



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE  
& ENVIRONMENT

# Instructive Manual For Cattle Raising in Regular Farms and Barns in UAE

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## Instructive Manual For Cattle Raising in Regular Farms and Barns in UAE



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## Main requirements to issue permits for the establishment of animal barns

- The applicant for farm should be UAE citizen and should not be less than 21 years of age.
- Cattle raiser should comply with all the instructions and guidance issued by the concerned authorities regarding cattle health and safety such as cattle raising guidelines, numbering and vaccination.
- Local authorities will give the owners of random farms adjacent to residential areas alternative locations away from the residential quarters and main roadways with a distance of not less than 2 kilometers. This aims to control the transmission of infections from animals to human, to minimize insects and rodents, to keep safe traffic on roads, and to maintain the aesthetic appearance of the country.
- Sites designated for building farms should be near to fodder markets and veterinary clinics.
- Harmful materials are prohibited in the construction of building. Only environment-friendly materials should be used.
- Farm should not be leased, sub-sold or waived without prior consent from the concerned authorities. All types of competitions, festivals or any special entertaining activities are also prohibited in the farm and its surrounding areas.
- Farms should not be cultivated with harmful or strange trees. It should be cultivated with local environment trees like Ghaf, Sidr and Tortilis
- Farm owner should provide the government personnel and representatives with all information, data and statistics of the farm.
- The raiser should get rid of all the perished animals, farm waste and garbage in a healthy and safe method separating it from the public waste containers in cooperation and coordination with the concerned authorities.
- Cattle should not be left unattended grazing at the pasture without an herder keeping an eye on them so as to safeguard them and to prevent them in accessing to the

neighbouring residential areas and public roads.

- The concerned authority personnel will inspect residential areas regularly and warn the owners of the violating farms as appropriate.
- Raising poultry for the purpose of sale is not allowed (poultry trade and slaughter) without prior permit from concerned authorities of the Emirate.
- Farm owners should not raise dangerous animals violating the applicable laws and regulations.
- The concerned authorities will not provide services for violating farms after six months from giving notice to their owners and will provide them with new sites.
- Each animal's allotted space should not be less than 1 m<sup>2</sup> for goat or sheep, 5-3 m<sup>2</sup> for cow, and 7-5 m<sup>2</sup> for camel. %50 of the cattle shed should be covered by ceiling and %50 should be roofless. The shed height should not be less than 2.5 meters.
- The feedlots and drinkers should be placed in well-ventilated places in shady areas especially if the drinkers are made of metallic materials.
- Different cattle should not be raised in the same barn. There should be minimum 10 meters distance between such barns used to raising different cattle.
- Cattle shed should be in a vertical position towards the wind direction, not in horizontal position.
- Farm owner should keep a record of vaccinations, drugs used, delivery dates and kinds of breeds raised in the farm.
- In goats and sheep farms, an appropriate place attached to the barn should be specified for counting cattle at each barn to control cattle in cases of public vaccination and treatment; and such place should be well-ventilated.
- Fine sand (flying and scattering easily) should not be used on the farm ground.
- Barbed wires should not be used in the shed as they may injure and murder cattle.

- The sample should be taken from the newly purchased cattle to make sure that they are free from infectious diseases.
- Building design should be suitable for cattle and provides good protection from climate change all year, and there should be enough access for vehicles.
- Farm should have an isolation room for diseased animals, and it should be away enough from the herd, and farm should also contain a room for the newborn animals.
- Farm should have refrigeration equipment to keep drugs in addition to a storehouse to keep cattle fodder and protect it from damage and corruption.
- Reporting epidemics and infectious diseases, if any, and applying preventive instructions and measures issued by the concerned authorities.

## Livestock

Animal wealth is one of the cornerstones of the national income in the Arab countries generally most especially in the United Arab Emirates as it is one of the main pillars of the countries' economic piles. Throughout the recent years, the Arab world has witnessed a growing increase of these resources since there are many breeds with pure origin which are distinguished as highly productive due to their good hereditary characteristics. Some of these breeds have adapted to the hardship and harshness of desert which witnesses little rain and poor pasture

### The Economic Importance of Cattle Raising

- Meat
- Milk and dairy products
- Wool
- Leather



## Cattle Development Factors:

- Construction of fodder storehouses required to store alternative fodder at the place of the main gathering in the desert to cover fodder needs during years of drought.
- Encouragement of planting pastoral trees to secure an alternative source of fodder at the desert.
- Establishing cooperatives specialised in cattle enhancement and Raising, in addition, to determine the working area for each cooperative concerned with pastures enhancement and cattle Raising.
- Preparing mobile veterinary clinics to cure and vaccinate cattle.
- Cultivating green fodder and embed the same at the agricultural cycle to provide additional fodder resources for cattle.
- Increasing Raiser>s awareness through providing them with Raising and care guidelines.
- Keeping and enhancing good breeds.
- Establishing centres for scientific research and hereditary qualities enhancement to produce enhanced males (bulls/rams) of pure origin and distribute the same to Raisers.



## Herds Setup:

The success of Cattle Raising, whether in governmental, cooperative or private projects, depends on three main factors:

**Management:** technical and economic management is the main hub of workflow and production.

**Work-force:** Herders, workers and guards should be honest and active in handling cattle with tender loving care.

**Pastures:** providing enough areas of natural pastures with good amounts of grass and herbs in addition to remains of agricultural yields to secure a great part of nutritious needs of herds to achieve good profits.

**Financial Resources:** securing enough financial resources to purchase herds, equipment and other supplies.

In the case of lack of experience and the Farm, Owner desires to include cattle Raising to his farm; it is preferred to start with a few number of cattle to gain required experience then increase cattle number gradually according to the Raiser's capacity.



## Cattle Purchase:

Raiser could purchase cattle for raising purposes during two seasons:

**Purchasing females before the delivery season:** The Raiser purchases pregnant females and it is preferred to be Two Incisors or Four Incisors Females i.e. they are of two or three years of age even their prices are higher than such of elder females as they are better to increase seasons of delivery comparing with the elder females.

Purchasing pregnant females ensures the fertility of the entire cattle, and it is time-saving and the best method of purchase. To start the project using this method, the Raiser should have an average experience in sheep Raising.

**Purchasing females before impregnation season:** The Raiser purchases females before impregnation season, and it is preferred to be two or three years of age and purchases males at the same time and uses males to impregnate females at his farm.

The Raiser could purchase weanlings of the previous year and feed them carefully and purchase required males to impregnate 20-10 % of weanlings at the first season according to the weanling's status.

## Male Animals Purchase

Male is considered half of the herd; therefore, males should be selected carefully and should be from trustable sources. The impregnation males should not be bought from public markets, and they must be purchased from the governmental centres or from the other Raisers herds directly. The Raiser should secure enough money to purchase the best-selected males of pure origin as those males will compensate such costs and generate extraordinary profits through the production of a massive number of good babies. The impregnation males should be substituted every 4-3 years to avoid undesirable hereditary characteristics resulted from Raising relatives.

Cattle could be purchased from local markets, other Raisers of herds or governmental centres; and selection and purchase process should be done by experienced persons in the field of cattle Raising and such cattle should be of good health and appearance, and ewes should be of bigger size and free from extravagant obesity. As some ewes are obese, especially those of three years of age, as a result of their weak fertility and being unimpregnated during the previous season.

## The following points show qualities of good cattle:

- It should be of good appearance, raised head, energetic and active.
- Eyes should be intact, sound and free from any tears.
- Their wool/hair should be of natural colour and with a skin free from any disease (mange and favus).
- Hoofs and limbs should be sound and strong.
- Free from nose secretions and swelling lips.
- Cattle should be free from cough (as a result of pneumonitis)
- Females udders should be sound and of good structure (males testes should be intact)
- Cattle should be free from tumours and cancers around the neck and lower jaw and free from any inborn anomalies such as one jaw is longer than the other.
- Each animal should be examined separately to investigate all of the above-mentioned qualities and diseases.



## Herd Preparation Before Impregnation Season and Removal of Unsound Cattle

The period of preparing cattle for impregnation is an important work in cattle raising and this period includes removal of females that may not become pregnant or will not care and suckle their babies in a good manner for some reasons as follows:

- Aged females that are more than eight years of age
- Toothless females or with broken teeth (especially natural pasture cattle)
- Females suffering from half or full fibrosis in udder.
- Weak and skinny females and of small size comparing with the other females of the herd.
- Females that haven't given birth for two consecutive seasons.
- Females suffering from permanent disability such as lame or squint.
- Females with coloured wool/hair and give little fleece or inferior fleece.
- Removal of all the above mentioned unsound cattle could help in having a herd characterised by good qualities and high production.

**Notes:** Some herds include singular states of females that are characterized by high production of milk and give birth twin at each time of delivery, in this case it is preferred to keep them with cattle and delay their removal until they became more than ten years of age even if they suffer from any problems in udders or any other disabilities. Therefore, the Herder must be consulted first before executing the removal of his cattle in general.

It is preferred for some Raisers to impregnate the entire cattle then sell their removed females at the last stage of pregnancy or after delivery immediately.

## Herd Nourishment Before Impregnation Season:

Additional nourishment is useful for cattle before impregnation season as it increases fertilisation rate and number of babies. As low nourishment rates during this critical period may decrease number of babies, and usually, the pre-impregnation period starts from animal drying until pregnancy occurrence. Also, it has been proven that the best babies (this is our goal always) are those who are born in November and December as delivery happens together with rain fall and grow of seasonal grass and mothers could give a long season of milk.

Time of cattle impregnation could be controlled by using concentrated fodder for the entire cattle – females and males – as it is used before impregnation season by one month. Concentrated fodder is a concentrated fodder mix according to the pastures quality and cattle physical status, and it is preferred to contain %25 of cotton peels fodder to increase the sexual abilities of the cattle.

## Practical Benefits of Controlled Impregnation and Delivery:

Raiser could get many benefits from controlled impregnation and delivery including:

- Make use of the entire amount of fodders without any waste and provide fodder on time that helps cattle to get maximum physiological use from fodder.
- If all female animals give birth at the same time of year, the Raiser could take care of these females and their young babies easily
- Having babies of the same age and weight which helps in collective treatment and care of the entire cattle; including nursing, weaning and fattening to increase their prices when being sold at the markets.
- Weaning cattle at the same time to increase milk yield and facilitate sale and manufacturing process.



## Importance and Role of Concentrated Fodders and Stimulating Enhanced Nourishment in Impregnation:

Stimulating enhanced nourishment has a good effect on:

- Ovaries activity and production of more ova (egg cells) during impregnation season.
- Increasing cattle fertilisation rates up to %90 in some animals.
- Decreasing babies' death rates.
- Increasing twins' percentage

### The following illustrates reasons that decrease males' activity and vitality:

- The available pasture may be poor of grass, and in this case, males could not get their entire nutritional needs; hence, this problem could be cured by providing stimulating enhanced fodders for those males during the night in isolated barns.
- It has been proven that the psychological status of males affect their sexual vitality as when males being moved from one site to another (especially by using vehicles) their sexual desire become low. Therefore, transportation of males should be done before impregnation season by one month at least to make males adapt with their new site and to be familiar with the new cattle.
- Temperature increase during impregnation season frustrates impregnation process; so, cattle should be kept in the shade for suitable periods and being provided with enough amount of water in case of very high temperature.

**Note:** Some physically massive cattle are being merged together with animals that are having weak or unhealthy status; these weak or unhealthy cattle must be isolated collectively from the rest of the cattle and being fed with additional concentrated fodders suitable for their status to help them get good physical structure and good health to be ready for impregnation.

## Stimulating Erotic Phase Using Sexual Hormones:

Erotic phase could be controlled and stimulated by using manufactured sexual hormones to determine cattle's delivery time (by days), but this method is not an alternate of cattle nourishment during impregnation period to gain suitable level of health because negligence of good nourishment could lead to abortion of weak females at the last stages of fetus growth..

**Note:** Most of the Raisers leave male animals with the entire female herd all year round to make use of every impregnation chance of females at any time of year, but this causes an increase number of babies during the summer and frequent births all year round. In addition, females may be disturbed because of males' behaviour in violently attacking them during eating fodder and drinking water or butting in with them that may cause injury. Therefore, it is better to control nourishment before impregnation season, to allow males merged with females only for 45 days, and for each female herd leave only one or two males to complete impregnation of non-pregnant females.

## Pregnancy and Delivery

Duration of pregnancy differs from one animal to another. Pregnancy is an important stage of a cattle life because the production and Raisers' profit depends on the quality of pregnancy. Cattle's movements and activities are the best evidence of their sound health, and the Raiser should give special care for pregnant females. During the first few months of pregnancy it is enough to depend on natural pastures if they are grassy, but preferably avoid extravagance of nourishment during such period to avoid overweight and delivery problems. If the natural pastures are not good and grassy, Raisers could add complementary fodder according to the following standards:

- Fodder should complement the qualitative deficiency of nutrition and pastures such as protein deficiency.
- Fodder should not be huge to an extent making it an alternative for pastures
- Fodder should not be of that kind that could cause an increase in cattle need for water during summer; thus, resulting an increase cattle services burden.

The amount of such fodder varies according to the pastures' quality and availability, and it has been proven that deficiency of complementary nourishment level causes a decrease in total milk yield and also has a negative effect on the babies' weight on delivery and weaning.

During the final weeks of pregnancy period, the pregnant females need around twice as much of nutrition allotments compared to non-pregnant females, and small pregnant females should receive fodders more than the other females in the cattle as they are in a physical growth phase.

Daily fodder amount should be estimated according to pastures' quality and availability; and whatever the quality of the pasture is, a little amount of fodder should be added as the digestive system of the cattle will not stretch to receive enough amount of rough fodder covering the entire nutritious needs.

### Importance of Adding fodders for Cattle during the Final Stage of Pregnancy:

- To nourish the growth needs of a fetus since the fetus' weight multiplies during the final months of pregnancy – including the surrounding membranes and fluids.
- To reduce the risk of having milk fever.
- To help females in the formation of nutritious reserve inside their bodies to be fed for their babies and it also helps in increasing the amount of milk produced.

It is important to pay attention to the cattle's walking movements and activities before her delivery date; cattle should be left walking for a distance of 2-1 kilometers daily during the final days of pregnancy; they must be treated gently and carefully; they must not be in a crowded area like barn gates as this may cause abortion; and the Herder should avoid overexerting cattle during pasturing.

## Delivery

Delivery of babies occurs at the pasture, and there is no need for barns or sheds; however, barns and sheds will be better for babies and mothers for protection in case of heavy rainfall. Special care should be given during their delivery and help breastfeed their newborns. For cattle of a small number, it is better to remove dirty wool and dung from their back and their hind legs in order to have a clean delivery, avoid contamination of their udder, and to have safety nursing..

- Slowness of general activity of the cattle and they prefer isolation.
- Stretchiness of the cattle's paunch
- Females udders become bigger in size, their breasts get filled with milk and tits erect (these features do not appear in cattle of less than two years of age). For cattle of two years of age delivery could be known through touching their paunch area near their udder and noticing descent and stretch of their paunch.

Females of imminent delivery should be put under continuous observation. Usually they will not need any help, but a few percentage of them not more than %10, may need help such as females of two years of age or those that are first timers to giving birth; If they experience difficulties during delivery and delivery time is exceeding more than two hours, thus their offspring maybe of big size, deformed or has wrong position in the mothers' uterus or because of weak labor contraction to push the baby out. Usually, the forelegs appear first then nose, then the entire head followed by the entire body, and finally the hind legs. When assisting female in pulling the baby out, such work should coincide with uterus contractions (parturition/labour) and pulling is towards the right, left or downward direction but the upward pulling should be avoided. After delivery, the newborn animal should be assisted to breath by cleaning his nostrils from mucus and fluids. But if there is no remark of life, the newborn animal should be moved and be patted on his ribs in addition to blowing air on his mouth for at least one time, and once the newborn animal stands up and coughs this is an evidence that the newborn is alive. During cold season, the Herder should warm the newborn animal and some Herders at the desert wrap the newborn animal with a piece of wool or canvas after sucking colostrum. Usually, the mother licks and nurse her baby.

If delivery occurs while mother is in upright position the umbilical cord will be cut automatically but in case it remains connected it should be cut in 10 centimetres long

from the navel and the remaining part of umbilical cord should be sterilised by using iodine tincture or mercurochrome. The umbilical cord often falls down during the first week, and the placenta usually detaches within few hours from delivery but if it would not detach it should be done by a veterinary professional.

If it is the first time for the mother to have delivery, it may refuse to be sucked by her baby so in this case such baby should be assisted in sucking his mother. The Herder should restrict females from moving by tying three of her legs through a fibre cord and placing the newborn animal near to his mother's udder. Insert one of the mother's tits inside her baby's mouth to be suckled and squeeze it until the colostrum runs out. The newborn animal suckling of colostrum right after delivery and at least until three days ensures healthy resistance against cold winter days and against many diseases.

It is very important to make sure that the female, especially those of two years of age or the first time to have delivery, accepts and cares her baby. But, if the female disinclines her baby, it should be tied to a peg for 3-1 days to accept her baby. Mothers' disinclination may refer to the following reasons

- Female fear and panic during delivery for a reason.
- Giving delivery during the night at a place crowded with cattle and the female loses her baby.
- If the mother was hungry during delivery.

Some Herders carry newborn animals incorrectly by carrying them from the front of their bodies which endangers their lives because this may cause pressure to their hearts and lungs, and prevents circulation of blood flow reaching their brains which may, later on, result to their early death. Therefore, to carry a newborn animal it must be carried in between arms.

During the cold season, Raisers must ensure that mothers with their offspring have been moved inside the barns to protect them from cold winds and to protect their offspring against pneumonia. In case of giving birth inside the barns, mothers and their newborn babies should be relocated to a special barn for several days to be provided with a lot of concentrated fodders. The new mother should be retained in a corner of the barn to make sure that she accepts her baby. Then mothers and their babies should be relocated back to their original place again.

In case newborn babies lost their mothers due to death: each orphaned baby should be attached to a mother who has also lost her baby, or the Herder assists each orphaned baby to suckle from several other mothers, but in this case, these mothers no longer have available colostrum to supply to their new orphaned baby. Thus, two teaspoons of castor oil, mineral oil or linseed oil should be given during their first sucks for three weeks. And then such amount of castor oil, mineral oil or linseed oil will increase gradually in the course of time with an average of three sucks daily until they become familiar with pasturing.

Newborn animals' normal mortality rate is %5, but in the case of negligence or lack of care it may reach up to %30. Taking care of mothers before and during delivery, observing the newborn animals' health and cleanliness decreases death rates.

In the case of delivery inside barns, the newborn animals may be infected by pasteurellosis causing death of high percentage of them, up to %30. The main reasons of the outbreak of this disease are:

- Poor ventilation within barns.
- High levels of humidity inside the barn that leads to the structural floor moisture problem.
- Newborn animals become exposed to moisture that will cause them being wet and later on suffer from colds; thus, weakens their immune system.

Within the cattle there are some mothers with high production of milk that exceeds the needs of their offspring; thus, this causes them udder inflammations; Therefore, these mothers must be monitored and be milked daily after nursing their babies.

## Cattle Shearing:

Cattle are shorn at the beginning of the summer during March and April. Fleece weight and quality depend on all the factors that affect cattle health.

## Shearing Conditions and Measures:

- Cattle should be fully dry during shearing and dung should be removed from the back of the cattle to enhance the wools' quality and increase its value.
- Shearing must be done at a suitable place like clean barns or at shearing sheds, and the ground should be covered by a piece of cloth or canvas to protect the wool fleece from pollution.
- Shearing is done by trained/experienced shearer by using traditional fleecing tools like scissors or by using electrical shearing machines. The inexperienced persons should not be allowed to shear cattle as they may cause dangerous injuries to the cattle.

## Advantages of Using Electrical Shearing Machines

Shearing using electrical machine is better than using traditional scissors for the following reasons:

- Electrical shearing is faster and safer than traditional shearing and in case you accidentally injured the herd, the injury will just be mild and can be cured easily.
- Using electrical shearing increases the amount of wool fleece as shearing is done near to their skin surface; thus, the Raiser gets greater profit.
- Cattle that were shorn by electrical machine results into more harmonious wool after being shorn.



## Cattle Health:

Keeping cattle in good health condition is the most important factor to increase their productivity. Generally, animals have good health condition and are less infected by disease if they were provided with care throughout the year. Most of the Raisers consider sick animals as perished animals because of their weak immunity against diseases and weak response to the treatment being provided due to disease symptoms that usually appear in later phase being more complicated. Cattle health care and protection against diseases include the following:

- Provide sufficient complementary fodder apart from the available pastures.
- Supply clean and enough drinking water. The cattle should be provided with drinking water 3-2 times daily during the summer (hot days) and 2-1 times during cold days.
- Control external parasites and insects (such as ticks) by immersion and for internal parasites (worms of all kinds) by giving cattle suitable drugs regularly. Usually, cattle will not be clear from any of those parasitic infections, and farm animals are more vulnerable by those parasites than natural pastured animals.
- Conduct cattle vaccination regularly to fight against different infectious diseases.
- Isolation and quarantine of the newly purchased animals, most especially when they are purchased from public markets, to make sure that they are free from infectious diseases before joining the farm herd. Quarantine period is fifteen days and isolation should be in a private barn and those animals should be herded separately in the pastures.
- Isolate animals that show disease symptoms and are weak until such time that the reasons behind the disease are being discovered.

**Note :** We emphasise that prevention is better than cure; providing cattle necessary treatment immediately at the beginning stage of the infection is better than executing it in the later phase of the disease, as they will rarely respond to treatment because the infection might have already escalated into serious complications during that phase. Hence, and animal become very weak and unable to respond to cure.

In the case of animals' death because of disease, their corpses should be disposed of in a technical way by burning the entire corpse without shearing the fleece. The corpse also could be buried in a hole of one meter of deep at least and be covered by lime to prevent disinterring by foxes or dogs and to avoid being a source of infection for other sound animals. Cremation should be done away from the barn and the surrounding barns, roadways and residential areas.

## Cattle Registration

Registration is one of the main methods used to enhance the hereditary qualities of the herd through careful selection depending on the registered data. Enhancement of hereditary qualities could not be achieved without keeping such necessary records. Such records could be used to determine the amount of the necessary fodder and to estimate the herds' productivity in generally.

The most important records are:

- Production records which include the productivity data of each animal (from milk, wool and delivery).
- Raising and nutritional records
- Health records
- Workers' records
- Mortality records
- Birth records
- Sales records

## Necessary Fittings and Equipment for Animal Husbandry:

Cattle raising doesn't need complicated fittings. The following shows the most important needs and supplies for cattle raising:

**Equipment and Machines:** in the case of having huge cattle; a tractor could be used to secure their fodders and drinking water. The tractor should be equipped with a tanker to transfer drinking water and a waggon to transfer fodders and other supplies.

**Wooden mangers or rubber baskets:** it should be enough to commensurate with the number of herds.

**Metallic/plastic drinking troughs:** it should be enough to commensurate with the number of herds..

**Other Supplies and fittings include milk bowls:** clasps to lock covers of aluminium or plastic milk bowls to preserve and transfer milk safely; and canvas or plastic covers to cover fodder bags at the winter during rainfall.

## Raising Barns:

Pastoral cattle do not need very expensive barns as they stay most of the year at the natural pastures; sheds can be established to protect the cattle from heavy rains during winter and burning sun during summer, and these sheds can be provided by courtyards, and it should be simple.

## Conditions and Standards of Setting Barns and Sheds

- Barns and Sheds must be established away from wet places.
- It must provide the cattle necessary protection from rains, snow and the burning sun; and protection from natural enemies like wolves and thieves.
- It must be wide enough to commensurate with the number of cattle.
- It is preferred to be established on sandy lands with good drainage, and it is better to cover the ground by gypsum to absorb liquids.
- It must be well-ventilated and well-lighted; and it can protect the cattle and newborn animals from air currents and wind.
- When establishing mobile barns, which are used to enhance pastures and raising cattle, it should be easily disassembled and assembled for it to be accessible to transport with tents when moving the cattle from one pasture to another; and this kind of barns must be supported and secured correctly to protect the cattle against wild animals and thieves during the night.

### Instructive Program for animals vaccination against diseases

Disease	Target Animals	Number of Vaccinations per year	Recommended Vaccination Period	Notes
Clostridium (intestinal toxemia)	sheep - goats - cows	Twice	March - April - September - October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newborn animals should be vaccinated on their eighth week of age then they will be revaccinated after 6-4 weeks</li> <li>- Mothers should be vaccinated during their second semester of pregnancy, and then they will be revaccinated after 6-4 weeks (provided that the second vaccination should be two weeks before delivery)</li> <li>- Animals or babies that are first time to be vaccinated should be revaccinated after 6-4 weeks</li> <li>- Babies of the unvaccinated mothers should be vaccinated after delivery then they will be revaccinated after 6-4 weeks</li> </ul>
Pasteurellosis	sheep - goats - cows	Twice	March - April - September - October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newborn animals should be vaccinated on the eight weeks of age then they will be revaccinated after 6-4 weeks</li> <li>- Mothers should be vaccinated during their second semester of pregnancy, and then they will be revaccinated after 6-4 weeks (provided that the second vaccination should be two weeks before delivery)</li> <li>- Animals or babies that are first time to be vaccinated should be revaccinated after 3 weeks</li> </ul>

Smallpox	sheep - goats	One time	October - November - December	
Plague of small ruminants	Sheep - goats	One time	October - November - December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newborn animals should be vaccinated when they reach three months of age</li> <li>- Pregnant mothers should not be vaccinated during their final stage of pregnancy (especially last two weeks of pregnancy)</li> </ul>
Infectious Crystalline Pneumonia	Goats	Twice	March - April - May - September - October - November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vaccinations should be given to animals that are more than 6 months of age</li> </ul>
Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)	Sheep - goats - cows	Twice	February - March - April - august - September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newborn animals should be vaccinated when they reach three months of age then they will be revaccinated after 3 weeks</li> <li>- Pregnant mothers should not be vaccinated during their third trimester of pregnancy</li> <li>- Animals or babies that are first time to be vaccinated should be revaccinated after 3 weeks</li> </ul>

**Important Note:** consult the veterinarian to know the suitable time to vaccinate your cattle

## Customers Happiness Center

### Northern Area

Center Name	Location	Phone
Ras Al Khaimah Customer Service Center	Ras Al Khaimah	07 - 2461666
Digdaga Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Digdaga	07 - 2463777
AL Hamrania Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	AL Hamrania	07 - 2436486 07 - 2436203
Sha'am Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Sha'am	07 - 2666625 07 - 2667505
Shamal Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Shamal	07 - 2237884 07 - 2237882
Azan Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Azan	07 - 2584250
Al Darah Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine	Ras Al Khaimah	07 - 2682325

### Central Region

Center Name	Location	Phone
Al Dhaid Customer Service Center	Al Dhaid	06 - 8822228
Umm Al Quwaon Center For Fishing Boats Registration	Umm Al Quwaon	06 - 7666634
Ajman Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Ajman	06 - 7490545
Falaj Al Mualla Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Falaj Al Mualla	06 - 8824431
Kadra Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Kadra	06 - 8838137
Masfout Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Masfout	04 - 8522225
Al Menai Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Al Menai	04 - 8525111
Al Dhaid Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Al Dhaid	06 - 8825045
Sharjah Airport Center for Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine	Sharjah Airport	06 - 5081273 06 - 5081175
Hatta Center for Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine	Hatta	04 - 8521392
Khalid Port Center for Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine	Khalid Port	06 - 5281743
Meleiha Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Meleiha	-

## Dubai

Center Name	Location	Phone
Dubai Customer Service Center	Dubai	04 - 2148424
Dubai Airport Center for Veterinary Quarantine	Dubai	04 - 2834970
Al Awir Market Center for Agricultural Quarantine	Al Awir Market	04 - 3202156
Al Marasi Port Center For Agricultural Quarantine	Al Marasi Port	04 - 2384662
Dubai Flower Center For Agricultural Quarantine	Dubai Flower Center	04 - 2163432
Jabel Ali Port Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine	Jabel Ali Port	04 - 8837411
Al Awir Center for Veterinary Quarantine	Al Awir	04 - 2870428
Al Hamriya Port Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine	Al Hamriya Port	04 - 2690013 04 - 2694303
Al Maktoum Airport Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine	Al Maktoum Airport	04 - 8774379

## Eastern Region

Center Name	Location	Phone
Al Fujairah Customer Service Center	Alholifat	09 - 2222712
Masafi Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Masafi	09 - 2564198
Diba Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Wasit	09 - 2444692
Dhedna Al Gharb Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	Dhedna Al Gharb	09 - 2445242
Kalbaa Center For Agricultural and Veterinary Extension	The Industrial Area	09 - 2777885
Khor Fakkan Unified Center For Marine Permit	Khor Fakkan Port	09 - 2385332





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