A32-Lancaster Farming, Saturday, November 19, 1994

Quality Premiums

ence.

treat with.

lactating period.

groups, as follows:

premium.

and its respective milk. Then a

California Mastitus Test (CMT)

should be applied to each quarter.

written down for further refer-

time to further diagnose the prob-

lem. The results of the culture are

to help in decision making, rather

than to determine which drug to

Sore teats, abcessed quarters

Deciding how to manage these

1. Dry-off. Often these cows

and many types of mastitis are not

responsive to treatment during the

cows should be the next step. We

usually divide the cows into four

are close to drying off and what is

gained by increased milk sold is

lost by not reaching the quality

standing mastitis case or other-

wise a problem cow that has lost

tis that respond poorly to drug

therapy will respond to frequent

milk out during a 24 hour period.

treat is usually based on how long

the cow has had mastitis and the

likelihood that treatment (based

on the bacteria cultured) will

result in a lowering of the SCC

the goal of obtaining the desired

somatic cell count can be reached.

By acting on these decisions,

4. Treatment. The decision to

her profitability to the herd.

2. Culls. A cow that is a long-

3. Strip. Many types of masti-

This information should be

Cultures could be taken at this

Mid-Maryland Dairy Veterinarians, Inc.

FUNKSTOWN, Md. - Dairymen have little control over the price of milk they receive, but by obtaining a quality premium they can maximize the price they obtain.

Quality premiums usually involve both bacteria count (measurements of sanitation) and somatic cell count (measurement of udder health).

In many herds, the premium for somatic cell counts, can be a close, but never realized, goal.

The bulk tank somatic cell level is actually a weighted average of all the individual cow SCC inputs. By determining which cows are contributing at what level, a dairyman and his veterinarian can make decisions regarding the management of these cows.

Identification of problem cows is the first step in reducing bulk tank SCC. In most herds a small percentage of cows contribute up to 50 percent of the total bulk tank SCC.

In the accompanying table, four cows are contributing 45 percent of the bulk tank SCC. These four cows are identified as the major reason for the herd not obtaining a quality bonus. The monthly contribution to bulk tank report is the key to identifying these cows.

Diagnosing the cause of the high SCC count in these cows is the next step.

First examine each quarter, teat

Table 1. BULK TANK CONTRIBUTION

count.

Control Number	Milk	Fat	Pro	SCC	Over 500,000 2nd Mo.	Cow's Individual Bulk Tank SCC Contribution %
45	58	3.5	3.2	3124	****	18.1
6	58	3.7	3.0	2943	****	15.4
87	55	3.5	2.9	2853		12.5
23	85	3.1	2.9	1271		8.6
32	86	28	27	425		3.5
3	54	3.6	3.3	538	****	2.7

WORKSHEET :

Cow	History	Findinqs	Management Decision	Date Acted On	
#45	not bred, fresh 6 mo. high SCC 3 mo. in row	2 quarters almost dry from chronic mastitis	cull	7/5	
#6	pregnant 8 mos.	1. front teat tramped 2 mos. ago	dry off	7/15	
#87	fresh 1 mo. milking 90 #	cmt 3 r. rear strep. ag	treat	7/5	
#23	fresh 2 mo. milk 85#; treated 2x, mastitis returns as soon as milk in tank	cmt 2 both front; strep uberis	strip	7/6 & 7/21	

PDPP Hires Green As Specialist

HARRISBURG (Dauphin Co.) In mid October, Kris Green, of Fayetteville, N.Y., joined the Pennsylvania Dairy Promotion Program as a marketing specialist to handle marketing and promotions activities.

Green, originally from Bradford County, grew up on her family's dairy and poultry farm. From there she went to Penn State University where she earned her bachelor of science in agricultural business management. Green was inspired to bring a true understanding of milk production to the marketing arena, an aspect she believes most marketers lack.

Green worked for the USDA's Agricultural Cooperative Service PDPP in October.

as an agricultural economist. While at the USDA, Green completed a master of science from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Most recently, Green worked as manager of economics and communications for Dairylea Cooperative. Green wrote and edited an award-winning quarterly magazine and two monthly newsletters, assisted with market analysis and reporting, and assisted with the writing of reports, resolutions and the New York-New Jersey Federal Milk Marketing Order's semiannual newsletter.

Eager to return to working with dairy farmers, Green assumed the role as marketing specialist with

Influenza

(Continued from Page A26) drop in egg production, or an unusual mortality, get the birds to a diagnostic laboratory, and participate in an AI surveillance program.

Indemnities

Maryland is studying the development of an industry indemnity program financed by commercial insurance.

Delaware has already established an industry voluntary indemnity program that requires flock owners to destroy the first two infected flocks at their own cost (up to \$100,000), followed by all poultry companies donated \$2.5 million on a pro-rata basis for diseased birds, with the state picking up the next \$5 million before having to request aid from the USDA.

In Pennsylvania, the current program is a voluntary indemnity, whose contributions can be used to purchase and destroy small flocks.

USDA plans to survey the live bird markets twice this flu season.

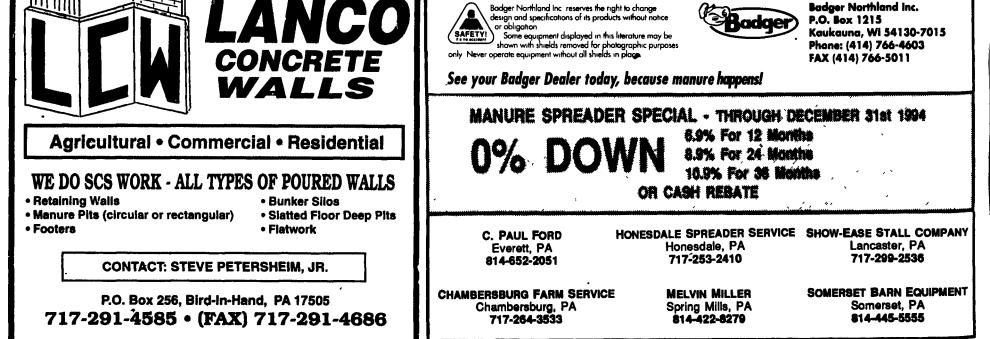


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- Litter Pan (optional) prevents material from falling out below the beaters and falling over the endgate during transport.
- Splitter Valve (optional) makes it possible to operate both the hydraulic apron and endgate with only one tractor remote hydraulic circuit.
- Endgate (eptional) protects beaters during loading and prevents manure from resting on the beaters during transport

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