

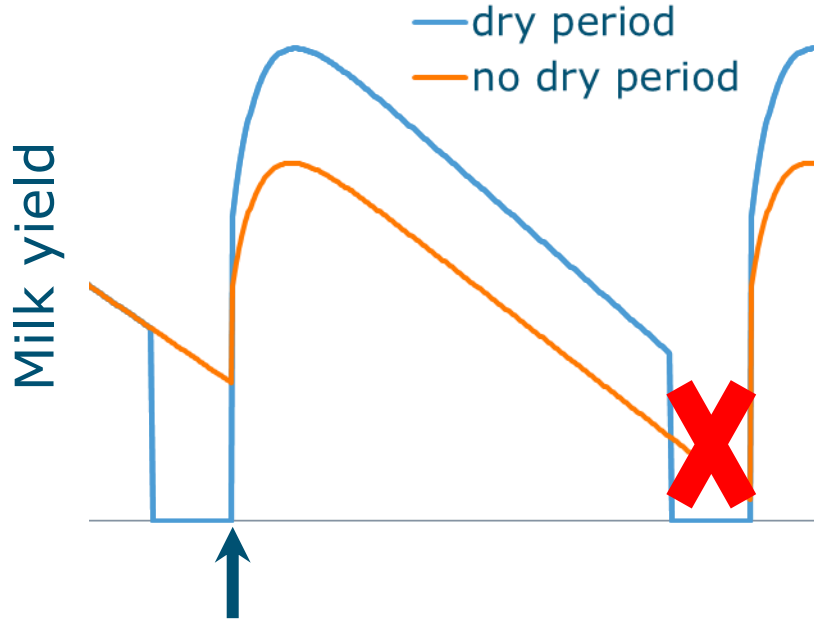
Comparing milk production of cows that differ in dry period length

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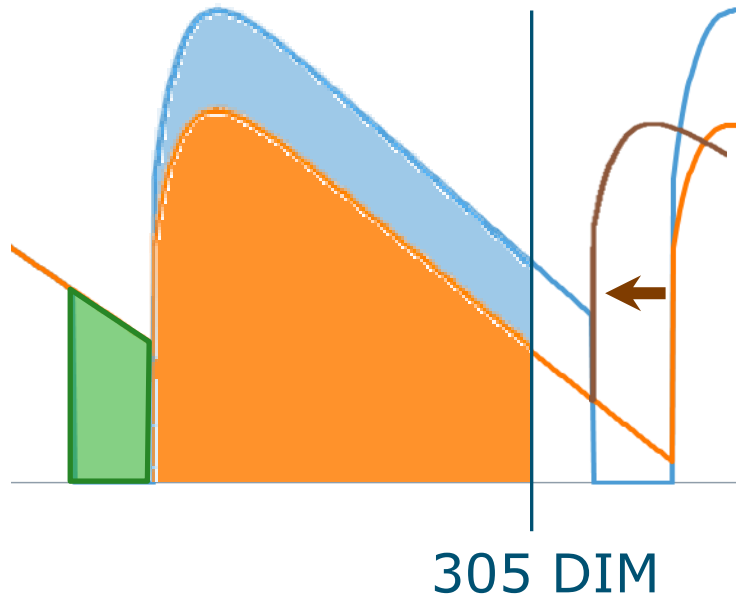
Introduction – Lactation and Dry Period



- Negative Energy Balance
→ health & fertility issues
- Innovation:
short / no dry period



Introduction – Comparing milk yield



- Traditional: **305-d yield**

does not account for

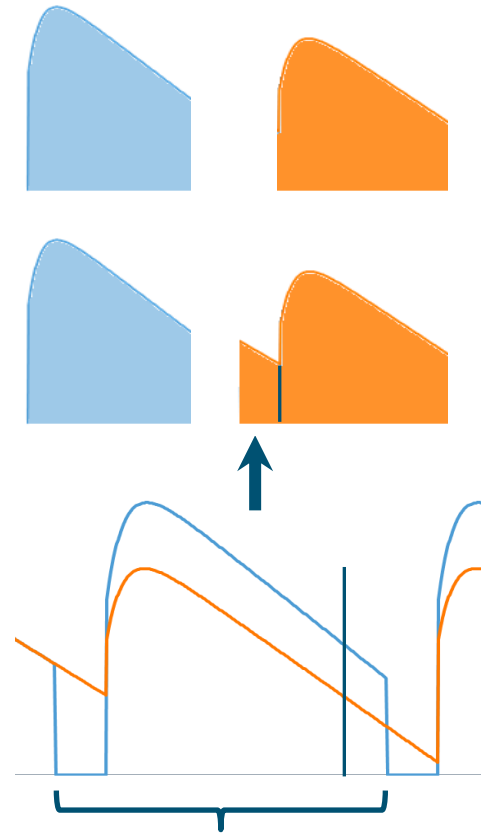
- Additional milk
- Improved fertility

Aims

1. Develop a measure to compare milk yield of cows that differ in dry period length
2. Assess impact of accounting for
 - additional milk
 - improved fertilityin a case study

Methods – Yield measures


- 305-d yield
- 365-d yield
 - 305-d yield + 60-d additional yield
- Effective lactation yield
 - 60d before calving until 60d before calving
 - shifted lactation yield
 - variable duration



Methods – Case study

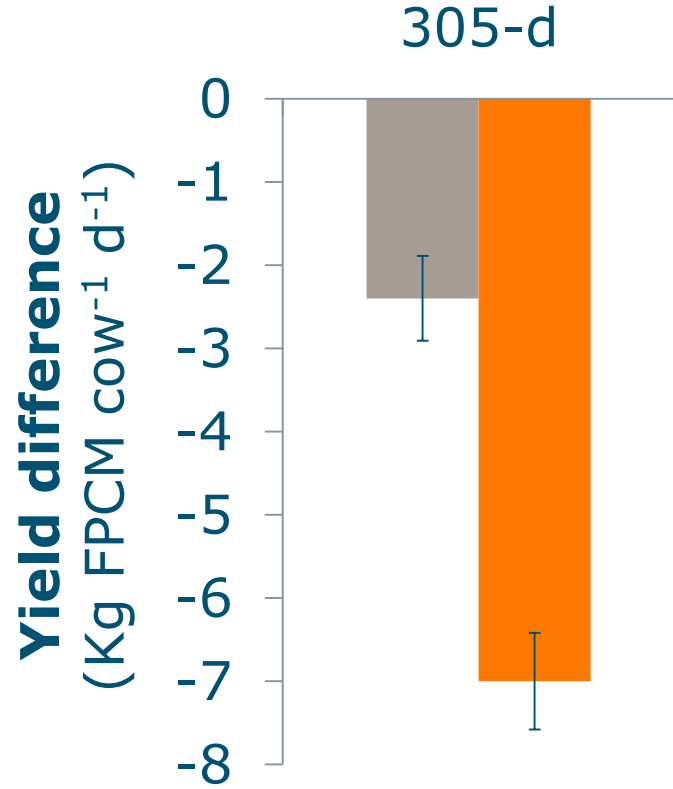
- 15 farms, 2007-2014
 - 2nd parity lactations
 - Dry Period: standard, short, none

49-90d 20-40d -

- 
- 817 lactations
 - 305-d, 365-d, effective lactation yields
 - Kg FPCM per day

$$\text{Yield} = \text{DryPeriod} + \text{farm} + 305\text{-d yield}_{\text{parity1}} + e$$

Results – Standard vs. short/ no dry period



Additional Yie Reduction in calving interval

Dry Period

Short
No

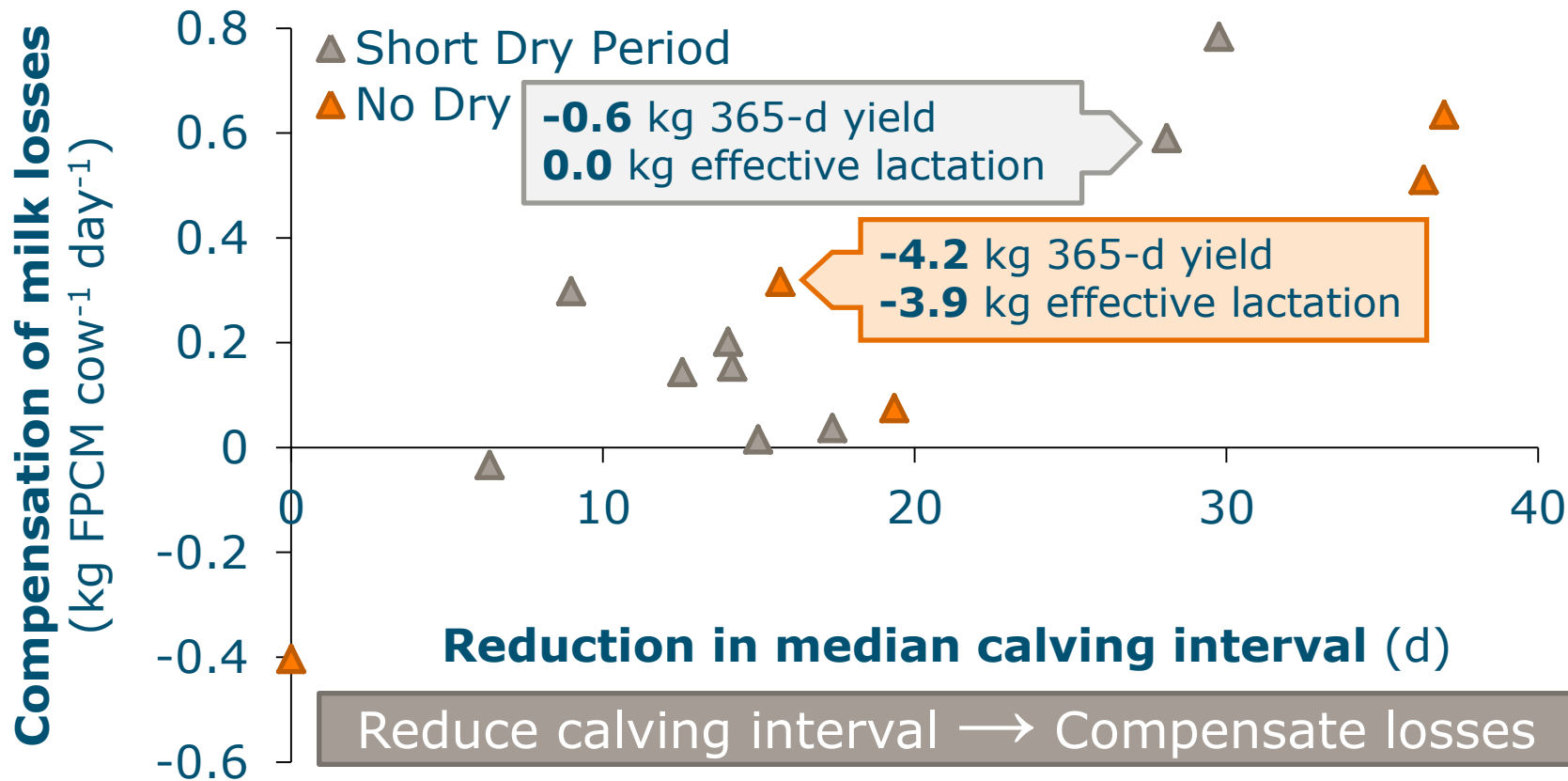
Dry period

Short
No

days
18
25

- Short Dry Period
- No Dry Period

Results – Variation between farms



Discussion

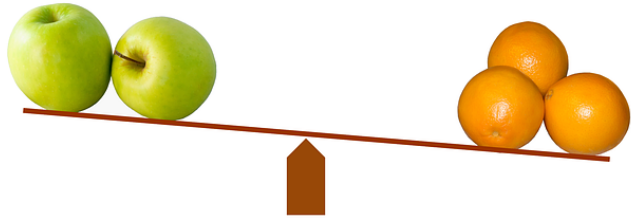
- Yield definition impacts conclusions!
- Short/ no dry period:
 - Same or reduced milk yield
 - Other benefits
 - Economic and environmental performance?

Conclusion

- 365-d and effective lactation yield
- Additional milk: major, consistent impact
- Calving interval: smaller, more variable impact
 - Important for individual cows and herds

Take-home message

305-d yield



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effective lactation yield