

**Develop a good working relationship with your veterinarian.**

Your vet can be a great adviser as you strive to keep your herd of beef cattle in tip-top shape.

**The importance of controlling parasites.**

Deworming calves may be the most cost-effective management practice around: it results in healthier calves with healthier immune systems, weight gains that provide return on investment, and cleaner pastures.

Parasites have many effects on their host, all of them negative. Some of the worst effects relate to the function of the host's immune system and its ability to respond to vaccines.

Parasites can cause varying degrees of anemia, and lower white-cell counts mean a lower response to vaccines. Anemic animals also have lowered red-cell counts, and their ability to transport oxygen is impaired. If an animal is parasitized, it won't respond to vaccine antigens as well, and desired immune response to the vaccine is the reason we go to the effort of vaccination. We want maximum antigen response. We want the animal's lymphocytes, which are part of the white blood cells, to respond optimally.

Furthermore, parasites tend to stress an animal. A stressed animal doesn't respond as well to vaccines. When the immune system is stressed, even dewormers won't work as well as they should, so a vicious cycle begins. An immunosuppressed calf will get even more parasites, because he is more susceptible. Therefore, we must control our animal's parasites to keep their immune system more stable.

**A sound strategic parasite-control (SPC) program results in a high return on investment.**

*Here are 10 reasons for strategic parasite control:*

- Minimize economic losses.
- Protect immune system.
- Strong defense against liver flukes.
- Avoid spring infestations.
- Increase fertility in heifers.
- Maximize appetite and weight gain.
- Maximize milk production.
- Protect calves against early infestations.
- Prevent parasite buildup on pastures.
- Protect from horn flies.

**Blackleg vaccination for your cattle.**

Blackleg is a fatal disease of young cattle. It produces an acute local infection, and the resulting blood poisoning leads to rapid death. Although blackleg has been found in cattle as young as 2 months old, most losses occur in cattle between 6 months and 2 years of age. Occasionally, losses are seen in adult cattle.

To provide the best protection, calves starting at three months of age should receive two 5 ml doses of blackleg vaccine 1 month apart. A booster vaccination 12 months later should provide lifelong immunity to blackleg.

**Feeding Program**

Feed Type	Beef Weight
Beef Creep Feed	(Special order only)
Phase #1	Birth - 400lbs.
Beef Grower	
Phase #2	401- 650lbs.
Beef Fattener	
Phase #3	650lbs. - Market



**BEEF FEEDING & MANAGEMENT**



**Reimers Feed Mill**

**Spanish Lookout Belize  
City, Belize, C.A.**

**Tel: (501) 823-0105**

**Fax: (501) 823-0229**

**Email: sales@reimersfeed.com**