

tion of their days in milk. Each * represents 15 days and the † represents a month. The following columns are the days in milk, their last milk production, their ME305 day value as a percentage of the herd mean, and the reason reported for leaving.

List 2. Animals culled during third+ lactation in the case farm.

| Name | DIM | MILK | % of ME | Reason left |
|------|-----|------|---------|---------------|
| 17 | 49 | 32 | 43 | SOLD HEALTH |
| 11 | 53 | 46 | 52 | SOLD HEALTH |
| 176 | 54 | 31 | | SOLD MASTITIS |
| 132 | 59 | 65 | 65 | SOLD HEALTH |
| 547 | 65 | 19 | 25 | SOLD LOW PROD |
| 180 | 77 | 48 | 55 | SOLD MASTITIS |
| 273 | 130 | 81 | 92 | SOLD OTHER |
| 230 | 198 | 43 | 65 | SOLD LOW PROD |
| 210 | 229 | 32 | 72 | SOLD INJURY |
| 131 | 265 | 16 | 71 | SOLD ABORTION |
| 24 | 271 | 29 | 41 | SOLD LOW PROD |
| 141 | 307 | 58 | 83 | SOLD HEALTH |
| 21 | 307 | 38 | 71 | SOLD INFERTIL |
| 168 | 310 | 45 | 90 | SOLD INFERTIL |
| 150 | 311 | | 93 | DIED |
| 200 | 314 | 42 | 81 | SOLD ABORTION |
| 214 | 315 | 37 | 64 | SOLD INFERTIL |
| 152 | 327 | | 116 | DIED |
| 30 | 363 | 24 | 68 | SOLD INFERTIL |
| 96 | 368 | 21 | 110 | SOLD INFERTIL |
| 47 | 380 | 44 | 71 | SOLD INFERTIL |
| 169 | 399 | 40 | 99 | SOLD INFERTIL |
| 128 | 472 | | 96 | DIED |
| 159 | 508 | 33 | 106 | SOLD INFERTIL |

There is heavy culling during the first 75 days of milk. Six animals were culled primarily for health and mastitis problems. The overriding reason for culling is reproductive problems (infertility and abortion). Only 2

animals were sold for low production. Most animals were below the 52 pound "cull level" established above, but a few were culled with higher milk production. Only 3 animals had ME305 day values above the herd mean. In general, this culling is for involuntary reasons.

Let's look at the cost for culling cow 273. If she had been milked for the entire lactation, she would have produced approximately 21,000 pounds of milk. However, in the 129 days that she was in the herd, she only produced 10,000 pounds. We can assume a return over variable cost of \$2/cwt; therefore, approximately \$220 was lost by the decision to cull her. If the need to cull her could have been avoided by a change in management practices, then an additional \$220 would have been realized for fixed expenses and net farm income.

References

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Abstract

A serological comparison of some animal herpesviruses.

W. B. Martin, G. Castrucci, F. Frigeri, and M. Ferrari.

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Bovine herpesvirus 1 (BHV-1) isolates (Cooper-type strain 4975 and Oxford) were compared in neutralization tests with bovine herpesvirus 4 (BHV-4) isolate (85/16TV) and the herpesviruses of red deer (D2839/1) and goats (E/CH). Hyperimmune antiserum was prepared in rabbits against the plaque-selected viruses and end-point and kinetic neutralization tests were made. BHV-4 was clearly different from the other four viruses. The

closely-related BHV-1 strains were also related in these tests to the red deer herpesvirus. The Oxford strain seemed rather closer antigenically than the Cooper-type strain to the red deer herpesvirus. Antiserum to the caprine herpesvirus failed to neutralize either BHV-1 strain or red deer virus, but antiserum to the Cooper-type and red deer herpesviruses did neutralize caprine virus to a limited extent.