

**A HIGHER STANDARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH, PRODUCTIVITY
AND PERFORMANCE WHEN BUYING OR SELLING CATTLE**



INTRODUCING THE IMMUNE READY GUIDELINES



Immune Ready is a guideline for the care of sale cattle. This protects cattle in the preparation, transport and arrival post sale.

FOR BUYERS

Immune Ready Guidelines allows buyers to assess the vaccination status of cattle before purchase and informs the purchaser of required future treatments and actions. By purchasing Immune Ready cattle, buyers offset many of the inherent disease risks that comes with introducing new cattle on farm.

Immune Ready advises the buyer that a National Cattle Health Declaration will be provided to verify the treatments given. Buyers should consult with their local veterinarian for a herd health plan best suited to their locality and enterprise.

FOR SELLERS

Immune Ready allows sellers to be recognised for producing healthy, productive cattle that have been adequately prepared for sale. The risk of disease in these cattle has been reduced through appropriate vaccination schedules.

FOR BUYERS

REDUCED RISK OF DISEASE IN PURCHASED CATTLE



IMPROVED FARM BIOSECURITY



IMPROVED ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE



FOR SELLERS

PREPARE YOUR CATTLE FOR POTENTIAL DISEASE CHALLENGES



PROMOTE AND SELL PREMIUM CATTLE



SAFEGUARD AGAINST DISEASE AND IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY



“ Immune Ready, in conjunction with a National Cattle Health Declaration is a powerful tool in minimising preventable cattle disease with continuity across the supply chain. ”

 **DR TRACY SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT OF AUSTRALIAN CATTLE VETERINARIANS**

IMMUNE READY IS A SIMPLE 3-STEP PROCESS

STEP 1



**VACCINATE LIVESTOCK
ACCORDING TO THE
GUIDELINES**

STEP 2



**BUY OR SELL
WITH IMMUNE
READY LOGO**

STEP 3



**CHECK NATIONAL
CATTLE HEALTH
DECLARATION**



DECLARED READY

National Cattle Health Declarations are a way for producers to provide information about the health status of the cattle they are selling and their vaccination status. Buyers should ask vendors for a declaration and use the information provided to determine the health risks associated with the animals on offer.

The National Cattle Health Declaration is provided by Animal Health Australia and is a legal document.

To utilise the Immune Ready Guidelines logo, sellers agree to provide a National Cattle Health Declaration verifying the vaccination and health status of the animals advertised.

Generate a National Cattle Health Declaration when generating an eNVD or by visiting www.farmbiosecurity.com.au



For a tailored biosecurity plan, ask your local cattle vet

NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

V: 8/10/22

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property
This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

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Attached to accompanying NVD/Waybill No.

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No. of cattle in consignment

Biosecurity and health information

- Has the owner owned all the cattle in this consignment since birth? Y ☐ N ☐
- Does the property of origin have a completed on-farm biosecurity plan? Y ☐ N ☐
- Have these cattle been tested for the presence of bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV, pestivirus)? Y ☐ N ☐
If tested, were any cattle found to be persistently infected? Y ☐ N ☐
- Have these cattle been tested for the presence of BVDV (pestivirus) antibody? Y ☐ N ☐
Test results
- Has the source herd had a test for Johne's disease (JD)? Y ☐ N ☐
If so, which test? Check Test ☐ Sample Test ☐ HEC Test (dairy only) ☐
Was the result negative? Y ☐ N ☐ Pending ☐ Date / /
JDDS of J-BAS of
- Has the property of origin had an occurrence of clinical JD in any species in the past five years? Y ☐ N ☐ Unsure ☐
JDDS of J-BAS of
- BEEF CATTLE:** On the property of origin, have cattle been co-grazed with dairy cattle? Y ☐ N ☐ Unsure ☐
See explanatory note for advice on co-grazing with non-bovine species
- Any other relevant health information

Treatments

Treatment for	Product name and type (e.g., pour-on, drench)	Date of treatment within last 6 months
Parasites		/ /
Ticks		/ /
Pain relief		/ /
Other treatments		/ /

Current vaccinations for the cattle being moved (see explanatory note)

Clostridial (e.g. 5 in 1):	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Leptospira (e.g. 7 in 1):	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Pestivirus:	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
JD (Silarum):	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Botulism:	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Bovine ephemeral fever:	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Tick fever:	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Vibrio:	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis:	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Mannheimia haemolytica:	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Date / /
Other vaccinations (specify):		Date / /

Declaration (see explanatory notes for further information)

I (Full name)
(Address) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

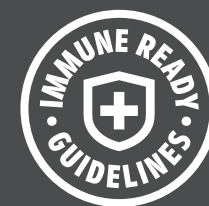
declare that I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that I have inspected the animals and deem them to be healthy, free of signs of disease and fit to travel.

Signature* Date / /

*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialed

Tel. No. () Email

VACCINATION RECOMMENDATIONS



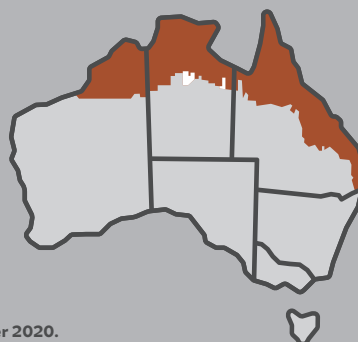
	CLOSTRIDIAL Tetanus, pulpy kidney etc	LEPTOSPIROSIS <i>Leptospira hardjovis</i> , <i>Leptospira pomona</i>	PESTIVIRUS Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus (BVDV)	VIBRIO <i>Campylobacter fetus</i> subspecies <i>venerealis</i>	IBR Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis	BRD (MH) <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i>	JD Johne's Disease*	BOTULISM <i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	CALF SCOURS Rotavirus, Coronavirus and <i>E.coli</i>	SALMONELLA <i>Salmonella enterica</i> spp.	PINK EYE <i>Moraxella bovis</i>	BOVINE EPHEMERAL FEVER (BEF) 3-day sickness	TICK FEVER <i>Babesia</i> spp., <i>Anaplasma</i> spp.
BREEDER BULLS													
BEEF BREEDING FEMALES													
DAIRY BREEDING FEMALES													
STEERS / NON-BREEDING FEMALES OR NON-BREEDING BULLS													

- CORE VACCINE
- CORE FOR NAÏVE ANIMALS - CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN FOR TESTING TO DETERMINE STATUS
- IMPORTANT DISEASES IN CERTAIN AREAS AND / OR PRODUCTION SYSTEMS
- IMPORTANT IN CERTAIN GEOGRAPHIES AND / OR SEASONS (SEE MAPS)
- UNNECESSARY - DOES NOT IMPACT THIS CLASS OF STOCK
- VACCINATION WILL MAKE CATTLE INELIGIBLE FOR LIVE EXPORT TO SOME COUNTRIES

* The vaccine for Bovine Johne's Disease is regulated differently across states.

CATTLE TICK DISTRIBUTION MAP

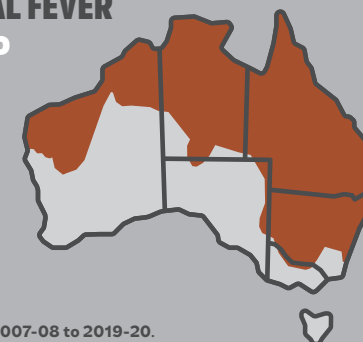
- INFESTED AREA
- CONTROL ZONE
- TICK-FREE AREA



Tick Fever zones as at 31 December 2020.
Source: Animal Health Australia

BOVINE EPHEMERAL FEVER DISTRIBUTION MAP

- BEF VIRUS DISTRIBUTION AREA
- BEF VIRUS-FREE AREA



Distribution of BEF in Australia 2007-08 to 2019-20.
Source: National Arbovirus Monitoring Program, Animal Health Australia

BE READY TO COMBAT THE MOST COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AUSTRALIA

CLOSTRIDIAL DISEASES

CAUSE

In Australia there are 5 key Clostridial diseases that affect cattle. Enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney), tetanus, black disease, malignant oedema and blackleg. Botulism is covered in a separate vaccine.

SPREAD

The bacteria associated with Clostridial diseases are widespread in the environment, are generally found in soil and can survive for a very long time through the production of spores.

CLINICAL SIGNS

The Clostridial diseases cause acute illness often resulting in rapid death. Even if clinical signs are recognised, treatment is usually not possible.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

CAUSE

Leptospirosis is an infectious disease that results from the bacteria *Leptospira* spp. There are two significant types of *Leptospira* spp. in Australia affecting cattle – *Leptospira borgpetersenii* serovar Hardjo type Hardjobovis and *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Pomona.

SPREAD

The bacteria are predominantly spread in urine and placental fluid of infected animals. Pigs are also a reservoir of infection in Australia. Contact with floodwater and stagnant water is also known to spread leptospirosis.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Leptospirosis causes infertility, abortion, and the birth of weak calves. Importantly, **leptospirosis affects humans**.

Vaccination of animals is a key step to preventing human infection.

PESTIVIRUS

CAUSE

Pestivirus, also known as bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV).

SPREAD

Pestivirus is a highly contagious virus spread by nose-to-nose contact. It has been found throughout the entire Australian cattle population. The main source of infection is via persistently infected (PI) animals.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Pestivirus infection results in reproductive losses, the birth of persistently infected calves and immune suppression. The immune suppression associated with this disease causes infected animals to be more susceptible to other diseases such as bovine respiratory disease (BRD).

TESTING

Buyers and sellers should consult their veterinarian to discuss testing

requirements necessary to answer NCHD questions 3 and 4.

3 – Antigen testing is used to identify carrier animals (persistently infected animals).

4 – Antibody testing is used to determine if a mob of cattle has or has not been previously exposed to Pestivirus.

Bulls – All bulls should be tested for Pestivirus antigen and NOT be persistently infected prior to sale (see question 3 and 4 of NCHD).

Breeding females – Vaccination according to label directions reduces the risk of introducing heifers or cows pregnant with foetuses or with calves at foot that are persistently infected. Note that testing is required to detect if the dam herself is a PI (refer to question 3 on NCHD).

Note that unborn calves **cannot** be tested prior to birth to determine if they are persistently infected.

VIBRIO

CAUSE

Vibriosis is a venereal disease of cattle caused by bacteria *Campylobacter fetus* subspecies *venerealis*.

SPREAD

Vibriosis is spread during breeding either from an infected bull to an uninfected cow or vice versa. Infected bulls can act as carriers for many years. Female cattle may also carry infection into their next breeding period.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Vibriosis causes poor conception rates and abortions in females.

MANNHEIMIA HAEMOLYTICA

CAUSE

MH is a significant cause of bovine respiratory disease (BRD).

SPREAD

While the organism frequently lives in the upper airways of healthy cattle, stressors which often occur in cattle during weaning, transportation, and sale along with exposure to viruses including Pestivirus and IBR allow MH to invade the lungs and cause BRD.

CLINICAL SIGNS

MH causes non-specific clinical signs such as fever, anorexia, and depression. Respiratory signs such as abnormal or rapid breathing, nasal discharge or coughing, subsequently follow.

INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS

CAUSE

IBR is a herpes virus and is a significant cause of BRD.

SPREAD

IBR is highly contagious and is spread by close contact and aerosol. Many herds are affected by IBR. Routine cattle management practices like weaning, transportation and commingling exacerbates disease spread and severity.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Respiratory signs include abnormal or rapid breathing, nasal discharge and/or coughing. The herpes virus causing IBR is also associated with penile lesions causing reproductive failure in bulls, and vulva and vaginal lesions in breeding females.

BOTULISM

CAUSE

Botulism is caused by a potent nerve toxin produced by the bacteria *Clostridium botulinum*.

SPREAD

Botulism is commonly seen in phosphorus-deficient areas and during droughts where cattle seek bones and carrion to satisfy a craving for phosphorus and/or protein. Cattle ingest the toxin while eating these materials. Outbreaks have occurred in dairies and feedlots where fodder has been contaminated with dead animals. Chicken manure spread on pasture has also been implicated in botulism outbreaks.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Animals suffering botulism show flaccid paralysis which invariably results in death. Early signs may include stiff gait and drooling of saliva.

CALF SCOURS (ROTAVIRUS, CORONAVIRUS, E.COLI)

CAUSE

Most calf scours are caused by infections with one or more of the following pathogens: Rotavirus, coronavirus, *E.coli*, *Salmonella* spp. and *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Calves with inadequate colostrum intake are at increased risk of calf scours.

SPREAD

These organisms are transferred by the faeco-oral route. The main source of these infections is carrier cows, sick calves and the environment in which they reside.

CLINICAL SIGNS

The severity of diarrhoea can range from mild and self-limiting to life-threatening. Most calves which die from calf scours do so from dehydration. *E.coli* infections can result in sudden septicaemia and death. Rotavirus is the most frequently isolated calf scour pathogen in Australia and mixed infections often occur in calves.

Salmonella spp. are included in different vaccines and are discussed separately. No vaccine exists for *Cryptosporidium parvum*.

SALMONELLA

CAUSE

Salmonellosis is the disease caused by the bacteria, *Salmonella enterica* spp. which has over 2,000 different strains. Cattle are usually clinically infected by less than 10 of them. Strain typing is important in vaccine selection as there is minimal cross-protection between strains.

SPREAD

Salmonella spp. is a highly contagious bacteria that spreads primarily when animals consume contaminated feed or water. *Salmonella* spp. can infect birds and mammals, including humans. As a result, manure from infected birds, rodents and other wild animals is a common source for contamination of the environment, water and feed. Most bacteria are shed in manure, but when systemic illness develops, the bacteria are also shed in saliva, nasal secretions, urine, colostrum and milk.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Infections range from apparently "healthy" carrier animals to those that show acute and severe signs of illness.

Calves with failure of transfer of passive immunity from colostrum are at highest risk of calf scour pathogens, including *Salmonella* spp. Clinical signs include rapid onset fever and dehydration, depression, anorexia, often foul-smelling diarrhoea which may or may not contain blood, mucus or shreds of intestinal lining. Death may occur in 24-48 hours. Milking cows may show a severe drop in milk yield and pregnant animals may abort.

MOST COMMON CATTLE DISEASES IN AUSTRALIA (CONTINUED)

PINK EYE

CAUSE

One of the inciting organisms in Pink Eye is *Moraxella bovis*.

SPREAD

The bacteria are shed in ocular secretions, and cattle may be subclinical carriers. Transmission is by fomites, flies, aerosols, and direct contact. Other factors contributing to infection include ultraviolet light and trauma from dust or plant materials.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Pink Eye is more common during the summer months when there is increased UV exposure and fly activity. Young cattle with unpigmented eyelids are at increased risk. Signs include excessive tears, closure of the affected eye due to pain and variable abnormalities ranging from cloudiness to a yellow – or pink – filled eyeball.

BOVINE EPHEMERAL FEVER

CAUSE

BEF is caused by an insect-borne virus (BEFV) and is also known as “3-day sickness”.

SPREAD

The BEF virus is spread in the saliva of infected biting insects, commonly mosquitoes. It tends to occur seasonally within a geographic distribution (see map, page 5) and is more common during wet, warm summers.

CLINICAL SIGNS

BEF causes a high fever, stiffness and lameness due to inflammation of the blood vessels in the muscles, joints and skin. BEF causes major economic losses due to deaths, loss of condition and decreased weight gain. There is a significant drop in milk yield of affected dairy cows.

Bulls are more susceptible to BEF and the disease can cause temporary infertility (up to 6 months) because of the high fever.

TICK FEVER

CAUSE

Tick fever is a disease of cattle caused by blood parasites *Babesia bovis*, *Babesia bigemina* or *Anaplasma marginale*.

SPREAD

These parasites are transmitted in the saliva of the blood-sucking ‘cattle tick’. Tick fever is endemic in the geographical areas associated with cattle ticks (see map, page 5).

CLINICAL SIGNS

Signs of tick fever vary depending on which organism is involved but includes weakness, depression, loss of appetite, weight loss, high fever, anaemia, jaundice, reduced bull fertility and potentially death.

Dairy cattle do not have the same innate resistance to ticks and tick fever compared to some beef breeds. Disease occurs when cattle are introduced from tick-free areas or when locally bred cattle fail to acquire immunity from lack of exposure. Calves under 9 months rarely show signs due to colostral protection and innate resistance. However, this resistance wanes with age and disease is most severe in cattle 2-4 years old.

JOHNE’S DISEASE

CAUSE

Johne’s Disease (JD) is a chronic bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis*.

SPREAD

There are multiple routes of infection including faeco-oral, via infected milk and in-utero. The bacteria survive 12 months or more in favourable environments such as swampy or wetter farm areas. Calves are the most susceptible to infection by ingesting the bacteria in colostrum and milk from infected animals. There is a long period (2-5 years) between initial infection and evidence of clinical disease. Vaccination along with the industry tools Johne’s Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) and the Johne’s Disease Dairy Score help mitigate the risk of buying cattle with JD.

CLINICAL SIGNS

JD is an untreatable fatal wasting disease of cattle, goats, alpaca, and deer. Signs include progressive weight loss, emaciation in older animals despite a good appetite, diarrhoea and bottle jaw.

ANTHRAX

CAUSE

Anthrax is a zoonotic disease caused by the bacteria *Bacillus anthracis*.

SPREAD

Anthrax is transmitted by ingesting spores from soil on contaminated properties. These spores can survive in soil for many years.

CLINICAL SIGNS

The primary sign of anthrax in grazing animals is sudden death, often with bloody discharges from the mouth, nose and anus. Humans can be affected, usually by infection of open sores when handling infected carcasses, but anthrax can be fatal if the bacterial spores are ingested or inhaled.

Use of the vaccine is regulated and permission from the relevant State or Territory Government Department is required.

LIVESTOCK VACCINATION HANDLING GUIDE



Holistic vaccination programs extend beyond simply administering a vaccine. No vaccine is 100% effective but correct vaccine handling, storage, administration technique and timing of vaccination will help ensure cattle are fully immunised.

Inappropriate vaccine handling can not only reduce vaccine efficacy, but also cause direct harm to animals or people.

**CORRECT
VACCINE STORAGE
AND HANDLING**

+

**CORRECT VACCINE
ADMINISTRATION**

+

**APPROPRIATE
VACCINATION
PROGRAM**

=

**IMMUNITY AND
PROTECTION OF
LIVESTOCK**

BEFORE VACCINATION

- Always become familiar with vaccine labels before vaccination
- Unless otherwise stated, livestock vaccines must be stored at 2-8°C
- Ultraviolet light accelerates the degradation of vaccines, keep livestock vaccines in the original carton when not in use
- Each farm should have a herd health program that ensures all animals are immunised at the correct time and avoids the administration of excessive numbers of products concurrently
- Use a shrouded vaccine applicator for best vaccine placement and increased user safety
- Calibrate vaccine applicators before use with a measuring flask or syringe
- Inspect equipment prior to use to ensure it is clean
- Inspect facilities like gates, head bails, levers and latches to make sure you can safely vaccinate cattle
- Check the vaccine is within its expiry date and its in-use life (if opened). Vaccines that are expired or have exceeded their in-use life should be discarded
- Ensure there is sufficient needles of the appropriate size and disposable gloves
- Ensure there are spare ear tags and tag applicator – can't record animals if they have insufficient ID

LIVESTOCK VACCINATION HANDLING GUIDE CONT.

DURING VACCINATION

- Unless otherwise stated, keep vaccines at 2-8°C when in the field
- Use insulated bags/cooler with ice packs during transport to the yards or a car fridge
- Ice packs should be chilled in the freezer for at least 24 hours before use
- Be careful not to freeze vaccines in cooler with ice packs (this is more likely to happen if the vaccine is removed from its packaging while in the cooler). Avoid placing open packs of vaccine directly against ice bricks
- Use vaccine pouches during use to slow the heating of vaccine and protect it from light
- Place vaccines in a cooler when not in use whilst in the yards
- Avoid vaccination when animals are wet and do not administer vaccine through visibly contaminated skin. Also avoid vaccination during hot weather.
- Change the needle, draw-off tube and vaccinator if they become contaminated
- Never straighten or reuse a damaged needle
- Change needles every 50-100 animals (or more frequently), or sooner if it is contaminated, bent, burred or blunted
- Disinfect stoppers with an appropriate disinfectant before perforation, e.g. methylated spirits
- Use a new draw-off tube with each new vaccine pack. Some draw off tubes can be boiled to sterilise them and then reused. Frequent attachment of the draw off tube may cause the stopper to leak
- Agitate vaccine packs before use and regularly when in use (e.g. every race of animals)

Needles:

- Select the appropriate needle size based on the site of injection and the age and condition of the animal
- Use a new needle at the start of each vaccination session

Do not:

- Contaminate vaccine pack stoppers before perforating them (e.g. dirty hands)
- Perforate vaccine pack bungs with used needles, including the needle on the vaccinator
- Inject unused vaccine in the vaccinator or draw-off tube back into the vaccine pack
- Attempt to sterilise needles with chemicals (e.g. methylated spirits) during use



SUGGESTED NEEDLE SIZES

Route of Administration	Needle Gauge	Needle Length	Needle Angle to Skin
Subcutaneous	16-18G	¾ – ½ inch	45°
Intramuscular	16-18G	1- 1½inch	90°

■ Administer the correct dose to the correct site:

- Administer vaccines in the side of the neck (as indicated below) unless stated otherwise



■ When multiple vaccines are used:

- Choose sites on opposite sides of the neck where possible
 - If a close injection site is unavoidable, ensure sites are spaced by at least 10cm
 - Never mix different vaccines in the same container (or vaccines with other products) unless specifically stated on the vaccine label
- Ensure animals are adequately restrained to facilitate correct placement of injections
- Keep a record of the batch number and expiry date with the details of which animals were treated for your records

AFTER VACCINATION

Vaccine applicators containing unused vaccine and vaccine residue are susceptible to bacterial overgrowth and contamination. Vaccine applicator seals can also become damaged, rendering them difficult to use resulting in inaccurate dosing.

- Where available, follow manufacturer instructions on applicator cleaning and maintenance
- Vaccine applicators should be dismantled, cleaned and rinsed with clean water as soon as possible after use
- Use mild dishwashing liquid to clean equipment, especially after using oil-based vaccines, and rinse thoroughly as detergent residues may interfere with vaccines

- Discard the draw-off tube and use a new draw-off tube with each new vaccine pack. Some vaccines state that draw-off tubes can be boiled to sterilise them and then be reused
- Boiled vaccine applicators and tubes must be allowed to cool to room temperature before use
- Lubricate vaccine applicators after cleaning as required according to the applicator manufacturer's instructions
- Veterinarians and farmers should dispose of needles in designated and appropriately labeled medical waste containers. These containers should be disposed of appropriately

Occasionally, reactions post-vaccination can occur. Always seek veterinary advice and contact the manufacturer in the event of adverse outcomes. The contact details of the vaccine manufacturer, including a phone number are located on the label of the product.



A BIG PLUS FOR THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

The Immune Ready Guidelines are widely endorsed and supported by industry leaders and stakeholders.



AUSTRALIAN CATTLE VETERINARIANS

The Australian Cattle Veterinarians, a special interest group of the Australian Veterinary Association, provide essential services protecting animal welfare, conducting disease surveillance and promoting national biosecurity to maintain a safe and sustainable food supply chain.

ACV members work in private and corporate practice, government, academia, research, industry and One Health.



ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA

Animal Health Australia (AHA) is the trusted and independent national animal health body in Australia, bringing together government and industry to deliver animal health and biosecurity.

AHA are working for a national biosecurity system that provides every opportunity for Australian agriculture to succeed at home and overseas.



CATTLE COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

Cattle Council of Australia is the peak producer organisation representing Australia's beef cattle producers.

Cattle Council was established in July 1979 and brings together all state-based farmer organisations representing cattle producers and individual members operating beef cattle enterprises.



DAIRY AUSTRALIA

Dairy Australia is the national services body for the Australian dairy industry. Dairy Australia's purpose is to support the profitability and sustainability of dairy farming by providing practical tools, services and advice to assist farming operations and the dairy supply chain. Dairy Australia's investments in innovation are focused on increasing farm productivity and the global competitiveness of the Australian dairy industry.



MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

MLA's purpose is to foster the long-term prosperity of the Australian red meat and livestock industry by investing in research and marketing activities. Through their subsidiary companies, MLA also accelerate innovation across the value chain and deliver the industry's integrity and on-farm quality assurance programs.



AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

ALFA is the peak national body for the Australian cattle feedlot industry, representing over 70% of cattle on feed in Australian feedlots.

ALFA seeks to improve the profitability, professionalism and community standing of the cattle feedlot industry via representation, strategic levy investment, industry development activities and member assistance.



To learn more about how you can take advantage of Immune Ready, talk to your local cattle vet, selling agent or rural reseller.



This document has been developed by the Australian Cattle Veterinarians, a special interest group of the Australian Veterinary Association, in collaboration with industry partners and stakeholders. It is designed as a guide only and should be used in consultation with your cattle veterinarian for more tailored advice. Every effort has been made to ensure these guidelines are current and appropriate at the time of publication. The ACV and its partners do not accept any responsibility for any loss or damage to stock vaccinated under these guidelines, nor changes to the geographical distribution or significance of specific diseases. Emerging and exotic animal diseases are not covered in these guidelines.