Introduction:

Who am I:

Today's Topics:

1. National Livestock Identification
2. Welfare of Livestock
3. Health of Livestock.
NLIS Requirements:

• Property Identification Codes (PIC) 3SGXX012

NLIS tags: Sheep and Cattle

Database recording movements of Livestock

Relates to a specific area you have livestock.

Backed by Livestock Disease Control Act
Leasing land and Agisting Livestock

Example:

John has a farm in South Gippsland Shire (PIC 3SGXX123) but is experiencing a tough season. Down in the Bass Coast Shire they managed to get some passing storms. His mate Bill wants to help him out by offering Agistment on Bill’s farm in Bass Coast Shire. PIC 3BSXX123.

What does John have to do to meet NLIS legislation?
NLIS hotline: 1800 678 779 (or local DEDJTR Office)

The ownership of the cattle needs to remain with JOHN. PIC’s are in Neighbouring Shires
JOHN can link the 3BSXX123 PIC to his own PIC 3SGXX123 by contacting the NLIS hotline.

Outside neighbouring Shires: John would have to create another PIC and Link this new PIC to his Existing PIC. Good records need to be maintained but no NLIS movement details are required on the Database for movement of livestock between the properties.
Calves born while on Agistment or Leased land

- If the owner of the stock has linked the lease blocks to their home PIC, with the Department, then the owner can use his own white breeder NLIS tags.
- If PIC’s are not linked, White NLIS tags with the PIC number of the leased or agisted land must be used. Therefore NLIS transfers to the owner need to occur on the NLIS database.
Animal Welfare
Address the ‘Five Freedoms’

1. Freedom from thirst and hunger
2. Freedom from discomfort
3. Freedom from pain, injury and disease
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour
5. Freedom from fear and distress
WHAT DOES THE LAW SAY?

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986

Cruelty 9(1) c “does or omits to do an act with the result that unreasonable pain or suffering is caused, or is likely to be caused to an animal”

9(1) f “is the owner or the person in charge of an animal which is confined or otherwise unable to provide for itself and fails to provide the animal with proper and sufficient food, drink or shelter”
Objective
Cattle are managed to minimise the impact of threats to their welfare including, extremes of weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predation.

Standards
S3.1 A person in charge must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of cattle from threats, including extremes of weather, drought, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation….

….adverse weather — specifically, conditions that predispose cattle to heat or cold stress
Weather

G3.6 Sheep and lambs should be provided with adequate shelter. In the absence of natural protection, consideration should be given to the provision of shade, windbreaks or sheds.

G3.7 Shorn sheep should be given protection during cold conditions and sudden weather changes.

G3.8 Protection for sheep around shearing may include:
- postponing shearing
- using stud combs
- providing shelter
- providing wind breaks
- providing additional feed.

G3.9 Sheep handling should be minimised during extreme weather and particularly during extremely hot weather.
Common Complaints during drought.
THERMOREGULATION

Livestock are warm blooded animals

Maintaining body temperature takes energy.

So it makes sense to provide shade and Shelter $$$$$$
Shade

• ‘Normal’ behaviour
Downer Animals

- Act early - POCTA
- Veterinarian - Why are they down?
- Knackery / Humane destruction and Disposal
Animal Health
Exotic Disease Hotline

1800 675 888
Feed lot diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overcrowding/poor sanitation</th>
<th>Malnutrition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salmonellosis</strong></td>
<td>Acidosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coccidiosis</strong></td>
<td>Pulpy kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>Hypocalcaemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>Urinary calculi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinkeye</td>
<td>Pregnancy toxaemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footrot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flystrike</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acidosis

Too much carbohydrate too quickly

- Quick introduction
- Dominant feeders
- Overfeeding
- Insufficient fibre
- Ration changes
Introduction to grain

• Imprint feed lambs / calves
• Slowly: 2-3 weeks
• Then every 2-3 days
• Palatable hay
• Remove shy feeders
Pulpy kidney

- Enterotoxaemia
- Vaccinate.
- 5 in 1, 7 in 1
- Booster
Hypocalcaemia

- Poor calcium:phosphorous ratio
  - Sheep need 2:1
  - Grain 1:4
- Collapse
- Weak bones
- Leaving feedlot
Salmonellosis and Coccidiosis

- Faecal build-up in fed troughs
  - Bloody scour
  - Mostly young stock
  - Salmonella maybe quick death
Abortion
Other disease issues

- Worms
- Lice
- Pneumonia
- Pinkeye
- Footrot
- Pregnancy toxaemia
- Upper alimentary Tract Ulceration Syndrome
- BRD – Bovine Respiratory Disease
Summary

NLIS – 1800 678 779

Disease Hotline – 1800 675 888

Diagnose illness- Veterinarian

Act quickly

www. agriculture.vic.gov.au
(Drought/Managing Resources in Drought)