Animal Health Plan

- PfL standard 4.2.1 requires certified producers to have an animal health plan. This template is an example of a suitable plan, although it is not compulsory to use this one. If you already have a plan in place that covers the requirements in the standards then duplication is not required.
- This document should be reviewed and updated whenever changes are made or at least annually.
- The health plan should be prepared in consultation with the farm's vet or other expert advisor.

Date plan created or reviewed:

Plan completed by

Name:

Position:

Company:

Plan reviewed by (vet or advisor)

Name:

Position:

Company:

Business details

Owner name:

Phone number:

Business name:

Business address:

Person responsible for animal health and welfare

Name:

Position:

Phone number:

Veterinary practice

Practice name:

Address:

Phone number:

Species covered under this plan

Please enter actual or expected numbers for the next 12 month period.

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Deer	Buffalo
Breed(s)					
No. of breeding females					
No. of breeding males					
No. of breeding replacements					
No. of stores					
No. of fattening stock					
No. of youngstock					
Other, please state:					

Checking stock

How frequently are stock checked?

What measures are in place to monitor animals when giving birth and provide assistance if required?

Colostrum policy

Procedure to ensure young have had sufficient colostrum intake before 12 hours old:

Alternative source of colostrum if maternal colostrum is unavailable:

Procedure to care for young that cannot be raised by their dam:

Nutrition management

How do you monitor if the pasture/forage available is providing suitable nutrition for the age and stage of production of stock?

How is water provided to stock?

Thermal comfort

How do you ensure shelter/shade is appropriate for all animal groups?

Husbandry tasks

	Castration	Tailing	Disbudding	Dehorning
Justification for carrying out task				
Name of person carrying out task				
Species				
Age of animals when task carried out				
What method is used?				
Is anaesthetic used?				
If not, why not?				
Is analgesic used?				
If not, why not?				

Biosecurity risk and management plan

Consider the most common biosecurity threats to your farm, their prevention and management.

Risk factor	Risk level (high/moderate/low)	Prevention measures	Management measures

Control and prevention of diseases, infections and conditions known to affect the herd/flock

Including measures to control or prevent issues such as BVD, Johne's disease, mastitis, lameness/hoof care and internal and external parasites such as scab and flystrike, if they are a risk on your farm.

Existing stock on farm

Disease/infection/ condition	At risk livestock	Preventative measures	Symptoms/clinical signs	Diagnosis	Treatment/ management measures

Incoming stock

New purchases or animals returning from winter grazing etc.

Disease/infection/ condition	At risk livestock	Preventative measures	Symptoms/clinical signs	Diagnosis	Treatment/ management measures

Livestock Health Management Calendar

Include diseases, infections and conditions detailed above, the action and time of year required.

Disease/ infection/ condition	Plan of action	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Disease/ infection/ condition	Plan of action	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Isolation policy

Outline quarantine procedure for incoming stock:

Outline action taken to isolate animals on farm that need to be separated to prevent spread of disease/infection:

Reducing the risk of developing resistance

Outline how you take steps to reduce the risk of developing resistance to anthelmintics, flukicides and antibiotics.

	Measures used to address risk
Anthelmintics	
Flukicides	
Antibiotics	

Emergency euthanasia policy

Species	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Deer	Buffalo
Method used					
Name of trained and competent person					

Emergency situations

Emergency situation	Detail the actions that will be taken to mitigate these situations
Extreme weather conditions:	
Flood	
Drought	
Heat	
Heavy snow	
Prolonged freezing	
Loss of competent staff to care for animals	
Fire	
Other	

Pasture management to prevent potential animal health problems

Detail pasture management measures that are implemented to reduce issues such parasite burdens, toxin exposure, thermal discomfort and nutritional limitations:

Transport plan

Detail how animal welfare is maintained during transport both around the farm and off the farm. Include information on how animals are assessed to be fit for travel, the suitability of vehicle and loading/unloading facilities, journey planning including frequency of checks whilst in transit and managing travel in extreme weather, competency and skill of handlers and drivers, space and height requirements and any separation requirements of animals in transit:

Emergency procedure in the event of an accident, breakdown or extreme weather:

Welfare outcome assessment monitoring and breed suitability assessments

Welfare outcome assessments are a useful way to ensure that the measures put into practice are delivering the desired beneficial outcomes for animals and that the animals are suited to the system.

How frequently do you measure body condition score/liveweight gains and what action is taken when animals score too low or too high?

How are assisted births monitored and what action is taken if assisted births exceed 10% in any one cycle?

How frequently do you monitor lameness and what actions are taken to address any issues identified?

How are mortality rates monitored and what action is taken if they exceed expected or typical benchmark levels?

PASTURE FOR LIFE

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