**Dry cow management**

A practical guide to effective mastitis control

The dry period gives the cow and her udder a chance to recover and repair for the upcoming lactation. It is a crucial time, when new udder infections can occur from the environment even though clinical signs may not be seen until lactation.

The dry period is also the most important time for curing long-term infections, thereby reducing the number of high-somatic cell count (SCC) cows and cows with repeat cases of mastitis.

**Important aspects of mastitis management at drying-off:**

1. Preparation
2. Decision-making at drying-off
3. Drying-off protocol
4. Managing dry cow feeding
5. Dry cows at pasture
6. Dry cow housing
7. Calving management
8. Monitoring calving period outcomes

**Key information**

Throughout this set of separate Dry Cow Management guides, we have used green text boxes (just like this one) to highlight key messages and actions.
1. Preparation

Getting cows ready for the dry period involves several key areas:

- **Optimising cow body condition score**
- **Reducing milk yield**
- **Calculating optimum dry period length**
- **Reviewing dry cow feeding** – this is an important element of preparation due to its influence on the cows’ immune status, both during the dry period and in the subsequent lactation (see Section 4 - Managing dry cow feeding)

### Optimise cow body condition score

- Extended lactation length (more than 340 days, giving a calving interval of 400 days) is likely to lead to over-conditioned cows at drying-off, leading to:
  - Increased risk of metabolic disease
  - Poorer immune function in transition
  - Potential increases in subclinical (somatic cell count in cows) and clinical mastitis infections

- Score each cow two to four weeks before drying-off

At dry off, cows should have a body condition of 2.5–3.0. For cows outside this range, consider the points below, in consultation with your nutritional adviser:

- Drying-off low-Body Condition Score (BCS) cows early to allow recovery of some body condition
- Milking over-conditioned cows for longer with restricted energy intake

- Aim to dry off 90% of cows with a body condition score between 2.5 and 3.0
1. Preparation

Reduce milk yield before drying-off

- Only dry cows off when they are producing 15 litres of milk or less
- Drying cows off at more than 15 litres is a risk for new infection and this cannot be reduced by the use of antibiotic dry cow therapy
- If a cow is producing less than five litres, dry her off immediately to reduce infection risks
- Cows must not be milked once daily before drying off

Strategies to reduce milk yield depend on whether it is an individual cow issue or more of a herd-wide problem. Example strategies include:

Table 1. Example strategies for reducing milk yield strategies for reducing milk yield before dry-off for individuals and herd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Herd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regrouping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ration change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change voluntary waiting period(^1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change dry period length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Target voluntary waiting period before first service: 44–55 days

Calculate dry-off dates and length of dry period

- Use expected calving dates, milk yield, body condition scores to calculate drying off dates
- All cows should have a dry period of 40-60 days

- Assessment of farm data reveals that dry periods of less than 35 days or longer than 70 days are costly in terms of lifetime yield, establishing optimum lengths for the dry period depending on lactation number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Too short</th>
<th>Too long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associated with reduced yield in next lactation and increased risk of new infection</td>
<td>May result in over-condition, metabolic disease, increased risk of new infection and is associated with a reduction in lifetime yield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Decision-making at drying-off

Dry cow treatments are a vital element of mastitis control and must be selected appropriately in order to get the best results. Depending on the herd bulk milk somatic cell count and the individual cow infection status, the most suitable regime for dry cow therapy will vary between herds.

**Options for dry cow therapy**

Use appropriate options for treatment and prevention of infections for all cows in the herd. Different dry cow therapy products may be used for different cows (ie a ‘selective’ approach), in consultation with your vet.

**Teat sealants**
- Scientific evidence worldwide, including the UK, shows that internal teat sealants work and significantly reduce the risk of new infection while the cow is dry

*Use internal teat sealants for all cows at drying-off*
  - in combination with antibiotic for infected cows
  - alone in uninfected cows

*If you cannot use internal teat sealants, you could opt for external teat sealants, which are regularly reapplied during the dry period, although their effectiveness is less well-proven*

**Antibiotics**
- If using antibiotic dry cow therapy for high-SCC, infected cows, the antibiotic must have an appropriate spectrum of activity against the most important bacterial causes that lead to increased SCC in the herd
- Giving antibiotic to low-SCC, uninfected cows can be detrimental and increase the risk of these cows developing mastitis in the next lactation

*It is recommended that Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics are not routinely used at drying-off*
*The use of injectable antibiotic at drying-off is not recommended and there is no evidence this method is effective*

**Vaccination**
- Low-SCC herds could consider mastitis vaccination to reduce severe clinical mastitis

What are Critically Important Antibiotics (CIA)?

Certain antibiotics are classed by the World Health Organisation as critically important for treating difficult infections in human medicine. High Priority Critically Important Antibiotics include third- and fourth-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and colistin. To prevent antimicrobial resistance, avoid using Critically Important Antibiotics unless there is no other product effective against the condition being treated.

Determination of individual cow infection status for selective dry cow therapy

*Use a drying-off list (available from many on-farm software packages and milk recording organisations) and look at cows that are due to go dry (see example overleaf)*
*Use individual cow somatic cell counts from three consecutive milk recordings alongside clinical mastitis history for the last three months to determine individual cow infection status*
*Classify each cow as uninfected, recovered or chronically infected*
2. Decision-making at drying-off

Use the information in the chart below to choose an appropriate dry cow therapy strategy for individual cows. Consult your vet for advice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cow ID</th>
<th>PD</th>
<th>Dry</th>
<th>Due</th>
<th>Clinical mastitis date</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Suggested treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>06 Jul</td>
<td>04 Sep</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>Chronically infected</td>
<td>Antibiotic and sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>08 Jul</td>
<td>06 Sep</td>
<td>17 Jan</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Sealant alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>18 Jul</td>
<td>16 Sep</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,609</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>Antibiotic and sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>23 Jul</td>
<td>21 Sep</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Uninfected</td>
<td>Sealant alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>25 Jul</td>
<td>23 Sep</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Uninfected</td>
<td>Sealant alone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chronically infected:** Cows with more than one SCC > 200,000 cells/ml for the last three consecutive monthly recordings.

**Recovered:** Cows that previously had high cell count or a clinical case of mastitis, but SCC < 200,000 cells/ml for the last three consecutive monthly recordings and have not had clinical mastitis in the last three months.

**Uninfected:** Cows SCC < 200,000 cells/ml and no clinical mastitis during last three months before dry-off.

**Note:** This process highlights the importance of using individual SCC data to help inform likely infection status of individual cows and the best treatment for them at dry-off.

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**Figure 2. Determining individual cow infection status for selective dry cow therapy method**

Does she need to be dried off? Consider yield and time to calving

- Yes
  - Has she had any cases of clinical mastitis in the last 3 months?
    - No
      - Keep milking
    - Yes
      - Has she recovered from mastitis?
        - No
          - Uninfected or recovered
            - Teat sealant only
        - Yes
          - Are any of the cell counts for the last three consecutive milk recordings above 200,000 cells/ml?
            - No
              - Keep milking
            - Yes
              - Use antibiotics and teat sealant
3. Drying-off protocol

Drying off requires a lot of care, time and excellent hygiene. To achieve a successful drying off procedure, do not carry it out during milking. Instead, shed cows to be dried off after their last milking so they can easily be brought back into the parlour later after it is cleaned down. Do not trim tails and hooves at the same time as drying off because of the serious risk of teats becoming contaminated.

Irrespective of dry cow therapy choice, it is important to be as sterile as possible when administering dry cow therapy to avoid introducing infection into the teat. Poor infusion technique can cause damage to the teat canal and increases the risk of mastitis and can result in cows dying. A recommended protocol is outlined overleaf.

Watch online:
For more information (including videos), please visit: dairy.ahdb.org.uk/dry-cow-management

Remember:
To discuss the training needs of your team with your vet.
3. Drying-off protocol

1. Identify cows to be dried off, for example with stockmarker spray on her leg.

2. Wash arms and hands clean. Wear a fresh pair of disposable gloves and keep clean and dry. Replace gloves frequently, preferably between cows.

3. Pre-dip each teat using a fast acting disinfectant, leave on for at least 30 seconds.

4. Wipe teats to be dried off with an individual paper towel per teat, paying particular attention to the teat end. Start with the teats furthest away, moving to the closest teat.

5. Keeping hold of the teat in one hand, wipe the teat and teat end with cotton wool soaked in surgical spirit. Focus on getting the teat end spotless. If there is dirt on the cotton wool after you have cleaned the teat end, repeat with a fresh piece of cotton wool. Do not let go of the teat.

6. Ideally an assistant should help prepare the tubes and hand them to you. If using internal teat sealant only proceed to step 9.

7. Using a partial insertion technique, infuse the whole antibiotic tube into the teat. Only insert the tube end and maintain a gentle pressure to stop the product leaking around the nozzle. Do not let go of the teat.

8. Without letting go, massage the antibiotic up the teat canal. Slide your non-tube hand down the teat after infusing and hold the teat end without touching the teat orifice to allow you to massage the contents up towards the udder with your tubing hand.
3. Drying-off protocol

### TEAT SEALANT

9. When using teat sealant, use the crook of your first finger and thumb to **pinch the base of the teat** where it joins the udder. The teat will bend towards you. Hold the pinch until the product has been infused into that teat.

10. Gently infuse the teat sealant until pressure builds up in the teat. Remove the teat sealant tube before letting go of the pinch to avoid sealant being forced up into the udder. **Do not massage after infusion.**

**WHEN INFUSING TEAT SEALANT, CLEANLINESS OF THE TEAT END IS ABSOLUTELY CRITICAL**

11. After each teat has the appropriate product infused it should have post-milking teat dip or spray applied.

12. Check that the cow is **permanently identified** as treated. This reduces the chances of milking a dry cow with antibiotic and causing antibiotic failure.

13. Allow the cow to **stand** in a clean yard for at least **30 minutes** before moving to dry cow accommodation or pasture.


15. Check udders **daily** for signs of mastitis.

**Acknowledgements**

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- James Breen BVSc PhD DCHP MRCVS
- Martin Green BVSc PhD DCHP DipECBHM MRCVS

**Photos:**
- Andrew Biggs BVSc MRCVS
- Vale Vet Group
3. Drying-off protocol

During the dry period, check udder daily

**Observe cows daily during the dry period**
- Look out for swollen quarters
- If quarters look swollen, move to appropriate handling facilities and check udders manually

**Check swollen quarters manually**
- Check for swelling, heat, hardness, redness and pain – compare between all quarters
- It is important to avoid handling or stripping unaffected quarters so that the teat seal or plug remains intact
- If suspicious, consult with vet before treating as a clinical case
- A full course of treatment should be used, and each treatment given at the recommended time intervals, as per the label
- Remember to record full details of the clinical case and treatment

**Removing teat sealant**
- The dry period ends with the calving down of the cow and the start of the next lactation
- Teat sealant must be fully stripped out prior to attaching the cluster at the first milking of the lactation
- Pinch the base of the teat where it joins the udder, with the other hand strip each teat with one long slow action
- Generally the teat sealant can be removed in one long ‘string’, if not strip 10–12 times whilst pinching the base of the teat.
- Teat sealant must not enter the bulk milk tank
- This is to prevent blackspot in cheese and accumulation of sealant in filters of the milking machine

Some milk buyers require farmers to complete training on the use of teat sealant which is provided by the farm vet in conjunction with the product manufacturer guidelines. A certificate of completion lasts for three years.

**Withdrawal periods for dry cow antibiotics**
- There is no withdrawal time for internal teat sealant but there is for intramammary antibiotics
- Due to the long acting nature of the antibiotic dry cow tubes, there is a prolonged milk withdrawal period
- Care must be taken to observe withdrawal times, especially if cows calve early
- If a cow calves early:
  **- Check the dates for their dry cow therapy withdrawal period**
  **- Instructions must be appropriately followed for each antibiotic product**
- Failure to adhere to withdrawal periods may lead to an antibiotic residue failure. If there is any doubt milk can be tested using an inhibitory substance test

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**Speak to your vet**

Speak to your vet about Milksure training on how to safeguard residue free milk

www.milksure.co.uk
4. Managing dry cow feeding

Dry cow feeding is an important element of a mastitis control plan because it can influence the cows’ immune status, both in the dry period and in the subsequent lactation, and hence the ability to remain free from mastitis infections.

Review dry cow feeding

The primary aim of dry cow feeding is to maintain body condition by ensuring adequate energy intake and to ensure cows start their new lactation in the best possible nutritional status.

Review dry period feeding and ration in consultation with your nutritional adviser and vet.

Dry period timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early (Dry-off to 21 days)</th>
<th>Late or ‘transition’ cows (21 days to expected calving date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed a bulky low-energy ration of 9–10MJ ME/kg DM</td>
<td>Ensure ration has long fibre, for example &gt; 3kg of long chop that is at least 3cm in length, in consultation with your nutritional adviser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–14% crude protein in the dry matter is adequate for dry cows at any stage</td>
<td>Supplement with selenium (3.6mg/kg DM) and vitamin E (1,200IU/cow/day or higher in high-yielding herds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target DMI of &gt; 12kg DM/cow/day</td>
<td>Low levels of selenium and vitamin E can affect immune status and increase the risk of mastitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not overfeed, particularly starch – predisposes to poor transitioning</td>
<td>Analyse forages for minerals to ensure correct mineral balance in ration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitor and maintain BCS at scores 2.5–3 through to calving. Do not allow them to get fat

Minimise stress and pen/group moves in the run-up to calving as this can reduce DMI

Table 2. Dry period timeline
4. Managing dry cow feeding

Optimise feeding area design to maximise dry matter intake; in particular, ensure you:

- Clean out feed troughs daily
- Provide cows with at least 0.75m of feed space per cow in transition
- Maintain correct feed barrier or rail position and height – observe cows for hair loss or swelling on the neck as this may indicate that the neck rail is too low
- Provide a smooth/shiny surface in the feed trough as it improves intake

Figures 3 and 4. Representing optimal dry cow feeding space, showing examples of how to maintain high intakes in late dry period. Please note the smooth surface in Figure 3. It is important to regularly appraise your dry cow management.
5. Dry cows at pasture

Time at pasture is a considerable risk period for clinical mastitis and increased somatic cell counts for many dairy herds. This is often due to exposure to different disease-causing bacteria as well as variable environmental conditions.

Where dry cows are managed at pasture

- Only keep dry cows in the same lying area (pasture, paddock, field) for a maximum of two weeks, followed by at least four weeks’ rest for that area
- Maintain adequate pasture drainage to avoid surface flooding or severe poaching
- Move dry cows to a different field if severe poaching of the land and/or gateways occurs
- Manage poaching around gateways/feeders (eg using bark)
- Maintain housing conditions in the same way as for winter if dry cows have access to housed lying areas during the grazing months

Summer mastitis
Flies can transmit bacteria that are involved in the summer mastitis complex (‘August bag’), which is most prevalent during the grazing months.

- Ensure good fly control through frequent reapplication of a pour-on product (monthly depending on product) for all dry cows through the summer period
- Avoid high-risk areas associated with summer mastitis (eg fields near to trees and damp, sheltered areas)
- Isolate dry cows with summer mastitis to stop the spread of infection
5. Dry cows at pasture

Calculating stocking density at pasture

- Never exceed a stocking density of 100 cows/acre/day in a two-week period.

(One acre is 50 by 100 yards and one hectare is 2.5 acres)

- The calculation should always be based on the group with the highest stocking density for the longest time

**Calculation:**

Cow acre days = (number of dry cows in group per number of acres grazed by that group) x days

- Useful questions to ask yourself are:
  - What is the largest field grazed by dry cows and how long did the largest group of dry cows spend there?
  - What is the smallest field grazed by dry cows and how long did the largest group of dry cows spend there?

Case study

A spring-calving herd reports an increased bulk milk somatic cell count in May and June.

Analysis of the cell count data highlights that 30% of cows are > 200,000 cells/ml at the first milk recording after calving (dry period new infections).

Using the Mastitis Control Plan, the farmer explains that the outwintered dry group of 120 cows is moved daily around areas of the paddock that are pre-arranged with bales, having access to 0.2ha each day.

This works out to be a stocking rate of 240 cow acre days (120 cows in 0.5 acre for 1 day) – a ‘target’ stocking density at pasture is 100 cow acre days, so ideally we would try and double the size of the bale area, at least in the early part of the dry period when susceptibility to new infection is so high.

*Calculation:*

\[ \text{1 hectare} = \text{2.5 acres} \]
\[ \text{therefore 0.2 hectare} = \text{0.5 acres.} \text{ Stocking rate is cows/acre/day (120/0.5/1=240)} \]

Figure 5. Represents a good way to manage dry cows at pasture

Figure 6. Represents dry cows at pasture

Figure 7. Represents a gateway into a field and the immediate area overlaid with bark to limit or prevent poaching on the land
6. Dry cow housing

The environment of dry cows must be managed at least as well as for milking cows. Dry cow accommodation must be maintained so as to minimise the risk of injury and bacterial colonisation to the teats and udder.

Ventilation of dry cow housing
- Ventilation must be good to:
  - Create a dry atmosphere to reduce bacterial numbers on bedding
  - Control environmental mastitis (decreases bacterial survival time)
  - Avoid draughts in all dry cow housing

Loafing, feeding scraping and slurry removal
- Loafing areas:
  - Include non-lying, non-bedded, non-passageway and non-feeding
  - Allow cows to spread out, reducing faecal contamination and bullying
  - Must be at least 2m²/cow
- Feeding area should be at least 0.75m² of feed space per cow
- Twice daily, scrape alleyways, loafing and feeding areas
- Automatic scrapers must run often enough to keep alleyways clean and slurry must not overflow the sides of the scrapers

Cubicles
Cubicles for dry cow groups at any stage should conform to the same standard as for the milking cows. There must be:
- As many cubicles as dry cows in the group
- Appropriately sized cubicles for dry cows

Inorganic bedding material (eg sand) in cubicles
- Is better for environmental mastitis control (poorer bacterial survival)
- Should be used wherever possible
- Clean material should be applied to the cubicles every other day

Organic bedding material use (for example straw or sawdust) in cubicles
- Clean material should be applied to the cubicles every day

Inorganic/organic bedding use in cubicles
- Twice daily, dung, soiling and wet bedding must be removed from cubicles
- Sufficient bedding should maintain a dry environment and retain cow comfort
- Drying agents (eg lime) should be used to improve dryness

Note:
Detailed information is available in the AHDB Dairy Housing best practice guide dairy.ahdb.org.uk/dairy-housing-best-practice-guide

Figure 8. Shows lifting side inlet ventilation
Figure 9. Example of cow housing with sand cubicles
6. Dry cow housing

Yards used for dry cows

Dry cows require:

- A bedded lying area of 1.25m²/1,000 litres of milk/cow (herd annual milk yield)

Dry cow straw yards:

- Should have excellent drainage, +/- sand on top of hardcore or concrete
- Should aim to use 250kg to bed each dry cow each month during the housing period
- Should use unchopped straw
- Should have new, clean, dry straw added once daily and the straw bedding should be spread evenly
- Should be completely cleaned out every month

Dry cow sand yards:

- Can be very labour-intensive, but lower the risk of new mastitis cases
- Should only have washed sand or sea sand applied
- Should be cleared of dung from lying areas twice daily
- Should be spread with fresh, clean sand in the lying areas once daily
- Should be completely cleaned out every six months (or earlier if necessary)
7. Calving management

Good environmental management for calving cows is essential to prevent new udder infections. In particular, extra attention should be paid to calving cows in the 24 hours before and after calving.

Minimise stress and bacterial exposure

- Provide the cow with a clean, comfortable and dry environment in which to proceed through calving
- Ensure that stress is minimised and the udder and teats are exposed to low levels of disease-causing bacteria when the cow is lying during calving
- Ensure all flooring areas are non-slip, with good grip
- Regularly remove dung from calving yards and pens to avoid build-up of cow and calf disease-causing bacteria, to keep calving cows clean and minimise the risk of mastitis
- Scrape alleyways, loafing and feeding areas used by calving cows twice daily
- Provide at least 2m²/cow loafing area for calving cows
- Keep calving areas well ventilated at all times – see Factsheet 6 - Dry cow housing

Calving in individual calving pens

- Ideally, all cows should calve in individual calving pens
- Clean pens between calvings

Calving in straw yards

Managing calving cows in yard systems bedded with straw remains popular. However, it can prove difficult because the risk of new intramammary infection is very high at calving and space is often limited, particularly when shared with cows in the final 2–3 weeks (the transition period).

- Adequate drainage will avoid pooling of liquid and keep surface of bedding dry
- The base of a straw yard should have excellent drainage, possibly with sand on top of hardcore or concrete
- 250kg of unchopped straw should be used to bed each calving cow each month
- New, clean, straw should be added daily and straw bedding should be spread evenly
- Yards should be completely cleaned out every month

Calving in sand yards

Managing calving cows in sand yards can be very labour-intensive, but in general the risks of new intramammary infections are lower in calving cows kept on sand yards and bedding costs are reduced. However, aim to get cows onto a straw bed during calving.

- Use washed sand or sea sand
- Remove dung from lying areas twice a day
- Spread fresh, clean sand in the lying areas at least once daily
- Completely clean out the yard at least every six months (or earlier if necessary)

Calving at pasture

- See Factsheet 5 - Dry cows at pasture
7. Calving management

The immediate post-calving period (less than 24 hours after calving)

Adequate provision for feeding space is essential to avoid competition between cows and build-up of dung in the passageways as cows queue to feed. It is also important to maximise calving cow dry matter intake and therefore energy input.

Cows in the calving areas must:
- Have access at all times to good-quality feed that meets their nutritional requirements, whether in pens or yards
- Receive the lactating cow diet immediately from the onset of calving
- Have at least 0.6m feed space/cow
- Have access to potable water at all times
- Be observed for signs of mastitis or other diseases in the first 24 hours after calving
- Have each quarter stripped within four hours of calving to check for mastitis
- Be milked for the first time within 24 hours of calving

There are various aspects to management of the cow and calf that are important to promote health and that have been associated with mastitis.
- The calf should be left for a maximum of 24 hours with the dam after calving
  - You must know the disease status of your cows (particularly Johne’s disease)
  - Depending on the disease status of the cow, you may need to implement earlier removal of the calf
- Calves must not have the opportunity to suckle other cows as well as their dam

Figure 10. Example of a poached outdoor calving paddock. Calving cows should not be kept for more than two weeks on the same pasture, paddock or field. Allow four weeks before returning calving cows to any one grazing, loafing or rest area after it has been used by cattle.
It is vital to monitor the outcome of dry period management in terms of:

- New intramammary infections (for cows dried off uninfected and for heifers calving into the herd)
- Apparent failures to cure (for cows dried off infected)
- The rate at which clinical mastitis and other diseases around calving are reported

From a mastitis perspective, measures of a successful dry period are:

- The percentage of cows calving down uninfected
- The percentage of cows with clinical events

See further information on CMT overleaf

Less than 5% of cows should develop milk fever in any 12-month period

Less than 5% of cows should be diagnosed with a Left Displaced Abomasum (LDA) in the first two weeks of lactation during the last 12 months

No more than one cow in every 12 should have a clinical mastitis case in the first 30 days after calving

Calculate the percentage of cows calving down uninfected

The California Milk Test (CMT), also known as the California Mastitis Test, can be used to check all quarters of each cow for mastitis after calving

- No more than 10% of cows should be CMT-positive at day four after calving
- It is recommended to use CMT on day four after calving

Dry Period Clinical Mastitis Monitor (Enter every cow’s details as she calves)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cow ID</th>
<th>Calving date</th>
<th>First 30 day mastitis?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>06 Sep</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>08 Sep</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14 Sep</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cow ID</th>
<th>Calving date</th>
<th>First 30 day mastitis?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Enter cow ID, calving date and tick the final column if mastitis occurs in the first month of lactation

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Use SCC data from the first milk recording (5–30 days in milk) to calculate:

**Dry period new infection rate:**
- Percentage of cows moving from uninfected status at dry-off to infected (SCC > 200,000 cells/ml) should be < 10%
- Percentage of maiden heifers calving in with high SCC should be < 10%

**Dry period cure rate:**
- Percentage of cows moving from infected status at dry-off (SCC > 200,000 cells/ml) to uninfected status (SCC < 200,000 cells/ml) should be > 85%

**Using electronic records**
If you use electronic records for documenting clinical mastitis, your vet will be able to monitor the rate at which cows get mastitis in the first 30 days of lactation. This is therefore another tool to monitor how successful the dry period has been.
California milk test

What is a California Milk Test (CMT)?

The basis of a CMT is to give an indication of which quarter has a raised cell count by testing each quarter individually.

The test is based on the reaction between a reagent and milk to give a positive test. If a quarter is infected, the CMT mixture will appear thickened and gel-like.

How to do the California Milk Test (CMT)

1. Foremilk each quarter.

2. Draw 2-3 squirts of milk from each quarter into the respective ring of the paddle (one quarter per ring).

3. Add an equal amount of CMT mixture to each ring and gently mix the two liquids together using a swirling action. This will colour the milk.

Equipment

- CMT paddle
- Gloves
- Reagent
- Recording sheet

Remember:

Should any of the rings appear thickened and gel-like this indicates a positive test.

AHDB Dairy has produced a short film to show how to perform a CMT test along with the results that might be seen.

Watch online:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=O41cqEvmrRw

Note:

Further information on the AHDB Dairy Mastitis Control Plan can be found on the AHDB Dairy website: www.dairy.ahdb.org.uk/mastitis
Reaction to the CMT can be graded 0–3 other than just positive and negative, and with an experienced user may give an indication of the SCC (this is by no means an accurate determinant).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive / negative</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Likely SCC range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>&lt; 200,000 cells/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Weakly positive</td>
<td>&lt; 200,000 cells/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>&gt; 200,000 cells/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Strong positive</td>
<td>&gt; 400,000 cells/ml</td>
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</table>

Table 3. Describes grading 0-3 reaction to CMT