

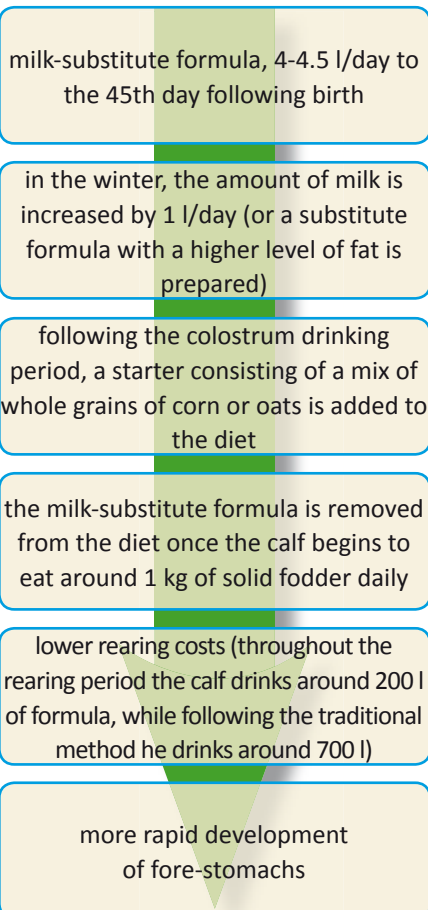
## Fodder and drink

For the first five days after birth, the calf should drink colostrum. On the sixth day it should begin drinking ordinary milk or a substitute formula. Development of the fore-stomachs depends on proper feeding in the first weeks (and on the moment in which fodder is introduced into the diet). Throughout the first four to six weeks of life, the calf should be fed a diet consisting primarily of milk (for which digestion takes place in a manner similar to that of single-stomach animals). As the fore-stomachs develop, a population of bacteria and organisms appears in the rumen, and the body adapts itself to the type of digestion typical for ruminators. Complete anatomical and physiological development of a cow's digestive tract takes around 12 months. During this period, the proportions of the fore-stomachs change.

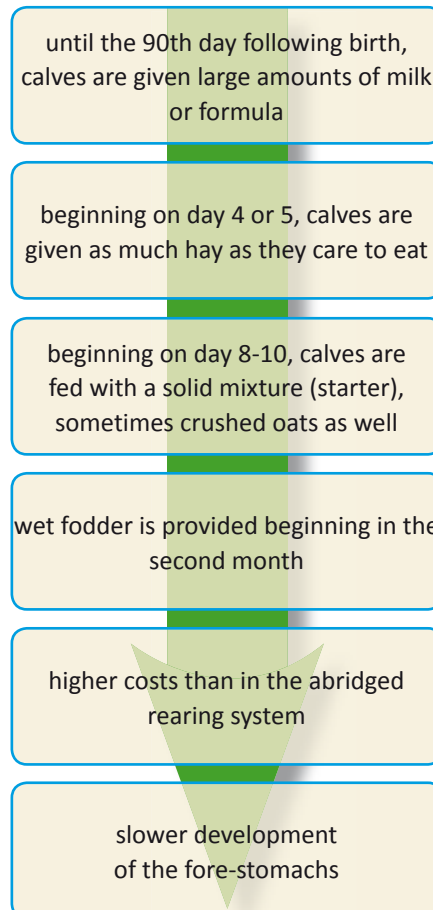
*„The moment in which the calf should stop drinking a milk-substitute formula depends on the individual characteristics of the animal. The appropriate moment occurs when for several days in a row the calf has consumed more than 1 kg. of fodder. At three months, calves may be given solid fodder, hay and mixed fodder”*

**Throughout the years, many different methods for rearing calves have been attempted. At present, the most popular rearing methods are the traditional system and the abridged system.**

Abridged system for rearing calves:



Traditional system for rearing calves:

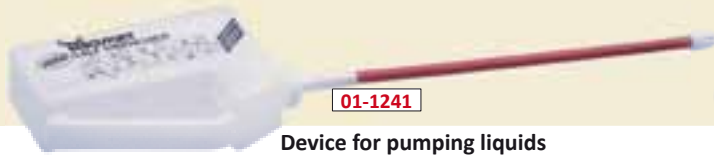


*„Starting in the fourth month, special attention should be paid to the heifer's diet. Fodder containing too much protein and energy lead to obesity, an excess of fatty over glandular tissue and hence to reduced milk production”*



# Liquid and Solid Feeding

The calf, tired from the birthing process, is seldom able to stand quickly on its hooves, find a teat and drink colostrum on its own. If it is weak, and was born at night, it must be fed by a human being no sooner than 7 hours later. Studies show that around 40% of newly born calves do not drink enough colostrum, and only 15% drink as much as they need in the first hours. How can we avoid this? By observing birth and providing the newborn calf with care. Following birth of the calf, a human being should clear the calf's breathing passage, cut the umbilical cord and disinfect the belly button, dry the calf (or allow the cow to lick it clean), milk the cow and feed the calf its first portion of colostrum. The calf may be fed with a bottle or, if the calf is too weak, colostrum may be pumped directly into its stomach using a special probe. During the first few days of life, the calf should receive around 4-5 portions of colostrum (1-1.5 litres each).



**01-1241**  
Device for pumping liquids with rigid probe

helpful for quickly and reliably providing calves with colostrum, liquid medication and electrolytes; made of a material certified for contact with food products; volume of 2 litres



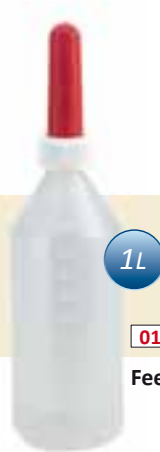
**01-1240**  
Device for pumping liquids with flexible probe



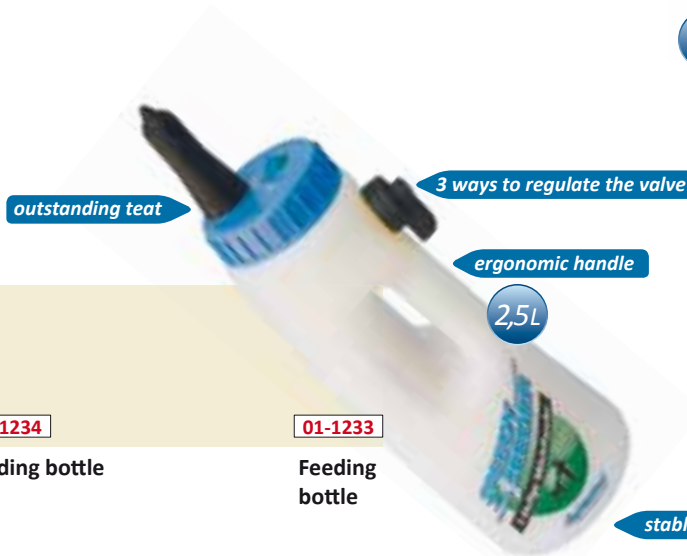
**01-1237**  
Bottle for liquid feeding



**01-1235**  
Feeding bottle



**01-1234**  
Feeding bottle



**01-1233**  
Feeding bottle



**01-1236**  
Feeding bottle

Order

01-1241	Device for pumping liquids	volume 2 litres with rigid probe	1 / 10
01-1240	Device for pumping liquids	volume 2 litres with flexible probe	1 / 10
01-1237	Bottle for liquid feeding	volume 3 litres; with scale and practical handle; equipped with durable latex teat	1 / 10 / 40
01-1235	Feeding bottle	volume 2 litres; with scale; recommended for giving medication; with teat	1 / 20
01-1234	Feeding bottle	volume 1 litre; with scale; recommended for giving medication; with teat	1 / 20
01-1233	Feeding bottle	volume 2.5 litres	1 / 20
01-1236	Feeding bottle	volume 2 litres; with scale and practical handle; equipped with durable latex teat	1 / 10 / 56
01-1236-001	Teat	for bottles 01-1236 and 01-1237	1 / 25 / 300



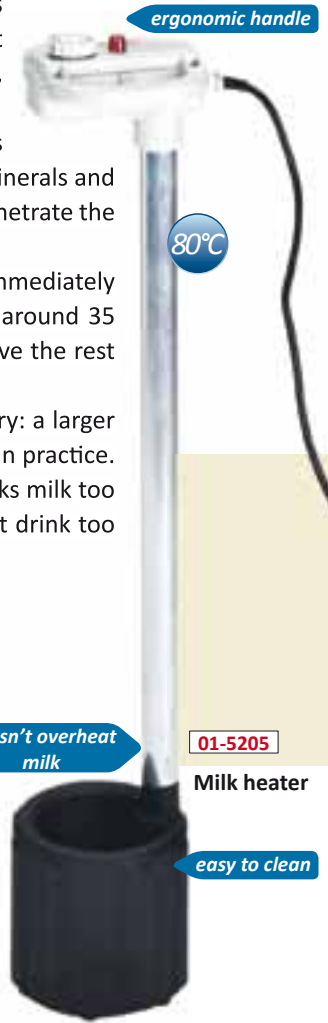
# Liquid and Solid Feeding

Colostrum, the first meal consumed by newborns, a substance called the „elixir of life for sucklings”, is a factor that determines the calf’s future resistance to disease and proper development. What allows it to be utilized to maximum effect by a newborn? Time. A calf should, as soon as possible following birth, receive his first portion of colostrum. And the person tending the herd has a major influence on this.

A calf that has just been born has no resistance to infections. The source of resistance is the antibodies contained in colostrum. Each hour after birth, the number of antibodies, total protein, casein, fat and minerals and vitamins contained in the colostrum decreases. At the same time, the capacity of whole antibodies to penetrate the walls of the intestine and enter the calf’s bloodstream decreases.

We should give milk to the calf right after milking the cow (or a substitute formula should be provided immediately following preparation). Before the milk is given to the calf it should be warmed to a temperature of around 35 degrees. Once the calf has finished drinking from the bottle, we should remember to thoroughly remove the rest of the milk from bottle.

We should never increase the size of the holes in the teats in order to shorten drinking time! The theory: a larger opening in a teat - the calf drinks milk faster - we have more time for ourselves. But this does not work in practice. Apertures in teats are small so that the calf during feeding can meet its need for sucking (if the calf drinks milk too quickly, the need for sucking will force it to suck on other animals or itself) and so that the calf doesn’t drink too quickly (rapid swallowing of large portions can lead to choking or diarrhoea).



ergonomic handle

80°C

doesn't overheat milk

01-5205

Milk heater

easy to clean

- Time required to heat 8 litres of milk at a temperature of 14 degrees
- 10 min - 35°C
  - 20 min - 62°C
  - 23 min - 75°C
  - 25 min - 80°C



01-1304

01-1300

01-1302

01-1305

01-1303

Snow-white teat, short

White teat, short

Red teat, short

Yellow teat, latex

Red teat, long



01-5203

Milk mixer



10-5002

Plastic bucket 13 l.

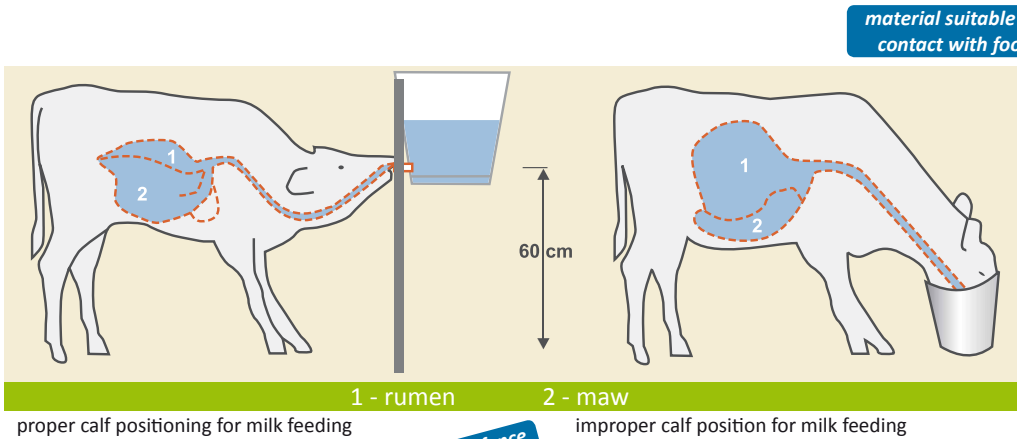


01-1304	Snow-white teat, short	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1300	White teat, short	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1302	Red teat, short	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1305	Yellow teat, latex	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1303	Red teat, long	length 125 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-5205	Milk heater	thermostat with PTFE covering	1
01-5203	Milk mixer	made of stainless steel	1 / 2
10-5002	Plastic bucket 13 l.	olive, client logo upon request	1 / 20 / 100



# Liquid and Solid Feeding

When a newborn is transferred to an individual box (or a building for calves), bucket feeding begins - and here one detail is important. WE SHOULD NEVER FEED A CALF MILK (OR SUBSTITUTE FORMULA) FROM A BUCKET PLACED ON THE FLOOR!!! In such a situation, colostrum reaches fore-stomachs that are not yet prepared, and undergoes fermentation, which often leads to diarrhoea. Proper feeding is accomplished using buckets equipped with an opening that has a teat, and that is hung at a height of 60 cm., so as to ensure that the calf is in a natural position (when sucking, a newborn calf extends its neck towards the teat - in this way it creates a swallowing passage thanks to which milk can directly reach the digestive system, which contains enzymes that allow milk to be digested).



01-1213

**Calf feeding bucket**

Also available in blue and green



01-1232

**Drinking trough for calves**



01-1220

**Valve for bucket**



01-1223

**Cover for bucket**

„When later transferring a calf to a group pen, you might consider using a feeding station. This is a method that isn't much in use yet, but it significantly reduces workload.”



Order

01-1210	Calf feeding bucket	with valve and teat	10 / 360
01-1213	Calf feeding bucket	with valve and teat	10 / 360
01-1232	Drinking trough for calves	ideal for free-standing structures	1 / 9
01-1220	Valve for bucket	without teat	1 / 10
01-1223	Cover for bucket	for bucket 01-1210	1 / 10 / 50
01-1220-001	Seal for valve	red 3 mm	10 / 50

