Quality Milk on Pasture-Based Dairy Farms



Scott E. Poock, DVM
University of Missouri
Clinical Assistant Professor
DABVP-Beef and Dairy Cattle



Overview

- Present Status of Industry
- Why Milk Quality is Important

Systematic Approach to Addressing Milk

Quality





Present Status

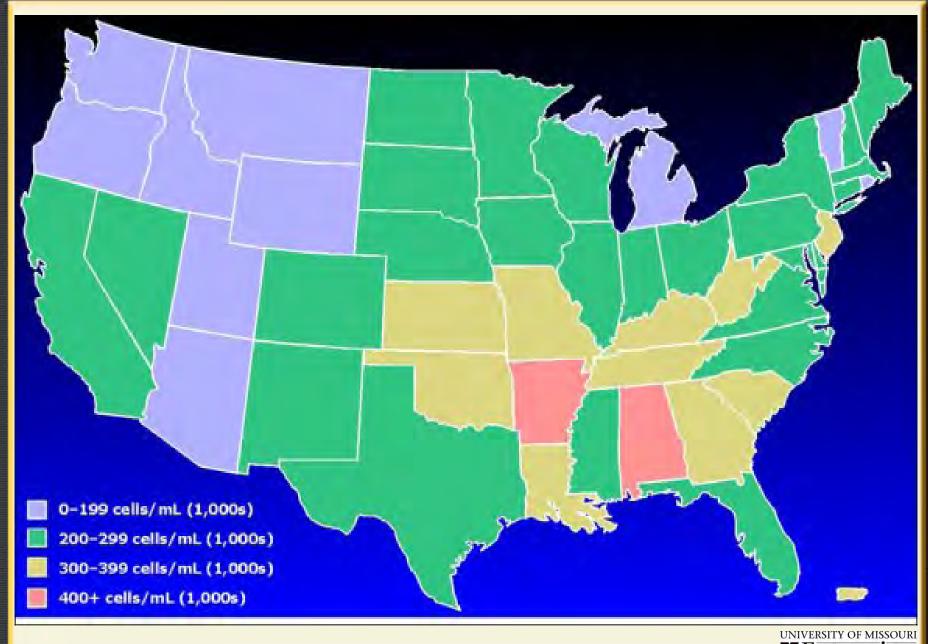
- 750,000 Somatic Cell Count (SCC)
- Canada < 500,000 SCC
- European Union (EU), Australia, New Zealand
 <400,000 SCC
- EU demands <400,000 SCC from imported milk
- weighted average of pool (USA interpretation)
- for all herds in pool (EU interpretation)
- Originally to be implemented 10/1/10
- Still open ended, waiting on EU's response



Present Status

- NCIMS voted down reducing SCC to 400,000
 26 to 25
- 10-30 % of producers average > 400,000
- This makes up 10% of the milk supply







Stricter Standards

 Industry knows that milk <250,000 extends shelf life 2 days, which increases profits 15%

- Hillmar (California and Texas) ≤ 400,000
 - Krogers < 250,000



Why Milk Quality is Important





Milk Quality and Production

- For each increase in somatic cell score (linear score) there is a decrease in 0.6-1.3 pounds of milk/day produced.
- Lower SCC increases premiums





Milk Quality and Health

- Lower SCC herds have fewer clinical and subclinical cases of mastitis
- Consumers expect milk from healthy cows
- Mastitis, especially, toxic mastitis, can cause pain as well as death (Animal Welfare/public perception)



Milk Quality and Reproduction





Milk Quality and Reproduction University of Missouri

	Days	# of
1st Lactation	Open	Cows
SCC <400,000	112	4468
SCC 401-800,000	131	748
SCC >800,000	145	857
Older Cows		
SCC <400,000	111	4721
SCC 401-800,000	131	1198
SCC >800,000	142	1717



Mastitis and Reproduction

- Cows with clinical case(s) of mastitis have increased days open
- They have disrupted heat cycles
- They have increased abortions
- This is especially pronounced if the case of mastitis occurred prior to breeding
- Likewise, gram negative organisms cause more problems (endotoxins and prostaglandins)



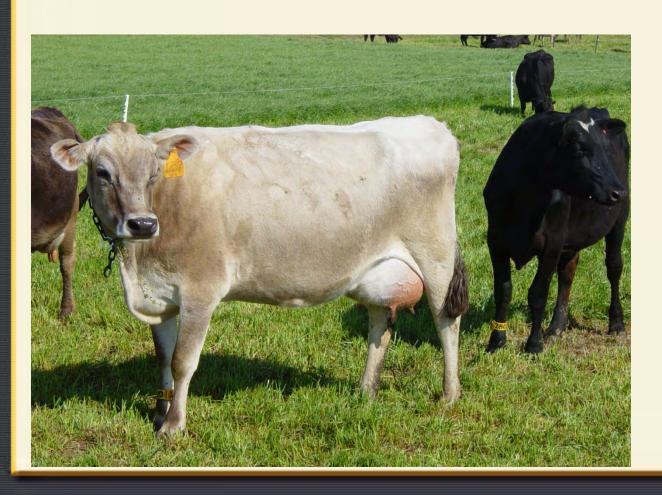
Conclusions

- It is no longer if but when the 400,000 SCC limit will be enacted.
- It will benefit the consumer as well as the farmer
- The benefits to the farmer will be through the health/reproduction of the cow and premiums for higher quality milk!



Excellence should be our Goal

Do not limit yourself to 400,000





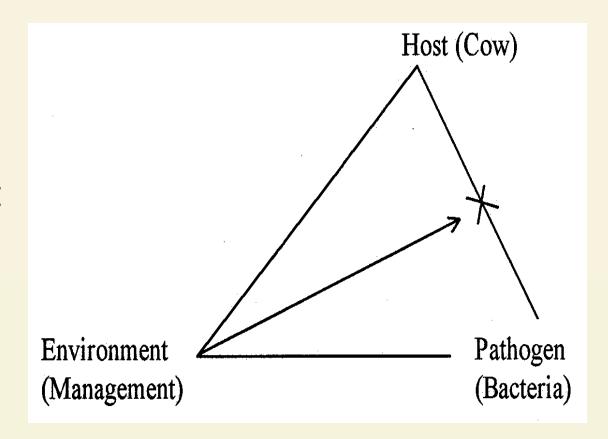
Systematic Approach to Milk Quality





MASTITIS: Three factors

- Cow
- Bacteria
- Management





Host/Cow's Defense

- Teat sphincter
- Keratin plug
- Immune system





Somatic Cell Count (SCC)

- Cow's defense
- Neutrophil (white blood cells) most common
- Enhanced by nutrition





Pathogen/bacteria

- Contagious vs. Environmental
- Or both?



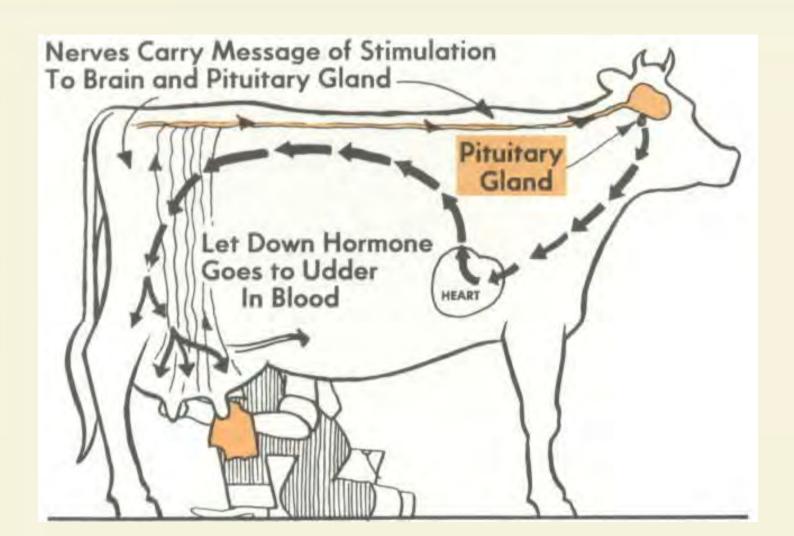


Environment/management

- Milking procedure
- Housing
- Cow comfort
- Treatment

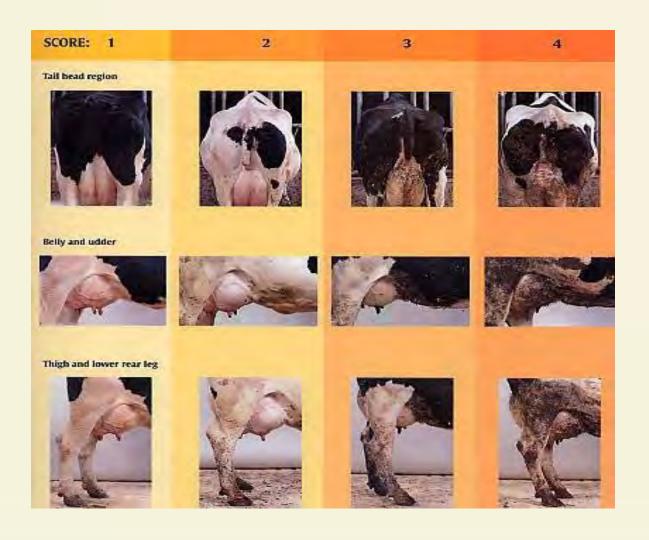




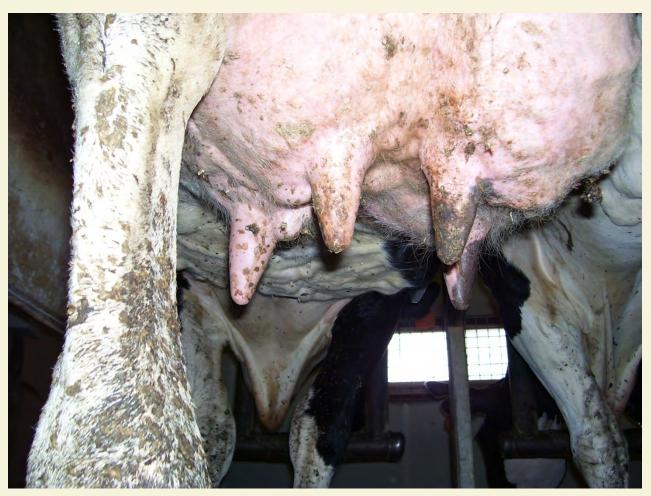




Are Your Cows Clean or Dirty?



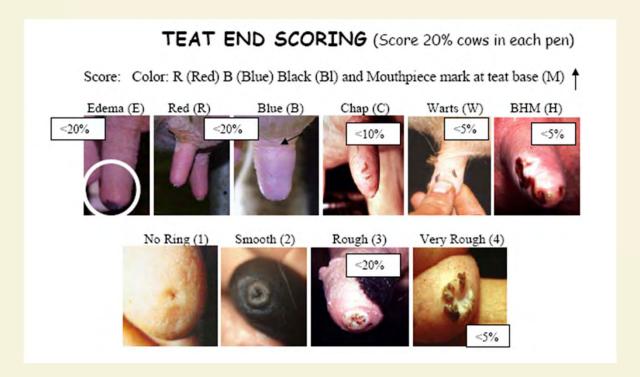




Dr. Dan Zawisza, White Oak Veterinary Clinic



What do the teat ends look like?





Dip coverage? It is teat dip, not teat end dip



Dr. Dan Zawisza, White Oak Veterinary Clinic



Bacterial Cultures

- Bulk Tank
 - Weekly / Monthly
 - Not a safety net!!





Bulk Tank Cultures

- Have milk hauler take 2nd take sample for 3 successive pick-ups
- Date and then freeze samples until you have all 3 (Mycoplasma)
- Submit to Lab
- Lab should run a composite culture



Interpretation

Contagious

- Staph aureus
- Strep ag
- Mycoplasma
- +/- Strep uberis
- Concentrate on the cows (i.e. cultures)
- Culling
- Segregation

Environmental

- Coliforms
- Environmental streps
- Coagulase Negative Staph (CNS)
- Concentrate on the environment (i.e. cleanliness)



Individual Cow Culutures

- Individual Cows
 - All fresh cows
 - Includes first lactation
 - All cows with a clinical case of mastitis
 - Any purchased cows





Individual Cow Cultures

- Every case of mastitis should have a sample taken for culture.
- Prep teat
- Discard first several squirts of milk
- Angle teat/milk into sample bottle
- Place date, cow #, quarter affected, and then freeze sample



Lactating Treatment

- Sensitivities
- Labeled drug use
- Lactating Protocol





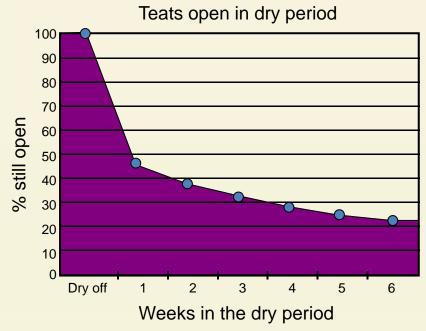
Dry Cow Therapy

- Higher cure rates over lactating
- Higher concentrations of antibiotics
- Reduces new infections, first two weeks
- Clinical mastitis reduced at freshening
- Eradication of Strep ag
- Increases milk production first 120 days
 - Berry UCDavis Dairy Sci 96 (179 kg P<0.01)



Orbeseal®

 Cows remain vulnerable because teats stay open throughout much—sometimes all—of the dry period.*





Orbeseal: Missouri Field Trial

Production data through June 2010

First Test Date Log Score

Average SCC

Average Production

305 Day Mature Equivalent

Orbeseal	Control	
2.57	3.08	
221	279	
42.4	41.7	
12452	12168	



Plan of Action

Pumpkin's grandson





Develop Action Plan

- "A good plan today is better than the perfect plan tomorrow."
 - General George S. Patton





Develop Action Plan

- Who will be responsible for what?
- How will you measure and monitor?
- When will the plan be implemented?





3 M's

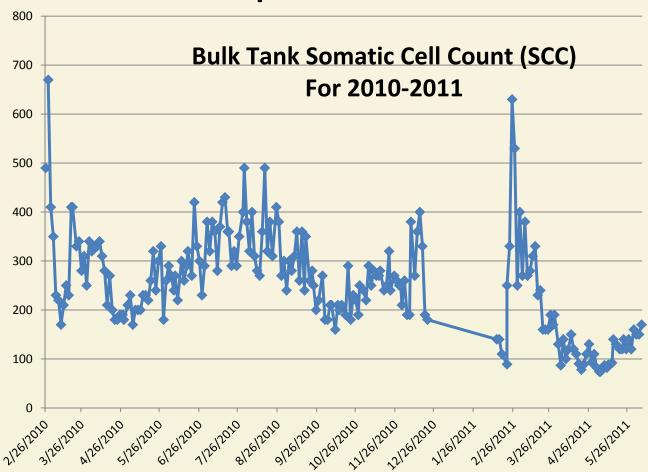
- Measure
- Monitor
- Manage





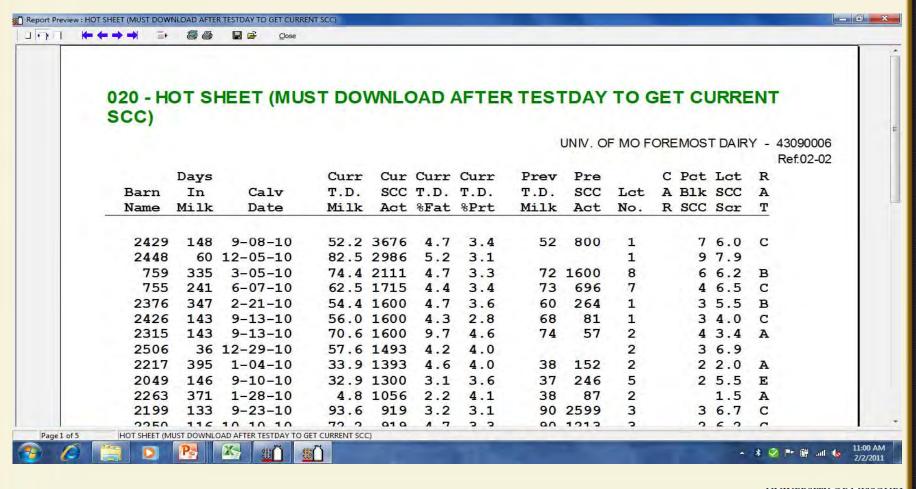
3 M's: Example

Measure Monitor Manage



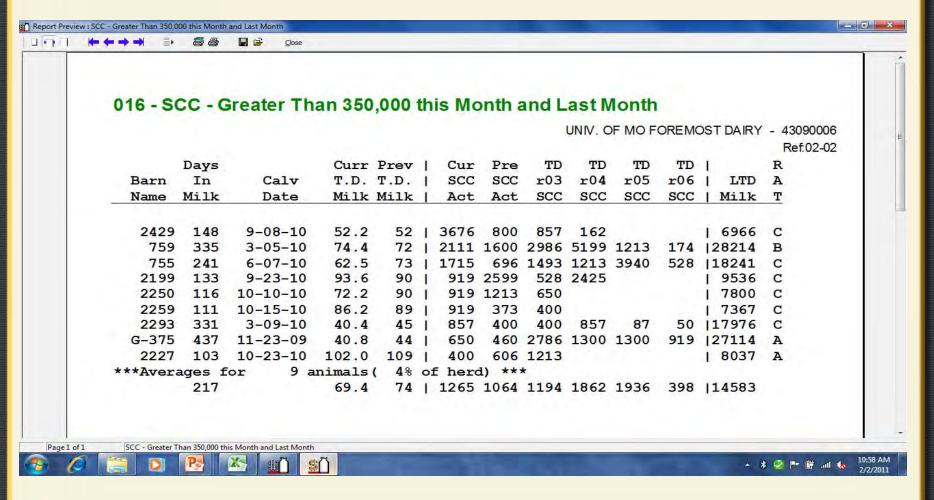


3 M's Example: Hot Sheet





3M's Example: List of Chronic Cows





High Quality Milk: Summary

An attitude of a desire for excellence

- Proper milking procedures / teat dip
- Properly maintained milking system
- Effective dry cow therapy
- Cost effective treatment protocols
- Bacteriological monitoring system
 - monthly bulk tank analysis
 - sample, culture & treat clinical case
- Culling and segregation
 - Chronic and contagious
- Measure, Monitor, and Manage



NMC FIVE POINT CONTROL PROGRAM

- Teat Dipping
- Dry Cow Therapy
- Milk Machine Maintenance
- Treat Clinical Cases Early and Thoroughly
- CULL CHRONICS

