



Holding a safe calf club

Teacher & organiser resource

Kia ora, here is some information to assist you in planning a safe calf club.

Keeping calves separated is the key, as *Mycoplasma bovis* (*M. bovis*) is mainly spread via prolonged nose-to-nose contact. While there is only minimal risk at most calf clubs, steps can be taken to make your event safer.

Holding calves

- If pens are available, this is the best way to keep individual calves separated from each other.
- Alternatively, ensure calves are tethered at least two metres apart.
- Calves should have access to individual food and water containers.

Transport

- Calves from different herds or farms should be transported to and from calf club separately, and keep them separate at all times.

Parading calves

To help reduce contact between calves while they're parading:

- Calves should wear a halter at all times.
- Have someone supervise calves while they're being led around, to ensure they're being kept under control and apart from each other.
- Consider separate entry and exit points to the parade area.

Ensure full NAIT compliance

- Keeping complete and accurate NAIT (National Animal Identification and Tracing Act) records is extremely important to the success of the *M. bovis* eradication Programme.
- This means all calves attending calf club must have a readable NAIT ear tag.
- To ensure a safe event, schools should remind everyone planning to attend calf club of their NAIT obligations.

Low risk of environmental transmission

We have seen no evidence that *M. bovis* survives for very long once exposed to air and UV light, so there's a very low risk that it can be spread via effluent.

However, in the interests of general hygiene and biosecurity it's a good idea to:

- Lay down straw to collect effluent.
- Regularly remove any faeces from the ground.

More information and support

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