

Use of milk feeders and group housing in veal calves production





Carla Lazzaroni, D. Biagini
Department of Animal Science, University of Torino, Italy
carla.lazzaroni@unito.it



Material and methods

The trial was conducted from June to November on 103 Friesian male calves, housed in 3 groups of about 30 each, in 3 pens of 102 m² in the same stable, and reared from 33 to 175 d of age (average period 142 days) at slaughter.

In each pen, 2 automatic milk replacer dispensers, 8 m of linear manger for dried maize silage (as fiber feed) and 2 drinking troughs were available 24h per day.

The feeding plan provided increasing amounts of milk replacer (120-180 g/l of powder in 4-16 l/d of water) and dried maize silage (0,1-1 kg/d).

Overall rearing results

	mean	range
Purchased calves (n)	103	_
Slaughtered calves (n)	75	
Mortality rate (%)	27.2	
Starting age (d/head)	33	$(14 \div 51)$
Slaughtering age (d/head)	175	$(153 \div 195)$
Length of rearing period (d)	142	$(137 \div 147)$
Starting weight (kg/head)	52.6	$(34 \div 72)$
Final weight (kg/head)	127.9	$(56 \div 205)$
Weight gain (kg/head)	75.1	(8 ÷ 137)
Daily weight gain (kg/head/d)	0.66	$(0.1 \div 1.2)$
Hot dressing percentage (%)	55.4	$(34 \div 82)$
Milk consumption (kg/head)	200.4	
Silage consumption (kg/head)	77.1	
Feed consumption (kg/head/period)	277.5	

Aim

To test the possibility of rearing veal calves in large groups using automatic calf feeders, according the latest EU suggestion on cattle welfare.







Best performances

20 animals weighed at slaughter >150 kg
9 animals gaining >1 kg/d
17 carcasses weighted >90 kg
20 animals dressed >57%

Conclusion

While the overall results were not as good as expected, several calves achieved good performances, showing the feasibility to use automatic calf feeders for large groups of animals.

