Milk quality and herd health

Developed by Sarah Legge, Project Officer Dairy, NSW DPI

AMS farmers can achieve excellent milk quality and health results due to the combination of excellent farm management skills, use of technology and good facilities and equipment.



colour, conductivity, flow or yield

weight, activity or rumination You will have to draft cows that requires inspection or treatment. The area should have access to feed, water and rest as you will not always be around when they visit the dairy.



The milking process occurs at a quarter level which has a strong positive impact on udder health. But milkings with very long intervals (> 16h) can have a negative effect on udder health.

Many AMS farmers report a decrease in lameness incidence due to voluntary cow traffic and a reduction of time cows spend on concrete.



Milk lines and cooling system are designed to manage lower volumes of milk at any given point in time distributed throughout the day. Think about the design and use of milk filters, plate coolers and buffer vats!

AMS can automatically divert milk to alternative destinations (drain, buckets or vats), based on certain measurements taken by sensors during milking.

Bucket cows can still traffic with the milking herd and have their milk diverted away from the main vat. Ensure these cows are identified as such in the software! The robot will normally rinse or wash after they have been milked.

Internal plant cleaning is mostly automated and conducted 2-3 times per day.

External components of dairy plant as well as hosing of dairy and yards is usually a manual task. Schedule these at times when there is less cow traffic through the dairy.

You can change various wash/rinse settings for cups, robot units or whole plant to reduce the bacterial loading between cows and between full plant washes.

Check out our online AMS training modules: bit.ly/milkingedgemodules





