

Recommended Practices

Ranch

1. Tag calf at birth and record birth date. Maintain birth records for minimum of 3 years.
2. Make sure each calf is at least 50% Red or Black Angus. Keep bull pedigrees and purchase records for a minimum of 3 years.
3. Do not use cloned animals or offspring of cloned animals for breeding. The majority of MNA's customers' specifications allow meat only from conventionally bred animals.
4. Identify calves treated with antibiotics by either recording the tag number, notching the calf tag or applying a new treatment tag.
5. Examine mineral and supplement ingredient tag for presence of antibiotic (CTC, Bovatec, etc.) or animal products. None are allowed.
6. Bio-Mos® has been used by several ranchers to control calf scours. It can be added to the mineral and fed prior to calving. Consult with your local feed or mineral supplier.
7. Dehorn and castrate between birth and prior to breeding season. University research shows that earlier is more beneficial for weight gain and that bull calves do not circulate natural hormones until puberty (9 to 10 months of age). Bulls or stagy steers will not be purchased by MNA.
8. Refer to HFAC Standards for care and handling of cattle.
9. Evaluate your operation for Bio-security. Your Veterinarian or Extension personnel are good resources.
10. Have herd on a high quality vitamin and mineral program to boost effect of vaccinations.
11. Vaccination with biological (IBR, BVD, PI3, and BRSV) are allowed and highly recommended. Modified Live Vaccine is recommended but only after consulting with your veterinarian.
12. Clostridial (7 Way) vaccine is allowed and recommended, especially the 2ml products.
13. All other preventative vaccines are allowed (pasturella, lepto, etc).
14. De-wormers and pour-ons are allowed for the control of parasites.
15. Follow BQA guidelines and place all shots in the neck. Use the Sub Q application when ever possible.
16. Maintain control of needles by inspecting the syringe after injection. Discard bent needles immediately. If the needle is missing and can not be found, the animal must be marked as treated and not sold to MNA.
17. Ideal vaccination timing is:
 - First round at branding or prior to breeding.
 - Second round 2 to 4 weeks prior to weaning or at weaning.
 - Third round at weaning or 2 to 3 weeks after weaning.
18. Wean calves for a minimum of 45 days prior to shipment.
19. Deccox and Amprolium are allowed as prevention for coccidiosis with a written prescription from a Veterinarian.
20. Pull off treated animals prior to shipping so they are not delivered to MNA. If due to identification, there is doubt that an animal has been treated, do not ship as natural.
21. Complete and sign the Affidavit (MNA300).
22. These recommendations are to be used as a guide only. Consult a Veterinarian to receive the best recommendations to reduce health problems and build a strong immune system.