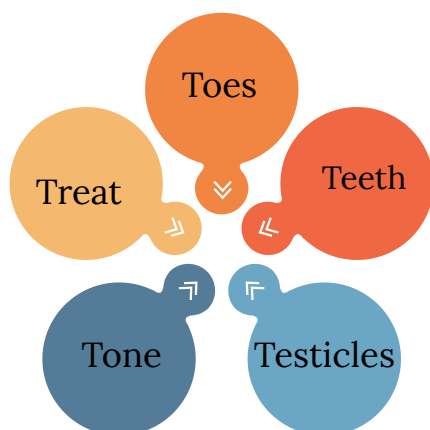


Fenton Vets

August 2026

Ram MOT

With tupping season approaching, it is important to check the boys before they go in with the ewes. This should be done 10 weeks before tupping, to allow time to identify and rectify any issues. Illnesses that cause a high temperature can affect sperm production for around 8 weeks. If you are thinking of buying in rams for this season, then buy them early and check the 5 Ts:



Toes - check for lameness e.g. footrot, scald, arthritis
Teeth - check for full mouths - can't eat, can't work!
Testicles - check for any lumps or bumps. Size matters too!
Tone - BCS should be 3.5-4 out of 5. Check for plenty of coverage over their backs
Treat - vaccinate in line with your flock protocols

Medicines training needs to be done every 5 years to comply with Red Tractor Farm Assurance. Join us at one of our sessions over the next few months. It also counts towards your CPD requirements for the SFS



It's Show Time!

Fenton Vets are hitting the show circuit this season! Call in to see us @
Fishguard Show 7th August, County Show 19-20th August, Martletwy Show 26th August, Camrose Show 29th August



MASTERING MEDICINES

10:00-13:00 WEDNESDAY 9TH SEPTEMBER
PELCOMB INN
Lunch provided!
Farm Assurance compliant

RSVP: 07766995118



Subsidised by Farming Connect
Make sure you have re-registered with FC
& selected the course on the FC Skills Hub website

Introducing Sioned - our new intern!

I was raised on a beef and sheep farm in Mid Wales, and am a fluent Welsh speaker. I enjoy playing hockey and rugby, as well as making the most of the beaches that Pembrokeshire has to offer.

I have been very fortunate to graduate as part of the first ever cohort from a Welsh vet school. I was based in Aberystwyth for the first two years of the degree, and then the last three years were spent in London.

I am very pleased to be back living by the sea and look forward to meeting all the farmers soon.



IBR

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) is a common virus that affects cattle. It causes respiratory disease but can also affect fertility and reduce milk production.

Cattle with IBR may have a high temperature, watery eyes, a runny nose, be coughing and seem quiet or off feed. In some cases, the virus can lead to pneumonia, making animals much sicker. Once a cow has been infected, the virus stays in its body for life and can become active again during times of stress, such as transport, calving, or mixing with new animals.

The virus spreads easily from one animal to another through close contact, coughing and shared air in buildings. It can also spread when bought-in infected animals are introduced into a herd.

If IBR is present then vaccination should be undertaken to reduce the spread of the virus and lessen the severity of disease. A good vaccination regime will aid the eventual process of eradication by preventing new animals within the herd from becoming infected.

If you are free from IBR then vaccination and strong biosecurity measures will help protect your herd. Buying cattle from accredited IBR free sources, isolating and sampling new arrivals before mixing them with the herd, reducing stress, and maintaining good ventilation all help lower the chances of infection.

