

2 Men & A Hen Cattle Vaccination

Below is what our vet recommends for vaccinating cattle for central Michigan. This is a guideline and you should **ask your vet what is best for your area and your farm.**

Here would be an example vaccine protocol for respiratory disease.

All cattle would receive Cattlemaster Gold FP5 (respiratory vaccine) and receive a booster one month later. Revaccinate annually. The Cattlemaster Gold is a killed product, so it is safe to give to pregnant animals that have never been vaccinated before. They also make a Cattlemaster Gold FP5L5, this one contains an additional leptovaccine. Lepto infection can cause issues with abortion. Either one would be fine to use in your herd.

All calves at birth should get the intranasal vaccine Inforce 3. Then receive Cattlemaster Gold around 4-6 months of age, with a booster about 4 weeks later. Then revaccinate annually.

The other vaccine we talked about was for Clostridiums which are found in the soil and can cause various diseases. One brand of Clostridium vaccine is Ultrabac another brand that also includes tetanus is Covexin 8. If you band your bull calves to castrate, it is important to make sure they receive a tetanus vaccine beforehand as banding makes them susceptible to tetanus infection. Most farmers will just use a CDT vaccine for the tetanus about 2 weeks before banding.

This is how we interpret this and put it into practice. We give Inforce 3 to all calves within the first week of birth. All calves then get Cattlemaster Gold FP5L5 when they are 4 months old if on the bottle and again at 5 months old. We vaccinate all adult cattle in the fall with Cattlemaster Gold FP5L5.

Weak calves at birth are given BOSE. In our area we have no natural sources of Selenium so this really helps if the cow has not been going to the Selenium blocks or free choice mineral enough.

All bulls that are banded regardless of age (we do band older bulls here) get CDT 2 weeks before banding and again at banding. We prefer to band in the late fall or winter to mitigate any fly issues.

No special medications are given before dehorning cattle.