Use of plausibility checks at ICAR member organisations

Dairy Cattle Milk Recording WG, Survey 2018

13-2-2018  Juho Kyntäjä, Mtech Digital Solutions, Finland
           Juho.kyntaja@mtech.fi
Objectives of this survey

• To see what kind of plausibility checks there are in place at milk recording organisations
• To find differences
• To serve as background for:
  – Further Guideline development
  – Risk assessment
  – CoQ questionnaire
Classifying questions

Number of recorded cows

- <100,000: 10
- 100,000 - 249,000: 8
- 250,000 - 499,000: 10
- >500,000: 6

Organisation of data processing

- Own: 10
- Own, service for others: 5
- Outsourced with several clients: 0

Most important capture method

- Paper sheet: 10
- Special device: 8
- PCB: 4
- Webpage: 6
- Direct transfer: 2

Responsible for capture

- Farmer: 0
- Technician: 12
- Shared: 10
Calving

Responsibility for recording calvings

Plausibility checks for calving
Herd recording
## Cow recording in 2x milking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cow in herd</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow not reported</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow not dry</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days from calving</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days from previous recording</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily milk within limits</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily milk expected</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening vs. morning</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cow recording in data transfer
Milk analysis

Correction of received analyses

Plausibility checks for received analyses