



NAH
LIVESTOCK CONSULTING



FALL 2026 SAVINGS!

Valid 8/1/26-10/31/26

202 AR 27 Nashville, AR

870-845-1122 Ext. 4

\$18 on Ivomec Plus 1000ml

\$20 on Eprinex 5L

\$40 on Eprinex 10L

\$15 on Synanthic 1000ml

\$200 on Zactran 500ml

Rebates on Pyramid, Express & other brands too.

**Minimum quantities apply.*

\$7 per liter rebate on Cydectin PO

\$25 rebate 500ml Cydectin Inj.

\$60 rebate 500ml Baytril

\$25 rebate 250ml Pradalex

**Minimum quantities apply.*

10% Rebate on Safeguard Drench

Valid 1/1/26-12-31/26

Rebates up to \$200 on Draxxin & Draxxin KP

Up to a 12% Rebate on Zoetis Vaccine, Implants, Hormones, Mastitis Tubes & Dewormers.

Minimum purchase of \$250 applies.

All programs subject to change

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Biosecurity Plans: Protecting Your Herd From Disease

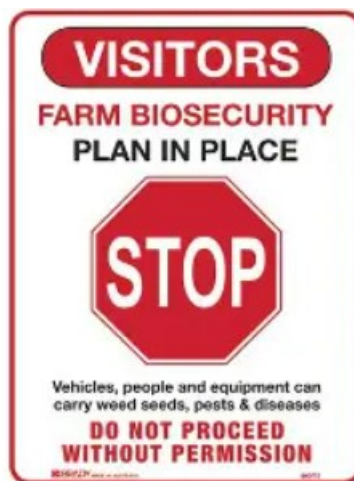
A biosecurity plan is a set of strategies and physical measures designed to protect herds from biological threats.

Biosecurity is one of the most important tools a beef cattle operation has to protect herd health, productivity, and profitability. Preventing disease is far less costly than dealing with a disease outbreak. An effective biosecurity plan starts with knowing what is happening within your herd and knowing what you are bringing in.

Disease surveillance and monitoring should be a routine part of cattle management. Watch for changes in appetite, behavior, weight loss, respiratory signs, diarrhea, lameness, or unexpected deaths and alert us quickly so that we can help identify problems as soon as possible. Early identification of issues allows us to investigate problems quickly and prevent disease from spreading throughout the entire herd.

Prevention starts with good management practices. Looking at cattle daily, having a proper vaccine pro-

gram, cleaning of equipment, facilities, trailers, working areas, and shared tools can reduce the risk of transferring pathogens between animals. Disinfectants work best when organic material is removed first and the product is mixed and applied according to the label.



Simple practices such as changing needles between animals can also make a major difference in preventing the spread of diseases like Bovine Leukemia Virus and Anaplasmosis. Using a clean needle for each animal is an inexpensive step that helps protect the entire herd.

Biosecurity also begins before cattle ever arrive on the ranch. Whenever possible, purchase replacement animals from reputable producers with known herd-

health histories and established biosecurity practices. Avoid bringing animals from unknown or questionable sources, and use appropriate quarantine and observation procedures for new arrivals before introducing them to the resident herd.

Quarantine new animals for a minimum of two weeks and test for diseases such as Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus before turning them out with the herd. Utilize insecticides upon arrival to ensure unwanted external parasites like ticks do not establish a population on your operation.

During quarantine you will want to ensure that new animals are vaccinated for the disease risk of your operation. If you do not currently have a biosecurity plan we can develop it for your individual operation to ensure it fits your needs specifically.

Ultimately, biosecurity is about reducing opportunities for disease to enter, spread, and become established. Know your herd, monitor closely, practice good sanitation, use clean equipment, and know where your cattle come from. These simple practices can protect animal health and help keep a beef operation productive for years to come.

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