

# At a Glance... Herd Performance Summary

At a Glance – this document presents some of the key performance measures for the herd as a whole – the key features are:

- 1 Fertility Summary
- 2 Predicted Calving Pattern
- 3 Calving Interval Analysis
- 4 Health Summary
- 5 Lost Production (due to cell counts)

All of this information is vital, I believe to the management of the herd. We all need the quick 'At a Glance' data.

The style of the report with both graphs and tables, enabling comparisons to be made within minutes. Very quickly I can compare my milk quality with last year, using the rolling production averages.

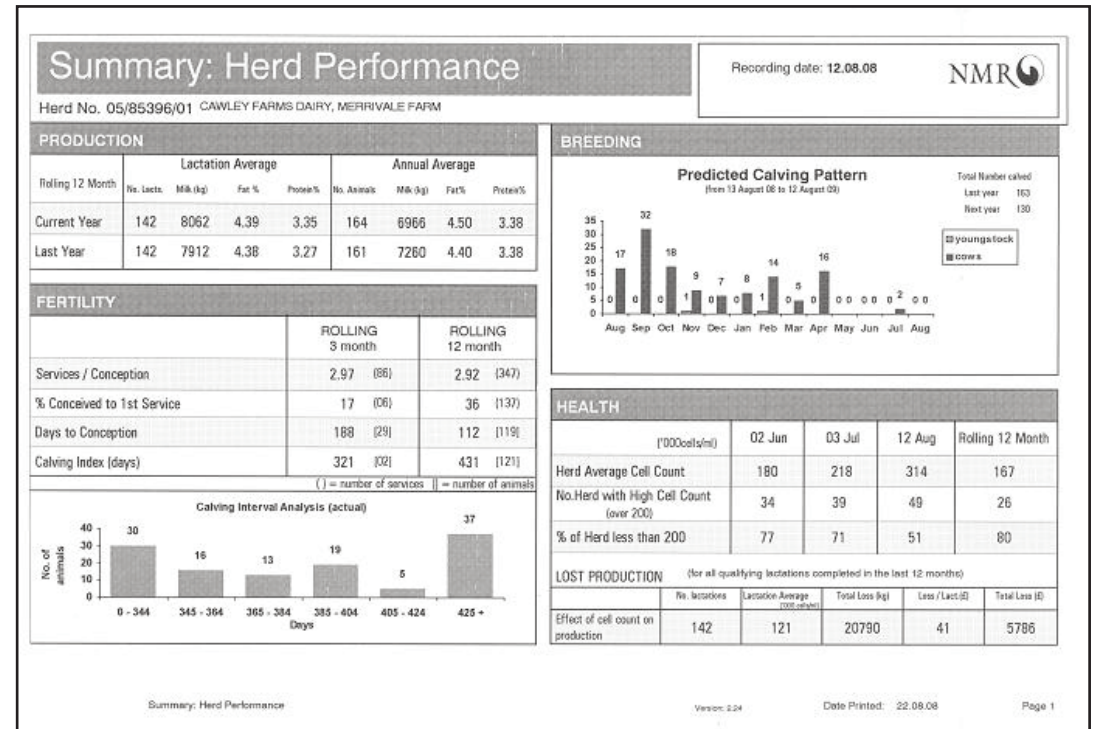
Having the means to compare rolling fertility figures is a great help in spotting seasonal difficulties. A three-month, as well as a twelve-month rolling figure enables recent improvements or difficulties to be identified.

The calving pattern graph is essential for future production planning and quota management.

The herd health figure is a constant update that pulls out the key trends from the pattern of cell count results over the past twelve months and highlights the past three months. At the bottom is a very useful column which points out the estimated financial loss for the whole herd due to lost production at that cell count level.

Mr. R Eggleston, Bridge Farm, Long Clawson

To obtain further copies of 'At a Glance,' contact NMR Customer Services on 0844 7255567.



## Key Points

Frequency	Monthly
Special Requirements	Available to all customers and 3rd parties.

# KEY FEATURES: Herd Performance Summary

This document presents some of the key performance measures for the herd as a whole, in an easy to read form, on a single page. The Summary takes information from the regular monthly Production Report, but looks at trends over a number of months.

## PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Rolling averages for both the latest 12 months, and the position this time last year, enables fair comparisons of progress. The Lactation Averages include totals for lactations which were completed in each of the two 12-month periods (so in practice, can include milk produced up to three years ago). The Annual Averages include only the monthly production of the herd as a whole, in each 12-month period.

## PREDICTED CALVING PATTERN

The expected number of calvings over the next 12 months can be a valuable aid to planning future production.

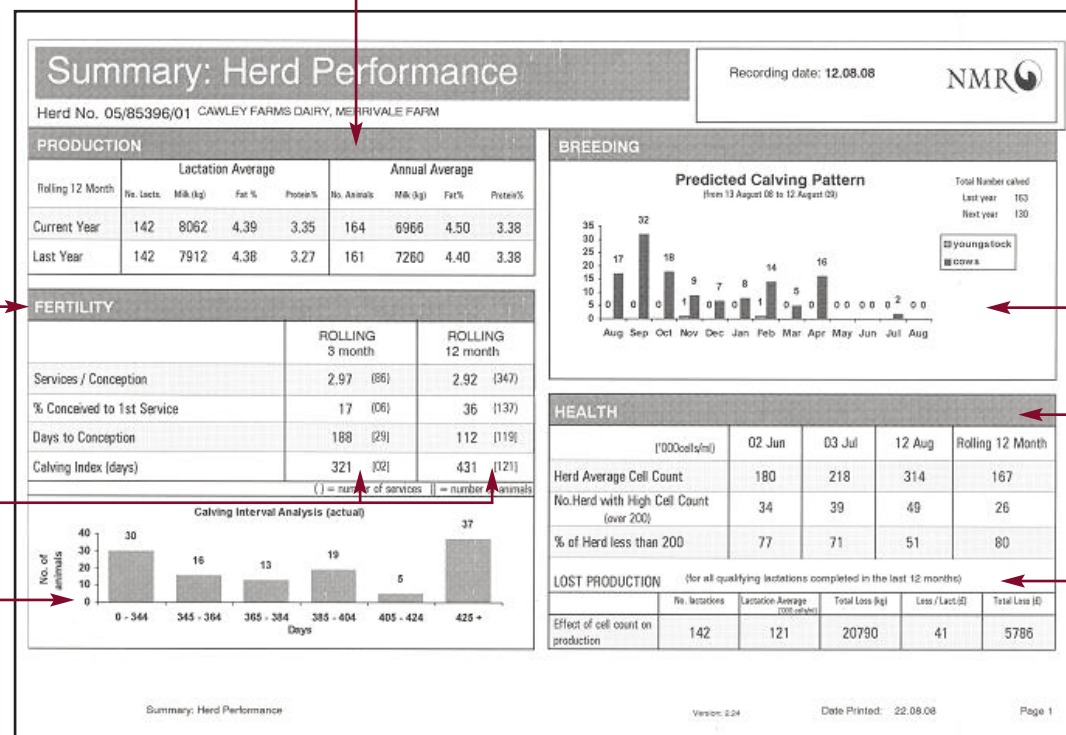
The graph starts with the month just recorded. For the first 9 months the prediction is based on recorded service dates, and after that on last year's pattern. The number above each bar of the graph is the actual number of cow or youngstock calvings expected.

## FERTILITY SUMMARY

The "12-month" column looks at what has happened in the last 12 months. The "3-month" column looks at just the period between 5 months and 2 months prior to the last recording. Both include a 60-day lag before considering any services are holding. This ensures the picture is not unduly distorted by very recent services for cows which may likely be served again soon.

Figures in brackets ( ) are the number of animals included in each calculation.

The Calving Index calculation looks at the last two actual calvings for those animals included in the 12-month or 3-month calculations.



## HEALTH SUMMARY

A section that pulls out key trends from the pattern of Cell Count results over the past 12 months, and highlights the last three months. The figures are extracted from the more detailed Cell Count Summary. This page always uses a threshold value of 200,000 cells/ml to pick out the number of animals over this limit and calculate the proportion of the herd considered free from infection.

## LOST PRODUCTION

High cell counts can cause greater losses than immediately obvious milk payment penalties. This section quantifies the additional effect of this lost yield. The yield loss from each cow is estimated from its last lactation cell count average. This loss, multiplied by the average milk price from the same lactations, gives the total financial loss suffered by the herd.

## CALVING INTERVAL ANALYSIS

Overall averages can hide a wide range of variation. This graph overcomes that problem by showing the spread of calving intervals in the herd. It includes the latest interval for all cows which have calved for the second or later time during the last 12 months.

(Note that in seasonal calving herds, some cows may have unusually long or short intervals as a result of deliberate policy to shift their calving season.)