

UDDER HEALTH

□ PRODUCTION LOSSES DUE TO SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS

Lactation No. Group	Avg Head	LS	Production Goal	Lbs milk lost Loss/Unit LS	per Group	
1st Lactation:	_____	x (_____ - 2.0)	x	220 lb	=	_____
Other Cows:	_____	x (_____ - 2.5)	x	440 lb	=	_____
				Total Lbs Lost	x	_____
						Milk price per lb
					=	\$ _____
						Annual production loss to subclinical mastitis

□ OPPORTUNITY FROM MILK QUALITY PREMIUMS

Maximum SCC premium from your milk plant: \$ 0. _____ per cwt (at 150,000 SCC)

Average quality premium received last year: \$ 0. _____ per cwt (avg SCC past year = _____)

Potential premium difference: \$ 0. _____ per cwt

_____ x _____ x _____ / 100 = \$ _____

Rolling Herd Average Milk Rolling #. Cows Pot. Premium. Diff per cwt Annual premium opportunity

□ LOSSES FROM ACUTE MASTITIS:

_____ - _____ x \$107 = \$ _____

Estimated # of mastitis cases/year Target # of cases / yr (15% of R# cows) Annual loss to clinical cases

The average mastitis flareup will cost \$107, as a combination of \$12 in medication, \$90 in discarded and decreased milk, \$2 in veterinary cost, and \$3 in labor. (Hoblet, NMC 1991)

GENETICS

□ LOSSES DUE TO SEMEN SELECTION RELATIVE TO TOP HERDS

Lactation Group	>30,000 NM\$ 6/05	Your herd	NM\$ Difference.	No. Identified Cows	
First Lact. Cows	187	- (_____)	= (_____) x (_____)	=	_____
2 nd Lact. Cows	135	- (_____)	= (_____) x (_____)	=	_____
Later Lact. Cows	95	- (_____)	= (_____) x (_____)	=	_____
				Total =	\$ _____
					Annual NM\$ losses

□ LOSSES DUE TO HERD BULLS OR UNIDENTIFIED SIRES

Lactation Group	Total cows in Group	No. Identified	No. not Identified	Genetic (Cassell, 1990) Loss	
First Lact. Cows	(_____)	- (_____)	= (_____) x \$134	=	_____
2 nd Lact. Cows	(_____)	- (_____)	= (_____) x \$134	=	_____
Later Lact. Cows	(_____)	- (_____)	= (_____) x \$134	=	_____
				Total =	\$ _____
					Annual non-AI losses

REPRODUCTION: Average Days in Milk (Lactating Cows ONLY) _____
 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____
 9 _____
 10 _____
 11 _____
 12 _____

Reproduction problems result in cows having extended lactations.
 The herd average days in milk is very reflective of long term reproductive status of the herd.

Because average days in milk is highly variable in seasonally calving herds, a Rolling Average Days-In-Milk should be calculated by averaging the herd average days in milk over the previous 12 months.

Sum above and divide by 12 = _____
 Rolling ADIM

☐ MILK SALES LOST DUE TO MILKING LATER AND LOWER IN LACTATION CURVE

(_____ - 160) x _____ x 0.17 x \$ _____ / lb x 365 days x 0.89 = \$ _____

Rolling ADIM days Rolling # Cows lb/day* Milk price %DIM Annual loss to long DIM

* Western Regional Ext. Pub. 0067

☐ PRODUCTION LOSS DUE TO LONG DRY PERIODS

(_____ - 55) x _____ x \$3.00/day * = \$ _____

Avg Days Dry days # 2(+) lact cows Annual loss to long dry days

NUTRITION: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PEAK MILK

Calculate a weighted average peak milk of 2nd and 3+ Cows: No Cows Avg Peak Product

	2nd	_____	_____	_____
	3+	_____	_____	_____
	Total	_____	_____	_____

Total Product _____ / Total # cows _____ = Wtg Avg Peak _____

RHA milk Lbs	Avg Peak, 1 st Lact	Your Avg Peak, 1 st Lact Peaks	Your Mature cows	Your 2+ peaks	
30,000	93	_____	128	_____	
29,000	92	_____	124	_____	
28,000	90	_____	121	_____	
27,000	87	_____	117	_____	
26,000	85	_____	113	_____	
(Circle 25,000	82	_____	110	_____	(AgSource, regression of Dec 2001 data)
RHA closest 24,000	80	_____	106	_____	
to your 23,000	77	_____	103	_____	
herd avg) 22,000	75	_____	99	_____	
21,000	72	_____	95	_____	
20,000	70	_____	92	_____	
19,000	67	_____	88	_____	
18,000	65	_____	85	_____	
17,000	62	_____	81	_____	

Goal increase from current peak Milk price/lb

No cows

1st Lact _____ x _____ x 390 lb / lact x _____ = _____

2(+) Lact _____ x _____ x 280lb / lact x _____ = _____

Preliminary Total = _____

(To avoid double counting factors that increase peak milk, subtract \$ amounts from other areas that would increase peak milk. If increased peak goals were stated for only 1st or older cows, subtract amounts from other categories designated to that parity group only.)

☐ _____ (-) _____ (-) _____ (-) _____ = \$ _____

Preliminary peak \$ Heifer size Losses Genetic losses SCC Linear Score Losses Annual \$ from increased peaks

- UW-SVM Dairy Production Medicine **GOALFORM Version 23:** Ken Nordlund, July 20, 2005

Goal Form Summary for Herd:

Date:

Item	Goal-form categories related to increased milk production	Categories related to cost control or price, but not production
Replacements		
Excess calf mortality		
Age at first calving		
Size at first calving		
Culling		
Excess cull rate		
Mastitis		
Subclinical mastitis		
SCC Premiums		
Excess clinical cases	(80%)	(20%)
Genetics		
PTA\$ relative to top herds		
PTA\$ from unidentified sires		
Reproduction		
High rolling days-in-milk		
Excess days dry	(50%)	(50%)
Nutrition		
Peak milk opportunities		
Total		

Check:

$$\frac{\text{Production \$ increase}}{\text{Milk price per lb}} \div \frac{\text{No. of cows}}{\text{Increase per cow per yr}} =$$

