



Intranasal Vaccines: Protection Where Respiratory Disease Starts

By: Dr. Brian Dorcey, DVM

Meeting the Threat Where It Lands

Respiratory pathogens enter through the nose, so it makes sense to put the vaccine there as well. An intranasal IBR-BRSV-PI3 product builds immunity directly on the lining of the nose and upper airway — the first place those organisms land.

High-Risk Calves at Arrival

This is where an intranasal earns its keep. On light, auction-sourced, commingled calves, you usually have no idea what they've had, when they had it, or how much protection is left. Some are still carrying maternal antibody, some aren't, and you can't sort them at the chute. An intranasal works either way, which takes the guesswork out of that first processing. The timing lines up too. Those calves are typically already incubating something by the time they come off the truck, and they'll break in the first week or two. A vaccine that starts working in days, rather than weeks, is worth a great deal in that window.

We highly recommend the new PrimeLine IN5 intranasal vaccine

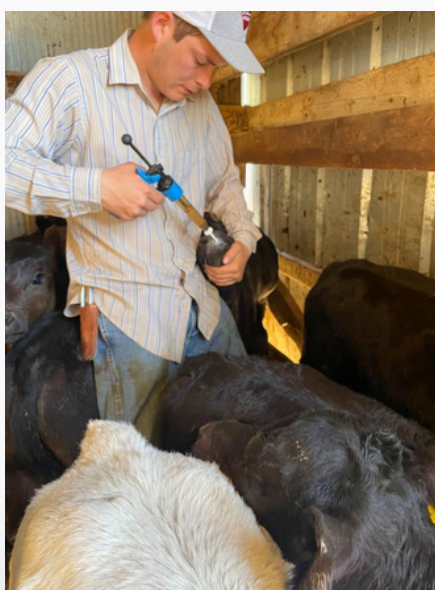
- Broad-spectrum shield against loss to Bovine Respiratory Disease
- Unique mortality reduction label claim
- Built to protect calves and your bottom line



Fast, and Built for Young Calves

There are two good reasons to keep an intranasal vaccine in your program. The first is that they work in young calves. Antibodies a calf picks up from colostrum will tie up most of an injectable modified-live vaccine before it has a chance to do its job. Intranasal products largely get around that, so even a day-old calf will respond to one. The second reason is speed. You get a local immune response within a few days rather than several weeks, which is exactly what you want when calves are stressed and facing heavy exposure.

That's why they fit well at birth or at branding, at arrival processing on light, high-risk calves, ahead of shipping or commingling, and during an active outbreak when you need protection working now.



A Bridge to Fall Weaning

What an intranasal vaccine cannot do is cover a calf for the whole year. Duration of immunity is short — plan on a few months.

Think of it as a bridge that carries a calf to weaning, preconditioning, or revaccination in good shape, then let an injectable modified-live build the lasting protection from there. You're layering the two, not trading one for the other.

That's really the protocol question: not whether to use one, but where it sits on the calendar. Build backward from weaning and let the intranasal cover the early gap.

Handle with Care

One reminder on handling — these are live products, so keep them cold, mix only what you'll use within the hour, and make sure the full dose stays in the nostril.

Let's Build Your Protocol

An intranasal isn't a one-size-fits-all addition — where it fits best depends on your calving window, how calves flow through your operation, and what your weaning and preconditioning timeline looks like. If you're not sure whether one belongs in your program, or where on the calendar it should sit, give us a call. We'll walk through your operation with you and build it into a protocol that makes sense for your herd.

www.profectuslivestock.com (800) 626-7768



Dairy Heifer Development - Nutrition

By: Brandon Rodriguez, Nutritionist

1 Why Heifer Nutrition Matters

The development of your replacement heifers is one of the most crucial investments in a dairy operation. These females represent the future of your herd, and at the end of the day, sound nutrition during their early life is what yields a strong return on that investment.



The Payoff — and When to Ask for Help

A strong nutrition program for your replacement heifers pays off in cows that calve easily and produce high volumes of good-quality milk. Consulting with a nutritionist on your heifer program is always a smart move to ensure you're setting them up for success. If you feel something might be missing in this stage of production, having someone take a fresh look at your program is a good way to spot opportunities for improvement.



Have Questions? Give Profectus
a call at (800) 626-7768

Birth to Weaning: Building the Foundation

The process of developing a good replacement heifer starts on day one. Ensuring the heifer receives good-quality colostrum is essential — it gives her the best start in life and ensures adequate passive immunity from her mother. Once that's achieved, the next step is feeding a well-balanced milk replacer and introducing a good-quality starter feed. The goal should be to double her birth weight within the first two months of age, which sets her up well for strong growth in the post-weaning phase.

From Breeding to Calving

Once the animal is bred, the same principles apply: a well-balanced diet built around high-quality forage. The main difference in this phase is pushing slightly more energy-dense feed to begin adding condition. There's a fine line to walk here — enough condition to keep her in good shape after calving, but not so much that calving becomes difficult or udder quality suffers.

Post-weaning growth phase

Moving into the post-weaning growing phase, it's important to build a diet around high-quality forage and some energy-dense feeds. Balancing properly for amino acids is also key to putting on the right amount of frame and muscle so heifers can reach reproductive maturity. The goal here isn't to add fat, but to grow the animal out and up. Aim for an average daily gain (ADG) of 1.75 to 2.0 pounds, with a diet of 14% to 15% protein — though proper amino acid balance matters more than total crude protein. Heifers should reach 55% to 65% of their mature size by 13 to 15 months.



HEALTH. NUTRITION. PERFORMANCE. **PROFECTUS.**



Clostridium perfringens Type A in Beef Calves

By: Dr. Steve Dudley, DVM

1 Are Your Calves at Risk?

Watch out for:

- Lethargy and poor appetite
- Abdominal discomfort and bloating
- Diarrhea, which may contain blood
- Dehydration and weakness
- Sloshy bellies with excess abdominal fluid

Some calves may be found dead without showing obvious clinical signs, making early detection critical. An accurate veterinary diagnosis or performing a postmortem exam is important to confirm the cause.

Know Your Enemy

Clostridium perfringens Type A is an anaerobic bacterium that naturally exists in the intestinal tract of cattle. Under certain conditions — sudden feed changes, milk or grain overconsumption, stress, or digestive disturbances — the bacteria can multiply rapidly and produce toxins that damage the intestinal lining. Young beef calves are especially vulnerable, and cases often occur with little warning.



Treatment: Every Hour Counts

Treatment is most effective when started immediately. We recommend:

- One pint of mineral oil, given orally
- Penicillin G at 10 mL per 100 lbs body weight, given orally
- Banamine (flunixin meglumine) pour-on at 3 mL per 100 lbs body weight, or Meloxicam, given orally
- Oral fluids to correct dehydration and electrolyte loss, using Complete Dehydration Treatment electrolytes

Because this disease progresses rapidly, delays in treatment often reduce the chance of recovery.

Your Best Defense

Good management practices are an important line of defense:

- Introduce dietary changes gradually
- Avoid overfeeding
- Maintain consistent temperature and mixing conditions if milk replacer is being used
- Reduce stress during handling and weaning
- Maintain clean feeding areas

Emerging Strain: Type E

There have recently been Clostridium perfringens Type E isolates reported. This strain has a different toxin profile, and Type E is often included in vaccines for overeating disease. Historically, producers considered Clostridium perfringens Type C and Type D as the primary causes of overeating disease; however, when diagnostics are performed, Types A and E are more commonly identified.

The timing of clinical disease onset dictates the vaccination strategy:

- Early in calfhood: vaccinate the cow, with the goal of maximizing colostral antibody protection to the calf
- If clinical signs occur at 30–60 days of age: give injectable vaccines directly to the calf

Vaccination Strategy: Building Long-Term Protection

We have had excellent results using autogenous Clostridium perfringens Type A vaccines. These can be standalone 2 mL formulations or concentrated antigens added to other commercial vaccines, such as Vision 7 or Vision CD. Work with your PLS veterinarian to implement a custom vaccination protocol.

Corn Silage Storage: Protecting Every Ton



Shrink Is Costing You

How your corn silage is handled and stored has a direct effect on animal performance down the line. Shrink on a pile is simply the difference between tons in and tons out. Even with good management practices, the average dry matter loss on a pile runs around 15%. Once silage is exposed to oxygen, quality declines rapidly.

Packing It Right: The Density Difference

Packing density is a major factor in preserving quality, influenced by packing time, push layer thickness, moisture content, number of tractors, and the packing weight of the equipment. Push layer thickness should be six inches, measured from the bottom of the blade above the pile — density decreases as push layer thickness increases. Directional packing allows more time spent on the pile compared to circle packing.

Oxygen Is the Enemy: Managing Fermentation and the Face

Lactic acid is produced during fermentation, and it's what keeps pH low and preserves silage quality. Air works directly against that. Yeast grow in the presence of oxygen and metabolize lactic acid, which leads to spoilage. Using an inoculant, covering the pile with plastic, and managing the silage face are three of the most important areas of quality control for keeping spoilage as low as possible. **Size the pile so that six to twelve inches are removed from the face each day.**

Silage Safety: Don't Get Complacent

Be mindful of safety considerations when working near a pile. Key points to watch for include the potential for tractor rollover, maneuvering around other equipment and people, inhalation of silage gas, and avalanche risk near a silage face. A pile stacked higher than equipment can safely reach is a disaster waiting to happen — don't get complacent with safety.

FORAGE PRESERVATION

Two Ways to Protect your Silage this Fall

	SILO GUARD Silage preservative 	PROFECTUS INOCULANT Silage inoculant
WHAT IT IS	Not an inoculant and not an acid — a patented blend of sulfur compounds and enzymes.	A granular inoculant — a combination of lactic acid bacteria and enzymes.
HOW IT WORKS	Actually removes oxygen from the forage mass — that's what sets it apart — and holds back yeast and mold so fermentation starts sooner.	Drops silage pH quickly for better fermentation — more dry matter retained, nutrient quality preserved, mold kept out of the pile.
USE IT ON	Corn silage, haylage, small grain silage, high-moisture corn, baleage and dry hay up to 25% moisture.	Corn silage, haylage, high-moisture corn and earlage.
RATE & FORM	1 lb/ton alfalfa & hay · ½ lb/ton corn silage. Dry granular or ready-to-use liquid.	1 lb treats 200 tons silage · 150 tons haylage · 100 tons HMC/earlage. Granular and shelf-stable.
A GOOD FIT IF:	Pile management isn't where your time goes, but you still want to preserve dry matter and reduce spoilage.	Your silage management is already tight — tarped, packed heavy, little spoilage — and you want the fermentation itself sharper.

Two tools for two different operations. Profectus offers both — your sales rep can walk you through which one is a better fit for your operation. (800) 626-7768

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PRECONDITIONING!**

We're giving away a 4-holster Cross Five Cattle Vaccine Cooler — with color-coded holsters that fit 20cc & 50cc syringes, so your vaccines stay cold and organized chuteside.



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