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Kudde Gesondheids Verslag / Herd Health Report

VERLORENKLOOF DEVELOPMENT

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Test-day: 2026-02-17

Friesland Cows

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HERD HEALTH SUMMARY REPORT

VERLORENKLOOF DEVELOPMENT - Friesland Cows

Table 1: Summary for Test-day 2026-02-17 (Number of Samples Tested: 53)

Analysis	Results	Norms*	% Cows outside norms*
Milk Production (kg)	Avg.: 17.3 Median: 16.8		
Butterfat (%)	Avg.: 4.63 Median: 4.46	3.5 % - 6.0 %	Too Low: 0 % Too High: 4 %
Protein (%)	Avg.: 3.71 Median: 3.54	3.0 % - 4.5 %	Too Low: 6 % Too High: 11 %
Lactose (%)	Avg.: 4.65 Median: 4.70	> 4.7 %	Too Low: 51 %
MUN (mg/dl)	Avg.: 15.47 Median: 15.00	8 - 16 mg/dl	Too Low: 2 % Too High: 21 %
SCC (x1000/ml)	Avg.: 506 Median: 140 % < 100 : 39.6 % % < 200 : 71.7 % % < 500 : 84.9 % % > 750 : 15.1 % % > 1 000 : 13.2 % % > 1 500 : 5.7 %	< 200 > 64 % > 75 % > 92 % < 4.8 % < 1 % NONE	Too High: 24.4 % Too High: 3.3 % Too High: 7.1 % Too High: 10.3 % Too High: 12.2 % Too High: 5.7 %
Butterfat Protein ratio	Average: 1.2	> 1.0	Too High: 1.9 %

Table 2: Quantification of Specific Cases (% of herd) and Loss in Production on 2026-02-17

Loss in Production due to:		Avg/Median SCC (Number (n)):	
SSC (kg per day):	76.4 (8.3 %)	1st Lact Cows:	145/90 (11)
DIM (kg per day):	269.0 (29.3 %)	2nd Lact Cows:	265/110 (12)
		3rd Lact Cows:	247/140 (13)
No. of Cows Under Pressure:	5 (9.4 %)	4th Lact Cows:	270/110 (7)
No. Cows with SCC > 200k:	15 (28.3 %)	5th Lact Cows:	358/170 (5)
No. Cows with SCC > 750k:	8 (15.1 %)	6+ Lact Cows:	3034/1120 (5)
No. New Infections:	5 (9.4 %)		
No. Recurring Infections:	7 (13.2 %)	Avg. SCC for SCC > 750k (n):	2565 (8)
Cure Rate for SCC > 200k:	37.9 % (11)		
Cure Rate for SCC > 750k:	30.8 % (4)	Avg. Days In Milk (DIM) for Herd:	256
No. Chronic Infections (SCC > 200k):	5 (9.4 %)	Median of DIM for Herd:	257
No. Chronic Infections (SCC > 750k):	1 (1.9 %)		
		Avg. DIM for SCC < 200k (n):	230 (38)
No. of Possible Ketosis Cases:	9	Avg. DIM for SCC > 200k and < 750k (n):	262 (7)
No. of Possible Acidosis Cases:	1	Avg. DIM for SCC > 750k (n):	351 (8)
Avg. Age at First Calf (Months):	33	Avg. Parity for Herd:	3
Avg. Inter-Calf Period (Days):	502	Avg. Parity for SCC < 200k:	3
No. Flushings:	NA	Avg. Parity for SCC > 200k and < 750k:	4
No. Embrios:	NA	Avg. Parity for SCC > 750k:	4

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

	Milk Production (kg)	Butterfat (%)	Protein (%)	Lactose (%)	SCC (x1000/ml)	MUN (mg/dl)
Herd	17.3	4.63	3.71	4.65	506	15.47
Top 25%	46.3	4.22	3.50	5.04	30	16.00
Breed Avg	40.0	3.83	3.27	4.88	350	13.60
Bottom 25%	34.2	3.37	3.02	4.77	230	11.00

*** 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 53 Friesland Cows

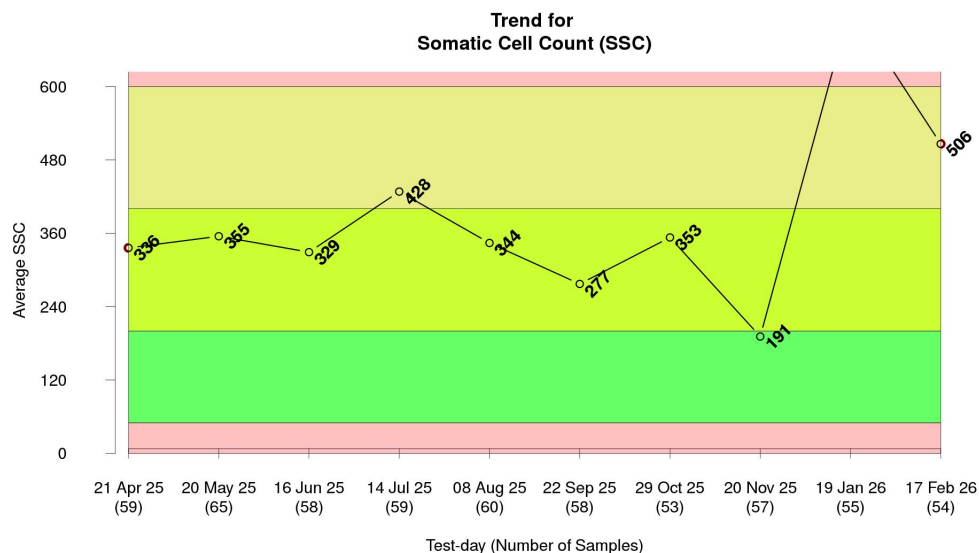
Lactation Group	% of Herd	Early Lactation	Mid Lactation	Late Lactation	% SCC > 200k	% SCC > 750k
1	20.8% (11)	7.5% (4)	3.8% (2)	9.4% (5)	1.9% (1)	1.9% (1)
2	22.6% (12)	11.3% (6)	1.9% (1)	9.4% (5)	5.7% (3)	1.9% (1)
3	24.5% (13)	7.5% (4)	1.9% (1)	15.1% (8)	5.7% (3)	1.9% (1)
4	13.2% (7)	1.9% (1)	1.9% (1)	9.4% (5)	1.9% (1)	1.9% (1)
5	9.4% (5)	1.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	7.5% (4)	3.8% (2)	1.9% (1)
6+	9.4% (5)	5.7% (3)	1.9% (1)	1.9% (1)	9.4% (5)	5.7% (3)
Herd	99.9% (53)	35.8% (19)	11.4% (6)	52.7% (28)	28.4% (15)	15.2% (8)

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 53 Friesland 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)	20.0% (1)	20.0% (1)
2	16.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (2)	20.0% (1)
3	25.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	25.0% (2)	12.5% (1)
4	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (1)	20.0% (1)
5	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	50.0% (2)	25.0% (1)
6+	100.0% (3)	66.7% (2)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)

Table 6: Bulk Tank Results for 2026-02-17 (Number of Samples Tested: 0)

Tank No	Butterfat (%)	Protein (%)	Lactose (%)	SCC (x1000/ml)	MUN (mg/dl)	pH
Calculated Tank	4.51	3.60	4.66	586	15	

**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.

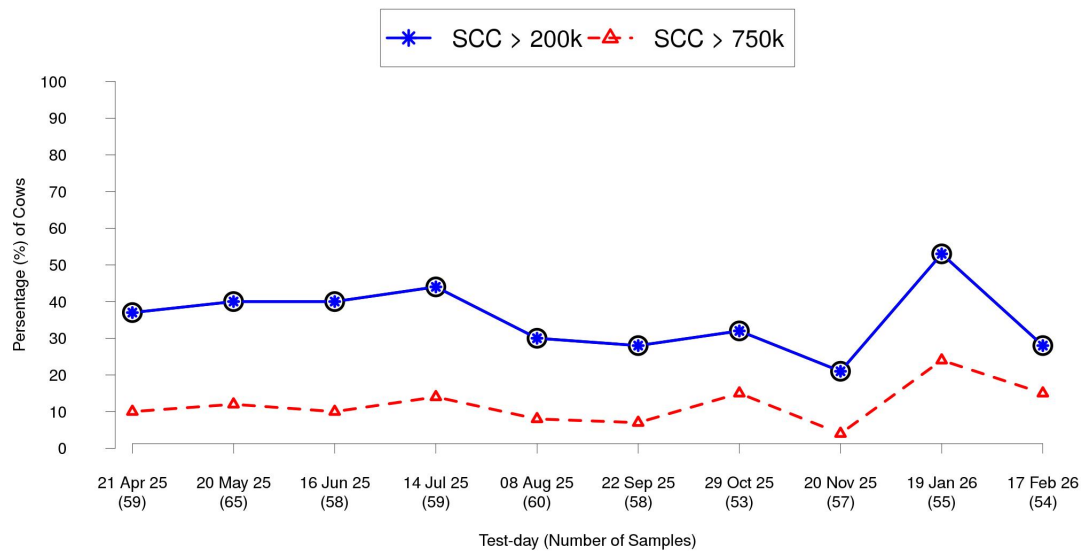


Figure 2: Percentage (%) of Cows with Somatic Cell Counts (SCC) more than 200k and 750k, respectively, per Test-day

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.

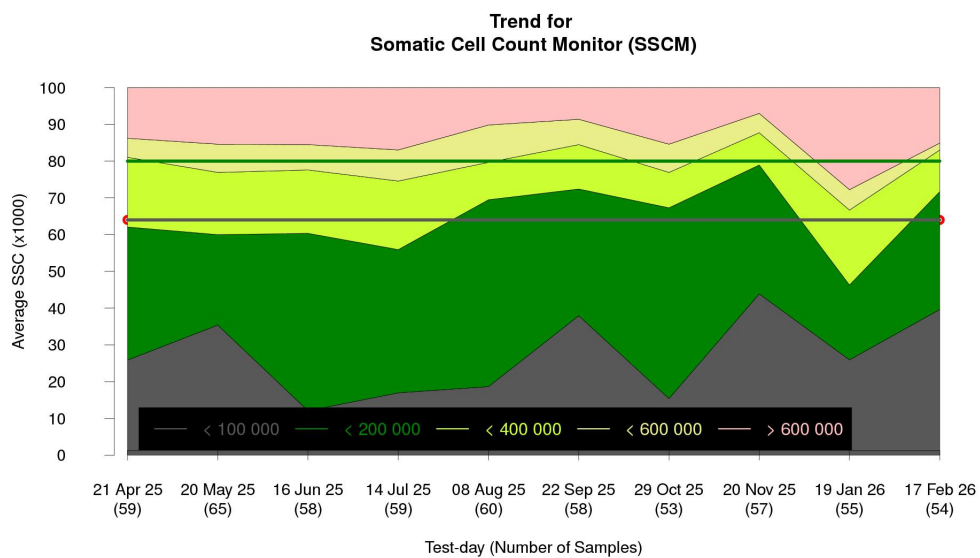


Figure 3: Somatic Cell Count (SCC) Monitor Trend

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.

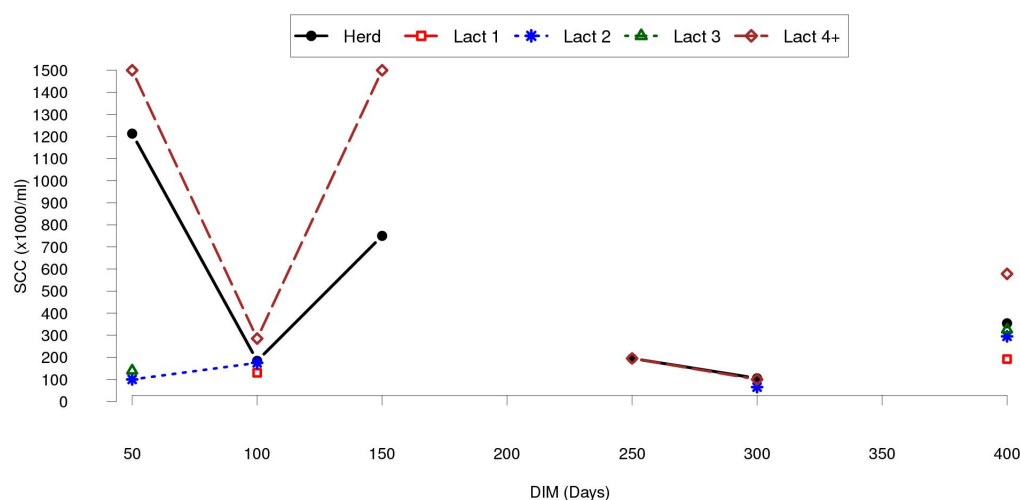


Figure 4: Average Somatic Cell Counts (SCC, x1000/ml) per Day In Milk (DIM)

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.

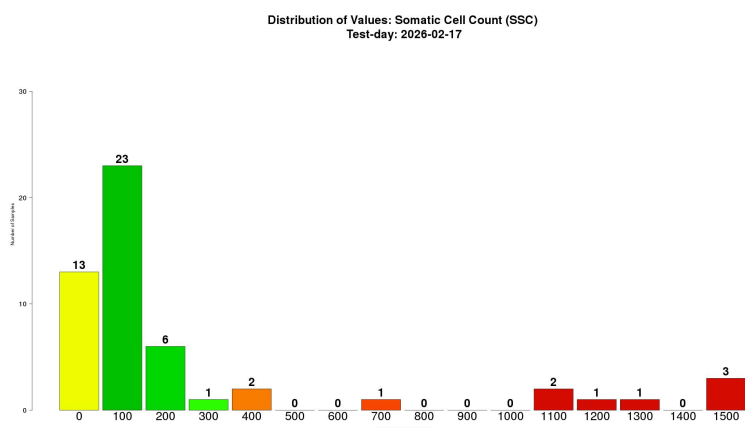


Figure 5: Somatic Cell Count (SCC) Distribution for Test-day (2026-02-17)

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 (SSC) distribution and Milk Loss Monitor 2026-02-17

SSC Levels	< 100k	100k - 200k	200k - 500k	500k - 800k	800k - 1 500k	> 1 500k
Number Cows	13	23	9	1	4	3
% Cows	24.5 %	43.4 %	17.0 %	1.9 %	7.5 %	5.7 %
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 2026-02-17 for the herd, was 506 000. This figure places the herd in the "Orange" SCC Zone and the milk quality is Poor. Milk loss due to SCC is between 8 and 10 %.

Udder Health: Mastitis infections are evident and needs slight improvement. Your mastitis control program needs improvement. Consult your veterinarian and/or registered animal scientist for assistance. Due to high somatic cell counts, your ability to supply milk is at risk.

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

Cow ID	Name	SCC	Lactose %	DIM	Parity	Production
201626	201626	9999	3.69	49	6	23
201619	201619	3410	4.54	124	6	26.6
201928	201928	1340	4.46	500	3	6
201723	201723	1230	3.62	686	4	11.6
201631	201631	1150	4.57	534	5	21

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 2026-02-17	SCC 2026-01-19	SCC 2025-11-20	Production	DIM	Parity	Status
201626	201626	9999	1670	623	23	49	6	C
201619	201619	3410	1530	474	26.6	124	6	C
202113	202113	1500	1100	328	19.6	323	2	C
201928	201928	1340	1280	825	6	500	3	CR
201723	201723	1230	270	56	11.6	686	4	R
201631	201631	1150	2790	628	21	534	5	CR
201710	201710	1120	1580	-	21.4	50	6	N
202214	202214	770	80	115	12.6	539	1	R
202018	202018	490	140	78	8.6	453	2	R
201611	201611	400	2540	-	24	83	7	N
201705	201705	370	600	193	18	611	3	R
202118	202118	260	-	60	21.2	26	3	N
202232	202232	260	240	-	21	80	2	N
201719	201719	240	100	102	16.4	212	6	N
201820	201820	220	340	32	12.8	371	5	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
201917	201917	26.2	25	4	0.67	FLD
202017	202017	21.4	21	3	0.70	FLD
202010	202010	22.4	26	3	0.70	FLD
201710	201710	21.4	50	6	0.71	FLD
202128	202128	19.2	30	3	0.72	FLD
201611	201611	24	83	7	0.73	FLD
202118	202118	21.2	26	3	0.73	FLD
202303	202303	21.4	48	2	0.74	FLD
202312	202312	18	27	1	0.74	FLD

Table 11: Possible Acidosis Cases (Protein % > Butterfat %)

Cow ID	Name	Production	DIM	Parity	Prot % to Fat %
201631	201631	21	534	5	1.04

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
VKL 180027	201827	FLD	460	529	2	728	339

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
VKL 190021	201921	FLD	408	408	1	736	-
VKL 180029	201829	FLD	518	491	2	732	-
VKL 180027	201827	FLD	460	529	2	728	-
201723	201723	FLD	360	432	3	691	11.6
201917	201917	FLD	383	484	2	673	26.2
VKL 180026	201826	FLD	540	552	2	666	-
VKL 190006	201906	FLD	515	515	1	627	-
201705	201705	FLD	585	783	2	616	18
VKL 200017	202017	FLD	383	383	1	608	21.4
VKL 190029	201929	FLD	669	669	1	605	-
VKL 190032	201932	FLD	672	672	1	604	-
201807	201807	FLD	549	698	2	564	13.4
VKL 200010	202010	FLD	437	437	1	561	22.4
201821	201821	FLD	576	594	2	554	15.4
202118	202118	FLD	-	-	-	553	21.2
VKL 200024	202024	FLD	509	509	1	549	-
VKL 210028	202128	FLD	-	-	-	548	19.2
VKL 220014	202214	FLD	-	-	-	544	12.6
VKL 220017	202217	FLD	-	-	-	540	14.6
201631	201631	FLD	524	507	4	539	21
202205	202205	FLD	-	-	-	521	10.6
VKL 180009	201809	FLD	504	622	2	505	16.4
VKL 190028	201928	FLD	655	655	1	505	6
202031	202031	FLD	640	640	1	504	-
VKL 200005	202005	FLD	359	389	2	494	-
201734	201734	FLD	514	598	3	464	-
202018	202018	FLD	548	548	1	458	8.6
VKL 220020	202220	FLD	-	-	-	457	10.8
201811	201811	FLD	376	541	3	454	14.2
VKL 200028	202028	FLD	372	372	1	432	13.2
VKL 220027	202227	FLD	-	-	-	431	12.2