Maintaining Milk Quality in Spring 2015

Don Crowley Teagasc Dairy Adviser (Milk Quality)

Why Control SCC NB for Industry

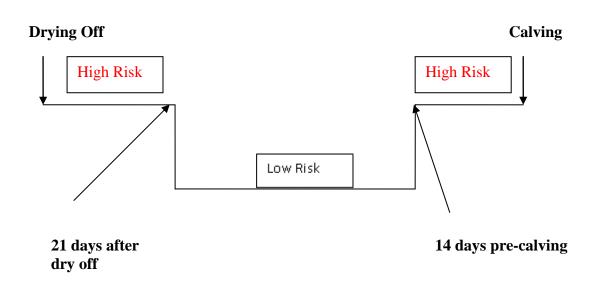
(Bernie O'Brien et al)

- High SCC detrimental to cheese yield and cheese making profitability
- Monetary loss resulting from a 2 % reduction in cheese yield on increasing the SCC from 100 x 10³ to 500 x 10³ cells/mL would be ~€4000 *per* day for a Cheddar cheese plant processing 1 M litres milk *per* day (at a fresh curd value of ~€ 2.0/kg)
- Milk quality will increasingly contribute to competitive advantage for the Irish dairy industry – MQ vital to successfully compete in international markets
- Farmer Losses significant in non quota/ low milk price.



- Pre Dry Off
- Drying Off
- Post Drying Off
- Calving Period

Risk Periods of Dry period



Why we need to put such an emphasis on Dry Period

50 - 60% of all new infections caused by environmental pathogens occur during the dry period. (Bradley and Green, 2000)

 Over 50% of clinical coliform mastitis events in the first 100 days in milk originated during the dry period.

(Bradley and Green, 2002)

Adequate Information and Analysis

- Information and Designing a plan
- Previous Dry Cow performance.
- Significant number of calls due to poor dry cow procedure.

Pre drying off, What Recordsrequired:Cell Check Farm Summary

Mastitis incidence Problem cow sheet.

Mastitis records.

Culture and Sensitivity, (properly carried out)
Environmental Vs Contagious Pathogens

t Go to Favorites Help	rts 🖉 icbf.com	
Mastitis Control: Dry Perio		N/A
	First Test since calving	All calvings in current lactation
New infection rate over the dry period Cows No. of cows calved that had a SCC <=200 in recording prior to calving (0) and >200 in the current recording (0). Heifers No. of heifers that had a SCC >200 in the current recording (0) as a percentage of all heifers calved (0).	N/A Target: Less than 10% N/A Target: Less than 15%	24% 20/8 Target: Less than 10% 34% 12/3 Target: Less than 15%
Cure rate over the dry period No. of cows calved that had a SCC >200 in recording prior to calving (0) and <=200 in current recording (0)	N/A Target: Greater than 85%	27% 3/11 Target: Greater than 85%

For information on controlling somatic cell counts and clinical mastitis, check the Cell Check Farm Guidelines for Mastitis Control.

	Farm Guideline No
Somatic Cell Counts	11-12
Mastitis Control: During Lactation Treatments During Lactation	5-15 & Management Note M 10 & Management Notes B & G
Mastitis Control: Calving/Dry Period	•



Farm Guidelines book is available from your Co-op and local Veterinary Practitioners.

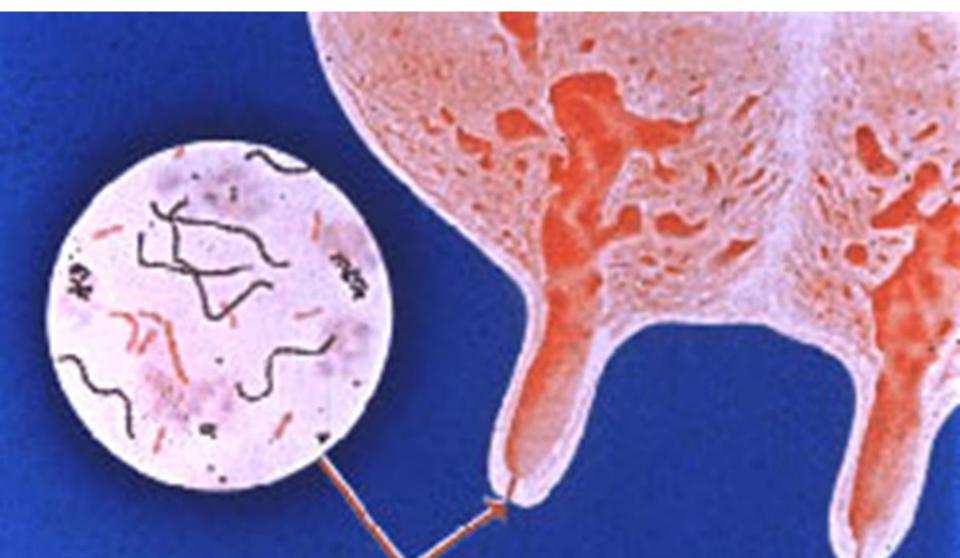


For further advice on controlling somatic cell counts and mastitis, contact your local CellCheck advisor

Accurate Culling Policy Crucial

- Must cull chronic cows
- 3 counts over 1 million.
- Repeat cases of clinical mastitis.
- Abnormal Quarter.
 - □ These cows will start well in recording.

Bacteria Gain Entry Through The Teat Duct



Teat End Damage:

 Cracked teats are at 1.8 times higher risk for acquiring new infections during dry period. (Dingwell et al., 2004)



Drying off, draft out cows, get fed, prepared and clean.

- Group sizes at drying off, significant issue with big herds. Hygiene compromised.
- One man to 10 cows applying dry cow and sealer (80 tubes administered)
- Must Clip Tails prior to dry off
- (ref Dr Gleeson re:Thermoduric)



Good lighting/Use a Head Torch



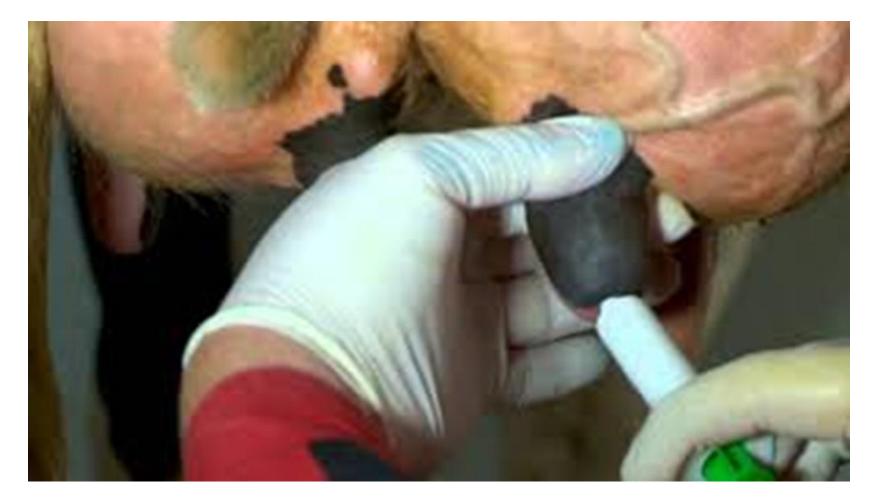
Set Pattern (Video AHI)



Preparation Crucial (Hygiene)



Apply Dry Cow Work up into quarter



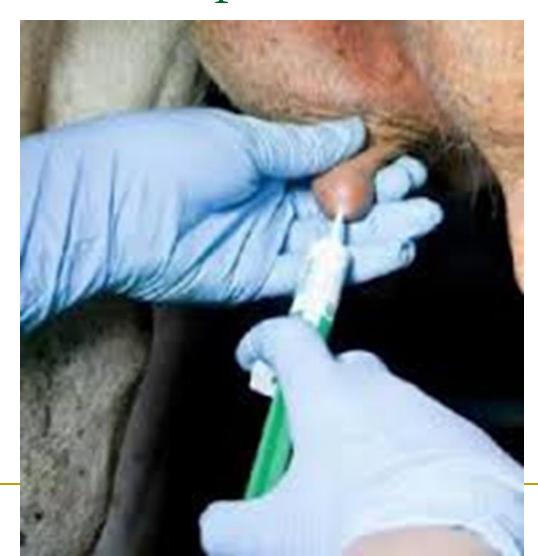
Dry Cow Antibiotic Therapy:

- Limitations:
- Will not prevent infections caused by resistant bacteria
- Will not prevent infections in late dry period
- (Browning, 1990; Bradley and Green, 2001; Bradley and Green, 2004)

Keratin Plug:

- A significant percentage of quarters fail to produce an adequate Keratin Plug during the dry period.
- (Dingwell, 2003)
- 7 days: 50% open
- 42 days: 23% open

Internal Teat Seal should be considered. Proper admin Crucial





- Sit bucket of sealer into a bucket of warm water. Helps in cold weather.
- Be careful not to mix up sealer and Dry antibiotic.

Residues effecting Cheese production.

Teat Seal Should appear (X-RAY) Teat Seal sitting as a plug



Proper Dipping post application:



Post Drying off

Clean Dry Bed or Leave out



Clean Dry Cubicles/Reseal Leaking cows 5 to 8 days post dry off



Starting Next Season

- New Liners.
- Full Service
- Check Vacuum.
- Visibly clean.

TAKE YOUR TIME when milking.(FRS Milking Course)

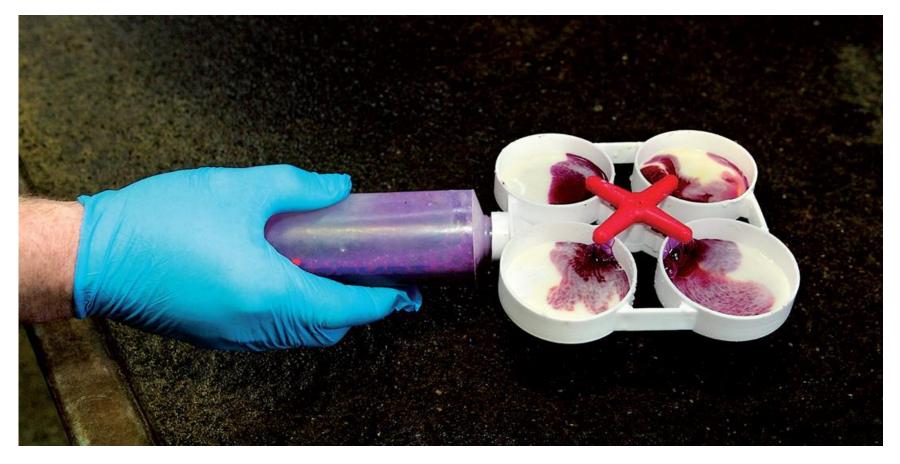
Milking Regime/FRS Course

- Responsible for a 1/3 cases of SCC problems.
- Designed by FRS/Teagasc
- And AHI
- New parlours with no ACR's
- New labour and Existing.
- Charge €250
- 2 Day FETAC level 6

Milk Recording Crucial

- If serious about your business must Milk record
- Early milk recording crucial, Learn how to interpret reports.
- Front load recordings e.g. Feb, April, July and Oct.
- CMT test all cows 2 to 3 days post calving.
- If a heifer or cow paddle tests high in all 4 quarters this is stress induced.

CMT KIT/Early Milk Recording. Need to show farmers.



Cell Check Course/ AHI

- Milk Adviser, Vet, Milking Machine Technician and Agri Adviser.
- Feed back is very positive.
- Get farmers to attend. All farmers will benefit
- E.g. CMT is demonstrated, liners, Dry cow etc.

Good clean Calving Boxes



In calf Heifers preventing Mastitis (Significant problem)

 Heifers calving at start of season is a significant aid to prevent mastitis.

- Specific pens for heifers, cleaned and disinfected after every calving/daily.
- Disinfectant Lime products.

Teat spray heifers 5 to 7 days pre calving.

Prioritise Heifers with cubicles.

Keep collecting yards Clean



Hygiene is crucial: CleanClusters,Environment,Natural Light

Proper Preparation/Gloves



Cluster Dipping/Separate Group An Infected cluster will pass infection to

next 8 co



Thank You

Best of luck for the season ahead.