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# REVIEW

Serving the Northern



Sacramento Valley

November 19, 2001  
Vol. X, No. 5

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## North Valley Dairy Day

### Note: Date Change

Now is the time to call in and make your reservations for the **Tenth** Annual North Valley Dairy Day. The meeting will be held Tuesday, January 29, 2002 at the Kountry Kitchen Restaurant, 729 Fourth St. in Orland, and runs from 10:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. An industry sponsored lunch follows the program. Registration begins at 9:30 a.m.

This meeting is co-sponsored by the University of California and Dairy Allied Industry. We moved the date so it wouldn't conflict with the California Holstein Association Convention. As always, this is a great opportunity to meet with fellow producers, industry representatives and University Extension personnel. Call the Glenn County Extension Office now at (530) 865-1107 to make your luncheon reservation. This meeting is free of charge and open to the public. Please call the office if you need more information or help with wheelchair accessibility.

We will send out program information in early January.

## California State Holstein Convention

The California State Holstein Association Convention will be held January 31 - February 2, 2002 at the Holiday Inn, 685 Manzanita Court in Chico.

The Premier Sale will be held at the Silver Dollar Fairgrounds in Chico on February 2, 2002, and will begin at 10:00 a.m. For more information, contact Convention Chair Gerald Darling at Chico State University at (530) 898-4989.

## North Valley DHIA Information for October 2001

Data	Breed			
	B	H	J	X
Average # of Cows	58	302	255	129
Rolling Herd Average (pounds)	21654	20769	13392	15945
% Fat	3.93	3.60	4.54	4.07
Pounds Fat	850	746	609	648
% Protein	3.39	3.02	3.65	3.28
Pounds protein	734	643	491	524
SCC (Thousands)	496	325	287	265
DIM 1 <sup>st</sup> service	66	86	82	85
Average of SERV/CON	2.76	2.86	2.52	2.86
Calving interval	14.4	13.8	13.8	13.9

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# Herd Benefits From BVD Vaccination in Young Dairy Calves

*Research Article Summary by John H. Kirk, DVM, MPVM Veterinary Medicine Extension School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California Davis, Tulare*

Vaccinations to prevent disease outbreaks are highly recommended by dairy veterinarians actively engaged in total herd health programs. Vaccination against BVD has long been considered a key step in these dairy herd health programs to minimize clinical severity and death losses due to BVD infections. Even though BVD vaccines do not provide complete protection against abortions or disease, they do prevent the catastrophic outbreaks.

A recent article by M. Thurmond, C. Munoz-Zanzi and S. Hietala in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (219(7);968-975) suggests that there may be other benefits from vaccinating young calves for BVD using a modified live vaccine. Results of their field study in a typical California drylot dairy indicates that vaccinating young calves may reduce the transmission of BVDV among young calves. Calves vaccinated at about 45 days of age had increased protection from exposure to BVDV type 1 for 60 days after vaccination. By having a control and a vaccinated group of calves for comparison, it was found that this protective effect was due to the vaccination. After 60 days post-vaccination until 9 months post-vaccination, vaccination prevented up to 48% of BVDV type 1 transmission.

Prevention of BVDV transmission was better for the type of BVDV most similar to the type in the vaccine. Though BVD virus is grouped into Type 1 and Type 2, the virus really occurs as an entire spectrum of variants ranging from type 1 at one extreme, to type 2 at the other, and the entire range of diversity exists in the field strains. In the herds studied, reduction of transmission was greatest for BVDV type 1, as that was the type in the vaccine used in their study. Transmission of BVDV type 2 was not significantly reduced in the study herds. Under field conditions, the degree of transmission reduced will vary with the type or types of BVD virus circulating in the herd.

In summary, the work of Thurmond, Munoz-Znazi and Hietala indicates a benefit of reduced transmission of BVDV from the use of MLV BVDV vaccination when given to calves at 45 days of age under conditions of intensive management on drylot dairies. However, the degree of transmission reduction may vary from dairy to dairy, due to field strain diversity known to occur in the BVD virus.