# Milk Fat and Milk Protein to Fat ratio in California Dairies

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## **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this study were to report the prevalence of California herds with: a) low milk fat percentage, and b) at risk for ketosis.

### **METHODS**

Dairy Herd Improvement Association records were obtained from AgriTech Analytics (Visalia, CA). Information included milk composition at herd level (51 Jersey and 534 Holstein herds), and at cow level (2,321,563 tests from 138 Holstein herds in Tulare, California) from Nov-09 to Oct-10.

• Low milk fat (MF) percentage was evaluated based on herd averages below 3.2% of MF for Holstein herds and 4.2% for Jersey herds, and on the proportion of cows below 2.5% of MF at any given test (Oetzel, 2008).

• The risk of ketosis was evaluated based on the proportion of cows within a herd that at first test had a protein to fat ratio (P:F) < 0.75 (Duffield and Bagg, 2002). Days in milk ranged from 1 to 45.

### **RESULTS: Description of Milk Fat Percentage**

Month	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Overall
	Jersey Herds												
Top 25%	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9
Bottom 25%	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5
Median	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7
	Holstein Herds												
Top 25%	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	38	37	3.7	36	3.6	36	3.7	37	3.7
Bottom 25%				3.5							3.4	-	3.4
Median				3.6						-	-		3.6

**Table 1.** Percentiles of milk fat percentage in California Jersey (n= 51) and Hosltein (n=534)

 herds from Nov-09 to Oct-10.

### Jersey herds:

- •39.2% had at least one MF test below 4.2%.
- •14.5% had at least 25% of the MF tests below 4.2%.

Holstein herds:

- •22.0% had at least one MF test below 3.2%.
- •7.0% had at least 25% of the monthly MF test below 3.2%.

Ш 16 5% 14 Ϋ́. with 10 Cows (%) within herd

Fig 2. Percentage of cows within herd by month with less than 2.5% of milk fat (MF) in 138 Tulare, CA, dairies.

- with MF<2.5%.

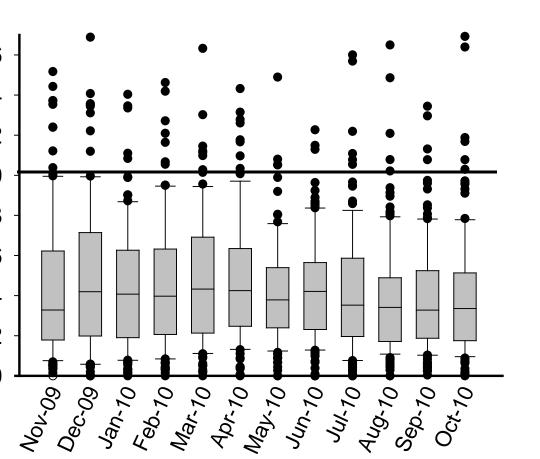
- - Cows (%) with <2.5% milk fat

**Fig 3**. Percentage of cows within herd by DIM with less than 2.5% of milk fat (MF) in 138 Tulare, CA, dairies.





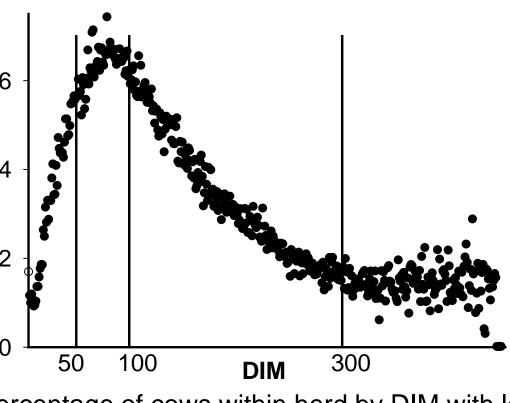
### **RESULTS: Cows with Milk Fat below 2.5%**



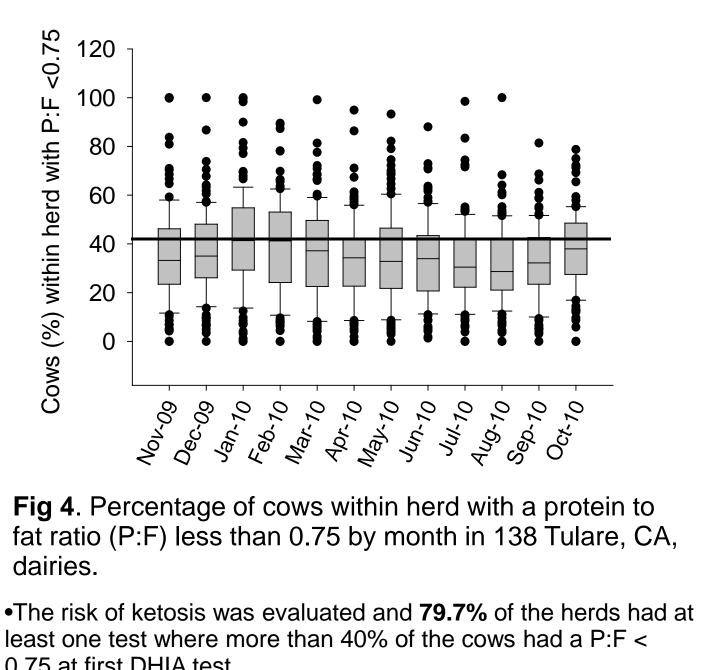
• Cows (%) within herd with MF<2.5%: Q<sub>1</sub>=2.8%, Q<sub>2</sub>=4.3%, Q<sub>3</sub>= 5.8%. • In 6.3% of the tests, >10% of the cows within a herd had MF < 2.5%. • Herds (**26.1%**) had at least one monthly test with >10% of the cows

• Herds (8.0%) had more than 25% of their monthly tests with >10% of the cows with MF < 2.5%.

• Herds with at least 10% of the cows with MF < 2.5% ranged from **3.3%** in Apr to **9.5%** in Nov.



### **RESULTS: Cows with Protein: Fat < 0.75**



dairies.

0.75 at first DHIA test.

•A large proportion of herds (18.8%) had 75% to 100% of their tests with more than 40% of the cows having P:F < 0.75. •The percentage of herds with more than 40% of the cows with

P:F < 0.75 ranged from **26.7%** in Aug to **52.3%** in Feb.

•At a given test, herds were identified where all the cows at first test had a P:F < 0.75 (4 herds) or P:F > 0.75 (5 herds).

### **SUMMARY**

Milk fat depression may be a problem in some CA herds based on:

•The overall percentage of herds with low MF percentage.

•The proportion of cows within a herd with very low MF percentage.

Dairy producers should investigate MF depression problems using their DHIA records and comparing those with the achievable benchmarks reported in this study.

Based on P:F at first test, a large proportion of herds were identified at risk for ketosis. Further research needs to be conducted to evaluate associations between P:F and fresh cow health, and lactation performance.