

WVS MILK QUALITY

Waupun Veterinary Services, LLC - Your Progressive Dairy Partner since 1958

GEA Announces New Technology

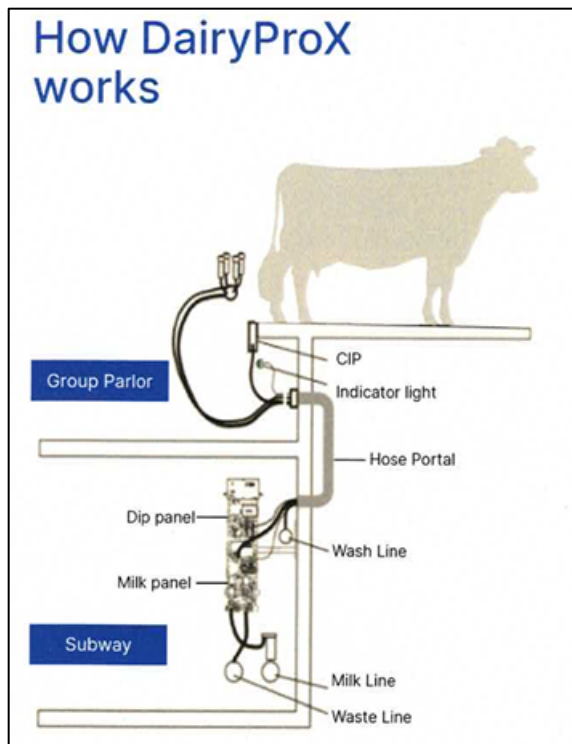
At the National Mastitis Council meeting in Birmingham Alabama, GEA gave a presentation on their new technology called, "DairyProX." The system is very intriguing and may be something that people looking to remodel their parlors can consider.

DairyProX combines robotic consistency with the speed of conventional systems. Employees are able to focus on just two tasks: bringing the cows into the parlor and attaching the units. Once the units are attached the DairyProX system does the rest including teat cleaning, stimulation, pre-dip application, fore-stripping, milking and post dipping.

Cows that are prepped consistently are proven to respond positively with high flow rates, shorter unit-on time, fewer bimodals, lower somatic cell counts, and improved teat-end health.

GEA has the system currently in three test herds. In one of the test herds the better prep time reduced milking time from 8 hours to 6 hours. GEA estimates the return on investment to be 3-5 years. There are savings on labor, but other goals may be better milk quality or the ability to milk more cows. Some farms may milk more cows, and some may go from milking two times per day to three times per day.

The system originally is designed for parallel parlors with basements. It will work with any brand of equipment. Many farms have systems that are 20 years old and in need of remodeling and this system is an option that should be more efficient.



Four WVS Herds Receive National Milk Quality Award

Four clients from Waupun Veterinary Service were among the 36 herds that received North American milk quality awards. Herds were evaluated by judges for measures of milk quality, systems of monitoring udder health, milking routine, protocols for detection and treatment of clinical and subclinical cases, treatment protocols and strategies for overall herd health and welfare. Standards for receiving awards were for the period of June 2024 - May 2025 to average SCC <100,000, all individual months <120,000, average SPC <5,000, all individual months <15,000 SPC, percent of cows culled for udder health reasons less than 20%, percent of cows died <8%, and no antibiotic violations. The four winners from our area were Ehlers Family Farm - Nick and Tim Ehlers, Mueller Farms - Eric, Dennis, Terra and Eileen Mueller, Pollack Dairy - Ben, John and Lynn Pollack, and S&L Goebel Farms - Steve and Leo Goebel. Congratulations to our winners!

Monitoring Somatic Cell Count Metrics

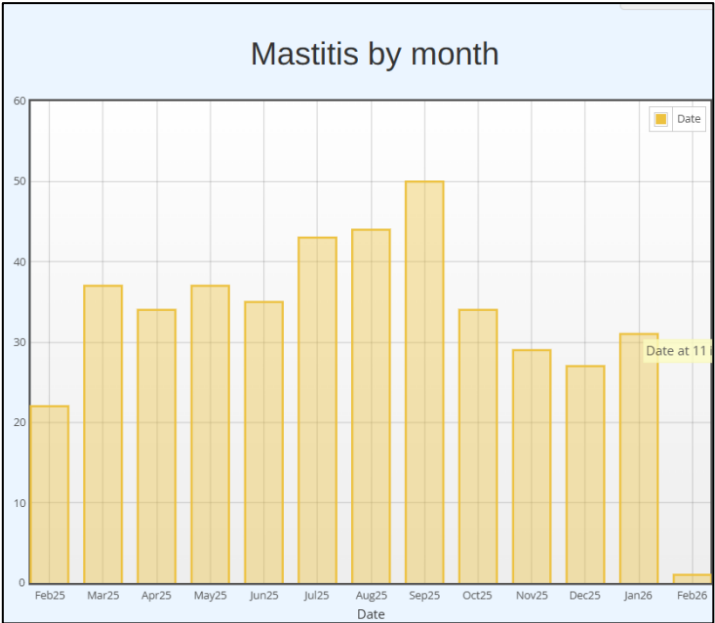
There is a lot of data that can be found in software programs that monitor dairy herds. The following are metrics that we like to monitor and benchmarks that we aim for. The following can be easily pulled out of Dairy Comp or BoviSync.

Clinical mastitis rates: This is the number of mastitis cases that are found in the dairy. A goal is to have less than 2% of the herd treated every month. Some sand bedded herds are able to achieve less than 1% while manure solids herds are usually higher. To get the percentage, take the number of mastitis cases in a month and divide by the number of cows milking and multiply by 100. For the herd at right, in January take the number of mastitis cases (31) and divide by the number of cows being milked (this herd milks 2,000 cows) and multiply by 100. Your equation looks like this: $31/2,000 \times 100 = 1.55\%$

Another metric to monitor is monthly linear score categories, pictured at right. This should be looked at for the whole herd and for different lactation groups. Goals are to have the **chronic rate** (the last 2 consecutive tests over a linear score of 4) to be less than 5%, **new infection rate** (under a linear score of 4 the previous test and the current test over a linear score of 4) less than 7%, **high fresh cow** are cows first test after calving with a linear score > 4 to be less than 12%, and **percent clean** (percent of the herd under a linear score of 4) to be greater than 85%.

We also monitor the dry cow cure rate. This is the percent of cows that went dry with a linear score > 4 and freshened with a linear score < 4. The goal is to have a dry cow cure rate of over 85%. In the example below 8 cows went dry with a linear score over 4 and 7 of those cows came fresh with a linear score less than 4 for a dry cow cure rate of $7/8 \times 100 = 87.5\%$. If you need help getting these numbers from your software program, contact one of the vets.

Total	DRYLG		DRYLG	
	<4.0		>=4.0	
LOG1	4		1	5
>=4.0	11%		3%	14%
	-----	+	-----	
LOG1	26		7	33
<4.0	68%		18%	86%
	=====		=====	
	30		8	38
	79%		21%	100%



	6/13	7/3	7/10	8/1	8/8	9/5	9/12	10/3	10/10	11/10	12/5	12/12	1/2	1/9
LGSCC														
Chronic %	5	7	6	8	8	8	6	9	6	8	9	6	7	3
#	32	34	39	37	50	35	39	40	40	88	43	37	36	20
New Inf %	4	7	6	9	4	8	2	6	4	4	3	2	4	4
#	27	35	39	43	27	39	14	28	28	47	13	14	20	30
Cured %	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	7	3	5	5	4	5	5
#	22	18	29	22	33	29	29	32	19	49	23	28	26	32
Clean %	87	82	83	78	83	78	87	78	87	83	83	88	83	88
#	544	405	529	369	520	362	535	355	558	895	378	555	401	593
HiFresh %	23	13	28	16	15	18	16	25	16	15	25	9	17	12
#	17	4	21	8	11	9	16	13	8	21	14	8	6	9
LoFresh %	77	87	72	84	85	82	84	75	84	85	75	91	83	88
#	58	26	53	42	62	40	82	39	43	115	42	79	30	69
Cure Risk	44	36	45	38	38	43	45	44	33	38	36	40	42	62
New Risk	4	8	7	10	5	9	2	7	4	5	3	2	5	4



National Mastitis Council Offers Certificate Program

Dr. Mark Sosalla attended a NMC short course on milking system evaluations at the annual meeting in Birmingham, Alabama. Each student was required to independently do a complete milking system evaluation that was graded by the instructors who were Dr. Roger Thompson, Dr. David Reid and Mark Walker. Upon completion of the class the students received a certificate of completion from the NMC which is good for 3 years. Dr. Mark is pictured second from right with his class.