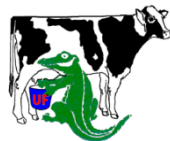


# Towards sustainable cows, good herd practices, and quality dairy products in the USA

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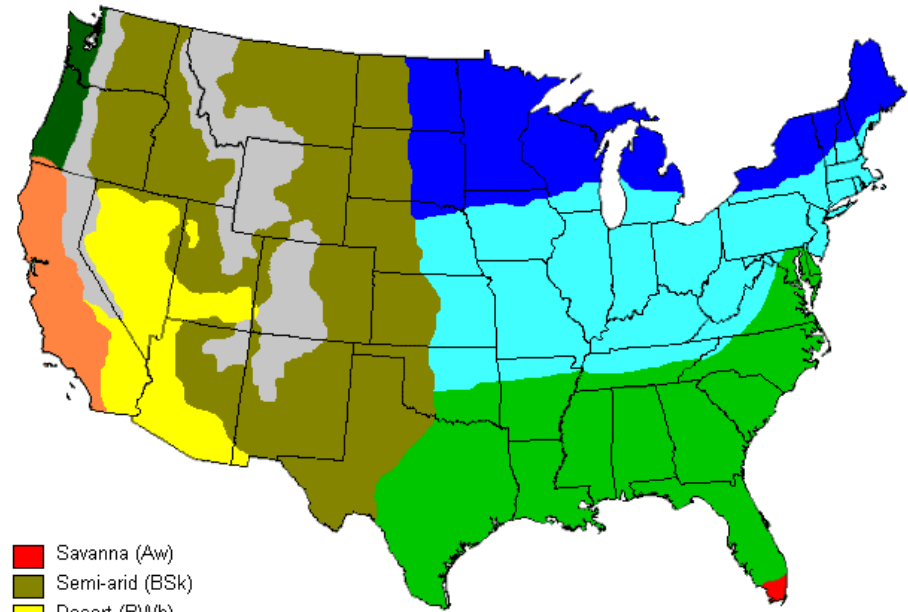
**UF | IFAS**  
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA



# Dairying in the USA is diverse

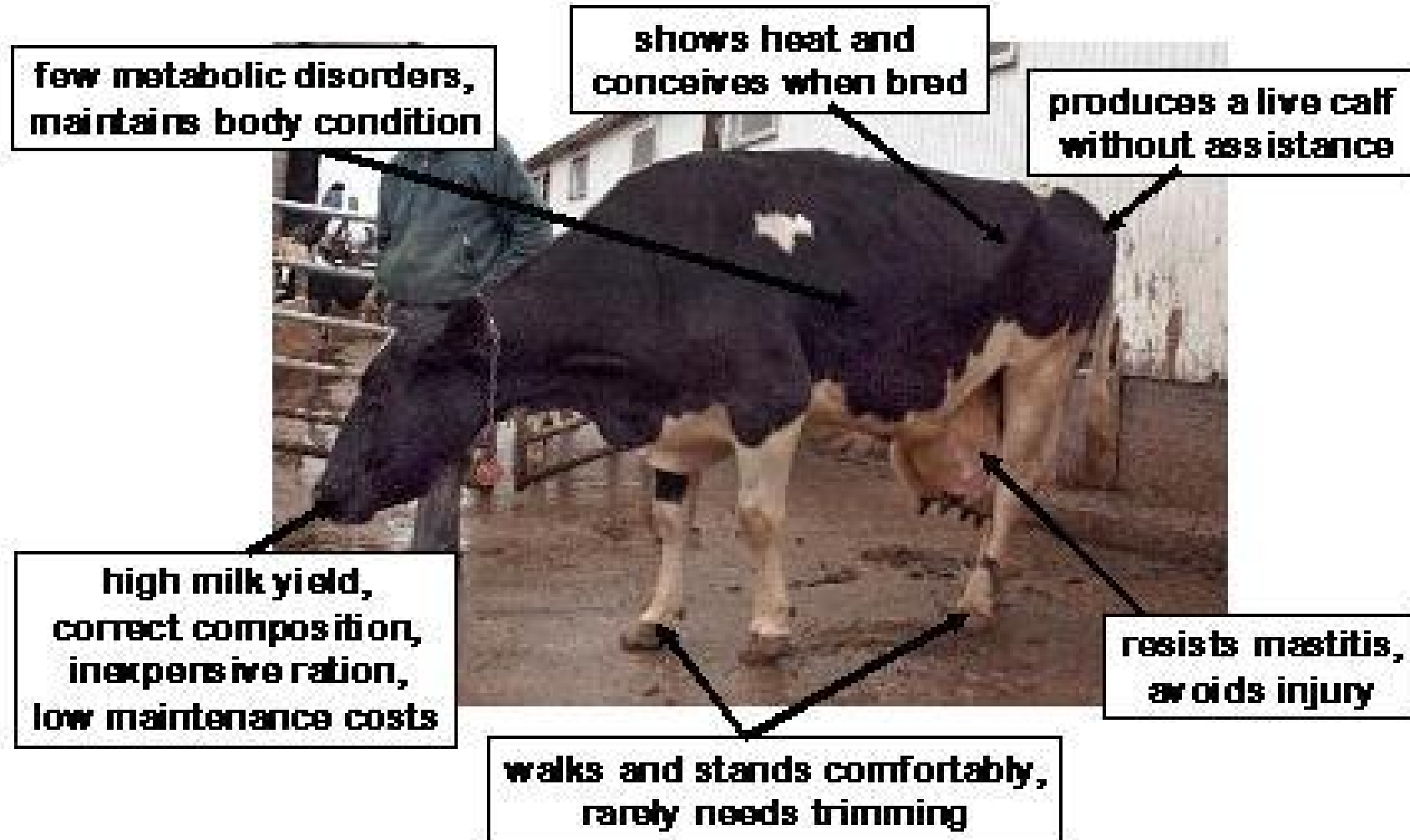


9 million dairy cows  
45,000 dairy farms



- Savanna (Aw)
- Semi-arid (BSk)
- Desert (BWWh)
- Humid subtropical (Cfa)
- Oceanic (Cfb)
- Mediterranean (Csa)
- Humid continental (Dfa)
- Alpine (ET/H)
- Humid continental (Dfb)

# The Perfect Cow

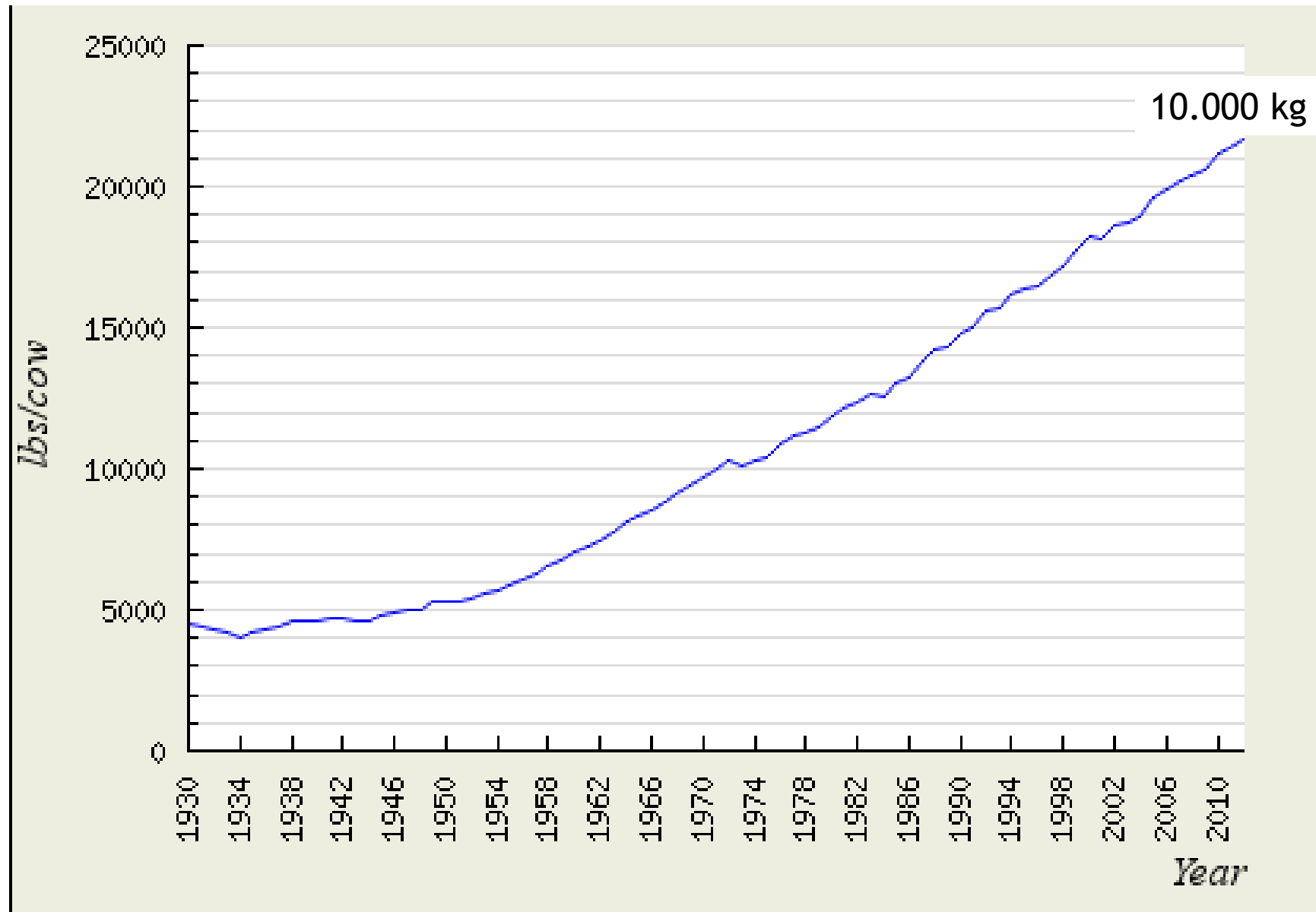


# Relative emphasis for selected USDA selection indexes

$$\Sigma = 100\%$$

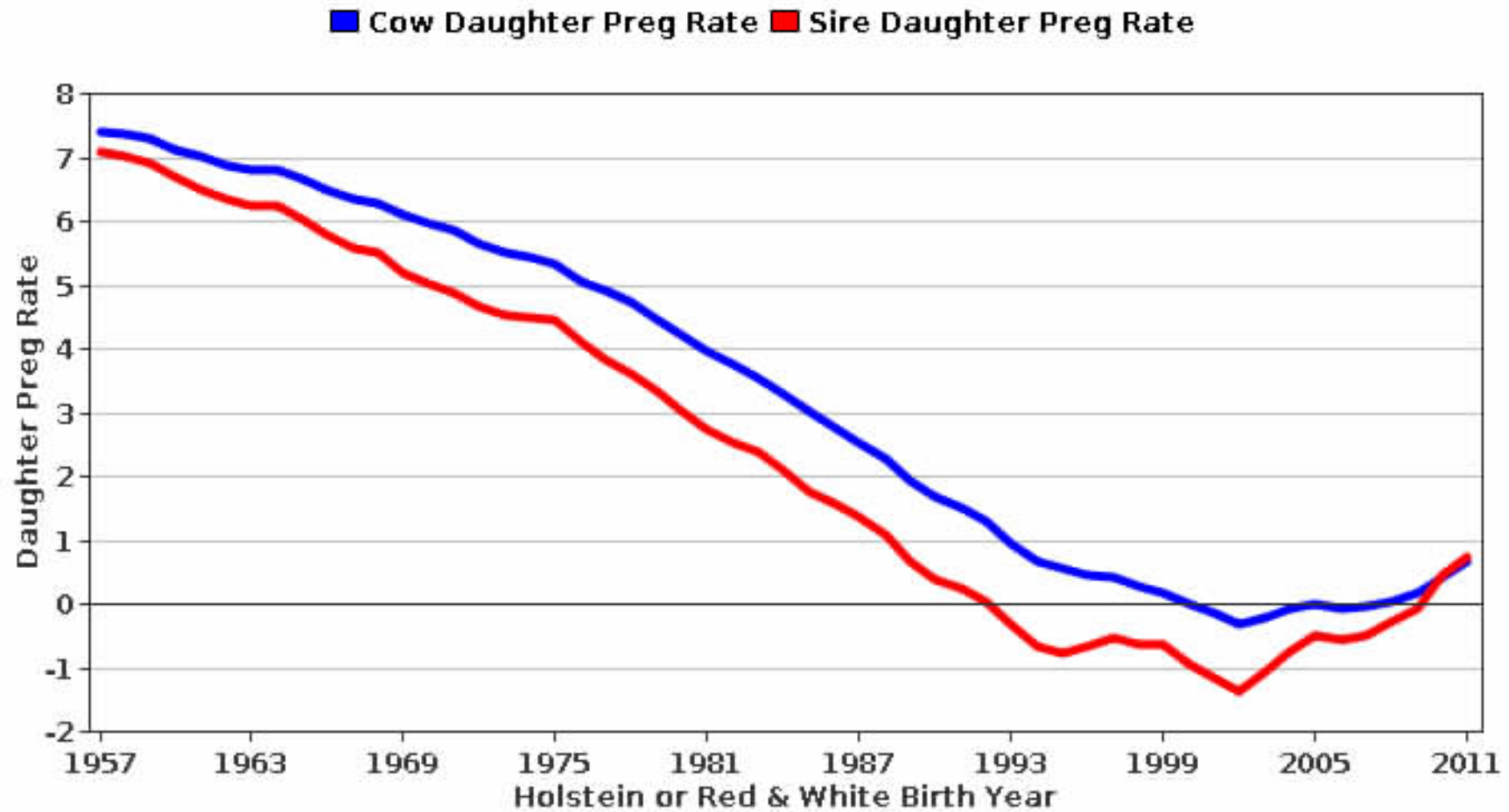
Trait	Selection index Year introduced	MF\$ 1971	MFP\$ 1976	NM\$ 1994	NM\$ 2000	NM\$ 2003	NM\$ 2006	NM\$ 2010
Milk		52	27	6	5	0	0	0.001
Fat		48	46	25	21	22	23	19
Protein			27	43	36	33	23	16
Productive life				20	14	11	17	22
Somatic cell score				-6	-9	-9	-9	-10
Daughter pregnancy rate						7	9	11
Service sire calving ease						-2		
Daughter calving ease						-2		
Calving ability							6	5
Udder					7	7	6	7
Feet and legs					4	4	3	4
Body size					-4	-3	-4	-6

# Average annual milk production per dairy cow (USA)



Source: [future.aae.wisc.edu](http://future.aae.wisc.edu)

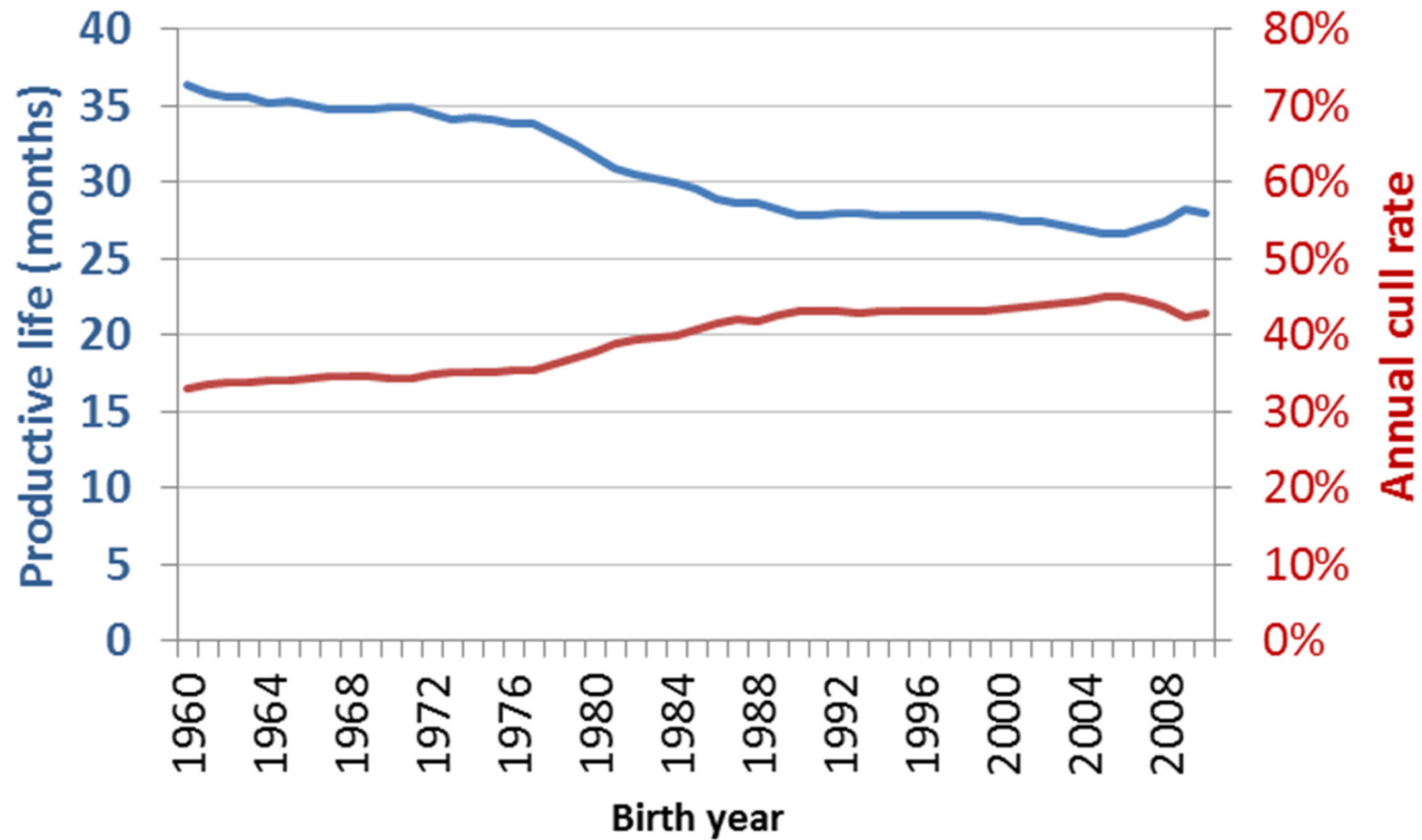
# Reproduction is increasing again



Source: <https://www.cdcb.us>

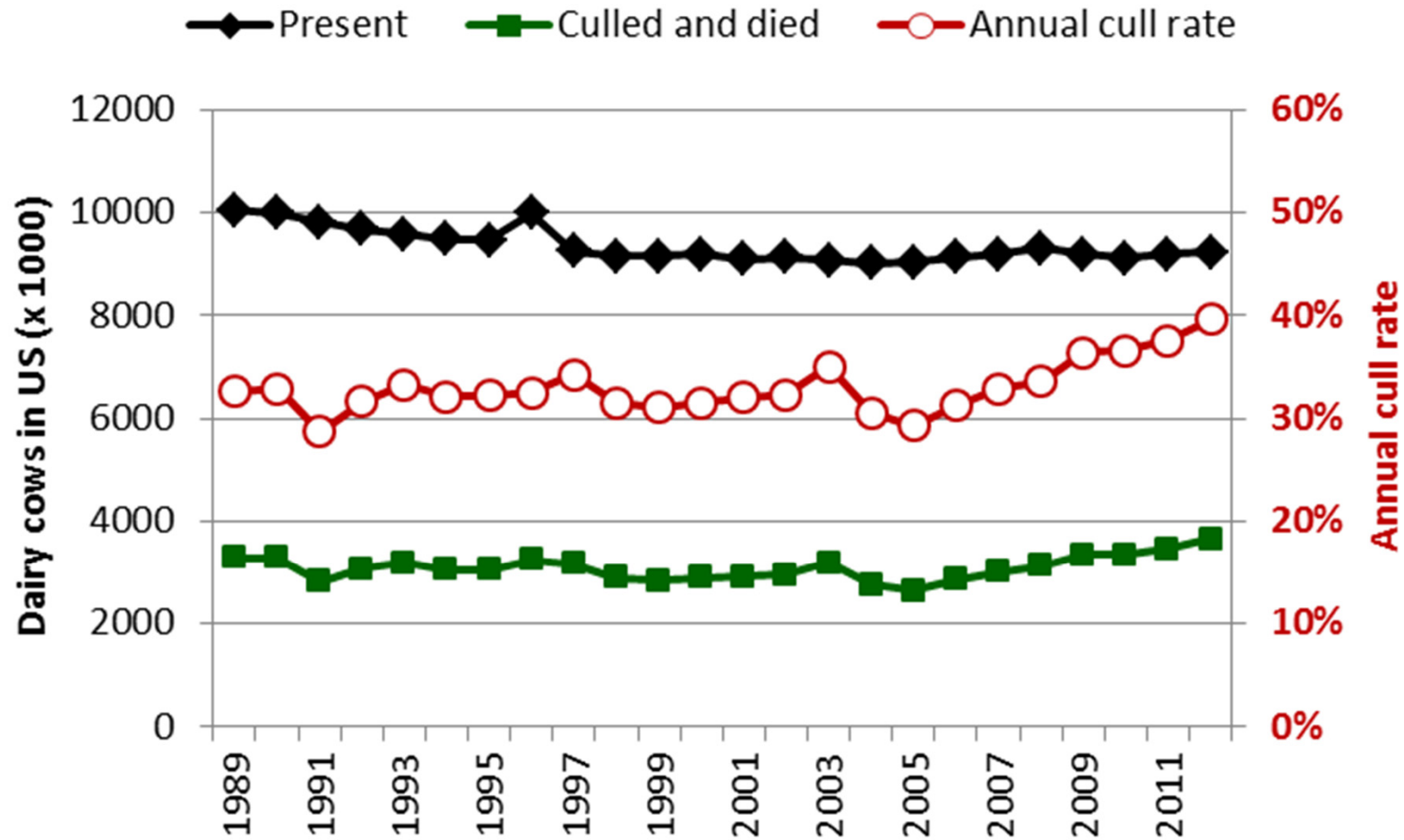
# Trends in productive life 1960-2010

## USA Holsteins + Red & White



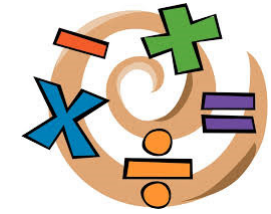
Source: [http://aipl.arsusda.gov/eval/summary/trend.cfm?R\\_Menu=HO.h#StartBody](http://aipl.arsusda.gov/eval/summary/trend.cfm?R_Menu=HO.h#StartBody)

# USA national dairy herd is constant at 9 million head





# Culling mathematics

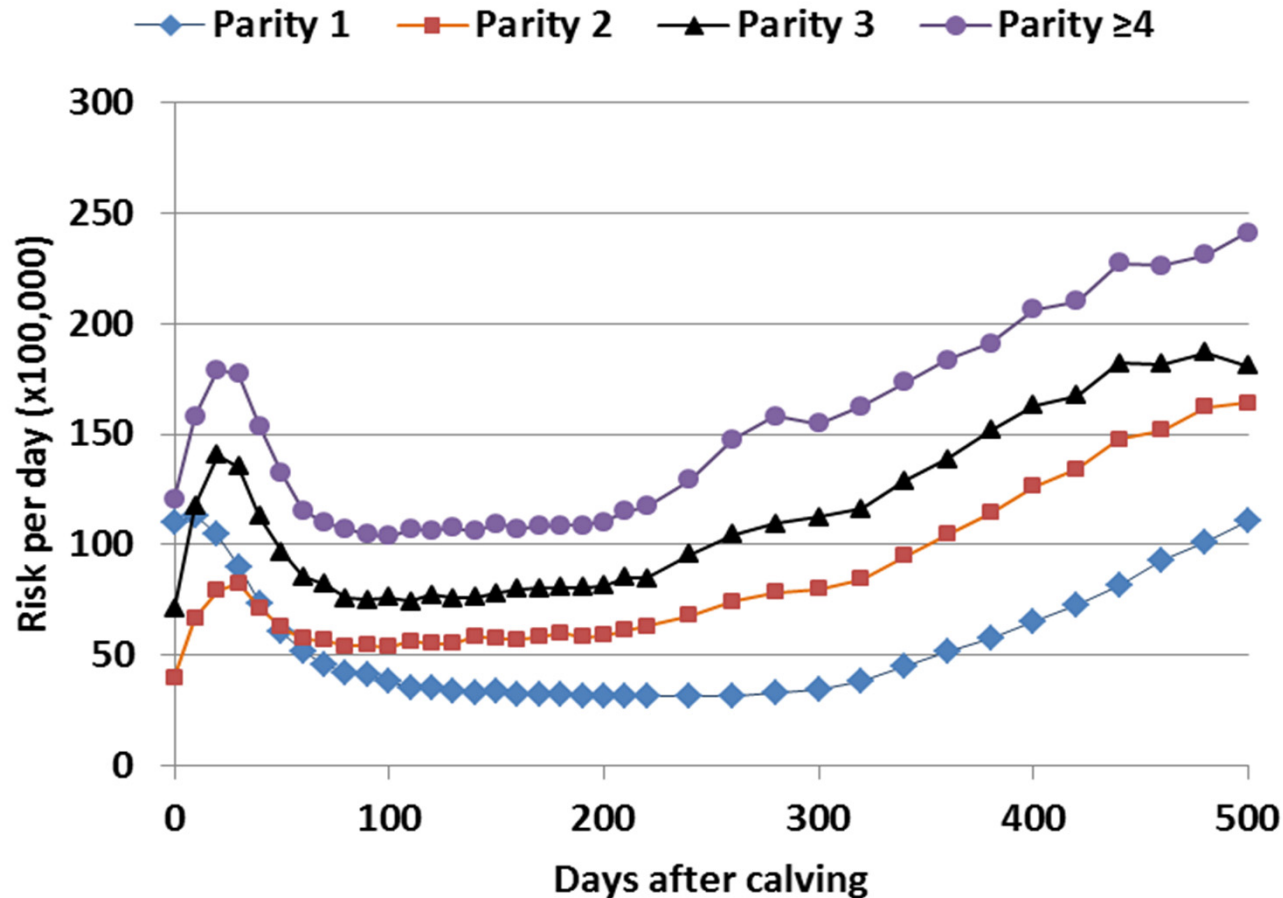


1. If national herd size is constant
2. If 1.0 to 1.1 calves born per cow per year
3. If all female calves are raised to become milking cows
4. Then national annual cull rate  $\approx 35\%$ 
  - Productive life =  $1/35\% * 12 = 34.3$  months
  - Involuntary and voluntary culling
  - Cows are culled to make room for calving heifers



# Risk of culling, non-pregnant cows

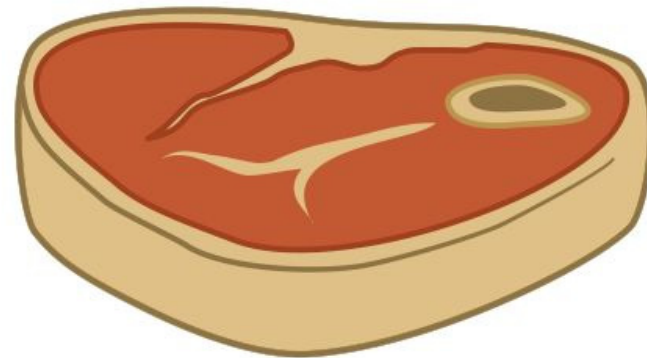
727 US herds > 100 cows (2001 - 2006)



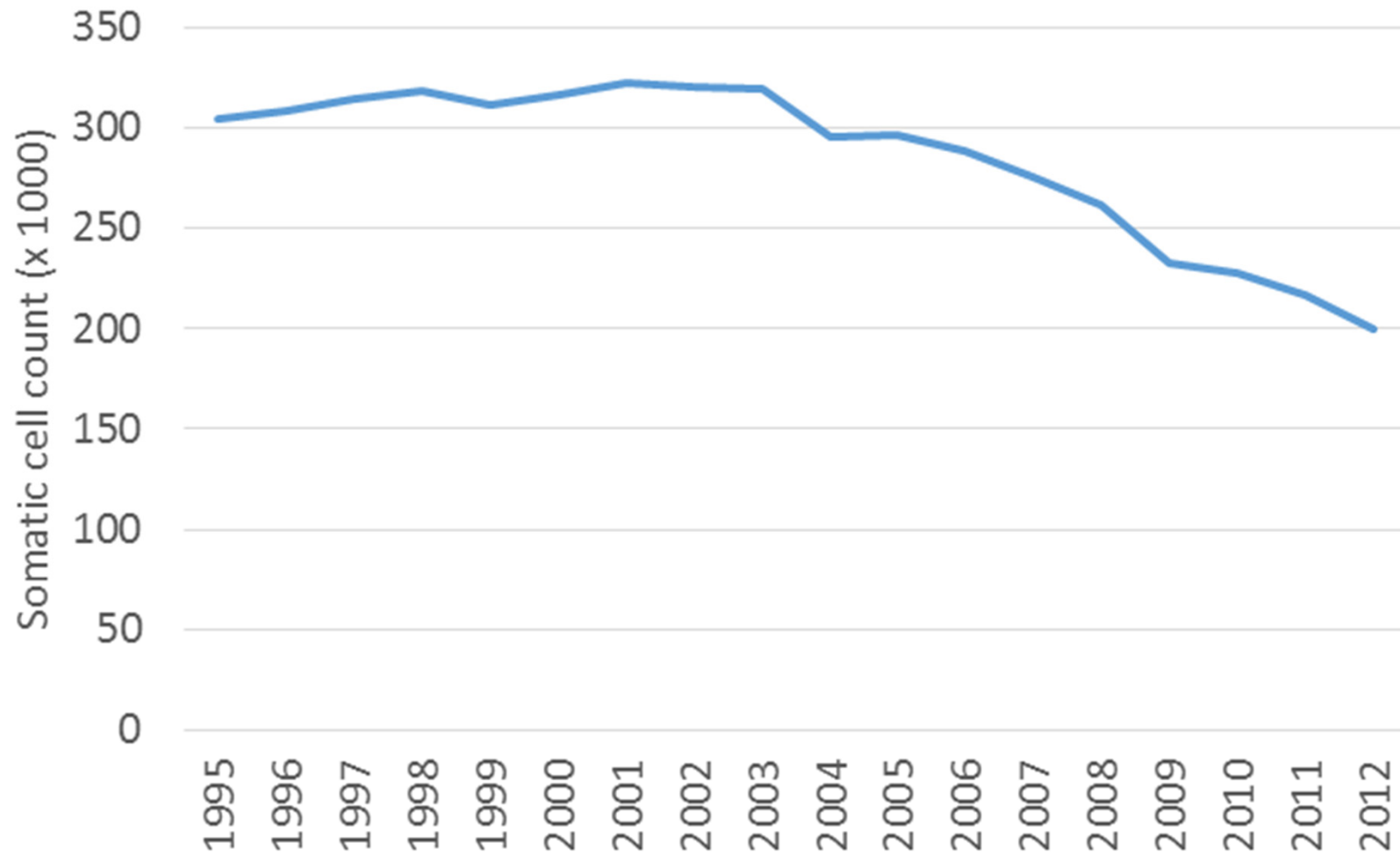
Pregnant cows risk:  
= 25% of risk of open cows

De Vries et al. (2010). J. Dairy Sci. 93:613-623

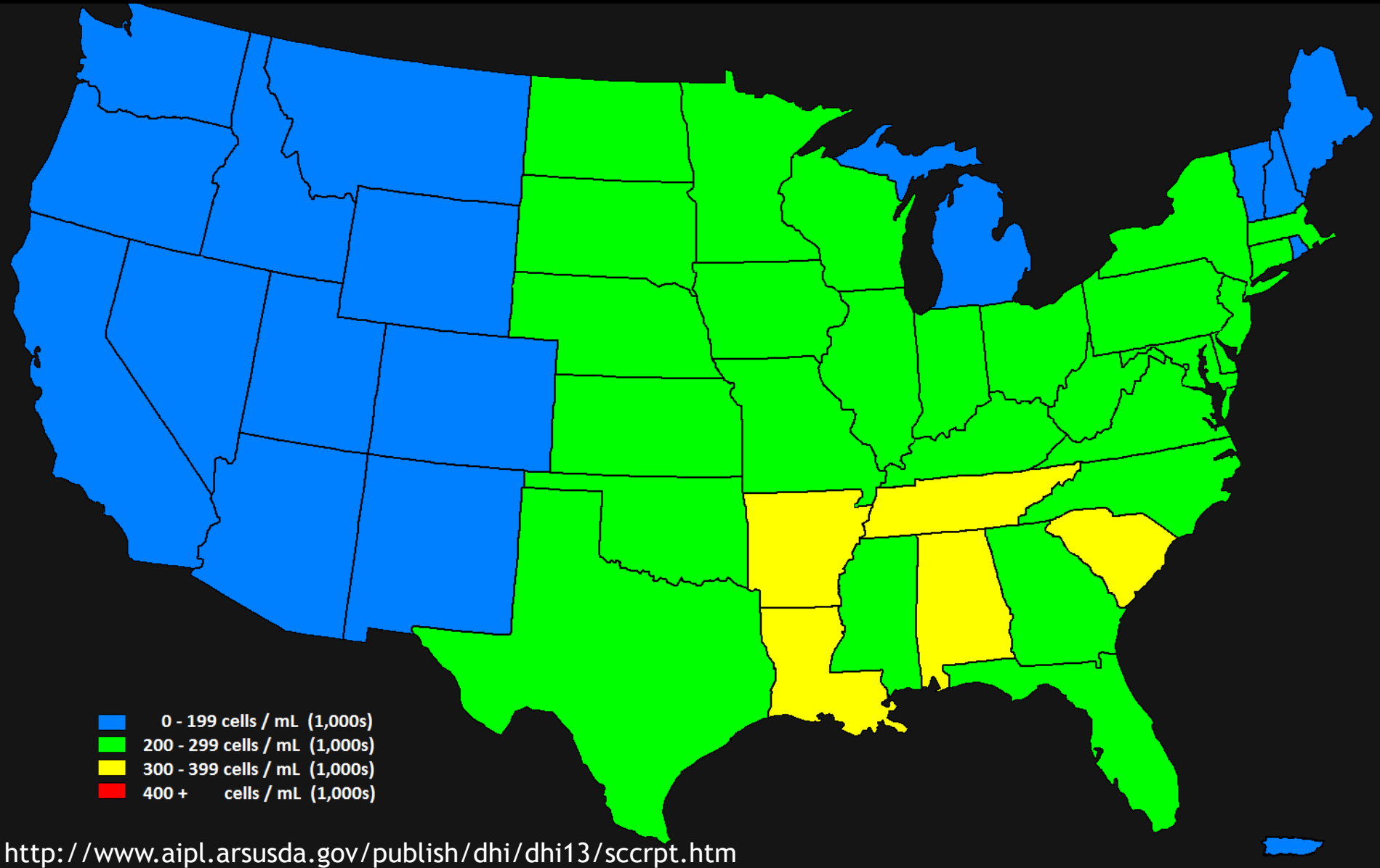
# Quality dairy products



# Somatic cell count decreases in DHIA herds

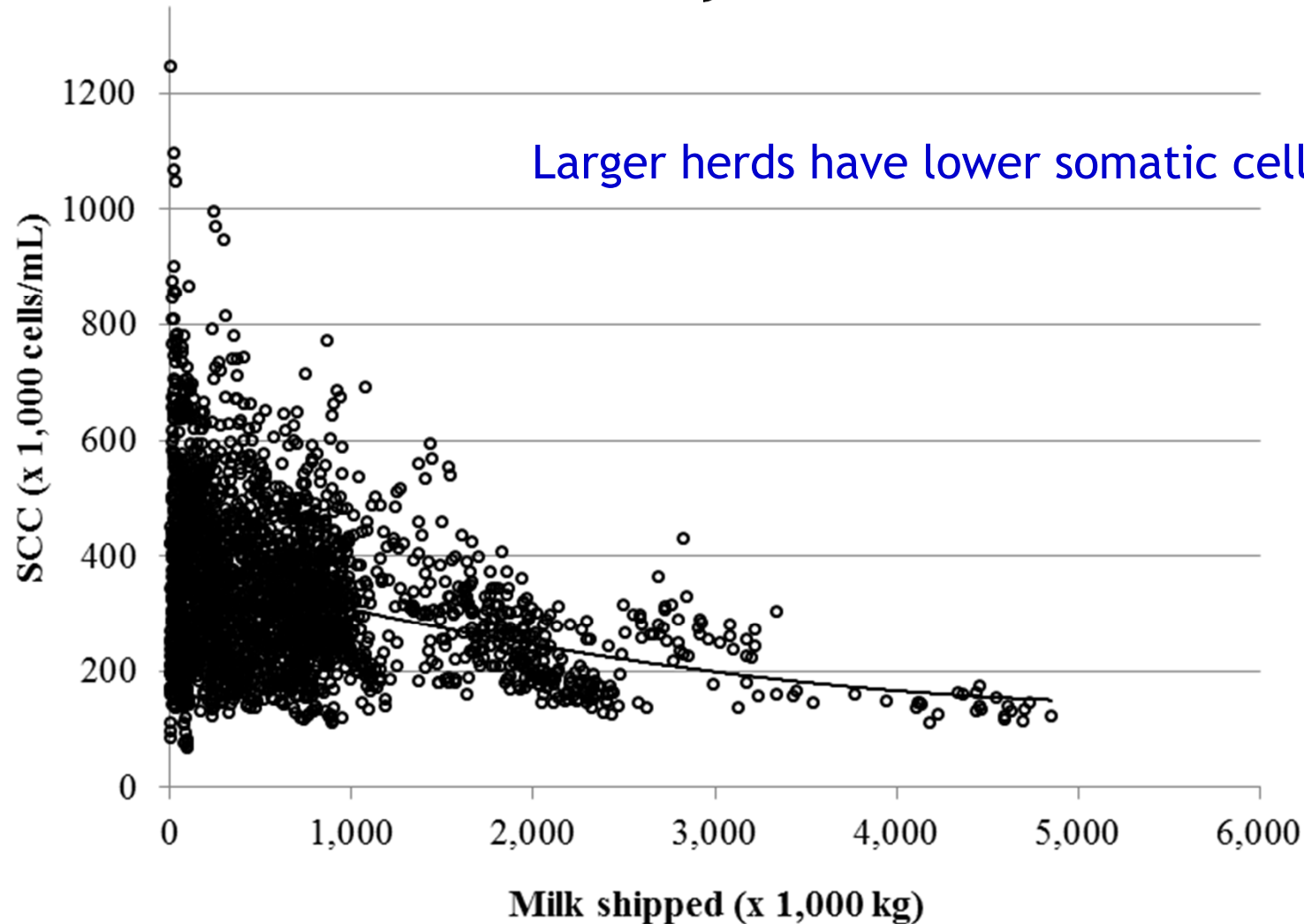


# Average test-day somatic cell count from Dairy Herd Improvement herds during 2012 by State



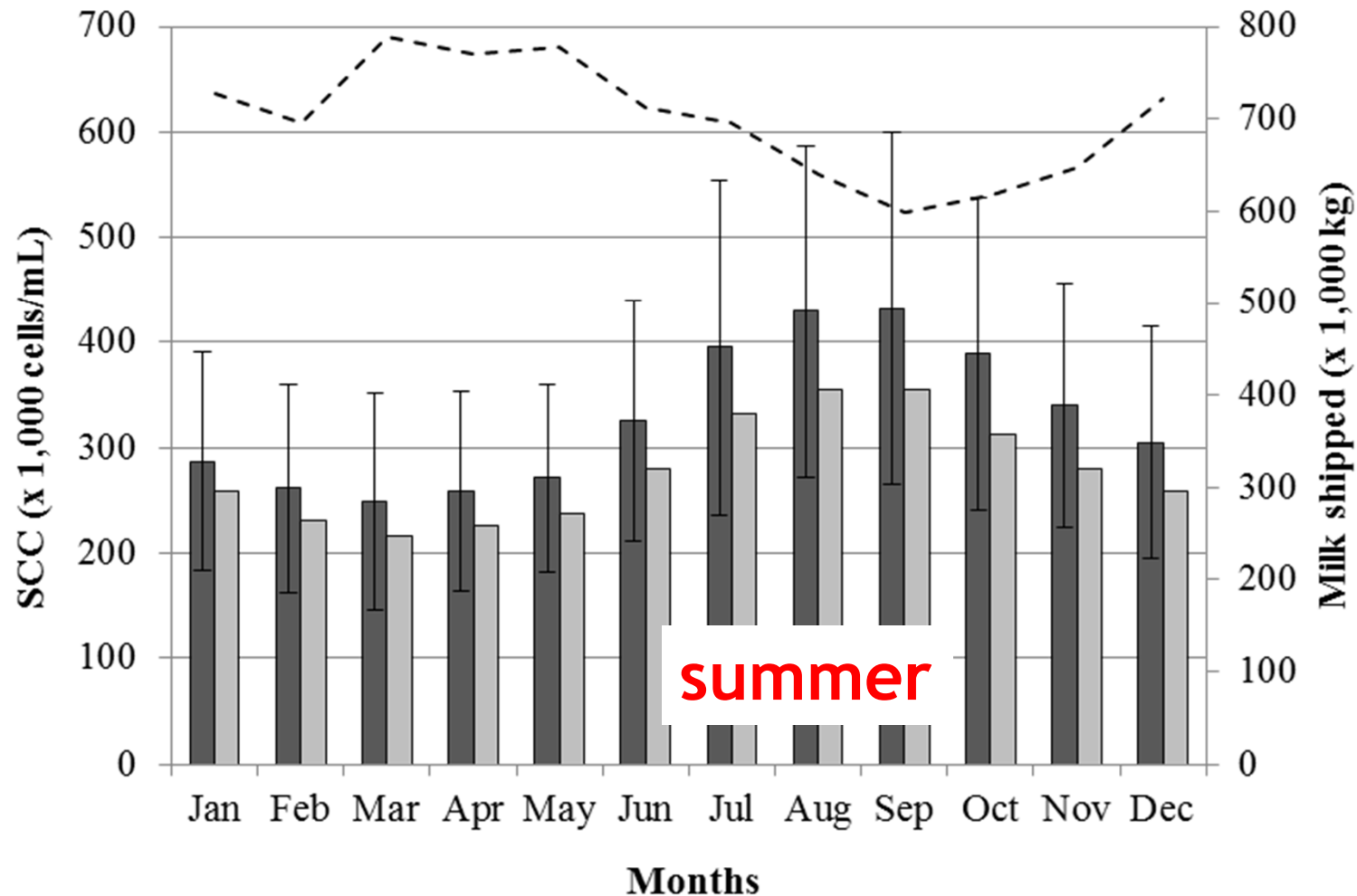
# Monthly milk shipped and SCC

≈ 100 Florida dairy herds 2012+2013



Ferreira and De Vries, unpublished

# Summers are challenging for milk yield and milk quality in Florida



Ferreira and De Vries, unpublished

# Dairy beef

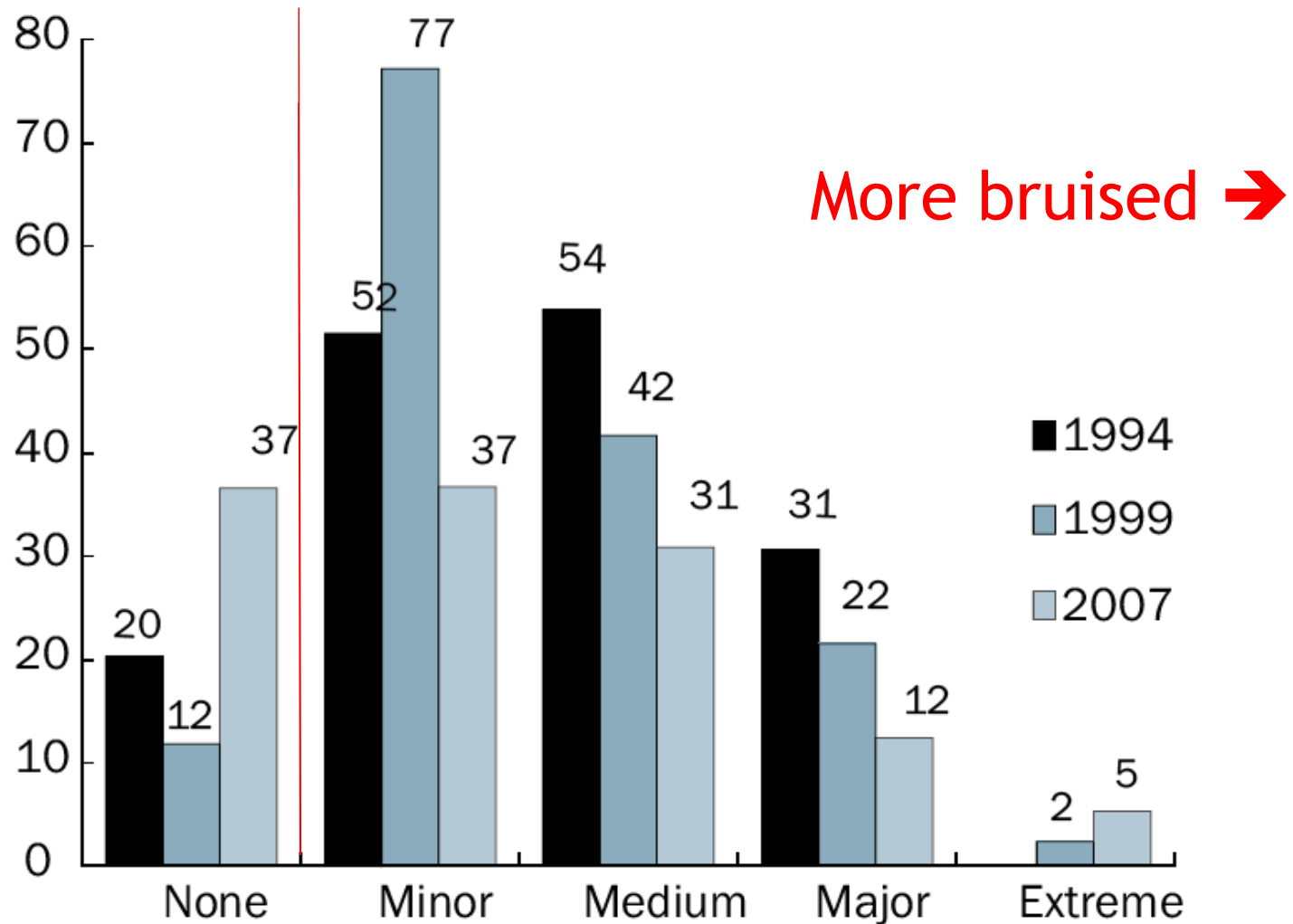
- 10% of all processed cattle for meat are culled dairy cows:
  - 34,1 million cattle (2011)
  - 3 million dairy cows
- Cull cows are 5 to 15% of dairy farm revenues
- Often ignored





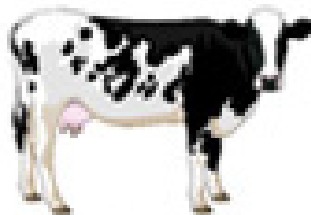
# Bruising severity dairy cow culls

2007 National Market Cow and Bull Beef Quality Audit

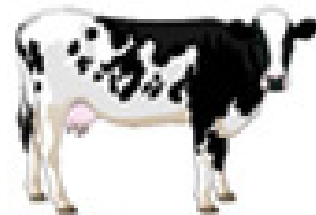


# Dairy's shrinking carbon footprint

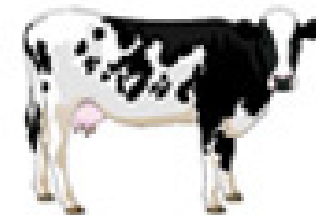
The greenhouse gas emission (carbon footprint) per unit of milk produced in the USA has shrunk by more than 63% since 1944. An additional 25% reduction is targeted by 2020.



1944



2010

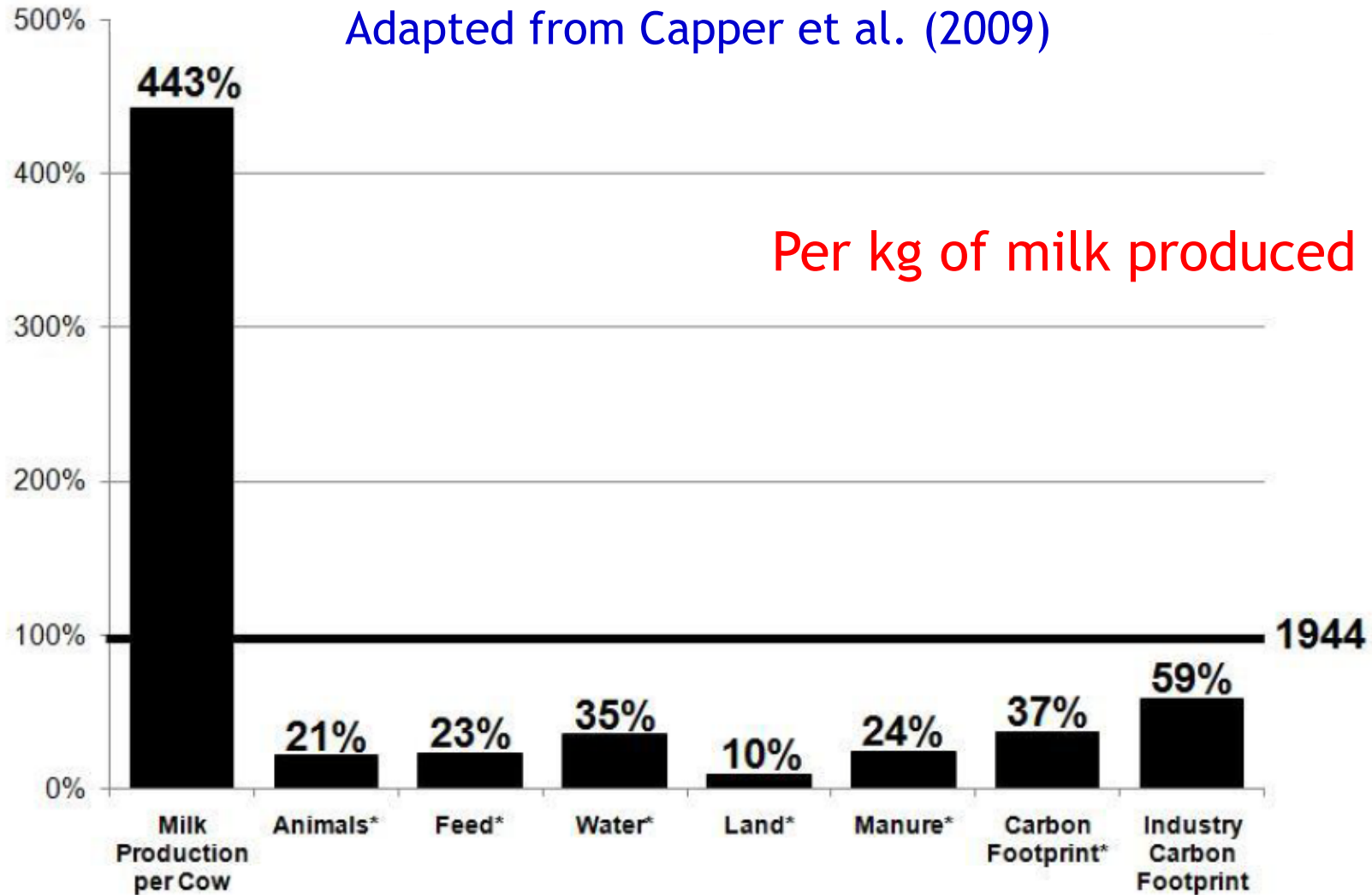


2020

Source: USDA, Innovation Center for US Dairy

# US milk production, resource use and emissions in 2007 compared to 1944

Adapted from Capper et al. (2009)



\* As measured per unit of milk as it leaves the farmgate

# How?

- Genetically improved cows
- Dairy science
  - Nutrition, reproduction, health care, cow comfort
- Employee training
  - Standard operating protocols
- Environmental regulations
- Freedom of enterprise, low economic margins
  - Only the adapters survive in the dairy business



# Western USA

- Dry land
- Pump water
- Grow forages
- Milk cows
- Sustainable?



# Summary

sustainable cows, good herd practices, and quality dairy products in the USA

- Genetics and management have greatly improved over the last decades.
- Cows live short for economic reasons.
- Milk quality is improving.
- Good herd practices are mostly driven by economics.

Thank you

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