Colostrum management - the 5 Qs:

Provide the newborn calf with as many

antibodies as possible





1. Quickness: colostrum as quickly as possible!

• Feed the calf with **high-quality** and **cleanly milked** colostrum immediately after birth, but in any case **within the first 2 hours after being born**.



2. Quantity: as much colostrum and for as long as possible!

- At least **3 4 litres** of colostrum during the **first 2 hours after being born**, and no later than 10 hours later with a further 2 3 litres. **No upper limit**, as long as the calf drinks voluntarily.
- Prolonged administration of colostrum and transition milk has a positive effect on the health of the calf, protects the digestive tract and promotes development.



3. Quality: as high-quality colostrum as possible!

- > 50 g antibodies per litre of colostrum, Brix refractometer: > 22%.1
- Checking the antibody content using the Brix refractometer:
- 1. Apply 1-2 drops of colostrum to the measuring field. Then carefully close the lid. The measuring field must be covered completely, without bubble formation.
- 2. Read the value on the Brix scale. The measuring line may be blurred in the case of colostrum.
- 3. Thorough cleaning of the measuring field after each measurement.
- **Create a colostrum bank:** freeze surplus, high-quality colostrum immediately; it can be kept frozen (-20 °C) for up to 1 year. **Caution:** do not heat the colostrum above 40 °C when defrosting.



4. Quite Clean: work as cleanly as possible!

- Pay attention to milking hygiene: wear gloves, milk 3-4 spurts per teat into a pre-milking cup, clean the teat tip with a clean udder cloth (1 cloth per cow, 1 corner of the cloth per teat), only milk from healthy udder quarters.
- Only use cleaned milking and drinking equipment.



5. Quantification: as many antibodies as possible!

• > 10 g antibodies per litre of serum, Brix refractometer: 8.4 %.2



Video with further information

















