

What improvements are included in the New Milk Recording Report?

- For the very first time this new report will illustrate both PROFITABILITY and PERFORMANCE of cows within a herd.
- For the first time the MILK RECORDED LIFETIME information for the cow is available AFTER EACH TEST.
- For the first time cows can be ranked within a herd based

on milk recorded lifetime.

- For the first time dry days are included to rank cows.
- The Margin per day brings all of your milk recording data into one figure.
- This is a within herd comparison considering:
 - Production
 - Costs
 - Dry periods
 - Month of calving

What is involved in the Production Summary?

- The production summary relates directly to the most recent milk recording test.
- It gives an average of the cows in the herd & the % cows 200,000 + SCC. Each trait is compared to the top 20% of herds that have had a milk recording in the past fortnight.

When is the Milk Recorded Margin Per Day calculated from?

- The Milk Recorded Margin is calculated from the calving date of the first valid lactation.

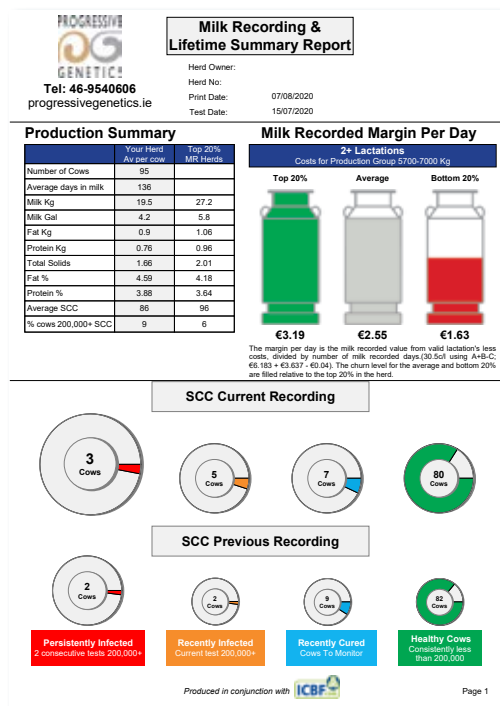
How is the Milk Recorded Margin Per Day calculated and illustrated?

- Cows in their 2nd and subsequent lactation are ranked based on their milk recorded lifetime margin per day into top 20%, average and bottom 20%.
- All previous valid lactations where cows are milk recorded are used for these calculations in addition to the current lactation.
- The churn level for the average and bottom 20% are filled relative to the top 20% in the herd.
- Lifetime margin per day = Value of milk recorded lifetime production less Costs of production divided by the Total days (Milk recorded days).
- Milk recorded lifetime production: is the sum of all the previous valid lactations (minimum of 3 tests in a lactation and a dry off date) and current lactation year to date. Value is based on the A+B-C system at 30.5c/l; Protein (€6.18) + Fat (€3.64) - Milk volume (€0.04).
- Cost of production: is the sum of all the costs for each day of previous valid lactations, dry periods and current lactation year to date. The cost per day is based on the cow's month of calving for each lactation and the herd production group. The herd's production group is based on herd actual up to 305 day with four production groups; less than 5700Kg, between 5700Kg and 7000Kg, between 7000Kg and 9000Kg, greater than 9000Kg. There is a cost associated with every dry day.

- Total days: is the sum of all the previous valid milk recording lactation days, dry period days and current lactation days in milk.
- Cows are ranked into top 20%, average and bottom 20%, based on their margin per day. The 1st and 2nd lactation cows are ranked within their own lactation group.

Important to Note

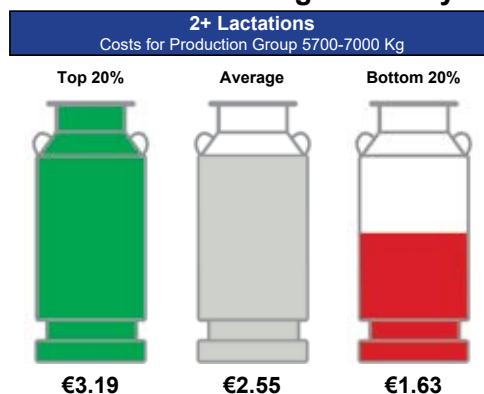
- This is a within herd comparison – not across herds.
- Only valid milk recorded lactations and their associated dry periods are considered in this report.



Production Summary

| | Your Herd Av per cow | Top 20% MR Herds |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Number of Cows | 95 | |
| Average days in milk | 136 | |
| Milk Kg | 19.5 | 27.2 |
| Milk Gal | 4.2 | 5.8 |
| Fat Kg | 0.9 | 1.06 |
| Protein Kg | 0.76 | 0.96 |
| Total Solids | 1.66 | 2.01 |
| Fat % | 4.59 | 4.18 |
| Protein % | 3.88 | 3.64 |
| Average SCC | 86 | 96 |
| % cows 200,000+ SCC | 9 | 6 |

Milk Recorded Margin Per Day



What's on the page?

The cow performance report is sorted by cow jumbo

SCC year to date colour indicates their categorisation and the SCC section where their performance can be found.

Margin per day since first calving. Value of output (A+B-C) less average monthly costs

3rd+ Lactation Cow Performance

| | | | | | | | | Test Day | | | | | | Year to Date (YTD) | | | | Milk Recorded Lifetime | | | | |
|-------|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Jumbo | Name | Sire | Calving Date | Lact | Days In Milk | Prod SI (€) | Fert SI (€) | Current Test Milk (Kg) | Current Test Fat (%) | Current Test Protein (%) | Current Test Fat + Protein (Kg) | Current Test Lactose (%) | Current Test SCC '000 | SCC Lact Status | YTD Milk (Kg) | YTD Fat + Protein (Kg) | YTD Milk Value (€) | Lifetime Fat + Protein (Kg) | Avg Days Dry Per Lact | Total Days | Margin Per Day (€) | Herd Rank |
| 11 | PBM Anne | WLY | 15/02/2020 | 6 | 151 | 62 | 78 | 22.8 | 4.15 | 3.72 | 1.79 | 4.74 | 72 | | 4406 | 338 | 1538 | 2918 | 78 | 1978 | 3.05 | 10 |
| 117 | LWR Sarah | HMY | 14/02/2020 | 6 | 152 | 85 | 64 | 19.6 | 4.42 | 4.18 | 1.69 | 4.84 | 37 | | 4646 | 388 | 1756 | 3142 | 68 | 1986 | 3.51 | 3 |
| 663 | PBM May | DVJ | 13/03/2020 | 10 | 124 | 39 | 79 | 14.4 | 4.62 | 3.43 | 1.16 | 4.76 | 44 | | 2771 | 204 | 917 | 4166 | 90 | 3419 | 1.88 | 49 |
| 676 | AFD Julie | BGW | 17/02/2020 | 10 | 149 | 64 | 91 | 16.6 | 4.54 | 3.96 | 1.41 | 4.81 | 34 | | 3035 | 251 | 1155 | 4754 | 88 | 3447 | 2.69 | 25 |
| 691 | FYK Eileen | RUU | 01/04/2020 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 3093 | 179 | 820 | 3750 | 79 | 3419 | 1.35 | 54 |
| 795 | HXB Helen | BYJ | 03/03/2020 | 8 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | 3879 | 317 | 1411 | 3855 | 76 | 2715 | 2.72 | 22 |
| 797 | LWR Sally | MJS | 09/02/2020 | 7 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | 3257 | 293 | 1333 | 2864 | 124 | 2252 | 2.30 | 43 |
| 805 | LWR Lorna | MJS | 15/02/2020 | 8 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | 3914 | 295 | 1354 | 3541 | 79 | 2726 | 2.22 | 45 |
| 817 | RKA Kathy | TIO | 12/02/2020 | 8 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | 4226 | 316 | 1449 | 3688 | 80 | 2717 | 2.53 | 34 |
| 871 | HZB Denise | HWY | 13/02/2020 | 7 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | 4381 | 322 | 1478 | 3314 | 92 | 2341 | 2.83 | 19 |
| 916 | LWR Louise | WGB | 02/04/2020 | 7 | 104 | 73 | 56 | 19.8 | 5.05 | 3.96 | 1.78 | 4.80 | 29 | | 2659 | 215 | 985 | 3340 | 84 | 2350 | 2.84 | 18 |
| 920 | PBM Catriona | HWY | 16/02/2020 | 7 | 150 | 50 | 14 | 19.6 | 4.21 | 4.18 | 1.64 | 4.80 | 60 | | 3931 | 297 | 1360 | 3359 | 73 | 2341 | 2.91 | 15 |
| 939 | PBM Theresa | CWP | 01/03/2020 | 6 | 136 | 66 | 35 | 20.4 | 3.95 | 3.75 | 1.57 | 4.72 | 416 | | 3406 | 253 | 1159 | 2509 | 76 | 1983 | 2.15 | 46 |
| 960 | LWR Jenny | OKM | 14/03/2020 | 6 | 123 | 66 | 77 | 21.8 | 3.31 | 4.03 | 1.60 | 4.75 | 48 | | 3343 | 256 | 1171 | 2548 | 79 | 1967 | 2.31 | 42 |
| 972 | PBM Eimear | MJS | 25/02/2020 | 6 | 141 | 63 | 27 | 24.6 | 6.25 | 4.42 | 2.62 | 4.84 | 48 | | 4055 | 343 | 1575 | 2976 | 74 | 1989 | 3.25 | 5 |
| 1015 | PBM Audrey | PKA | 19/02/2020 | 5 | 147 | 71 | 13 | 21.0 | 4.52 | 3.66 | 1.72 | 4.13 | 32 | | 3617 | 306 | 1390 | 2278 | 86 | 1597 | 2.84 | 17 |
| | | | | | | 72 | 71 | 17.8 | 4.80 | 4.45 | 1.65 | 4.72 | 75 | | 3356 | 312 | 1432 | 2375 | 69 | 1626 | 3.01 | 12 |
| | | | | | | 77 | 10 | 31.2 | 3.51 | 3.27 | 2.5 | | | | | | 1074 | 2303 | 87 | 1604 | 2.90 | 16 |

Cows highlighted in red within Year to date (YTD) section are in the bottom 20% based on YTD margin per day. YTD margin per day is calculated as current YTD milk value less costs divided by days in milk in current lactation.

BLI is separated out into Production and Fertility SI to allow herdowners

Average Days Dry:

Cows highlighted in red within Year to date (YTD) section are in the bottom 20% based on YTD margin per day. YTD margin per day is calculated as current YTD milk value less costs divided by days in milk in current lactation.

EBI is separated out into Production and Fertility SI to allow herdowners to understand how genetics is influencing the rankings and profitability of each individual cow.

Average Days Dry: is the total no of days dry divided by the number of valid lactations.

How is the Milk Recorded Margin Per Day For the margin calculation, what is included in the cost figure?

- One of the most exciting elements of this report is that the cost figures are a much more accurate reflection of actual costs.
- Costs provided by Teagasc now considers cow's month of calving in each lactation and the herd's production group.
- February calving cows have the lowest cost of production whilst August calving cows have the greatest cost of production. As production group increases from 5700 to 9000 kilos, the cost of production increases due to increased feed costs.



Call 046-9540606

www.progressivegenetics.ie

What factors affect the within herd rank?

- Cow's production level, cows with low/high percentages or low/high milk volume.
- Long dry periods – cows that dry themselves off prior to 280 days in milk due to poor production ability and cows that were dried off more than 60-90 days from their next calving have lower production due to less days in milk and increased dry days.
- Short lactations – cows calving late in a spring calving herd with a fixed parlour close date resulting in cows being dried off with lactations less than 280 days.
- Extended lactations – cows that milk on over 305 days but do not have the level of production over the extended lactation to match the costs they incur.
- Short dry periods affecting the production in the subsequent lactation, especially between the first and second lactation.

What is the importance of submitting actual dry off dates?

- To ensure accurate ranking of your cows, it is of paramount importance that you submit their actual individual dry off dates.
- Dry off dates have a significant effect on the milk recorded margin per day as costs are attributed differently in the milking and dry periods of the lactation.
- If you submit a blanket dry off date for all your cows, those that were dried off before this date will be credited with milk for days that they were not productive and therefore may rank higher than they should.
- If you do not supply dry off dates, the next time the cow calves she will be automatically given a dry off date one month after her last milk recording. This leads to cows being given an inaccurate dry off date dependant on your last milk recorded date. This results in cows not being credited with their actual level of production and may lead to cows being ranked lower.

What's the value of this new Milk Recording Report

Cows are ranked for you allowing ease of management in decision making to select the Dams of your replacement heifers and to identify the non performers in your herd.

Green cows (top 20%)

- These are your highest ranking cows and should be retained in the herd where possible
- especially if they are also green in the SCC column.
- Breed your replacements from these higher ranked cows especially those that have a high
- balanced EBI.

Average cows (middle 60%)

- The aim of the report is to aid in moving your average cows closer to the top 20% of cows.
- Depending on the number of replacement, select the highest ranked cows to get the total
- number of replacements.

Red cows (bottom 20%)

- We need to look at these cows closely and see what is the reason for the inferior performance.
- Is it genetics? Is it days in milk? Is it disease? Too short/long dry periods?
- These cows are taking up a livestock unit in the grazing block, a cubicle and barrier space in the shed.
- Avoid breeding replacements from this group. Breed these cows to beef sires. Select from
- within this group for culling.

Allows you to control your SCC and manage it.

- Grouped for ease of management
- Easy to find correct SCC page



What is included in the SCC section of this new report?

Customers who are currently in receipt of the coloured milk recording reports will notice that this section is similar to the way SCC was displayed in previous reports. Cows are divided into four categories based on current and previous SCC tests; persistently infected, recently infected, recently cured and healthy cows.

For the first test after calving the last test from the previous lactation is used for categorisation.



Persistently Infected
2 consecutive tests 200,000+

Persistently Infected Cows

These cows have two consecutive tests over 200,000 SCC in the current lactation or if this is their first test after calving they did not cure over the dry period



Recently Infected
Current test 200,000+

Recently Infected Cows

These cows exceeded 200,000 SCC at the current test and were less than that at the previous test, or if this is their first test after calving they have been infected over the dry period or since calving.



Recently Cured
Cows To Monitor

Recently Cured Cows

These cows have been cured in the current lactation or if this is their first test after calving, they have been cured over the dry period. Currently these cows are less than 200,000 SCC, however they have had a test greater than 200,000 SCC.

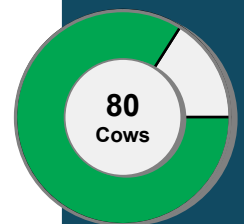
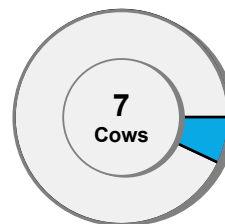
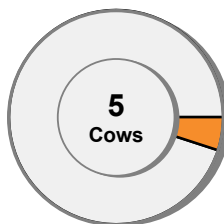
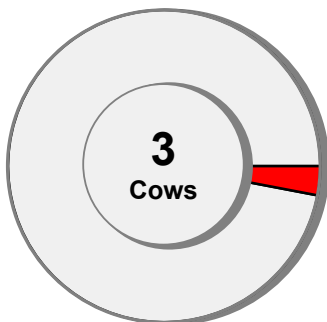


Healthy Cows
Consistently less than 200,000

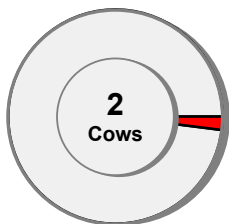
Healthy Cows

These are cows that have no test in the current lactation exceeding 200,000 SCC. For their first test after calving, the last test of the previous lactation was also below 200,000 SCC.

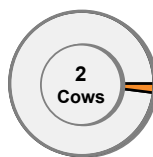
SCC Current Recording



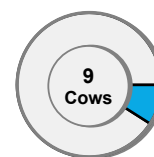
SCC Previous Recording



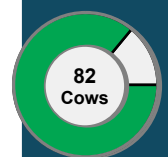
Persistently Infected
2 consecutive tests 200,000+



Recently Infected
Current test 200,000+



Recently Cured
Cows To Monitor



Healthy Cows
Consistently less than 200,000

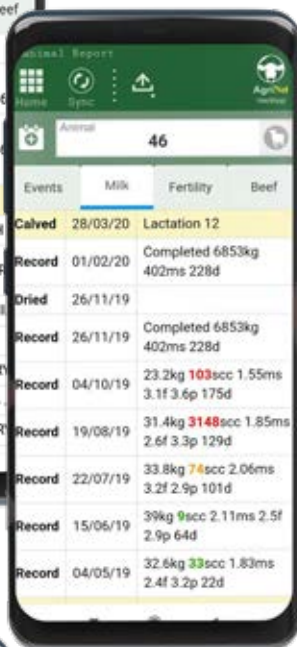
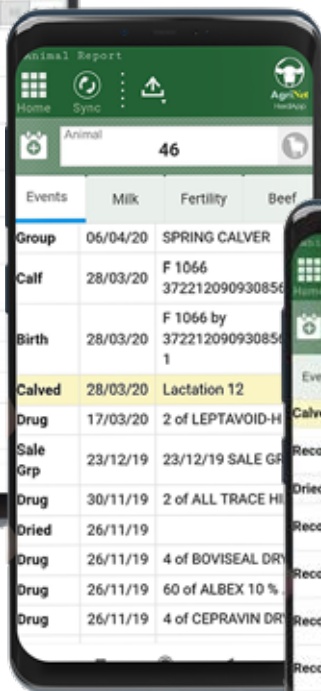
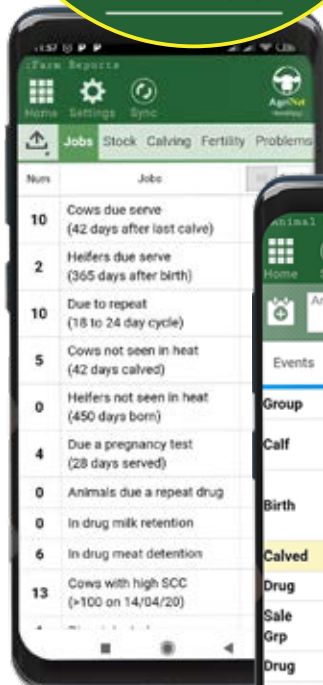


Call 046-9540606
www.progressivegenetics.ie



Get More from Milk Recording

Instant reports for SCC, Production, Selective Dry Cow

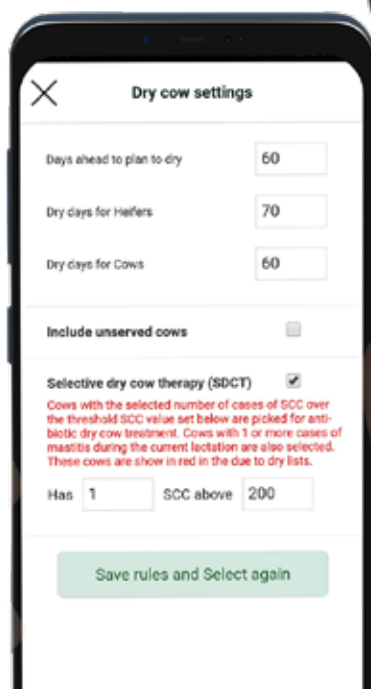


Instant Reports:

- Milk Production
- SCC ranking
- Due to Preg Test

Easily Access:

- Cow History
- Full Lactation data
- All SCC tests



Selective Dry Off Report:

- All SCC history analysed
- Decide instantly on cows for antibiotics or not
- Change threshold to suit your farm
- Make your decisions instantly, in the yard

Call 046-9540606 or click progressivegenetics.ie