

# Central Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Report



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## Making Pesticide Droplets Less Bouncy Could Cut Agricultural Runoff By: Nav Ghimire, Green Lake County

Researchers found a way to make pesticides stick to leaves instead of bouncing off. When farmers spray their fields with pesticides or other treatments, only 2 percent of the spray sticks to the plants. A significant portion of it typically bounces right off the plants, lands on the ground, and becomes part of the runoff that flows to streams and rivers - often causing serious pollution. But a team of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) researchers aimed to fix that. By using a clever combination of two inexpensive additives to the spray, the researchers found they can drastically cut down on the amount of liquid that bounces off.

Previous attempts to reduce this droplet bounce rate have relied on additives such as surfactants, soap-like chemicals that reduce the surface tension of the droplets and cause them to spread more. But tests have shown that this provides only a small improvement; the speedy droplets bounce off while the surface tension is still changing, and the surfactants cause the spray to form smaller droplets that are more easily blown away.

The new approach uses two different kinds of additives. The spray is divided into two portions, each receiving a different polymer substance. One gives the solution a negative electric charge; the other causes a positive charge. When two of the oppositely-charged droplets meet on a leaf surface, they form a hydrophilic (water attracting) "defect" that sticks to the surface and increases the retention of further droplets.

Leaves of many plants have a natural tendency to be hydrophobic (water repelling), which is why they often cause droplets to bounce away. But creating these tiny hydrophilic bumps on the leaf surface strongly counteracts that tendency, the research team found.

When the MIT research team began studying the problem of pesticide runoff, which is a major agricultural problem worldwide, they soon realized that part of the reason for the limited success of earlier attempts to address the problem was that the droplet bouncing happens so quickly, in a matter of milliseconds. That means that most countermeasures, especially those based on chemical properties, just didn't have time to make much of a difference. So the research team thought, what else can they do? And they started playing around with charge interactions.

They found that the combination of the two different polymer additives "can pin the droplets" to the surface, "and this all happens during the time it's spreading," before the droplets starts a retraction that leads to their bouncing away.

The project was developed in collaboration with the MIT Tata Center for Technology and Design, which aims to develop technologies that can benefit

(Continued on page 2)

communities throughout the world. Since the cost of pesticides can be a significant part of a farmer's budget, reducing the amount that's wasted could improve the overall economics of the farming business, while also reducing soil and water pollution. Decreasing the amount of pesticide sprayed can also reduce the exposure of farmers to the spray chemicals.

Based on the laboratory tests, the team estimated that the new system could allow farmers to get the same effects by using only 1/10 as much of the pesticide or other spray. And the polymer additives themselves are natural and biodegradable, so will not contribute to the runoff pollution. The new approach would require only minor changes to the existing equipment that farmers use, to separate the pesticide into two streams to which small amounts of each polymer could be added. The polymers themselves are extracted from common, low-cost materials that could be produced locally. Farmers can use normal sprayers, with two tanks at a time, and add one material to one tank and the oppositely-charged material to the other. The farmer would do everything as usual, just adding the recommended solutions.

The researchers are also experimenting with different sprayer designs that could simplify the process further, potentially eliminating the need for two separate tanks. The next step is to take the results that have been demonstrated at a laboratory scale and develop them into a practical system that can easily be implemented in the field, and then carry out real-world tests on farms. The research team plans to carry out these tests during the coming year. According to researchers, the new system should be easy to implement, and it doesn't require extra equipment.

In addition to pesticide spraying, the same approach could be useful in other applications, such as the spraying of water onto plants to prevent frost damage in places like Florida, where citrus crops can be severely damaged by frost but water supplies are already constrained.

*The source of this article is Journal of Nature Communications, 2016; 7: 12560 DOI: 10.1038/ncomms12560. Material is edited for content and length.*

### **Alfalfa Needs Lime**

**By: Craig Saxe, Juneau County**

Some suggest that the first and largest reason for alfalfa stand failure in the Midwest is low soil pH. Thus it cannot be overstated that liming is the single most important fertility concern for establishing and maintaining high yielding, high quality alfalfa stands. Unfortunately, this simple, but basic fact is often overlooked. Benefits of liming alfalfa include: increased stand establishment and persistence; increased disease resistance and winter hardiness; improved quality and yields; improved soil structure and tilth.

Research indicates that it is most profitable to lime soils planted to alfalfa to a soil pH of 6.8 to 7.0. Alfalfa can be established at a lower soil pH, down to about a soil pH of 6.0, but the alfalfa will be weak and more prone to diseases and therefore will most likely have a shortened stand life. Additionally, field trials performed in southwestern Wisconsin show that yields drop sharply when soil pH falls below 6.7.

For typical crop rotations, the best time to apply the recommended amount of lime is when coming out of alfalfa. Because lime reacts very slowly with soil acids, this timeframe or longer allows the lime to better react with the soil. The accompanying tillage for row crops may result in two or three re-mixings of the lime with the soil. This should raise the soil pH to the desired level by the time alfalfa is replanted. As a closing thought; taking routine soil samples is a must. Only a soil test will accurately tell you how much lime (as well as fertilizer) to apply.



## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

*Partial listing*

### **Tuesday, October 4**

- World Dairy Expo Historical Display (P1)  
Daily 7 AM - 7 PM
- Take a walk through the past five decades.  
World Dairy Expo 50th Anniversary Opening Ceremony  
8 AM  
*This brief presentation will conclude with a surprise reveal.*

### **Wednesday, October 5**

- World Dairy Expo Historical Display (P1)  
Daily 7 AM - 7 PM
- Take a walk through the past five decades.
- 50th Anniversary Open House, Hosted by World Dairy Expo (EH)  
5 PM - 9 PM  
*This free event is open to all Expo attendees and enthusiasts. There will be food, drink, entertainment and fun.*

### **Thursday, October 6**

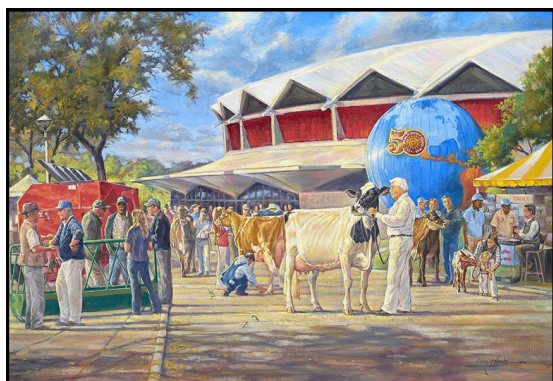
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5 PM - 9 PM  
*This free event is open to all Expo attendees and enthusiasts. There will be food, drink, entertainment and fun.*

### **Friday, October 7**

- World Dairy Expo Historical Display (P1)  
Daily 7 AM - 7 PM
- Take a walk through the past five decades.

### **Saturday, October 8**

- World Dairy Expo Historical Display (P1)  
Daily 7 AM - 4 PM
- Take a walk through the past five decades.
- Parade of Champions and Selection of 2016 Supreme Champions (C)  
5:00 PM
- Expo concludes with the pageantry of the Supreme Ceremony. *This year will be special with extra glamour.*



**For a complete schedule,  
please go to the website:**

[http://worlddairyexpo.com/pages/  
Daily-Schedule.php](http://worlddairyexpo.com/pages/Daily-Schedule.php)

*2016 World Expo print—  
available for purchase.*



## **Now is the Time to Plan Ahead for Veterinary Feed Directive Changes**

### **By: Lyssa Seefeldt, Marquette County**

Increasing interest in preventing the development of antibiotic resistant bacteria and protecting the effectiveness of the antimicrobials that we have fueled the initiative behind the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) rule changes. The VFD regulation changes on medically important antimicrobials used in livestock feeds, previously available as over-the-counter medications, will be coming into effect in January 2017. Medically important antimicrobials used in livestock production are those products that are also used to treat humans. Now is the time to make sure that you have a valid veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR) so that you maintain access to any products that might be more regulated under the implementation of the VFD rule changes.



A VFD product is a drug that is approved by the FDA for use in livestock feed under veterinary supervision with a written VFD order. The new VFD rule essentially ends the use of medically important antibiotics for growth performance enhancement, limiting use to treatment, control, and prevention. Under the new rule, the use of medically important drugs in feed may only be done under the supervision of a veterinarian. To be able to purchase feed with a VFD product in it, farmers will now need to have a VFD order from their veterinarian.

When the revised VFD regulations started coming into effect in October of 2015, there were very few drugs that required a VFD order. One of the biggest questions with the transition to new regulations is which drugs are impacted? Drugs that are NOT medically important do not need to transition to VFD status unless used in combination with a VFD drug. A list of the drugs that are transitioning from over-the-counter to requiring a VFD order can be found at <http://goo.gl/vhxQJL>. A list of drugs transitioning from over-the-counter to prescription can be found at <http://goo.gl/6ygTW5>.

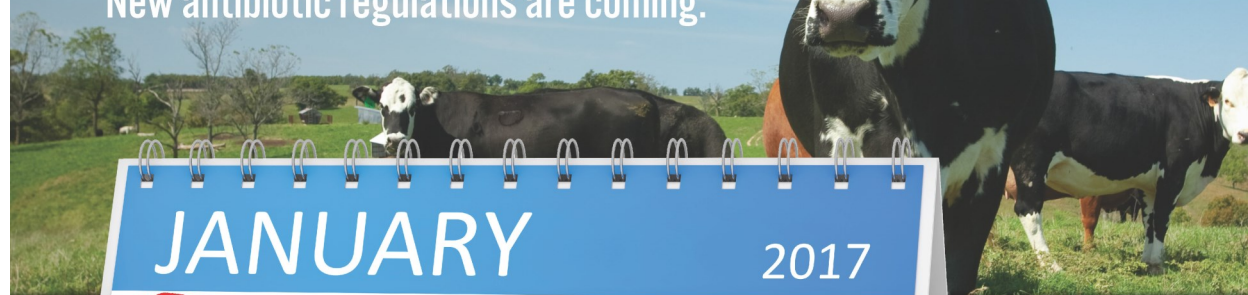
The VFD rule changes bring on more paperwork for everyone. Veterinary Feed Directive orders will vary in length and use, but will not exceed six months. You will need to work closely with your veterinarian to determine how and when a VFD is needed. Farmers, veterinarians, and feed suppliers are all expected to keep a copy of each VFD order for two years. If you are looking for tools to help you keep track of your VFD records, check out the recordkeeping tools available on the Wisconsin Beef Information Center website at <http://goo.gl/RNejOq>.

So what do you need to be doing now to prepare for the VFD changes being implemented in 2017? Ensure that you have a veterinarian that is willing to work with you and your farm to ensure you have a valid VCPR. Talk with your veterinarian, nutritionist, Extension agent, and other farm advisor professionals that you work with about practices that could be changed to help prevent the need to use certain products. Make an inventory of the antibiotic products that you are currently using. Check out the two lists of drugs that are transitioning that were mentioned earlier to find out if those products you are currently using will still be available to you. If they aren't going to be available for use in 2017, talk with your veterinarian about alternatives. Consult with your veterinarian to come up with a plan for handling VFD orders, specifically asking about how "I'm out of this, and today is Saturday" orders might be handled. Finally, make sure to have the same conversation with your feed supplier to ensure that there are fewer "bumps in the road" to make the VFD implementation of changes smoother for everyone in 2017.



# DON'T GET CAUGHT OFF GUARD.

New antibiotic regulations are coming.



The **NEW Veterinary Feed Directive**  
for medically important feed-grade  
antibiotics will take effect on  
**January 1, 2017.**

Be informed and be ready by visiting  
**[BeefUSA.org/antibiotics](http://BeefUSA.org/antibiotics)**



**National Cattlemen's  
Beef Association**

## **THINK SAFETY: Especially During Harvest and Manure Hauling Season**

**By: Ken Schroeder, Portage County**

Develop a “safety first” attitude. Harvest season often brings with it longer working hours and a rush against time. Be sure to take time to think, it may save your life or someone dear to you. Every year, thousands of farm workers are injured and hundreds more die in farming accidents. According to the National Safety Council, agriculture is one of the most hazardous industries in the nation.

### **Tips for reducing injuries on the farm:**

- Discuss safety hazards and emergency procedures with your workers including family.
- Read and follow instructions in equipment operator’s manuals and on product labels.
- Heed safety warnings!
- Inspect equipment routinely for problems that may cause accidents.
- Install and maintain approved rollover protective structures (ROPS), protective enclosures, or protective frames on tractors and self-propelled equipment.
- Always use seat belts when operating tractors with ROPS.
- Keep the operators platform clear of debris.
- Make sure guards on farm equipment are replaced after maintenance.
- Maintain proper lighting and reflectors on vehicles and equipment.
- Keep slow moving vehicle signs clean and visible.
- Take precautions to prevent entrapment and suffocation caused by unstable surfaces of grain storage bins, silos, or hoppers. Never “walk the grain.”
- Be aware that methane gas, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and hydrogen sulfide can form in un-ventilated grain bins, silos and manure pits and can suffocate or poison workers or explode.

This is also manure hauling season for many. Review safety procedures for agitating, pumping, and hauling manure. Be aware that manure gas dangers exist in non-enclosed storage as well as enclosed storage units. See the Portage County UW-Extension Manure Safety Resources webpage <http://portage.uwex.edu/agriculture/manure-safety-resources/> for additional information. A MUST SEE while at this site, the recently recorded “Manure Gas Safety” webinar to review the dangers of manure storage and handling systems.

As we become deeply involved in the harvest season and day light hours become less and less, it is important to be thinking about safety and making sure our ag vehicles are visible to others when we operate them on the roads. This is not only for their safety but ours as well. For more information on lighting and marking of equipment see the UW-Extension Agricultural Vehicles on the Road website <http://fyi.uwex.edu/loh/>.

Safe Harvesting!

**Visit the Central Wisconsin Agricultural Specialization Team on the Web**  
**<http://fyi.uwex.edu/cwas/>**

## Transferring the Farm Webinars

By: Ken Williams, Waushara County

Farmers are a unique group of people. With most jobs retirement is something that people look forward to and pretty much marks a very real change in a persons' life. Farmers on the other hand look at the idea of retirement in a totally different way. Many just figure they will keep on farming and never retire.

In a farm business, planning for the current owners' later years is an important aspect of a farm succession plan. Even if the owners are not planning on fully retiring from careers as many workers do, it is important to discuss their vision with family and farming partners, and plan on slowing down and finding other activities to enjoy.

Many farm families spend years working hard to pay their bills and to pay off their farm. When they reach the age of retirement many are interested in keeping another generation on the farm. However, not all farms will or should be transferred to the next generation. Many farms are not large enough or the next generation may not be interested in being in agriculture. Some children may be interested in farming as a part-time occupation. Other families may look outside their own family for non-related parties to bring into the farming operation. Some families will retain ownership of the land, following the parents' deaths, as an investment. Making decisions about transferring farm property can be complicated and challenging.

UW-Extension is offering a series of webinars on farm succession and estate planning that will be held in the demonstration room at the Waushara County Courthouse.

**October 27: 1:00-3:00 pm** – “Overview of Succession Planning” – Joy Kirkpatrick, Center for Dairy Profitability

**November 17: 1:00-3:00 pm** - “How Big is Your House? - How Big Does It Need To Be?” Financial analysis for succession planning – Kevin Bernhardt, UW-Extension Farm Management Specialist

**January 26: 1:00-3:00 pm** - “Estate Planning” – Bridget Finke, Attorney, Bakke Norman Law Offices

**February 23: 1:00-3:00 pm** – “Long Term Care: Planning for My Future Needs” – Steve Shapiro, Medigap Insurance Specialist, State of Wisconsin Board on Aging and Long Term Care and the Wisconsin Office of the Commissioner of Insurance

**March 23: 1:00-3:00 pm** – “Medicaid Eligibility and Recovery” – Anthony Schmoldt, Attorney, Schmoldt Law Office

Pre-registration is preferred. To register contact our office at 920-787-0416.





## Maybe You Shouldn't Dry Treat All of Your Cows

### By: Matt Lippert, Wood County

Questions about the use of antibiotics in agriculture are widespread. The use of antibiotics as therapy for animals that have disease is an important practice for humane husbandry. Wise use of antibiotics utilizing the best science-based information will help us protect and preserve the continued use of these products to help producers manage their herds to be healthy and productive.

From 1995 to 2015 the average Somatic Cell Count (SCC) for Dairy Herd Improvement herds dropped 100 points from 304 thousand cells/ml to 204 thousand cells/ml (Council for Dairy Cattle Breeding, <https://www.cdcb.us/publish/dhi/current/sccx.html>). Most of this drop occurred during the last ten years (since 2005). Similar numbers may be found for all milk sold through various federal milk marketing orders. Lower SCC is an indication of fewer incidences of mastitis and better cow health.

Routine use of dry cow antibiotic therapy widely adopted by dairy producers is one of the tools that have helped the industry obtain these improved levels of SCC while production per cow continues to increase. Dr. Pamela Ruegg and the UW milk quality website <http://milkquality.wisc.edu/> has a discussion of selective use of dry cow therapy instead of traditional methods of treating every dry cow.

As more herds average under 250,000 SCC, and more individual cows within these herds are below 200,000 SCC at dry off with no history of clinical mastitis during the last 90 days prior to dry off, there are opportunities to reduce the use of antibiotics. Ruegg recommends the additional use of a quarter screening test such as the California Mastitis test and the use of an internal teat sealant for cows dried off without dry cow therapy.

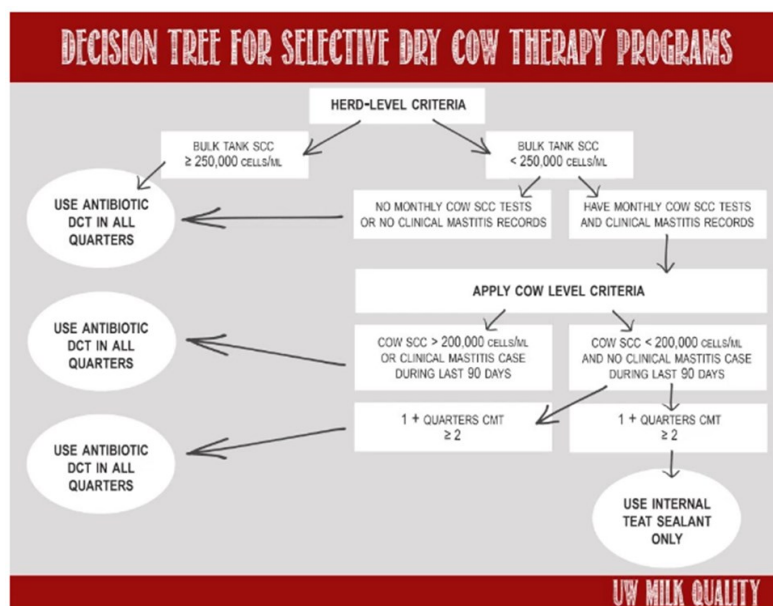
Routine use of dry cow therapy for all cows has been a widely used and successful tool on dairy farms. Most likely as a dairy producer you are utilizing this tool and have misgivings about ever utilizing a different protocol. If there are ways to be more judicious with the use of antibiotics with no loss to animal well-being these methods need to be seriously considered.

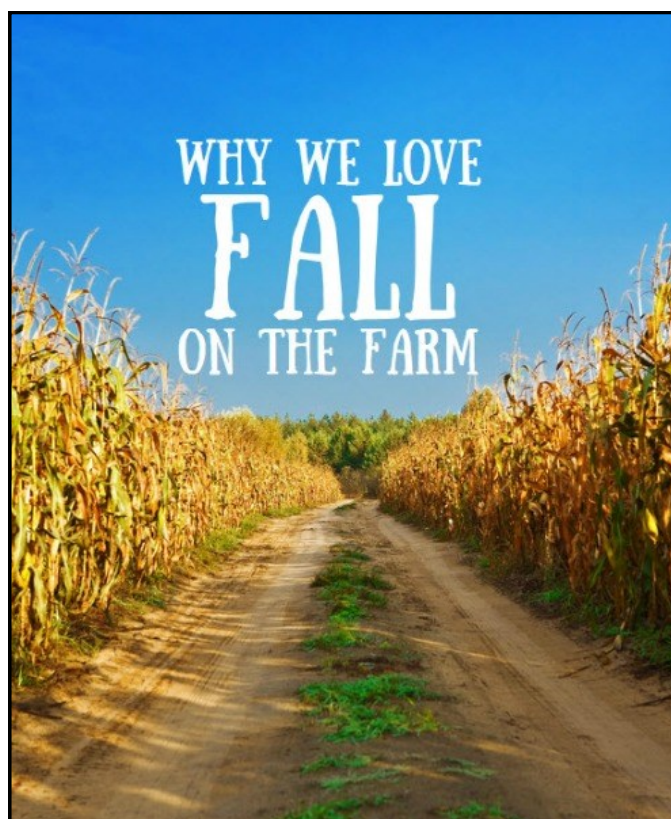
Treating all cows at dry-off is a very simple and clear protocol for everyone involved with the herd to accomplish. To implement selective dry cow therapy requires a more complicated, but not impossible to understand protocol. We need to continually improve. We can do better than treating cows that are not likely to benefit from dry cow treatment but we could also err by not treating cows that are best to be treated.

Please go to the UW Milk Quality website <http://milkquality.wisc.edu/dry-cow-treatment/> where there is a great discussion on this topic in easy to follow videos presented by Dr. Ruegg.

The illustration, at the right, also on the website will help you make the best decision on individual cows and for your herd.

**Figure 1. Decision Tree for Selective Dry Cow Therapy Programs**





## E-mail & Go Green!

If you are interested in receiving the CWAS newsletter by e-mail rather than US mail, please contact your local county Extension office (*see contact information on the back of the newsletter*) and provide us your e-mail address. **By converting to electronic distribution, you not only will be reducing the use of paper and protecting the environment but you will be assisting your office by reducing their mail cost.** Newsletters may come faster and some graphics or photos may be in color not available in the mail version.

Please call, mail or email this information to your local county Extension office (*see back of newsletter for contact information*)

**YES—I would like the CWAS Newsletter emailed to me.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address (*this is needed to remove your address from the mailing list*)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip Code



To ensure a safe food supply, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) oversees the use of animal medications. Some medications have been approved for use without a veterinarian's permission, while others require permission. Recently, the FDA changed how some antibiotic medications, which are important to human medicine, are used for animal feed. *After January 1, 2017, these medications will require a Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) order to be used in medicated feed.*

#### What is a medicated feed and why is it used?

Medicated feed is feed with a drug added to it. Medicated feed is fed to animals to prevent illness or treat an animal when it is sick. Medicated feeds are just one of the good animal care and well-being practices farmers and animal owners use to keep their animals healthy.

#### Is all feed medicated?

No, when you purchase feed, you have the option to buy feed without medications mixed into it.

#### Who is impacted by these changes?

Livestock owners, including youth with animal projects, who have decided to feed their animals medicated feeds.

For more information on the Veterinary Feed Directive, visit:

- <http://www.fda.gov>
- <http://www.datcp.wi.gov> | Program/Services | Livestock Feed/Pet Food

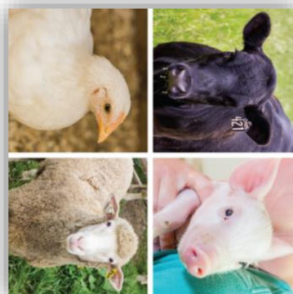
#### **Beginning January 1, 2017, you will need a Veterinary Feed Directive to buy feeds containing:**

- Chlorotetracycline (CTC)
- Chlortetracycline/Sulfamethazine
- Chlortetracycline/Sulfamethazine/Penicillin
- Hygromycin B
- Lincomycin
- Oxytetracycline (OTC)
- Oxytetracycline/Neomycin
- Penicillin
- Sulfadimethoxine/Ormetoprim
- Tylosin
- Tylosin/Sulfamethazine
- Virginiamycin

Note: Trimoxin (PulmoTil, Tiltrovet), Avilamycin (Kafaul), Florfenicol (Aqualor, Nulbor) currently require a VFD order.



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture,  
Trade, and Consumer Protection  
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# Antibiotics in Feed

## An Exhibitor's Guide to the Veterinary Feed Directive





### What is a Veterinary Feed Directive?

A Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) is an order from a veterinarian that gives permission for you to order or buy medicated feed containing certain drugs.

### What is a VFD drug and why did the FDA change their process?

A VFD drug is an antibiotic used for both human and animal medicine. FDA regulates both human and animal drugs, and the VFD changes are FDA's response to concerns about production uses of antibiotics in animals. Going forward, the antibiotics used in animals and humans will only be allowed to control or prevent disease, not for production uses, such as increased rate of gain.

### Are all antibiotics affected?

No, not all antibiotics will be considered VFD drugs. The use of injectable antibiotics will not be affected; and some drugs used in water will now require a prescription from a veterinarian.


### How does a VFD order work?

A VFD order is similar to a prescription you would get from your human doctor, however a veterinarian will be giving you a VFD order for a medicated feed. VFDs are not prescriptions; a prescription requires a pharmacist, a VFD does not require a pharmacist.

### How do you get a VFD order?

To get a VFD order, you must have an established veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) with a veterinarian. A VCPR means a veterinarian and a person who raises livestock (client) regularly work together to attend to the health of the client's animals, where the veterinarian regularly visits and provides advice about proper medication of the animals.





**SAMPLE FEED LABEL**

Medicated  
For control of infectious synovitis caused by  
*Mycoplasma synoviae*.

Medicated feed labels always indicate the animals allowed to consume the feed.

Complete Turkey Starter

**Active Drug Ingredient**  
Oxytetracycline.....0.022%

This drug ingredient requires a VFD order from a veterinarian.

**Guaranteed Analysis**

Crude Protein, min.....	20.0%
Lysine, min.....	1.2%
Methionine, min.....	0.57%
Crude Fat, min.....	3.0%
Crude Fiber, min.....	4.0%
Calcium, min.....	0.8%
Calcium, max.....	1.3%
Phosphorus, min.....	0.65%
Salt, min.....	0.2%
Salt, min.....	0.7%

**Ingredients:** Grain products, plant protein products, processed grain by-products, monocalcium phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, salt, vegetable oil, choline chloride, natural flavors, roulage products, selenium yeast, manganese oxide, ferrous sulfate, zinc oxide, vitamin D supplement, mineral oil.

**Feeding Directions:** Feed as a sole ration to turkeys from 10 weeks of age until market age. Provide a constant supply of clean, fresh water.

**Warning:** This product has been formulated specifically for poultry and is not intended for other species.  
WITHDRAW 5 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER  
DO NOT ADMINISTER TO  
TURKEYS PRODUCING EGGS FOR  
HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

VFD drugs will always have this statement on the label.

**Caution:** Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this VFD drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

ABC Feed Mill  
Anytown, WI 55555

Net wt. 50 lb. (22.67 kg)

### How do you know if you need a VFD order?

As seen in the example, feed labels of VFD drugs have the following statement: "Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this VFD drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian."

### What are examples of medications that will require a VFD order?

Examples of feed-grade medications moving to VFD drug status are chlortetracycline, tylosin and penicillin. The detailed list can be found at [www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov).

### Where can I buy feed with my VFD order?

You can buy VFD feeds at any mill, retailer or other establishment listed as a distributor or manufacturer with the FDA. The list can be found at [www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov). If you are purchasing feed that requires a VFD order, you will need to present the VFD order before purchase.

### How do feed stores check for VFD orders?

Previously, VFD feeds were purchased without documentation at your feed store or mill. However, **starting January 1, 2017**, you must first present a VFD order, written by a veterinarian, to purchase VFD feeds. Either you or your veterinarian may forward a copy of the VFD order to your feed mill.

### How long is a VFD good for?

A VFD is only good for one order of feed to fill the duration of use specified by the veterinarian on the VFD order. No VFD expiration may exceed 6 months; some authorizations must be even shorter than 6 months, as indicated by the drug label. **It is important to note that the VFD feed may not be fed after the expiration date.**

### What records will I need to keep?

The original VFD order will be kept by the veterinarian for two years. The livestock owner and feed mill must keep copies of the VFD order on file for two years.

# PRODUCER GUIDE TO *THE* VETERINARY FEED DIRECTIVE

## VETERINARY FEED DIRECTIVE REGULATION UPDATE

Just as you prepare your animals for the changing seasons this year, you will need to plan with your veterinarian for how the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) will affect your future operations. Starting **JANUARY 1, 2017** how you use and access certain feed- and water-based antibiotics will change, so it is a good idea to start planning now.

*what?* **MEDICALLY IMPORTANT ANTIBIOTICS** will no longer be available to use for *growth promotion* purposes on any farm of any size. Medically important antibiotics are animal health products that are also important to human health. Use of these products for the *prevention, treatment or control* of a specific disease will require direct veterinary supervision.

*why?* The FDA states the updated VFD rules are critical to protect public health, limit the development of antimicrobial resistance and promote cautious use of these animal health products only when appropriate.

*plan ahead.* The biggest change is all about feed. Unless you have a VFD from your veterinarian, you will not be able to buy or use medicated feed or premixes. Over-the-counter sales will end. Plan ahead, work with your veterinarian and feed source.

## MEDICALLY IMPORTANT ANTIBIOTICS

Animal health products important to human health:

<b>PENICILLINS</b>	<b>MACROLIDES</b>
<b>GLYCOPEPTIDES</b>	<b>QUINOLONES</b>
<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	<b>SULFAS</b>
<b>TETRACYCLINES</b>	<b>FLUOROQUINOLONES</b>

Examples include:

<b>CHLOROTETRACYCLINE (CTC)</b>	
<b>AUREOMYCIN</b>	<b>SULFAMETHAZINE</b>
<b>TYLOSIN</b>	

## NO LONGER ALLOWED

**PRODUCTION USES** = Enhance growth or improve feed efficiency

## ALLOWED UNDER DIRECT VETERINARY SUPERVISION

**THERAPEUTIC USES** = Treat animals diagnosed with an illness, control the spread of illness in a herd or flock, prevent illness in healthy animals when exposure is likely

## CHECKLIST FOR PRODUCERS

DO YOU HAVE A VALID VETERINARY-CLIENT-PATIENT-RELATIONSHIP (VCPR) WITH YOUR HERD VETERINARIAN?

YES

NO

HAVE YOU MET WITH YOUR VETERINARIAN TO REVIEW ALL ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS, VACCINATION PROTOCOLS AND MEDICATION CURRENTLY BEING USED?

YES

NO

DO YOU KNOW WHICH MEDICATIONS USED IN YOUR SYSTEM WILL REQUIRE A VFD ORDER OR WILL REMAIN OVER THE COUNTER (OTC)?

YES

NO

HAVE YOU IDENTIFIED A LOCATION TO STORE COPIES OF ALL VFD'S THAT ARE WRITTEN FOR YOUR ANIMALS?

YES

NO

*Written By:*

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For More Information: [FYI.UWEX.EDU/YOUTHLIVESTOCK/VFD/](http://FYI.UWEX.EDU/YOUTHLIVESTOCK/VFD/)



**UW**  
**Extension**



# YOUTH PRODUCER GUIDE TO *THE* VETERINARY FEED DIRECTIVE

## FIRST STEPS TOWARD A SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION

*build a relationship  
with your  
veterinarian*

The only way to get a VFD to purchase and use certain animal health products in feed and water is to establish a veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR) with your veterinarian. A VCPR exists when the veterinarian knows your animals (the patient) well enough to be able to medically treat them, and you (the client) agree to follow the instructions of the veterinarian. If you do not already have a veterinarian that is part of your project team, contact your Extension agent to help find one in your area.

*make a list of all animal  
health products*

Many feed- and water-based antibiotics will be affected by the new VFD changes. Make a list of all the animal health products you currently use on your animals. Review the list with you veterinarian to determine if any of those products will require a VFD to keep using them.

*keep VFDs records  
for two years*

Even youth showing livestock, poultry and dairy will have to keep VFD records from their veterinarians on file for two years. VFDs may be stored electronically or as hard copy paper, so you will need to figure out the best method of maintaining these records on your farm or at home.

### VFD RECORDS SUMMARY SHEET

DATE STARTED FEEDING	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	ANIMAL DESCRIPTION AND ID	VFD DRUG AND HOW APPLIED (FEED OR WATER)	DATE FINISHED (DURATION FROM THE LABEL)	WITHDRAWL DATE (CALCULATE FROM THE LABEL)	NAME OF VETERINARIAN	VFD EXPIRATION DATE	WHERE PURCHASED FROM

*continue working  
with your  
veterinarian*

Written VFDs from your veterinarian are specific to the set of animals receiving that treatment for a specific time line. Leftover medicated feed cannot be fed past the duration of use on the label or fed to other animals. Know when you will need your VFDs renewed and develop a renewal plan with your veterinarian.



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DEPARTMENT OF  
DAIRY SCIENCE  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

## VETERINARY FEED DIRECTIVE



Veterinarian \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clinic/Company \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email \_\_\_\_\_

Client \_\_\_\_\_  
 Business/Premise \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fax or Email \_\_\_\_\_

Drug(s) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Drug(s) Level \_\_\_\_\_ g/ton Duration of Use \_\_\_\_\_  
 Species and Production Class \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Reorders Authorized \_\_\_\_\_  
 Indications of Use (as approved) \_\_\_\_\_ (if permitted by the drug approval) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Caution (related to this medicated feed, if any) \_\_\_\_\_

**USE OF FEED CONTAINING THIS VETERINARY FEED DIRECTIVE (VFD) DRUG IN A MANNER OTHER THAN AS DIRECTED ON THE LABELING (EXTRALABEL USE) IS NOT PERMITTED**

Approximate Number of Animals \_\_\_\_\_ Other Identification (age, weight, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Premises Description \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Instructions (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

### Affirmation of intent (for combination VFD drugs) (check one box)

For VFD drugs for which there are no approved VFD combinations, only the first affirmation statement should be included

- ☐ This VFD only authorizes the use of the VFD drug(s) cited in this order and is not intended to authorize the use of such drug combination with any other animal drug
- ☐ This VFD authorizes the use of the VFD drug(s) cited in this order and is not intended to authorize the use of such drug combination(s) in medicated feed that contains the VFD drug(s) as a component:

Drug(s)	Drug Level(s) and any Special Instructions

- ☐ This VFD authorizes the use of the VFD drug(s) cited in this order in any FDA-approved, conditionally approved, or indexed combination(s) in medicated feed that contains the VFD drug(s) as a component

▶ **Withdrawal Time** (if any): This VFD Feed must be withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_ days prior to slaughter ◀

VFD Date of Issuance \_\_\_\_\_ Month/Day/Year

VFD Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_ Month/Day/Year  
 (As specified in the approval; cannot exceed 6 months after issuance)

# YOUTH PRODUCER GUIDE TO THE VETERINARY FEED DIRECTIVE



Take a moment and practice filling out the checklists below  
for your livestock project (s).



1. Name of my local Veterinarian:

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2. Name and location of my local Vet Clinic:

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3. Species of livestock I show:

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*For More Information:* [FYI.UWEX.EDU/YOUTHLIVESTOCK/VFD/](http://FYI.UWEX.EDU/YOUTHLIVESTOCK/VFD/)

4. Products my family and I use to feed our livestock that may  
need a VFD from our veterinarian:

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*For More Information:* [FYI.UWEX.EDU/YOUTHLIVESTOCK/VFD/](http://FYI.UWEX.EDU/YOUTHLIVESTOCK/VFD/)



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## How to Contact Team Members

### **Vacant**

#### **Adams County**

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### **Ken Schroeder**

#### **Portage County**

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