PERFORMANCE ENHANCING PARLOUR PRACTICES

Andrew King Barrington - Organic Farm

Alastair Hayton MRCVS -

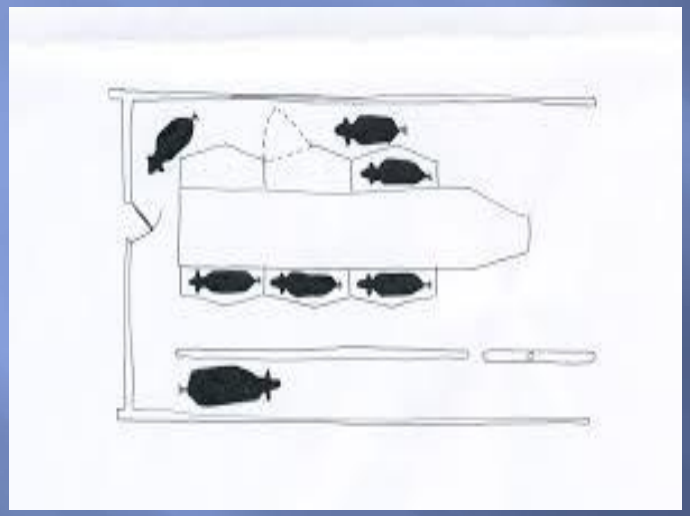
FARM OUTLINE - BARRINGTON ORGANIC PARTNERSHIP

- 230 cows AYR calving – organic production
- 7980 litres per cow, 115 SCC, 12 Bactoscan
- Twice daily milked through 10 point auto tandem
- Milked as one group
- Single person Milking from Team of 3
- 2 main milking people (up to 2 more for relief cover)

BASIC MILKING ROUTINE

- Cow Auto identification and feeding (to yield)
- Pre Spray (Iodine and Lanolin)
- Medicated individual paper towels (dry wiped)
- Option of warm water for excessively soiled teats
- Cluster attachment
- Automatic cluster removal
- Post Milking spray (Iodine and Lanolin)

BASIC MILKING PARLOUR

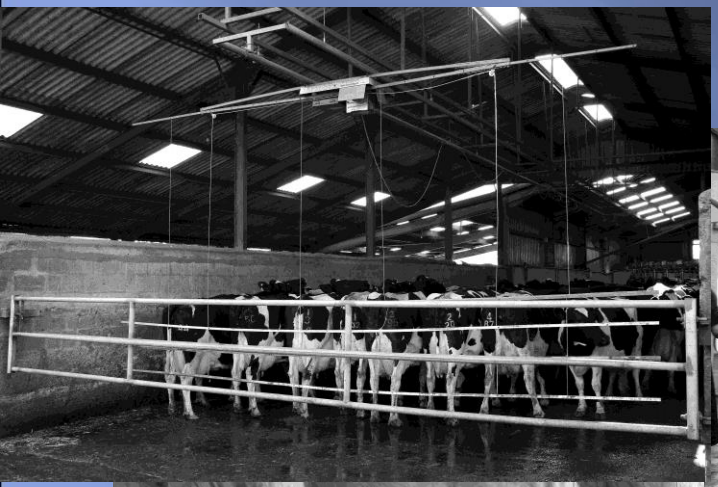


MILKING IMPLICATIONS FOR HERD

- 230 cows AYR calving – organic production
- 7980 litres per cow, 115 SCC, 12 Bactoscan
- Twice daily milked through 10 point auto tandem
- Milked as one group
- Single person Milking
- 2 main people (up to 2 more relief) who milk

WHAT WE STRIVE FOR

- Consistency, Repeatability
- Continuity
- Standard operating procedures (SOP's)
- All who milk know the drill
- KPI's
- Results feedback



Aims of Teat Preparation

- To clean teats
- Extract foremilk
- Check for abnormalities
- Avoid transfer of pathogens
- Stimulate milk ejection

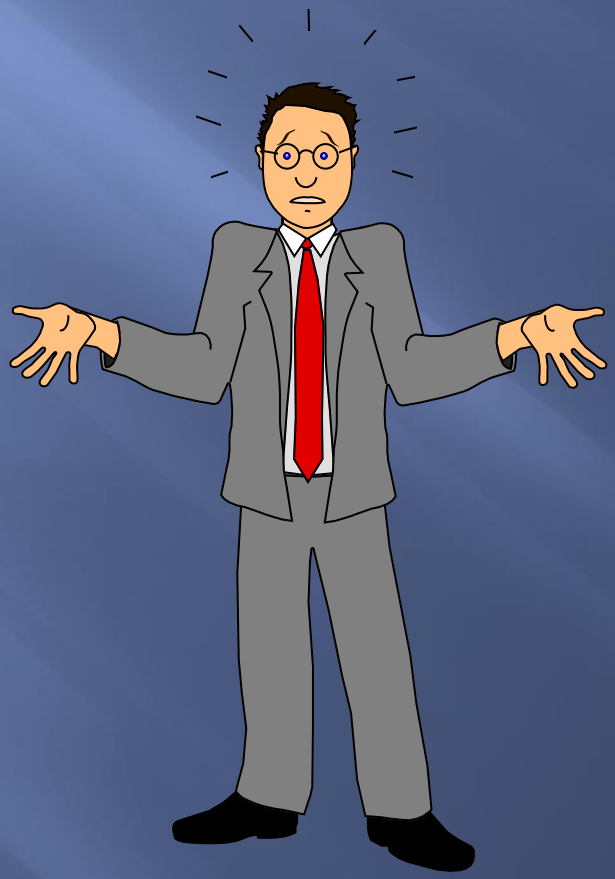
Q1. What is your Standard Teat Preparation Practice in the Housing Period?

Teat Preparation

1. Nothing
2. Dry wiping
3. Wet Wiping
4. Pre-milking teat disinfection.

NO ABSOLUTES – DEPENDS ON PERFORMANCE

Milk quality



Milking speed

SUMMARY OF BEST PRACTICE FOR PRE MILKING ROUTINE

Can best be summarised as: ‘Strip, Dip, Dry and Apply’

- Strip: Wipe loose dirt from each teat and pre-strip (foremilk)
- **Dip: Pre-dip and wait for at least 15 sec, preferably 20-30 sec**
- Dry: Wipe each teat with a single-use paper towel
- **Apply: Apply teat cups 60-90 sec after the first touch of each udder**.

Fore-milking CONTENTIOUS!!!!

- Aids removal of bacteria and high cell count milk from the teat canal and sinus
- Allows a thorough mastitis detection
- **Stimulates milk ejection**

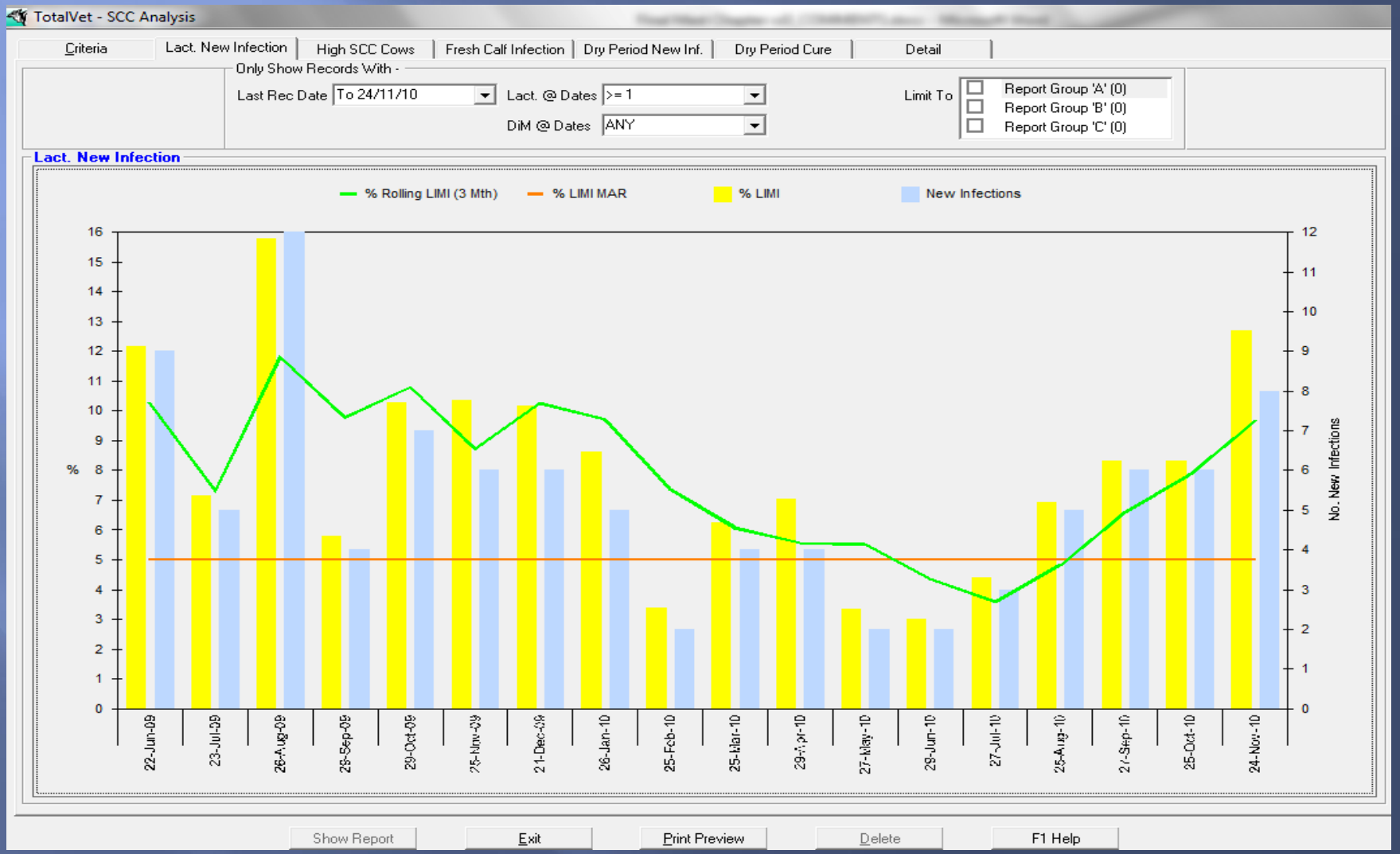
WR/cow 60 seconds =60 cows/hr
WR/cow 40 seconds = 90 cows/hr

Fore-milking

Value in herds with raised clinical / subclinical mastitis?

- Depends on clinical mastitis rate
- If average number of cases is 45 cases/100cows/year then will need to strip 5,500 teats to detect one case..
- However early identification critical to treatment success.
- May contribute to spread of infection

Why PreDip?


TotalVet - SCC Analysis
Criteria
Lact. New Infection
High SCC Cows
Fresh Calf Infection
Dry Period New Inf.
Dry Period Cure
Detail
Only Show Records With -
Last Rec Date
To 24/11/10
Lact. @ Dates
>= 1
DIM @ Dates
ANY
Limit To
Report Group 'A' (0)
Report Group 'B' (0)
Report Group 'C' (0)
Lact. New Infection
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22-Jun-09
23-Jul-09
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25-Feb-10
25-Mar-10
29-Apr-10
27-May-10
29-Jun-10
27-Jul-10
25-Aug-10
21-Sep-10
25-Oct-10
24-Nov-10
Show Report
Exit
Print Preview
Delete
F1 Help

PreDips

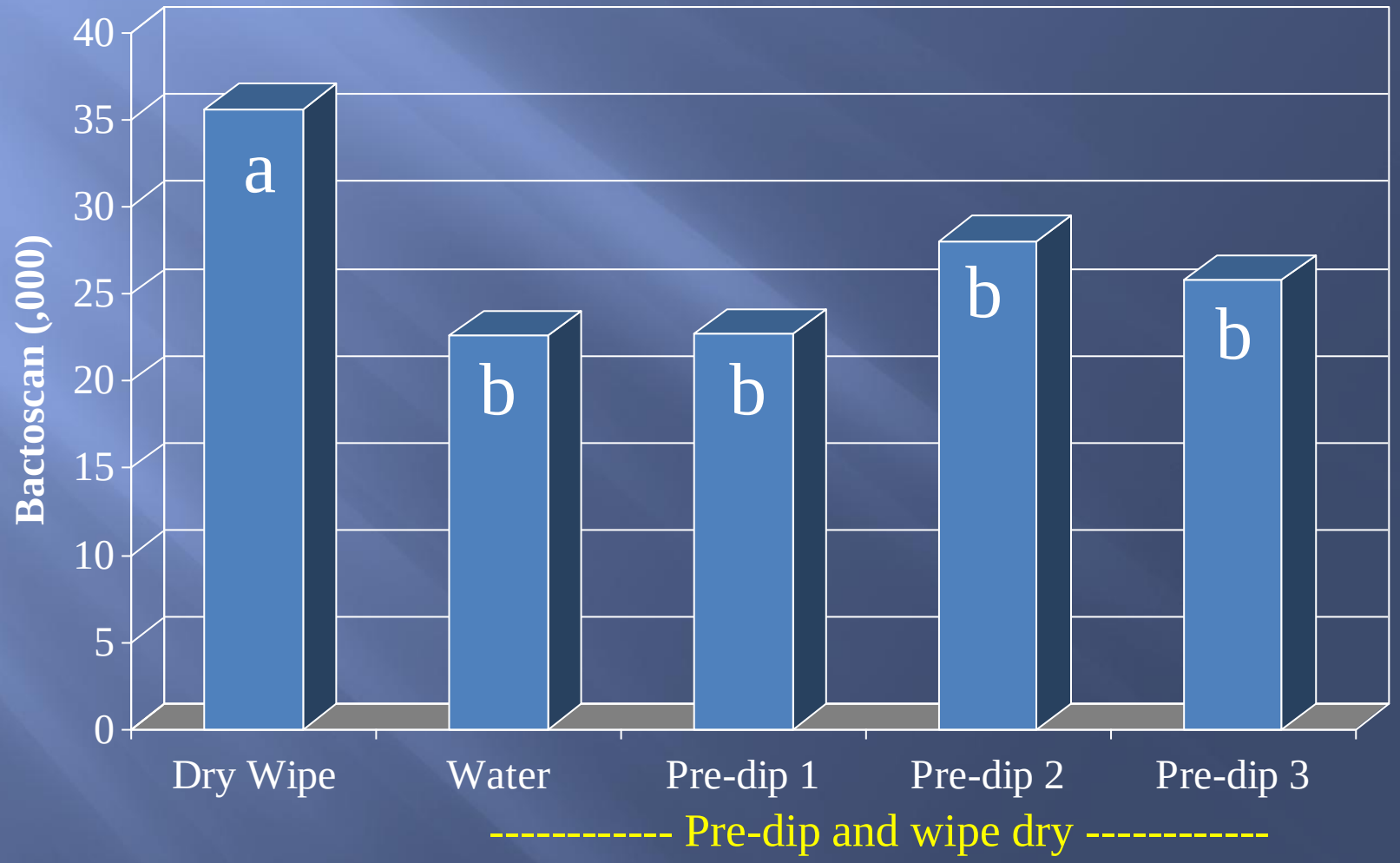
- Need to have high speed of action
- Not be rendered useless by organic material
- Not damage teat skin

Teat preparation method

Method	SPC (cfu/ml)	Spores (cfu/ml)
No udder prep	**9317**	**561**
Dry paper towel	**3673**	**257**
Wet and dry	**3005**	**144**
Cotton towel (6 sec) Pre-spray	**2232**	**208**
Cotton towel (20 secs) Pre-spray	**956**	**118**

M D Rasmussen
JDS 2001

The Impact of Teat Preparation on Milk Quality



a & b = significantly different

If dip must wipe dry!

Process of preparing the teat must avoid spread of infection between cows - Avoid the “common cloth or paper”.

Avoid contamination of tank

Reduce liner slip

Prevent risk of droplets of fluid accumulating at teat end

Cluster Attachment

Q 2: What is the effect of the observed milk flow?

1. Reduced yield
2. Slower milking time
3. Poor teat ends
4. All of the above

Good timing is everything

Workin w needs

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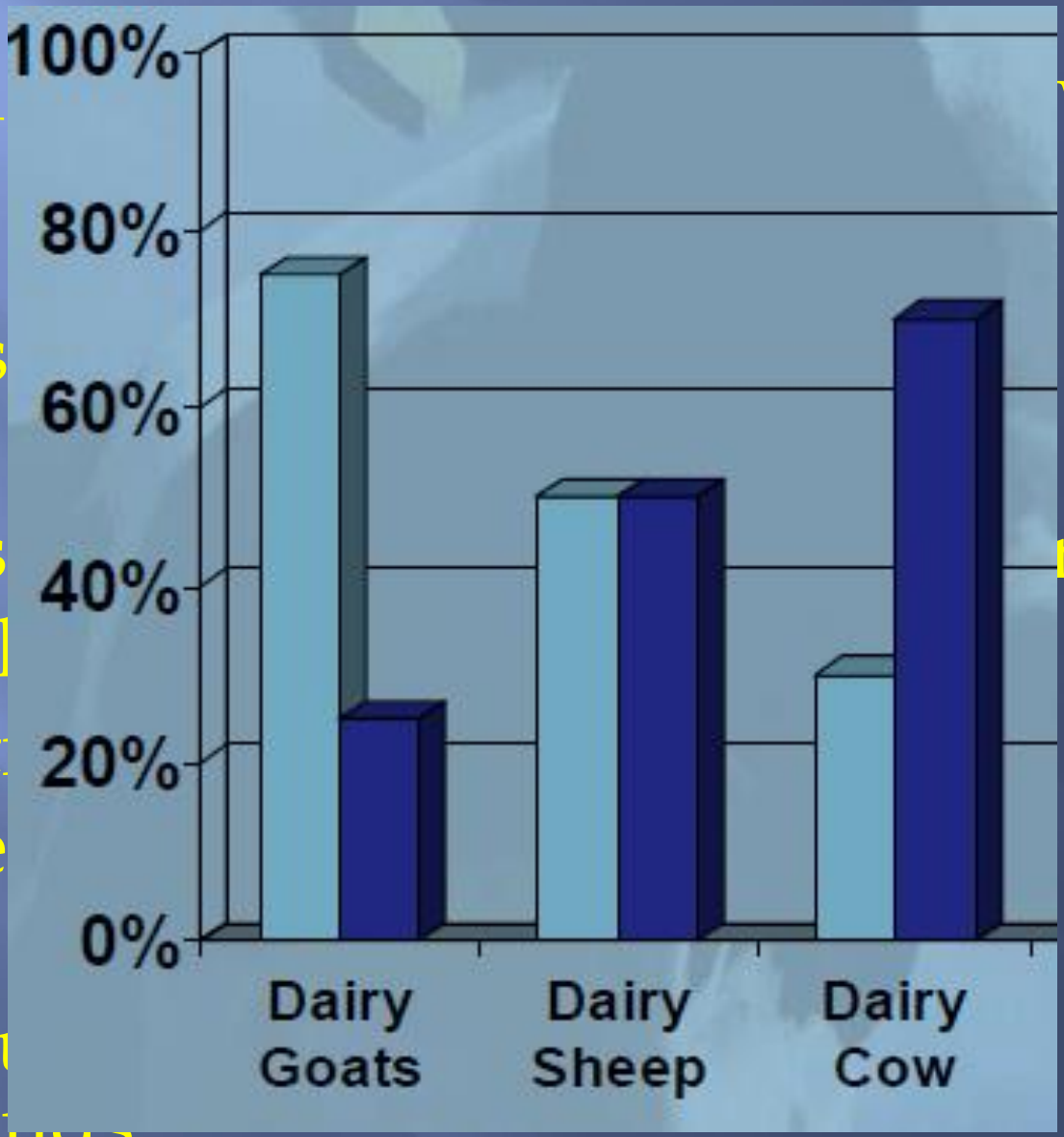
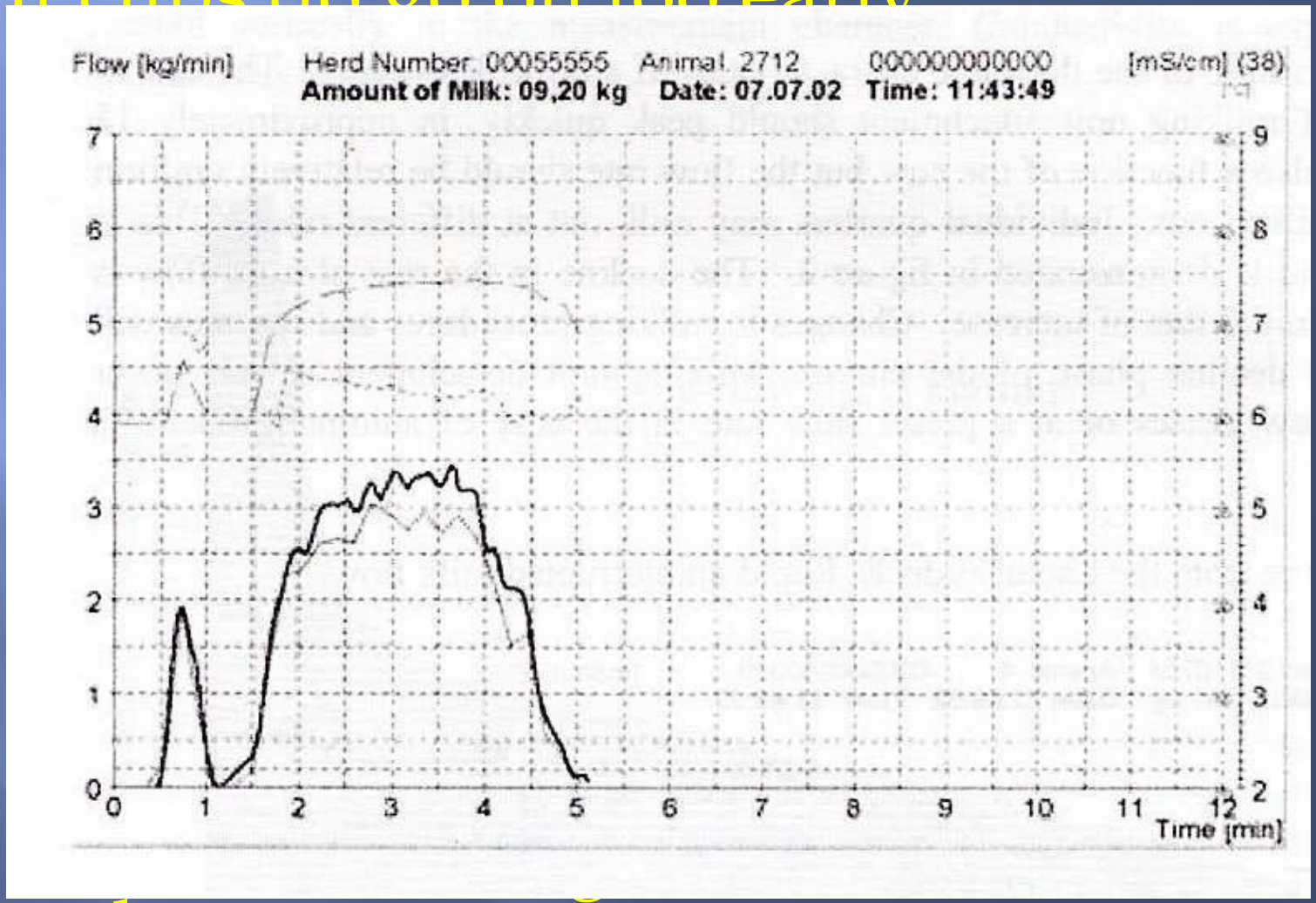


Good timing is everything

- If cups do go on too early



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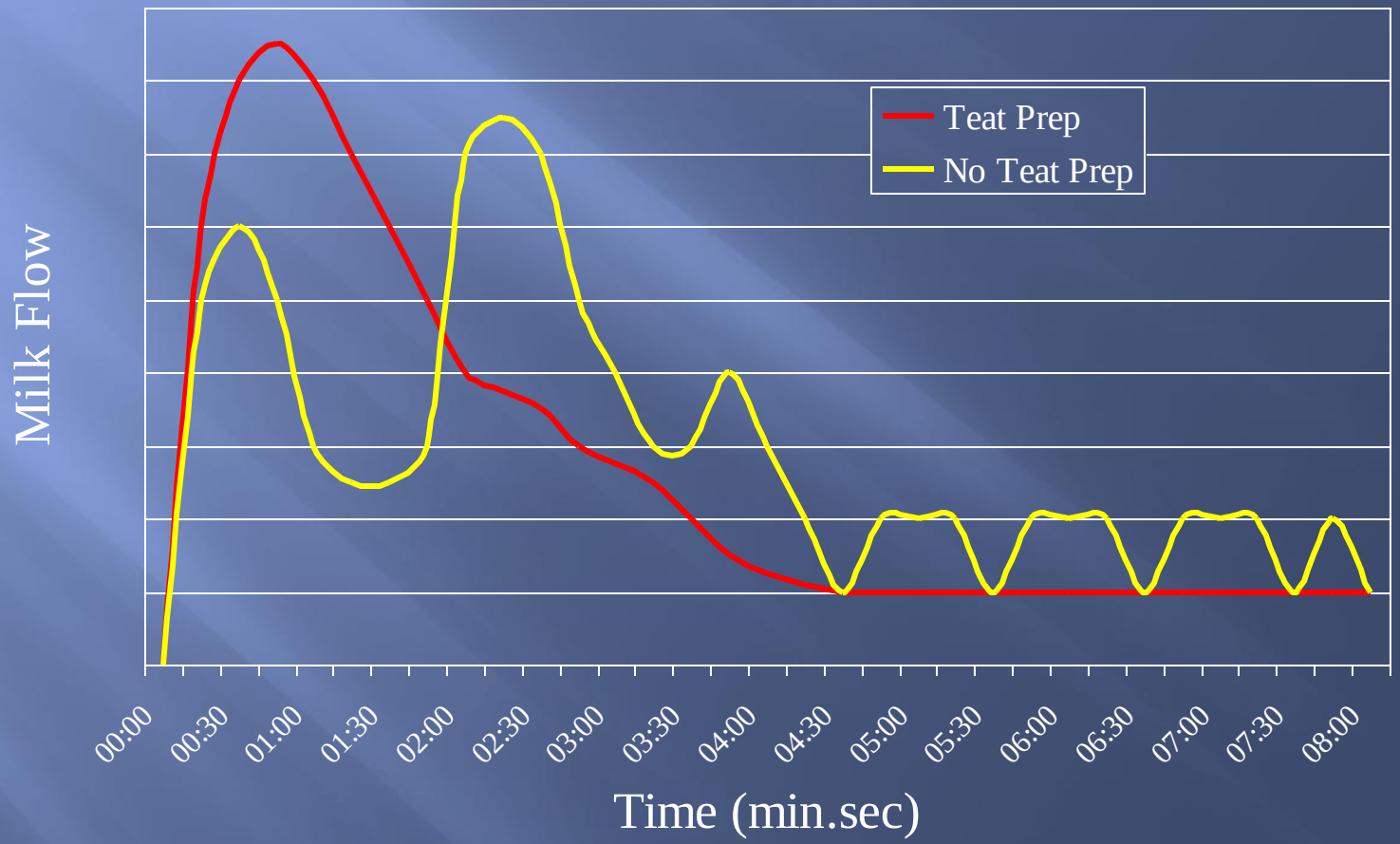
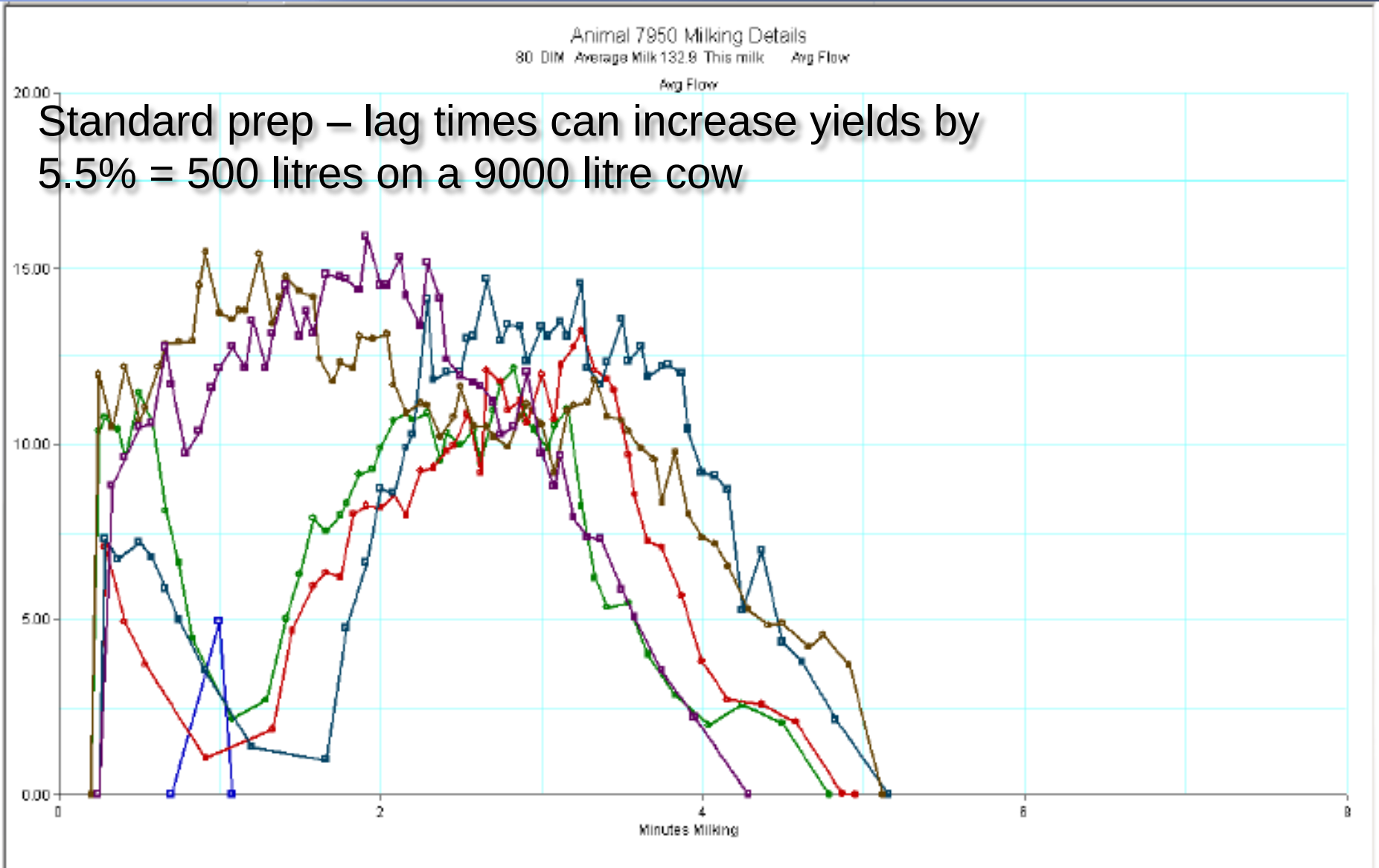
Impact of Teat Preparation on ‘Milk Letdown’



Effects of poor timing - Hyperkeratosis

If apparent on more than 10% of the herd then investigate the problem

Effects of poor timing – Reduced Yield



Standard prep – lag times can increase yields by 5.5% = 500 litres on a 9000 litre cow

Take Home Message

- No right or wrong answer to teat preparation but does depends on farm circumstances
- It should however always include thought about the effect on the timing of unit attachment