

EXTENDED LACTATION IN DAIRY COWS

- THE REPROLAC PROJECT

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MORE LACTATION – HIGHER EFFICIENCY?

A typical DK cow is productive only 50% of it's life:

- 1. Calving: 26 mo of age
 - Lactating: 27 mo (appr. 2.5 lactations)
 - Dry: 4 mo
-
- Culling: 57 mo of age

Is extended lactation (EL) a solution?

BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF EL

- Milk production and persistency of lactation
- Milk quality
- Reproduction (poster 16)
- Lifetime performance and longevity (poster 14)
- Herd level effects and efficiency (Theater 3 / Poster 17)

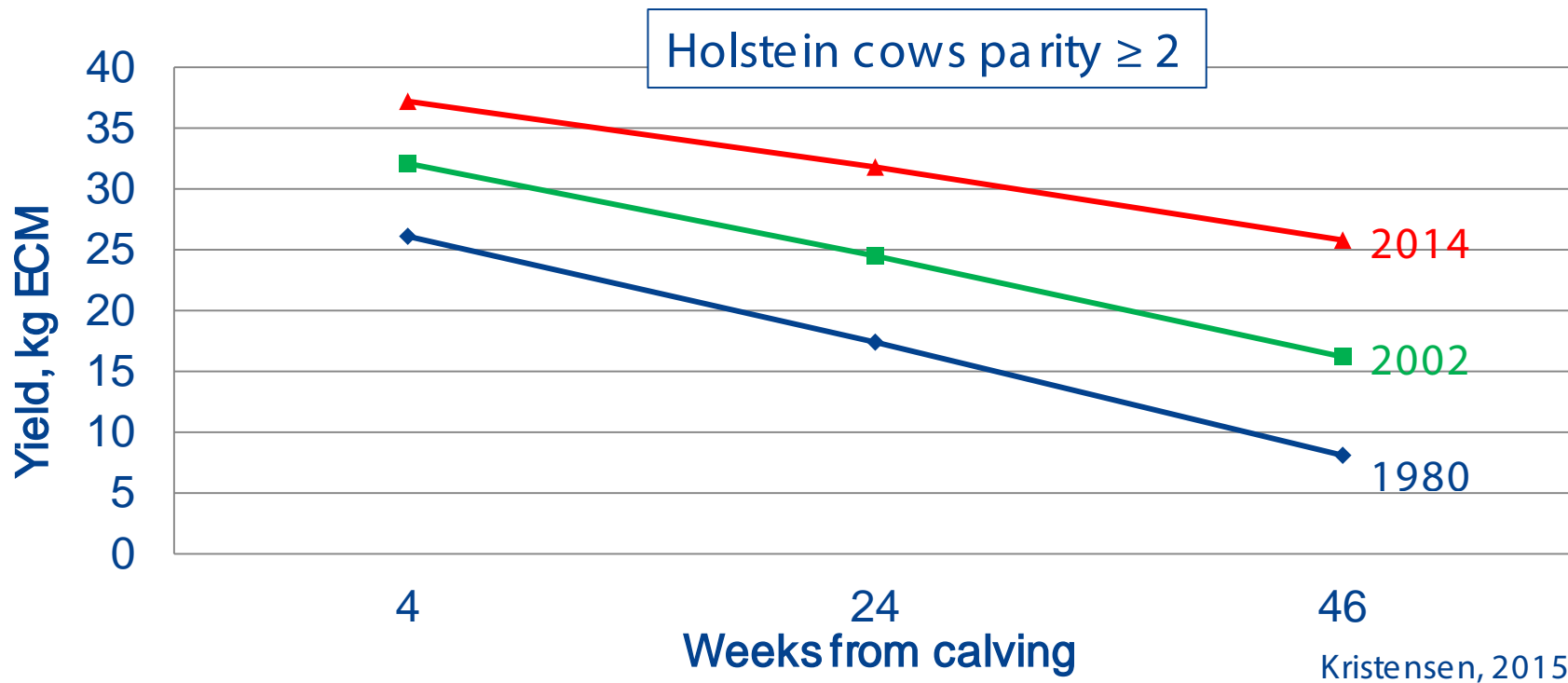
THE REPROLAC PROJECT

- **Aim:** to develop a new strategy for milk production that improves productivity, animal welfare as well as the economy of the farmer
- **Intensive "on station" study** with two feeding strategies in support of EL
- Extensive study on **4 private farms** with short and long lactations within farm

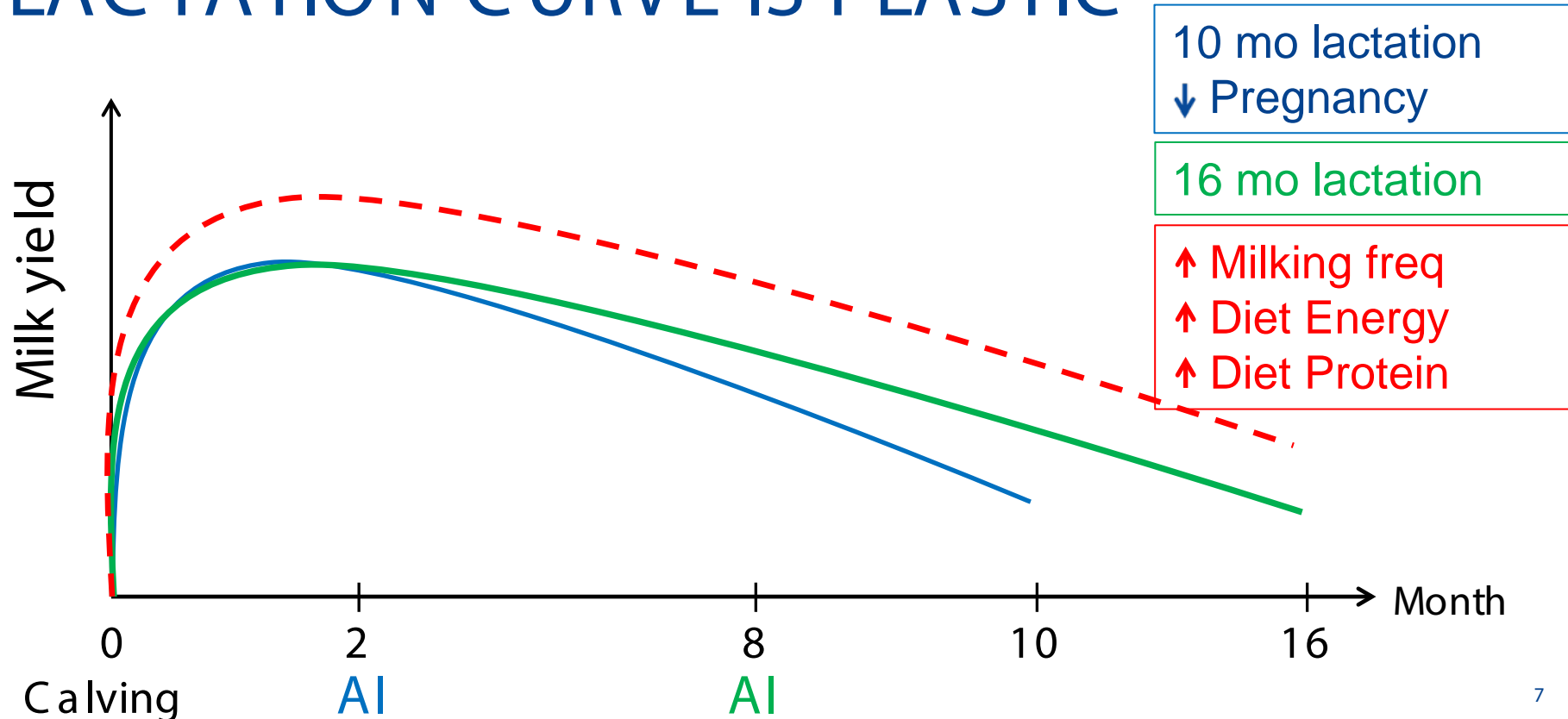


MILK PRODUCTION AND PERSISTENCY

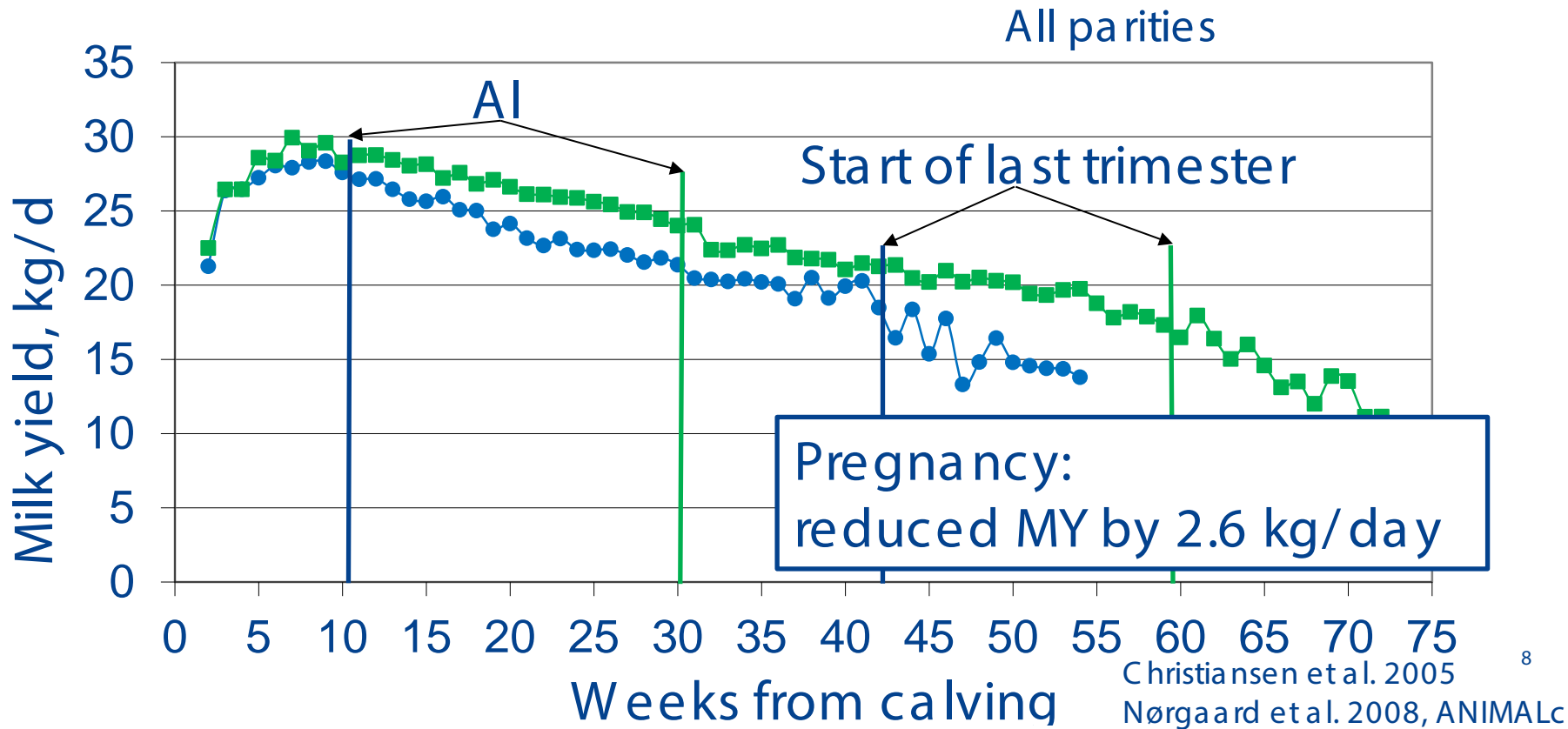
YIELD HAS INCREASED – PERSISTENCY?



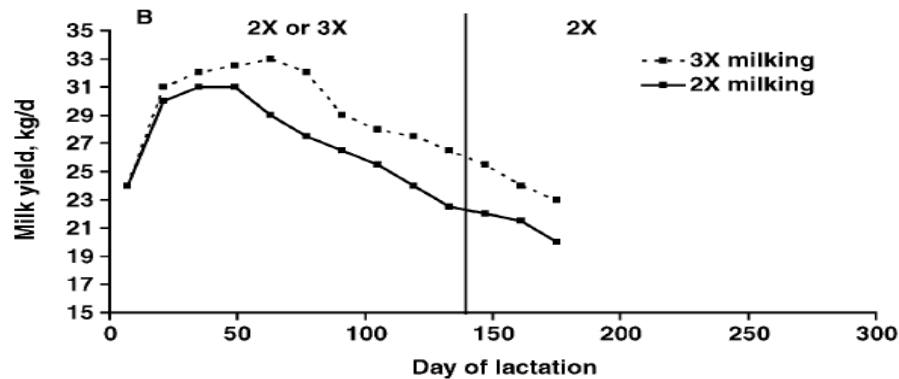
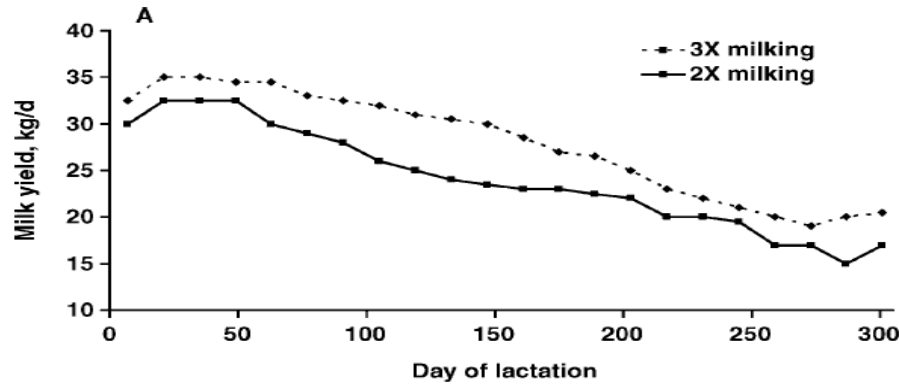
LACTATION CURVE IS PLASTIC



EFFECT OF PREGNANCY



2x VERSUS 3x MILKING





Calving interval:

” 12 mo

18 mo

Milking freq

” + 2 x

IS 305-D LACTATION MANAGEMENT STILL OPTIMAL ?

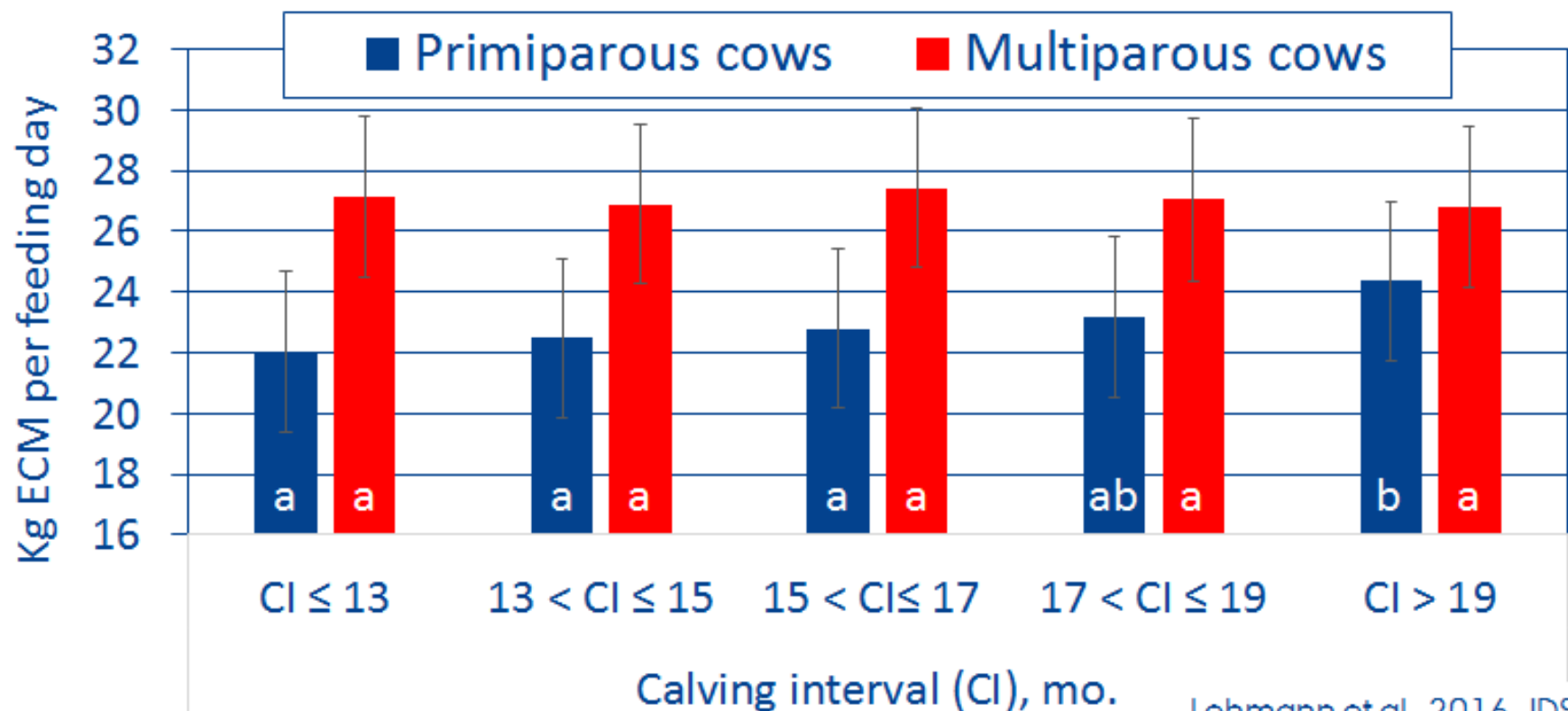
- Production ” or ↑ with EL (Arbel et al. 2008)
- Profitability ↑ with EL (Arbel et al. 2008)
- Efficiency expected to ↑ with EL
- Welfare concerns reg. dry-off at high yields (Zobel et al., 2015)

REPROLAC: 4 PRIVATE FARMS WITH EL

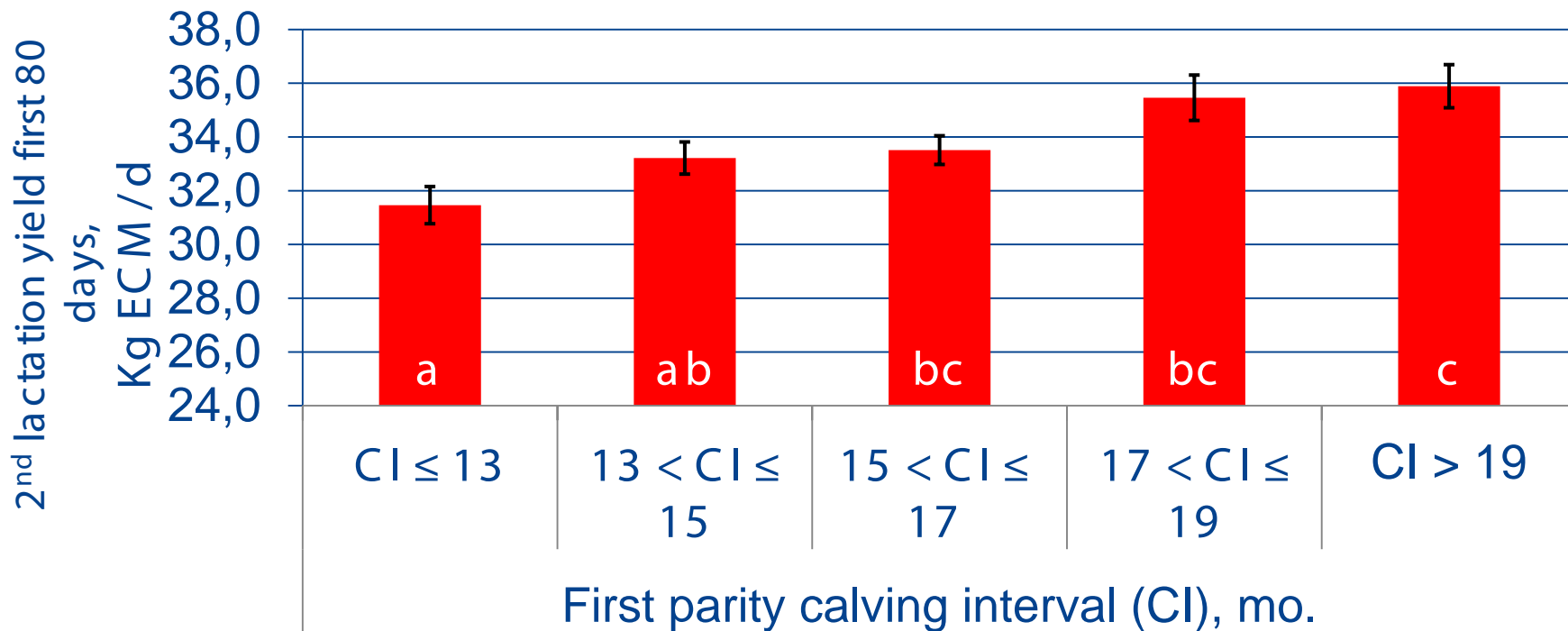
	Herd 1	Herd 2	Herd 3	Herd 4
Annual cows	157	93	154	132
Lactations	480	181	434	284
Breed	Holstein	Holstein	Crosses	Jersey
Feeding system	TMR fed ad libitum			
Kg ECM /ann. cow	12,315	10,209	7,842	7,849
Planned Cl, mo	13 / 16	14 / 17	15 / 18	13 / 16

Lehmann, 2016

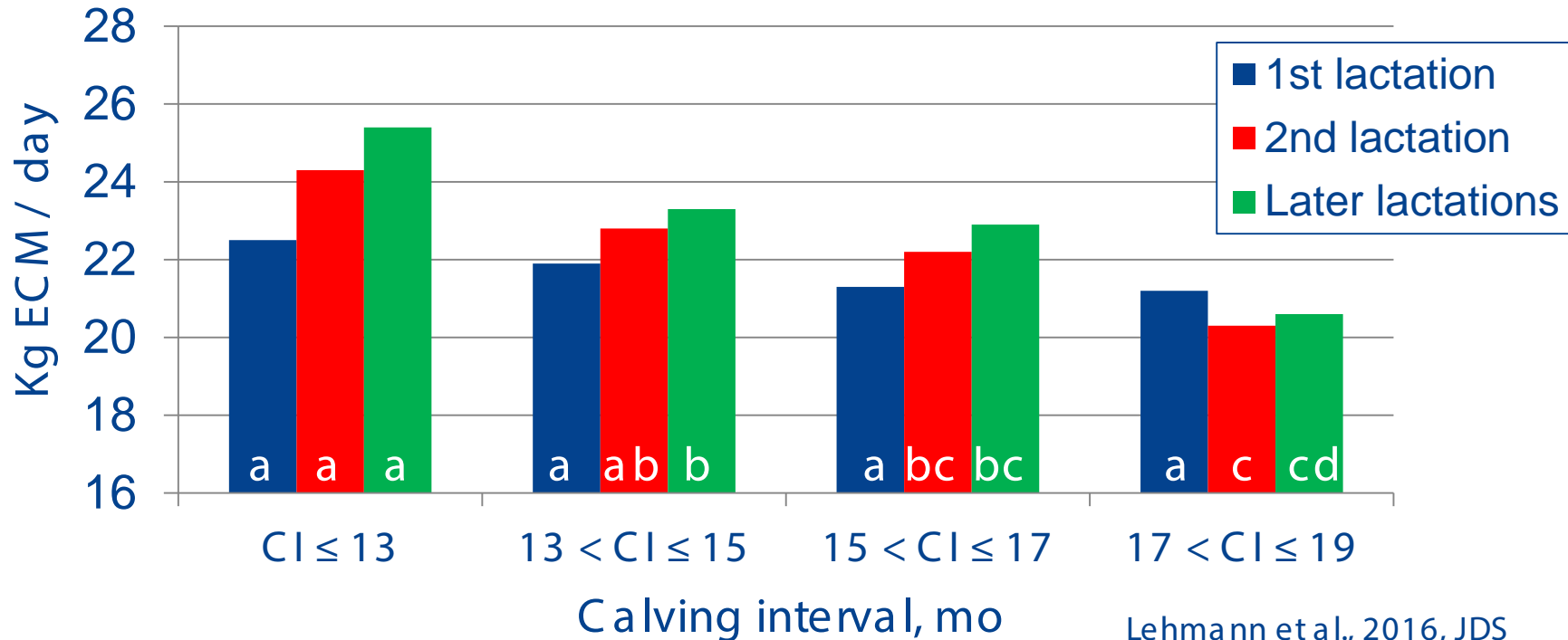
ECM PER FEEDING DAY IS MAINTAINED



2ND LACTATION YIELD INCREASE WITH CI



LATE LACT. YIELD: 45 DAYS BEFORE DRY OFF

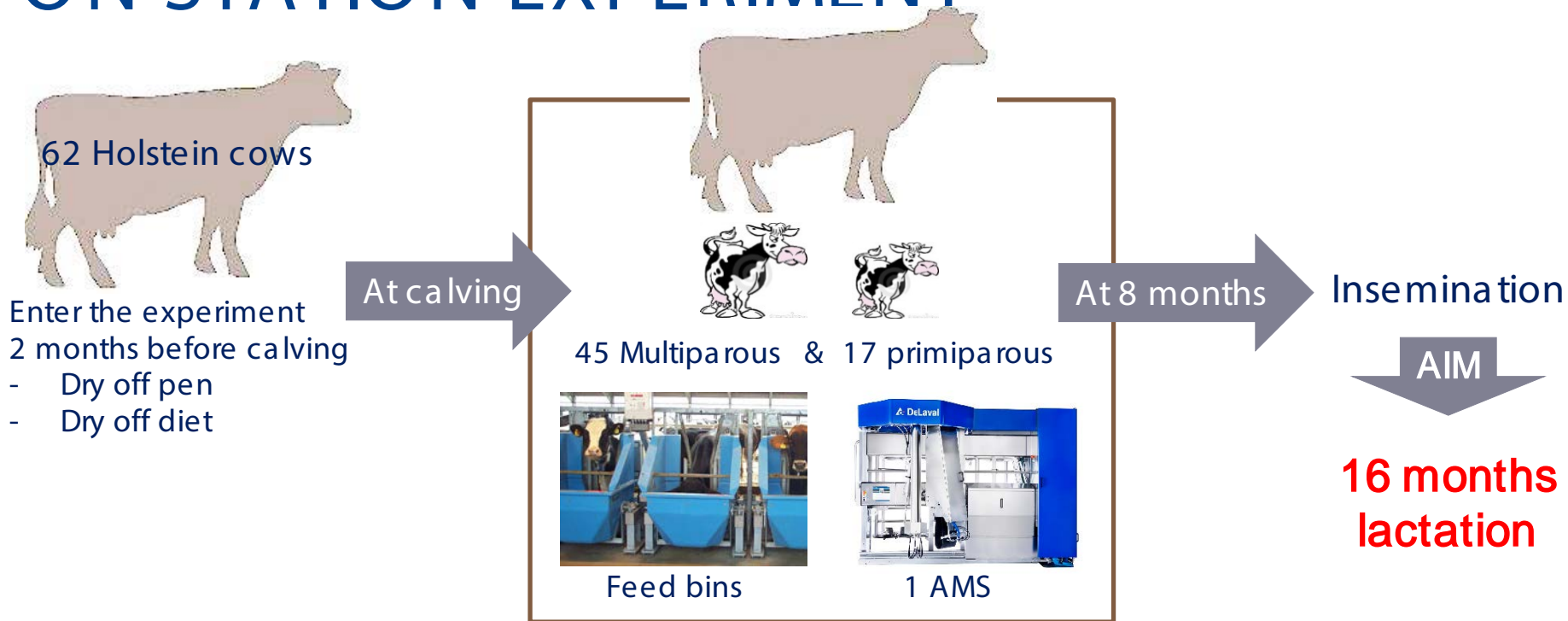


CULLING

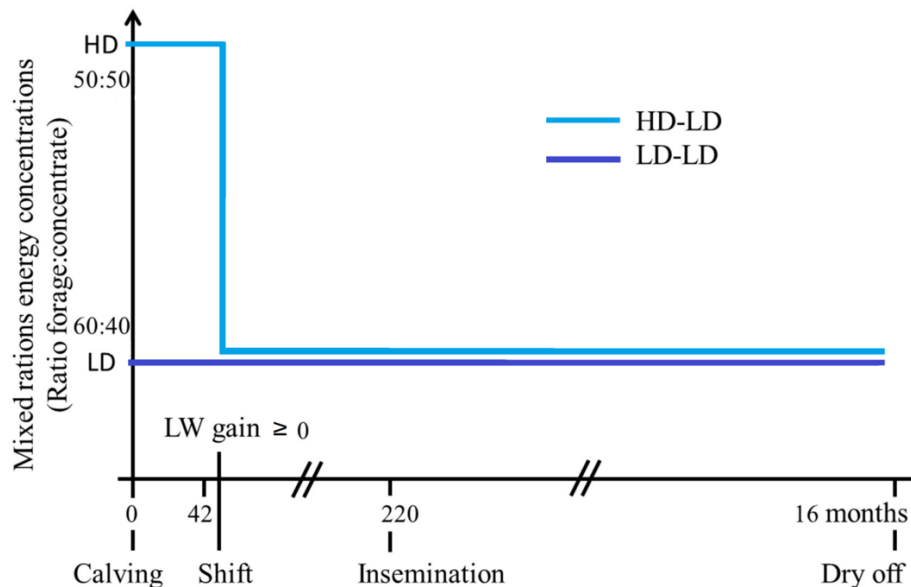
Pa rity	1. pa rity		Older	
La ctation length	Short	Long	Short	Long
Culled, %	21	19	37	28

Lehmann, unpubl.

ON STATION EXPERIMENT



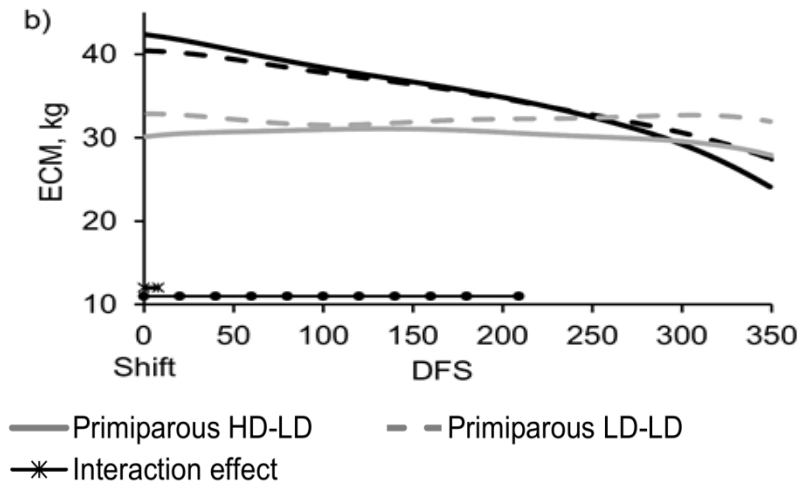
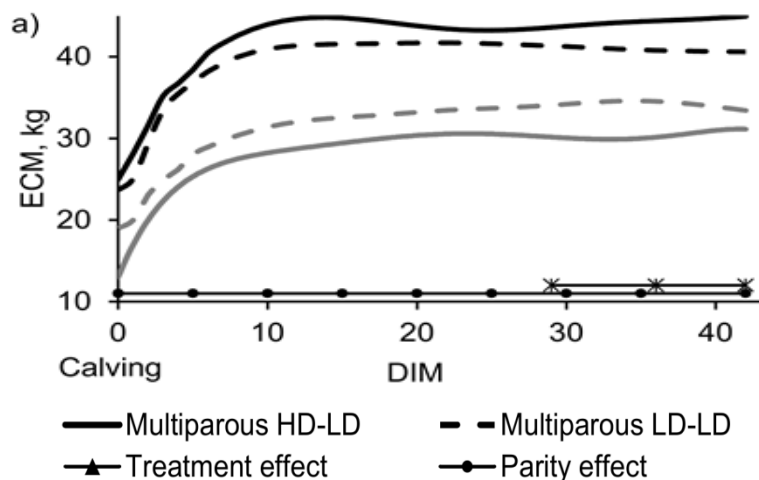
Feeding strategies



%DM	LD diet	HD diet
Barley	4.3	4.0
Wheat	-	15.8
Rapeseed Cake	17.2	15.8
Sugar beet pulp	8.6	7.9
Concentrates AMS	10.7	9.9
Grass/clover silage	31.1	23.7
Corn silage	27.9	22.2
E, MJ NEL/kg DM	7.49	7.81

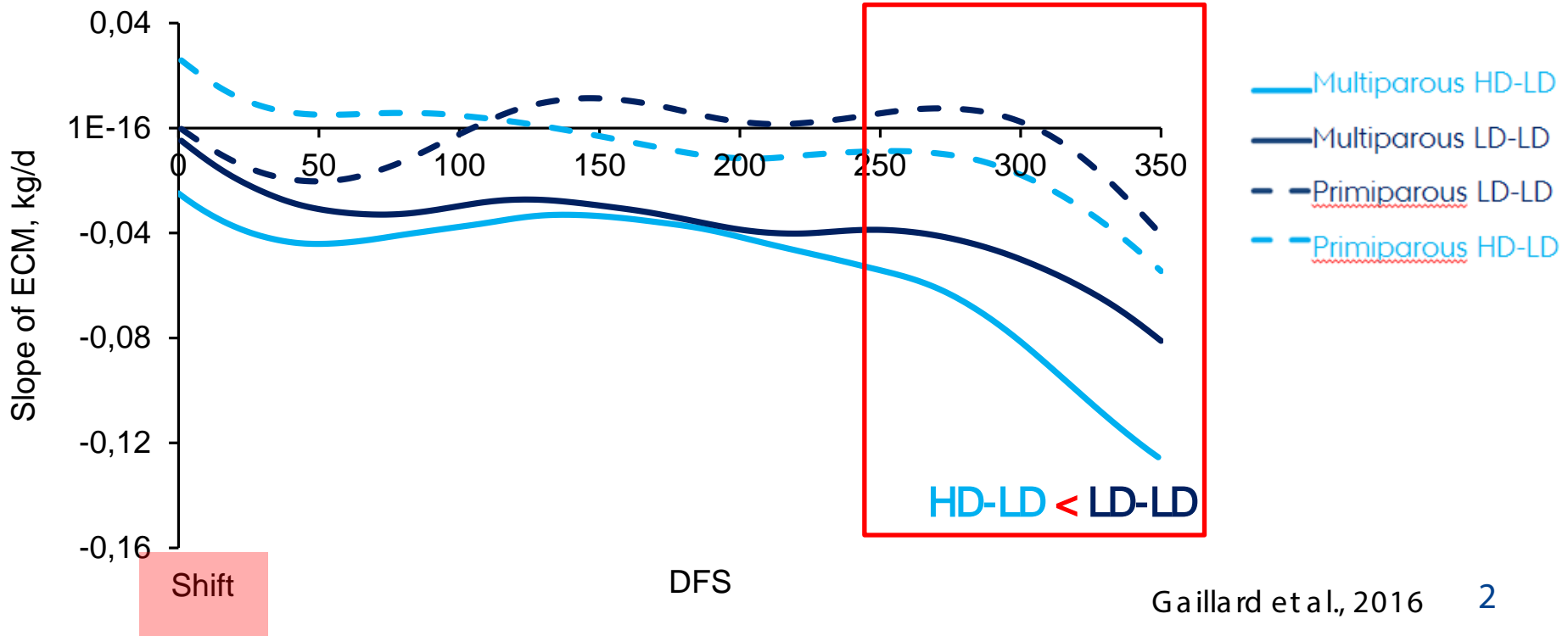
Smaller difference of MJ NEL/kg DM: 4% instead of planned 10% units

REPROLAC – YIELD AND PERSISTENCY



Parity	1. parity	Older
Kg milk per lactation	13,746	15,799
Kg milk per milking day	29.7	34.5
Milking frequency (AMS)	2.5	3.2

Persistency

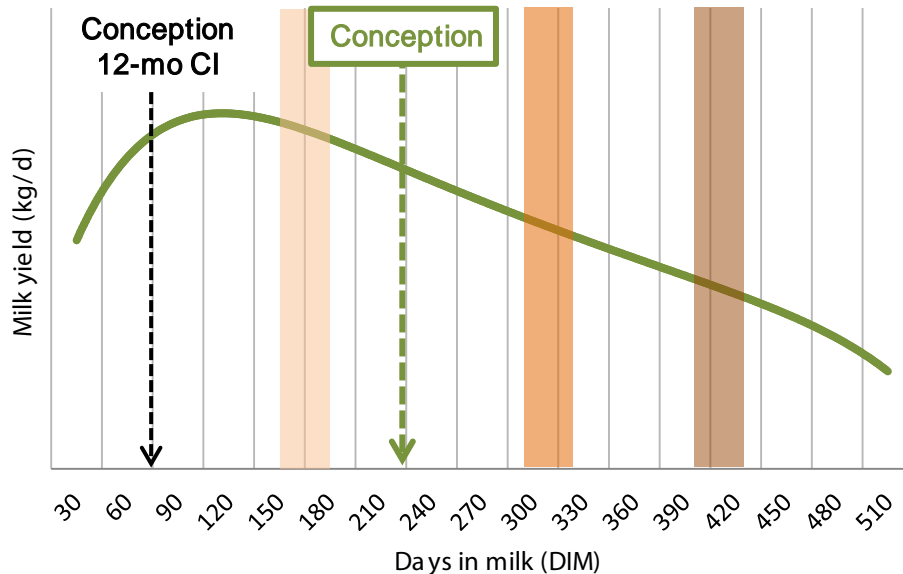




MILK QUALITY

ON STATION: MILK COMPOSITION

Aim: Investigate the quality of milk produced during extended lactation in relation to mid lactation



Milk sample collection:

P1: 140 to 175 DIM

P2: 280 to 315 DIM

P3: 385 to 420 DIM

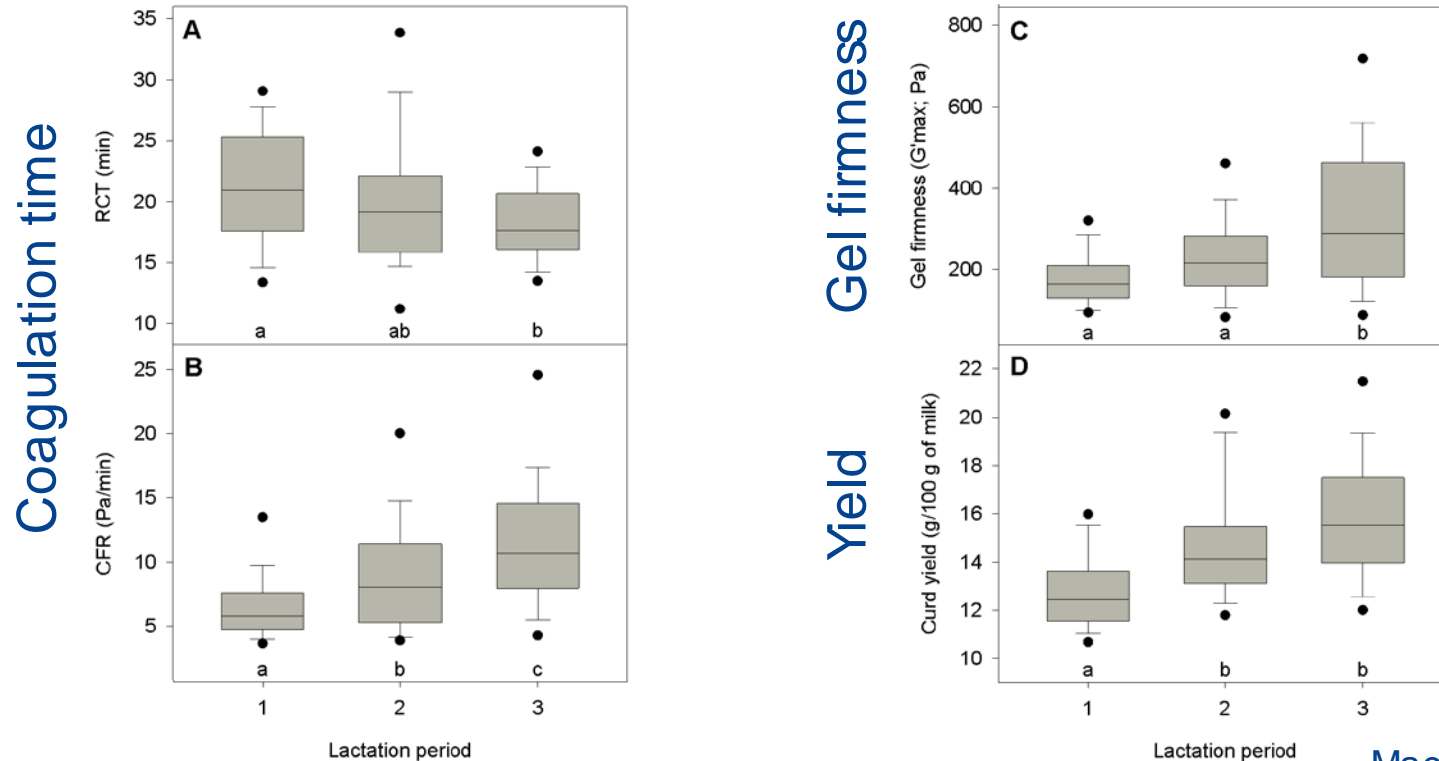
ON STATION: MILK COMPOSITION

Composition	Lactation period			SEM	Significance		
	P1	P2	P3		Period	Feeding	Parity
Milk solids							
Lactose, %	4.81 ^a	4.75 ^b	4.73 ^c	0.01	***	**	NS
Fat, %	3.68 ^c	4.11 ^b	4.35 ^a	0.10	***	NS	NS
Protein, %	3.28 ^c	3.62 ^b	3.81 ^a	0.04	***	NS	NS
Casein, %	2.53 ^c	2.76 ^b	2.93 ^a	0.03	***	NS	NS
Casein:protein, %	77.1 ^a	76.3 ^b	76.8 ^{ab}	0.3	*	NS	NS

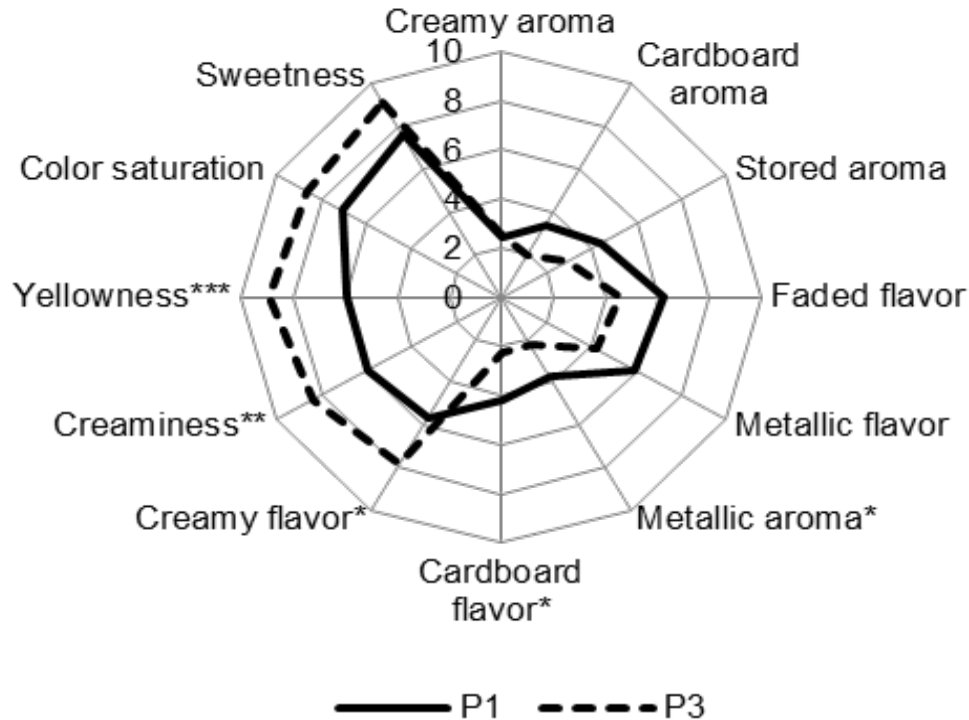
ON STATION: MILK COMPOSITION

Composition	Lactation period			SEM	Significance		
	P1	P2	P3		Period	Feed	Parity
Udder integrity indicators							
Conductivity, mS/cm	4.71	4.81	4.72	0.06	NS	NS	NS
pH	6.71	6.72	6.73	0.01	NS	NS	NS
Chloride, mg/L	875.3 ^b	907.4 ^{ab}	922.8 ^a	17.3	*	NS	**

CHEESE-MAKING PROPERTIES



SENSORY QUALITY



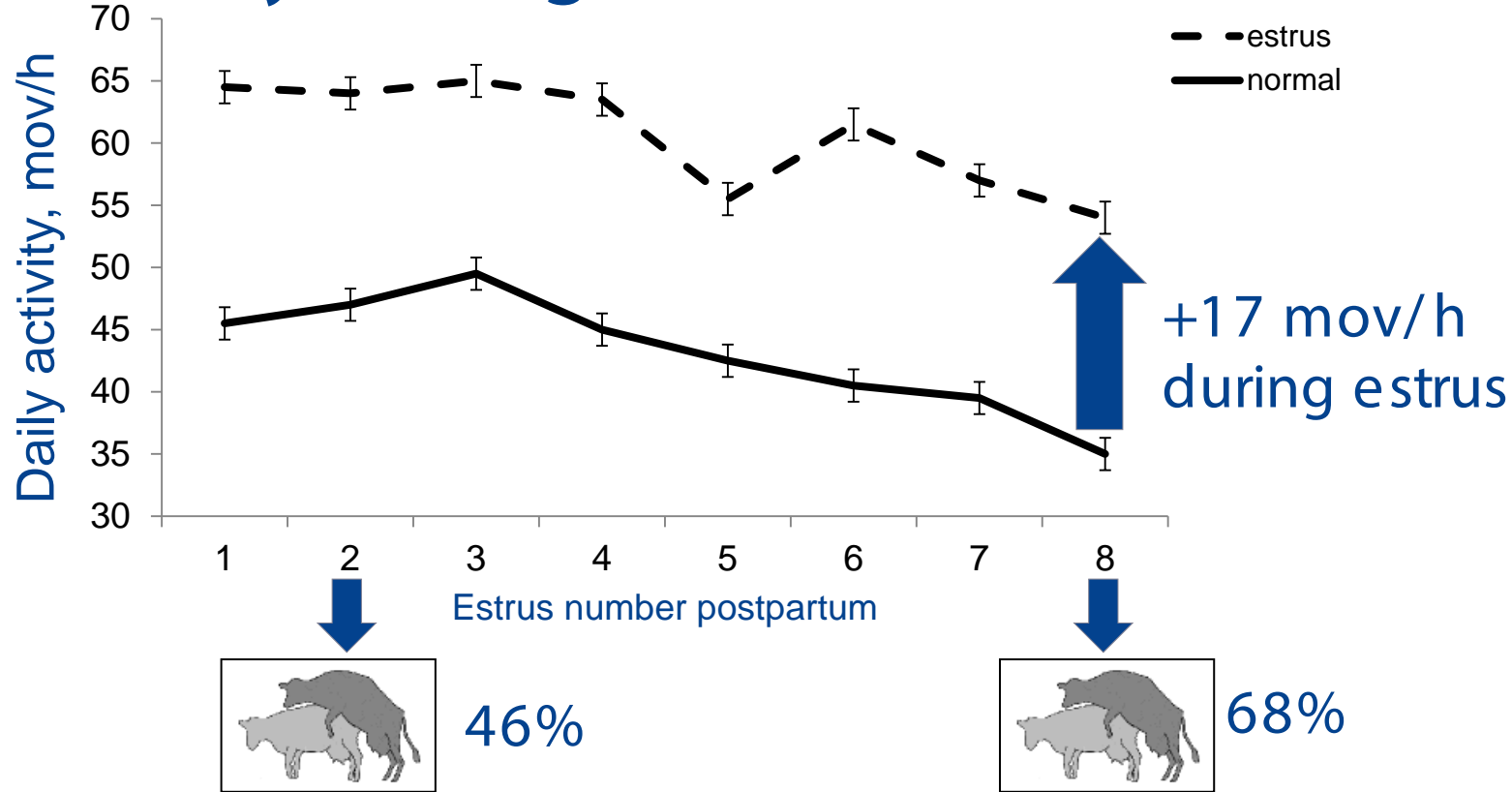
- No effect of diet
- Most parameters unaffected
- Changes were mainly related to increased fat and protein



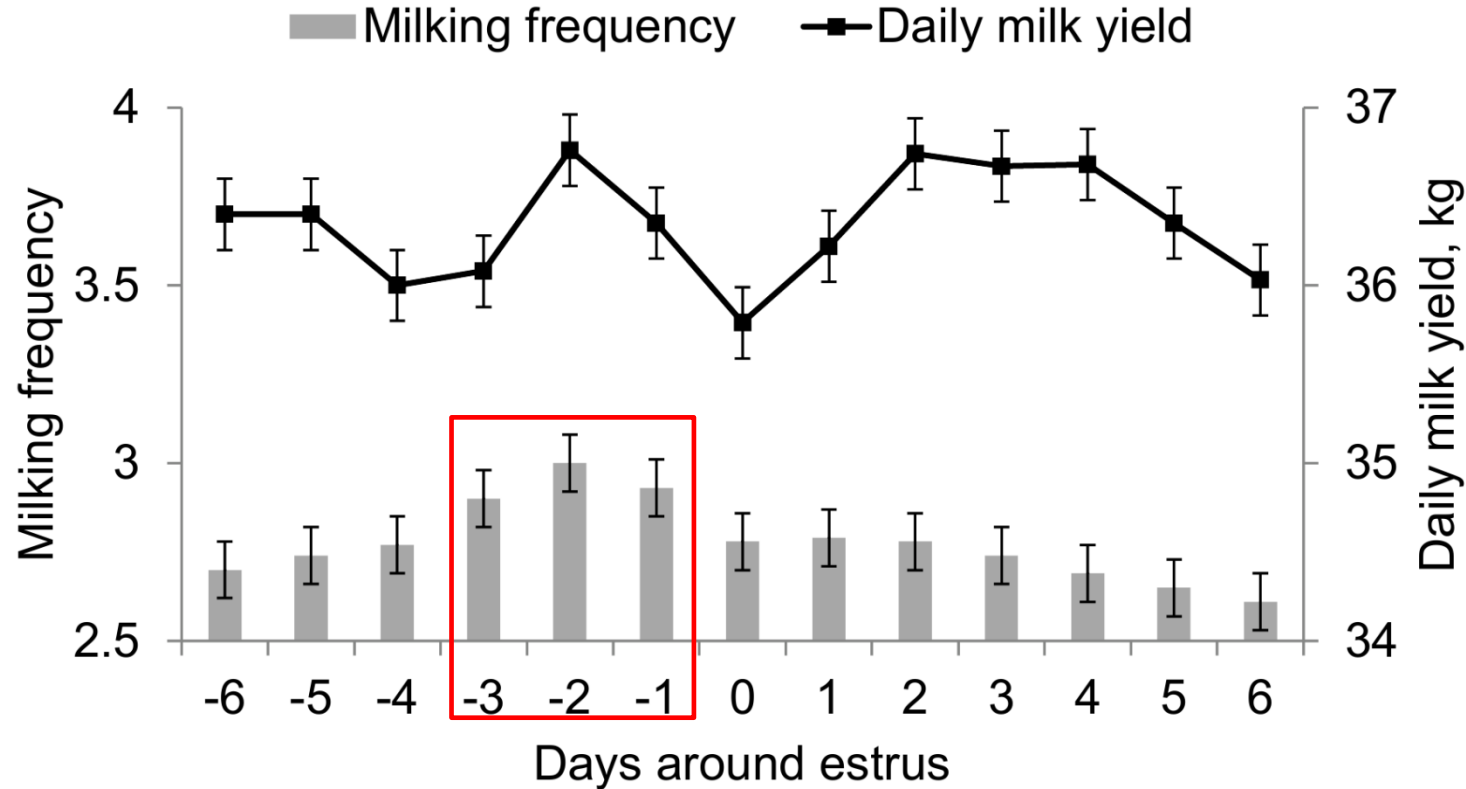
REPRODUCTION

See also poster # 23018

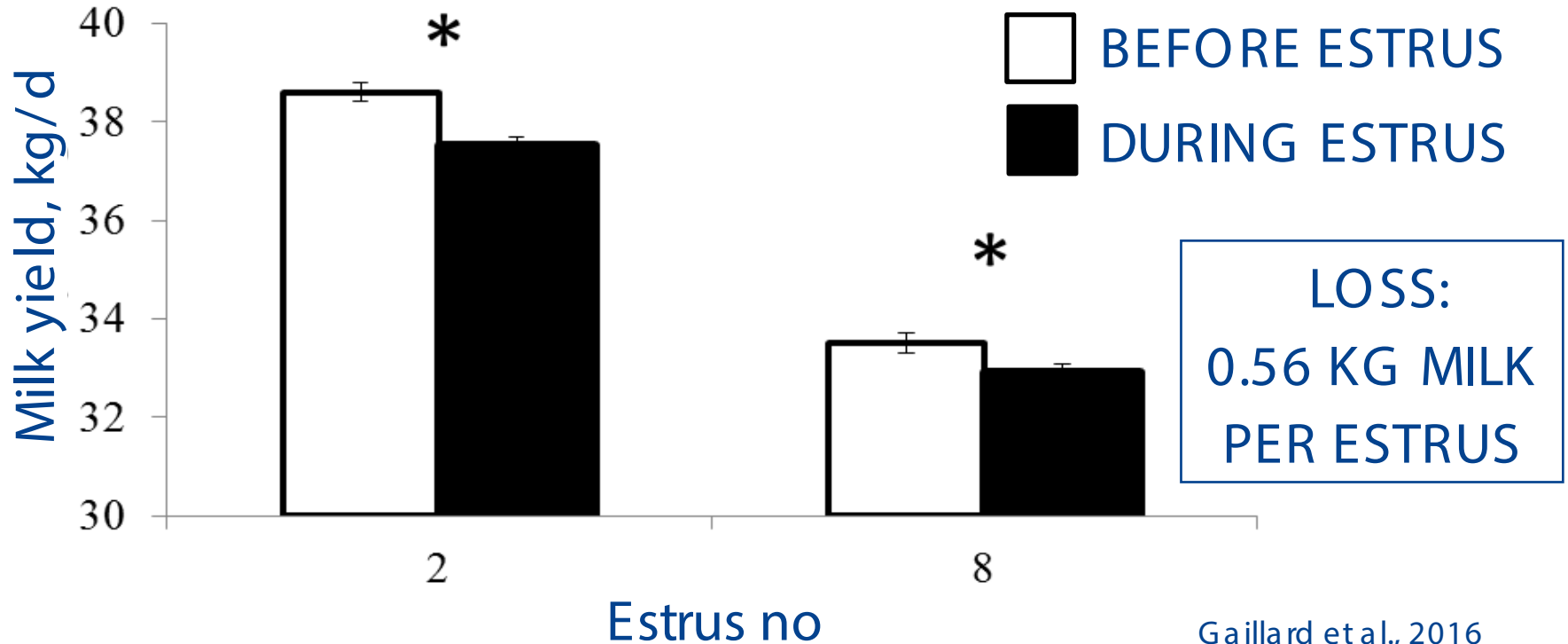
Activity during estrus



ESTRUS: YIELD AND MILKING FREQUENCY

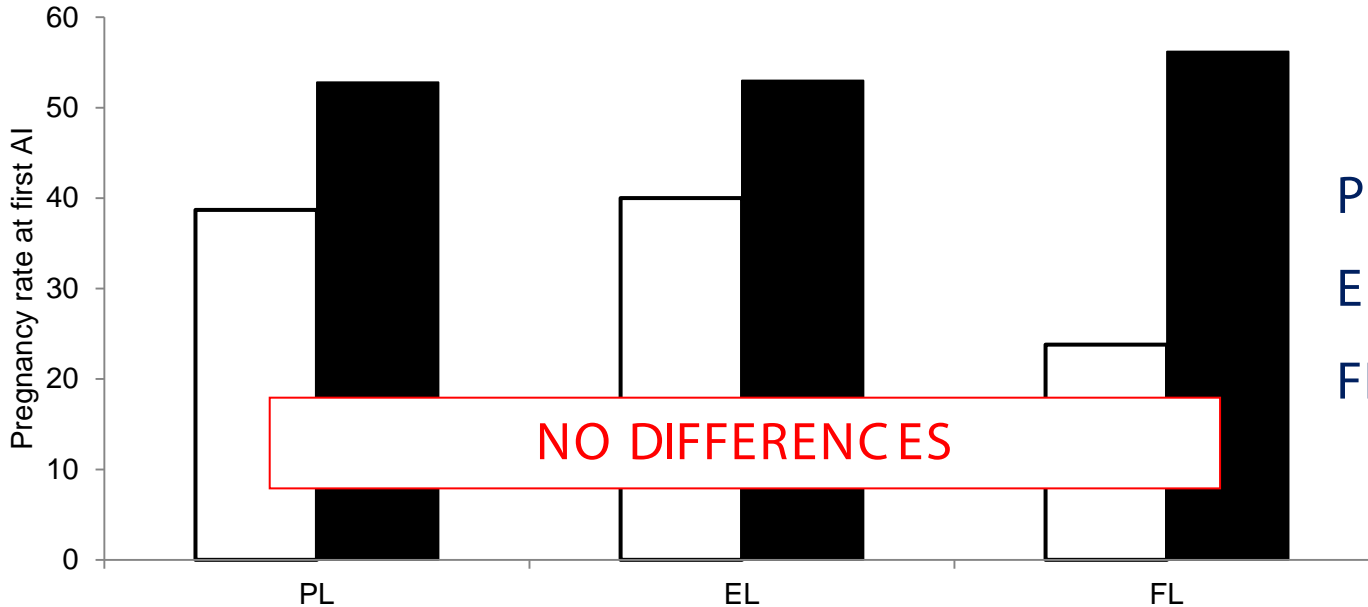


REPROLAC – ESTRUS AND MILK YIELD



PREGNANCY RATES

□ Pregnancy rate at 1st AI ■ Pregnancy rate at 2nd AI



PL = Previous 10 mo

EL = Extended 16 mo

FL = Following 10 mo

Few animals: n = 62

n = 62

n = 38

SUM UP

- Milk production is maintained at high level ✓
- Milk quality is the same or slightly improved ✓
- Increased activity due to estrus ✓ - problem ?
- Reproduction unaffected ✓ **Poster 16**
- Lifetime performance and longevity **Poster 14**
- Herd level effects and efficiency **Theater 3 / Poster 17**

REPROLAC

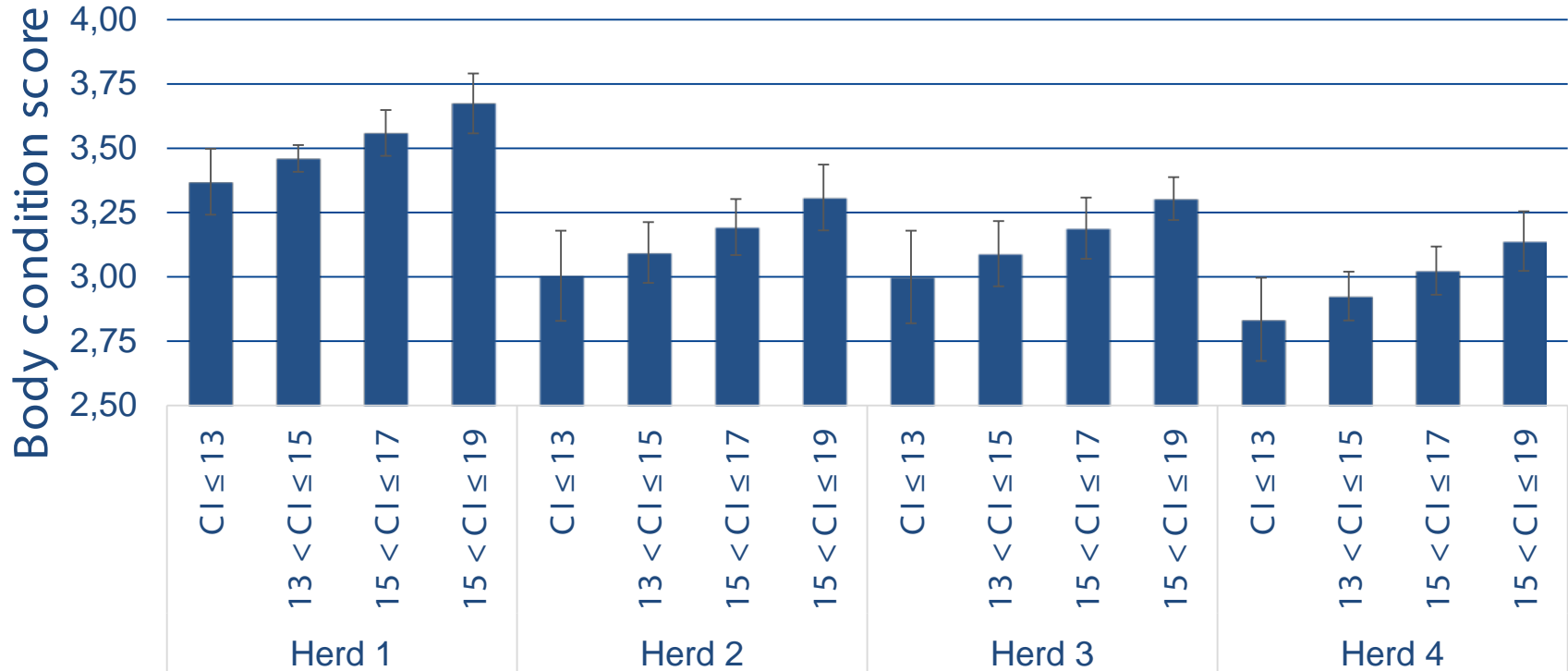
Extended lactation in dairy production
in favour of climate, animal welfare and productivity





EXTRAS

BCS AT THE CALVING FOLLOWING EL



SVENSK FORSØG FRA 90'ERNE

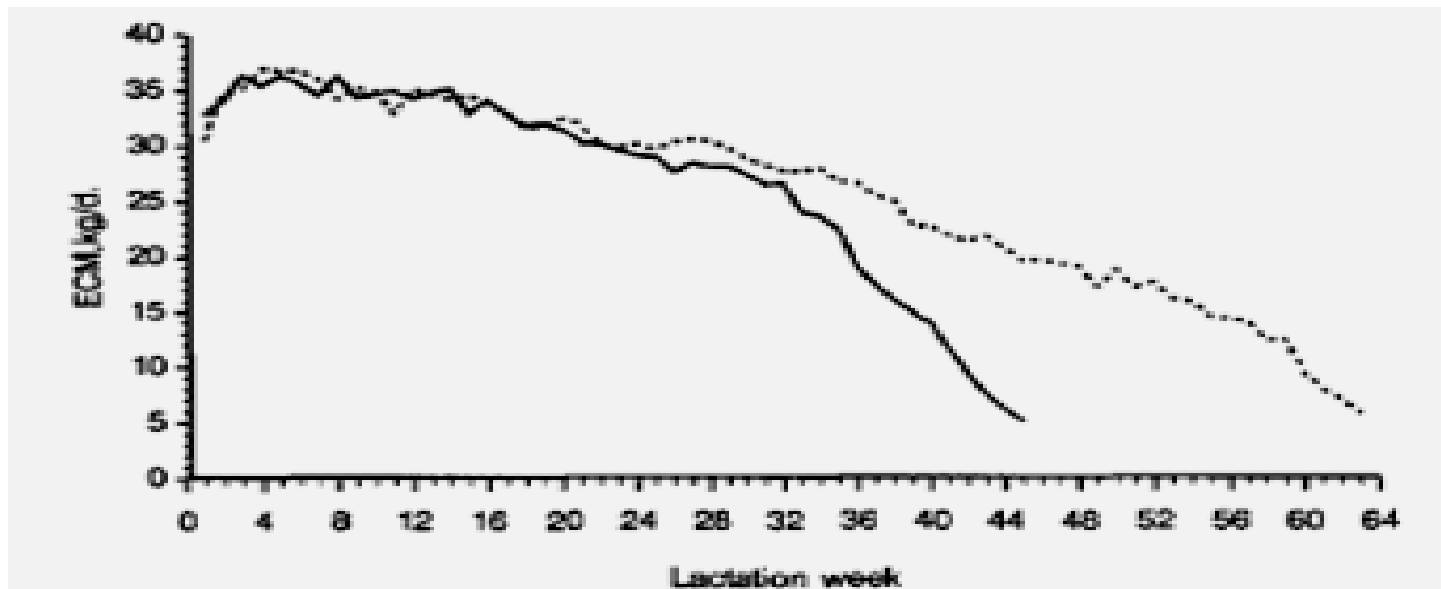
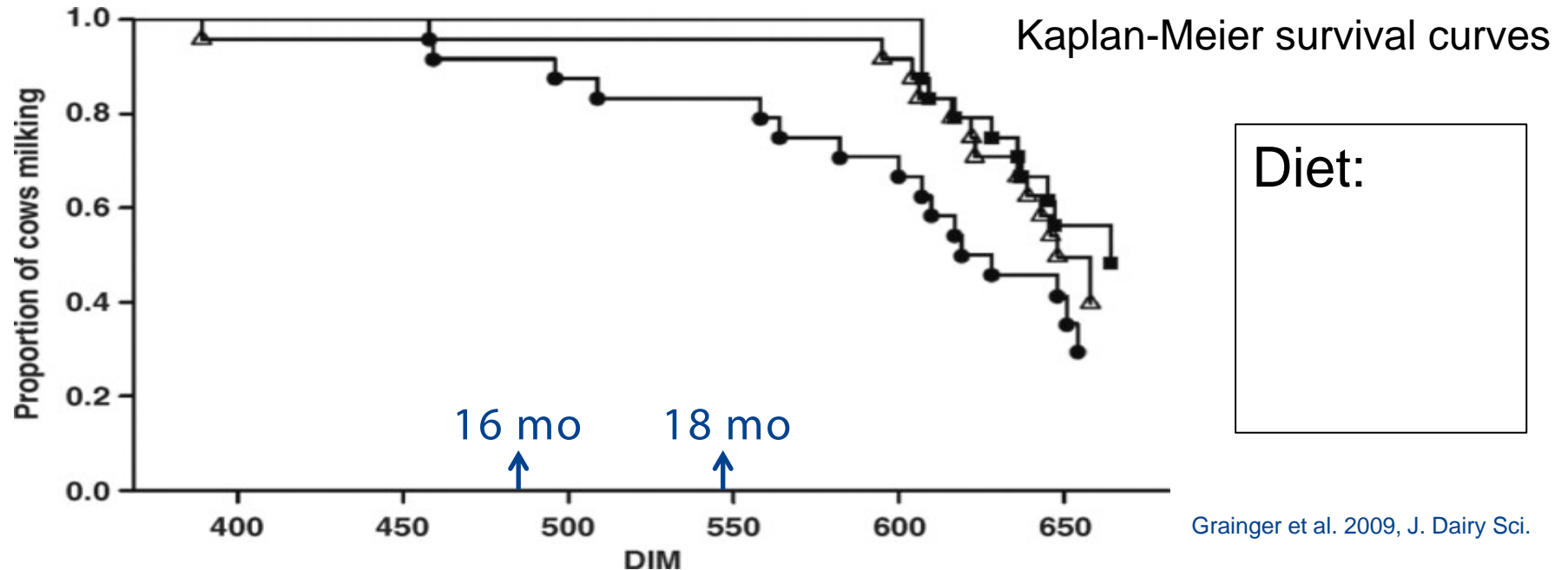


Fig. 1. Average daily yield of energy corrected milk (ECM) during the first experimental lactation in herd 2 (40% primiparous, 60% multiparous) for cows managed for 12- (————) or 18- (- - -) month calving intervals.

Proportion of cows still milking during a 670-d lactation



Cheese-making properties

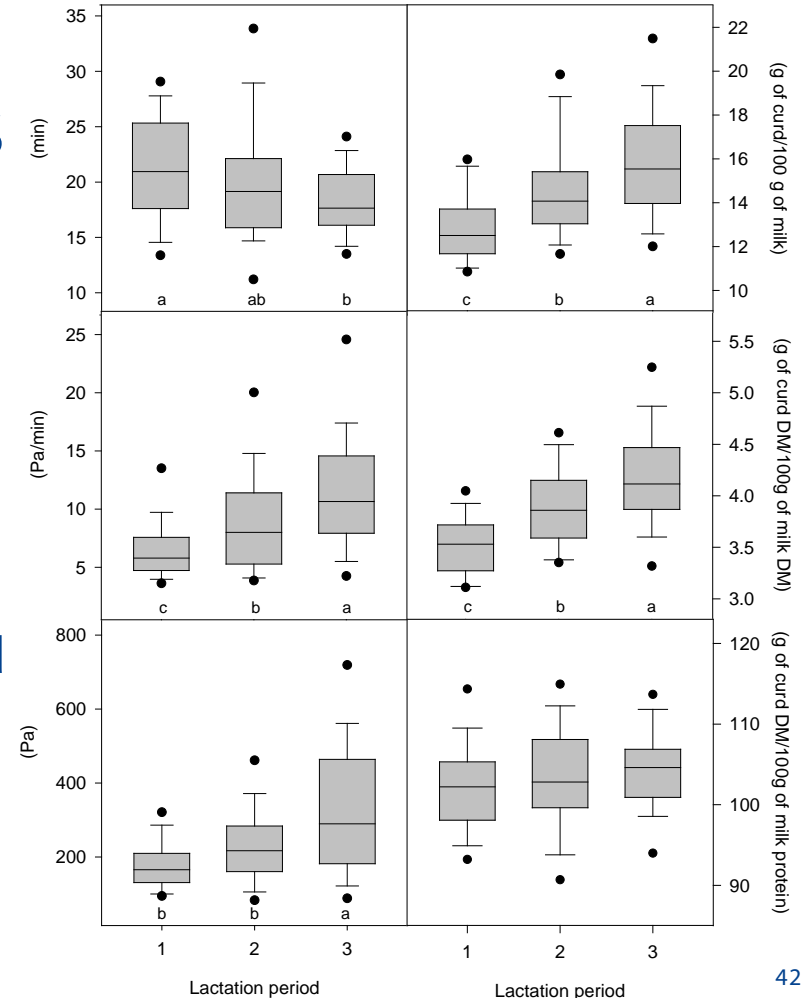
CFR and G'_{max} \uparrow from P1 to P3

+ Wet and dry curd yield \uparrow with P1 to P3

RCT \downarrow in late lactation

= 100 g of milk protein = same curd yield

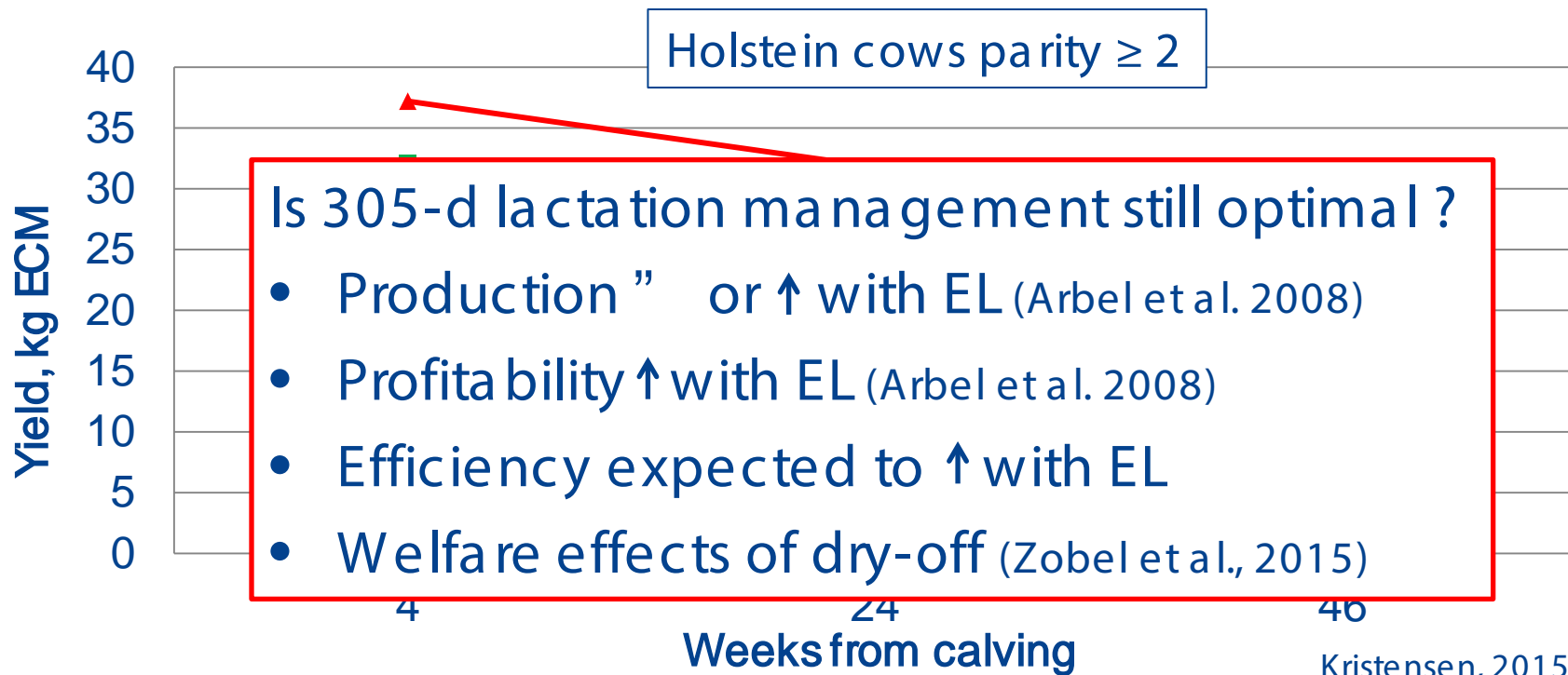
No changes in curd moisture



IS 305-D LACTATION MANAGEMENT STILL OPTIMAL ?

- Production = or ↑ with EL (Arbel et al. 2008)
- Profitability ↑ with EL (Arbel et al. 2008)
- Efficiency expected to ↑ with EL
- Welfare effects of dry-off at high yields (Zobel et al., 2015)

YIELD HAS INCREASED – PERSISTENCY?



Production data	Physiological data	Reproduction data
<p>Daily DMI, MY, LW</p> <p>BCS every 2 weeks</p> <p>Milk fat, protein, lactose & cells every week</p> <p>+ ECM and EB (input - output) calculations</p>	<p>Weekly plasma NEFA, BHBA, glucose, urea, uric acid, insulin, IGF-1 from week 1 to 36</p> <p>Progesterone in milk</p>	<p>Hourly activity</p> <p>Estrus behavior</p> <p>Pregnancy rates and number of AI per pregnancy</p>

