

High cell counts and clinical mastitis won't fix themselves!

Quality milk is essential for each farm and our industry – it is not an optional extra.

Clinical mastitis cases are time-consuming and costly (an estimated \$250 per case).



Mastitis risk has changed significantly in the past five years, for example, the use of feed pads, stand-off areas and bare paddocks have all increased the exposure of teats to bacteria. When conditions get wet, the risk of mastitis skyrockets. Many old routines don't work. Don't assume you're already "doing all the right things" – check BOTH SIDES of this sheet.

In wet or muddy periods there are 4 key steps

- 1 Wash and dry** all teats before cups go on. On wet or muddy days, every teat must be washed and dried with one paper towel per cow.
- 2 Strip** cows **every day** to detect, treat and isolate clinical cases.
- 3 Cover** 100% of teat skin on every teat with **teat disinfectant**.
- 4 Keep teats clean for an hour** after the cows leave the shed. Set up feeding and other routines so cows don't lie down soon after milking.

If elevated BMCCs or clinical cases persist

Assess whether you have an underlying problem with teat condition, machine function, or other opportunities for bacteria to spread. Seek professional advice.

Cultures are needed to determine the bacteria involved.

At the end of lactation

Dry cow treatment is your best chance to remove infections and reduce mastitis risk at calving. Talk to your vet about using blanket antibiotic Dry Cow Treatment and Teat sealant.



On days that are WET or MUDDY you must change your milking routine. You may need an extra person in the shed.

1 WASH AND DRY TEATS BEFORE CUPS GO ON

WASH – If there is mud/manure on the teat surfaces, mastitis-causing bacteria are more likely to enter the teat during milking.

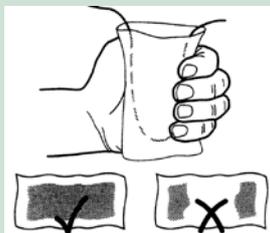
DRY – If teats are wet, cups crawl up, cut off milk drainage and damage the teat ends.

- Wash with a low pressure water hose and dry with one paper towel per cow.
- In rotaries, you may need to **change your cups on position**.

3 COVER 100% OF EVERY TEAT WITH TEAT DISINFECTANT

100% coverage with the correct concentration of **disinfectant** and **emollient** helps remove bacteria and heal teat damage. This is critical to mastitis control. Supple teat skin is also easier to keep clean.

- Using a Ready-To-Use product if water quality is uncertain.
- If you do mix teat disinfectant from concentrate, re-check the mixing rate and consider adding extra emollient during the wet period.
- **Spray the whole surface of every teat.** Check with a paper towel on some teats to make sure the fronts of the teats haven't been missed.
- If you usually use an automatic teat spray at the dairy exit, switch to **hand spraying** for this period to ensure complete coverage.



2 STRIP COWS EVERY DAY TO DETECT, TREAT AND ISOLATE CLINICAL CASES

The earlier that clinical cases are treated and isolated, the higher the chance of cure, and the lower the chance of mastitis spreading.

- **Make daily quarter stripping a routine** at times of high risk. You can reduce the time taken by stripping only two teats per cow per milking, e.g. all front teats at the morning milking and all back teats at the evening milking.
Always wear gloves.
- A quarter has **clinical mastitis** if it has **abnormal milk (wateriness or clots) for 3 or more squirts of milk.**
- **Recheck suspect cows at the next milking.** Have a system in place that lets other staff know about suspect cows.

4 KEEP TEATS CLEAN FOR AN HOUR AFTER COWS LEAVE THE SHED

Teat ends remain open for up to an hour after milking. If teats become dirty during this time, there is a high risk of bacteria entering the udder.

- **Reduce muddy areas** at the exit of the shed, lanes, holding and feeding areas. Look for badly pot-holed areas and repair or use a temporary fence to prevent cows entering. Scrape clean feed pads regularly to minimise splashing of mud and manure onto udders.
- Set up a routine **so cows don't lie down** soon after milking. Have feed available when cows leave the shed, especially on feed pads, so cows stand and feed for the first hour.

 Look at the relevant Countdown Farm Guidelines and Resource Sheets on the Dairy Australia website
 Talk to your milk quality adviser, veterinarian or field officer to adapt these steps to your farm situation.

April 2011