

Practical Methodological Aspects of Milk Recording and Management in South America

("South American Project" of Dairy Cattle Milk Recording Working Group)

C. Trejo, P. Bucek, K. Zottl, J. Kyntäjä, B. Lind, F. Miglior, H. Leclerc, J. van der Westhuizen, K. Kuwan, Y. Lavon, K. Haase, J. Kucera, D. Radzio, Filippo Rapaioli, L. Chazo, F. Sotelo, J. A. Horst



BRAZIL

ARGENTINA



General overview of the project and available data

Countries that completed the questionnaire:

Argentina, ACHA (Asociación Criadores de Holando Argentino)

Brazil, APCBRH (Associação Paranaense de

Criadores de Bovinos da Raça Holandesa)

Chile, Cooprinsem

Colombia, Asosimental - Simbrah

Uruguay, MU (Instituto Nacional para el Control y Mejoramiento Lechero)





General overview of the project and available data

Countries that completed the questionnaire:

Country	Organization	Dairy Cows Country	Recorded Country	% cows recorded	# MRO	# Labs	Covered by this MRO	National coverage
Argentina	ACHA	1,800,000	454,132	25%	79	5	454,132	Yes
Brazil	APCBRH	22,914,000*	67.579	0.3%	8	10 of.	35,000	No
Chile	Cooprinsem	400,000	200,000	50%	9	7	175,000	Yes
Colombia	Assosimental	3,396,000*	52,000	2%	9	3	1,240	No
Uruguay	MU	425,000	102,000	24%	1	3	102,000	Yes

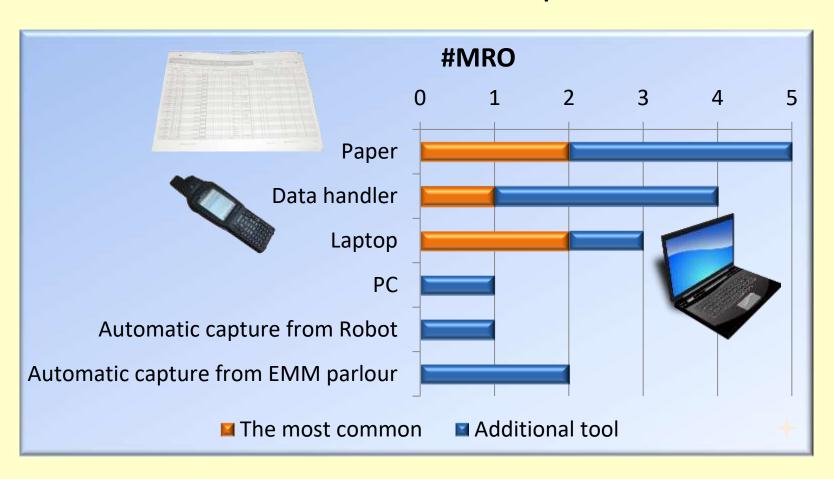
* IFCN Dairy Report 2014





Data Capture

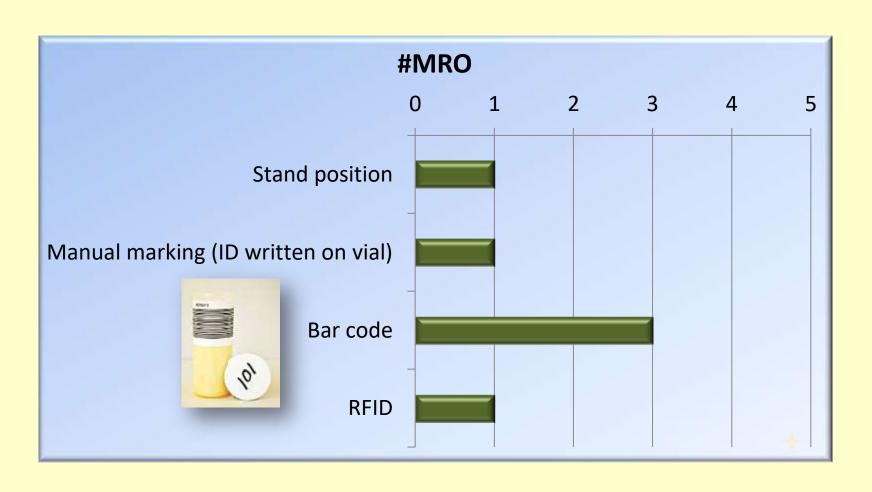
Which tools do you use to capture data on farm in milk recording and what is the most common data capture tool





Identification

Which kind of sample identification is used?

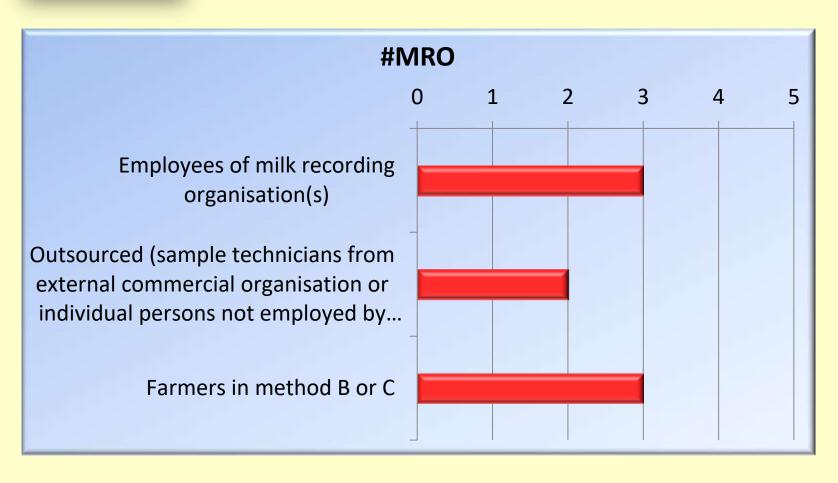






Technicians

Your sample technicians are:







Technicians

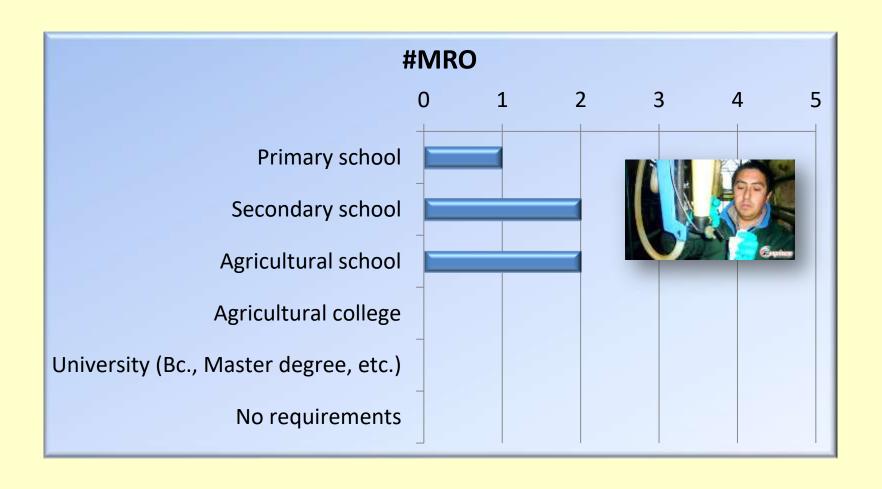
Are they trained regularly?





Technicians

Is there a required level of education for the technicians?

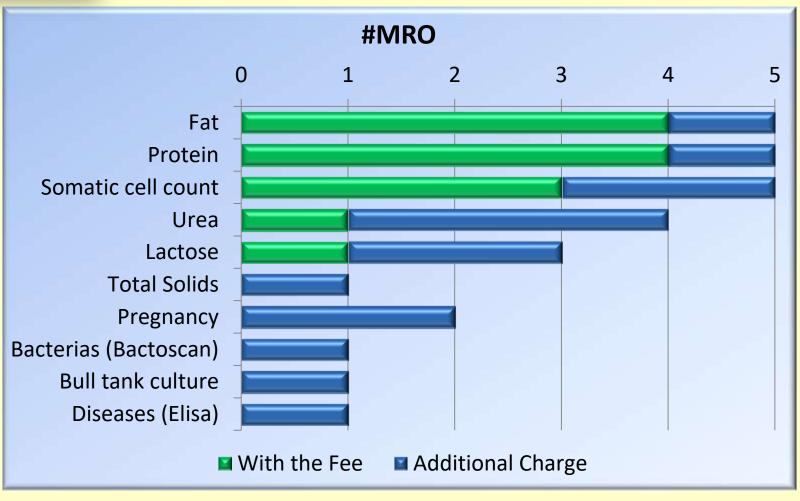






Milk Analysis

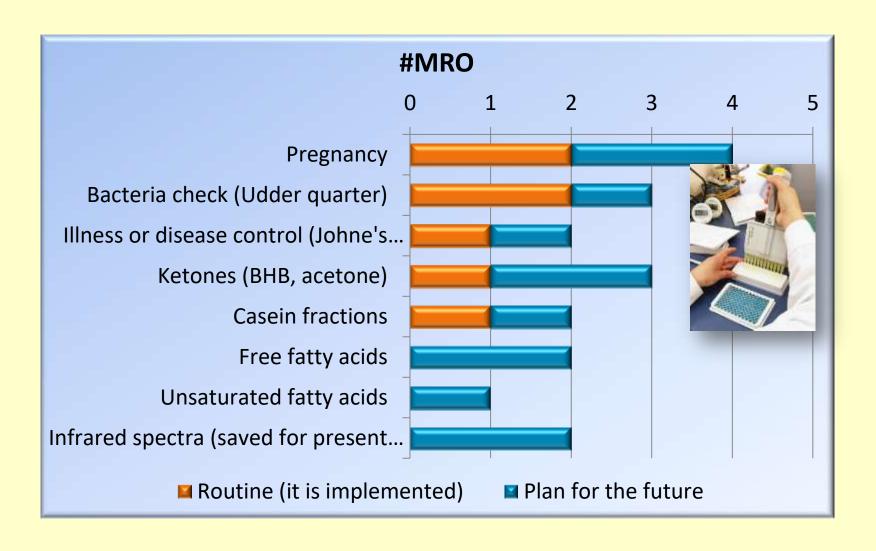
How do you conduct milk-recording analysis?





Milk Analysis

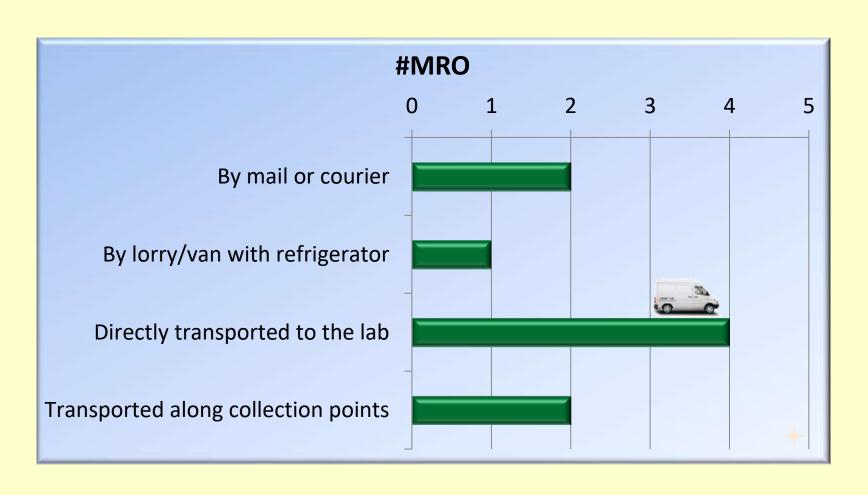
What kind of additional analysis do you offer or plan to offer?





Milk Sampling

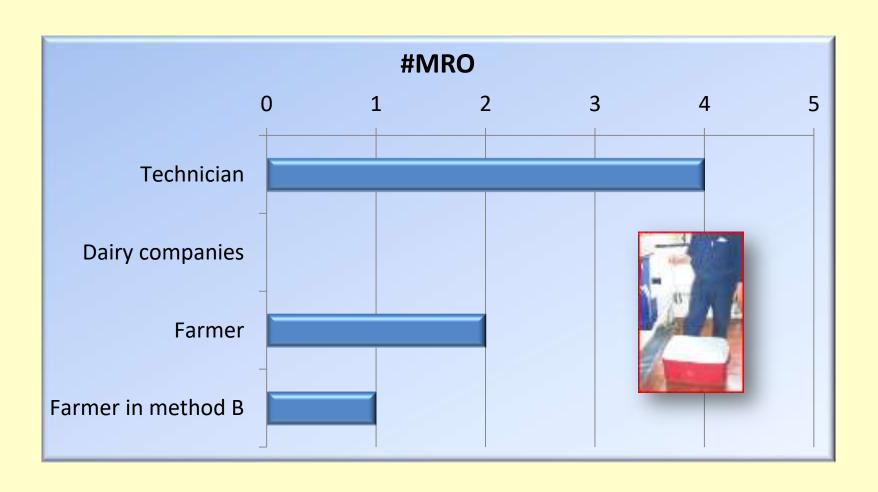
How are the samples transported?





Milk Sampling

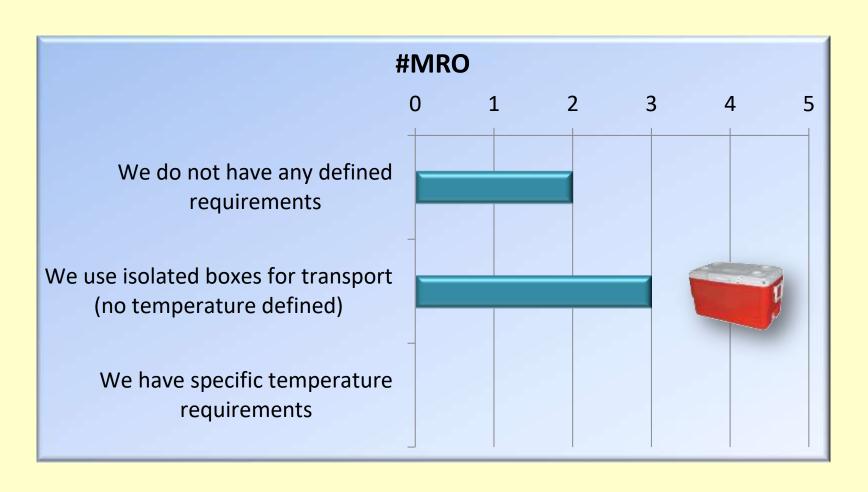
Who is responsible of transport samples?





Milk Sampling

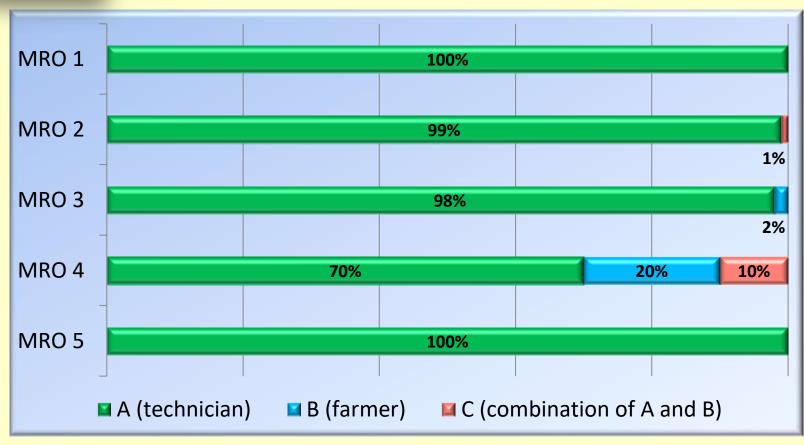
What temperature is used when transporting samples?







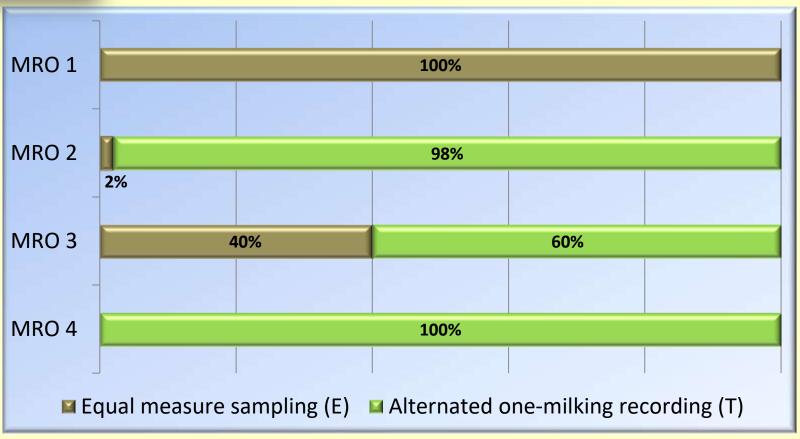
Milk recording methods (% of herds)







Sampling schemes (% of herds)



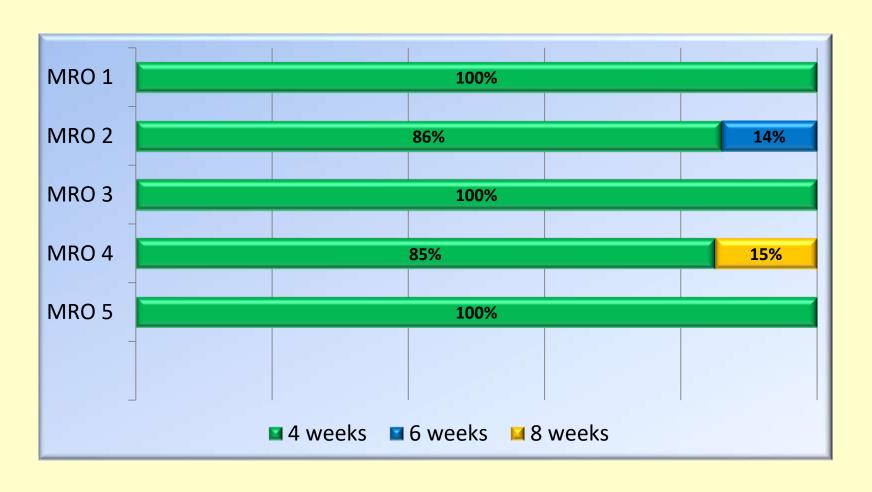






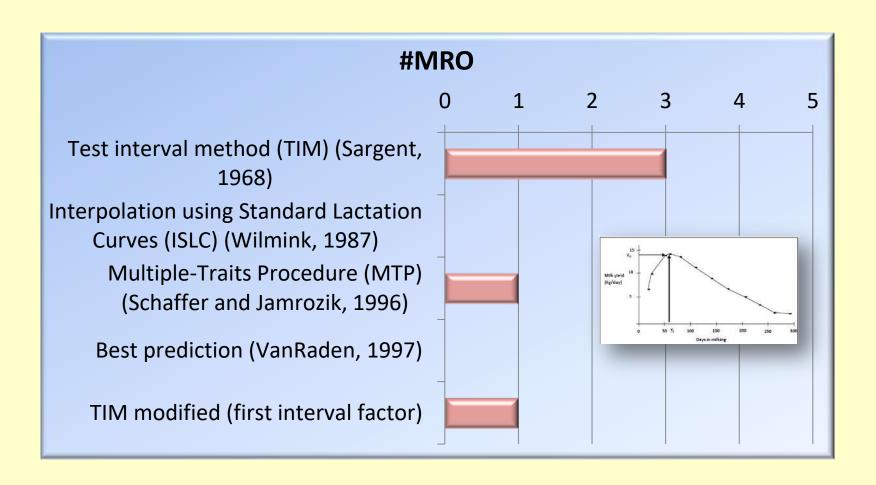


Recording intervals in weeks (% of herds)





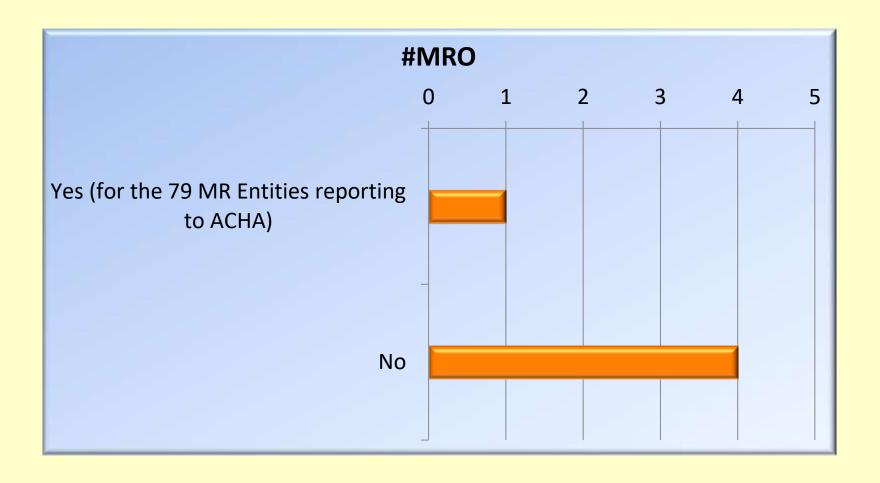
Which methods are used to calculate accumulated yield / lactation?





Milk Recording Organisation

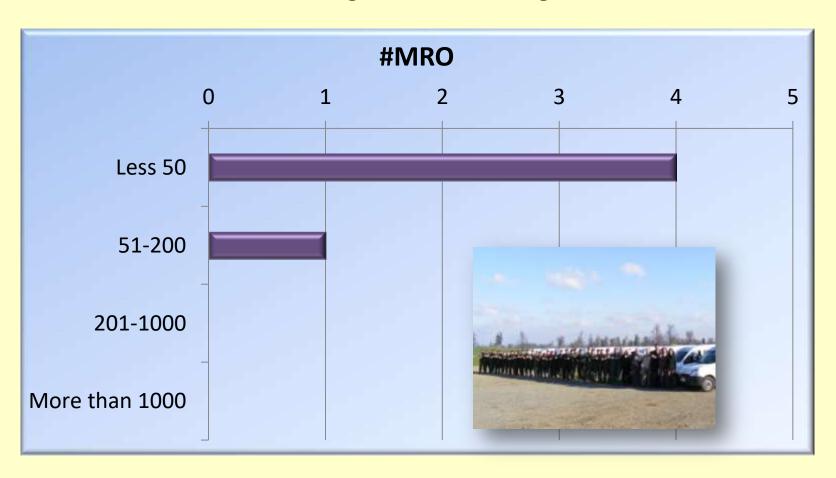
Is milk recording the most important business for these organisations?





Milk Recording Organisation

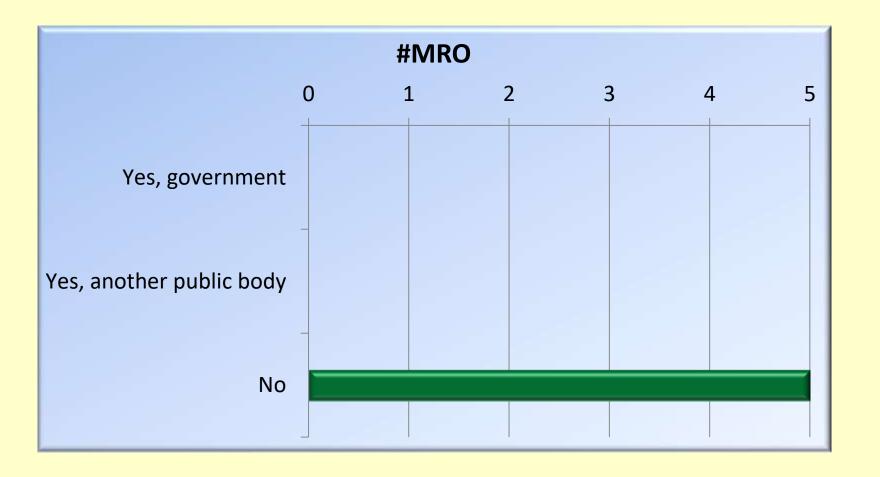
How many employees are there in your organisation working in milk recording?







Is there any public ownership (government) of your organisation?







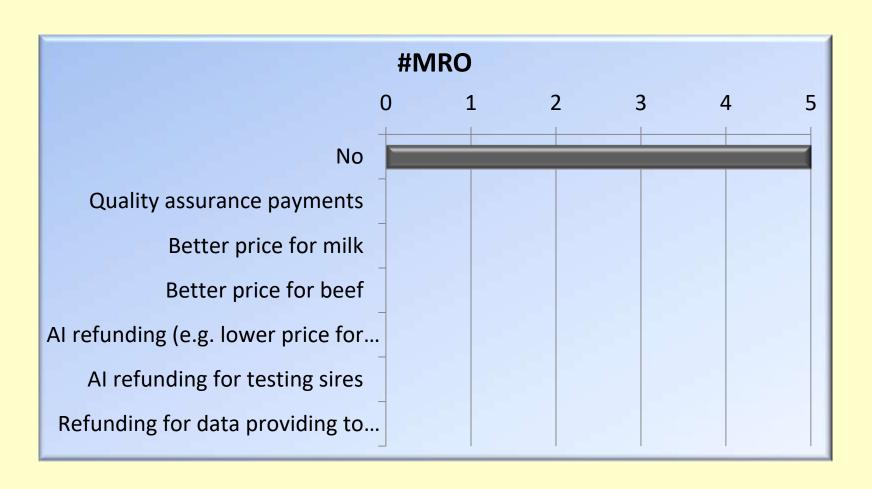
How were milk recording services paid for in 2015?

(Fees for farmers / Payments from AI-business from breeding organizations / from Dairy industry Public Source / Government)





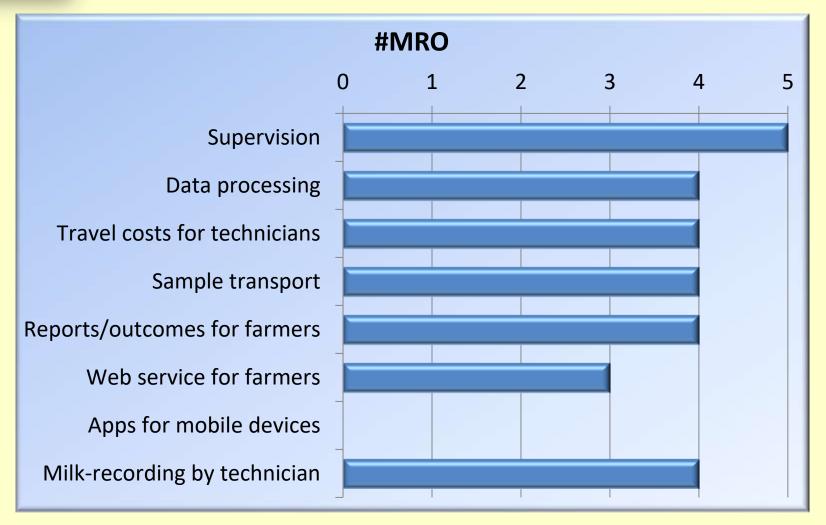
Does the farmer receive any public refunding for his recording fee?





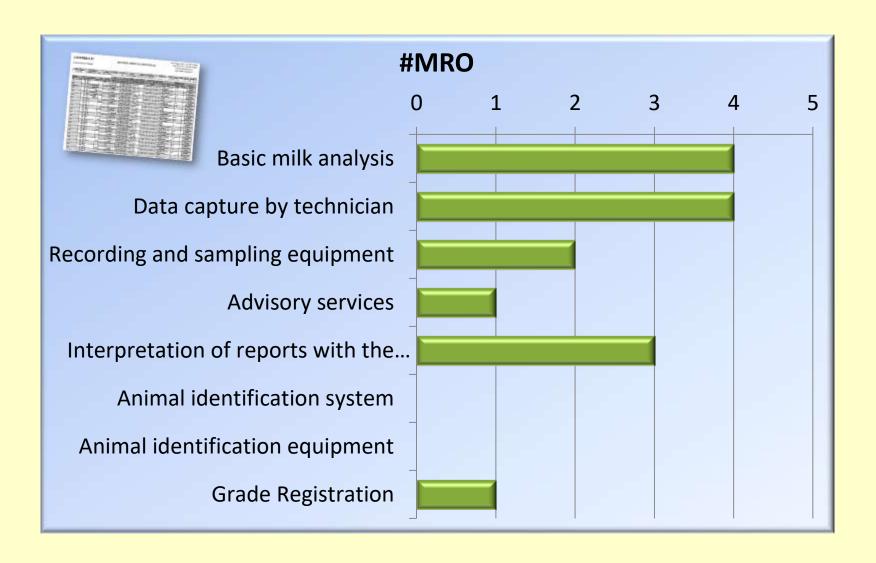


Options included in the minimum payment for recording



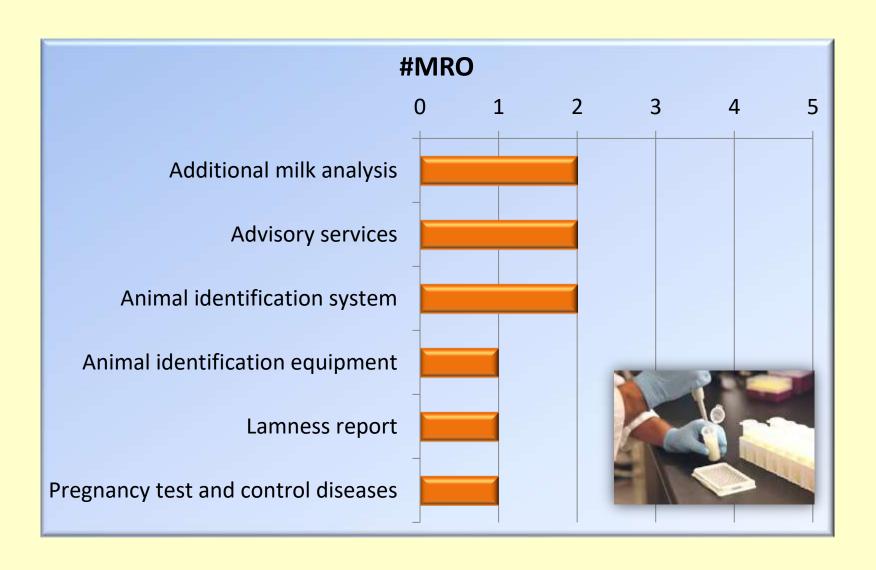


Options included in the minimum payment for recording (cont.)



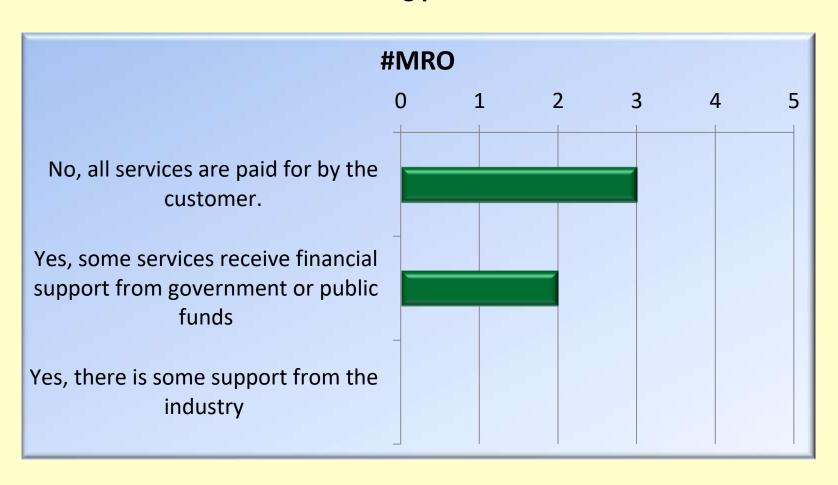


Additional payment options provided by your organisation



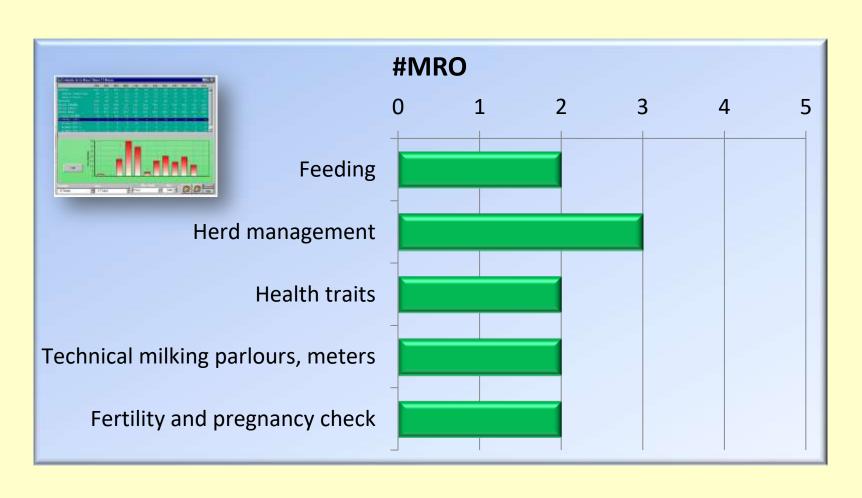


Do you receive direct subsidies or financial support for any part of the recording process?





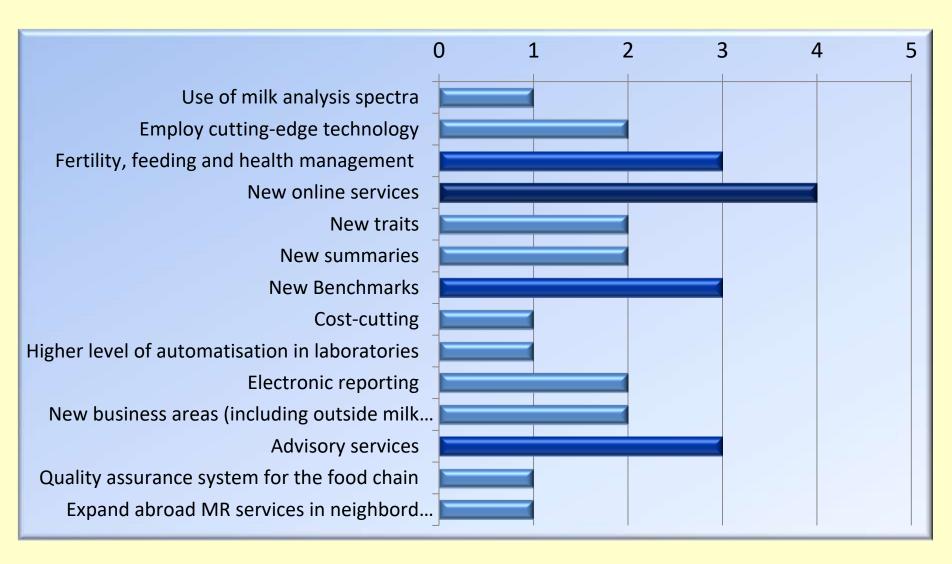
In which field do you offer advisory services?





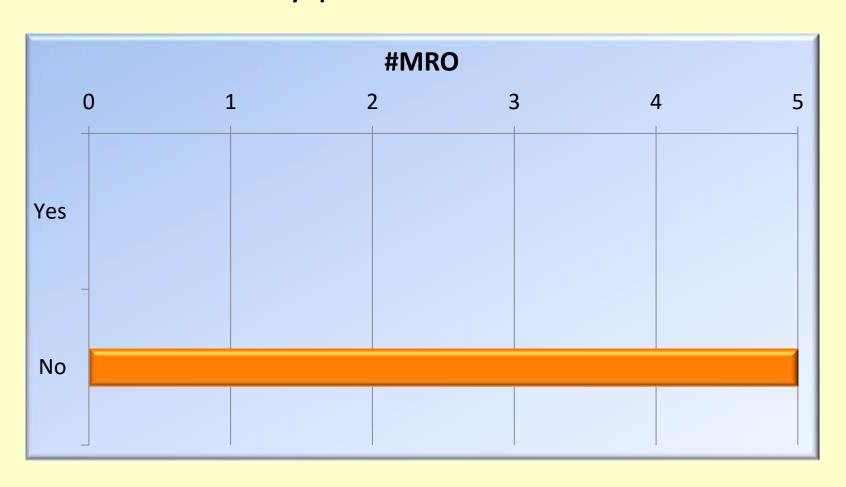


What is your future milk recording strategy?



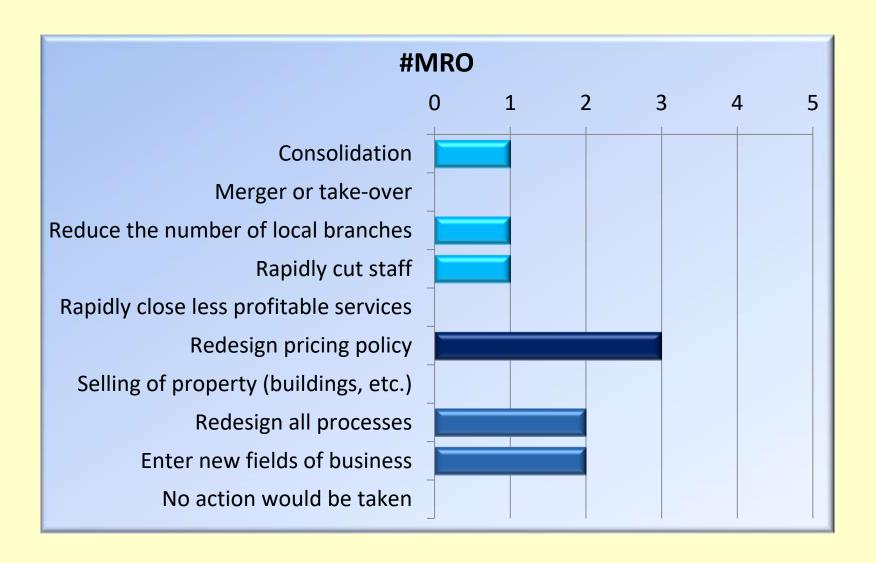


Financial matters Are there any special tax incentives for farmers?



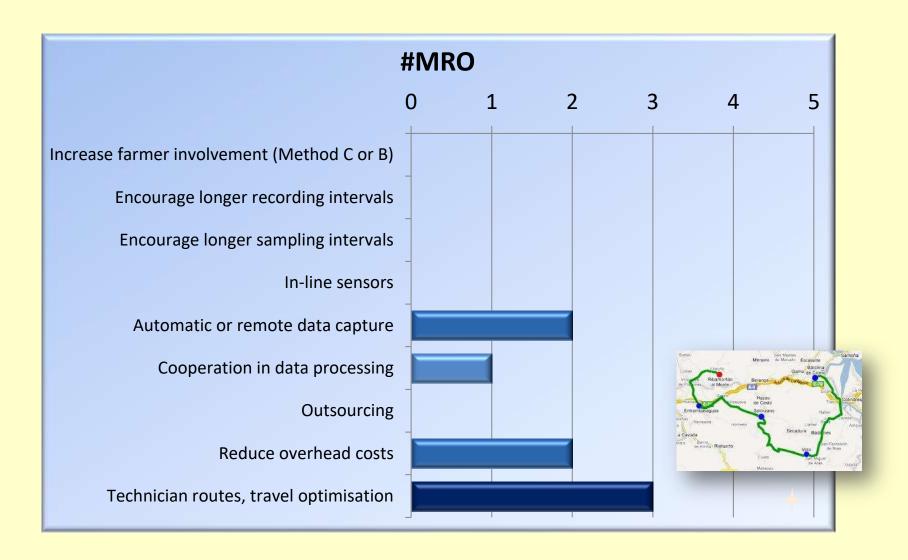


If your sources of financing were to decrease, how would it be resolved?



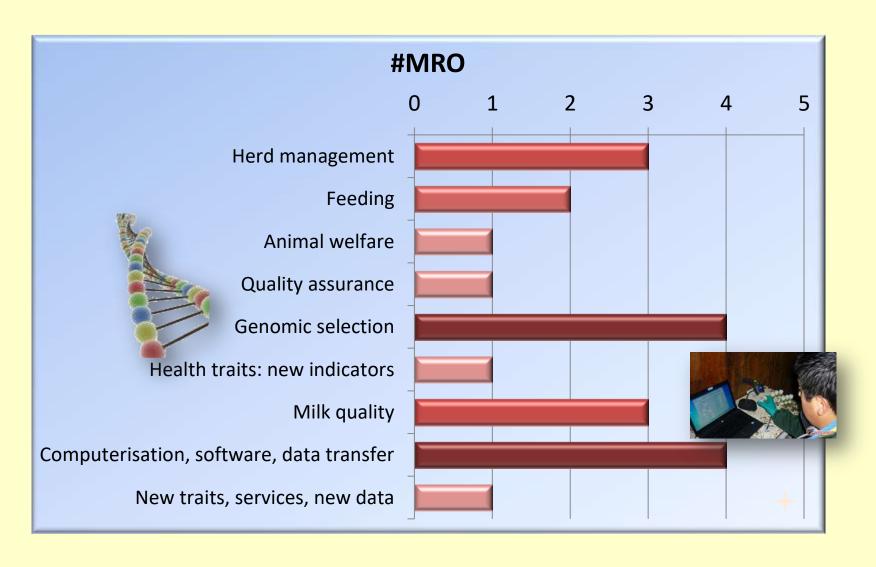


Which type of cost-cutting option would you prefer?



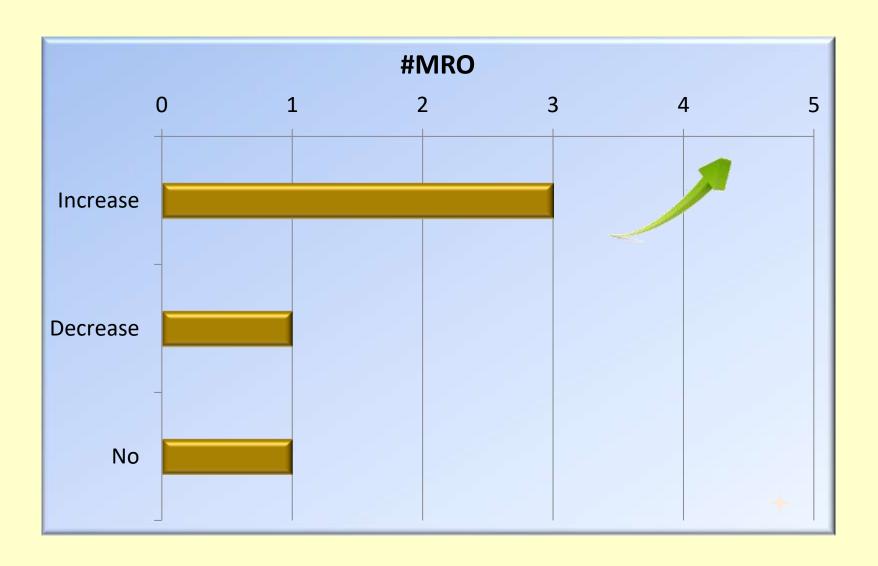


In which areas have you introduced new services within the last 6 years?





Have you observed a change of interest in milk recording?

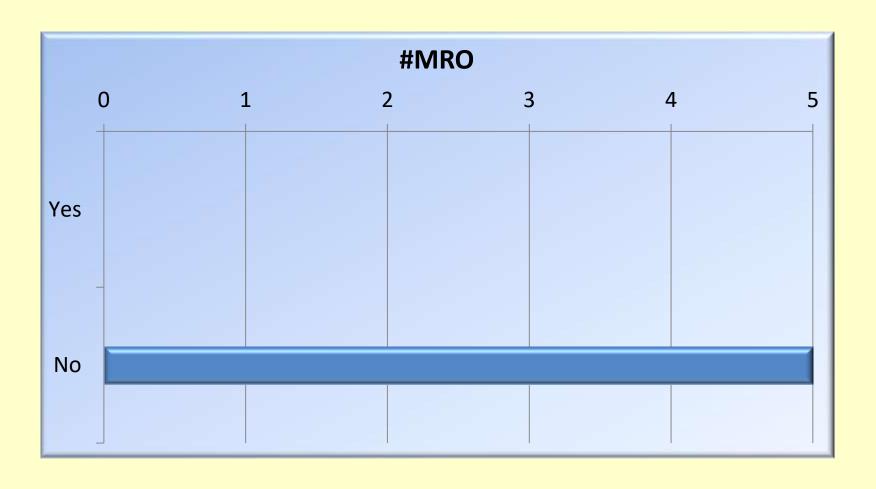








Do you offer your services to farmers in foreign countries?

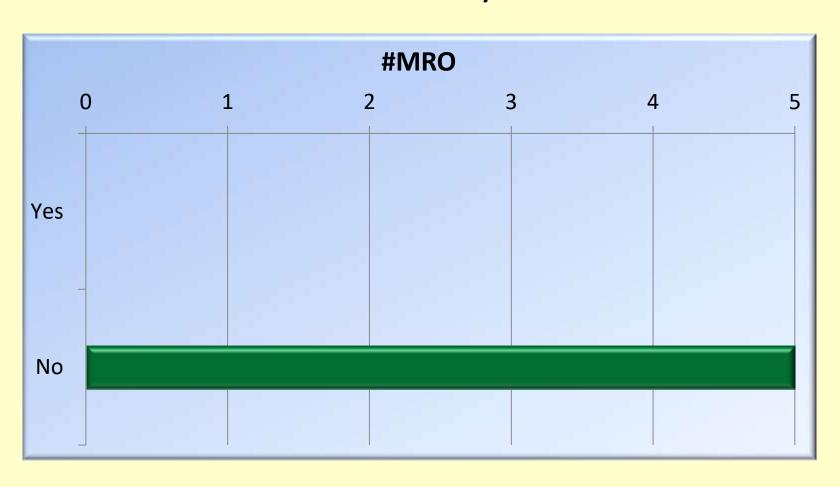








Do any foreign milk recording organisations offer services to farmers in your area?







Are you planning to expand abroad and/or form alliances with foreign companies in the future?





Milk Recording Organisation

SWOT analysis for milk recording

INTERNAL FACTORS - STRENGTHS

- Equipment, structure, lab. ISO 17.025
- It is an umbrella organization where the head (ACHA), through the MR Entities covers the whole country
- High reliability
- Longstanding experience, modern
- Knowledge in milk recording

INTERNAL FACTORS - WEAKNESSES

- The system is very much depending on milk price and entirely paid by farmers
- Too many technicians, big coverage
- Low supervision
- We depend of government support each year, we need to improve a payment scheme for the farmer to the future

EXTERNAL FACTORS - OPPORTUNITIES

- Raise of herd in milk recording
- We still can technify much more
- Small farmer subsidies,
- To offer services abroad
- Pregnancy or diseases diagnostics
- Independent laboratory analysis

EXTERNAL FACTORS - THREATS

- Trying to get the government involved
- New competitors
- Milk price
- New SCC laboratories
- Government will can't support the program to the future



Financial support

- Neither AI companies, dairy plants nor breeder association provide financial support to farmers in Milk Recording Services
- In one country the government supports payment of the service. A second country provides partial financial support.
- There is no tax incentives for farmer with milk recording



Technicians

- Only 2 MRO ask for Agriculture studies
- In all of MRO, technician are evaluated regularly
- Some MRO hires technicians and others MRO have outsourced.
- All MRO in the survey have a type of certification for technicians
- They haven't training more often than once a year



Milk Recording Methodologies

- Laptop and paper are most common way to record information.
- Milk samples with Barcode are most common.
- All MRO use method A (75% to 100%). Two of them use method B and two use method C.
- The milk sampling method are Equal measure (E) of two or three milkings in a vial and Alternated one milking recording (T).
- The interval between recording is 4 weeks in all MRO. One of them offers 6 weeks and another offers 8 weeks interval.
- The majority of them use TIM or TIM modified to calculate accumulated yield.



Milk Analysis

- The majority of MRO (4 of 5) have %Fat and %Protein as a routine analysis. Only 3 MRO have SCC included in fee.
- Urea is analyzed in 1 MRO as routine and 3 MRO with additional charge.
- Pregnancy test is offer in 2 MRO and 2 are planning for the future.
- Only 2 MRO have their own milk analysis laboratory.



Milk Recording Strategy

- MRO want to offer new services
- Afford financial problem thru redesign pricing policy and reduce cost, optimizing routes and travels of technician.
- There are implementing Genomic Selection.
- In last years they are working in Computerization, software and automatic data transfer.
- 3 MRO observed an increase of interest for the service in their countries.
- For the future they are thinking in add New Online Services. Also benchmarking;
 improving the services for fertility, feeding and health management.



Conclusions

Indicators

- The share of dairy cows with milk recording services is an indicator of introductions of this tool in each country.
- The quantity of traits analyzed in the milk samples included in the fee, could show how well established is a MRO (Fat, protein, SCC, urea).
- Additional services as pregnancy, feeding and health management (lameness) would give a good vision of development of the milk recording program.



Thank you for your attention...