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NEW Milk Recording Lifetime Summary Report





What improvements are included in the New Munster Bovine 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 and the % cows 200,000 + SCC. Each trait is compared to the top 20% of herds that have had a milk recording test 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.

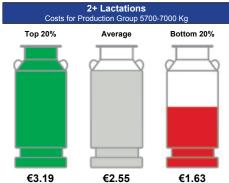
How is the Milk Recorded Margin Per Day calculated and illustrated?

- 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.

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



The margin per day is the milk recorded value from valid lactation's less costs, divided by number of milk recorded days,(30.5c/l using A+B-C; 66.183+63.637-60.04). The chum 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.

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.







What factors affect the within herd rank?

- Cow's production level, cows with low/high percentages or low/high milk volume.
- Genetics low production sub index.
- Herd Maturity 1st lactation cows have 22% less milk than mature cows and 2nd lactation cows have 7% less milk than mature cows.
- 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, cows 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 new information is available in the Lifetime Performance Report?

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.

Year to Date (YTD)

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

3rd+ Lactation Cow Performance

Test Day



Milk Recorded Lifetime

87

2303

1604

2.90

16

Avg Current Current Current Current Current Current YTD Lifetime Margin SCC Days Prod Fert YTD Days Per Herd Test Fat + Fat + Total Calving Test Test Test Fat Test Test Sire SI Jumbo Name Lact SI Lact Milk Dry In Date Milk Fat Protein + Protein Lactose SCC Protein ue Protein Days Day Rank Milk (€) (€) Status (Kg) Per '000 (Kg) (%) (%) (Kg) (%) (Kg) (Kg) (€) Lact **PBM Anne** WLY 15/02/2020 6 151 62 78 22.8 4.15 3.72 1.79 4.74 72 4406 338 15 2918 1978 3.05 152 85 64 37 388 3142 1986 3.51 3 117 HMY 14/02/2020 6 19.6 4.42 4.18 4.84 4646 68 1.69 LWR Sarah 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 49 91 10 149 64 34 1155 88 2.69 676 AFD Julie BGW 17/02/2020 16.6 4.54 3.96 1.41 4.81 3035 251 4754 3447 691 RUU 01/04/2020 10 105 -28 77 21.5 3.70 1.49 223 3093 179 820 3750 3419 1.35 54 FYK Eileen 3.24 4.68 79 25 55 795 03/03/2020 134 29 27.0 4.51 3.35 2.12 5.04 3879 317 1411 3855 76 2715 2.72 22 HXB Helen 157 50 43 797 LWR Sally MJS 09/02/2020 63 17.4 5.72 4.32 1.75 4.84 85 3257 293 1333 2864 124 2252 2.30 LWR Lorna 27 805 15/02/2020 8 151 28 16.2 4.10 4.05 1.32 4.92 35 3914 295 1354 79 2726 2.22 45 MJS 3541 154 41 817 **RKA Kathy** TIO 12/02/2020 8 -5 17.4 5.47 3.93 1.64 4.96 36 4226 316 1449 3688 80 2717 2.53 34 871 153 54 17 19.8 4.77 51 4381 322 1478 2341 2.83 19 HWY 13/02/2020 2.74 3.74 1.28 3314 92 **HZB** Denise 104 73 56 29 215 985 2350 2.84 18 916 LWR Louise WGB 02/04/2020 7 19.8 5.05 3.96 1.78 4.80 3340 84 150 50 14 60 297 1360 73 2341 920 **PBM Catriona** HWY 16/02/2020 19.6 4.21 4.18 1.64 4.80 3931 3359 2.91 15 939 **CWP** 01/03/2020 136 16 35 20.4 3.95 3.75 4.72 416 3406 253 1159 76 1983 46 6 1.57 **PBM Theresa** 960 LWR Jenny 14/03/2020 123 26 77 21.8 3.31 4.03 1.60 4.75 3343 256 1171 2548 79 2.31 27 141 63 48 1575 972 MJS 25/02/2020 24.6 6.25 4.42 2.62 4.84 4055 343 2976 74 1989 3.25 **PBM Eimear** 13 1015 PKA 19/02/2020 5 147 71 21.0 4.52 3.66 1.72 4.13 32 3617 306 1399 2278 86 1597 2.84 17 **PBM Audrey** 71 1018 LWR Betty 18/02/2020 5 148 72 17.8 4.80 4.45 1.65 4.72 75 3356 312 1432 2375 69 1626 3.01

The cow performance report is sorted by cow jumbo for farmer's convenience.

1020

PBM Gerti

LRW

19/04/2020

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

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

3.27

2.12

29

3299

238

1074

4.84

87

5

77

10

31.2

3.51







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.



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.



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.



Recently Infected Cows

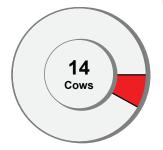
These cows exceeded 200,000 SCC at the current test and were less than that at the previous test, or if this is their first test after calving they have been infected over the dry period or since calving.

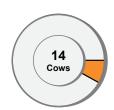


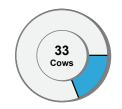
Persistently Infected Cows

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.

SCC Current Recording

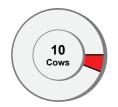








SCC Previous Recording



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



What value or benefits can I enjoy from this new format Milk Recording Report



This new milk recording lifetime summary report will ensure herd owners can make quick, effortless, and profitable decisions for their farm.

- 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 identify the reasons for the difference in performance, profitability and ranking.
 - Cows production level
 - Genetics production sub index
 - Herd Maturity
 - Long dry periods

- Short lactations
- Extended lactations
- Short dry periods affecting subsequent lactations.
- Allows you to control your SCC and manage it.
 - Grouped for ease of management
 - Easy to find correct SCC page
- This report for the first time addresses the lifetime profitability of each cow as well as her performance.
 - This report gives a more accurate profitability picture due to the new cost calculation.
- Current Year to date
 - Identify under performing cows in the current lactation
 - Mastitis / Energy / Lame / Disease?
- Convenient features of the report.
 - This is fundamentally real time reporting on the status of your herd.
 - Herd owners no longer have to wait for end of year reports.
 - Name or breed fraction and sire are now included.
 - The presentation of results allows herd owners to easily find and analyse a particular cow.

Is this report replacing the Black and White report and Coloured reports?

Yes, from August 2020, Munster Bovine will start to send this new Milk Recording Lifetime Summary report to all Milk Recording customers. If you were previously in receipt of the black and white report or the coloured report, you will now receive this new Milk Recording Lifetime Summary Report.

Where can I get additional information on these new Milk Recording Lifetime Summary reports?

For additional information please contact the Munster Bovine Herd Management team or visit our website.





