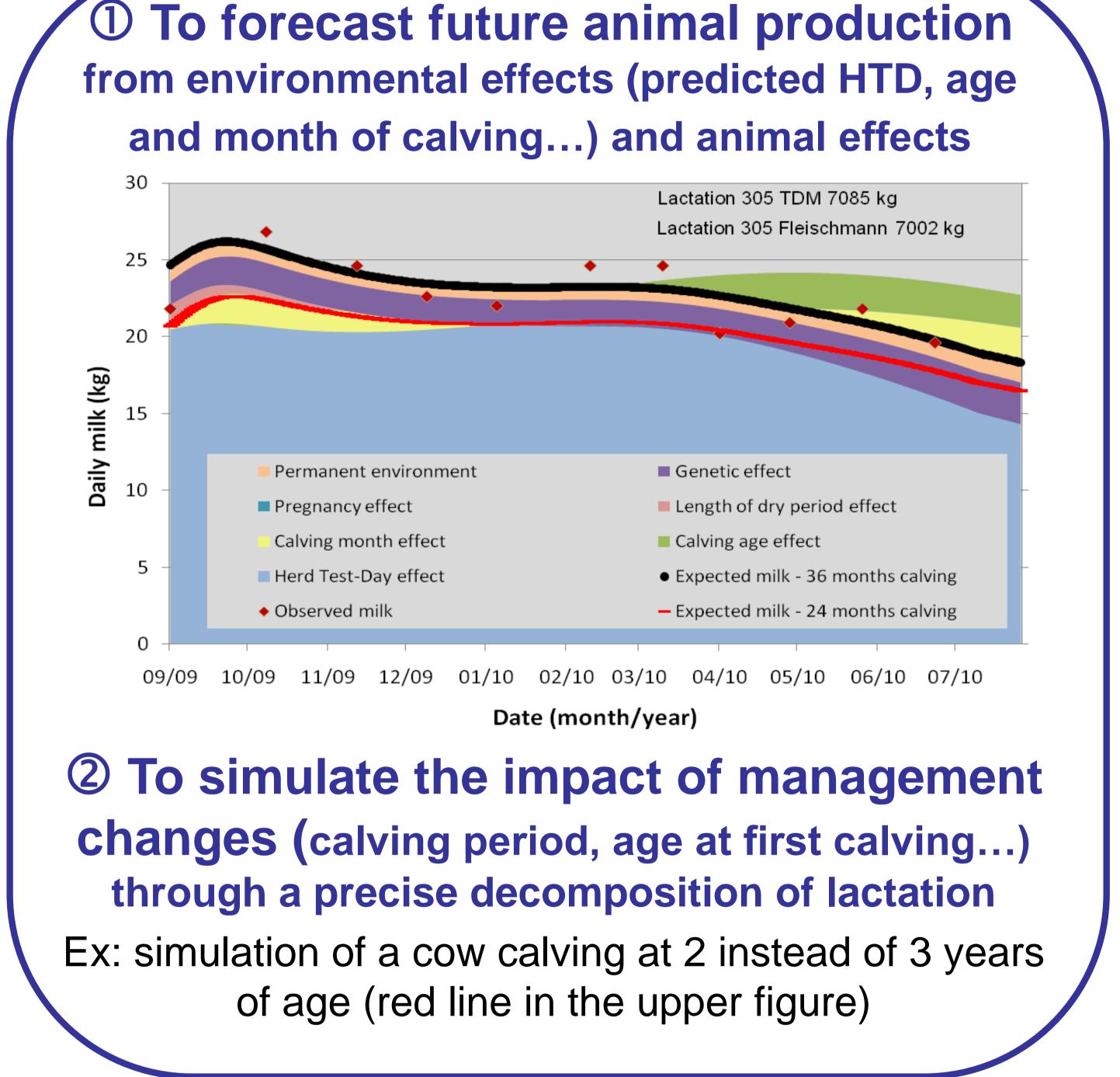
Monthly milk records: the basis of a new valued extension service for an efficient management

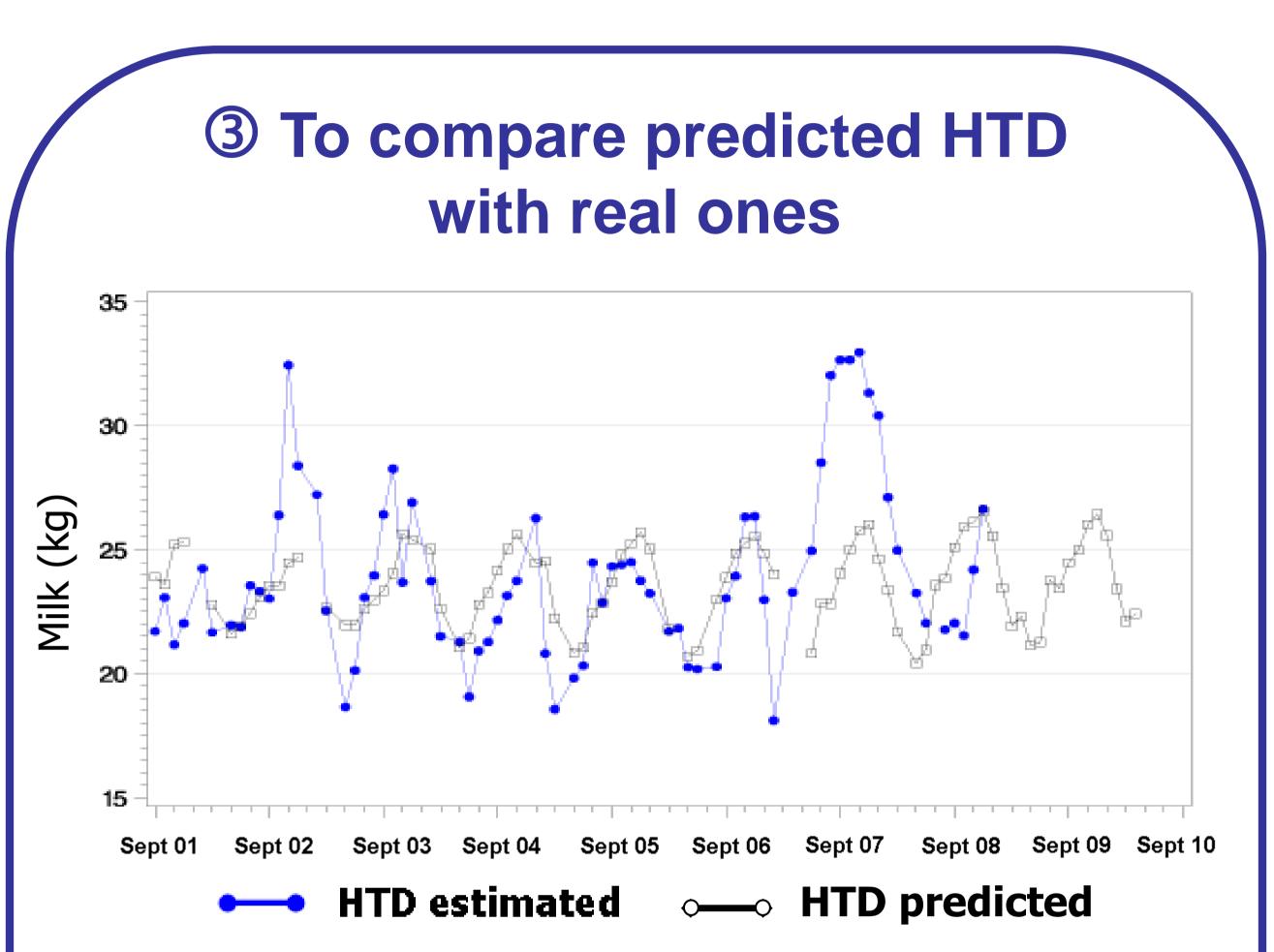
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☐ Context:

- Needs for new management tools
- Test Day Models: monthly milk records explained by factors such as age, month of calving, length of dry period, gestation, genetic level depending on lactation stage and a measure of production environmental effect: the **Herd Test-Day** effect (HTD)

☐ Four main applications of Test-Day Model results:





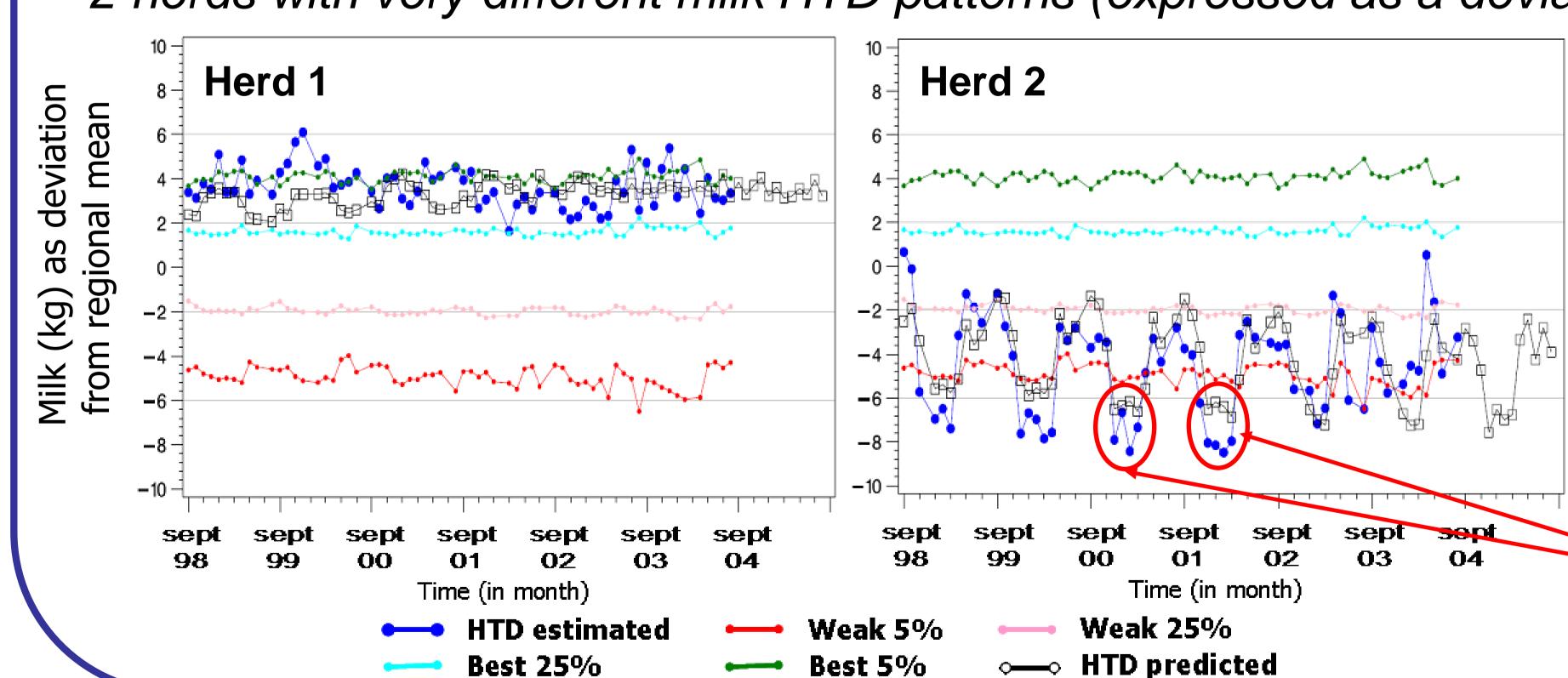
Real vs expected production due to short term environment effect (real vs expected HTD).

Observation: increase of HTD (till +8kg of Milk) at the end of 2007

Interpretation: adaptation of herd management to produce more milk due to a large increase of milk price

4 To highlight herd management strengths and weaknesses through Herd Test-Day pattern comparison

2 herds with very different milk HTD patterns (expressed as a deviation from the regional mean)



HTD pattern comparison:

Herd 1: stable milk production, high level: 4kg/d more than regional means

Herd 2: Poor management (between -2kg/d and -8kg/d), especially during the winter

⇒ displays areas for improvements

☐ Conclusions & perspectives:

- Test-Day Models give keys for the development of new herd management tools.
- The diversity of HTD patterns reflects the diversity of herd management.
- HTD patterns are the basis of a new typology of herd management

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