



Se EU-Kommissionen, Den Europæiske Landbrugsfond for Udvikling af Landdistrikterne

### Opgaver ved optagelse

Ekspert: Peter Raundal

Filmoptagelse/instruktion: Merete Martin Jensen og Kirsten Marstal

Optagedato: 16/8

Oversættelse: Stewart Grant

### Det første vi filmer + umiddelbart efter udfodring:

Peter kommer kørende med mælketaxa ovre fra robotafdelingen

Spuler hjulene, før han kører ind i malkestalden

Afsnit 5:

Vasker mælketaxa efter udfodring

Kigger efter belægninger

Kører temp. ned på 5 grader og op på 63

### Arbejdstitel: Smittebeskyttelse – mælkefodring af kalve (efter råmælksperioden)

#### 1. Udmalkning

#### 2. Hvilken type mælk – hvad skal kasseres

#### 3. Opbevaring

#### 4. Udfodring

	Handling/billeder	Speak/ekspert/landmand
<b>intro</b> <b>Peter på</b>	Peter præsenterer problemstillingen  Står foran småkalve  Udfodring af mælk  Nærbillede af kalv der drikker mælk	<p>The first four weeks, approximately, is the most dangerous period in the life of a calf. This is primarily because the antibodies received in the colostrum are gradually used up, while the calf's own immune system is only slowly building up.</p> <p>Therefore, it is important that the calf is not exposed to further infection from the environment during this period. Good hygiene is crucial in ensuring good health and growth.</p> <p>In this film, we look at how to ensure good hygiene while milk feeding calves. The focus is on whole milk because hygiene here is more difficult to manage than when using milk powder.</p>

<b>1. Udmalkning</b>		
Klip 1 <b>Speak</b> (hvis vi får de klip)	Ko forberedes til spandemalkning  patter tørres af efter bogen  Klip af spandemalkning	When using fresh milk for feeding calves the milking routines must have the same high standard as milk delivered to the dairy. This is especially true for herds using a milking parlour. It is very important to limit contamination of the milk to be fed to a minimum.
<b>2. Hvilken type mælk</b>		
Klip 1 <b>speak</b>	Der sættes rødt halebånd på ko.  Klip af spandemalkning hvor koen har røde bånd på - hvor der sættes kryds over	You can use milk used to monitor milk quality for feeding calves but milk from cows with mastitis must not be used. Likewise, milk from cows that are undergoing antibiotic therapy must not be used. Otherwise the risk of developing resistance by the calves will increase.
<b>3. Opbevaring</b>		
Klip 1 <b>Peter på</b>	Peter står ved mælketaxaen  Lukker låget  Billede af 4 grader	Normally the milk will need to be stored temporarily until calf feeding can be carried out. Therefore, the milk needs to be cooled down to 4°C immediately after milking to prevent bacterial growth.  The cooled milk must be stored in a closed container, for example in a milk tank with a lid.
Klip 2 Peter	Mælk hældes i mælketaxa  Billede af de 63 grader	Milk to be pasteurised must be heated to 65°C for 30 minutes. But remember that pasteurisation cannot compensate for poor hygiene.
<b>4. Udfodring</b>		
Klip 1 <b>Peter på</b>	Peter tænder/kigger på mælketaxaens temperatur  Nærbilledet af mælketaxaens termometer	The milk must be heated to 42-45°C immediately prior to feeding. The high temperature ensures that the esophageal groove close properly. If you do not have a milk taxi an immersion heater can be used.

<p>Klip 1</p> <p><b>speak</b></p>	<p>Peter kommer kørende med mælketaxa</p> <p>Nærbillede af rullende vogn og ben</p> <p>Mælk udfodres i rene mælkeskåle.</p> <p>Kalve der drikker</p> <p>Kalv der står for sig selv</p>	<p>Each calf must be provided with the correct amount of milk. Observe how keen the calf is to drink the milk and whether there are any signs of sickness.</p> <p>If the calf needs assistance to drink you can place 2 fingers in its mouth, but remember to use clean gloves to avoid the transfer of possible infection from one calf to another.</p>
<p><b>5. Vask af udstyr til opbevaring og udfodring</b></p>		
<p>Klip 1</p> <p><b>Speak</b></p>	<p>Peter kommer hen og sætter skåle i blød</p> <p>Vasker dem</p> <p>neddyppes i desinfektionsopløsning</p> <p>Peter ser på etiketten</p> <p>Stiller skålene til tørre</p>	<p>After each milk feeding the bowls must be soaked for 6-12 hours in an alkaline soap solution. Follow the dosage described on the label.</p> <p>Then the bowls must be washed with brush, rinsed with clean water and left to drain.</p> <p>When the bowls are dry they need to be dipped in a disinfection solution. The label will provide information on the correct concentration and duration. Finally, the bowls need to be placed, upside down, on a clean surface to drip dry.</p>
<p>Klip 2</p> <p><b>Speak</b></p>	<p>Peter spuler mælketaxa</p> <p>kigger efter belægninger</p>	<p>The cooling tank and the milk taxi must be cleaned using the same procedure with both cleaning and disinfection. Remember to check the milk taxi for internal surface coatings.</p>
<p><b>Afslutning</b></p> <p><b>Peter på</b></p>	<p>Peter runder af foran kalvene</p> <p>nærbillede af sunde kalve i boksene</p>	<p>All calf management practises must be made into regular routines. Regular routines at milk feeding with a focus on hygiene will ensure the young calf a healthy and good start in life.</p>