Effects of Housing and Colostrum Feeding on the Prevalence of Selected Infectious Organisms in Feces of Jersey Calves

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ABSTRACT

Neonatal Jersey calves (n = 96) were used to evaluate effects of housing (individual hutches or wooden pens in a barn) and colostrum feeding (calves were separated from the dam and fed 2 L of colostrum in nipple-bottles or allowed to nurse the dam for 3 d) on the prevalence of selected organisms in feces. Prevalence of Cryptosporidium and Eimeria were reduced, and prevalence of rotavirus tended to be reduced, when calves were housed in hutches. Prevalence of coronavirus was unaffected by treatment. Weekly prevalence of Giardia was increased when calves were left to nurse the dam for 3 d. Mean prevalence of Cryptosporidia (wk 1 to 4), Eimeria (wk 4 to 5), Giardia, rotavirus, and coronavirus (wk 1 to 5) were 34.7, 20.6, 27.1, 15.8, and 4.9%, respectively. Escherichia coli (K99 positive) were observed in 3 of 174 samples cultured. Methods of housing and colostrum feeding affected acquisition of enteropathogens in this study.

(Key words: colostrum, housing, Jersey)

INTRODUCTION

Dairy calf morbidity and mortality are significant losses associated with the dairy enterprise. A recent US dairy heifer management study (3) reported that mean mortality of preweaned calves was 8.4% (SE = .4); over 52% of fatalities were associated with scours. Two factors that are related to mortality and morbidity are colostrum feeding and housing.

Housing may affect exposure of calves to infectious organisms and subsequent morbidity and mortality (5, 9, 20, 21). Waltner-Toews et al. (20) indicated that calves raised in hutches were 25 times less likely to be treated for pneumonia and 8 times less likely to be treated for scours than were calves raised in individual pens in a calf barn. Conversely, Martin et al. (12) and James et al. (8) reported that housing did not predispose calves to increased morbidity or mortality, but the person caring for...
the calf and the overall level of calf manage-
ment were more important factors influencing
morbidity and mortality.

The objectives of this study were to deter-
mine the effects of housing and method of
colostrum feeding on the prevalence of
selected infectious organisms in neonatal Jer-
sey calves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental Design

Ninety-six Jersey heifer (n = 48) and bull
calves were blocked by sex and date of birth
and assigned to one of four treatments in a
randomized complete block design. Treatments
were a 2 x 2 factorial arrangement of colos-
trum feeding (calves were allowed to nurse the
dam for 3 d or were separated from the dam
and fed 1 L of colostrum in nipple-bottles at 0
and 12 h after birth) and housing (individual
fiberglass hutches or individual pens in an
unheated calf barn).

Cows were housed in a drylot until approxi-
mately 2 d prior to parturition, when they were
moved to an individual calving pen bedded
with straw. Cows were not immunized with
viral or bacterial vaccines during the dry
period. Calves fed colostrum from nipple-
bottles were moved to the hutch or barn before
nursing. The unheated calf barn contained 40
individual wooden pens (1.2 x 2.4 m) and
housed calves prior to initiation of the study.
Mechanical ventilation was provided in the
barn throughout the study. Calf hutches were
located in an area not previously exposed to
calves. Pens and hutches were thoroughly
washed, disinfected, and allowed to dry prior
to each use. Hutches were moved to a new
location after each use. Calf pens and hutches
were bedded with sawdust and straw.

Calf Management

Calves fed by nipple-bottle were fed colos-
trum from the first milking, obtained from the
dam shortly after parturition. Each cow was
milked by hand, and a 50-ml sample of colos-
trum was obtained and stored (~20°C). Colos-
tral composition has been reported (15). Calves
were fed 1 L of colostrum as soon as possible
after birth and again 12 h later. After the
second feeding, calves were fed twice daily to
3 d of age using second and third milking
colostrum from the dam.

Calves that nursed the dam were left with
the dam until 3 d of age. Calves were assisted
if nursing did not commence by 4 h. No
attempt was made to measure quantitatively
the colostrum consumed by nursed calves.

Commercial calf starter (Tennessee Farmers
Cooperative, LaVergne, TN) was offered for
ad libitum consumption from d 3. Calf starter
was formulated to contain a coccidiostat (Dec-
dox®; Rhône-Poulenc, Atlanta, GA) at 25 mg/
kg. Commercial milk replacer (Land O'Lakes,
Inc., Ft. Dodge, IA) was reconstituted to 12% DM
and fed twice daily (.95 L per feeding)
from 3 to 35 d of age. Milk replacer was
formulated to contain oxytetracycline (138 mg/
kg) and neomycin base (250 mg/kg). Refused
milk replacer and calf starter were weighed
and reported daily. Water was available at all
times. Second-cutting alfalfa hay was offered
for ad libitum consumption after 14 d. Calves
were weighed at birth and every 7 d thereafter
to 35 d.

Sampling and Analyses

Fecal grab samples were collected from all
calves every Tuesday and Friday during the
study. Samples were divided into approxi-
mately equal portions, placed into two plastic
sample cups, and stored at 3 or -20°C. Occa-
sionally, no feces could be collected from
calves. When insufficient quantities of feces
were collected for two samples, samples were
refrigerated only. Refrigerated samples were
shipped to the laboratory to determine the
presence of Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and Ei-
meria. Qualitative fecal examinations were
performed with a modified flotation technique
by the method of Cox and Todd (4), except
that 1 g of feces was used. Samples were
examined microscopically at 400x. Frozen
samples were shipped to the laboratory,
thawed, pooled within week of age, and
refrozen prior to analysis for rotavirus and
coronavirus by direct electron microscopy.
10% suspension of feces was made in distilled water and clarified by centrifugation (27,000 × g for 40 min). The supernatant was decanted, and the pellet was resuspended in 2 to 3 ml of distilled water. One hundred microliters of 3% phosphotungstic acid were added to the sample for negative staining. Stained samples were sprayed onto copper grids coated with Formvar™ (Monsanto Co., St. Louis, MO) and carbon and scanned with an electron microscope (Philips 201 transmission electron microscope; Philips Electronic Co., Mahwah, NJ) at a plate magnification of 30,000 × with an 80-kV beam. Morphological identification of virus particles was made by examination at 300,000 ×.

Prevalence of enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli was determined using a commercial latex agglutination test for K99+ pili (K99 pilitest; VMRD, Inc., Pullman, WA) on eight colonies isolated from weekly samples after preenrichment in nutrient broth for 24 h.

Approximately 10 ml of jugular blood were taken at 24 h after birth and allowed to clot. Serum was separated by centrifugation (3000 × g) and frozen (-20°C) until analysis for IgG and IgM by radial immunodiffusion (VMRD, Inc.).

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**Statistical Analyses**

Weekly prevalence of infectious organisms was analyzed as a randomized complete block design in a repeated measures analysis of covariance using a general linear mixed models algorithm (2). Body weight at birth was used as a covariable. Terms in the model were block, treatment, block × treatment, week of age, week × treatment, and error. Block × treatment was used as the error term to test effects of treatment, and error was used to test week and week × treatment. Significance was determined at P < .05 unless otherwise noted.

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**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Seven calves died, and 4 calves were stillborn during the experiment (Table 1). Stillborn calves and 1 calf that died at 3 d of age were replaced; therefore, a total of 90 calves completed the study. Calculated mortality of all calves during the experiment was 10.9% and, of calves born alive, 7.2%. Mortality of 7.2% is less than mortality reported in a recent survey of calf mortality in herds across the US (3). Of the 7 calves that died after assignment to treatment, 5 calves were fed colostrum by nipple-bottle. Serum IgG and IgM concentrations at 24 h were generally low in calves that

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**TABLE 1. Mortality of Jersey calves.**

| Calf | Sex | Treatment and housing | Birth  | Death  | Age | Reason      | Serum IgG* | Serum IgM* |
|------|-----|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1    | F   | Nursed + hutch        | 9/06/92| 10/06/92| 30  | Scours     | 65.1       | 4.8        |
| 8*   | F   | . .                   | 9/12/92| 9/12/92| 0   | Stillborn  | . .        | . .        |
| 14   | F   | Fed + hutch           | 9/20/92| 10/08/92| 18  | Scours     | 12.9       | 3.3        |
| 20   | F   | Fed + hutch           | 10/07/92| 10/28/92| 21  | Scours     | 22.1       | 2.1        |
| 70021| M   | . .                   | 9/12/92| 9/12/92| 0   | Stillborn  | . .        | . .        |
| 70123| M   | . .                   | 9/12/92| 9/12/92| 0   | Stillborn  | . .        | . .        |
| 7122 | M   | . .                   | 8/04/92| 8/04/92| 0   | Stillborn  | . .        | . .        |
| 7152 | M   | Nursed + barn         | 8/07/92| 8/10/92| 3   | Septicemia | 3.3        | 1.8        |
| 751  | M   | Fed + barn            | 9/28/92| 10/08/92|10  | Scours4    | 7.0       | 1.8        |
| 761  | M   | Fed + hutch           | 10/12/92| 10/30/92| 18  | Pneumonia5 | 15.0       | 1.1        |
| 996  | F   | Fed + barn            | 8/31/92| 9/14/92| 14  | Scours6    | 36.5       | 2.9        |

*At 24 h after birth.

2Calf was replaced.

3Twins.

4Fecal sample was positive for Cryptosporidium 2 d prior to death.

5Fecal sample was positive for Cryptosporidium and Giardia 1 d prior to death.

6Fecal sample was positive for Cryptosporidium 1 d prior to death and rotavirus 3 d prior to death.
died, although serum IgG exceeded 30 g/L in 2 calves (Table 1).

*Cryptosporidium* was shed by 86 calves during the study and was found in 28% of all samples collected. This prevalence (96% of calves) is higher than other reports of prevalence in young calves (10, 13) but similar to a recent survey of dairy herds throughout the US (3). Samples were positive for *Cryptosporidium* during wk 1 to 4 only. When pooled across wk 1 to 4, prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts in feces of calves housed in the barn was greater (Table 2), and a significant interaction of housing × colostrum feeding indicated a greater prevalence in feces of calves housed in the barn and fed colostrum in nipple-bottles. Most shedding occurred during the first 3 wk of life. An interaction of period × treatment was significant (*P < .01*) for the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* (Figure 1a). At 1 wk of age, calves that nursed the dam had a higher prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* infection than calves removed from the dam and fed colostrum by nipple-bottle. This effect was probably due to earlier exposure of calves to *Cryptosporidium* from the dam and surrounding environment. The lack of difference between calves housed in the barn or in individual hutches at 1 wk of age suggests that the major source of inoculation was the dam in the 1st wk of life. At 2 wk of age, most calves (n = 68, 76%) shed oocysts; however, shedding was greatest from calves fed colostrum by nipple-bottle and housed in the barn. Shedding of oocysts during wk 3 was greatest when calves were housed in the barn, suggesting that infections later in life were associated with exposure in the barn.

Lopez et al. (10) reported that most fecal shedding of *Cryptosporidium* occurred during the first 24 d of life and was highly related to serum IgG concentrations in calves at 24 h of age. Stepwise multiple regression indicated that age was the primary factor affecting prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* in our study. Other significant independent variables included housing, mean daily BW gain, and the prevalence of *Giardia*. However, neither serum IgG nor IgM was significant in predicting prevalence of *Cryptosporidium*, suggesting that level of transfer of passive immunity did not affect level of infection in this study, in agreement with other reports (7, 19) but in contrast with data of Lopez et al. (10). Prevalence of *Giardia* was negatively associated with shed-

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**TABLE 2. Prevalence of selected infectious organisms in fecal samples of Jersey calves fed colostrum by nipple-bottle or allowed to nurse the dam and housed in individual hutches or pens in a calf barn.**

| Item         | Bottle + barn (%) | Bottle + hatch (%) | Nursed + barn (%) | Nursed + hutch (%) | SE | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----|---|---|---|
| *Cryptosporidium*2,3 | 41.8              | 25.3              | 37.4             | 33.2              | 3.1 | NS4 | ** | * |
| *Giardia*5   | 26.4              | 23.1              | 29.9             | 29.5              | 3.9 | * | NS | NS |
| *Eimeria*2,6 | 32.4              | 6.6               | 32.3             | 10.3              | 5.9 | NS | ** | NS |
| *Rotavirus*  | 19.6              | 13.2              | 17.0             | 12.4              | 3.3 | NS | *  | NS |
| *Coronavirus*5 | 6.4               | 7.1               | 1.8              | 4.4               | 2.9 | NS | NS | NS |

1Contrasts: 1 = effect of colostrum feeding, 2 = effect of housing, and 3 = colostrum feeding × housing interaction.

2Significant age × treatment interaction (*P < .01*).

3Means for wk 1 to 4.

4*P > .10.*

5Significant effect of age.

6Means for wk 4 and 5.

7*P < .10.*

8*P < .05.*

**P < .001.*
measured in this study was associated with prevalence of Cryptosporidium, indicating that it was a primary pathogen. Only 25.4% of samples positive for Cryptosporidium were positive for other organisms (primarily rotavirus and Giardia).

Figure 1. Prevalence of selected organisms in fecal samples of calves fed colostrum via nipple-bottle or allowed to nurse the dam and housed in calf hutches or in individual pens in a calf barn. Standard errors = 8, 9, 5, 5, and 8% for parts A to E, respectively.
Direct electron microscopy detected rotavirus and coronavirus as the primary viruses in fecal samples during the study, although parvovirus and coronavirus-like particles were occasionally observed.

Rotavirus was shed by 50 calves during the 35-d study. Mean prevalence of 15.8% (SE = 2.0) compares favorably with data of Lucchelli et al. (11), who reported prevalence of rotavirus shedding of 16.4% in calves from birth to 30 d of age. Age had no effect on the prevalence of rotavirus in fecal samples (Figure 1b), and prevalence tended (P < .10) to be greater in feces from calves housed in the barn. Lopez et al. (10) also reported no significant effect of age or time on the shedding of rotavirus during the first 31 d after birth. Because rotavirus is ubiquitous in the environment (16), placement of calves in individual hutches was unlikely to eliminate potential for rotavirus infection. Calves housed in hutch shed rotavirus by 1 wk of age, indicating early transmission; however, leaving the calf with the dam for 3 d did not increase prevalence of rotavirus shedding in wk 1, thereby eliminating the dam as a major source of the virus. Saif (16) suggested that strict hygiene and isolation of calves may reduce transmission of rotavirus. These factors probably contributed to the reduction in prevalence of rotavirus in calves housed in hutches.

There was no evidence that serum Ig concentrations influenced prevalence of rotavirus. Besser et al. (1) reported that transfer of rotavirus antibody from serum to the intestinal lumen may be important in providing immunity against rotavirus. Because cattle in this study were not immunized against rotavirus prior to parturition, concentrations of colostral antibody may have been insufficient to increase serum titers in calves and to affect prevalence of the virus. Saif and Smith (17) reported that lactogenic immunity (presence of colostral or milk antibodies in the gut lumen) is important for protection against enteric viruses, including rotavirus. Apparently, colostrum feeding for 3 d after birth did not provide sufficient lactogenic immunity to inhibit shedding of rotavirus, as indicated by increased fecal shedding and scouring during the first 2 wk of life.

Coronavirus was observed in fecal samples of 13 calves during the study; mean weekly prevalence was 4.3% (SE = 1.1). Coronavirus was observed most frequently during the first 2 wk of age, although some samples were positive for coronavirus at 5 wk (Figure 1c). Coronavirus, like rotavirus, is widespread in most dairy herds. A lack of treatment effect (Table 2) suggested that neither housing nor method of colostrum feeding influenced the prevalence of coronavirus.

Stepwise multiple regression indicated that date of birth (P < .01), concentration of IgG in serum, and age affected the prevalence of coronavirus shedding. Calves born later in the study were more likely to shed coronavirus, indicating that fecal shedding was seasonal or that an outbreak occurred during the study. Increased concentration of IgG in serum reduced the prevalence of coronavirus in feces. Fecal samples from 30 calves were positive for Eimeria oocysts during the 35-d study. Eimeria shedding occurred only after 4 wk of age (Figure 1d) and was affected by housing type (P < .02) and a period × treatment interaction (P < .02). Prevalence of Eimeria oocysts was greater in feces from calves housed in the barn, particularly during the last week of the study. Few calves housed in hutches shed Eimeria oocysts. Davis et al. (5) also reported that shedding of Eimeria oocysts was reduced when calves were housed in individual outdoor pens in an uncontaminated area. Multiple stepwise regression also identified date of birth as a significant factor affecting prevalence of Eimeria shedding, particularly when calves were housed in the barn. Calves born later in the study had a greater prevalence of Eimeria oocysts in their feces, apparently because of contamination of the barn environment by calves born earlier.

Giardia was observed in fecal samples of 71 calves during the study, and a total of 122 samples (27.1%; SE = 2.1) were positive for Giardia. Prevalence of Giardia pooled across all weeks was greater when calves were allowed to nurse the dam (Table 2). Because Giardia is transmitted by ingestion of infected feed, water, or feces (18), allowing the calf to remain in proximity to the dam for 72 h may have increased exposure to Giardia. Fecal excretion of Giardia generally occurred after 2 wk of age (Figure 1e), although feces from 1 calf contained Giardia oocysts during wk 1.
Stepwise multiple regression indicated that method of colostrum feeding, mean daily BW gain, intake, and date of birth were significant for the prevalence of *Giardia*. Positive regression coefficients indicated that intake and mean daily BW gain increased as prevalence of *Giardia* increased; this effect may be related to the establishment of *Giardia* later in the study when intake and rates of gain increased, but also suggests that prevalence of *Giardia* did not significantly impair intake or BW gain in this study.

*Escherichia coli* was isolated from only 174 of 450 samples cultured. Thawing and refreezing of samples during pooling may have contributed to the apparent loss of viability. Three of the 174 samples (1.7%) were positive for K99(F5) antigen, suggesting that enterotoxigenic *E. coli* did not contribute to the incidence or severity of scours in this study. The observed low prevalence of K99+ *E. coli* in this herd was similar to that recently reported in a case-control study of veal calves in Canada (22).

CONCLUSIONS

Management strategies can affect the prevalence of infectious organisms, incidence and severity of scours, growth, and intake in young calves. When the calf was permitted to nurse the dam for 3 d exposure to *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* increased, although nearly all calves were exposed to *Cryptosporidium* within 2 wk. Barn housing of calves increased fecal shedding of *Eimeria* and tended to increase shedding of rotavirus.

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