



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

National Institute  
of Food and  
Agriculture

**Award # 2012-02115**

NIFA AFRI Translational Genomics for Improved  
Fertility of Animals

# Genomic Selection for Improved Fertility of Dairy Cows with Emphasis on Cyclicity and Pregnancy



UF UNIVERSITY OF  
FLORIDA



TEXAS A&M  
AGRI LIFE  
RESEARCH



THE UNIVERSITY  
of WISCONSIN  
MADISON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

ATM | TEXAS A&M  
UNIVERSITY

<http://agrilife.org/afridairycowfertility/>

# Transition management: Grouping Strategies and Reproduction

Ricardo C. Chebel<sup>1</sup>, Paula R. B. Silva<sup>2</sup>, Karen M. Lobeck<sup>2</sup>, Márcia I. Endres<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Veterinary Population Medicine*

*<sup>2</sup>Department of Animal Science*



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
Driven to Discover<sup>SM</sup>

# Strategies to Improve Transition Cow Health

- Management
  - Duration of the close-up period
  - Reproductive management
  - Comfort
    - Minimize heat stress
  - House heifers and cows separately
  - Stocking density
  - Regrouping
- Nutritional
  - Intake: dry matter and water
  - Anionic salts
    - ↓ Hypocalcemia
  - Monensin and choline
    - ↓ Ketosis
  - Fatty acids (omega 6)
    - ↑ Pro-inflammatory
- Hormonal
  - rbST
    - ↑ Immunity & ↓ ketosis

# Strategies to Improve Transition Cow Health

- Management
  - Duration of the close-up period
  - Reproductive management
  - Comfort
    - Minimize heat stress
  - House heifers and cows separately
  - Stocking density
  - Regrouping
- Nutritional
  - Intake: dry matter and water
  - Anionic salts
    - ↓ Hypocalcemia
  - Monensin and choline
    - ↓ Ketosis
  - Fatty acids (omega 6)
    - ↑ Pro-inflammatory
- Hormonal
  - rbST
    - ↑ Immunity & ↓ ketosis

# The Biology of Animal Stress: Basic Principles and Implications for Animal Welfare

- "Stress is part of life and it is not inherently bad ... All life forms have evolved mechanisms to cope with the stresses of their lives"

# The Biology of Animal Stress: Basic Principles and Implications for Animal Welfare

- "Stress is part of life and it is not inherently bad ... All life forms have evolved mechanisms to cope with the stresses of their lives"
- "We have come to accept that animals also suffer from the burden of stress, and that when suffering from stress they develop very similar pathologies (to humans) ... while experiencing severe stress, animals can succumb to disease or fail to reproduce or develop properly ..."

# The Biology of Animal Stress: Basic Principles and Implications for Animal Welfare

- "Stress is part of life and it is not inherently bad ... All life forms have evolved mechanisms to cope with the stresses of their lives"
- "We have come to accept that animals also suffer from the burden of stress, and that when suffering from stress they develop very similar pathologies (to humans) ... while experiencing severe stress, animals can succumb to disease or fail to reproduce or develop properly ..."
- "It is the recognition of these harmful effects of stress that has sensitized us to the importance of stress to an animal's welfare or wellbeing"

# The Biology of Animal Stress: Basic Principles and Implications for Animal Welfare

- "Stress is part of life and it is not inherently bad ... All life forms have evolved mechanisms to cope with the stresses of their lives"
- "We have come to accept that animals also suffer from the burden of stress, and that when suffering from stress they develop very similar pathologies (to humans) ... while experiencing severe stress, animals can succumb to disease or fail to reproduce or develop properly ..."
- "It is the recognition of these harmful effects of stress that has sensitized us to the importance of stress to an animal's welfare or wellbeing"
- "Our challenge is to differentiate between little non-threatening stresses of life and those stress that adversely affect an animal's welfare"



# Animal Well-being:

# Animal Well-being:

Public Perception



Profitability

# Animal Well-being:

Public Perception



Profitability

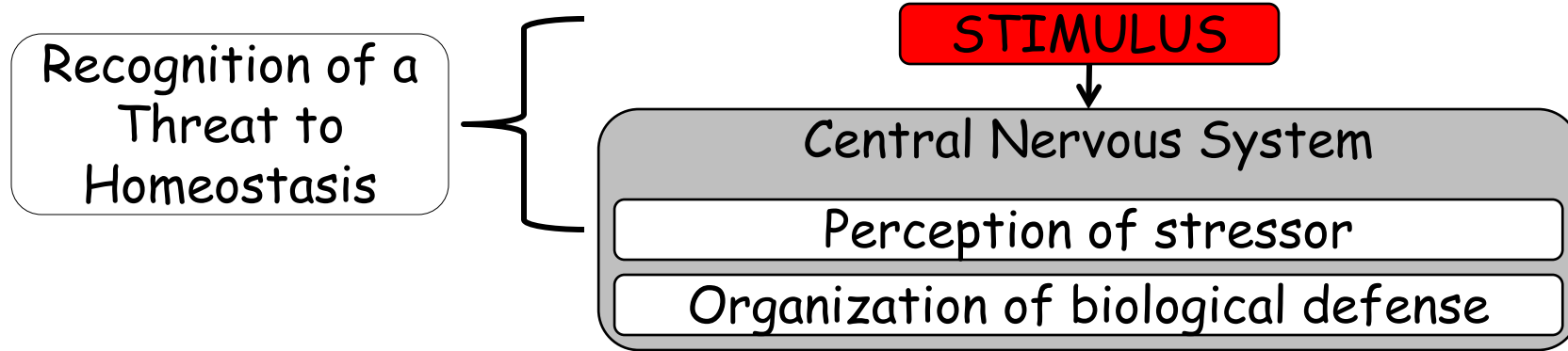
Science Based  
Guidelines

# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress

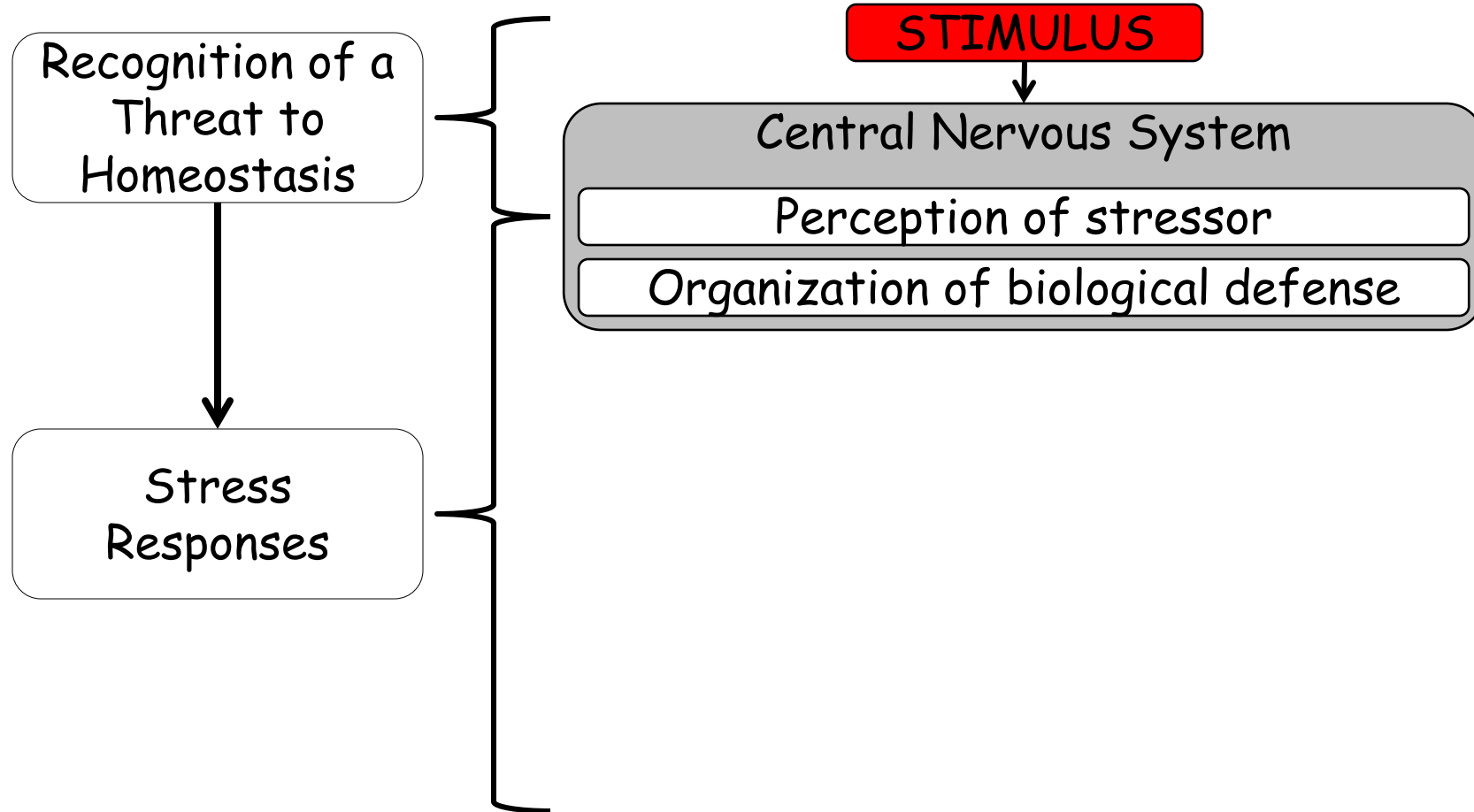
# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress

Recognition of a  
Threat to  
Homeostasis

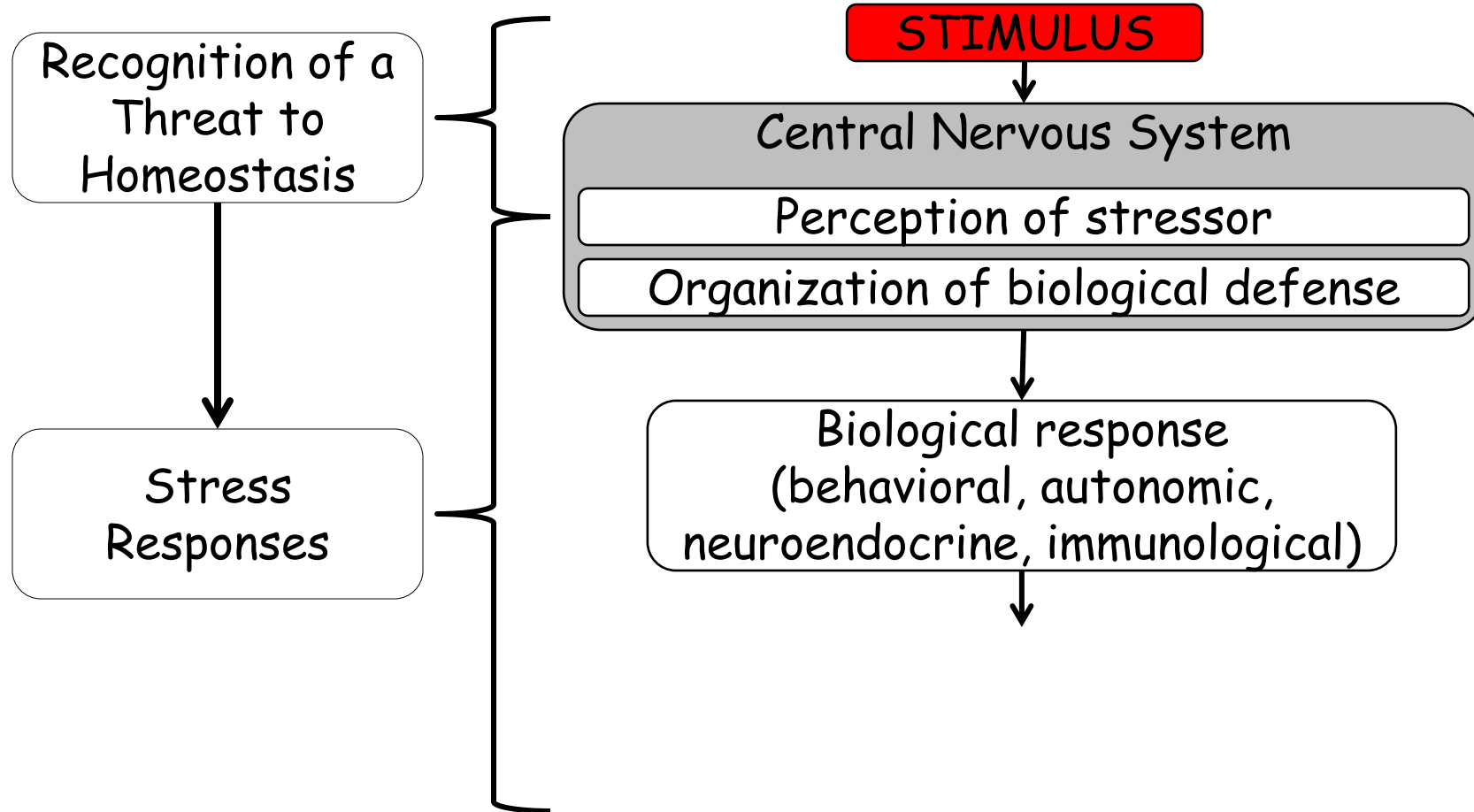
# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress



# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress

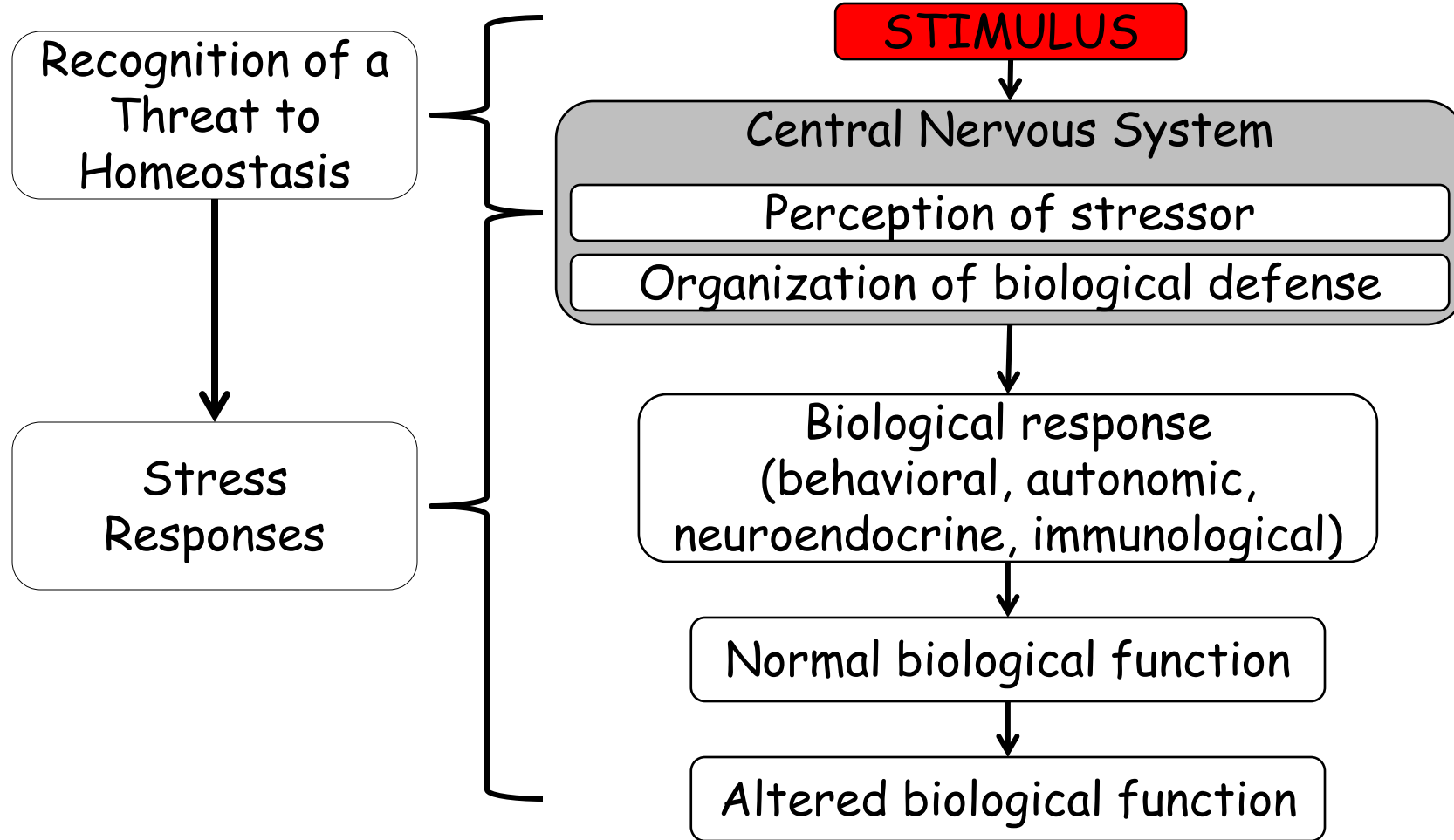


# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress

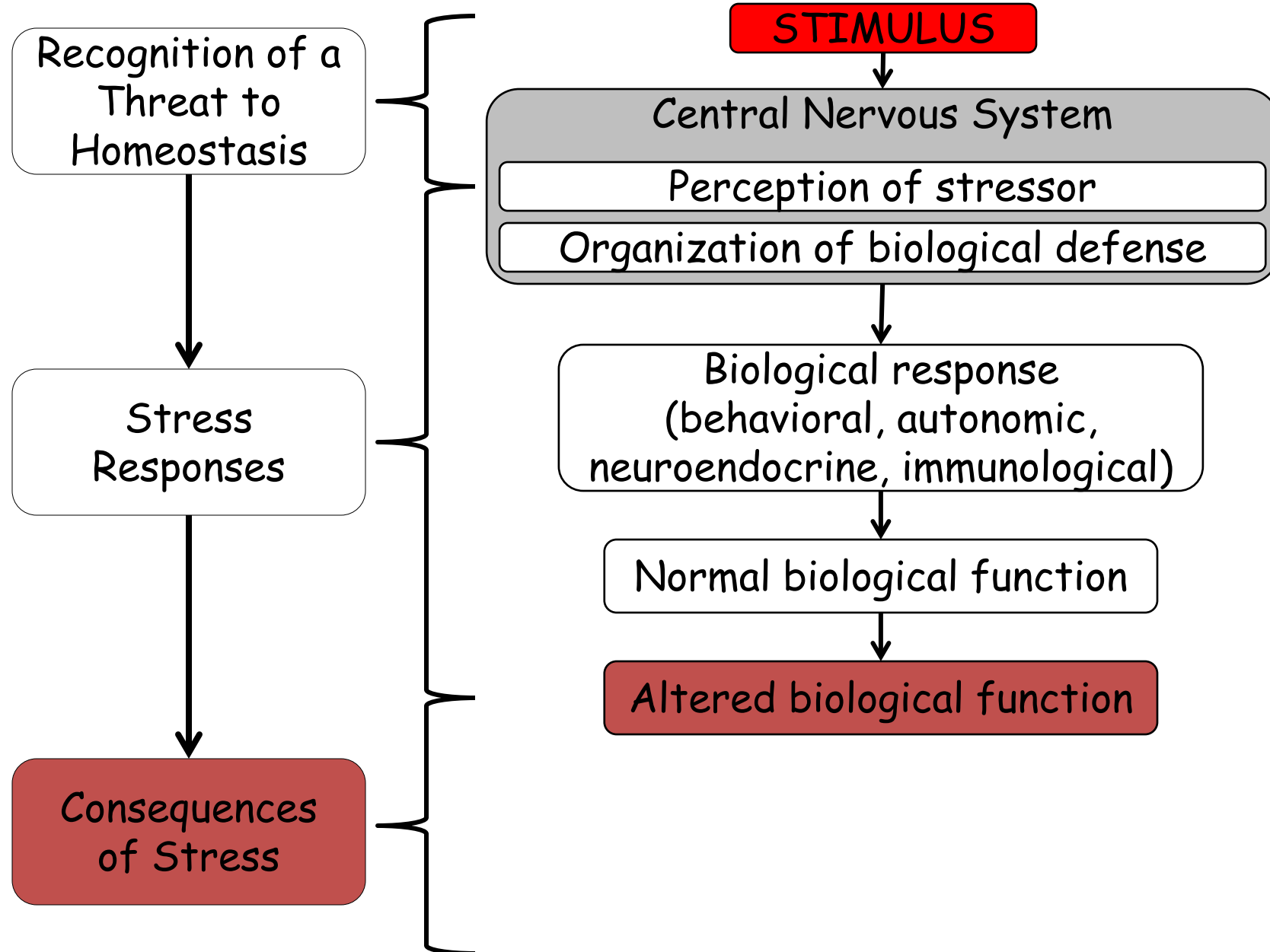




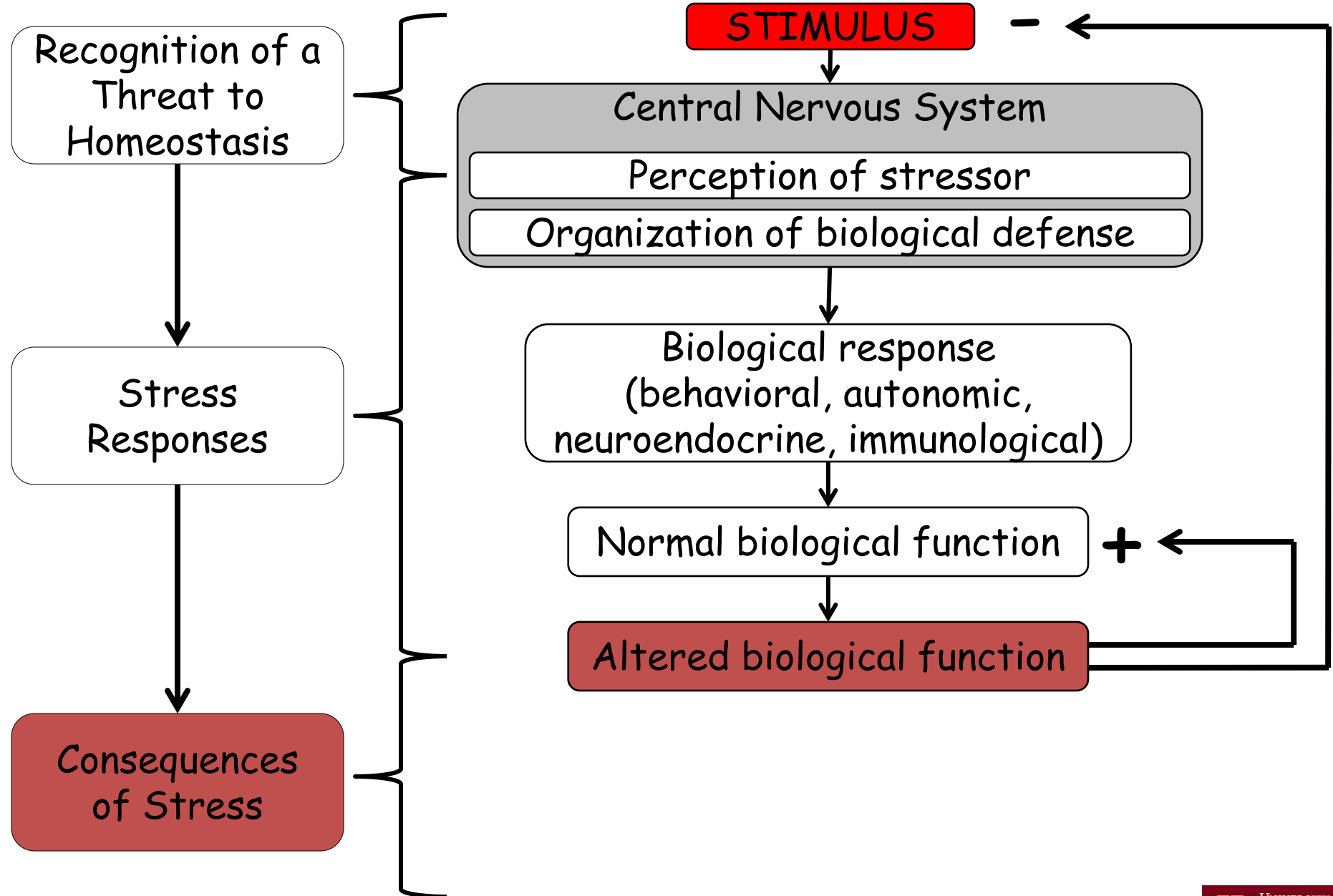
# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress



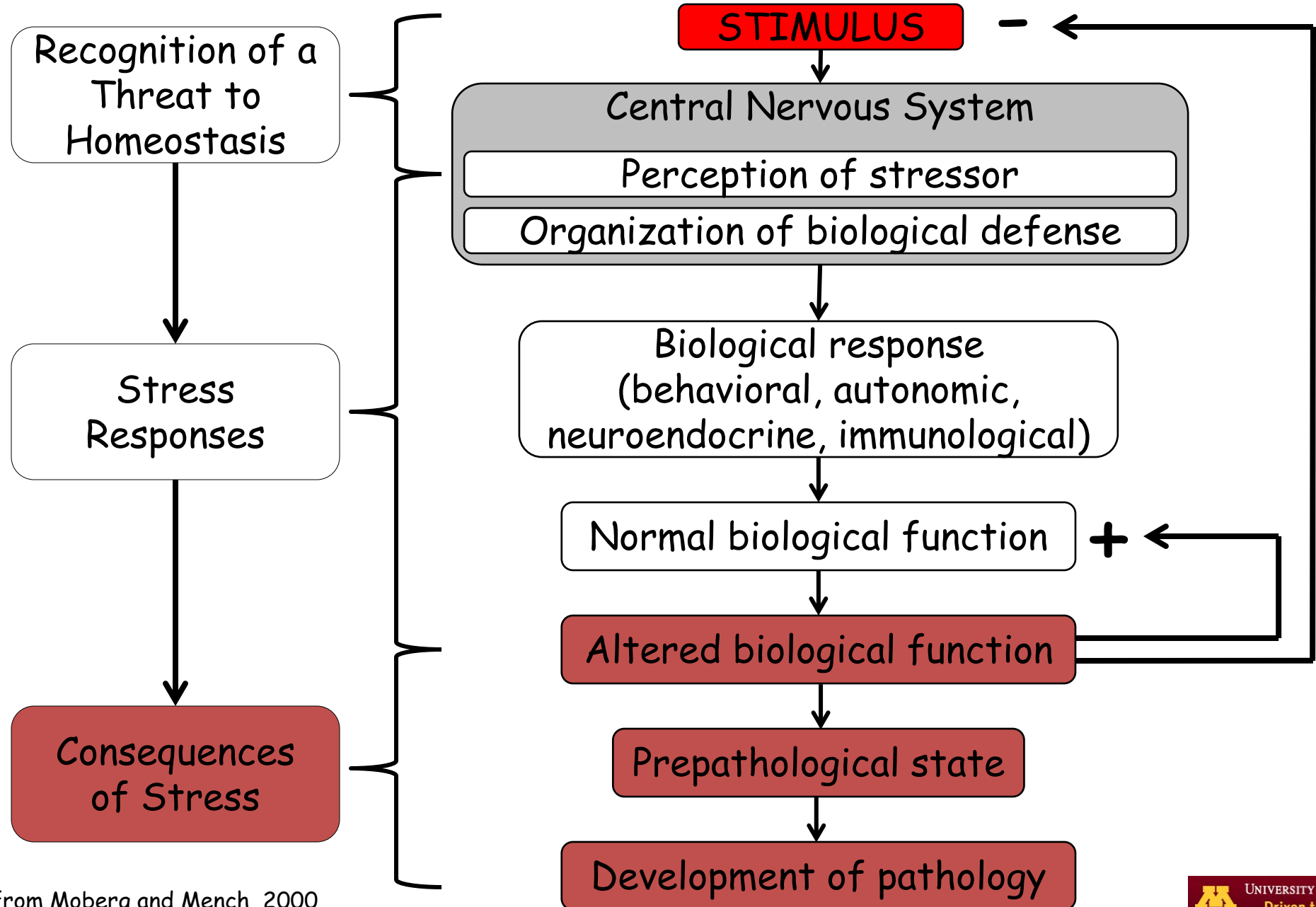
# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress



# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress



# Model of the Biological Response of Animals to Stress



# Measurements of Stress Response: Trends in stress biology

# Measurements of Stress Response: Trends in stress biology

- Neuroendocrine
  - Primarily = hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis
    - Glucocorticosteroids, prolactin, somatotropin, TSH, LH, FSH
  - Largest impact on other functions and responses

# Measurements of Stress Response: Trends in stress biology

- Neuroendocrine
  - Primarily = hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis
    - Glucocorticosteroids, prolactin, somatotropin, TSH, LH, FSH
  - Largest impact on other functions and responses
- Autonomic nervous system ("Fight or Flight Response")
  - Cardiovascular and gastrointestinal systems, exocrine glands and adrenal medulla
  - Usually of short duration

# Measurements of Stress Response: Trends in stress biology

- Neuroendocrine
  - Primarily = hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis
    - Glucocorticosteroids, prolactin, somatotropin, TSH, LH, FSH
  - Largest impact on other functions and responses
- Autonomic nervous system ("Fight or Flight Response")
  - Cardiovascular and gastrointestinal systems, exocrine glands and adrenal medulla
  - Usually of short duration
- Immune function
  - Innate and humoral immune responses
  - Directly and indirectly (HPA axis) affected by stressors



# Measurements of Stress Response: Trends in stress biology

- Neuroendocrine
  - Primarily = hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis
    - Glucocorticosteroids, prolactin, somatotropin, TSH, LH, FSH
  - Largest impact on other functions and responses
- Autonomic nervous system ("Fight or Flight Response")
  - Cardiovascular and gastrointestinal systems, exocrine glands and adrenal medulla
  - Usually of short duration
- Immune function
  - Innate and humoral immune responses
  - Directly and indirectly (HPA axis) affected by stressors
- Behavior
  - Removal from the stressful situation (heat stress = shade and water; subordinate cow avoids feeding at the same time as a dominant cow)

# What is the Ideal Stocking Density in the Prepartum Period?

# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

- Close-up cows housed in pens with 1 cow/bin or 2 cows/bin  
(Hosseinkhani et al., 2008)

# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

- Close-up cows housed in pens with 1 cow/bin or 2 cows/bin  
(Hosseinkhani et al., 2008)
  - $\uparrow$ Rate of intake and  $\downarrow$ meals/day =  $\uparrow$ risk for ruminal acidosis

# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

- Close-up cows housed in pens with 1 cow/bin or 2 cows/bin  
(Hosseinkhani et al., 2008)
  - ↑Rate of intake and ↓meals/day = ↑risk for ruminal acidosis
  - ↑Sorting immediately after feeding

# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

- Close-up cows housed in pens with 1 cow/bin or 2 cows/bin  
(Hosseinkhani et al., 2008)
  - ↑Rate of intake and ↓meals/day = ↑risk for ruminal acidosis
  - ↑Sorting immediately after feeding
- 30 vs. 60 cm/cow of feed-bunk space pre- and post- partum  
(Proudfoot et al., 2009)

# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

- Close-up cows housed in pens with 1 cow/bin or 2 cows/bin  
(Hosseinkhani et al., 2008)
  - ↑Rate of intake and ↓meals/day = ↑risk for ruminal acidosis
  - ↑Sorting immediately after feeding
- 30 vs. 60 cm/cow of feed-bunk space pre- and post- partum  
(Proudfoot et al., 2009)
  - 1 wk before calving = ↓visit feed time, ↓visit intake, ↓DMI, ↑standing time, ↑displacement rate



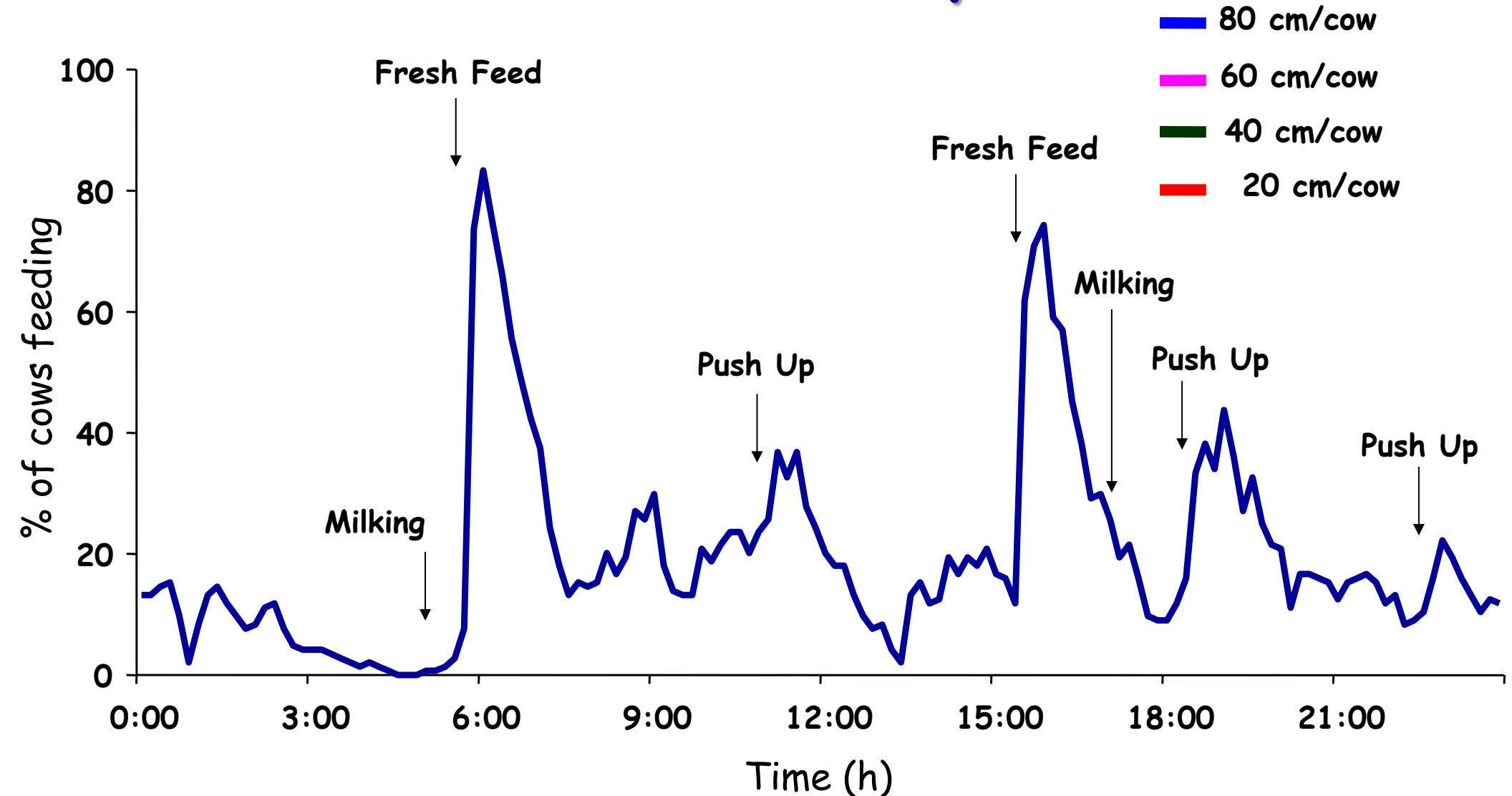
# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

- Close-up cows housed in pens with 1 cow/bin or 2 cows/bin (Hosseinkhani et al., 2008)
  - ↑Rate of intake and ↓meals/day = ↑risk for ruminal acidosis
  - ↑Sorting immediately after feeding
- 30 vs. 60 cm/cow of feed-bunk space pre- and post- partum (Proudfoot et al., 2009)
  - 1 wk before calving = ↓visit feed time, ↓visit intake, ↓DMI, ↑standing time, ↑displacement rate
  - 1 wk after calving = ↓visit feed time, ↓daily feed time

# Effect of Overstocking on Feeding Behavior

- Close-up cows housed in pens with 1 cow/bin or 2 cows/bin  
(Hosseinkhani et al., 2008)
  - ↑Rate of intake and ↓meals/day = ↑risk for ruminal acidosis
  - ↑Sorting immediately after feeding
- 30 vs. 60 cm/cow of feed-bunk space pre- and post- partum  
(Proudfoot et al., 2009)
  - 1 wk before calving = ↓visit feed time, ↓visit intake, ↓DMI, ↑standing time, ↑displacement rate
  - 1 wk after calving = ↓visit feed time, ↓daily feed time
  - 2 wk after calving = ↓visit feed time, ↑rate of intake

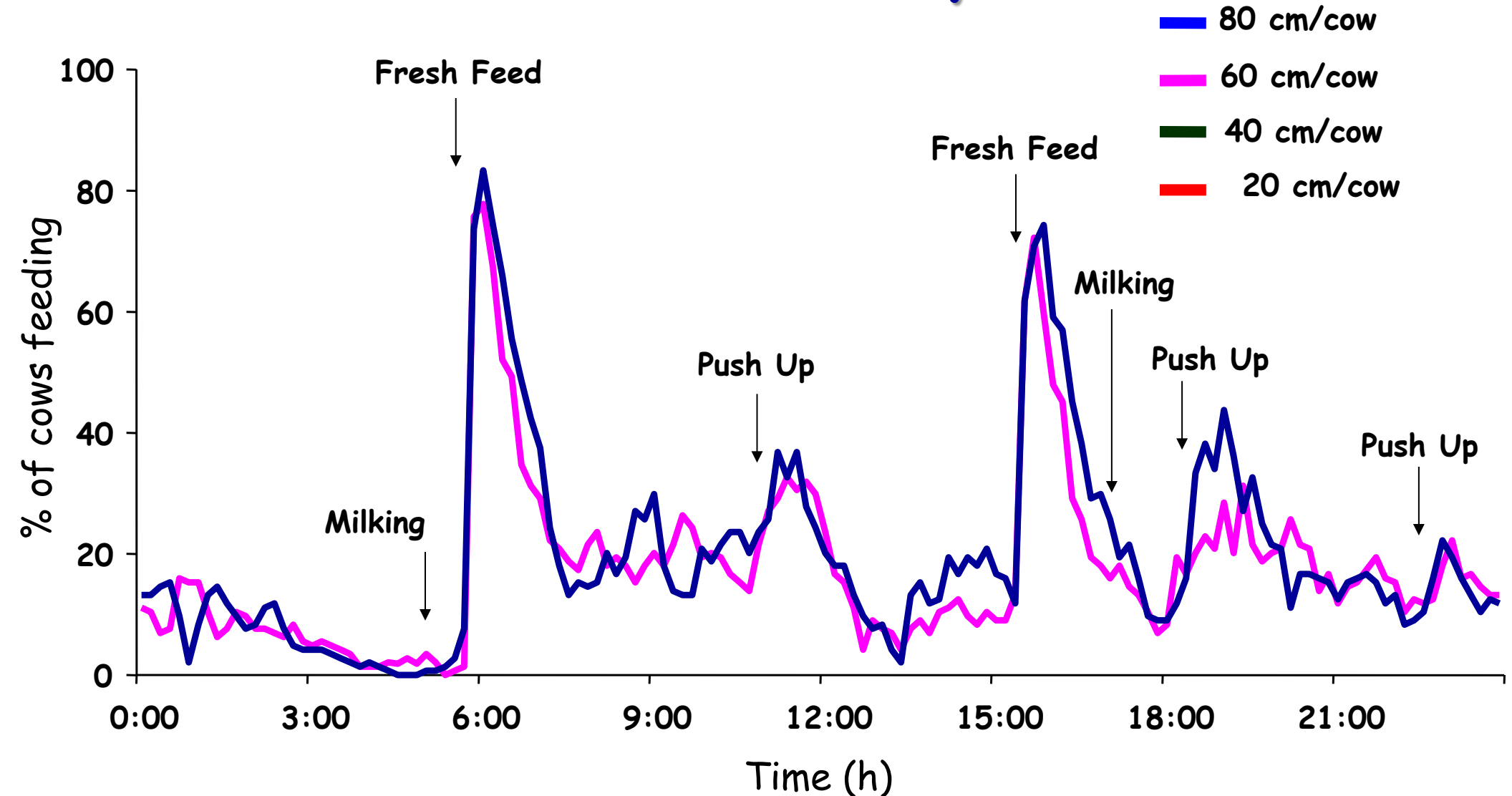
# Effect of Feed Bunk Space on Feeding Behavior of Dairy Cows



courtesy : T. DeVries

*Huzzey et al. (2006)*

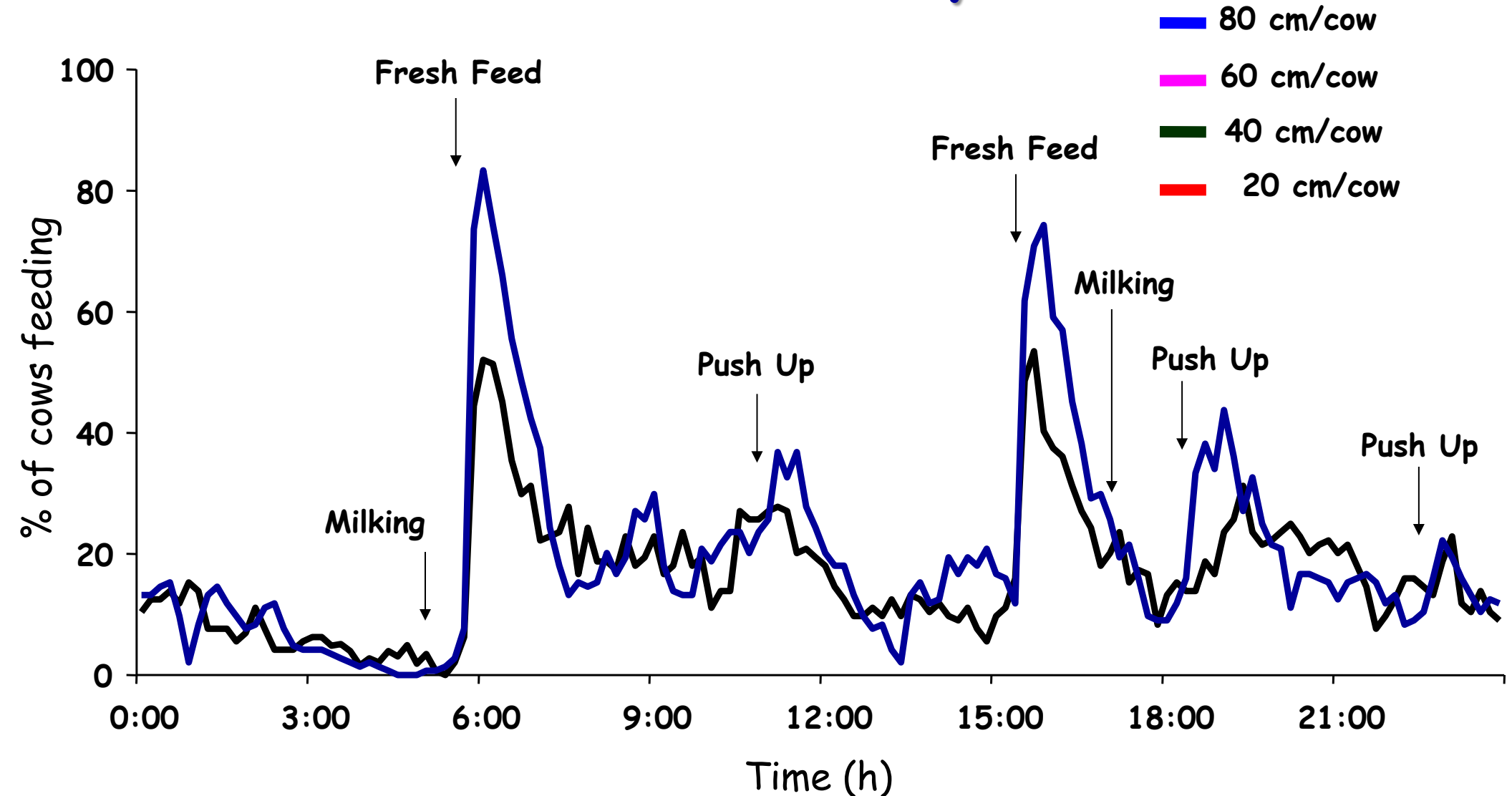
# Effect of Feed Bunk Space on Feeding Behavior of Dairy Cows



courtesy : T. DeVries

*Huzzey et al. (2006)*

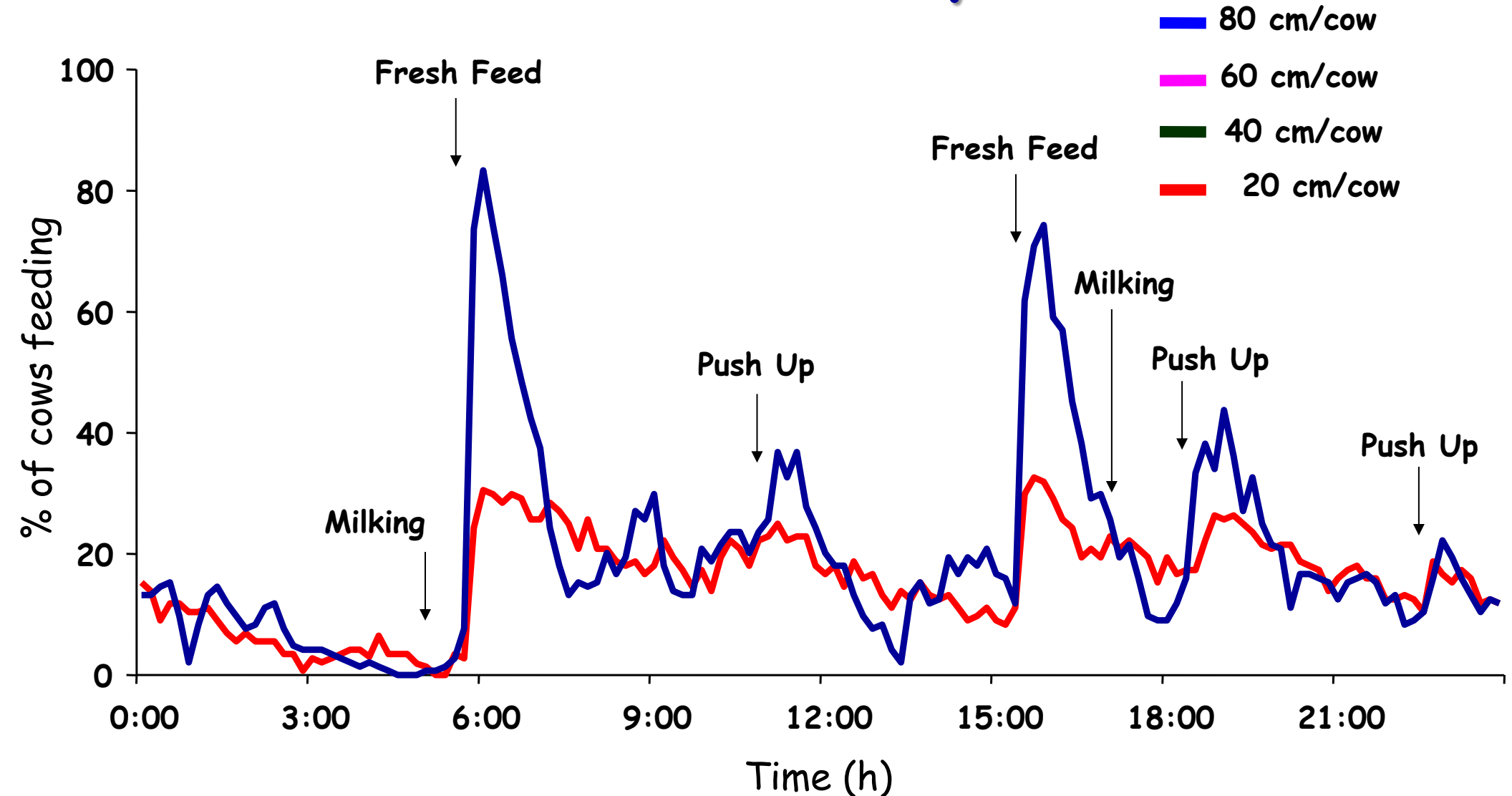
# Effect of Feed Bunk Space on Feeding Behavior of Dairy Cows



courtesy : T. DeVries

*Huzzey et al. (2006)*

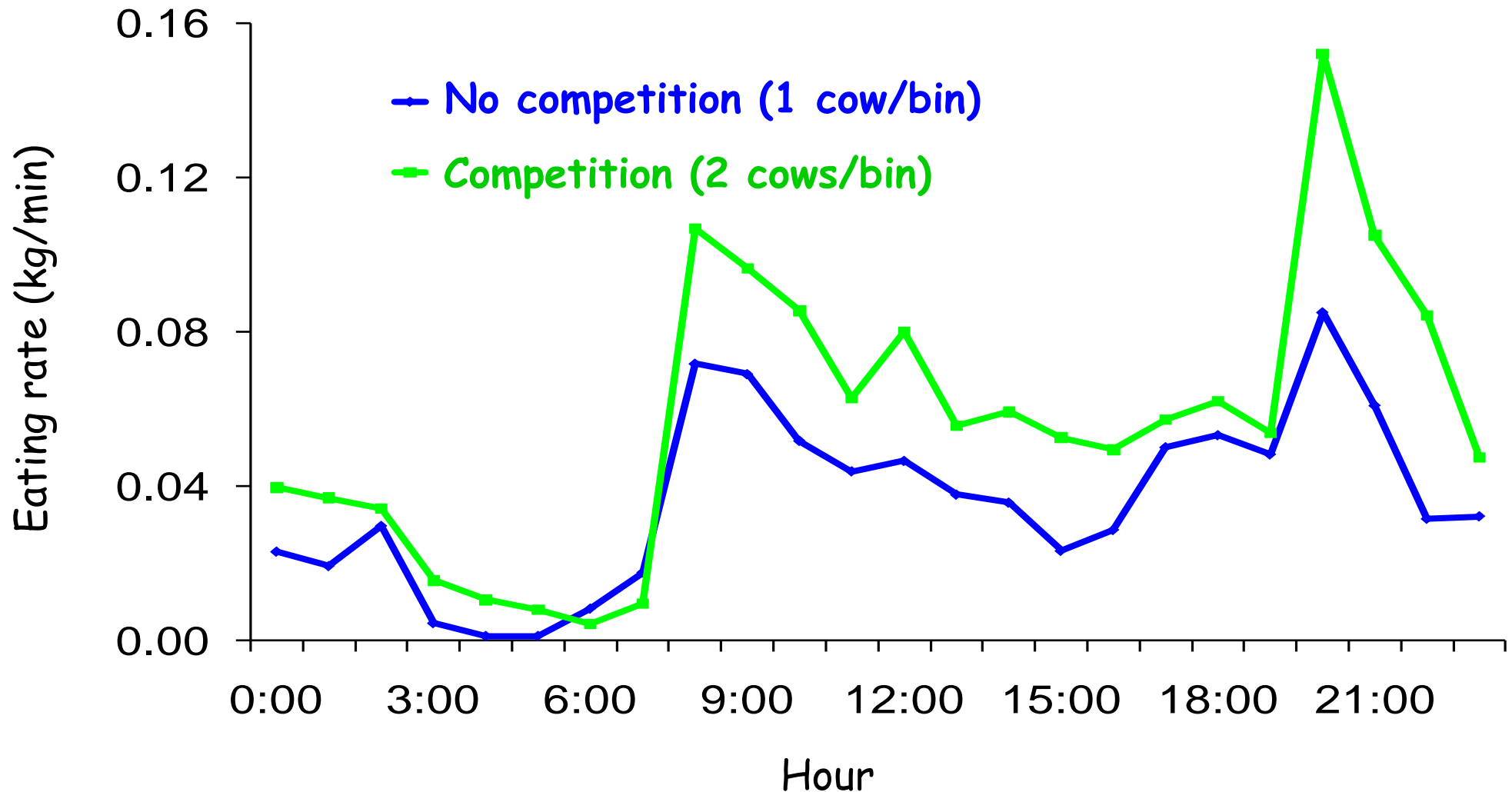
# Effect of Feed Bunk Space on Feeding Behavior of Dairy Cows



courtesy : T. DeVries

*Huzzey et al. (2006)*

# Effect of Competition on Feeding Behavior



# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows



# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking

# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking
  - $\downarrow$  DMI =  $\downarrow$  Immune function and  $\downarrow$  milk yield

# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking
  - ↓ DMI = ↓ Immune function and ↓ milk yield
  - ↑ Standing time = ↑ Risk of lameness

# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking
  - ↓ DMI = ↓ Immune function and ↓ milk yield
  - ↑ Standing time = ↑ Risk of lameness
  - Submissive cows = malnutrition

# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking
  - ↓ DMI = ↓ Immune function and ↓ milk yield
  - ↑ Standing time = ↑ Risk of lameness
  - Submissive cows = malnutrition
    - ↓ cows at the feed bunk with no compensatory visits to the feed bunk, ↑ sorting

# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking
  - ↓ DMI = ↓ Immune function and ↓ milk yield
  - ↑ Standing time = ↑ Risk of lameness
  - Submissive cows = malnutrition
    - ↓ cows at the feed bunk with no compensatory visits to the feed bunk, ↑ sorting
  - Dominant cows = acidosis

# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking
  - ↓ DMI = ↓ Immune function and ↓ milk yield
  - ↑ Standing time = ↑ Risk of lameness
  - Submissive cows = malnutrition
    - ↓ cows at the feed bunk with no compensatory visits to the feed bunk, ↑ sorting
  - Dominant cows = acidosis
    - ↑ rate of feed intake, ↓ meals per day, ↑ sorting

# Overstocking and Commingling Heifers and Cows

- Overstocking
  - ↓ DMI = ↓ Immune function and ↓ milk yield
  - ↑ Standing time = ↑ Risk of lameness
  - Submissive cows = malnutrition
    - ↓ cows at the feed bunk with no compensatory visits to the feed bunk, ↑ sorting
  - Dominant cows = acidosis
    - ↑ rate of feed intake, ↓ meals per day, ↑ sorting
  - Affect metabolism of first lactation cows by increasing cortisol secretion and predisposing them to more lipolysis and insulin resistance/desensitization (Huzzey et al., 2012)



# Association Between Prepartum Stocking Density and Production

# Association Between Prepartum Stocking Density and Production

- Field trial to evaluate dry cow feed additive
  - Nulliparous animals grouped with parous animals pre- and post-partum

# Association Between Prepartum Stocking Density and Production

- Field trial to evaluate dry cow feed additive
  - Nulliparous animals grouped with parous animals pre- and post-partum
  - Pre-fresh stall stocking density ranged from 62 to 138% of stalls

# Association Between Prepartum Stocking Density and Production

- Field trial to evaluate dry cow feed additive
  - Nulliparous animals grouped with parous animals pre- and post-partum
  - Pre-fresh stall stocking density ranged from 62 to 138% of stalls
  - No stall overstocking in post-fresh pens

# Association Between Prepartum Stocking Density and Production

- Field trial to evaluate dry cow feed additive
  - Nulliparous animals grouped with parous animals pre- and post-partum
  - Pre-fresh stall stocking density ranged from 62 to 138% of stalls
  - No stall overstocking in post-fresh pens
- Retrospective evaluation of the association of prepartum stocking density and milk production

# Association Between Prepartum Stocking Density and Production

- Field trial to evaluate dry cow feed additive
  - Nulliparous animals grouped with parous animals pre- and post-partum
  - Pre-fresh stall stocking density ranged from 62 to 138% of stalls
  - No stall overstocking in post-fresh pens
- Retrospective evaluation of the association of prepartum stocking density and milk production
  - Nulliparous animals produced 0.73 kg/d less milk for every 10% unit increase in stocking density above 80%

# Association Between Prepartum Stocking Density and Production

- Field trial to evaluate dry cow feed additive
  - Nulliparous animals grouped with parous animals pre- and post-partum
  - Pre-fresh stall stocking density ranged from 62 to 138% of stalls
  - No stall overstocking in post-fresh pens
- Retrospective evaluation of the association of prepartum stocking density and milk production
  - Nulliparous animals produced 0.73 kg/d less milk for every 10% unit increase in stocking density above 80%
- Retrospective data not controlled for changes in ration, season, management, etc.

# Effect of Prepartum Stocking Density on Performance

- Hypothesis was that reducing prepartum stocking density (100 vs 80% of headlocks) would improve performance of lactating cows
- Nulliparous (n = 324) and parous (n = 404) animals assigned to one of two treatments at 28 d before expected calving date
  - 80SD = 38 animals, 48 headlocks, and 44 stalls
  - 100SD = 48 animals, 48 headlocks, and 44 stalls
  - Nulliparous and parous animals separate throughout the study
- After calving, animals from different treatments were commingled in the same pens



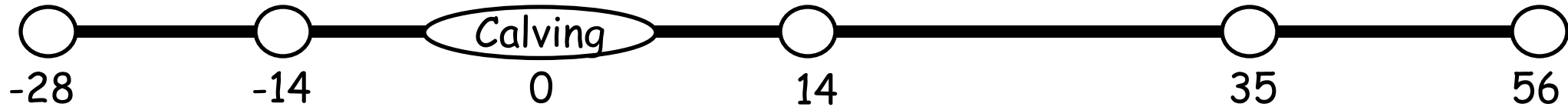
# Prepartum Pen Design

SD80: 38 cows, 80% headlocks, 86% stalls

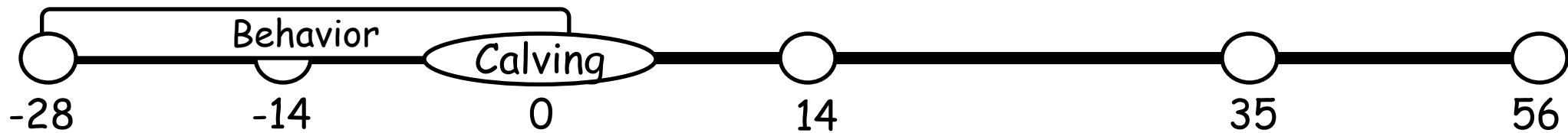
SD100: 48 cows, 100% headlocks, 109% stalls



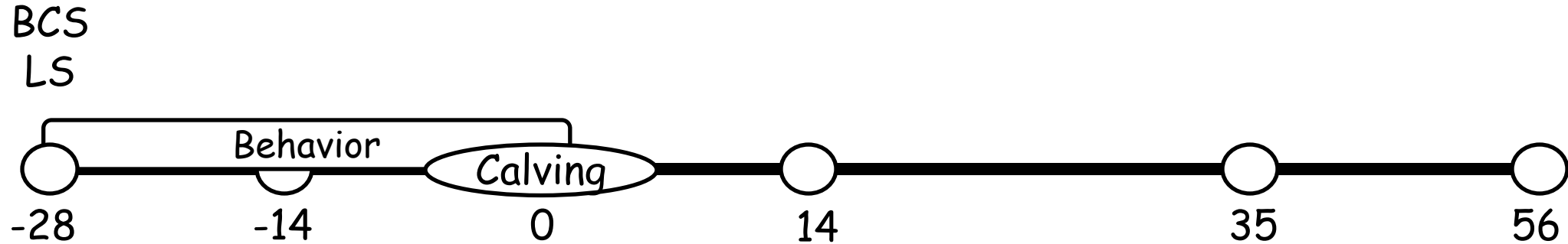
# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



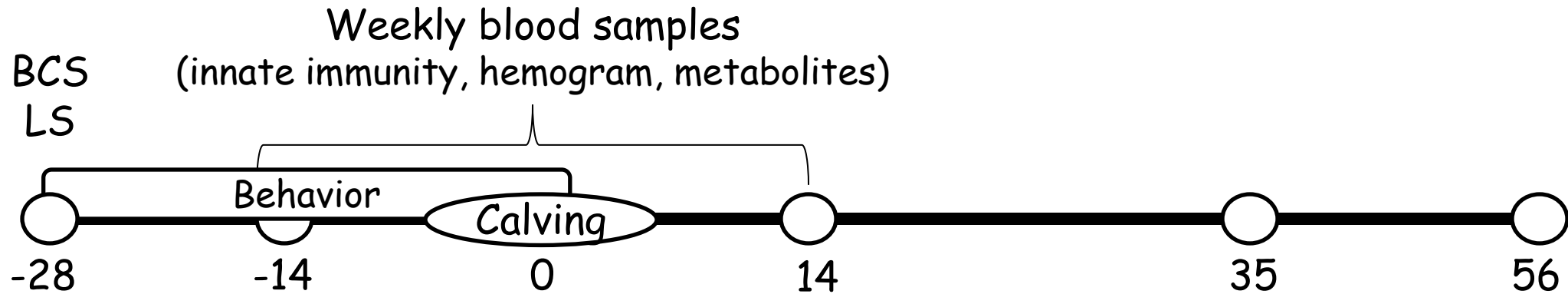
# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



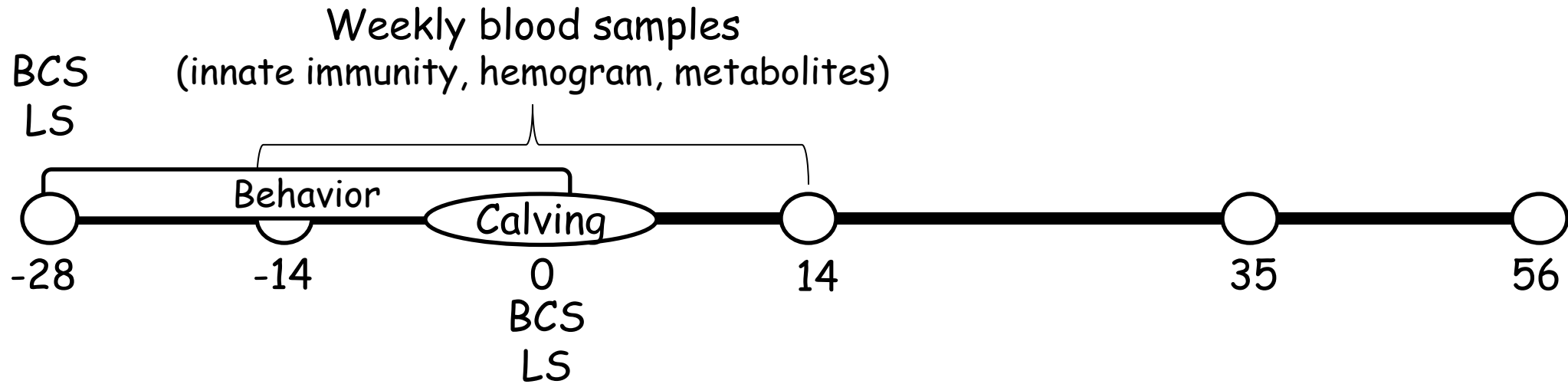
# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



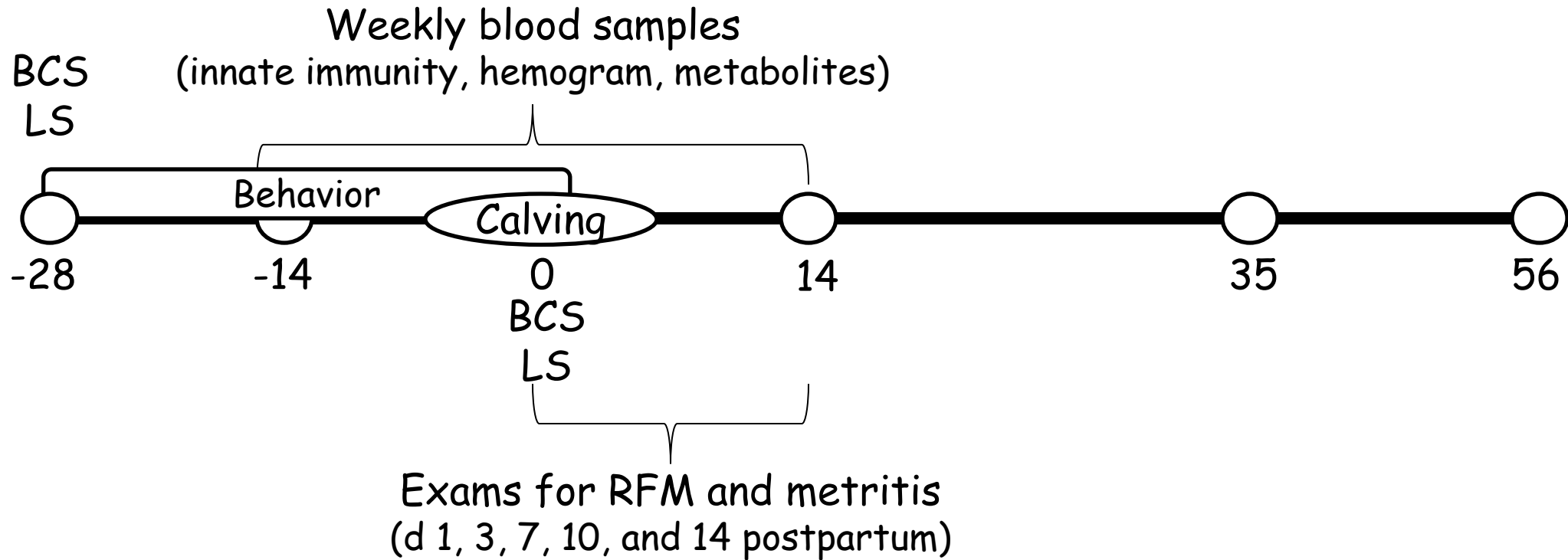
# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters

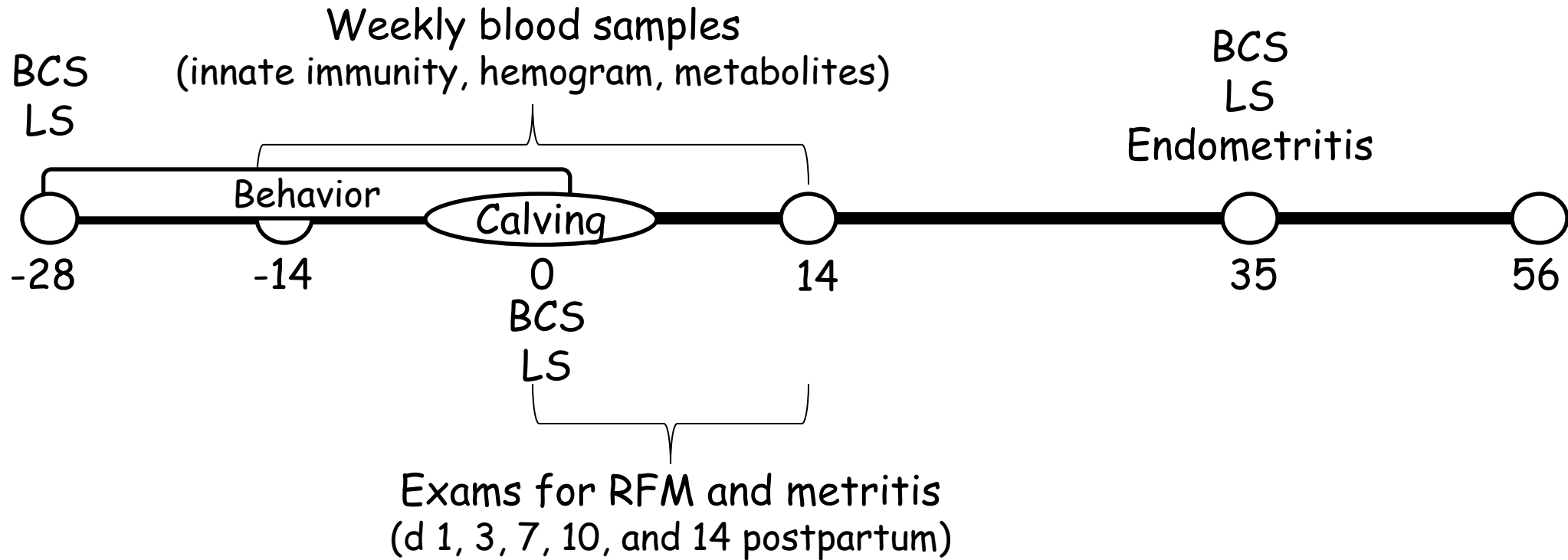


# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



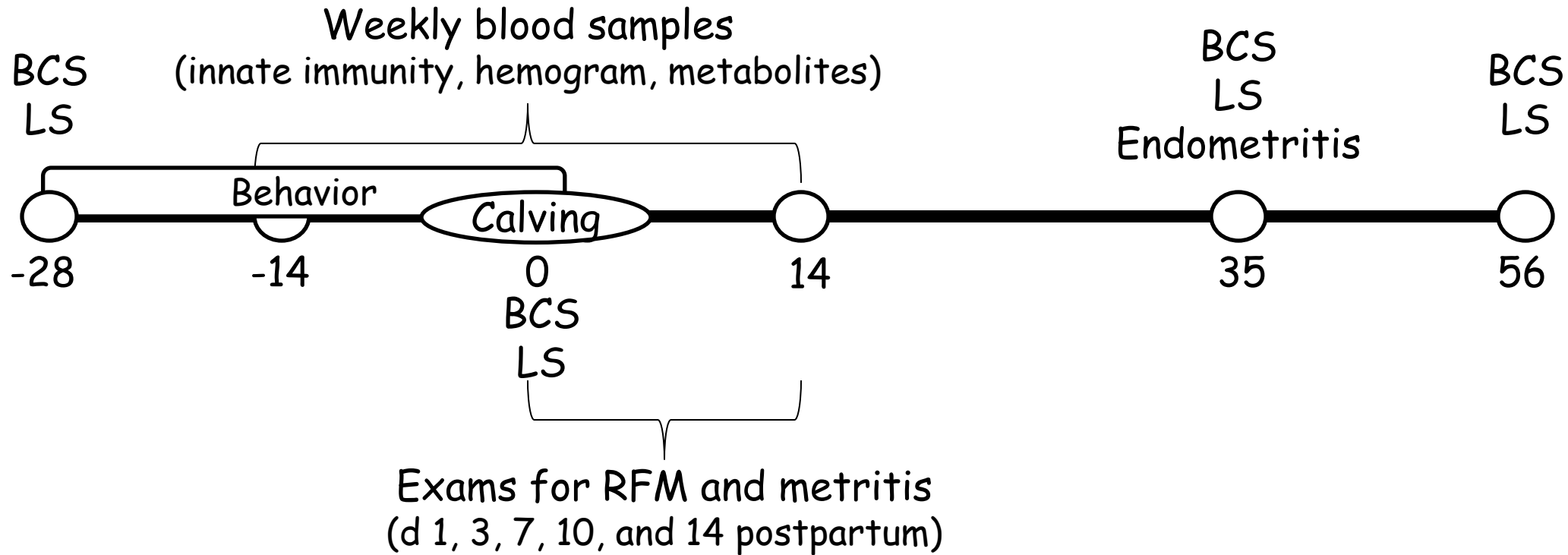


# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters

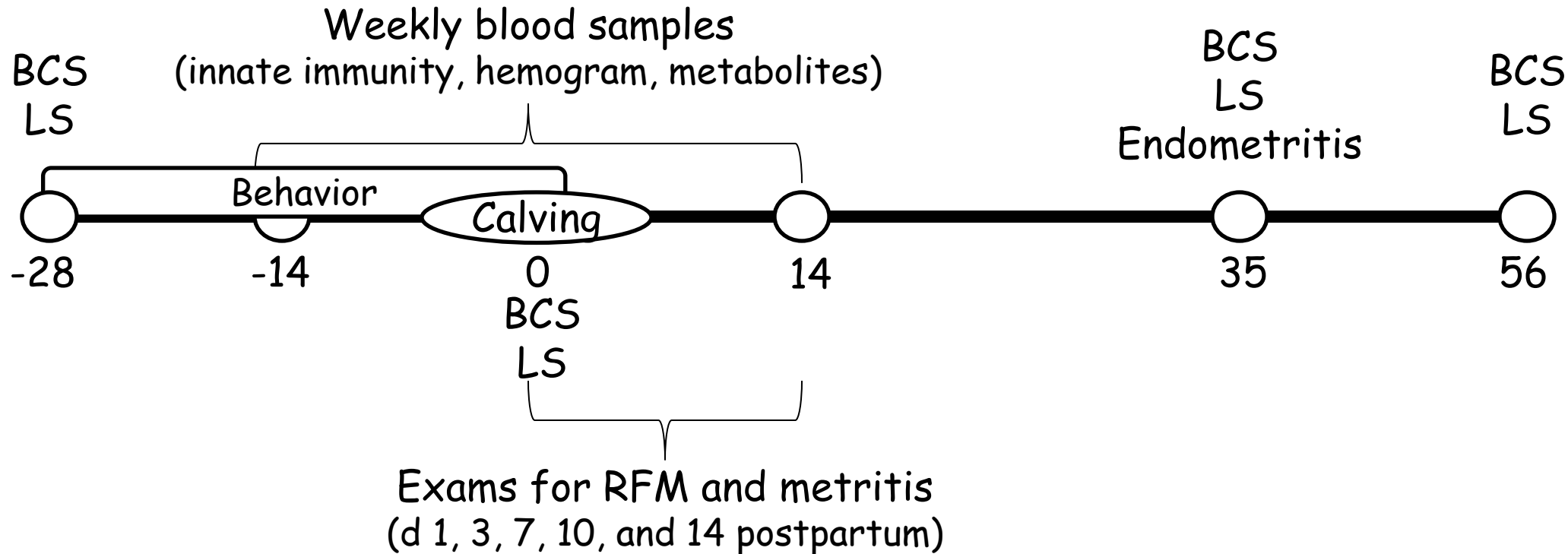




# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters

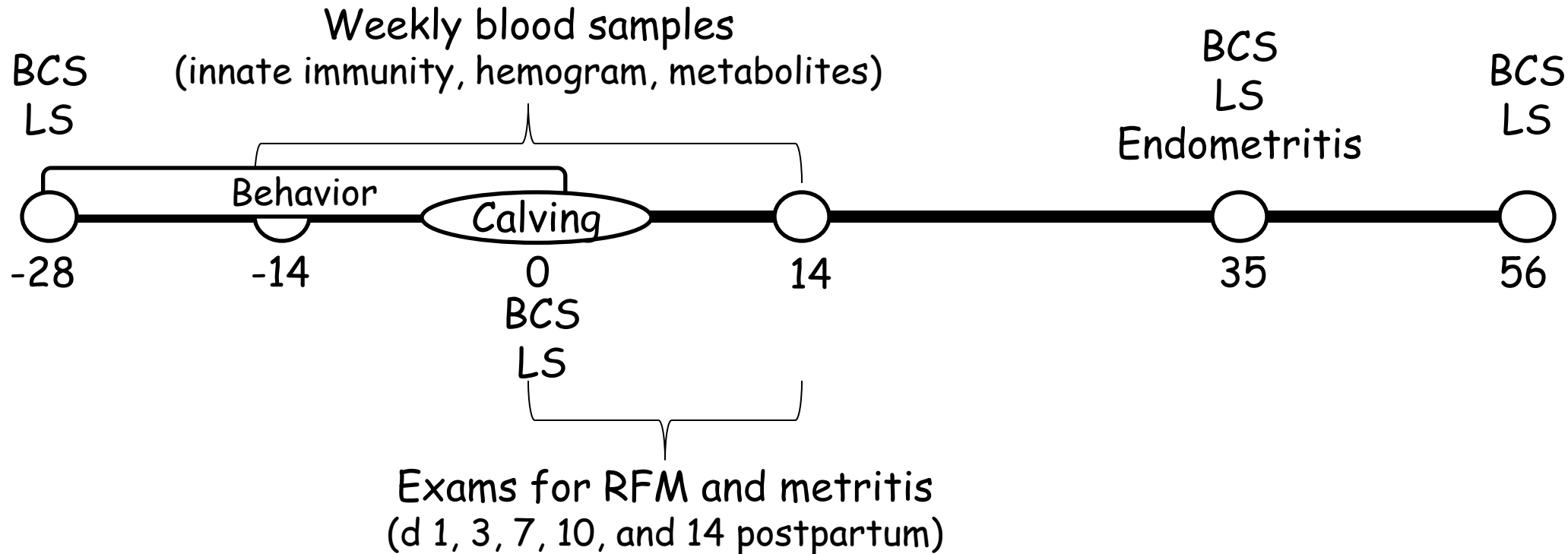


# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



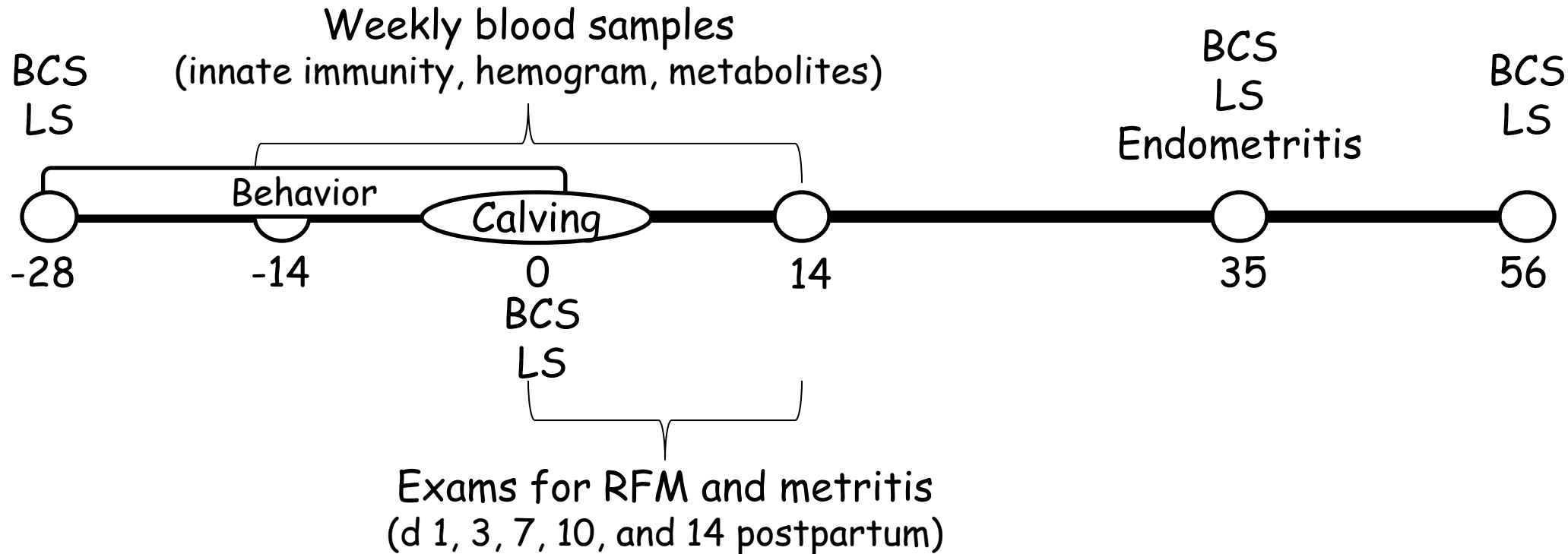
- Cows were observed daily from 0 to 60 d postpartum for mastitis and DA

# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



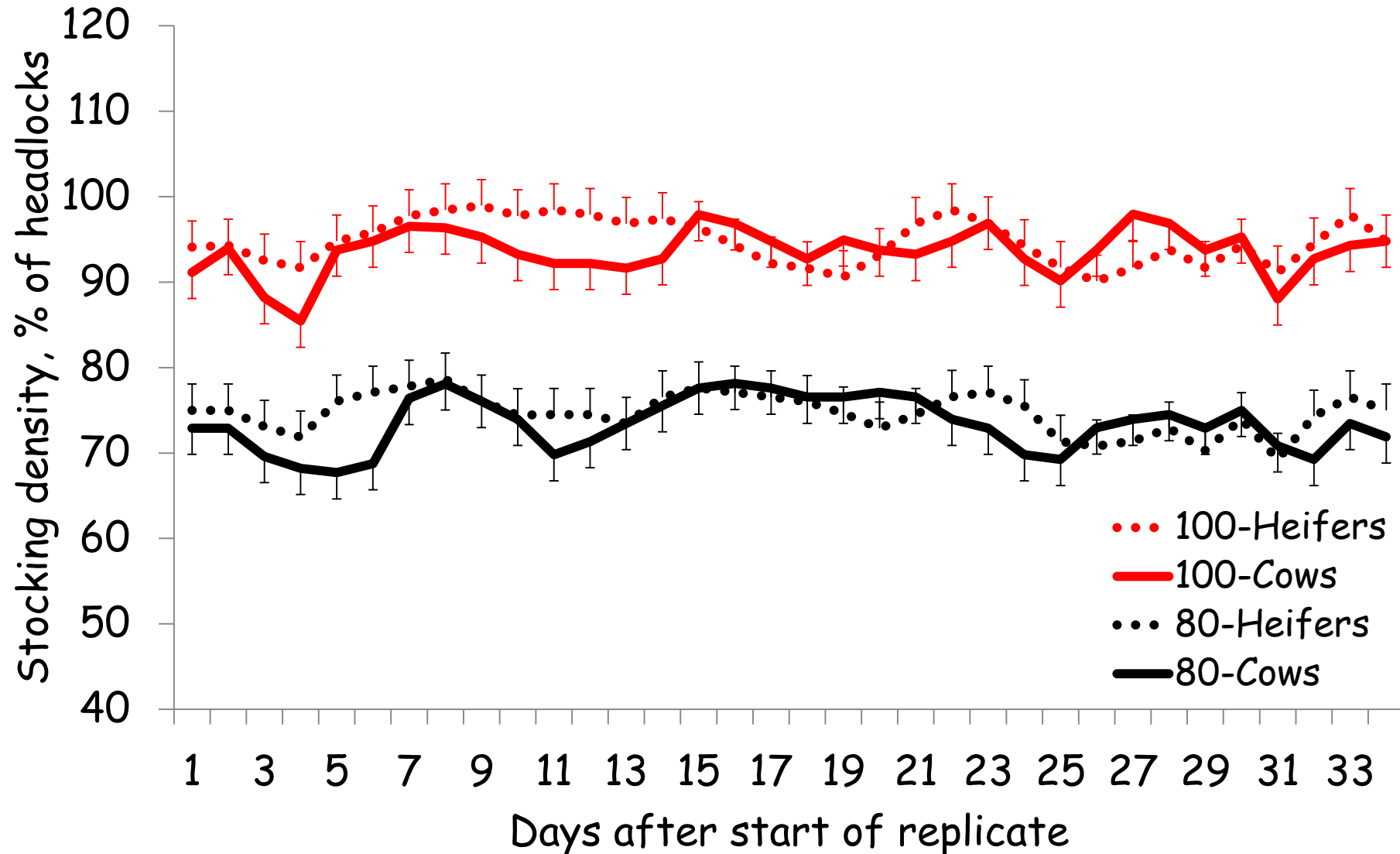
- Cows were observed daily from 0 to 60 d postpartum for mastitis and DA
- Milk yield and milk composition in the first 150 d postpartum are reported

# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters

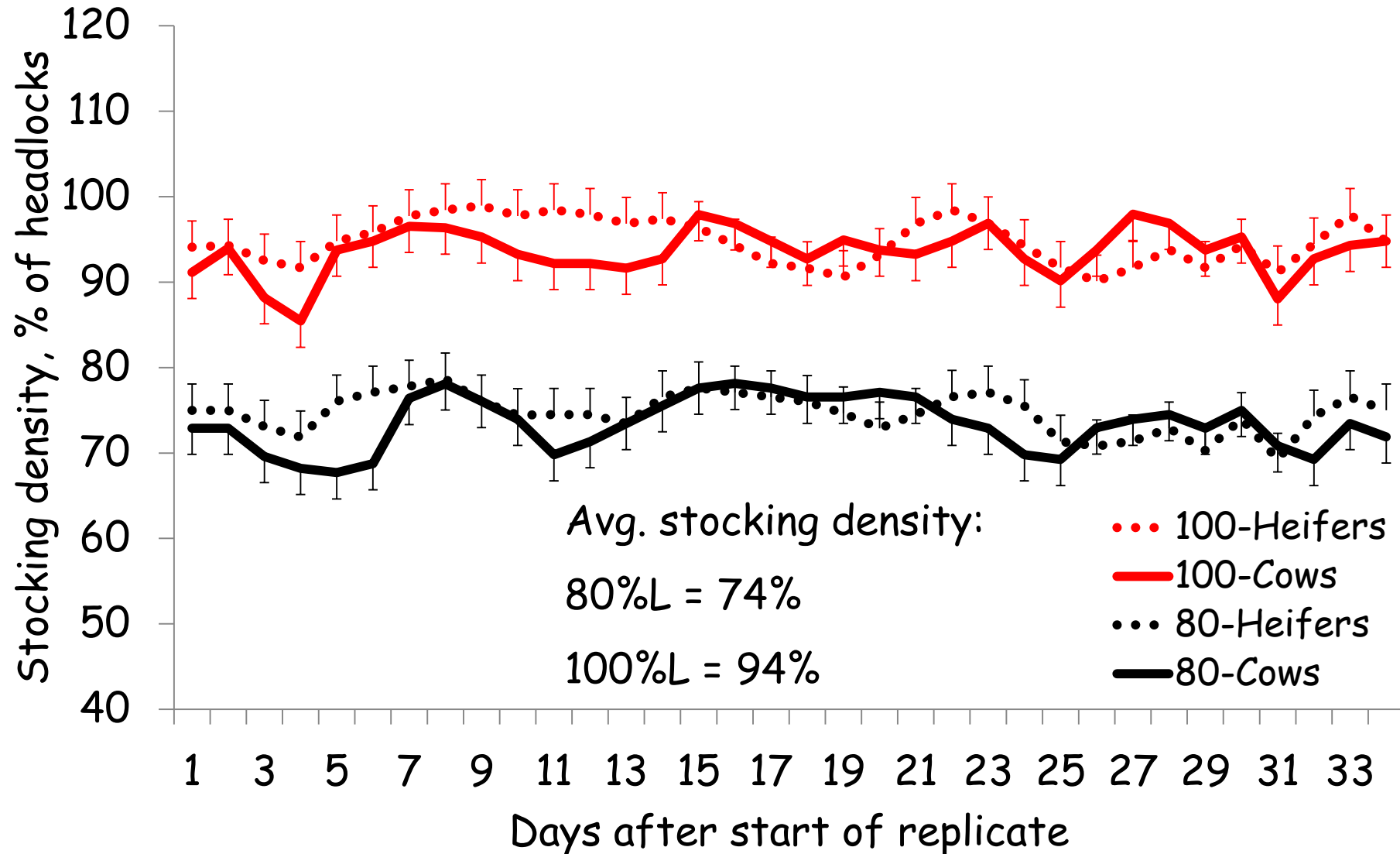


- Cows were observed daily from 0 to 60 d postpartum for mastitis and DA
- Milk yield and milk composition in the first 150 d postpartum are reported
- Reproductive performance after first postpartum AI and pregnancy rate by 305 d postpartum are reported

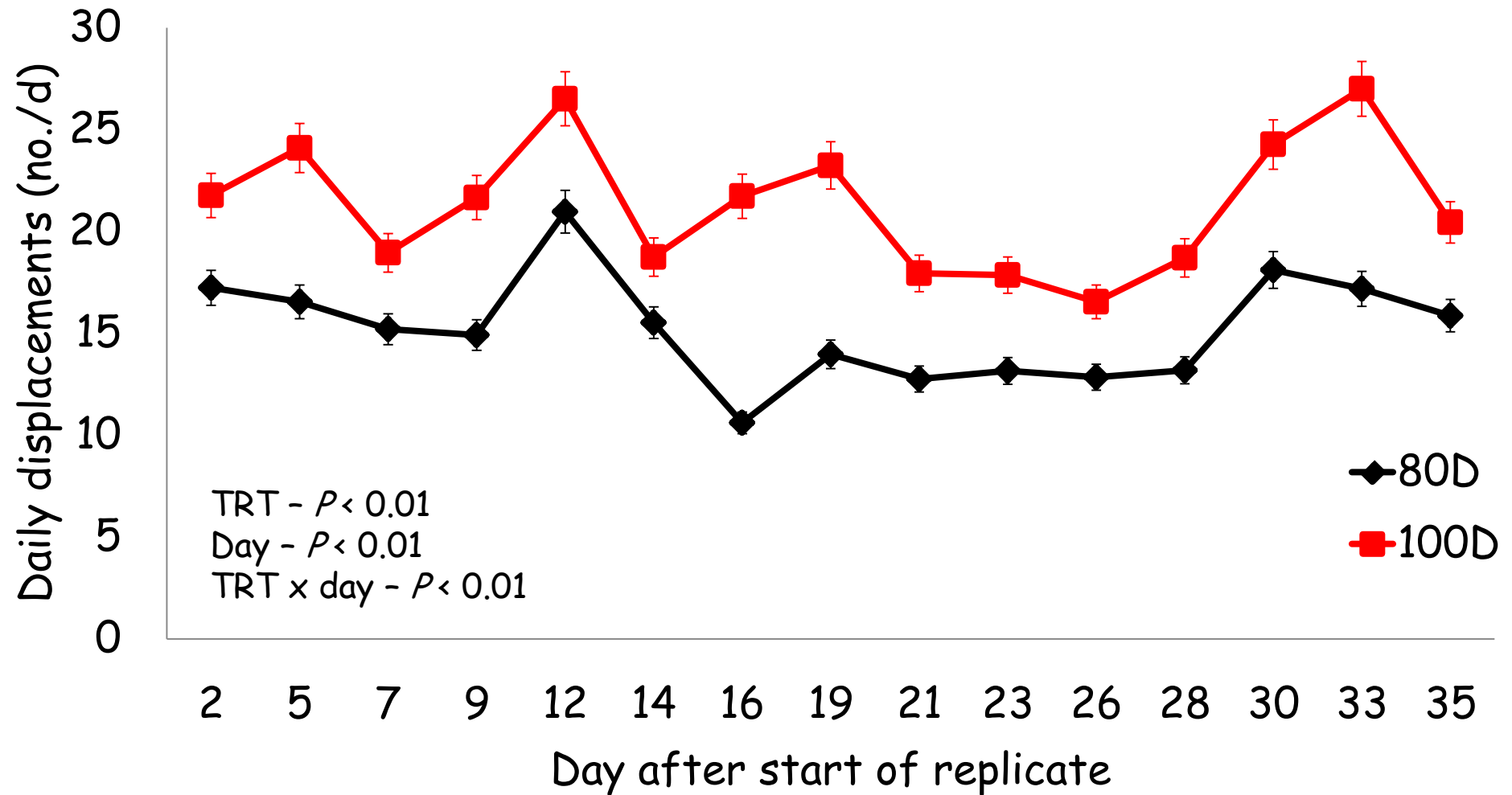
# Stocking Density According to Headlocks



# Stocking Density According to Headlocks



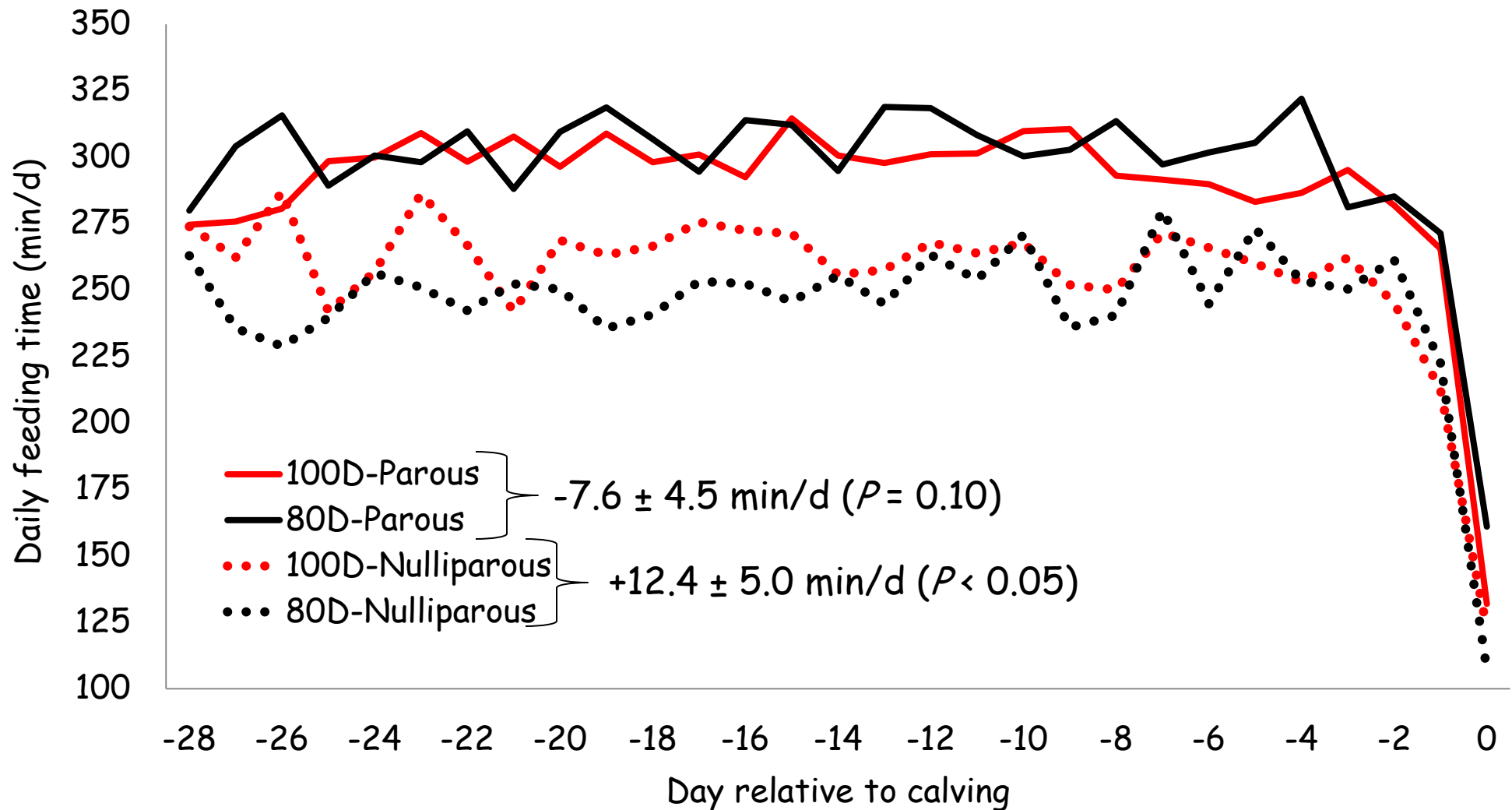
# Effects of Stocking Density on Displacement from the Feed Bunk



Displacement rate ( $P = 0.23$ ): 80SD =  $0.43 \pm 0.03$  vs 100SD =  $0.47 \pm 0.03$

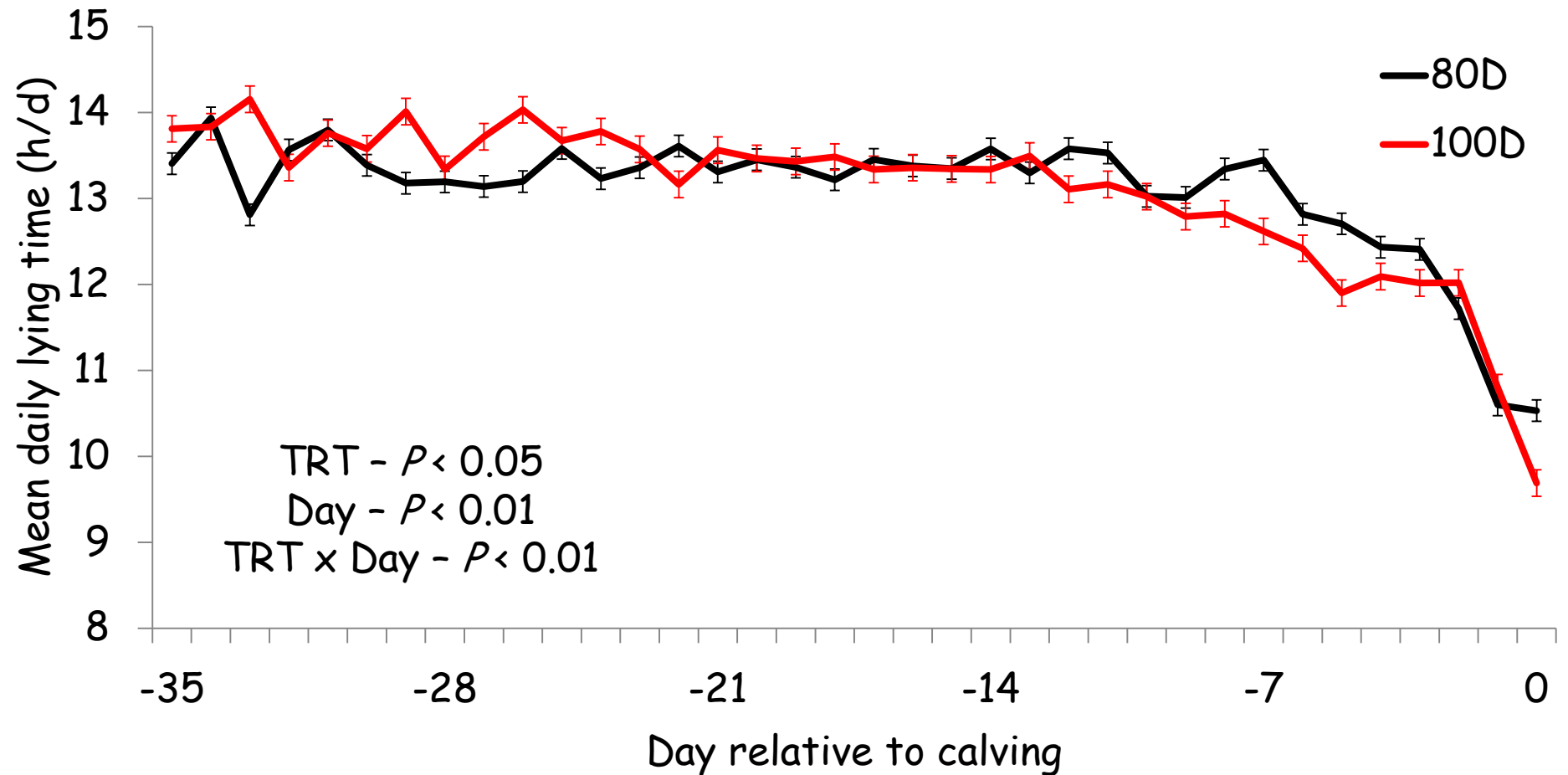
Lobeck et al. (2013)

# Effects of Stocking Density on Daily Feeding Time





# Effect of Stocking Density on Lying Time



# Effect of Stocking Density on Health and Removal from the Herd

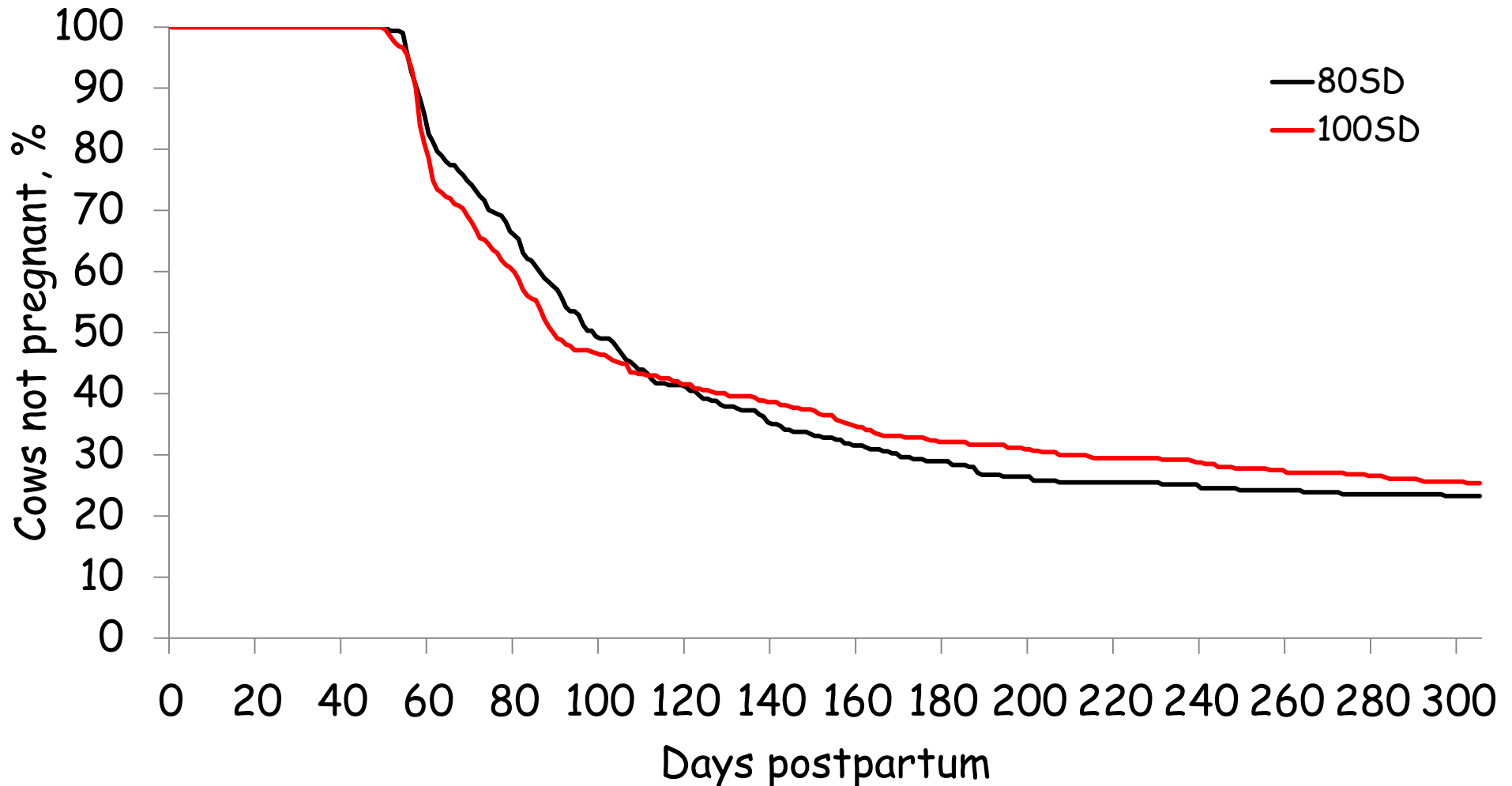
- No effect on immune and metabolic parameters and concentration of haptoglobin

# Effect of Stocking Density on Health and Removal from the Herd

- No effect on immune and metabolic parameters and concentration of haptoglobin

	80SD, %	100SD, %	<i>P</i> - value
RFM, %	5.1	7.8	0.19
Acute metritis, %	9.9	9.4	0.64
Metritis, %	21.2	16.7	0.11
Endometritis, %	5.8	7.9	0.35
DA up to 60 DIM, %	1.0	0.7	0.78
Removed within 60 DIM, %	6.1	5.1	0.63
1 <sup>st</sup> AI P/AI, %	36.8	44.0	0.29
FCM yield, kg/d ( $\pm$ SEM)	34.2 $\pm$ 0.5	33.8 $\pm$ 0.5	0.56

# Effect of Prepartum Stocking Density on Pregnancy Rate



# Stocking Density in the Prepartum Period and Performance

# Stocking Density in the Prepartum Period and Performance

- 100% stocking density reduced lying time and increased displacement from the feed bunk

# Stocking Density in the Prepartum Period and Performance

- 100% stocking density reduced lying time and increased displacement from the feed bunk
- Stocking density did not affect:
  - Immune and metabolic parameters
  - Incidence of health disorders during the postpartum period
  - Body condition and locomotion score during the peripartum period
  - Energy corrected milk yield in the first 150 d postpartum
  - Reproductive performance

# Stocking Density in the Prepartum Period and Performance

- 100% stocking density reduced lying time and increased displacement from the feed bunk
- Stocking density did not affect:
  - Immune and metabolic parameters
  - Incidence of health disorders during the postpartum period
  - Body condition and locomotion score during the peripartum period
  - Energy corrected milk yield in the first 150 d postpartum
  - Reproductive performance
- Reduced close-up pen use in approximately 20%



# Regrouping of Dairy Cows

# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

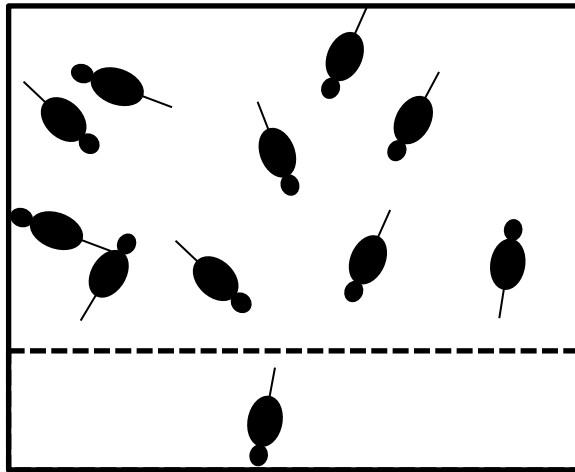
- Experiment conducted at 'UBC', Canada, with 80 high producing cows

# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Experiment conducted at 'UBC', Canada, with 80 high producing cows
  - 4 groups of 11 cows/pen (TEST pen) and 3 groups of 12 cows/pen (FONT pen)

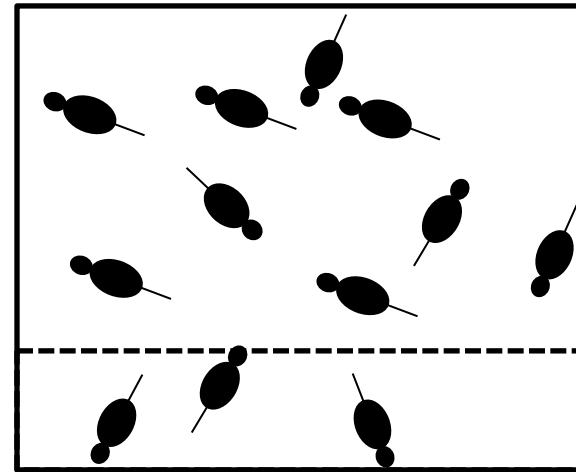
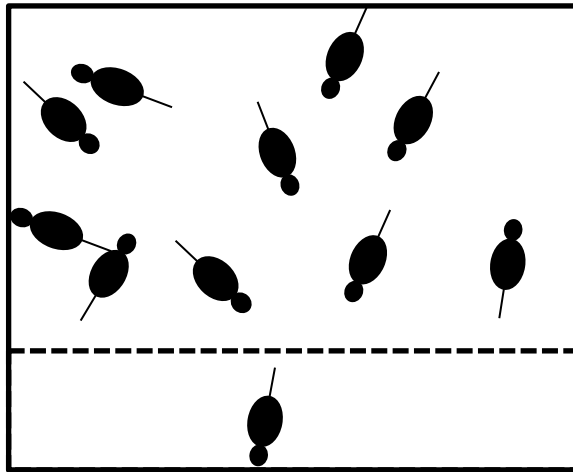
# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Experiment conducted at 'UBC', Canada, with 80 high producing cows
  - 4 groups of 11 cows/pen (TEST pen) and 3 groups of 12 cows/pen (FONT pen)



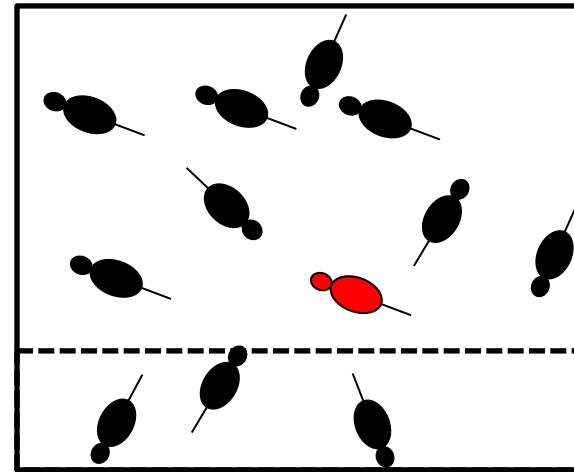
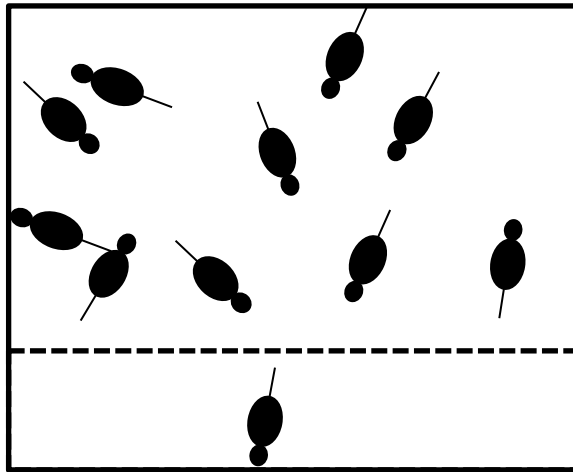
# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Experiment conducted at 'UBC', Canada, with 80 high producing cows
  - 4 groups of 11 cows/pen (TEST pen) and 3 groups of 12 cows/pen (FONT pen)



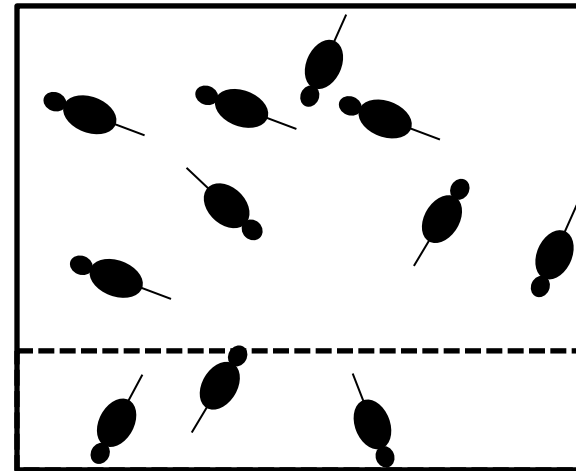
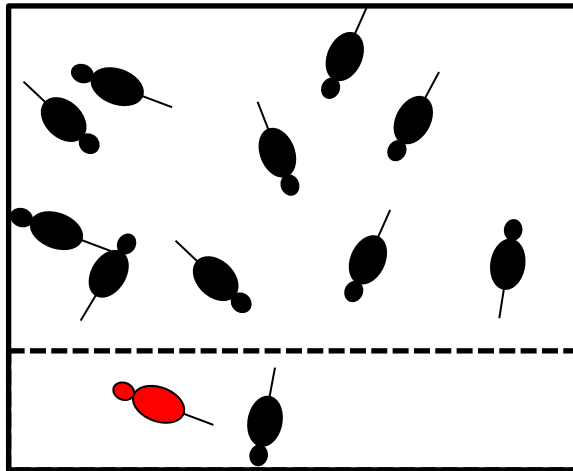
# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Experiment conducted at 'UBC', Canada, with 80 high producing cows
  - 4 groups of 11 cows/pen (TEST pen) and 3 groups of 12 cows/pen (FONT pen)



# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

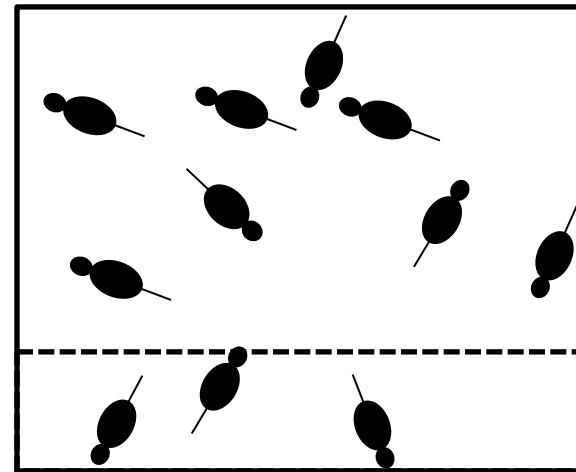
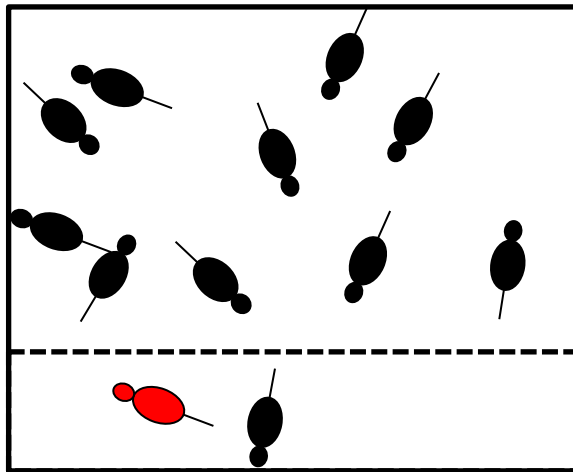
- Experiment conducted at 'UBC', Canada, with 80 high producing cows
  - 4 groups of 11 cows/pen (TEST pen) and 3 groups of 12 cows/pen (FONT pen)





# Effects of Regrouping of Lactating Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Experiment conducted at 'UBC', Canada, with 80 high producing cows
  - 4 groups of 11 cows/pen (TEST pen) and 3 groups of 12 cows/pen (FONT pen)



- Cows evaluated from 3 d before to 4 d after pen change

# Effects of Regrouping of High Producing Dairy Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

# Effects of Regrouping of High Producing Dairy Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

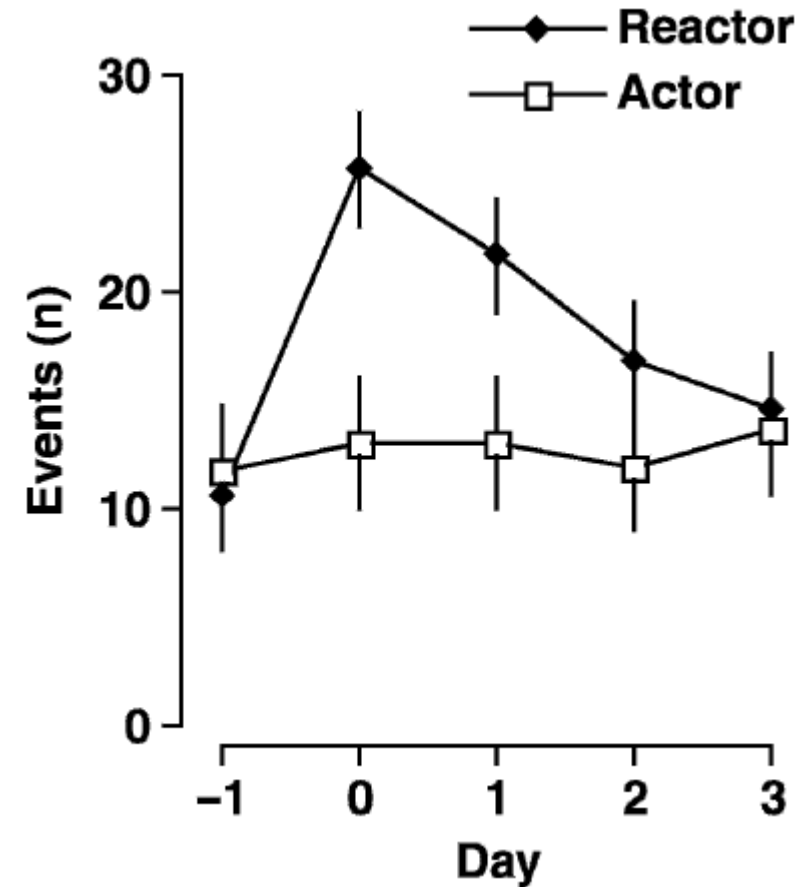
- Reduced feed time (↓ 15 min) during the first hour after pen change

# Effects of Regrouping of High Producing Dairy Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Reduced feed time ( $\downarrow$  15 min) during the first hour after pen change
- Increased number of displacements from the feed bunk ( $\uparrow$  2.5x) in the first day after regrouping

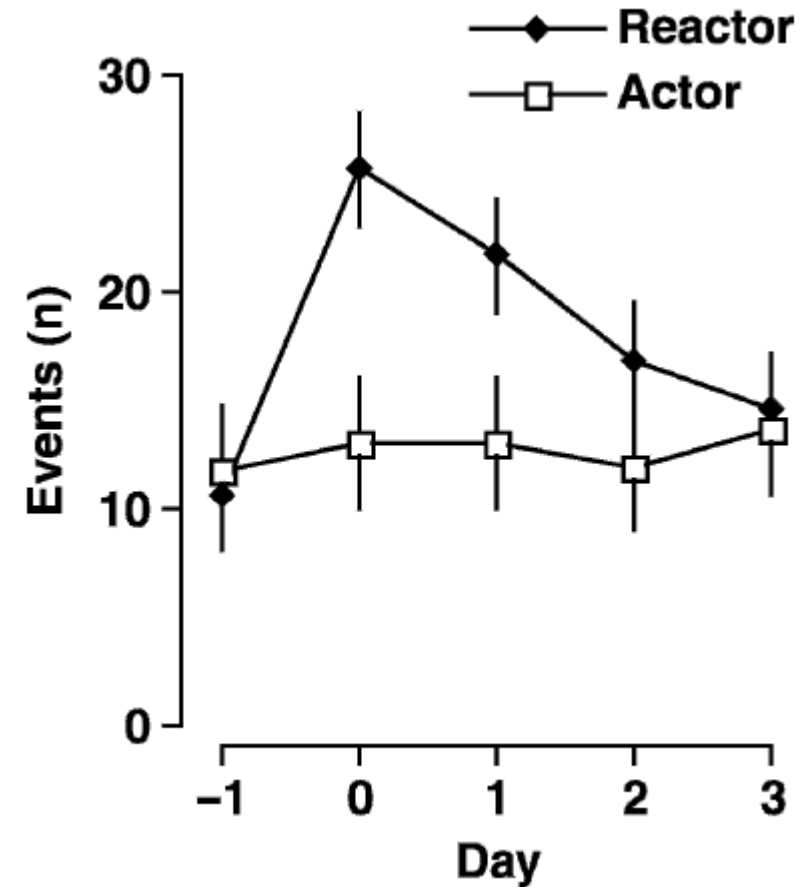
# Effects of Regrouping of High Producing Dairy Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Reduced feed time ( $\downarrow$  15 min) during the first hour after pen change
- Increased number of displacements from the feed bunk ( $\uparrow$  2.5x) in the first day after regrouping



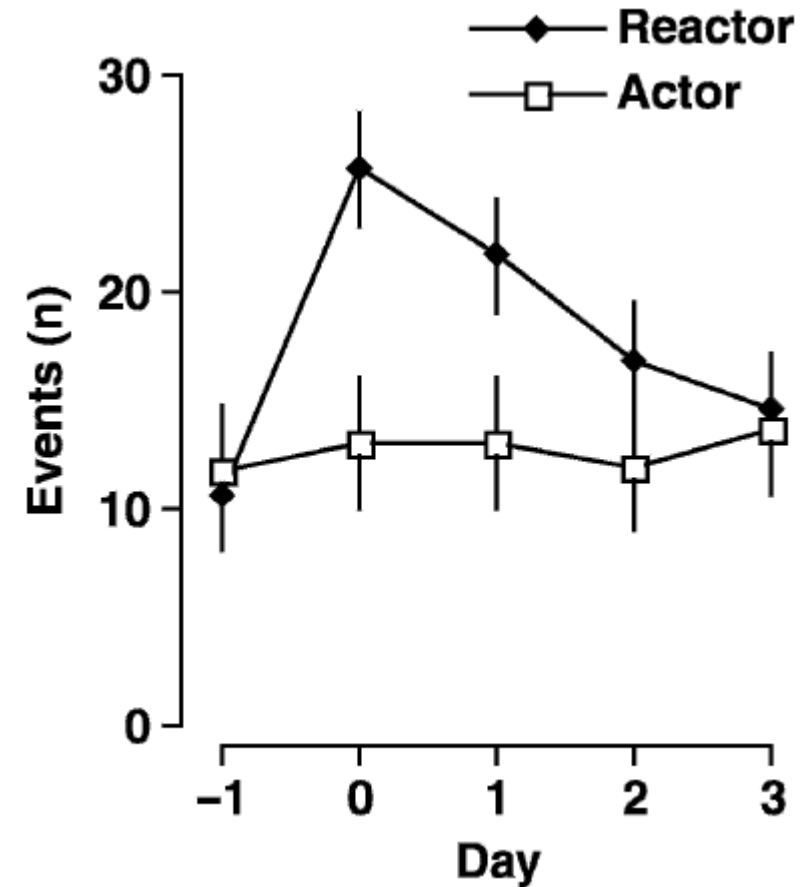
# Effects of Regrouping of High Producing Dairy Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Reduced feed time ( $\downarrow$  15 min) during the first hour after pen change
- Increased number of displacements from the feed bunk ( $\uparrow$  2.5x) in the first day after regrouping
- Reduced resting time ( $\downarrow$  3 h) in the first day after regrouping



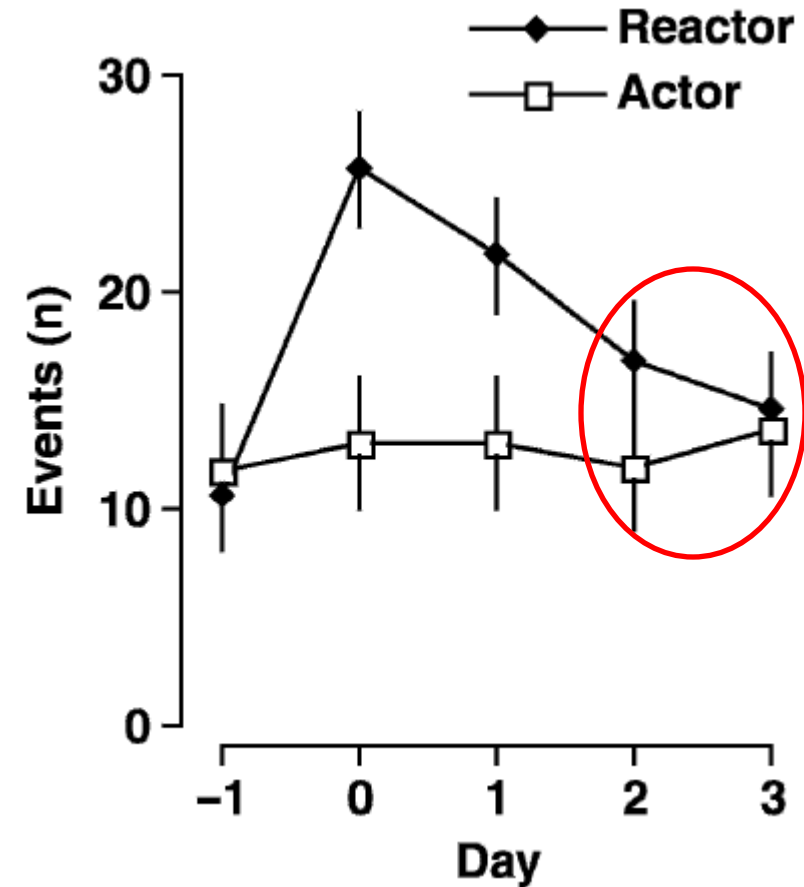
# Effects of Regrouping of High Producing Dairy Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Reduced feed time ( $\downarrow$  15 min) during the first hour after pen change
- Increased number of displacements from the feed bunk ( $\uparrow$  2.5x) in the first day after regrouping
- Reduced resting time ( $\downarrow$  3 h) in the first day after regrouping
- Reduced milk yield ( $\downarrow$  ~4 kg) on the day of regrouping



# Effects of Regrouping of High Producing Dairy Cows on Behavior and Milk Yield

- Reduced feed time ( $\downarrow$  15 min) during the first hour after pen change
- Increased number of displacements from the feed bunk ( $\uparrow$  2.5x) in the first day after regrouping
- Reduced resting time ( $\downarrow$  3 h) in the first day after regrouping
- Reduced milk yield ( $\downarrow$  ~4 kg) on the day of regrouping





# Pattern of Social Disturbance

---

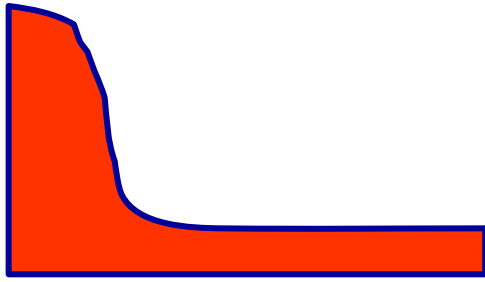
All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance

---

Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

# Pattern of Social Disturbance

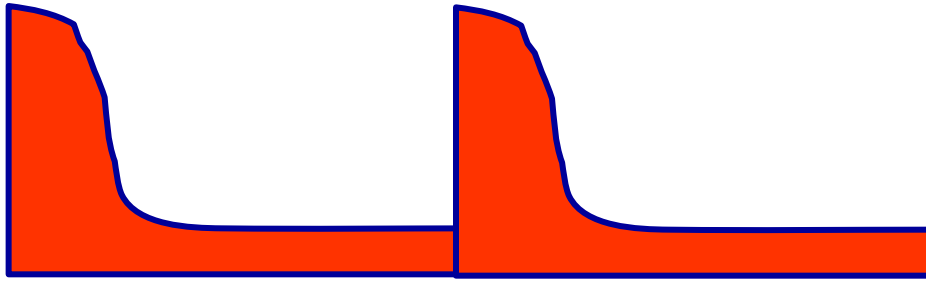


All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance

Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

# Pattern of Social Disturbance

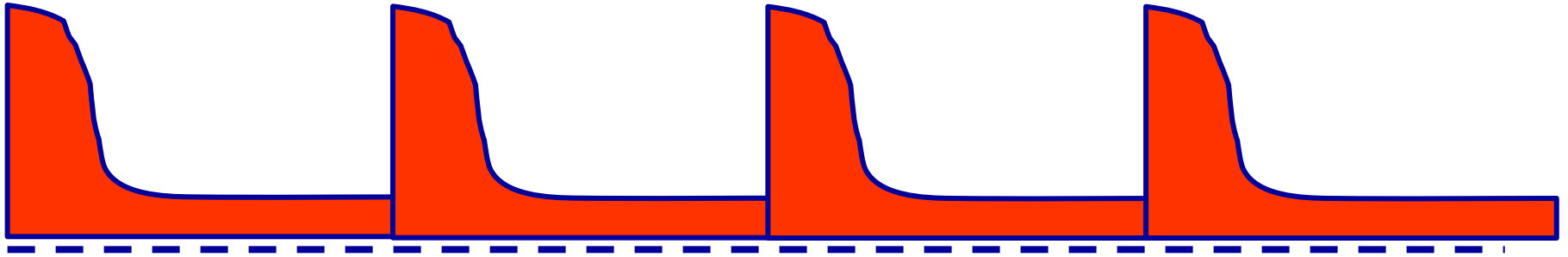


All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance

Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

# Pattern of Social Disturbance



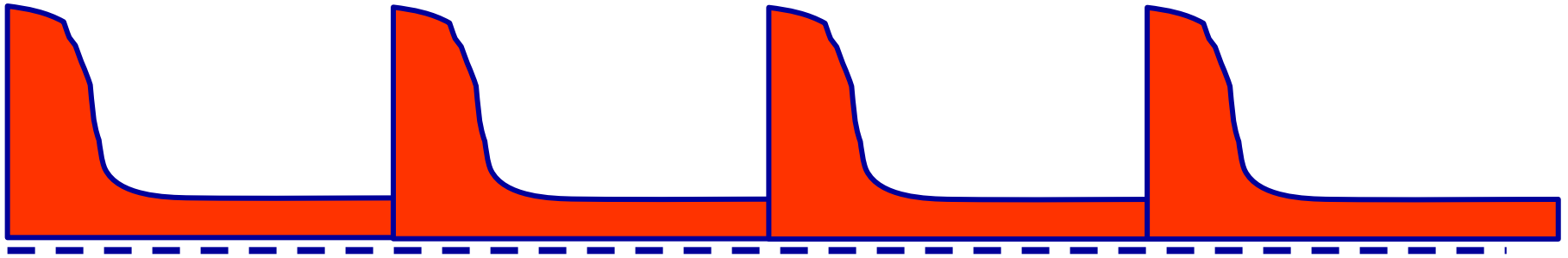
All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance

---

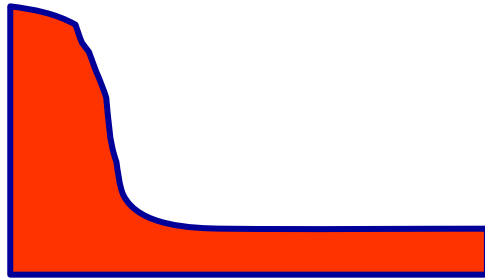
Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

# Pattern of Social Disturbance



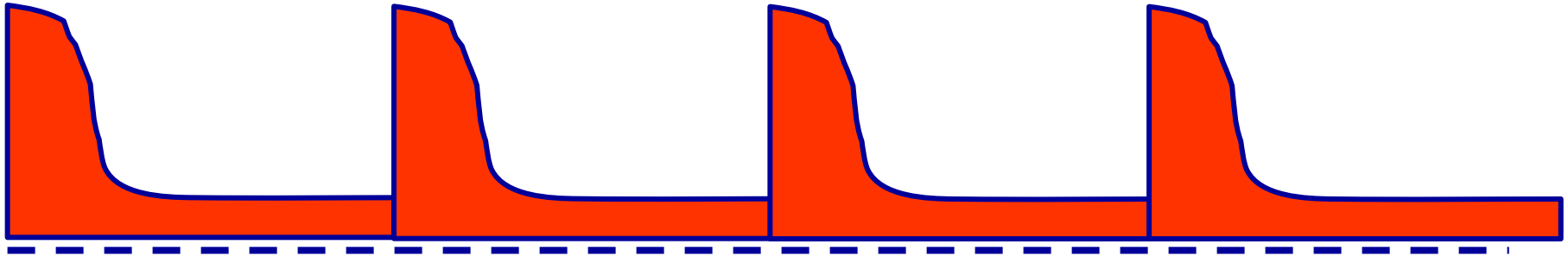
All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance



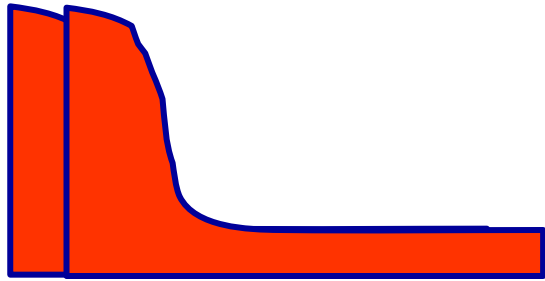
Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

# Pattern of Social Disturbance



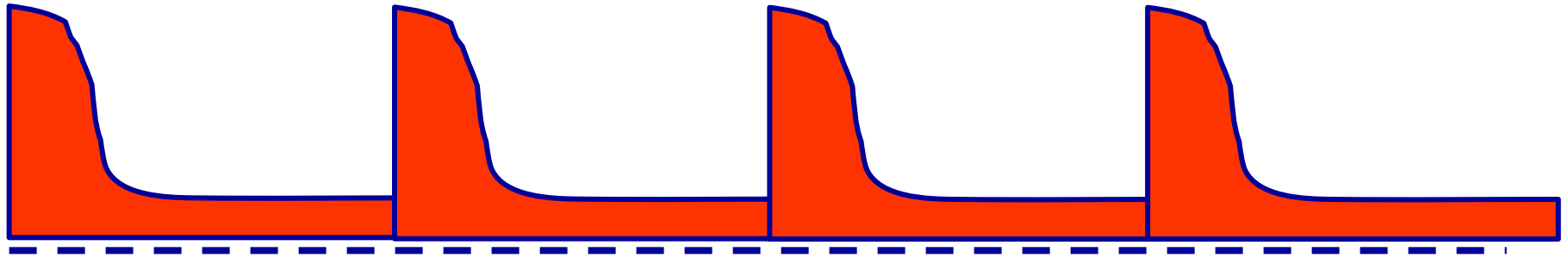
All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance



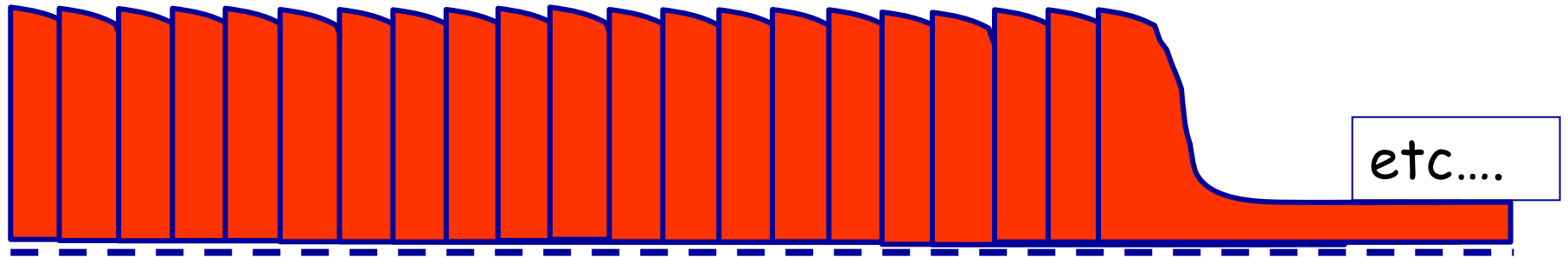
Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

# Pattern of Social Disturbance



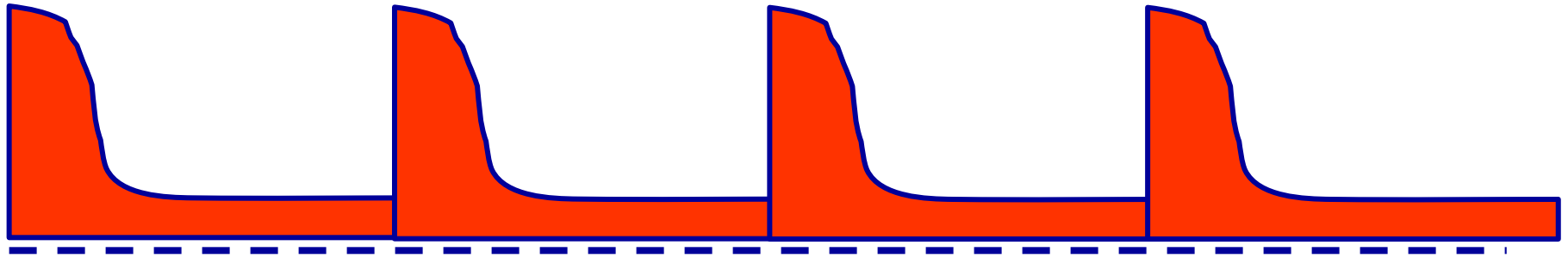
All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance



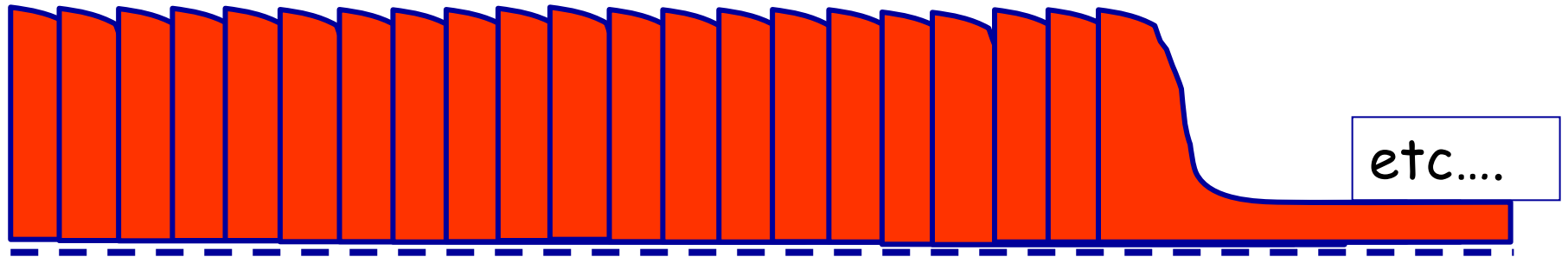
Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

# Pattern of Social Disturbance



All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance



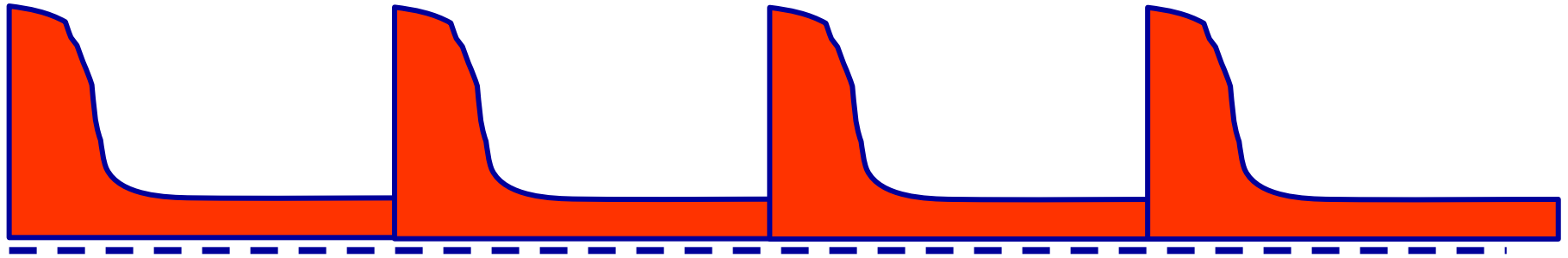
Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

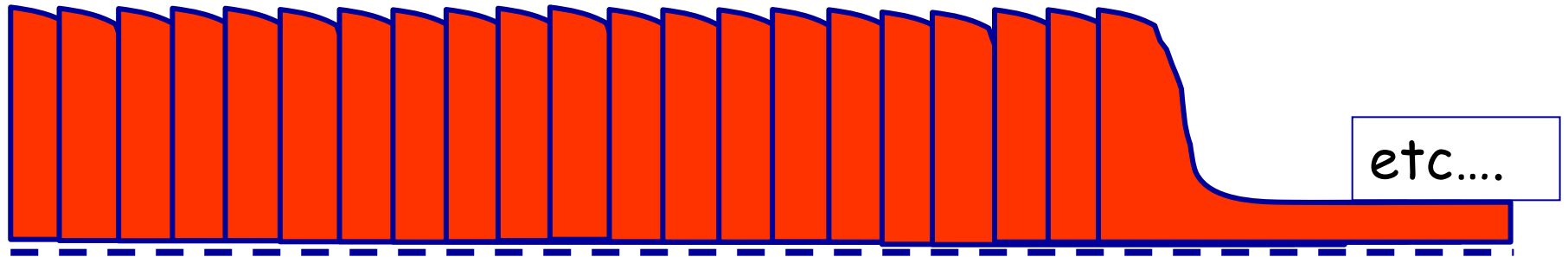
- Even though cows are social animals, the effects of regrouping large numbers of cows into large pens are questionable



# Pattern of Social Disturbance



All-In-All-Out system = Transient disturbance



Conventional system = Continued disturbance

Adapted from N. Cook

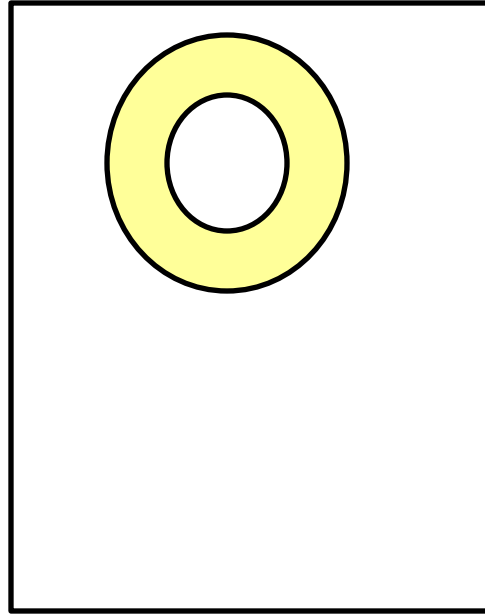
- Even though cows are social animals, the effects of regrouping large numbers of cows into large pens are questionable
  - Dairies with 1,000 to 10,000 lactating cows = close-up pens 50 to 350 cows

# Weekly Movement of Prepartum Cows

Far-off cows					
Close-up Cows					
Close-up cows					
Close-up heifers					
Close-up heifers					

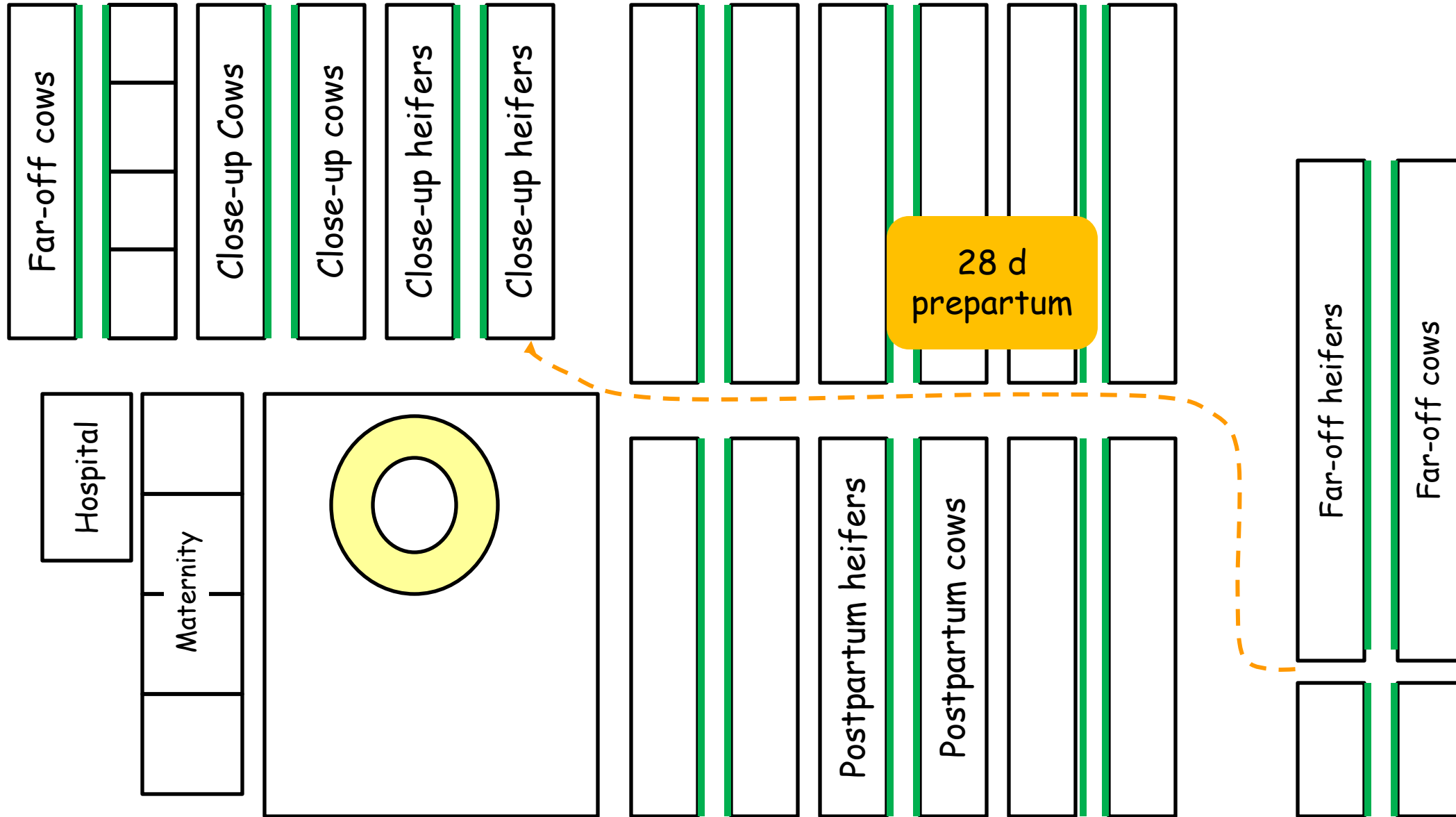
Hospital

	Maternity	
--	-----------	--

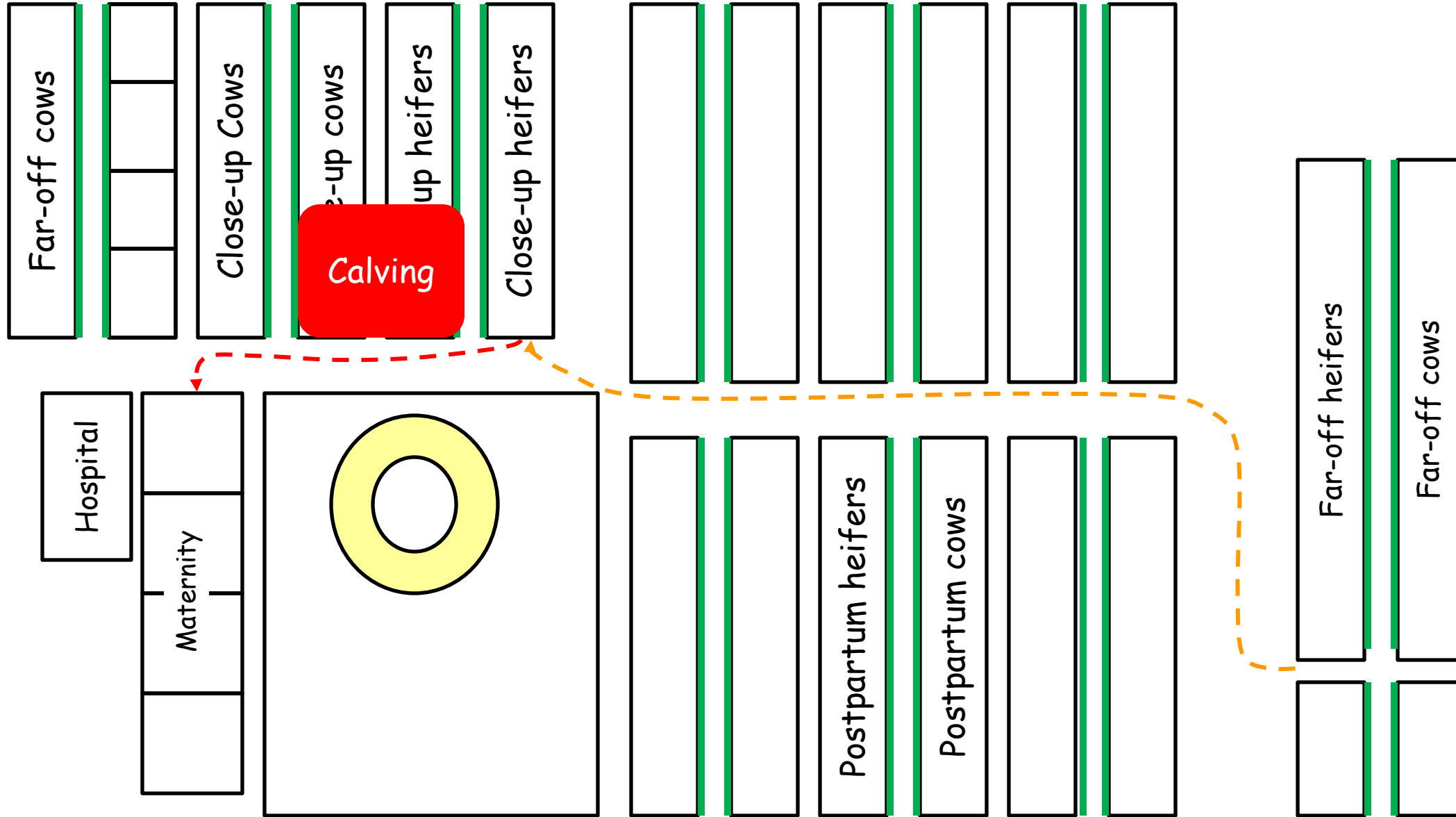



	Far-off heifers
	Far-off cows

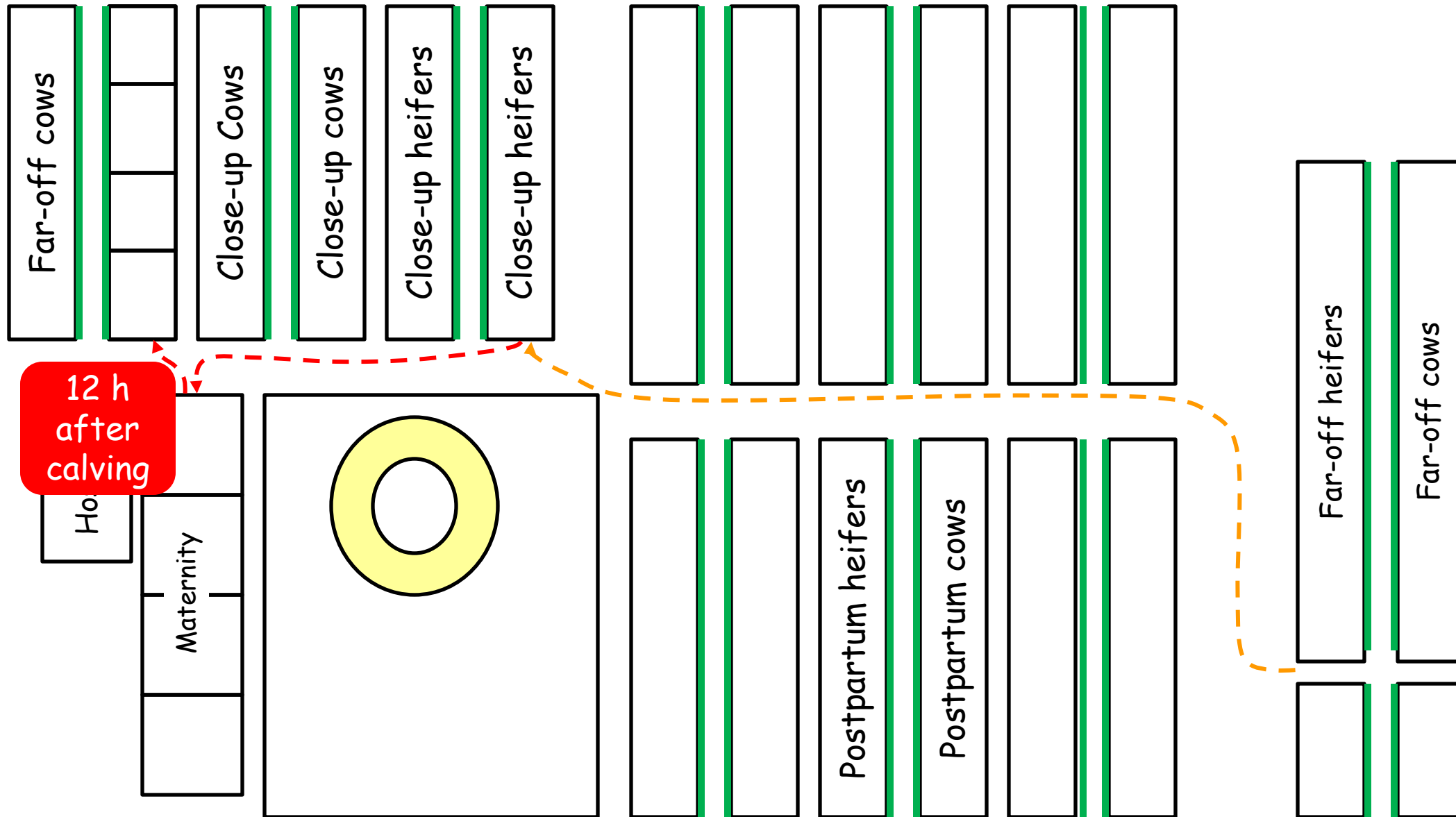
# Weekly Movement of Prepartum Cows



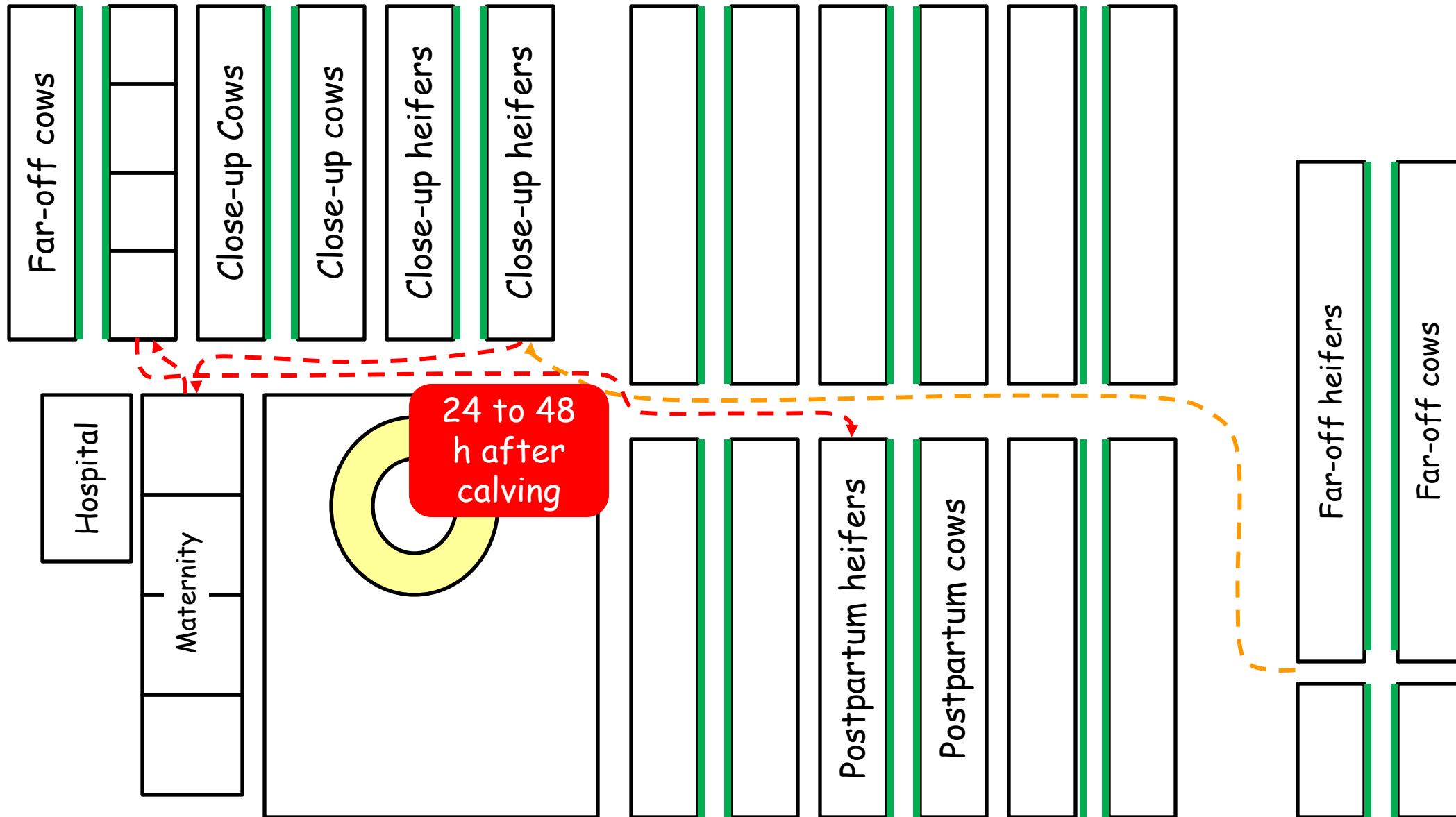
# Weekly Movement of Prepartum Cows



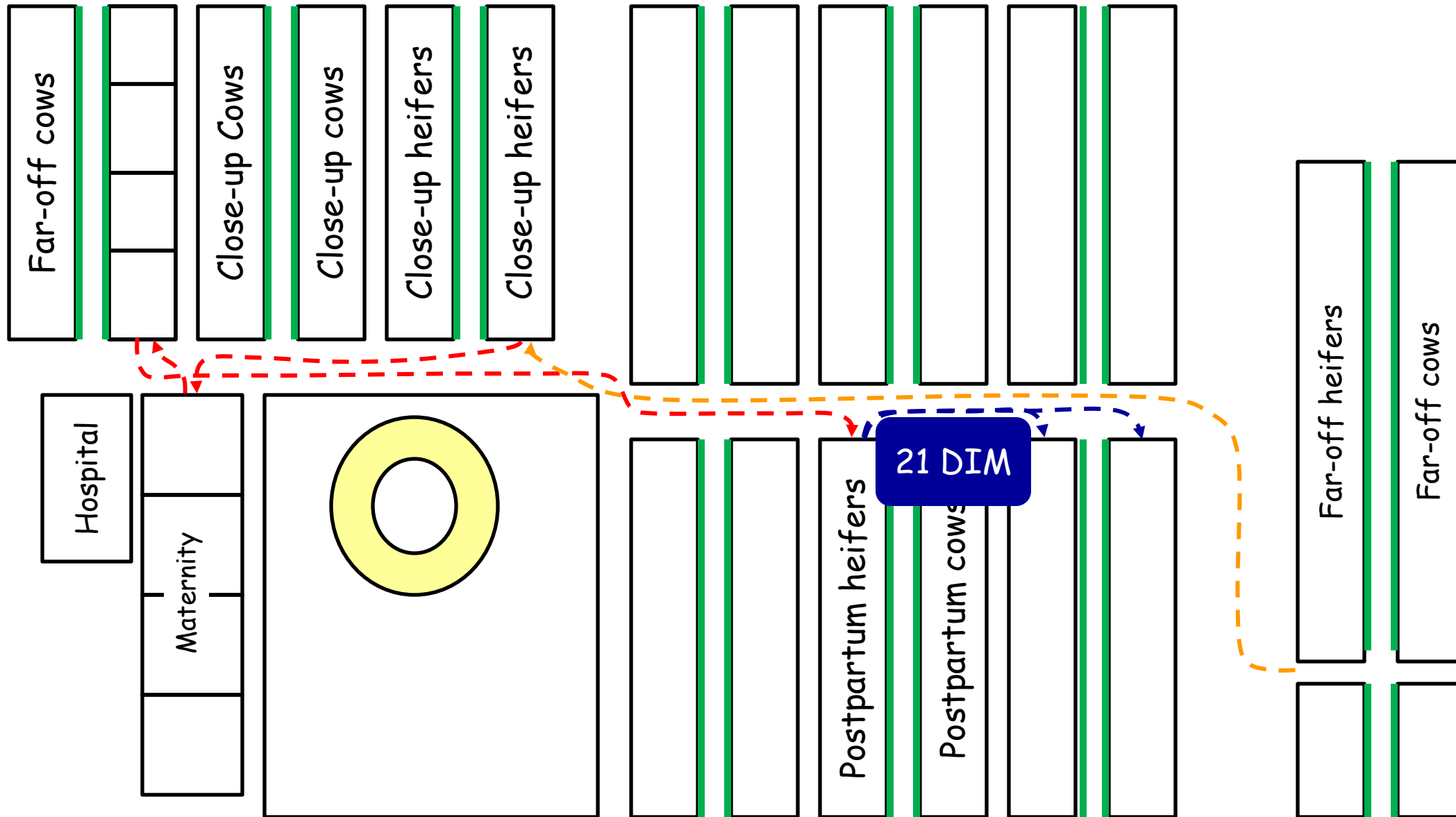
# Weekly Movement of Prepartum Cows



# Weekly Movement of Prepartum Cows

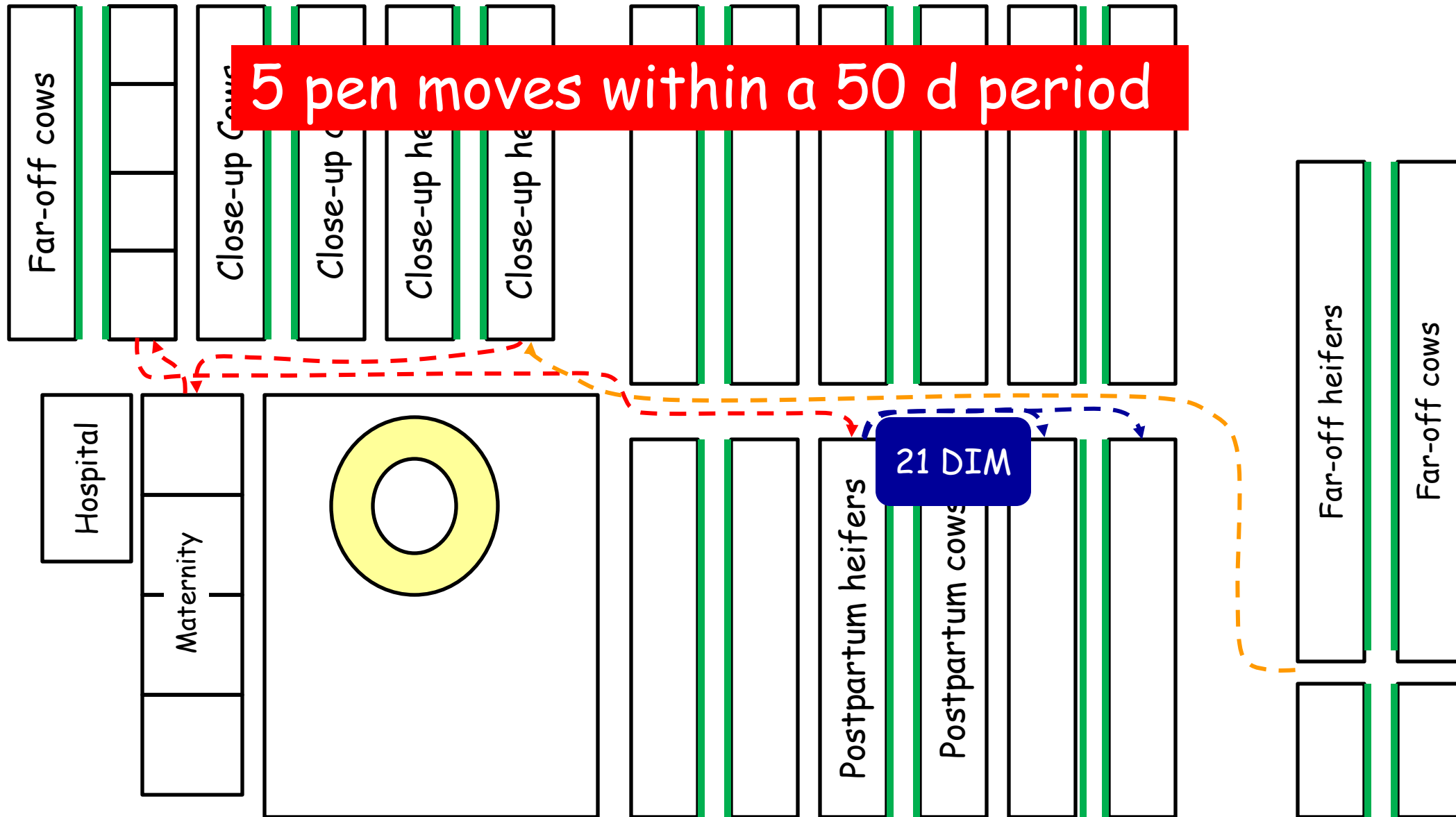


# Weekly Movement of Prepartum Cows



# Weekly Movement of Prepartum Cows

5 pen moves within a 50 d period





# Effect of Frequency of Regrouping in the Close-up Pen on Immune and Metabolic Parameters, Health, Production, and Reproduction

# Effect of Frequency of Regrouping in the Close-up Pen on Immune and Metabolic Parameters, Health, Production, and Reproduction

- 567 cows ( $\geq 2^{\text{a}}$  lactation) assigned to 1 of 2 treatments:

# Effect of Frequency of Regrouping in the Close-up Pen on Immune and Metabolic Parameters, Health, Production, and Reproduction

- 567 cows ( $\geq 2^{\text{a}}$  lactation) assigned to 1 of 2 treatments:
  - AIAO (n = 259) - groups of 44 cows moved to close-up every 5 weeks (no new cows until all have calved)

# Effect of Frequency of Regrouping in the Close-up Pen on Immune and Metabolic Parameters, Health, Production, and Reproduction

- 567 cows ( $\geq 2^{\text{a}}$  lactation) assigned to 1 of 2 treatments:
  - AIAO (n = 259) - groups of 44 cows moved to close-up every 5 weeks (no new cows until all have calved)
    - $\downarrow$  Social disruption =  $\uparrow$  DMI =  $\uparrow$  Performance

# Effect of Frequency of Regrouping in the Close-up Pen on Immune and Metabolic Parameters, Health, Production, and Reproduction

- 567 cows ( $\geq 2^{\text{a}}$  lactation) assigned to 1 of 2 treatments:
  - AIAO (n = 259) - groups of 44 cows moved to close-up every 5 weeks (no new cows until all have calved)
    - $\downarrow$  Social disruption =  $\uparrow$  DMI =  $\uparrow$  Performance
    - $\uparrow$  Cost

# Effect of Frequency of Regrouping in the Close-up Pen on Immune and Metabolic Parameters, Health, Production, and Reproduction

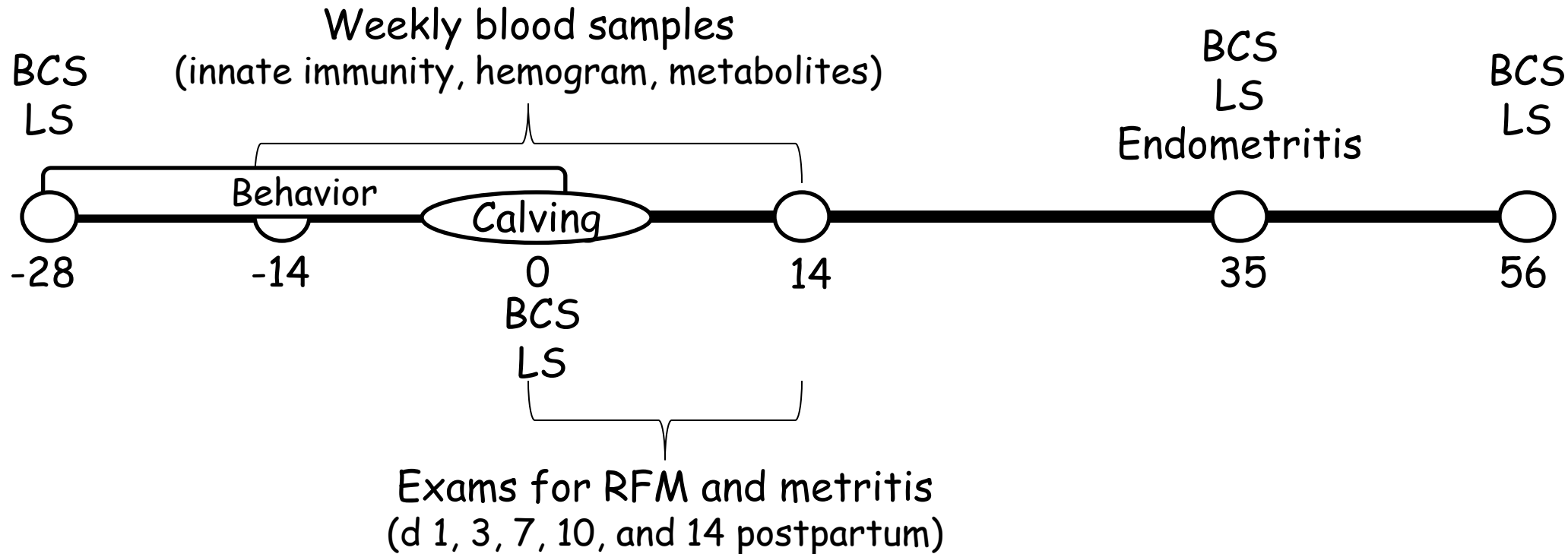
- 567 cows ( $\geq 2^{\text{a}}$  lactation) assigned to 1 of 2 treatments:
  - AIAO (n = 259) - groups of 44 cows moved to close-up every 5 weeks (no new cows until all have calved)
    - $\downarrow$  Social disruption =  $\uparrow$  DMI =  $\uparrow$  Performance
    - $\uparrow$  Cost
  - Conventional (n = 308) - cows entering the close-up weekly to maintain stocking density of 44 Cows/48 headlock (5-15 new cows every week)

# Effect of Frequency of Regrouping in the Close-up Pen on Immune and Metabolic Parameters, Health, Production, and Reproduction

- 567 cows ( $\geq 2^{\text{a}}$  lactation) assigned to 1 of 2 treatments:
  - AIAO (n = 259) - groups of 44 cows moved to close-up every 5 weeks (no new cows until all have calved)
    - $\downarrow$  Social disruption =  $\uparrow$  DMI =  $\uparrow$  Performance
    - $\uparrow$  Cost
  - Conventional (n = 308) - cows entering the close-up weekly to maintain stocking density of 44 Cows/48 headlock (5-15 new cows every week)



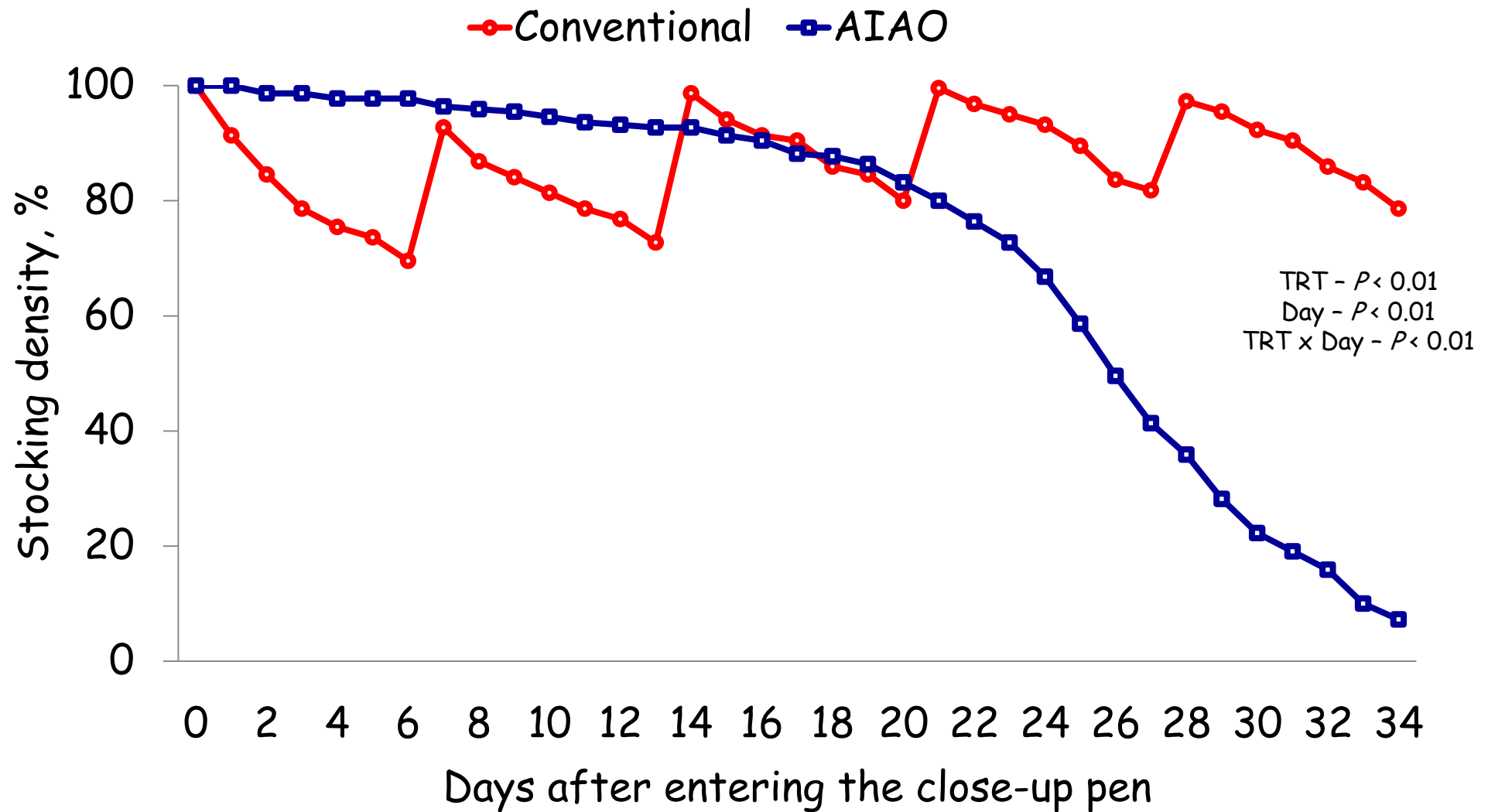
# Effect of Stocking Density on Immune, Health, Reproductive and Productive Parameters



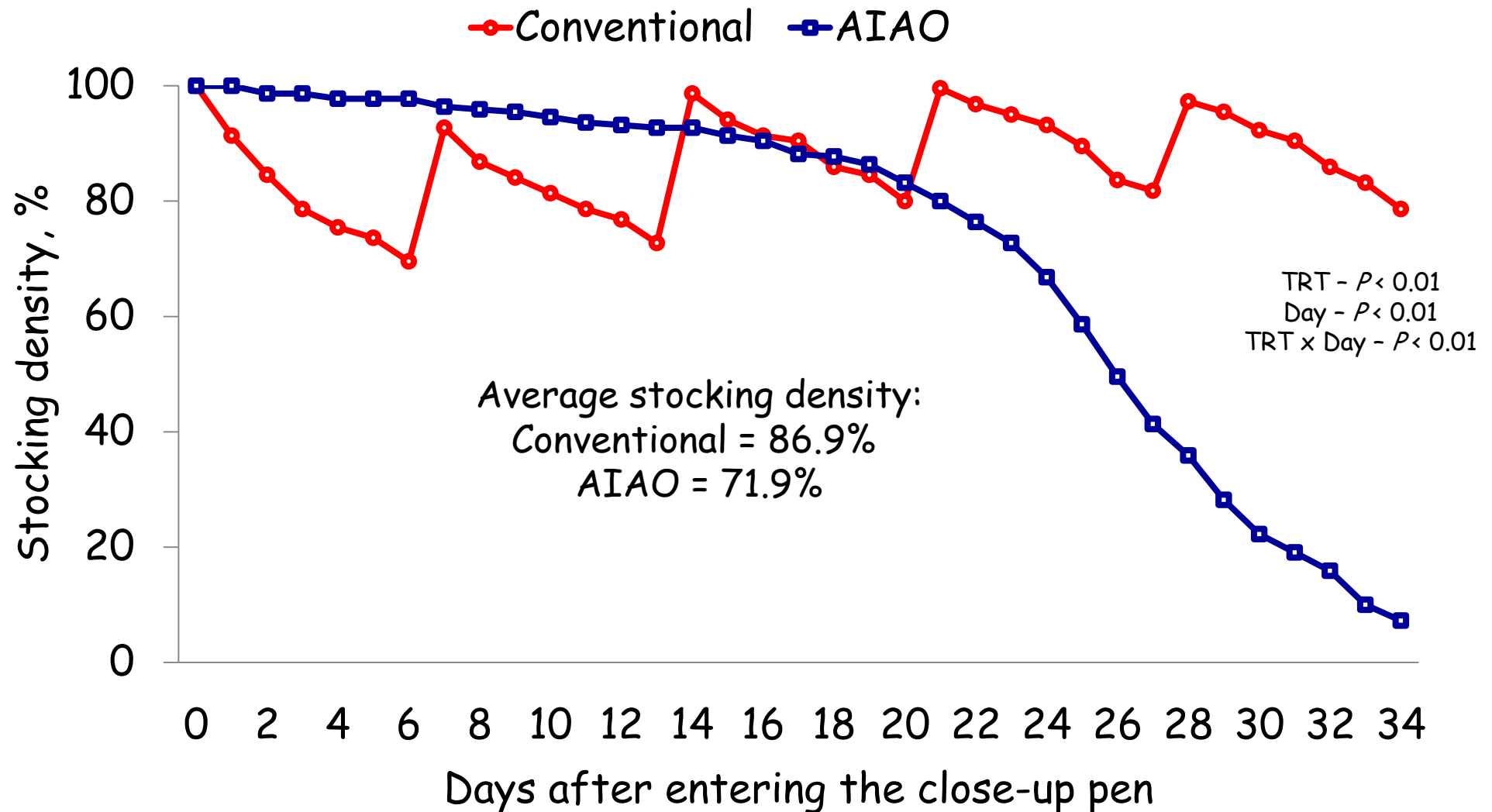
- Cows were observed daily from 0 to 60 d postpartum for mastitis and DA
- Milk yield and milk composition in the first 305 d postpartum are reported
- Reproductive performance after first postpartum AI and pregnancy rate by 305 d postpartum are reported



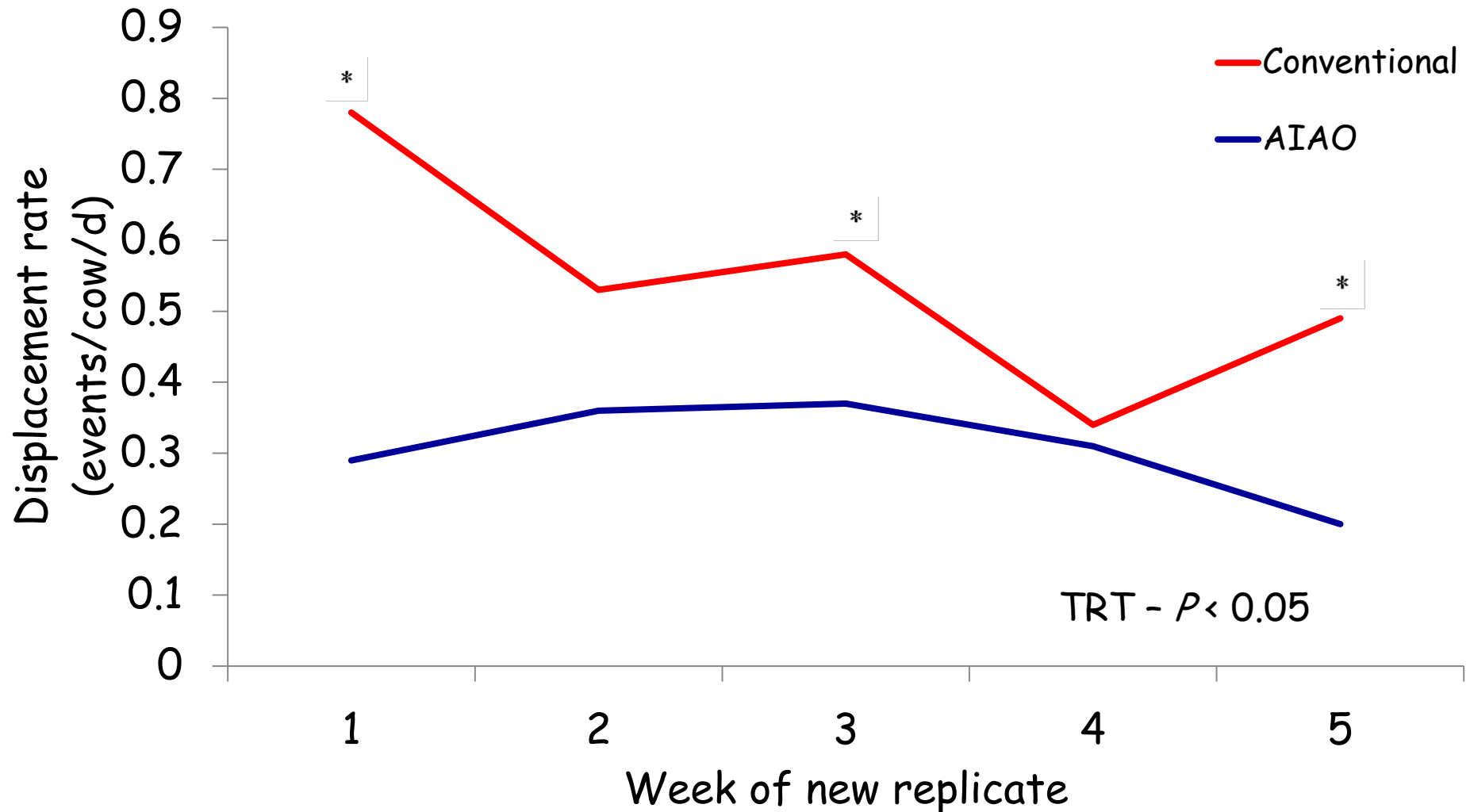
# Close-up Regrouping Strategy and Stocking Density



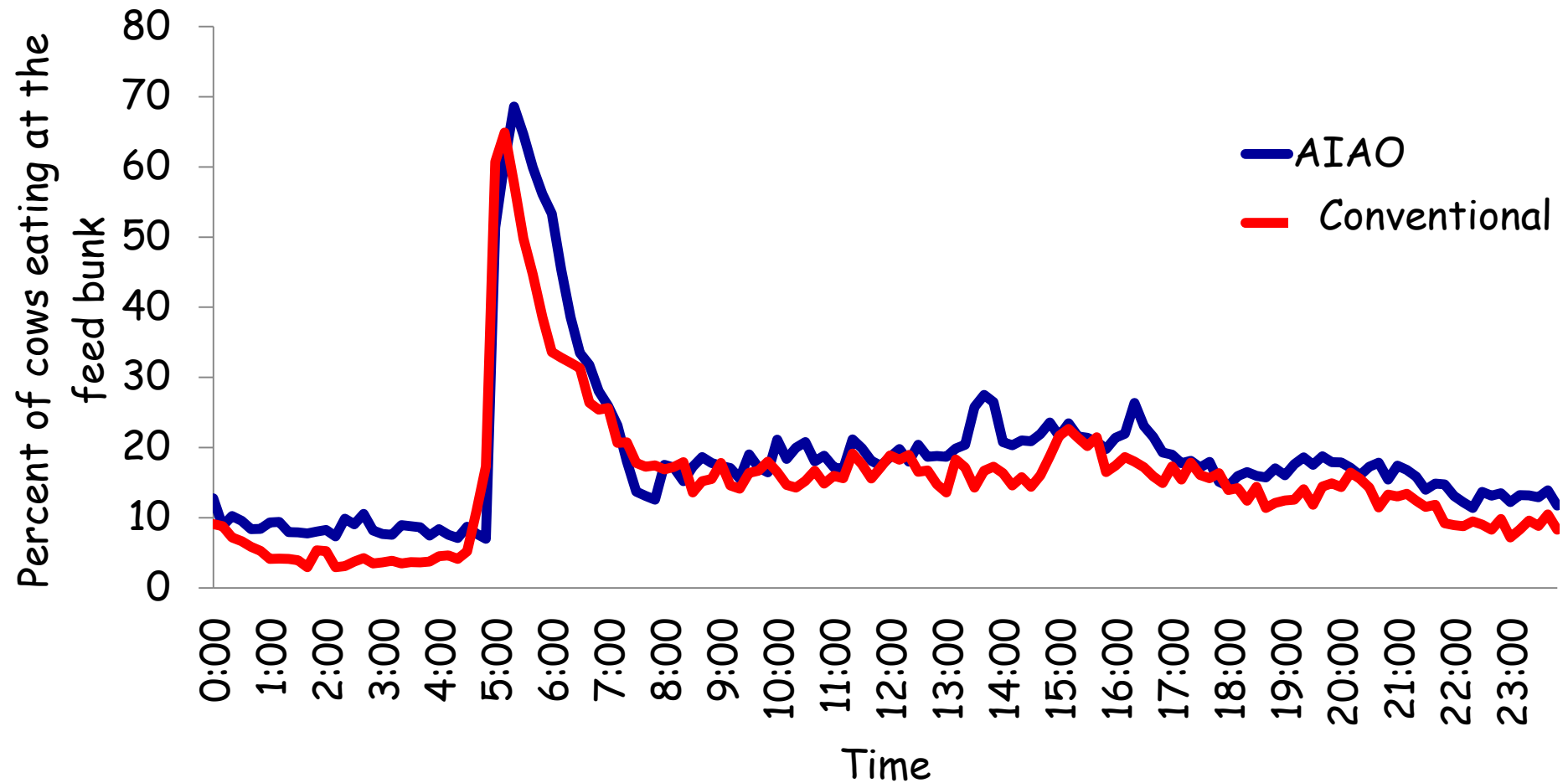
# Close-up Regrouping Strategy and Stocking Density



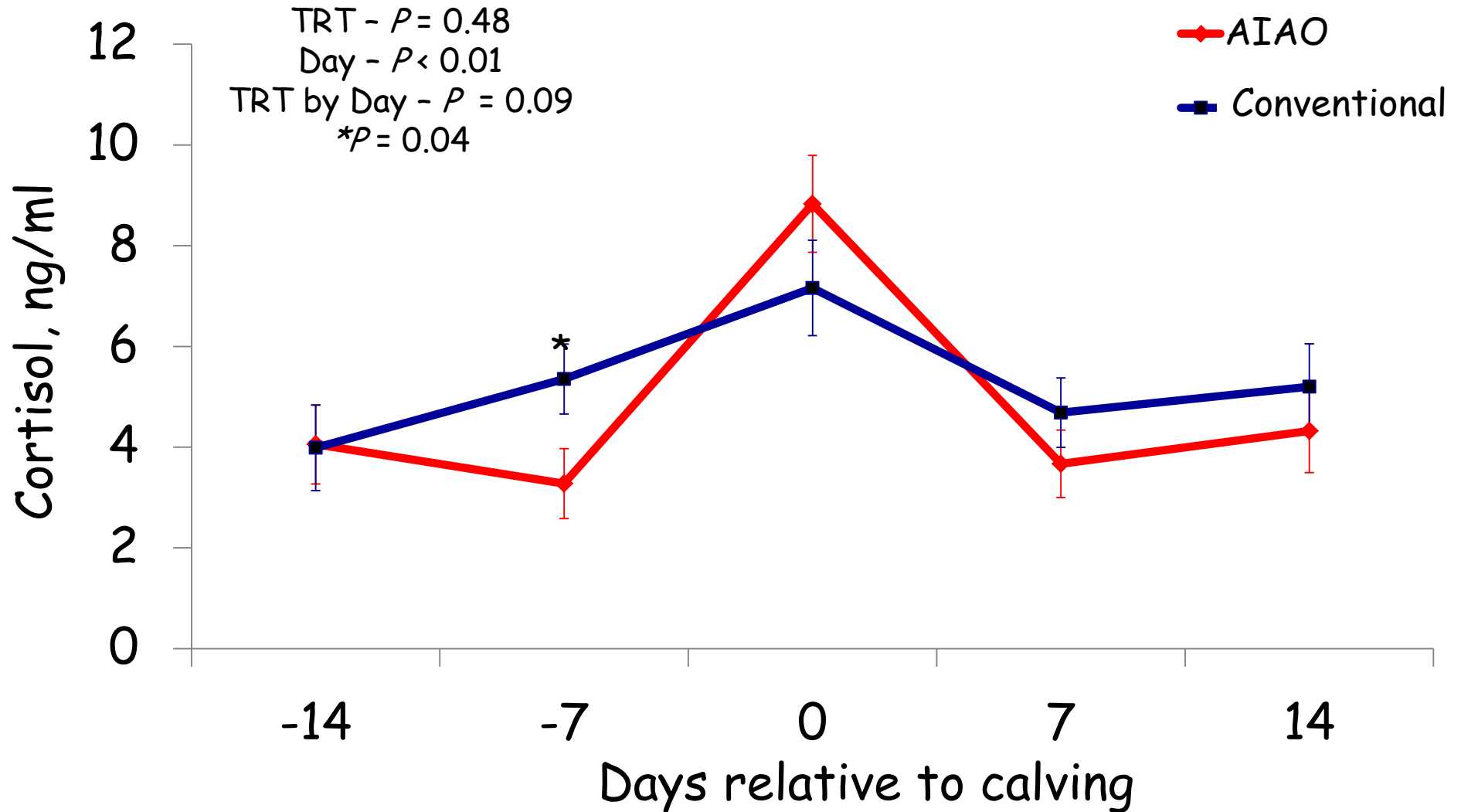
# Effect of Regrouping Strategy on Displacement Rate from the Feed Bunk



# Effect of Regrouping Strategy on Percentage of Cows at the Feed bunk



# Effect of Prepartum Regrouping Strategy on Cortisol Concentrations



# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- No effect on immune and metabolic parameters and concentration of haptoglobin

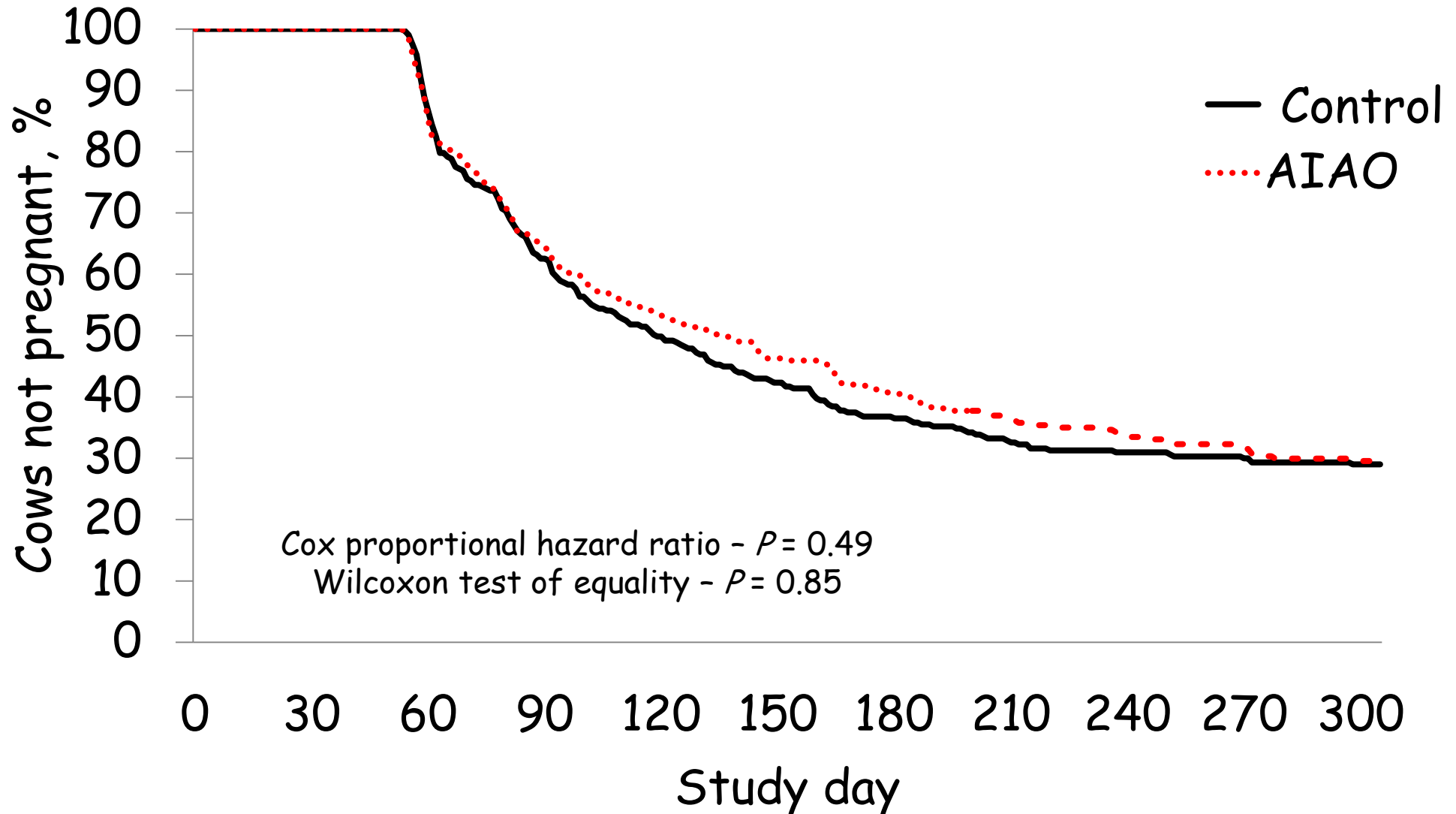
# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- No effect on immune and metabolic parameters and concentration of haptoglobin

Items	Conventional	AIAO	<i>P</i>
RFM, %	10.9	11.6	0.82
Metritis, %	16.7	19.8	0.37
Acute metritis, %	1.7	3.6	0.22
DA, %	3.2	1.7	0.38
Cull/Death within 60 DIM, %	9.1	8.9	0.94
Cyclic by 53 DIM, %	90.1	90.2	0.97
P/AI 66 ± 3 d after 1 <sup>st</sup> AI, %	36.3	39.9	0.41
ECM after 305 DIM, kg/d	34.4 ± 0.6	34.3 ± 0.7	0.88



# Effects of Regrouping Strategy on Pregnancy Rate



# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- AIAO strategy reduces negative interactions among cows in small and medium size pens (< 45 cows)

# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- AIAO strategy reduces negative interactions among cows in small and medium size pens (< 45 cows)
  - The number of negative interactions appears to return to 'normal' within 2 to 5 d after regrouping

# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- AIAO strategy reduces negative interactions among cows in small and medium size pens (< 45 cows)
  - The number of negative interactions appears to return to 'normal' within 2 to 5 d after regrouping
- AIAO strategy had no benefit to:

# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- AIAO strategy reduces negative interactions among cows in small and medium size pens (< 45 cows)
  - The number of negative interactions appears to return to 'normal' within 2 to 5 d after regrouping
- AIAO strategy had no benefit to:
  - Immune and metabolic parameters

# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- AIAO strategy reduces negative interactions among cows in small and medium size pens (< 45 cows)
  - The number of negative interactions appears to return to 'normal' within 2 to 5 d after regrouping
- AIAO strategy had no benefit to:
  - Immune and metabolic parameters
  - Health, production, or reproduction

# Weekly Regrouping in the Close-up Period

- AIAO strategy reduces negative interactions among cows in small and medium size pens (< 45 cows)
  - The number of negative interactions appears to return to 'normal' within 2 to 5 d after regrouping
- AIAO strategy had no benefit to:
  - Immune and metabolic parameters
  - Health, production, or reproduction
- ↓ Stocking density in AIAO strategy (AIAO = 73% vs conventional = 87%) = ↑ Cost to build close-up cows' facilities in 16%



# Health and Performance of AIAO Cows Regrouped before Calving

# Health and Performance of AIAO Cows Regrouped before Calving

- 17 cows did not calve within 35 d and were regrouped within 4 d before calving (1 to 24 d before calving)

# Health and Performance of AIAO Cows Regrouped before Calving

- 17 cows did not calve within 35 d and were regrouped within 4 d before calving (1 to 24 d before calving)

Item	AIAO	Regrouped AIAO	P - value
Twins, %	3.8	0	0.42
Male calf, %	47.3	47.1	0.99
Metritis, %	20	17.7	0.81
DA, %	1.8	0	0.59
Cyclic by 53 DIM, %	89.6	100	0.19
P/AI after 1 <sup>st</sup> AI, %	38.3	62.5	0.06
ECM, kg/d	32.3 ± 1.4	39.1 ± 2.4	< 0.01

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance

- Aggressive reproductive management



# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space



# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort



# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort
  - Heat abatement

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort
  - Heat abatement
  - Clean, dry comfortable bedding

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort
  - Heat abatement
  - Clean, dry comfortable bedding
- Grouping strategy

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort
  - Heat abatement
  - Clean, dry comfortable bedding
- Grouping strategy
  - Separate heifers from cows

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort
  - Heat abatement
  - Clean, dry comfortable bedding
- Grouping strategy
  - Separate heifers from cows
  - Reduced changes in feed composition

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort
  - Heat abatement
  - Clean, dry comfortable bedding
- Grouping strategy
  - Separate heifers from cows
  - Reduced changes in feed composition
  - 100% stocking density

# Management Strategies to Optimize Health and Performance



- Aggressive reproductive management
- Close-up period > 21 d
- Anionic salts
- Feed bunk space
  - 27.5-35" per cow
    - Pens without headlocks
  - Smooth surface, easy to clean and remove stale feed
  - Allow for 3% leftover
- Water availability
  - 2 to 5"/cow
  - 1 trough/20 cows
  - Clean water
- Comfort
  - Heat abatement
  - Clean, dry comfortable bedding
- Grouping strategy
  - Separate heifers from cows
  - Reduced changes in feed composition
  - 100% stocking density
    - 80% if commingling



# *Thank you!!!*

Ricardo C. Chebel

*Department of Veterinary Population Medicine*

*College of Veterinary Medicine*

*University of Minnesota*

[chebe002@umn.edu](mailto:chebe002@umn.edu)

[www.cvm.umn.edu](http://www.cvm.umn.edu)

