

Tommerup Rose Veal Farming Comparison

This chart outlines the difference between **rose veal** and the trademarked, brand driven, **ROSÉ (Rosay) VEAL**.

The standards for **Rosé (ros-ay) Veal *RV*** were developed by **AUS MEAT** for farmers growing the Rosé Veal *RV* product in order to gain the required cipher for export standards. **Rosé Veal *RV* is a trademarked term** and applies vertically integrated rosé veal producers and **not to the term ‘rose veal’** as produced on small scale farms. Bruce Gormley, General Manager: AUS-MEAT & Industry Standards, has clarified that *“any reference to rose veal, without the é in the word rosé, is an editorial issue in the standard, and should not indicate that rose veal and rosé veal are one and the same thing.”*

It is important to note that your Tommerup rose veal is ethically produced, fully pastured, and bred and grown on farm. **There is no domestic grade for rose veal.**

Production Method	ROSÉ VEAL *RV*	Tommerup Rose Veal
	<i>The AMILSC Optional Supplementary Specification – ROSÉ VEAL *RV*. The Carcase Specification and Livestock Production minimum standards for Rosé Veal are detailed below.</i>	<i>Pasture raised rose veal as grown on a small scale farm. Standards for Tommerup rose veal are detailed below.</i>
Number of days on feed*	150 minimum from birth* 0 permanent incisors (milk teeth only) The calves must have been fed in an Accredited Rose Veal Feeding Facility for not less than 150 days, and for not less than: (see below)	Determined by the farmer’s physical examination and knowing when it’s ready rather than a specified number of days. The Tommerups have contact with their rose veal calves at least twice daily. Their hands-on relationship ensures they are the best judge of the readiness of their animals, working in unison to supply exactly what the customer requires.
Feeding requirements	a) 42 days of that on a zero fibre Calf Milk Replacer containing a crude protein (CP) content of not less than 22% and a fat content of not less than 18% on a dry matter (DM) basis; including 28 days of that on a Pre-Weaning ration containing a metabolisable energy (ME) content not less than 12.5 mega joules (MJ) and a crude protein (CP) content of not less than 16% per kilogram of dry matter; and b) 108 days of that on a post weaning ration containing a metabolisable energy (ME) content not less than 12.0 mega joules (MJ) and a crude protein (CP) content of not less than 14% per kilogram of dry matter.	Calves are fed on fresh cow’s milk for the duration of their lives. a) Fresh cow’s milk is the natural diet for newborn calves. Tommerup rose veal calves consume at least 5 litres of fresh, nutritious cow’s milk every day of their lives until slaughter. Morning and evening, still warm from the dairy and hand fed in their own bottle so they don’t have to fight others drinking from a mechanised calf-a-teria set up. Dry matter (DM) and fat content are not tested – it is unnecessary to test pure, fresh milk naturally perfect for a growing calf. b) The 108 days post weaning ration is unnecessary as calves are never weaned. Tommerup calves are reared on pasture with a special muesli mix for added energy, gut health and happiness, they don’t require a special food ration. They get what they need from the food they have access to.
Age of animal (dentition)	Maximum age: 240 days Minimum age: 150 days	Maximum age: 8 months
Sex	Female or castrate or entire male Males show no Secondary Sexual Characteristics	Female or castrate male
Meat Colour	VC 1-3*	As determined by nature.
Fat Colour	FC: 0-2*	

<p>Weight</p>	<p>Minimum live weight of 45kg at 14 days of age</p> <p>Minimum 100kg HSCW Maximum 200kg HSCW</p>	<p>Smaller calves that have taken more of the jersey gene and aren't living up to the 'standard' of 45kg at 14 days of age are attributed simply to smaller genetics or slower to grow. At this age, calves aren't interested in much more than basking in the sun, the odd nibble of dry hay to develop their rumen and the nutritious milk they get morning and afternoon from their mother.</p> <p>The Tommerups will not remove calves from their rearing system because of their natural size nor will they feed copious amounts of grain to push their calves to the 'standard' at any stage of their life. Instead, the health of each calf is monitored closely, but the feed intake is controlled by the calf itself allowing it to grow at its own pace.</p>
<p>Blood Testing</p>	<p>Calves must be blood tested (with records kept and verified) for effective Colostrum management. The target minimum total serum protein is greater than 5.0g/dL in normally hydrated calves. Using the Brix refractometer, the target minimum is a measurement of at least 8%.</p> <p>To be eligible for an *RV* cypher/grading the blood testing must form part of the overall feeding/management regime, and be documented for all calves in accordance with the production systems below:</p> <p>(i) Where calves are sourced from external suppliers, all calves must be sampled and at least 90% of the calves in a given receival group must exceed the total serum protein target minimum for the receival group to be eligible for the *RV* cypher.</p> <p>For Integrated Rearing and Finishing Systems, the sample frequency must be no less than 25%. Where any sample falls below the threshold, the sampling regime must increase to 50% (every 2nd calf). Where the threshold is subsequently met for 25 consecutive samples the sample frequency can revert to one in every four calves.</p>	<p>Because there is no need to blood test calves when they are being fed colostrum directly from their own mother, any intervention is unnecessary.</p> <p>All calves are left in the maternity paddock with their mother for at least 24 hours after their birth allowing them to bond with their mother properly, to be strong enough to walk to the dairy yards with Mum, to have free access to the nourishing colostrum from their mother during the most important time. After this they are moved to the dairy yards to spend another day with their mother before she takes her place back in the dairy herd. They will then see her twice daily not only for their morning and evening drink but also for comfort.</p> <p>So long as a calf is drinking properly, and mum has sufficient milk, they will get exactly what they need from their mother without humans interfering with tests and measurements.</p>
<p>General Husbandry Regime</p>	<p>a) Calves must be derived direct from farm and must be accompanied by the individual calf colostrum management verification.</p>	<p>a) Not applicable</p>
<p>Slaughter</p>	<p>b) Calves must be consigned direct to the abattoir for ante mortem inspection and be slaughtered within 15 hours of dispatch.</p>	<p>Calves are sent in the darkness the night before slaughter and always after they've had their evening bottle of milk.</p> <p>This helps to keep the routine and they don't fret for their milk. Slaughter is carried out early in the morning as our calves are naturally raised and therefore required to be slaughtered prior to those that are raised with the use of chemicals.</p>

	<p>c) Calves must have no access to, or be fed pasture during the pre-weaning stage. Access to pasture is permitted in the post-wean stage via the free access area of the feeding facility, providing dietary and energy specifications are met.</p>	<p>Calves have access to pasture as soon as they are placed on the bottle. Whilst with their mother, they are kept at the farm's dairy yards, so their mother can nuzzle and comfort them as she feeds them morning and evening prior to milking. They are free to move around, they have shelter from heat, cold and rain as well as access to hay and water at all times. This process is generally around 14 days then the calves are moved to the pasture paddocks where they have free access to pasture and hay at all times.</p>
	<p>d) Calves must be housed within a feeding facility that meets the minimum requirements as follows:</p> <p>(i) Pre-Wean Stage: at least 3.5 m² per calf.</p> <p>(ii) Post -Wean Stage: at least 6.0 m² per calf with not less than 4.0 m² internal and not less than 2.0 m² per calf free external access during the post-weaning phase.</p>	<p>d) Calves are raised in paddocks of approx. 1600m² with around 3 to 9 calves in each paddock. This equates to a personal space of at least 170m² and 530m² per calf as opposed to the standard of 6m².</p> <p>A special muesli mix is prepared fresh daily on-farm. Around 150grams of corn grain is included in the calf muesli per calf. This muesli mix consists of milled local corn, dried seaweed, calcium & magnesium as well as trace elements, molasses for extra energy & protein, dried garlic as a natural parasite deterrent and apple cider vinegar for gut health. A distinct garlic breath can often be smelt at bottle feeding time.</p>
	<p>No Fed antibiotics are permitted.</p>	<p>Feed does not include urea (chemical fertiliser) as a protein source, often found in many of the commercially available calf pellets and rations.</p> <p>No antibiotics or hormonal growth promotants are used. Antibiotics are reserved for sick animals only and used only as required.</p>
	<p>ROSE VEAL ACCREDITATION SCHEME Only Calves from an AUS-MEAT Accredited Rosé Veal Feeding Facility are eligible for the description Rosé Veal (*RV*) for both Export and Domestic markets. All Rosé Veal Calves must be described on a Rosé Veal delivery docket.</p> <p>FURTHER INFORMATION If you have any queries on the Rosé Veal Supplementary Specification please contact AUS-MEAT Ltd Ph (07) 3361 9200, Fax (07) 3361 9222, e-mail ausmeat@ausmeat.com.au</p>	<p>FURTHER INFORMATION If you have any queries regarding Tommerup Rose Veal, please contact Kay and Dave Tommerup 07 5544 9269 stay@tommerupsfarmstay.com.au (or) Shirley Haring, HAND SOURCED 0419714274 shirley@handsourced.com.au</p>

A note from Kay Tommerup: *"I didn't sample my own children's blood when they were being breastfed on their mother's colostrum and I don't see any need to sample my calves when they are being fed colostrum directly from their own mother. The problems come about when we interfere with nature and take calves away from their mothers too early. Given time with their mother, so long as they are drinking properly, and mum has sufficient milk, they will get exactly what they need from their mother without humans interfering in the process.*

I get so cross about all these standards that have to be developed just because we can't let animals have what they need naturally, and we interfere so much. Let's just have happy, healthy calves."