

How complex is to calculate daily yields? The Italian situation

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- •Recorded dairy cows : 1351614
- •Recorded herds : 15495
- •Average herd size: 87.2 heads/herd





14 milk analysis laboratories

78 local offices (performance recording)



Some figures



			Frequency (Weeks)		
			4	5	
	ling	Α	0.2	0	0.2
	ecord	AT	24	69	93
	e of r	ATJ	1.8	2.4	4.2
	Type	AMS	0	2.6	2.6
Ľ			26	74	



Type of recording

WHO: PERFORMANCE RECORDING IS PERFORMED BY AN OFFICIAL TECHNICIAN («A» method)

- A(4,5) = all milkings in 24 hours recorded
 - Sample in only one milking, alternated
- AT(4,5) = only one milking in 24 hours recorded, the other one is estimated by coefficients (Liu)
 - Alternated
 - Sample in the recorded milking
- ATJ(4,5) = in case of electronic systems where all milkings are saved in a file; only one milking recorded, the other one is collected directly by production's file => NO ESTIMATION (*)
 - Sample in the recorded milking

(*) In case of missing identification of the cow in the previous milking (e.g. broken podometer), coefficients are applied



Sample collection

- No proportional sampling in type A (avoid complex procedures)
- Only one sample is taken and analysed (AM/PM)
- Vials type:
 - Barcode generally
 - No barcode : only one province with 1.79% of total recorded heads
- Sampling is always performed by official technician
- Sample is analysed by accreditated labs
- Results are merged with cow yield by barcode and inputted in central database



Methods to calculate daily yields

A4, A5

24 hours milk yield = sum of all recorded milking in 24 hours

- Morning + Evening
- Morning + Afternoon + Evening

Only 1 AM/PM sample

Sample composition is attributed to the whole 24 h yield



AT4, AT5

Only one milking recorded

Alternate (AM/PM) milking + sample

Milk, fat and protein yields in the missing milking are estimated through multiplicative coefficients (ICAR Method: Liu)

Coefficients depend on

- Time distance from previous milking
- Milking time (morning or evening)
- Parity (primiparous; pluriparous)
- Month of milking (0,1,2,...)



24 hours yields' estimation (AT) - Flow







- Recording using AMS in 2.6% of total recorded farms (around 400 farms)
- One sample (sampler)
- Performance recording length: at least 12 Hours (starting time: sampler insertion, end time = sampler extraction) in order to have enough time to sample all the cows in the farm.
- Alternance (AM/PM)
- The day in which sampler is exctracted is the performance recording date



- All yields recorded for a cow within 48 hours back from the end time of test are recorded together with their milking starting times.
- Daily milk yield is calculated as

¹/₂ * (sum of all recorded yields in 48 hours)

- Yields are taken from AMS software
- Fat and protein % are imputed to the whole daily yield



Fat and protein content

One sample only (AM/PM)

Fat and protein content from a single milking are imputed to the whole 24 h yield



This method allows to pay only one visit to the farm to be recorded, so it is economically more affordable

Issues about the accuracy of estimated yields



Check in real situation – milk

Farms with electronic milk meter (ATJ)

- Retrieved 2 years of single milkings (times yields)
 (AM/PM)
- Estimation of daily yields (Liu) using AM or PM milkings
- Differences between AM/PM estimated and real 24 h yields



Main issues – AT4, AT5

Differences ESTIMATED (Liu) – REAL (Milk Meter software) yield

	Total milkings	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max
AM	25.838	0.32	2.24	-23.91	19.05
PM	25.950	-0.40	2.43	-22.79	28.26

	Average REAL 24 h milk yield, Kg	Average ESTIMATED 24 h milk yield, Kg	Average % difference
AM	35.00	35.32	+0.85 %
PM	34.96	34.56	-1.02 %

- Overestimation for AM milkings
- Underestimation from PM milkings



24 h milk yield calculation system

12 hrs enough?

Inputs for consider new calculations method with protocol changes (Pavel)







