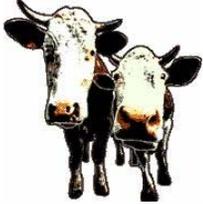




University of California Cooperative Extension - Solano, Yolo & Napa Counties

Fairfield office:
501 Texas Street, Fairfield, CA 94533
Phone (707) 435-2459
Fax (707) 429-5532

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70 Cottonwood Street, Woodland, CA 95695-2593
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Local Fodder

November 2004

Inside this issue

- ◆ Hay Donations for Rumsey Fire Victims PAGE 1
- ◆ A New Antibiotic For Beef Cattle PAGE 2
- ◆ Local Livestock Associations Seek New Members PAGE 3
- ◆ West Nile Virus Update PAGE 4
- ◆ Ewe Lamb Replacement and Retention Payment Program PAGE 5

HAY DONATIONS FOR RUMSEY FIRE VICTIMS

Several ranchers along the northern and eastern edges of Lake Berryessa were suddenly left without any forage after the Rumsey fire scorched thousands of acres of rangeland in mid-October. In an effort to provide partial relief to these ranchers until winter rains bring new forage, the University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE) offices in Yolo and Solano Counties are organizing a hay donation program.

Many ranchers in this remote part of Napa County maintain their cattle on these rangelands year-round. To stretch the winter and spring forage growth through the dry summer and fall months, the ranchers usually leave enough standing forage to last until winter rains bring new forage growth. Some ranchers lost nearly 100% of their remaining forage while others lost upwards of 50%.

If you have any hay that you would like to donate for this cause please call either the Yolo County UCCE office at (530) 666-8143 or the Solano County UCCE office at (707) 435-2801. Please leave your name, telephone number, the amount and type of hay you can donate, and where the hay is located.

The Cooperative Extension office will provide a list of hay donors to those ranchers in need. The Cooperative Extension office will also verify that the hay recipients actually suffered losses due to the Rumsey fire to ensure that the donated hay is going to the desired cause. Transportation arrangements can then be arranged between the donor and the recipient.

If you are a rancher who has suffered forage losses in the Rumsey fire and have not been contacted by UCCE, you can call the same UCCE office telephone numbers to add your name to a list of potential hay recipients.

For more information contact Morgan Doran at (707) 435-2459.



A NEW ANTIBIOTIC FOR BEEF CATTLE

Reprinted from the October 2004 issue of California Cattlemen's Association Magazine

Written by John Maas, DVM, MS

Almost every month a new or improved product for beef cattle becomes available. Most of these new products represent significant advances for cattle health and production. However, once in a while a new product comes along that is so different I feel it is important to bring it to the attention of California beef producers. This recent addition is an antibiotic that is licensed for the treatment of respiratory disease in beef cattle and non-lactating dairy cattle (it cannot be used in lactating dairy cattle or in dairy cattle 20 months of age or older). You might ask, "What is so new and unique about this antibiotic?" First, this product is administered subcutaneously in the back of the ear—no injection site blemishes in the muscle tissue. Also, the dose needed is low, there is a zero withdrawal time for slaughter, the product can be stored at room temperature (68° to 77°F), and it has a long duration of action (long acting).

What is this new antibiotic?

This new product is called Excede™ and it is marketed by Pfizer. The parent drug has been around for some time and is called ceftiofur which has been marketed as Naxcel® and Excenel®RTU. The Excede™ formulation is however new and unique.

How is this drug administered?

This drug is very compatible with the Beef Quality Assurance guidelines as it is given subcutaneously and even more unique it is given under the skin of the back of the ear. It does require a very specific location in the back of the ear. Also, a special needle is needed to administer this compound and it must be given by a specific method. Included in this article are some photographs that will illustrate how to inject Excede™. Additionally, you will want to have your veterinarian teach you the proper method to safely administer this product as it is quite different from any antibiotics you have used in the past.

What conditions or diseases is Excede™ labeled for?

Excede™ is labeled for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD, shipping fever, pneumonia) associated with the following bacterial pathogens: *Mannheimia hemolytica* (formerly called *Pasteurella hemolytica*), *Pasteurella multocida*, and/or *Hemophilus somnus*. These are the most important bacterial pathogens that cause respiratory disease in cattle. So it can be used for this very common disease syndrome in cattle. It can also be used for cattle that are at high risk for developing BRD due to these organisms. It is important to remember, it can not be legally used to treat other diseases that are not listed on the label. So you cannot use the drug to treat other (non-listed) diseases like foot rot or pinkeye.

How long does this drug provide therapy?

After subcutaneous injection into the back of the ear, the blood level of Excede™ increases rapidly within 2 hours and with a peak blood concentration at about 12 hours. An effective blood level is maintained for about 7 days after a single injection. It is suggested that the animal should be observed after treatment and a favorable clinical response should be seen by 2-3 days after initial treatment. If a favorable response is not seen in 2-3 days, your veterinarian should re-evaluate the diagnosis and the treatment strategy. The long duration of therapy is a distinct advantage of this product as it decreases handling and stress of the sick animals associated with re-treatment.

If the drug provides therapy for 7 days how can it have a zero withdrawal time for slaughter?

The unique site of injection is part of the answer. The ear is discarded at slaughter and any unabsorbed drug goes with the discarded ear. Secondly, this drug does not concentrate in the muscle tissues of the animal. In fact, the drug concentrates in the lung tissue of the animal—right where the bacteria that cause pneumonia are located. The lungs are also discarded at slaughter. These are the reasons that the product can have a zero withdrawal time for slaughter. The same

(Continued on page 3)

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cannot be said for lactating cows as the drug does achieve high concentrations in the milk and thus cannot be used in lactating dairy cattle.

What about the Beef Quality Assurance aspects of this product?

As we all know and appreciate, the value of beef has increased tremendously and we no longer have the luxury of being able to tolerate injection site blemishes, abscesses, or toughness of meat due to injected products. There will be continued development of products for cattle health that do not require injection (particularly intramuscular injection). This will result in more products like the pour-on dewormers, Excede™, and products given orally including vaccines. This product takes a major step in that direction.

Are there any disadvantages or dangers associated with the use of this product?

No product is perfect and the use of any product must take into account the potential advantages and disadvantages. If this product is injected into the blood vessels that are in the back of the ear the animal can die suddenly. Therefore, the proper method of injecting this compound must be mastered and followed at all times. Obviously, proper restraint of the animal's head will be a critical element in the successful use of this product. Also, the site of injection on the ear must be clean—disinfection may be necessary. This product is approved only for respiratory disease caused by bacteria in cattle, so it is not a general purpose product. It will be very important for your veterinarian to train you and your employees on the proper administration and use of Excede™. Included in this article are a number of photographs used to illustrate the administration of this product. These are included for purposes of information only, it is suggested that you consult your veterinarian before using this product.

John Maas, DVM, MS
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Extension Veterinarian
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LOCAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS
SEEK MEMBERS

Are you a livestock producer looking for a way to connect with other producers and education programs in your area? The Napa-Solano Cattlemen's Association and the Yolo County Cattlemen's and Woolgrowers' Association are always welcoming new members. Throughout the year each group organizes social and education events that bring members together to catch up on the latest ranch gossip and emerging issues that affect the local livestock industry. These events also connect local producers with representatives from the state-wide organizations, such as the California Cattlemen's Association and the California Woolgrowers' Association.

In addition to the social and education events, both groups sponsor youth scholarships and livestock programs.

If you are interested in joining either group or want more information, use the following contacts:

- ◆ Napa-Solano Cattlemen's Association call Joe Gates at 707-374-5112
- ◆ Yolo County Cattlemen's & Woolgrowers' Association call Fred Fullerton at 530-796-3147



Jake, on second thought, let's jist eat 'em here!

WEST NILE VIRUS UPDATE

The following information is provided from CDFA

West Nile Virus (WNV) is a virus spread by mosquitoes that primarily affects birds, humans and horses. While horses are susceptible to WNV, many horses infected with WNV will not develop any illness. Of those that do become ill, approximately 30 percent die or must be destroyed. In 2003, there were nearly 5,000 confirmed cases of equine WNV reported in the U.S. **If your horse becomes infected, it is not contagious to you or to other horses.**

The first horse to become infected with WNV in California was confirmed in October 2003. Because California has many mosquito species that are very efficient transmitters of this disease, WNV has spread rapidly throughout California. As of the end of October 2004, California has 790 confirmed human cases, 529 confirmed equine cases, and detection of WNV in birds in almost every county. Of those confirmed cases, Yolo County has 1 human and 2 equine cases, Sacramento has 1 human and 81 equine cases, and no cases in Solano and Napa counties. Know the clinical signs in horses and work with your veterinarian for mosquito control and vaccination programs.

Clinical Signs

Lack of coordination, stumbling, circling, falling, weakness or partial paralysis of limbs, muscle twitching (especially around nose and lips), an inability to rise, drooping lips, smacking, and grinding teeth.

If you observe any of these signs, contact a veterinarian.

Vaccination

Two different vaccines are available for horses. The timing of these vaccines is critical because they must be administered prior to disease exposure. Contact a veterinarian for advice.

The USDA licensed a WNV vaccine manufactured by Fort Dodge Laboratories in February 2003. This product is still available, and indications from the manufacturer are that it will be available as "combined product" vaccine along with various combinations of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE), Western Equine Encephalitis (WEE), Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (VEE), and tetanus. This product was found to be safe and effective by USDA as an aide in the prevention of WNV in horses.

For the original product, the manufacturer recommends two doses, three weeks apart, plus annual revaccinations. Effectiveness has been demonstrated three weeks after the administration of the second of the two doses. Therefore,

the initial two dosages should be administered at least three weeks prior to mosquito season. There is also new evidence that 5-month booster vaccinations are likely to enhance protection. It does appear that one dose does not provide protective immunity because several horses in endemic areas became infected with WNV despite receiving a single dose of the vaccine. Recommendations for the "combined product" vaccines will be available from the veterinary practitioner as the products become available.

For 2004, Merial has introduced a promising new "recombinant DNA vector virus vaccine." The manufacturer indicates that this product will provide quicker and longer lasting immunity, and after the initial first two injections, require a single annual booster. Updated information and recommendations are available from the veterinary practitioner.

Facts about WNV

- ◆ Horses infected with WNV are not contagious.
- ◆ Mosquitoes that feed on infected birds spread WNV.
- ◆ A mosquito cannot bite an infected horse and spread the virus to another horse or person
- ◆ Horses are not known to spread WNV to people. However, horses suffering from undiagnosed symptoms should be evaluated by a veterinarian since serious diseases such as rabies present symptoms similar to WNV.
- ◆ Horses infected with WNV will not be quarantined by regulatory officials.

If you find a dead bird, call your local mosquito abatement district. Note the bird's location, type, and condition. The bird should show no signs of decomposition or maggots.

Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District
916-685-1022 or 800-429-1022
<http://www.sac-yolomvcd.com/>

Solano County Mosquito Abatement District
707-437-1116

Napa County Mosquito Abatement District
707-553-9610
<http://www.napamosquito.org/>

California Dept. of Food & Agriculture, Animal Health Branch Headquarters
916-654-1447
http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah/wnv_info.htm

UCD Center for Equine Health
<http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ceh/>

EWE LAMB REPLACEMENT AND RETENTION PAYMENT PROGRAM

October 29, 2004

USDA-Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Sign-up for the Ewe Lamb Replacement and Retention Payment Program (ELRRPP) began on October 25 at your local FSA office. This program provides payment to sheep and lamb producers to encourage the replacement and retention of ewe lamb breeding stock. Producers will receive payments for ewe lambs purchased or retained during the period August 1, 2003 through July 31, 2004 to help relieve economic injuries suffered by the domestic lamb and sheep industry.

To be eligible for the \$18/head* ewe lamb payment, the sheep and lamb operation must:

- ◆ Have purchased or retained ewe lambs for breeding purposes between August 1, 2003 and July 31, 2004
- ◆ Have retained the qualifying ewe lambs in the herd for at least 1 complete offspring lambing cycle
- ◆ Be engaged in the business of producing and marketing agricultural products at the time of filing the application
- ◆ Not have received funds under the Lamb Meat Adjustment Assistance Program (LMAAP) for the same ewe lamb (if ewe lamb was born after 2/1/02, ineligible for ELRRPP if paid on under LMAAP)
- ◆ Certify that the ewe lamb met **all** the following qualifying characteristics at the same time during at least part of the base period
 - ⇒ the qualifying ewe lamb during at least part of the base period (8/1/03-7/31/04) must:
 - Not have been older than 18 months
 - Not have produced an offspring
 - Be in compliance with all requirements relating to scrapie, as described by APHIS in 9 CFR Parts 54 and 79 and according to their State identification requirements
 - In addition, at the time of certification on FSA-384 and spot check, the qualifying ewe lamb must not have possessed, during the base period, parrot mouth, foot rot, or scrapie.
- ◆ Apply for payment during the application period, which begins October 25, 2004, with an ending date not yet established.

Producers shall file application for benefits in the county where the sheep and lamb operation is physically located. To be eligible, an operation must:

- ◆ Certify to the animal eligibility
- ◆ Maintain qualifying lambs at least one lambing cycle
- ◆ Maintain documents of any death of qualifying lambs
- ◆ Comply with scrapie requirements
- ◆ Be actively engaged in the business of producing and marketing ag products
- ◆ Certify to highly erodible/wetland compliance
- ◆ Apply within the sign-up period (October 25, 2004 – to be announced)
- ◆ Not receive payment on any animal that was included under a LMAAP payment

Documentation must be provided showing:

- ◆ Date of purchase/Date of birth
- ◆ Date of lamb death, if applicable
- ◆ Date of lambing, if applicable
- ◆ Lamb identification and control information
- ◆ Number of ewe lambs purchased
- ◆ Identification with APHIS-approved scrapie program
- ◆ Date of sale, if lamb has been sold

Please contact your local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office to make an appointment to enroll in this program.

Napa-Solano FSA: (707) 678-1931, Yolo County FSA: (530) 662-3986, Sacramento County FSA: (916) 714-1104

*The payment rate may be adjusted lower if necessary in the event that approval of all eligible applications would result in expenditures in excess of the \$18 million allocated to the program.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 11-13

California Cattlemen's Association 88th Annual Convention
 Location: Sacramento, CA - Sheraton Grand
 See web site for details: <http://www.calcattlemen.org/Convention04.htm>

January 13

4th Annual Solano County Weed Identification & Management Workshop
 Location: TBA, 9 AM—12 PM
 Free; Continuing Education Credits

For more info, contact Tacy Currey 707-678-1655

February 23-24

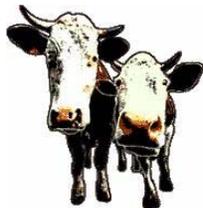
Rangeland Water Quality Conference
 Location: Heidrick Ag. History Center, Woodland, CA

Early registration by Feb. 1 is \$125, afterward \$175

See website for more information and registration: <http://nature.berkeley.edu/forestry/rangelandwq/>



**University of California
 Agriculture & Natural Resources
 Cooperative Extension**
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Si desea folletos en Español, llámame a teléfono 707-435-2459 o 530-666-8739, informame de su nombre y dirección de correo.