

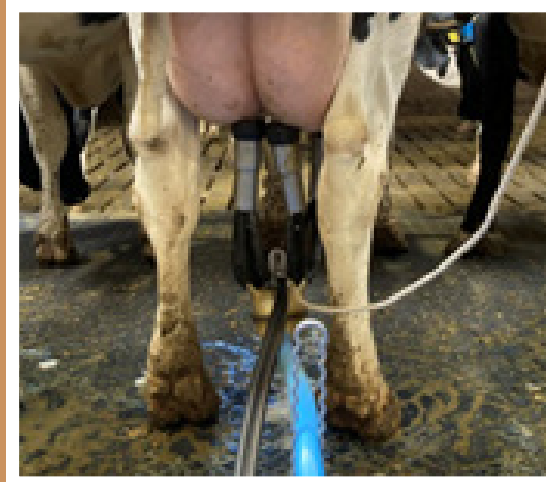
TRANSITION MILK GUIDE

Milking

Milk the cow into a separate bucket. Maintain high hygiene (use gloves and ensure a clean udder) and remember to teat dip.

IMPORTANT – Do not mix transition milk with high cell count milk or milk containing antibiotics!

● **SEE MORE** in the folder.



Storage

Store transition milk in clean buckets, cassettes, or a separate cooling tank, and cool or freeze it immediately after milking. Keep transition milk in buckets containing no more than 10 litres to ensure faster cooling.

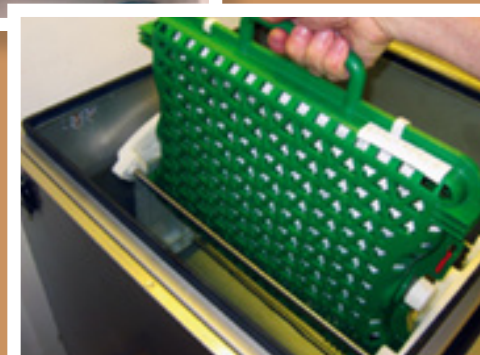
Transition milk can also be fed immediately after milking. Pay attention to the time between milking and feeding to prevent bacterial growth.

● **SEE MORE** in the folder.

Bucket: Label each bucket with the milking date. Always use the oldest milk first (maximum storage of two days in the refrigerator).

If the herd is infected with salmonella or mycoplasma: Pasteurize the transition milk at 60 °C for 60 minutes immediately after milking, before cooling or freezing.

IMPORTANT – Do not raise the temperature above 60 °C, as higher temperatures will destroy the antibodies

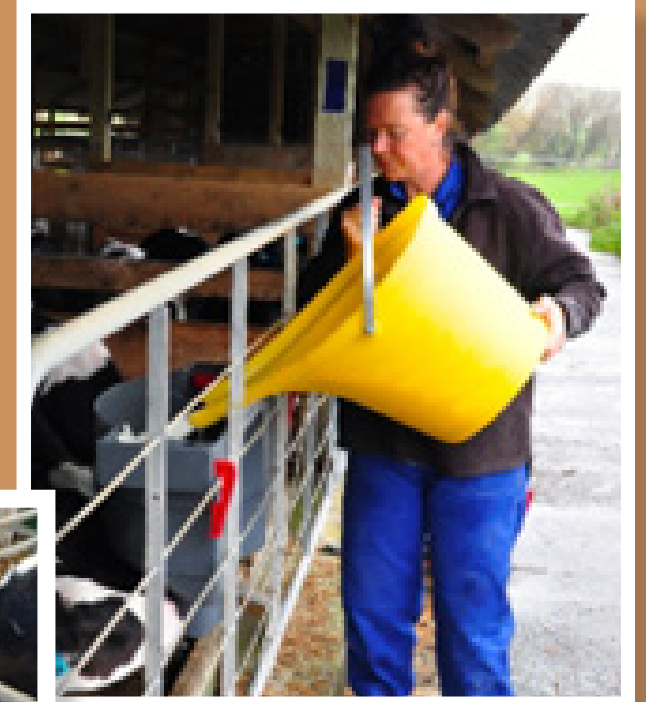


Feeding – an example

CALVES FROM 1-4 DAYS

Feed only transition milk for the first 4 days and afterwards 0.5-1 litre at each feeding until the calf is 14 days old.

● **SEE MORE** in the folder.



Do you have enough transition milk?
Feed the calves transition milk until 7 days of age.

CALVES FROM 4-14 DAYS

Milk replacer: Mix the milk replacer and add transition milk corresponding to 0.5-1 litre per calf at each feeding.

Whole milk: Mix 0.5-1 litre of transition milk per calf at each feeding in the milktaxi and add the volume of whole milk needed for the feeding.

