



NYSCHAP Transition Cow Guidelines Within the first 60 DIM as a percentage of calvings

| Parameter | Achievable Rate | Alarm Rate |
|--|--|--|
| Displaced abomasum | <3% | ≥6% |
| Milk Fever | <2% | ≥5% |
| Retained Placenta | <8% | ≥10% |
| Metritis and Ketosis | If the rate of displaced abomasums is over 6% it is likely that metritis and ketosis may also be a challenge in fresh cows. At this point ketosis should be investigated by chemical analysis. | |
| Ketosis – between 3-21 DIM Clinical* Sub-clinical** | 3% <15% | >8% >25% |
| Mastitis (Goal of BTSCC of 200,000) All cows First test LS>4 Heifers first test LS>4 | <10% <7% | ≥14% ≥10% |
| New infections between first two tests after calving – all cows | <10% | ≥12% |
| Cure rate in fresh period: 1 st test LS>4 followed by 2 nd test LS<4 | >60% | ≤50% |
| Stillborns – born dead or died within 24 hrs of birth | <10% of first lactation, heifer calves <6% multiparous cows, heifer calves | >12% of first lactation, heifer calves >7% of multiparous cows, heifer calves |
| Dead and sold | <8% | ≥12% |
| Length of dry period: ≥ end of 2 nd lactation | 40-60 days | >20% less than 30 Days >20% greater than 80 days |
| Length of dry period: Between first and second lactation | 50-60 days | >20% less than 40 Days >20% greater than 80 days |

*clinical ketosis – BHB (beta hydroxy butyric acid) >27mg/dL

**sub-clinical ketosis – BHB >14 mg/dL