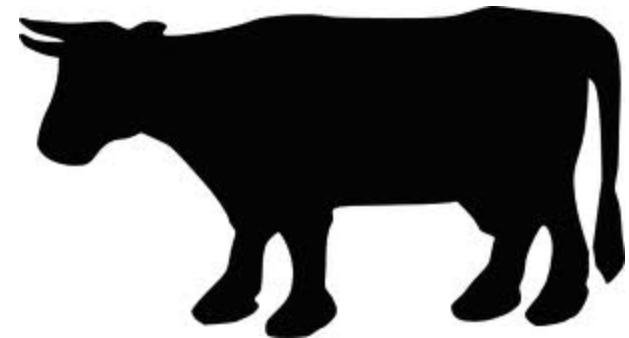
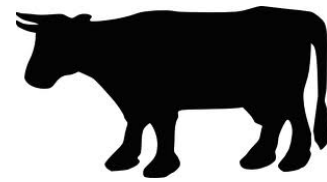


BEEF SCENARIO

AWJAC 2014

Team Scenario

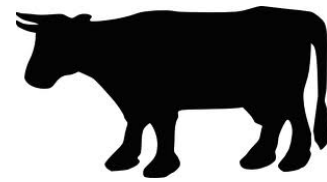




QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Please perform an assessment of the welfare of the beef cattle at the cow-calf farm (present and discuss positive and negative aspects and their relative weights).

 2. Describe four critical control points that any welfare audit for assessing beef in a cow-calf facility should include, and describe what your criteria (e.g., cutoff level or type of practice) would be for determining if a farm passed or failed at each point.
- *Individuals only answer question 1*

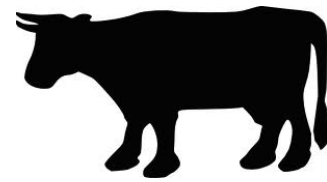


FARM OVERVIEW (SEE MAP)

- Pasture = 138 hectares (340 acres)

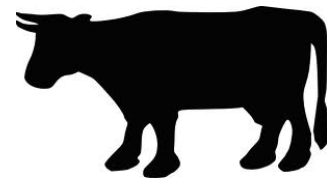
- Crops = 45 hectares (100 acre)
 - Hay = 28 hectares (70 acres), grazed after 2nd cutting
 - Corn = 16 hectares (40 acres), grazed after harvest

- Buildings
 - Main barn (close up pen, calving pens, offices, feed room, treatment room, mechanical room, wash room and restrooms)
 - Pole barn (calving pens, close up pen)



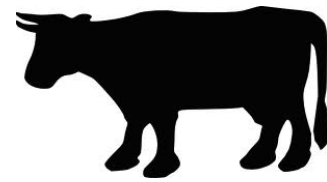
PASTURE FEATURES

- Each pastures contains
 - 1 insulated drinker
 - 1 mineral tub (moved between pastures with cattle)
- Pastures are fenced with electrified 7-strand high tensile wire
- Several wooded areas between pastures provide areas of shade and wind breaks
- 2 pasture-based handling/sorting facilities
 - In the SE cluster of pastures
 - At the hub of the pie shaped pastures S of the main barn



PERSONNEL

- Farm manager
 - MS in Animal Science and
- 2 full-time staff
 - Expertise in maintenance and welding work and 10 and 1 year of cattle experience
- 7 4-yr undergraduate students and 9 2-year beef technical program students with varied background and experience
- Training
 - All personnel have completed applicable IACUC and ORCBS training modules
 - Manager gives all students hands-on training for their jobs and instructs them with regard to specific work-related hazards
 - Records of all training are on file with the farm manager and appropriate institutional offices



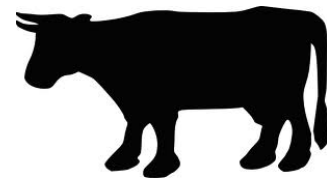
HERD INFORMATION

- 85 bred cows and 27 replacement heifers
 - 50% Purebred Angus & 50% Angus x Simmental

- Cows
 - Average age = 7-8 yrs, several 13 yr old cows
 - 20% culled yearly for dystocia, failure to breed or age-related lameness/arthritis issues

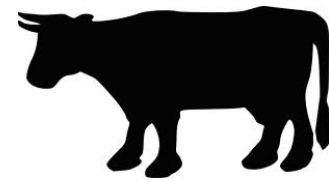
- Heifers
 - Selected based on EPD (purebred Angus) or conformation/soundness (commercial)

EPD = Expected Progeny Differences



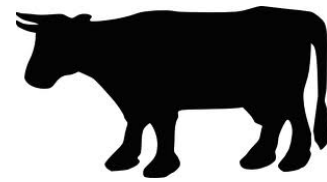
CALVES

- Calves are born in spring
 - Purebred Angus are due at the beginning of February
 - Commercial calves are due in mid March
- Calving issues/100 calves born last year
 - 8 dystocias
 - 2 mortalities (hypothermia)
 - 1 set of stillborn twins born to a 1st parity cow



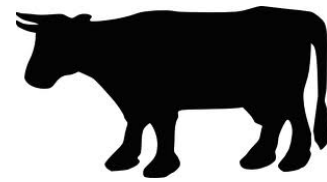
CALF WATCH

- Cows and heifers are monitored around the clock in the week that calves are expected



NEONATAL PROCEDURES

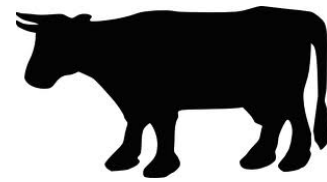
- Calves are monitored to ensure that they stand and nurse within 2 h
- Calves are processed within 12 h
 - Navel sprayed with iodine
 - Visible ear tag attached
 - Body weight recorded
 - Vitamin A & D shot given
 - BoSe shot given



PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: SLAT-FLOOR BARN

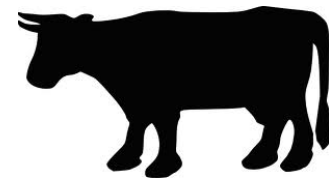
- Pens
 - Metal bar fencing
 - Metal swing gates for entry/exit

- Ventilation/climate control
 - Wood paneling secured over gates on barn sides in the winter



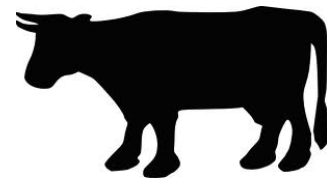
BASIC NUTRITION

- Cows are fed 2.2-2.3% of their body weight
- Fed 1 time per day
 - Cows are always fed within the same hour each morning
- Corn silage, chopped hay, high moisture corn, and distillers grain form the bulk of the diet
 - Different rations for different stages of production
 - Soybean meal supplement provided based on stage of production
 - Mineral supplements provided to all cattle
- All feed kept in bunkers and silos
 - Rations are mixed each morning in the hay barn
 - Rodent pests controlled by a cat



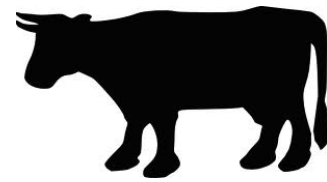
SCALE HOUSE

- Handling facility containing a scale and chute
- Used for all work with animals



HANDLING

- Cattle are moved infrequently
 - Between truck, holding pens, and scale house at entry
 - To housing pens after initial processing
 - From housing pens to scale house to truck at exit
 - As needed for any additional medical treatment between housing pens and scale house
- Moved with hand motions, body language, and talking
- Cattle prods used infrequently

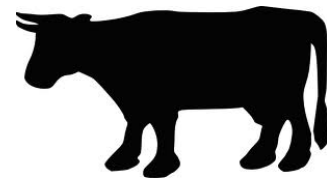


ROUTINE MANAGEMENT

- Cattle observed in their pens 2 times/day
- Identification
 - Ear tag for visual ID
 - RFID (serves as permanent ID and TB tag)
- Animals receive growth hormone implant at feedlot entry

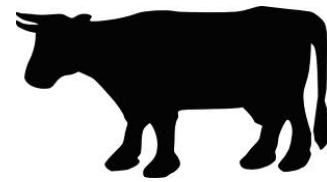


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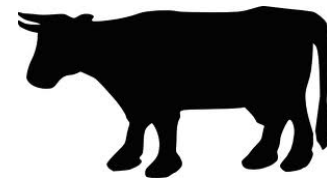
HEALTH MEASURES

- Vaccinations administered 1x upon feedlot entry
 - IBR
 - PI₃
 - BRSV
 - BVD
 - Hemophyllis
 - 7-way clostridial
- De-wormers: injected 1x at entry to feedlot
- Farm manager or any staff member can administer vaccinations and wormer
- Only farm manager administers antibiotics



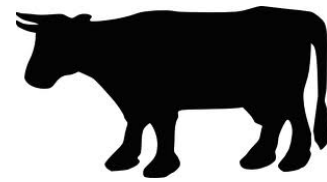
MEDICAL SUPPLY STORAGE

- All vaccines, antibiotics, implants, and other medical supplies are stored here
- Room is kept locked except during administration of treatment
- Medical records are kept in manager's office



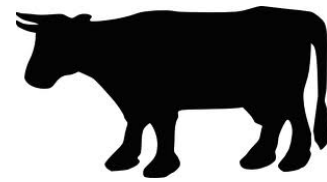
HEALTH

- Mortality Rate
 - Yearlings: ~ 0.5%
 - Calves: ~ 1-2%
- Morbidity Rate
 - Yearlings: ~ 15%
 - Calves: ~ 30%
- Downed cattle: ~2-3/1000 head/yr
- Veterinarian euthanizes cattle using sodium pentobarbitol



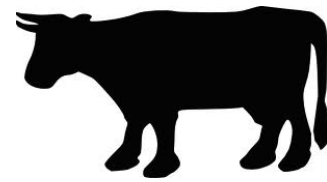
UNLOADING

- Animals unloaded from trucks to pens near scale house
- Animals arriving in stock trailers are unloaded directly into an alley
- Animals arriving on semi-trucks are unloaded using the ramp



LOADING

- Animals move directly from pens to trucks
 - Approx. 50,000 lbs per shipping group (35-40 animals)
- Animals being shipped out on semi-trucks are loaded using the ramp

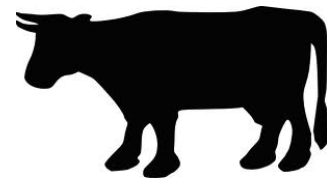


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TRANSPORTATION

- Farm manager uses companies and based on past history and driver experience
- Double-decker semi-trailer
 - Metal cleats on floors
- Driven to Joslin, IL or Philadelphia, PA for slaughter
 - ~7 h to IL
 - ~14 h to PA

