Association between herd characteristics and on-farm mortality in Swedish dairy herds

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AIM

Evaluate associations between on-farm mortality and herd characteristics

CONCLUSION

High on-farm mortality is associated with larger herd size and lower milk yield, Swedish Holstein cows and conventionally managed farms. There are also regional and seasonal differences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Data from 4261 herds enrolled in the Swedish milk recording scheme between September 1st 2009 to August 31st 2010.
- Herds with an average herd size ≥20 cow-

Main effects significantly associated with on-farm mortality in 4261 Swedish dairy herds during 2009/2010.

Variable	Category	IR 95% CI
Season	Autumn-Winter	1 -
	Winter-Spring	1.12 1.08-1.17
	Summer	1.17 1.13-1.22

- years and yearly mortality <40% were included in the analysis.
- The association between on-farm mortality and herd characteristics were evaluated using negative binomial regression.

RESULTS

- All herd characteristics except housing type were significantly associated with on-farm mortality.
- A significant interaction between herd size and season was found. In general, herds with <200 cows had lower mortality during autumn-winter compared with the rest of the year and the mortality increased with increasing herd size.

Region	Södra Svealand	1	_
	Östra Götaland	1.05	0.96-1.14
	Västra Götaland	0.95	0.88-1.03
	Östra Svealand	0.93	0.83-1.04
	Västra Svealand	1.02	0.90-1.16
	Norrland	1.08	0.98-1.18
Herd size	<50 cows	1	-
	50-99 cows	1.11	1.05-1.18
	100-199 cows	1.26	1.17-1.35
	≥ 200 cows	1.33	1.18-1.49
Breed	Swedish Holstein	1	-
	Swedish Red and White	0.72	0.67-0.77
	Other	0.84	0.80-0.89
Management	Conventional	1	-
	Organic	0.79	0.72-0.86
Milk yield	< 8421	1	-
	8421-9279	0.97	0.91-1.03
	9280-9994	0.86	0.81-0.92

