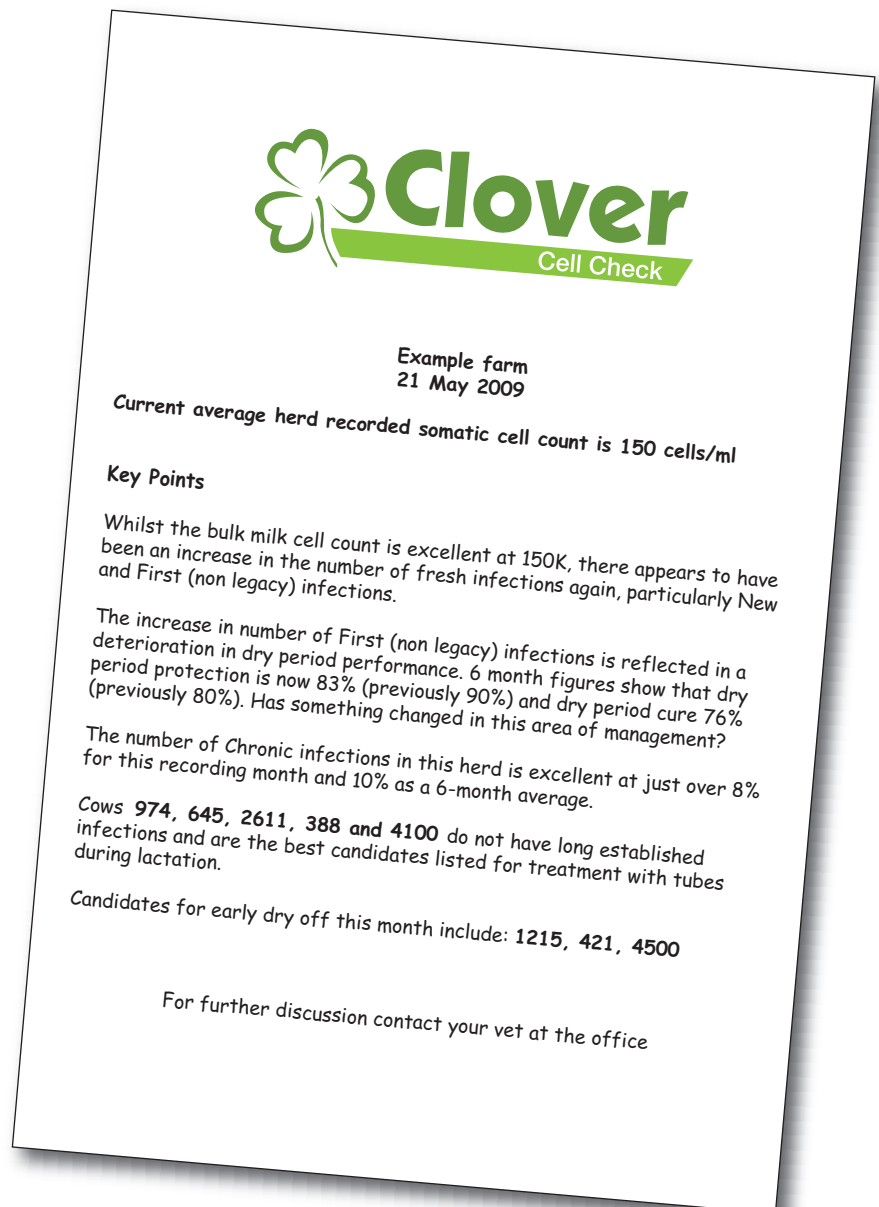


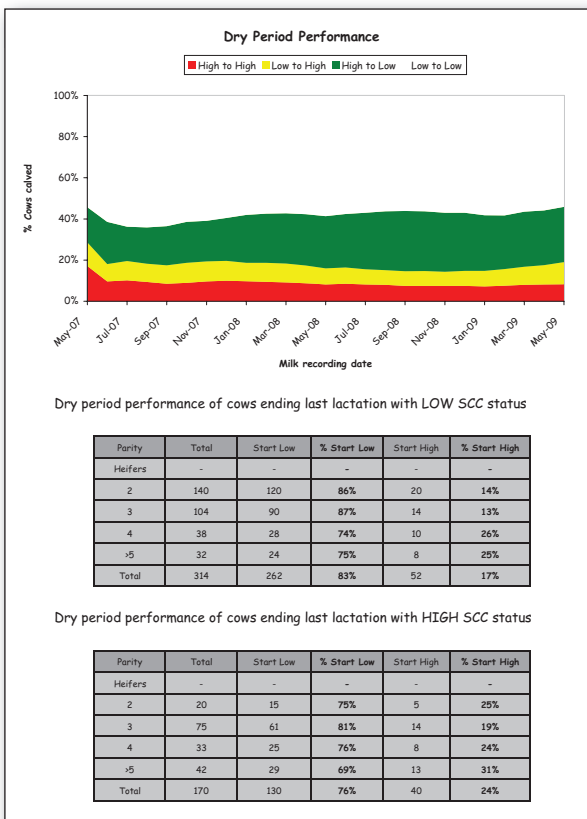
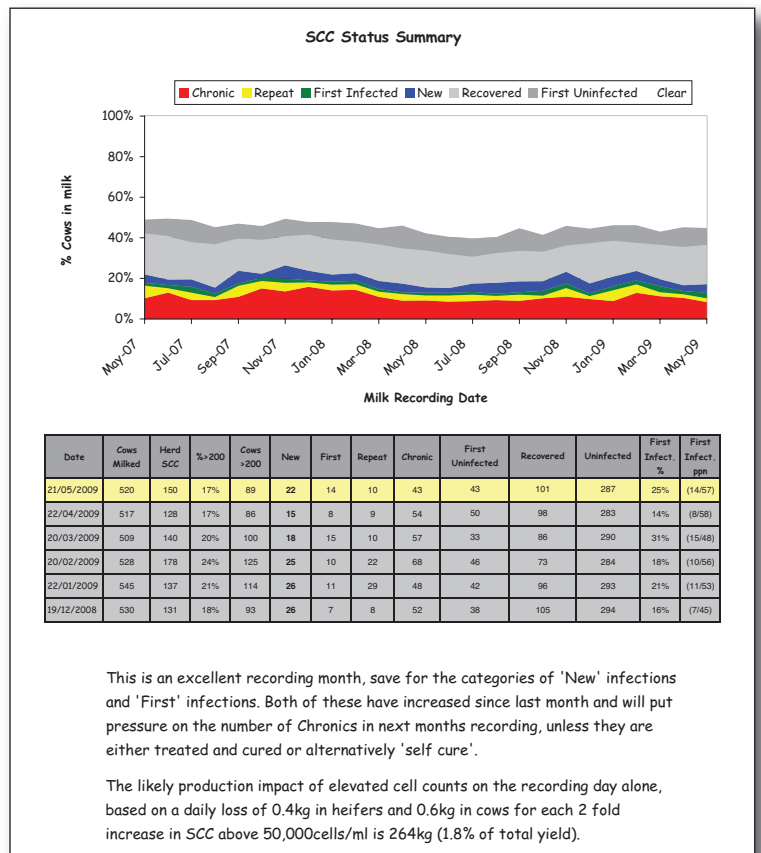
**The Clover Cell Check report is automatically generated following a farm's monthly milk recording. It illustrates trends in the herd and compares herd performance with other farms in the area. The report goes on to highlight simple actions for a few cows in the herd allowing cell counts to be actively managed on a monthly basis.**

Highlighted in **bold type** are cows for whom action is recommended.



Different categories of infected cows are shown in the coloured parts of the graph and allow seasonal trends to be identified.

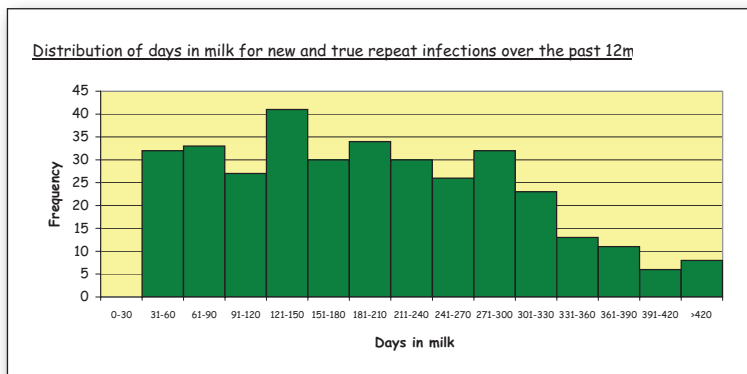
The table summarises the herd infection status at each of the last six month's recording dates. The average figures summarised later in the report are based on these six recordings.



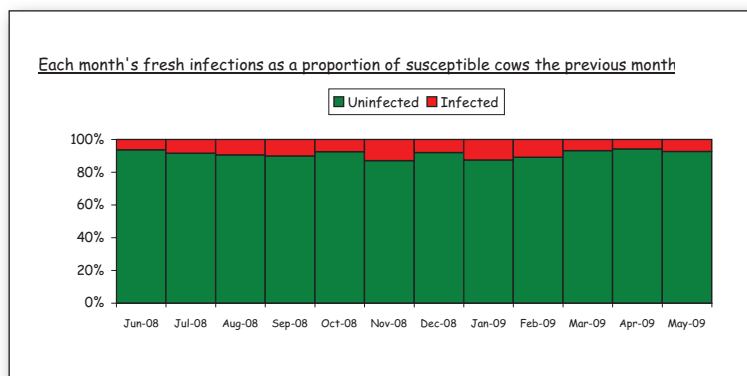
This graph illustrates how dry period performance has progressed over the previous year and a half. Reducing levels of yellow and red parts of the graph show improvements in dry period performance.

These tables summarise the numbers of cows that are either infected or not at their last recording prior to dry off. They summarise the information for all cows dried off over the last 12 months and show the outcome for the same cows after the dry period. This allows advisors to assess how effective dry period treatments and management have been.

Understanding the stage after calving in which new or true repeat infections have developed in the herd over the previous 12 months is important. If most infections are in early lactation then management solutions may differ to those advised for herds where late lactation cows are at greater risk of infection.



The proportion of non-infected cows that became infected since last recording is illustrated here. This record can be a better way to highlight seasonal problems in herds that calve seasonally. It is also a very sensitive early alert for developing problems.



## Benchmarking

Comparing how the farm performs with the 'best', 'worst' and average figures can be helpful. Comparisons can be made with the whole country or for any individual group of farms. It is common for a farm to be compared to other dairy farms in their locality.

Report month	% Milking Herd					% Firsts that are infected
	Infected	New	New & First	Repeat	Chronic	
Best	10%	1%	2%	1%	4%	0%
Worst	45%	7%	11%	11%	28%	53%
Mean	27%	4%	6%	5%	16%	23%
Your farm	17.1%	4.2%	6.9%	1.9%	8.3%	24.6%

The average figures for the last six months are compared with target and intervention figures. The target figures are what the best quarter of comparison farms are regularly achieving. Simple 'traffic light' colours highlight areas of good or bad performance.

6 month mean	% Milking Herd					% Firsts that are infected
	Infected	New	New & First	Repeat	Chronic	
Best	11%	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%
Worst	45%	7%	11%	9%	28%	41%
Mean	28%	5%	7%	5%	16%	23%
Your farm	19.3%	4.2%	6.3%	2.8%	10.2%	20.5%
Target	20%	4%	5%	5%	15%	15%
Intervention	30%	6%	7%	7%	18%	30%

## Dry period performance

The key figures that drive dry cow management performance are presented.

This column examines the proportion of cows that began their lactation infected, that were also infected at the end of their previous lactation. The more recent infection is a 'legacy' from a previous lactation

This column summarises the proportion of the herd that were dried-off after a recording which suggested that the cow was infected

365 day totals	Dried Low	Dried High	Start High	% High at dry off	% High at dry off		Heifers starting high
	Start Low	Start Low	Legacy		High > 3m	High > 6m	
Best	96%	88%	21%	19%	22%	0%	2%
Worst	63%	52%	86%	69%	59%	31%	36%
Mean	80%	70%	54%	44%	41%	15%	19%
Your farm	83.4%	76.5%	43.5%	35.1%	45%	20%	13.3%
Target	90%	80%	30%	30%	20%	5%	10%
Intervention	80%	70%	50%	50%	30%	10%	20%

Outcomes for cows dried off over the last twelve months

The proportion of cows that were infected at dry-off, that had been infected for three months or more, or six months or more. This often appears to be inversely related to apparent dry period cure rates

## Cure rates

This panel illustrates the proportion of new, repeat and first infections that resolved by their next recording over the last twelve months. It may be related to the type of infections that are active on the farm.

Proportion of infections cleared		
	New & Repeat	Firsts
Best	67%	76%
Worst	35%	33%
Mean	51%	55%
Your farm	49%	69%

(Resolution rate between new, true repeat and first infections and the subsequent recording)

## Major bulk tank contributors

	% infected cows with SCC >1million cells	Chronic cow contribution to bulk SCC
Best	5%	16%
Worst	33%	65%
Mean	18%	46%
Your farm	13%	25%

The balance between cows with very high individual cell counts and other infected cows is determined. The table illustrates the balance between the cell count contribution of recently infected cows and of those with long standing infections that may be less susceptible to treatment in lactation.

## Cow lists

All infected cows are listed in different groups according to their infection status. The identity and age of the cow is shown along with the last two cell count figures. The number of days in milk is highlighted and information regarding infection status in both the current and previous lactations are available.

Cows	SCC	Previous SCC	Parity	Days post partum	Times >200,000 in lactation	
					This	Previous
3060	5265	20	3	213	1/7	1/14
562	3098	63	3	109	1/4	2/12
4560	2069	19	3	69	1/3	6/14
808	1240	31	3	71	1/3	4/12
303	724	47	4	125	1/4	9/9
258	680	64	4	301	1/10	0/10
1041	613	16	2	76	1/3	0/9
1155	519	80	5	41	1/2	7/8
16	470	75	10	55	1/2	0/11
466	377	76	3	330	1/11	5/9
682	346	132	3	63	1/2	1/18
32	325	61	5	46	1/2	2/9
464	275	166	4	124	1/4	1/9
53	273	187	4	255	1/9	7/15
1197	269	25	1	187	1/7	-
61	263	142	6	293	1/10	1/12
197	256	153	5	218	1/8	1/15
851	226	195	2	341	1/11	1/13
568	224	77	4	71	1/3	4/10
78	220	120	10	333	1/11	1/13
1317	217	26	1	86	1/3	-
5901	208	123	3	181	1/6	2/10

## League tables

Farm performance to all other farms in the comparison group. Farms are ranked and groups of ten farms form different league 'divisions'. Individual farm progress is easily seen as farms move up and down divisions.

Rank	% 'News' over last 6 months
1st	3.6%
2nd	3.7%
3rd	3.7%
4th	3.7%
5th	3.9%
Your farm	4.2%
7th	4.2%
8th	4.3%
9th	4.4%
10th	4.4%

Your farm is currently in league division 2 out of 6

Rank	% 'First's' over last 6 months
1st	13.8%
2nd	15.6%
3rd	16.7%
4th	16.9%
5th	17.0%
6th	18.6%
7th	19.0%
8th	19.1%
9th	20.2%
Your farm	20.5%

Your farm is currently in league division 2 out of 6

### Apparent dry period prevention success

Rank	% 'Low-Low' over last 12 months
1st	87.0%
2nd	85.1%
3rd	85.0%
4th	84.3%
5th	84.1%
6th	83.5%
Your farm	83.4%
8th	83.2%
9th	82.7%
10th	82.1%

Your farm is currently in league division 2 out of 6

### Apparent dry period cure success rate

Rank	% 'High-Low' over last 12 months
Your farm	76.5%
2nd	76.4%
3rd	76.0%
4th	75.9%
5th	75.7%
6th	75.7%
7th	74.5%
8th	74.0%
9th	73.9%
10th	72.1%

Your farm is currently in league division 2 out of 6

## Clover Cell Check

Any recorded herd can have their data processed via the Clover Cell Check software. This will categorise cows in the herd and allow specific advice to be given on managing herd cell counts.

Reports are generated every month with simple action plans for a few cows. Seasonal trends can be identified allowing producers to take proactive steps to minimise the impact of troublesome periods of the year. Problems with the milking equipment, or with dry period and calving management, can be highlighted and corrected.

Farm comparisons are made possible by using a series of benchmark and league tables. This allows farmers to evaluate farm strengths and weaknesses against other dairy farmers in the same area.