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SA STAMBOEK
STUD BOOK

Logix *Melk/Milk*

Kudde Gesondheids Verslag / Herd Health Report

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA

MILK UNIT

UP EXPERIMENTAL FARM

SOUTHSTREET-EAST, HATFIELD

0083

corlia.swanepoel@up.ac.za

Test-day: 2026-09-14

Holstein Cows

LogixMilk Technical Advisor:

THALIA BRAMELD

071 493 1111

thalia@studbook.co.za

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HERD HEALTH SUMMARY REPORT

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA - Holstein Cows

Table 1: Summary for Test-day 2026-09-14 (Number of Samples Tested: 17)

Analysis	Results	Norms*	% Cows outside norms*
Milk Production (kg)	Avg.: 30.0 Median: 29.1		
Butterfat (%)	Avg.: 4.29 Median:	3.5 % - 6.0 %	Too Low: 0 % Too High: 0 %
Protein (%)	Avg.: 3.42 Median:	3.0 % - 4.5 %	Too Low: 6 % Too High: 0 %
Lactose (%)	Avg.: 4.89 Median:	> 4.7 %	Too Low: 12 %
MUN (mg/dl)	Avg.: 17.29 Median:	8 - 16 mg/dl	Too Low: 0 % Too High: 59 %
SCC (x1000/ml)	Avg.: 129 Median: % < 100 : 82.4 % % < 200 : 88.2 % % < 500 : 94.1 % % > 750 : 5.9 % % > 1 000 : 5.9 % % > 1 500 : 0.0 %	< 200 > 64 % > 75 % > 92 % < 4.8 % < 1 % NONE	Too High: 0 % Too High: 0 % Too High: 0 % Too High: 1.1 % Too High: 4.9 % Too High: 0.0 %
Butterfat Protein ratio	Average: 1.3	> 1.0	Too High: 0.0 %

Table 2: Quantification of Specific Cases (% of herd) and Loss in Production on 2026-09-14

Loss in Production due to:		Avg/Median SCC (Number (n)):	
SSC (kg per day):	15.3 (3.0 %)	1st Lact Cows:	23/ (6)
DIM (kg per day):	64.6 (12.7 %)	2nd Lact Cows:	385/ (4)
No. of Cows Under Pressure:	0 (0.0 %)	3rd Lact Cows:	60/ (4)
No. Cows with SCC > 200k:	2 (11.8 %)	4th Lact Cows:	70/ (1)
No. Cows with SCC > 750k:	1 (5.9 %)	5th Lact Cows:	160/160 (1)
No. New Infections:	1 (5.9 %)	6+ Lact Cows:	40/40 (1)
No. Recurring Infections:	1 (5.9 %)	Avg. SCC for SCC > 750k (n):	1020 (1)
Cure Rate for SCC > 200k:	20.0 % (2)	Avg. Days In Milk (DIM) for Herd:	206
Cure Rate for SCC > 750k:	0.0 % (0)	Median of DIM for Herd:	197
No. Chronic Infections (SCC > 200k):	0 (0.0 %)	Avg. DIM for SCC < 200k (n):	210 (15)
No. Chronic Infections (SCC > 750k):	0 (0.0 %)	Avg. DIM for SCC > 200k and < 750k (n):	432 (1)
No. of Possible Ketosis Cases:	0	Avg. DIM for SCC > 750k (n):	435 (1)
No. of Possible Acidosis Cases:	0	Avg. Parity for Herd:	2
Avg. Age at First Calf (Months):	25	Avg. Parity for SCC < 200k:	2
Avg. Inter-Calf Period (Days):	402	Avg. Parity for SCC > 200k and < 750k:	2
No. Flushings:	NA	Avg. Parity for SCC > 750k:	2
No. Embrios:	NA		

Table 3: Benchmark: Herd with the Top 25%, Average and Bottom 25% for different traits tested the last month of for Holstein Cows

	Milk Production (kg)	Butterfat (%)	Protein (%)	Lactose (%)	SCC (x1000/ml)	MUN (mg/dl)
Herd	30.0	4.29	3.42	4.89	129	17.29
Top 25%	32.0	5.45	3.93	4.84	50	18.00
Breed Avg	26.2	4.83	3.64	4.68	353	14.57
Bottom 25%	20.0	4.27	3.34	4.56	280	12.00

*** PLEASE CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN, PROFESSIONAL ANIMAL SCIENTIST or LogixMilk TECHNICAL ADVISOR for the interpretation of these results and professional advisory services.**

Table 4: Summary of Somatic Cell Counts per Lactation Group in the herd for 17 Holstein Cows

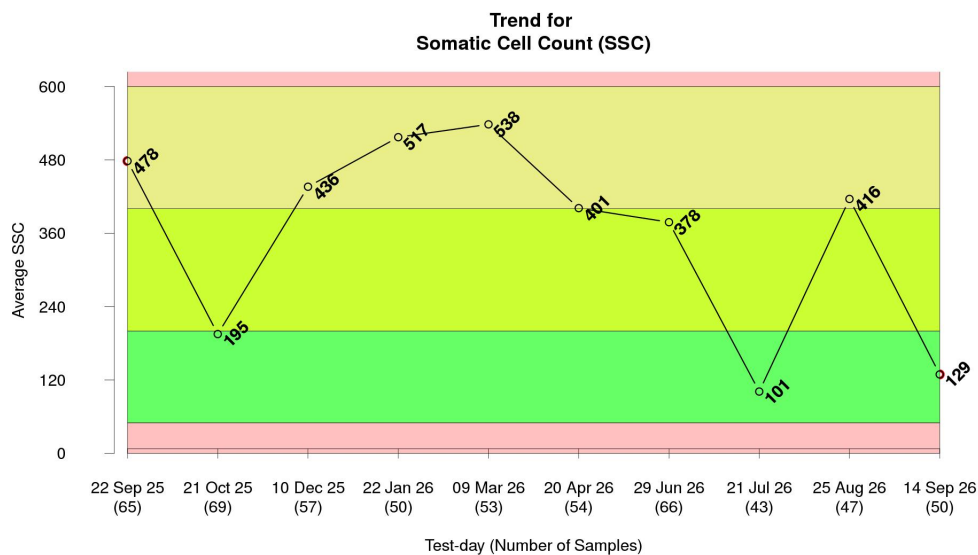
Lactation Group	% of Herd	Early Lactation	Mid Lactation	Late Lactation	% SCC > 200k	% SCC > 750k
1	35.3% (6)	5.9% (1)	23.5% (4)	5.9% (1)	0.0% ()	0.0% ()
2	23.5% (4)	0.0% (0)	5.9% (1)	17.6% (3)	11.8% (2)	5.9% (1)
3	23.5% (4)	0.0% (0)	11.8% (2)	11.8% (2)	0.0% ()	0.0% ()
4	5.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	5.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% ()	0.0% ()
5	5.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	5.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% ()	0.0% ()
6+	5.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5.9% (1)	0.0% ()	0.0% ()
Herd	100% (17)	5.9% (1)	53% (9)	41.2% (7)	11.8% (2)	5.9% (1)

Table 5: Somatic Cell Count (SCC) Analysis: Percentage (Number) of Cows within Stage of Lactation and Lactation Group for SCC > 200k and SCC > 750k for 17 Holstein Cows

Lactation Group	Early Lactation		Mid Lactation		Late Lactation	
	% SCC > 200k	% SCC > 750k	% SCC > 200k	% SCC > 750k	% SCC > 200k	% SCC > 750k
1	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()
2	0% ()	0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	66.7% (2)	33.3% (1)
3	0% ()	0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()
4	0% ()	0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0% ()	0% ()
5	0% ()	0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()	0% ()	0% ()
6+	0% ()	0% ()	0% ()	0% ()	0.0% ()	0.0% ()

Table 6: Bulk Tank Results for 2026-09-14 (Number of Samples Tested: 0)

Tank No	Butterfat (%)	Protein (%)	Lactose (%)	SCC (x1000/ml)	MUN (mg/dl)	pH
Calculated Tank	4.29	3.41	4.87	160	17	

**Figure 1:** Somatic Cell Count (SCC) Trend

The average Somatic Cell Count (SCC) and the trend over time is shown in the graph. The ideal is a herd with an average count of less than 200 000. A higher SCC results in lower milk production and possible udder infection. If animals with high SCC can be identified early, they can be treated in time, thereby preventing production loss and permanent udder damage resulting in lower herd life.

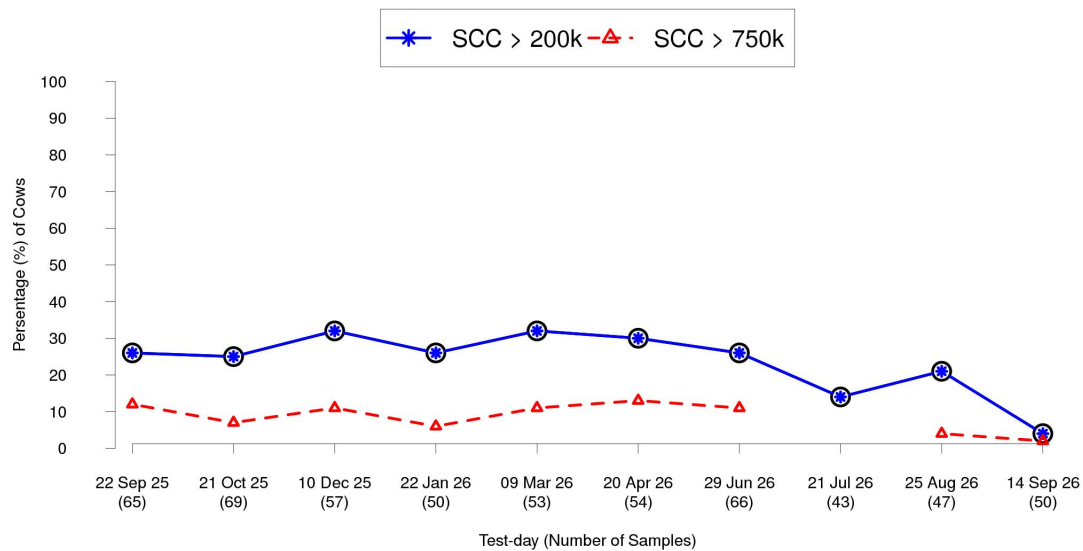


Figure 2: Percentage (%) of Cows with Somatic Cell Counts (SCC) more than 200k and 750k, respectively, per Test-day

The graph presents the trend of the % of cows with Somatic Cell Counts (SCC) more then 200k and 500k, respectively. The ideal is to have as few cows as possible with a SCC of more than 200K and none with a SCC of more than 750k.

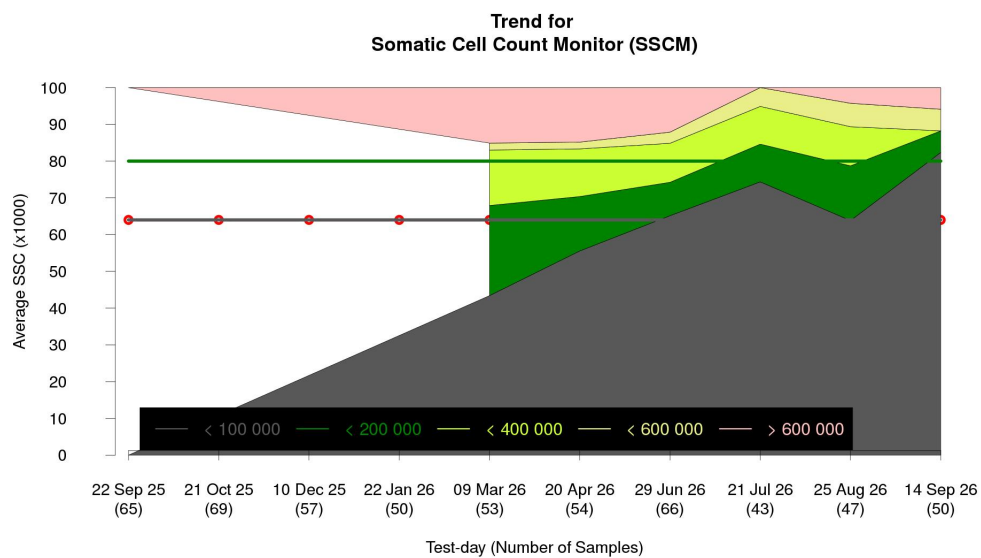


Figure 3: Somatic Cell Count (SCC) Monitor Trend

The graph shows the percentage of cows within certain Somatic Cell Count (SCC) levels. Ideally, at least 64% of the cows of a herd should have a SCC of less than 100 000 and 80% a SCC of less than 250 000. The danger zone is indicated in red, where ideally no cows should be indicated.

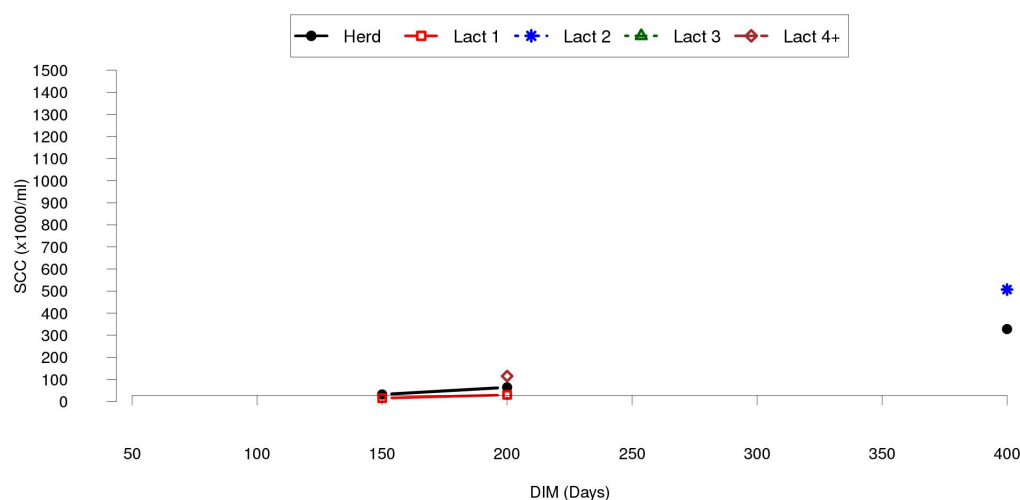


Figure 4: Average Somatic Cell Counts (SCC, x1000/ml) per Day In Milk (DIM)

This graph indicates the average Somatic Cell Counts (SCC, x1000/ml) per day in milk (DIM) for the complete herd, as well as for Lactation 1, 2, 3 and 4+ cows, separately.

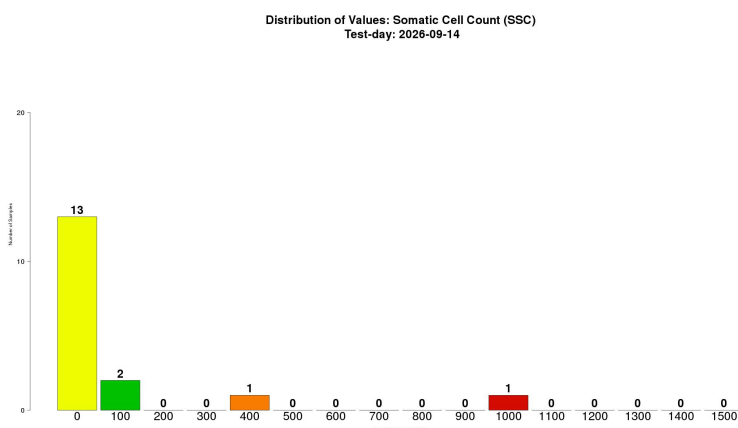


Figure 5: Somatic Cell Count (SCC) Distribution for Test-day (2026-09-14)

The graph depicts the number of animals within certain levels of Somatic Cell Counts (SCC). If the cows with SCCs higher than 600 000 can be identified early, they can be treated or even culled from the herd, preventing economic losses due to penalties paid for high SCCs in the milk.

Table 7: Somatic Cell Count (SCC) distribution and Milk Loss Monitor 2026-09-14

SSC Levels	< 100k	100k - 200k	200k - 500k	500k - 800k	800k - 1 500k	> 1 500k
Number Cows	13	2	1	0	1	0
% Cows	76.5 %	11.8 %	5.9 %	0.0 %	5.9 %	0.0 %
Milk Quality	Excellent	Very Good	Needs Improvement	Poor	Serious	BAD
% Milk Loss	< 2 %	2 - 4 %	4 - 8 %	8 - 10 %	10 - 35 %	> 35 %
% Quarters Infected	< 1 %	1 - 6 %	6 - 16 %	16 - 26 %	26 - 48 %	> 48 %

The average Somatic Cell Count (SCC) on 2026-09-14 for the herd, was 129 000. This figure places the herd in the "Light Green" SCC Zone and the milk quality is Very Good. Milk loss due to SCC is between 2 and 4 %.

Udder Health: You do not have a major mastitis problem but there may be problems with individual cows. Assess your mastitis control procedures.

Table 8: Cows Under Pressure (SCC > 500k and Lactose % < 4.6)

Cow ID	Name	SCC	Lactose %	DIM	Parity	Production
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Table 9: Cows with Somatic Cell Counts > 200k (Status: N=New -, C=Chronic -, R=Recurring - and CR=Chronic and Recurring Infections)

Cow ID	Name	SCC 2026-09-14	SCC 2026-08-25	SCC 2026-07-21	Production	DIM	Parity	Status
22004	22004 INTACT	1020	10	-	43.2	435	2	N
22013	22013 INTACT	480	520	10	38.7	432	2	R

Table 10: Possible Ketosis Cases; Cows under 100 days in milk (Prot. Fat Ratio < 0.68 for Jerseys and < 0.74 for other Breeds)

Cow ID	Name	Production	DIM	Parity	Prot % to Fat %	Breed
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Table 11: Possible Acidosis Cases (Protein % > Butterfat %)

Cow ID	Name	Production	DIM	Parity	Prot % to Fat %
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Table 12: Dry Cows with a Dry Period more than 55 Days

Cow ID	Name	Breed	Last ICP	Avg. ICP	No. ICPs	Days Since Last Calf	Days Open
1745	1745	HST	-	-	-	2470	2175
21004	21004	HST	424	379	2	543	210

Table 13: Cows with an active Inter-Calving Period (ICP) > 400 days

Cow ID	Name	Breed	Last ICP	Avg. ICP	No. ICPs	Days Since Last Calf	Production
1745	1745	HST	-	-	-	2470	-
1519	1519	HST	500	401	5	1442	-
21006	21006	HST	363	363	1	950	-
21004	21004	HST	424	379	2	543	-
20031	20031	HST	422	423	2	520	-
ZNDP190017	1917 INTACT	HST	443	461	3	509	-
23018	23018 LUNAR	HST	-	-	-	458	37.1
22004	22004 INTACT	HST	419	419	1	441	43.2
-	22013 INTACT	HST	347	347	1	438	38.7