

QUICK START GUIDE

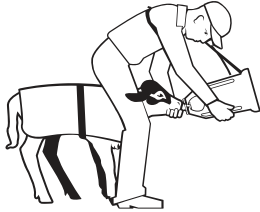
Calf feeder

1.10 First steps with calves at a calf feeder

This document provides a quick overview of how to train calves on the feeder and first steps.

1 Calves in single hutches

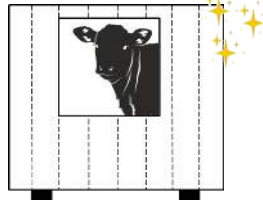
1.1 Colostrum



For a good start, colostrum feeding is essential! Feed the colostrum:

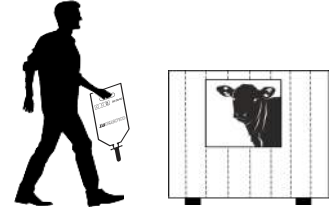
- > **as fast** as possible
- > in a **good quality**
- > in **suffivient** quantity.

1.2 Housing



Make sure that the calf box is clean and freshly bedded.

1.3 Manuel feeding

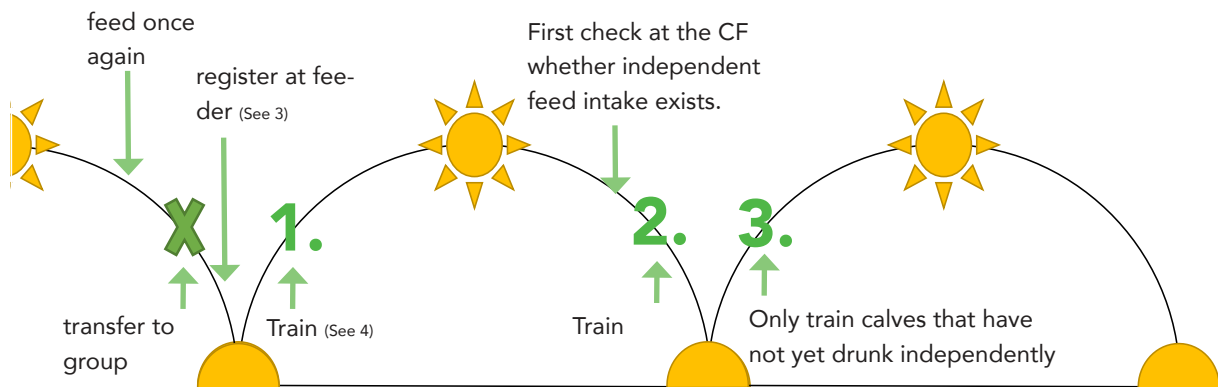


Feed the calves already in single housing via a teat bucket.

- > frequent milk feeding
- > same feed as at the calf feeder
- > Hygiene

2 Moving to group

Before you transfer, the calf must be: healthy, willing to drink (strong sucking reflex present) and old enough for the target group! NEVER transfer sick or hungry calves! If you are not sure when is the right time for your calves and you don't have any experience, it is better to put them into the group after 14 days in individual housing.



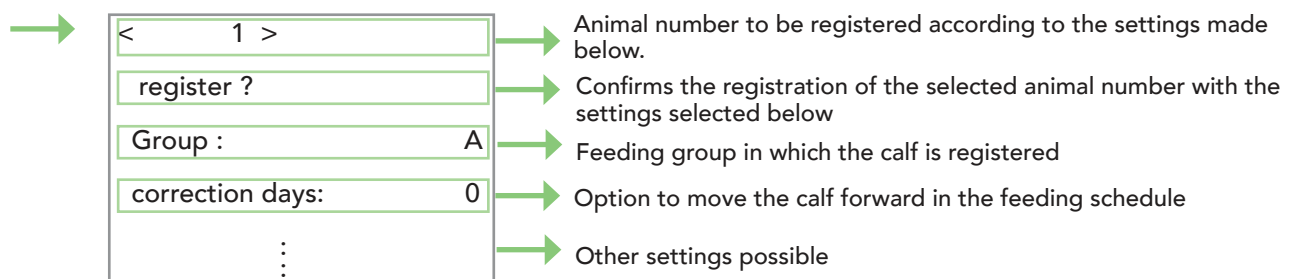
3 Register

Register the animals directly at the feeder - even if you may not train the animals until the next morning. If you are lucky, the calves will learn themselves.



3.1 Manual

Select manual registration if one or only a few animals are to be registered.



3.2 Automatic registration



Select automatic registration if a larger group of calves with identical settings is to be registered at the same time.



animal management



register



Automatically



automatic registration with the selected settings when the tag is read from the identification for the first time

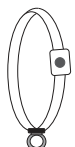


Mode [available]

or



Mode [all]



To be used for collars after they have been registered at the feeder!

[available] = Only known (registered) transmitters



For ear tags

[All] = all transmitters (known or unknown to the feeder).

4 Training young calves

4.1 Attract

Lead the calf into the feeding station. Use a teat bottle or gloved finger to entice it.

! Do not push or pull the calf, otherwise it will connect the feeding station with stress!

4.2 Training

If the calf does not suck immediately at the teat, press the training button. This delivers milk to the teat. The taste of the milk should encourage the calf to suck.

Press the button with care/feeling. Let the calf drink as much as possible by itself. Close the station. This prevents sudden escape of the calf and makes it easier to train the calf. Avoid actively watching each calf to prevent misconditioning.

4.3 Training finished

The first feeding is finished when the calf has retrieved its allocated amount.

You can check this as follows:

- a light flashes on the identification
- on the HandTerminal of the automatic feeder

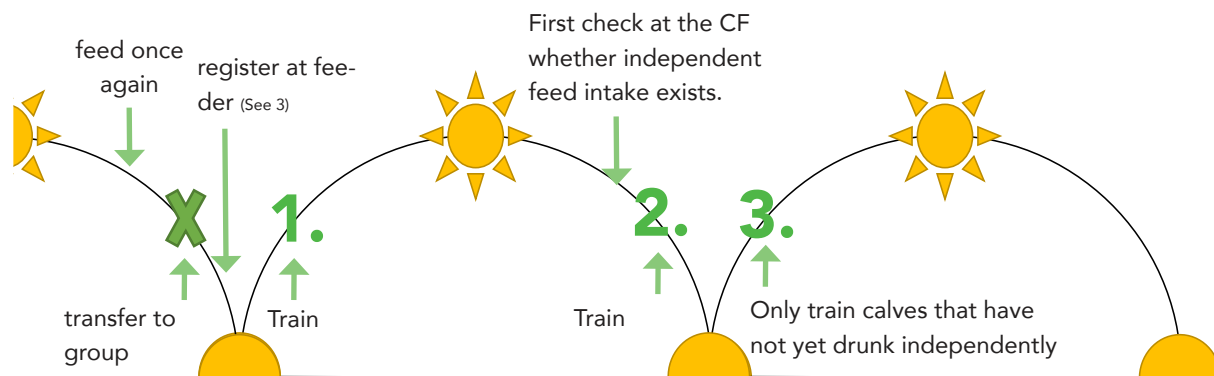
4.4 After the training

Mark calves that have already been trained or note the animal number.

4.5 Repetition

In the evening, check with your notes whether the calves that you have trained in the morning have drunk enough. If this is not the case, repeat the „ training“ part.

You will find the feeding quantities for each calf on the Hand Terminal of the machine.



5 Animal control

At least twice a day:

- Calf monitoring at the feeder or via CalfCloud (Mark conspicuous calves !)
- Visual calf monitoring in the barn (especially conspicuous calves of the feeder)

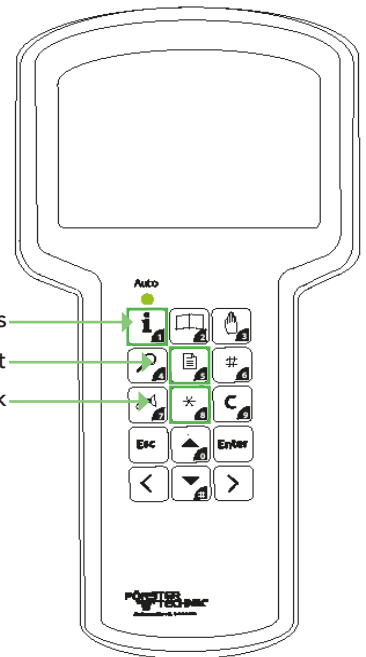
	2/12		cons. %		dr. speed.%
▶	1	f A 1	27	89	✓ 80
	5	f A 1	70	33	49 52

The table is sorted by the 1st column of the 1st parameter in increasing order, so calves with low values are at the top of the list

alarm animals

animal list

mark



Note: Information on animal control can be found in QSG 1.5