

January 7, 2011

MILKING PROCEDURES

1. Currently the herd is being milked two times per day. The milking times are 5:00 AM / 5:00 PM.
2. As cows enter the milking stall line, monitor ID system for cow ID pick-up. Correct if necessary.
3. Cow prep sequence
 - Cow 1
 - a. With your gloved hand, remove any external organic matter from the udder and teats.
 - b. Using udder dip wand with 0.5% I₂ (iodine) pre-dip foam, taking care to ensure that the backside teats are covered.Repeat steps A and B for cows 2-5. The goal is to get 10-12 seconds of contact time on the teats.
 - c. Return to cow 1 and strip*, wipe and attach milker.
 - d. Repeat step c for cows 2-5.

After a cow is done milking only reattach the milker if it is an EXTREME case like when the animal is in heat and didn't let down her milk. When milked out, dip teats with post dip wand (1.0% Iodine), making sure backside teats are covered.

*Strip 2-3 squirts of milk from each teat on concrete. If mastitis is detected, run CMT (California Mastitis Test) test to determine severity. (See section titled: If Mastitis Detected)

STUDENTS: Please bring to the attention of a full time employee an inflamed quarter, discolored milk, clots, flakes, and bloody milk.

4. Observe milk meter operation. Record data in parlor log book and notify office of a problem.
5. Any quarter with a CMT ≥ 3 , collect a sterile milk sample from the positive quarter, inject 1 cc oxytocin IM, milk her in the can, place milk sample in the refrigerator. (See SOP "Collection of Milk Samples for Microbiological Culture")

January 15, 2013

IF MASTITIS IS DETECTED:

1. Fresh cows (day 1- 8):
 - a. Prior to milking 8, CMT, culture, and treat only if milk looks abnormal or is stinky. Be sure to get culture before starting any mastitis treatment.
 - b. On the 8th milking, CMT all four quarters. Normal milk should be the same from all 4 quarters on the CMT.
 - a. A sterile composite sample is taken to screen for Staph Aureus, prototheca etc.
 - c. Any quarter with a CMT=3 get sterile quarter sample for culturing.
 - d. Record in Parlor book.
 - e. Continue to quarter milk.
 - f. Wait for notification on treatment protocol from the assistant managers.
 - g. Take temperature according to fresh cow protocol.
 - h. If systemic (off feed, temp >103oF, watery or foul odor), treat with Spectramast.
 - a. Treat symptoms by giving 12 cc Banamine IV, 1 L IV hypotonic saline and 500 cc 23% Calcium glutamate IV or sub Q.
 2. All other cows that are suspect:
 - a. CMT and get sterile sample for culturing.
 - b. Record in Parlor book.
 - c. Continue to quarter milk.
 - d. Wait for notification on treatment protocol from the assistant managers.
 - e. Full time employees will be trained to plate cultures.
 - f. Acute cases – follow step E under fresh cows.
 3. All treated cows are marked with an orange leg band on each of their rear legs. Their milk is dumped down the drain until they are negative on a Delvo test. Sometimes the sheep or beef barn will use this milk for the lambs or orphaned beef calves.
 4. Cows marked with green leg bands signify high somatic cell count or staph aureus infection and are milked last.
 5. All dry cows are marked with a yellow leg band and should NOT be milked.
 6. Cows marked with a white band are 3-quartered animals.
- All research animals needing milk weights to be recorded manually as well as electronically are marked with a blue leg band.