

Dairy Comp
305



Revised 23/10/05

click to enter



ENTER USER

Table of Contents

This manual is made up of 3 sections. The first section provides short introduction and an overview of the program function. Section 2 provides descriptions of frequently used commands and modules. The third section is a comprehensive manual that provides a detailed explanation of how to use the software. It is also available in electronic format from DHI Support.

We will be sending updates to this manual in future as things change or become updated. Please insert them in the appropriate section for future reference.

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: User Guide

Section 3: Instruction Manual

Dairy Comp 305 Information

Purpose of Dairy Comp 305:

To store and manage dairy herd data
To assist in the management of a dairy herd through the generation of activity lists
To provide tools to analyze herd data to allow one to make better herd management decisions.

Availability:

Dairy COMP 305 is available from Ontario DHI. Contact your fieldperson or herd management specialist in your area for more information about Dairy COMP 305, or call **1- 800 - 549 – HERD** for more information.

DHI test day information can be accessed at any time. Test day information is usually available approximately 3 days after the test was completed. You can access your test day information by direct telephone line access to the Ontario DHI 'LOOP', receiving your information in a file that is either mailed out or e-mailed to you, or using a DAISY/TIP file.

Value of Dairy Comp 305:

Dairy COMP 305 will allow you to quickly and easily maintain an information 'bank' for all animals in your herd. Cow events and production data are combined into one spot so you have herd information at your fingertips.

Action lists can be generated to organize herd activities efficiently. You no longer will have cows 'falling through the cracks'.

Finally, you will be able to monitor herd performance, which will direct attention to problem areas in your herd quickly. Then you can use Dairy COMP 305's analysis tools to see why these problems are occurring, so you can make prompt herd management decisions to rectify the issues.

Costs of Dairy COMP 305:

- 1: Purchase or leasing of the program*
- 2. Monthly fee for support and program updates*
- 3. Cost for access to test day information.*

Overview of Dairy COMP 305

This overview will explain some of the terminology used in DAIRY COMP 305, show some of the shortcuts that makes the program easier to use, and highlights the cowcard pages that are found in DAIRY COMP 305.

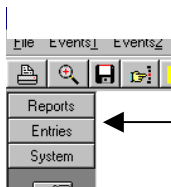
In Dairy COMP 305 there are 3 main terms used

- “Events” refers to something that has happened to the cow (Eg. Date of breeding)
- “Items” refer to a calculation from one or more “Events” (Eg Days between breedings)
- “Command” refers to a report generated using a number of “Events” or “Items”

Dairy COMP 305 has “Menus” to allow convenient & easy access to reports or entry of events.

Dairy COMP 305 also has a few “short cuts” that make using the program easier. Following is a description of some of them.

“S” Pressing the “S” key when looking at a report will allow you to sort the report by a desired “Item”. The 1st time it sorts from low to high. The 2nd time you use it sorts from high to low

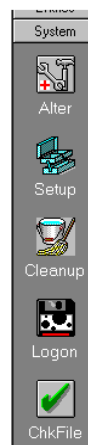


The DAIRY COMP 305 program has a ‘LOOKOUT’ bar on the left side of the program screen that make accessing commonly used functions quickly with your mouse.

The LOOKOUT bar sorts program icons into the three groups as shown: Reports, Entries, and System.



When an icon is clicked on, a list of all lists, cowcards, graphs, or summaries will appear. This saves you from going to find the report or graph on the menu.



Choose the program function you need by clicking on an icon.

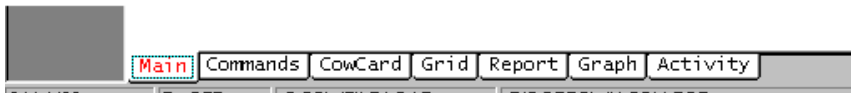
There are several icons found on the top of your DAIRY COMP 305 screen that will make program function easier.



A description of the icon when clicked: (left to right)

1. Will send a report, graph, or cowcard to a printer
2. Print preview
3. Save the report or graph to a file. You will be prompted for file name and location to put file.
4. Find a specific text string
5. Turns off the LOOKOUT Bar
6. Allows you to change 'Today's Date'
7. Enables reports to be sent to the printer instead of the screen

These 'TABS' are found on the bottom of your DAIRY COMP 305 screen. These TABS can be clicked on at any time. A description of program function when these 'TABS' are selected is as follows:



Main = Brings you to the main screen which contains a picture file containing your farm ID.

Commands = Works in conjunction with the LOOKOUT Bar. This window will give you a pick list of commands, reports or graphs you can select from.

CowCard = Contains the cowcard pages of the most recent cow selected.

Grid = Most reports are displayed in this window. This is the default viewing window

Report = Shows the same report as in Grid but you cannot perform any other functions from the report. This will show the report as it will be printed.

Graph = Displays the most recent graph or plot that has been called

Activity = Shows a log of activity that has occurred within the program at one session

While in a cowcard, you can type the name or number of another animal at the mini-command line.

Each cowcard contains 6 pages. A description of each page follows below:

The Cowcard opens on the 'Events' page. It contains all the events entered for the animal. There is a default set of item boxes, but can be changed by right clicking on the box you want to change.

Events	Items1	Items2	TestDays	PrevLacts	Lactation		
GROUP	1	MILK	37	BCAM	233	SCC	58
AGE	4-8	MKDEV	1	DEVN	31	PSCC	31
LACT	3	PCTF	3.6	BCAF	215	MXSCC	83
DIM	179	PCTP	3.3	DEVF	15	LS	5.
		RATIO	91	BCAP	237	PLS	4.
FDAT	7/ 6/02	MVAL	0	DEVP	39	LS1	4.
RPRO	BRED	30SME	12010	30SM	11230	MAXLS	
DRYOF	-			30SF	382	DRYLS	6.
DUE	-	BCDRY	0	30SP	362	STALL	
		BCFSH	0			LMAST	31/ 8/0
		BCEAR	0	EBVM	0	NMAST	
TDAT	4/12/02	BCMID	0	RANKM	0	RMAST	SFHQA
DIMTD	180	BCLAT	0	EBVF	0	RCULT	
				RANKF	0		
		BCCDE	0	EBVP	0	LPI	
		BCS	0	RANKP	0	LPRI	

The Items1 and Items2 TABS show numerous data items on a cow. The items are categorized into different cow related areas. Right click on the item box you want to change.

RCAT DOUBLE PLAY											
Events	Items1	Items2	TestDays	PrevLacts	Lactation						
GROUP	1	LTD	7520	MKDEV	1	RPRO	BRED				
LACT	3	MVAL	0	DSLH	0	DUE	-				
TestDate	DIM	MILK	PCTF	PCTP	ECM	305M	SCC	LS	GROUP	MUN	
12/ 6/02	5	35	4.5	3.7	40	0	316	4.6	0	11	
26/ 6/02	19	42	3.1	3.0	40	10100	97	3.0	0	12	
10/ 7/02	33	44	3.0	2.6	41	10380	676	5.8	0	8	
24/ 7/02	47	43*	2.9	2.8	39	10260	815	6.0	0	9	
7/ 8/02	61	46	3.2	2.9	44	10700	835	6.1	0	12	
21/ 8/02	75	41	3.0	2.9	38	10320	376	4.9	0	11	
4/ 9/02	89	44	2.8	3.2	40	10680	403	5.0	0	15	
2/10/02	117	44	3.3	3.1	43	11100	529	5.4	0	11	
6/11/02	152	40	3.2	3.2	39	11170	317	4.6	0	14	
4/12/02	180	37	3.6	3.3	37	11230	586	5.5	0	11	

The TestDays TAB will show information for each individual test date in the current lactation.

RCAT DOUBLE PLAY BECKY											
Events	Items1	Items2	TestDays	PrevLacts	Lactation						
GROUP	1	MILK	37	MKDEV	1	RPRO	BRED				
LACT	3	SCC	586	DSLH	0	DUE	-				
L#	AGE	FDAT	CDAT	DDAT	TOTM	TOTF	TOTP	305M	RELV	DOPN	DIM
1	2-2	22/ 5/00	15/ 9/00	23/ 4/01	11900	413	358	11130	110	116	336
2	3-3	23/ 6/01	2/ 9/01	24/ 4/02	10990	395	347	11120	117	71	305
3	4-3	7/ 6/02	-	-	7390	235	226	11230	117	179	179
Totals					30280	1043	931				

The PrevLacts TAB, will show production information for all lactations the cow has started in her lifetime.

Pressing F3 will access the cowcards pages of previous lactations.

The 'Lactation' TAB shows current lactation items. Right click on an item box to change the item to appear on the page.

A graph showing the lactation curve for the current lactation (left axis and red line) also appears. The right axis (blue line) can be changed to graph a production variable that you choose. Right click on the axis and a variable box will appear.

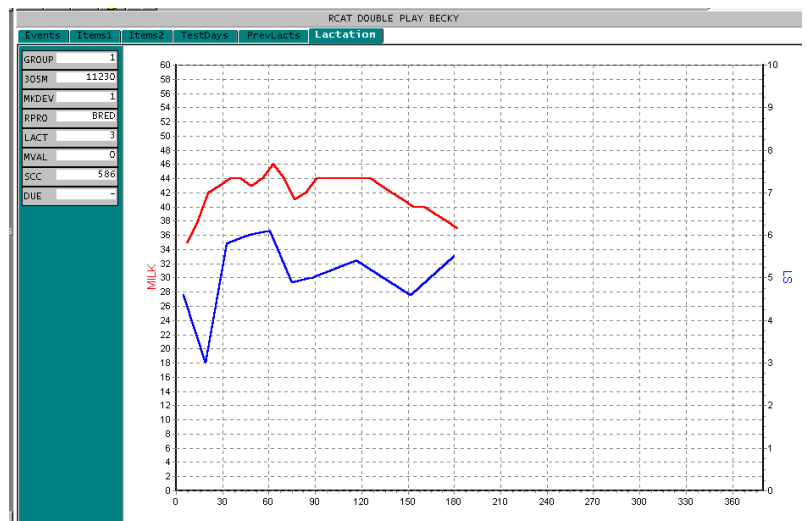


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Dairy COMP 305

BACKING UP AND RESTORING A COWFILE

Backing up a Cowfile

If you enter data into a cowfile, it is always recommended that you back up your data on a regular basis or as data entry/command changes etc. dictate. When a backup is made, a copy of the cowfile is saved on to the floppy disk **AND** to the hard drive.

- *A good practice to get into is saving the cowfile on to a different diskette for each day of the week. The main benefit to these daily backups on separate disks is that the cowfile can be retrieved to the most recent 'clean' cowfile in the event of a corrupted cowfile.*
- *A bad cowfile may still allow for data entry, so when the daily backup is made the corrupted cowfile will be continuously saved until the cowfile crashes. A backup on a separate disk each day will provide you with extra backup that can minimize the loss of information that was entered and hence the amount of data that has to be re-entered.*

There are three reasons that Dairy COMP 305 users perform backups:

1) Restoring/Retrieving lost data

- Each herd has unique information. Backing up data should be a regular part of the Dairy COMP 305 routine to ensure that a copy(s) of the information exists in the unlikely event that it needs to be used for restoration purposes.

2) Moving information from one computer to another

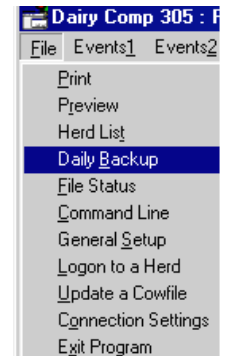
- In some cases there are Dairy COMP 305 users that are running Dairy COMP 305 on more than one computer. As an example, a veterinary clinic may have one computer in the office to download information and enter herd data, which is backed up and reloaded on a laptop that is taken on-farm.

3) Provide a diskette backup to DHI fieldstaff on test day

To Save a herd's cowfile to diskette:

1. Choose **Daily Backup** from the **File** menu.
2. Follow directions as prompted.

In addition to backing up to the diskette, Dairy COMP 305 also saves the cowfile to the hard drive. If needed, the hard drive backup can be accessed for support purposes. NEVER restore from the hard drive unless you are working directly with DHI Support Staff.



There are 2 methods of bringing cowfile data back into your computer.

- **UPDATE** will **MERGE** the data of the 2 files.
- **RESTORE** will **REPLACE** the current cowfile with the saved one.

UPDATE a Cowfile

This process is necessary when an advisor enters new herd data (e.g. cow events) into a producer's cowfile on their computer, but needs to **update the file with a cowfile from the producer's Dairy COMP 305 program**. This process uses the ABSORB module to overwrite the advisor's cowfile, but maintains the events that were entered by the advisor. The producer's file can be received either on 3.5' floppy disk or through e-mail. Please note, if an advisor downloads the producer's information from the LOOP, this procedure is not needed.

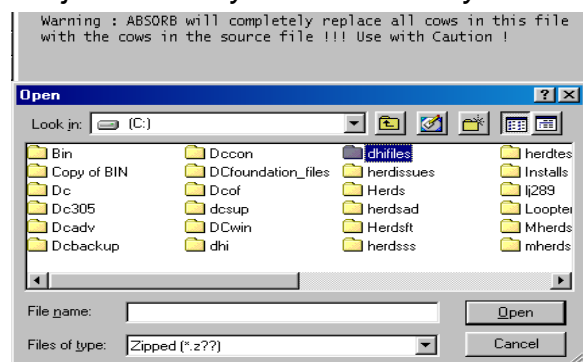
- Start your Dairy COMP 305 and go into the herd that you are updating.
- From the **File** menu choose **Update a Cowfile**, <enter>
- Follow the Screen Prompts



The following screen will appear. The warning caption just reminds you to make sure you are using the correct cow files when doing this process.

- 'Look in:' prompt

Select the directory (A: or C:) and corresponding folder (e.g. DHFILES) that the new cowfile resides in. When the correct directory and folder are selected click 'Open'



- **'Date:'** prompt
You will be prompted for the date. Enter today's date and then click on the 'OK' box.

The herd information will be absorbed. You can continue working with the updated file.

RESTORE a Cowfile from a Backup Disk

This process is necessary when a cowfile has been corrupted and needs to be replaced by a backup or if no data has been added and all that is needed is the new file. This process occurs from the outside the Dairy COMP program. You do not have to be in the cowfile to update it. **This method is recommended when all that is desired is to move the cowfile from one computer to another.**

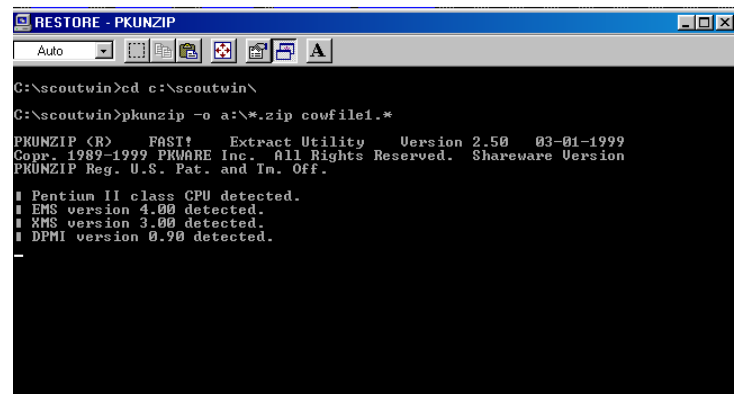
Note: This process will replace the current cowfile. Any additions made prior to RESTORE will be lost.

To RESTORE a herd from diskette:

- Insert the backup diskette into the A: drive of your computer.
- **FROM YOUR DESKTOP, Double-Click** on the "Restore from Disk" icon that was placed on your computer screen when Dairy COMP 305 was installed.



- A screen titled "**RESTORE _ PKUNZIP**" will appear on your desktop screen (as shown). There needs to be a '.ZIP' file on your diskette for the restore process.



- When the file has been successfully restored, you will return to your Windows desktop screen.

The first time you use the Restore icon, please take the time to familiarize yourself with the information on the screens that are shown above.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support at 1-800 549-HERD (4373)

Dairy COMP 305

Cleanup Cowfile – a Tool to Reduce File Size

CLEANUP is a command best used at regular (usually monthly) intervals by the producer to perform “housekeeping” of the cowfile. It will...

1. Store (archive) non-current information from either previous lactations or dead/sold cows
2. Make a second identical copy of the original cowfile (*in single herd directories*)
3. Re-sort cows to provide faster report generation
4. Adjust the cowfile size if cow numbers have changed

Tasks

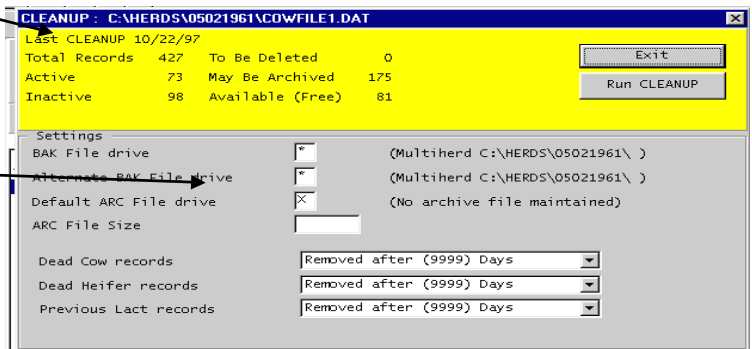
Choose “Cleanup Cowfile” from Files Menu
or
Click on



in “System” menu bar

Steps

- A screen (below) will appear
- File Size showing what may be archived is on top
- Default settings are as shown



The screenshot shows the CLEANUP dialog box with the following data:

CLEANUP: C:\HERDS\05021961\COWFILE1.DAT			
Last CLEANUP 10/22/97			
Total Records	427	To Be Deleted	0
Active	73	May Be Archived	175
Inactive	98	Available (Free)	81

Buttons: Exit, Run CLEANUP

Settings:

- BAK File drive: (Multiherd C:\HERDS\05021961\)
- Alternate BAK File drive: (Multiherd C:\HERDS\05021961\)
- Default ARC File drive: X (No archive file maintained)
- ARC File Size: []
- Dead Cow records: Removed after (9999) Days
- Dead Heifer records: Removed after (9999) Days
- Previous Lact records: Removed after (9999) Days

If settings are correct, click on “Run Cleanup” to remove old animals or lactations

If settings are not Correct

- The **BAK FILE** drive should be changed as follows:
 - ⇒ C -- if the program accesses a single herd
 - ⇒ * -- if the program has a multi-herd directory (most advisors)
- ⇒ The **ALTERNATE BAK** drive and the **DEFAULT ARC** drive should be the same settings as Default Back-up Drive

Dead COW Removal
or
Dead Heifer Removal

- Animals or lactations can be removed from the active cowfile as shown
 - ⇒ Not Removed
 - ⇒ Removed Immediately
 - ⇒ Removed a specified # days after “dead” or “sold” events



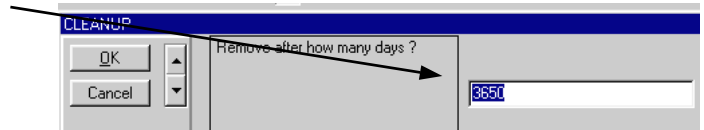
The screenshot shows the removal settings section of the CLEANUP dialog box:

- Dead Cow records: Removed after (3650) Days
- Dead Heifer records: Removed after (3650) Days
- Previous Lact records: Not removed, Removed Immediately, Removed after (3650) Days

Tasks

Steps

- If Option 3 is chosen the following dropdown appears
⇒ Type in # days

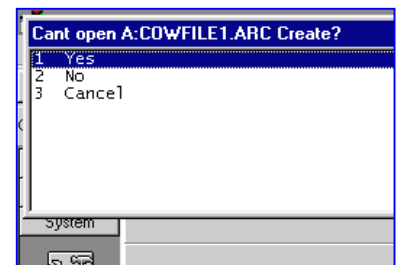


Recommended Settings

- Recommended settings for removal of :
⇒ Cows – 400 days
⇒ Heifers – 400 days
⇒ Lactations – 800 days

Click on “Run Cleanup”

- If this is the 1st time you have created an archive, a prompt will appear: “Can’t open C:\COWFILE1.ARC Create?” **Select YES**
- The **Backup** file (file before cleanup), and the **Archive File** have been created and stored in the same directory as the active cowfile.



Explanation

“Dead” and “Sold” animals are archived in the “arc” file. They are removed from the current cowfile as the settings indicate, after the date of Death or sold event. Archived animal information will NOT be available to the active cowfile after it has been archived

“Previous Lactation Records” are removed to the “Arc” file the prescribed # days AFTER THE LACTATION IS COMPLETED. Archived Lactation information can be read from the active cowfile after it has been archived

Note: In larger herds, the Chain/Barn Name picklist may be been turned off when the number of records exceeds 1024.

✓ *To see if the cleanup worked correctly, Select “Use CHAIN for ID” from your menu. When the process is completed, the pick list should be back.*

After Cleanup has been run and the “picklist” still does not appear (more than 1024 records are in the cowfile) the settings may need to be lowered further.

A better alternative would be to use Chain # as the sole identification method in the herd (called numbered herd status) and thus the pick list is unnecessary. This requires a change in Dairy COMP 305.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

DAIRY COMP 305 Windows

DIRECTIONS for CHANGING MENU ITEMS

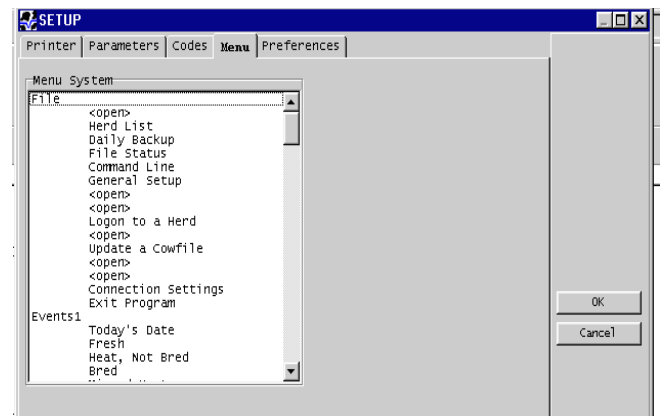
Dairy COMP 305 makes editing the menu quite easy. Follow the directions below to make the needed changes.

Step

Directions

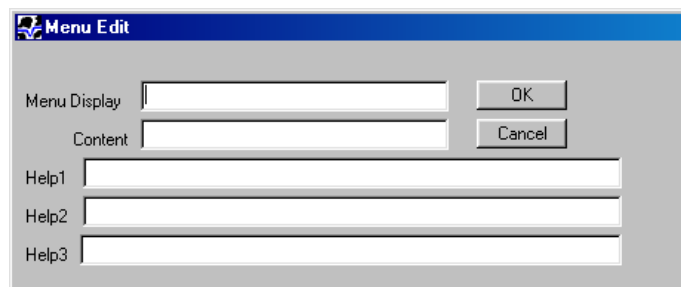
Click on File, General Setup

- The screen (right) will appear.
- Click on the **MENU** tab
- The list of menu choices will appear



Double Click on a '<open>' space to add a menu item

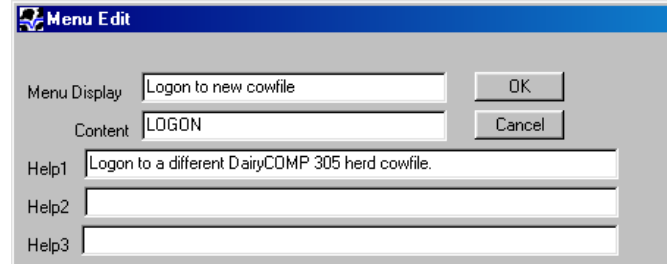
- The screen (right) will appear
- Enter the title of the new item in "**Menu Display**"
- Enter the appropriate command or item in the "**Content**" field
- Add comments in the **Help1**, **Help 2** & **Help 3** lines to explain the purpose of the menu item.
- Click OK to save the change.



To change an existing menu item.

- Go to SETUP and select the MENU tab as described above
- A screen containing menu item information will appear
- Overwrite the appropriate fields so the desired menu display, content, and help lines appear.

Click OK to save the change.



The screenshot shows a 'Menu Edit' dialog box with the following fields and buttons:

- Menu Display:** A text box containing 'Logon to new cowfile'.
- Content:** A text box containing 'LOGON'.
- Help1:** A text box containing 'Logon to a different DairyCOMP 305 herd cowfile.'
- Help2:** An empty text box.
- Help3:** An empty text box.
- Buttons:** 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are located to the right of the 'Menu Display' and 'Content' fields.

For assistance call Customer Support at 1-800-549-4373

DAIRY COMP 305 Windows

Creating or Changing Reports Using “ALTER” (for more detailed information, refer to the instruction manual)

“ALTER” is a command that allows you to add or change commands or items. It is primarily used to create a report that will be used frequently, or to modify existing reports or graphs. Using ALTER allows you to change herd parameters that can affect reports already created in the cowfile.

ALTER offers a number of options but care should be taken when using it. Changes made with ALTER replace the existing information. There is no way to retrieve the original commands if an error was made. Restoring a file from backup is the only method of retrieving old commands but this will delete any information added since the backup was created.

Once ALTER is used to create a report, all that is needed is to type the command name issued to bring up that report. COMMAND & ITEM changes made with ALTER are farm specific and do not change the command structure on other farms

The following instructions describe how to use ALTER:

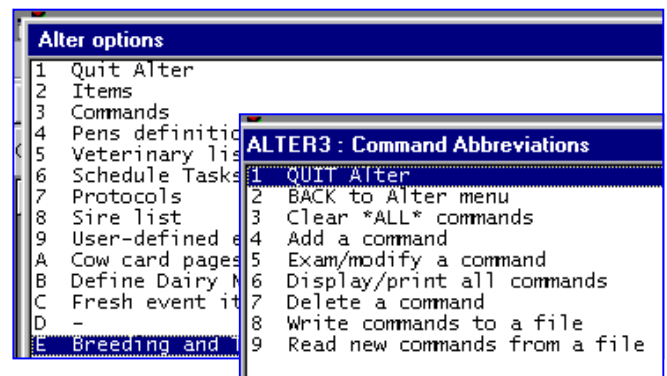
Step

Directions

At the Command Line type ALTER or from the System Menu click on



- The screen (right) will appear
- Select 3. Commands
- To Modify a command, select # 5
- To Add a new command, select # 4
- To print the list of commands, select # 6



MODIFYING Existing Commands

- Choose the command to modify (e.g.: DHIRPT)
- When the list appears, type “dhi”
Look for command DHIRPT.

Select Command to	
DEWORM	= ENTER EC=26 EDAY REM
DHI1	= MILK PMILK MKDEV DIM
DHI2	= DIMTD MILK MKDEV PCT
DHI3	= SCC ECM RELV 305M 30
DHIRPT	= L *ID DHI2 DHI3 *ID 1
DHISUM	= SUM DHI2 305ME FOR M.
DHISUM1	= DHISUM BY LCTGP\F!
DHISUMP	= DHISUM BY GROUP\F!
DHISUMS	= DHISUM BY STAGE\F!

Steps

Directions

(Notice that there are a number of reports with DHI in their name)

- Click on the name
- A Drop down box will show the command and description

ALTER3: Command Abbreviations

Abbreviation:

Content:

Title (Optional):

OK Cancel

You can change it by typing new information.

CHANGING a Command

- To modify DHIRPT command, we need to change either DHI2 or DHI3
- Use ALTER to modify the DHI2 command
- To modify this report delete the expression MKDEV; Click OK to exit
- At the command line type DHIRPT – the report will appear WITHOUT the MKDEV
- Items can be added to commands the same way

NESTING of Commands

- The above command has a series of “nested” commands – DHI2 and DHI3. Nesting is used when the list of items needed for the command is longer than space allows. (see the above command structure)
- The command starts L (for LIST) %ID DHI2...
- The DHI2 command is as follows

DIMTD MILK MKDEV PCTF PCTP LS

Thus the command really says **LIST %ID DIMTD MILK MKDEV...**

This is a NESTED command

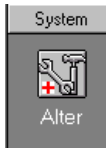
ADDING a new Command

- Commands can be added to the cowfile (there is a limit so do this with caution)
- At command line type
LIST BNAME LACT DIM MILK PCTF PCTP SCC BCAM BCAF BCAP RPRO enter
⇒ *This gives a report*

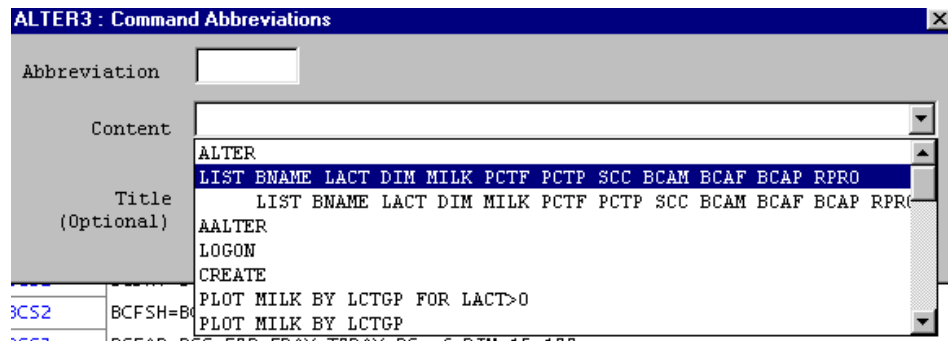
Steps

Directions

At the Command Line
type ALTER or from the
System Menu, click



- Choose 3 Command, 4 Add a Command; The following drop down appears



- Add the name of the new report e.g. NEWRPT
- Click on the arrow beside the Content field. The last 8 commands that you have typed at the command line will appear. Choose the one you want
- Add an optional title (that will appear at the top of the printed page)
- Click OK - The command is saved IN THIS COWFILE
- At the command line, type NEWRPT. The report will appear.

LINKING Commands

- Multiple commands can be linked together so they can be called by a single command
- After choosing ALTER, select COMMANDS, and then choose ADD a COMMAND. Type in the abbreviation for the report, and then list the commands to be linked with an exclamation mark after each command (except for the last one) into the 'Content' box.

DHIRPT! MONITOR!MASTRPT!NEWRPT

- The 4 reports requested will now be called from the 1 command

To see the list of commands, you can choose Alter 3 Commands; 6 Display/Print all commands.

Hint – Use the same command on each farm (e.g. SCCRPT) & change the content as the customer desires. This makes remembering the command name easier.

You now have the ability to change or save commands. In addition you have learned how to LINK reports so they can be called from a single command

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

DAIRY COMP 305 Windows

Creating Reports and Exception Lists Using “LIST”

(for more detailed information, refer to the instruction manual)

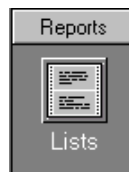
Retrieval of information can be made a number of ways. The most common way is with a list. Lists can be used in 2 ways – to create a “TO-DO” list for action or to create an information list of animals or events. The **LIST** command allows you to accomplish both goals.

“**LIST**” is used to make lists similar to most reports found on your menus

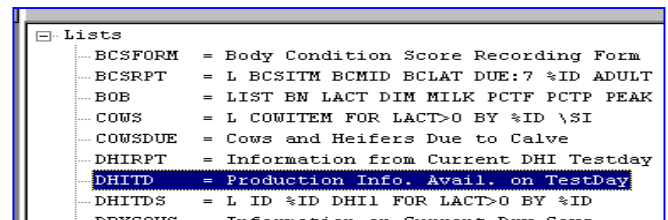
- Most often is used for herd management purposes
- Allows you to list “ITEMS” you want to see in one report
- Can include other “commands” as well as “ITEMS” in the command (providing the “command” does not contain “List”, “Graph”, ...)

When making a list, you can...

- Determine the column width of each item by entering the “**ITEM**”:# where the # is the column width -- the default is 4
- Specify **CONDITIONS** for the list with the use of the “**Conditional Statements**” - “for” or “by” at the end of the command line
- Use “**SWITCHES**” to change the look of the report or add Totals/Averages



To use **LIST**, you can click on the List Icon (left) to see the default List commands in Dairy COMP that you can choose to view, or create your own by typing **LIST item1, item2...** on the command line.



Examples of using LIST on the Command Line

Type **LIST BNAME LACT DIM MILK PCTF PCTP SCC** enter

- a report appears

After looking at report, press “Esc” and “up cursor” key

- the command line reappears

Move the cursor to the end of “milk”, press your “Insert key”, type “:8” enter

- the report appears with milk, fat & protein separated by space. That is the result of “.”

Press “Esc” and “up cursor” again

- Your command line reappears. You can recall up to 8 previous command lines with this method

Press “S”.

- A sort menu will appear. Move cursor to DIM. Press “enter” The report is sorted by DIM from low to high.). Sorting again will reverse the sort order (You can also add “sort” to the command by using the condition “by” or “downby”

Conditions:

The **For** condition will allow you to restrict the animals that are listed on the report. The **BY** condition will allow you to sort the report within the command. The conditions must be made at the end of the command

Type **LIST BNAME LACT DIM MILK PCTF PCTP SCC FOR MILK>0** hit enter

- Cows with 0 MILK were removed from list with the condition **FOR MILK> 0**
The cows with 0 milk are gone

Try it again but make the condition for lactations greater than 2

LIST BNAME LACT DIM MILK PCTF PCTP SCC FOR MILK>0 Lact>2

- You now have a report for part of the herd -- the mature cows

Notice the conditions at the end of the command are separated by a space. This is method used to attach two conditions that **HAVE** to be met. If the user is creating a list where a condition OR another has to be met put both conditions in brackets.

LIST BNAME LACT DIM MILK PCTF PCTP SCC FOR (Milk=0) (Lact>2)

- You now have a list that includes animals in milk or mature lactation animals

Bring up the command line; "cursor up" twice, and add the condition **BY LCTGP MILK** to the end of the line; enter;

- The list is sorted by lactation group and milk production within each lactation group.

Switches:

Switches will add additional restricting, or calculations to the list. Below is a short list of the Switches available. Press F1 Help to see the complete list

2	double spaced	A	include averages at the end of each sort
B	include both live and dead animals	C	condensed print
I	include item descriptions at the end	Pn	display in columns with "n" number of columns
Q	quick summary of totals, averages, etc	R	display vet reminders at the end of the list
S	show numeric zeroes as spaces	U	underline to the right of the list for notes
V	list events for each cow	Vn	list last "n" number of events
Z	include zeros		

Bring up the command line and add a "Switch" **\A** to the end of the line, enter

- The report is now sorted as before but each lactation group is averaged

On the command line type

LIST BNAME LACT DIM TBRD RPRO LBDAT FOR TBRD>0 \ U

- The result is a vet check report. (u gave you the line for notes)

Before creating customer reports, remember 3 things:

- Each custom report takes time to create

- Determine how much extra benefit it will be over existing reports
- You have only a limited amount of space to store new commands

Practice these commands. Look at the reports already created on the “Command List”. You can change existing reports & LINK the reports together so you only have to use one command to bring up what is wanted.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

Dairy COMP 305

Creating and Maintaining a Breeding Code or Technician Table

Recording a 'Bred' event with additional data like sire used, type of breeding protocol used and inseminator of the animal can be useful when analyzing reproductive success in the herd. Entering sire information at a 'Bred' event is straightforward, since you are prompted for it when entering a 'Bred' event. However, Dairy COMP has to be altered so it can capture other types of breeding information. 'Breeding Codes' can be entered to record the type of breeding program strategy that was followed prior to inseminating an animal in the herd.

The following is an example of a breeding code table that lists the breeding program options that could be used in a herd.

N - Natural Heat Breeding
O - Ovsynch Breeding
E - Estradiol and Ovsynch Breeding
P - Presynch and Ovsynch Breeding
A - CIDR and Ovsynch Breeding
C - Chorulon 5 Days post Breeding
T - Prostaglandin Timed Breeding
L - Prostaglandin Observed Heat breeding

Since there are so many different breeding programs available, this table may not be entirely useful for every dairy herd. **ALTER** allows you to create a 'Breeding Code Table' like the one above for any herd. A 'Technician Table' would look similar, but would contain a list of individuals that inseminate cows in the herd and would have a unique number assigned them.

To Create a Breeding Code or Technician Table

- Type ALTER at the command line or click on the 'ALTER' icon on the Lookout Bar to access the ALTER options menu. Select item "E. Breeding and Technicians"

Alter options	
1	Quit Alter
2	Items
3	Commands
4	Pens definitions
5	Veterinary list
6	Schedule Tasks
7	Protocols
8	Sire list
9	User-defined events
A	Cow card pages
B	Define Dairy Name, HerdID, etc
C	Fresh event items
D	-
E	Breeding and Technicians

To add a Breeding code or Technician to a table:

- Double click on an <available> space to add a new breeding code or new technician.
- You are prompted for a code number or letter and then prompted to enter the corresponding technician or breeding code.
- The table is limited to eight technicians or breeding codes.

Technicians	Breeding Codes
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >

To Change a Breeding Code:

- Change a code, by clicking on the desired one and follow the prompts
- To delete a code; click on the required code and type '0'. A prompt asking to delete it will appear. Type 'Y' to delete.

Technicians	Breeding Codes
1 joe	N ovsynch
2 bob	S standing heat
3 AI unit tech	P presynch
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >
< Available >	< Available >

Creating either table is only beneficial when there are multiple breeding protocols used in a herd, or when several people are involved with inseminating animals in the herd. Entering this type of information will give producers more information that they can use to make better decisions when managing their reproductive program. The information entered using these tables are used in the herd analysis using the **BREDSUM** module.

ADDING Animals in Dairy Comp 305

An important function in Dairy Comp 305 is the entry of new animals to the cowfile. These animals are then found in the pick list just like any other animal already existing in the herd. Information used for each animal is only as good as the data entered, so it is important that entry is made accurately. If your herd is on DHI test, animal registration numbers and birthdates etc. will be cross-referenced with the Vision 2000 system to ensure animal integrity.

Dairy Comp 305 makes adding new animals to the cowfile quite simple. This document will provide an overview of entering new animals and provide instructions on how to edit animal information that may have been entered incorrectly.

Animals can be added three different ways in Dairy Comp 305:

1. Using “**DHI & ID**” Menu and then selecting “**New Animal**”
2. Click on the “**Entries**” tab of the LOOKOUT Bar that runs down the left side of the screen; Click on the “**Add Animal**” button and then Double-Click on the **ADDID** line which appears in the main screen area.
3. New calves can be added to the cowfile when a cow freshens

1. Adding an Animal from the **DHI & ID** Menu

- Click on the DHI & ID menu, select “**New Animal**”
- You will be presented with the window below

- Enter information for each field as it is prompted for. The ITEM you are prompted for (*e.g. CBRD*) appears at the bottom of the screen. The item description appears to the right of the entry field. (*e.g. CBRD=Breed of animal*)

- Once you have completed entering information for each field (including the long registration name), you will be presented with the screen below:

Is the above Correct ?	
1	No, Make some changes
2	Yes, store this info
3	Cancel/Restart this cow entry

- Review the info on screen. If it is correct, select #2 **“Yes, store this info”** to complete the adding of the animal
 - Select #1 **“No, Make some changes”** if you missed some info or need to edit information. You must enter the number that corresponds to the item needing to be changed.
 - Select #3 **“Cancel/Restart this cow entry”** if you do not want to save the information entered and you wish to start again.
- If you accepted the information and stored the cow, the “add window” will confirm it with the message **“Last result: ADDED animal XXX”**

Add New Animal

Esc

1 CBRD

2 CREG

3 CHAIN

4 BNAME

5 TAG

6 BDAT

7 SIRE

8 DREG

9 DERD

10 FDAT

11 LACT

ADDING animal 620

Last result : ADDED animal 619

Highest ID in cowfile : 619

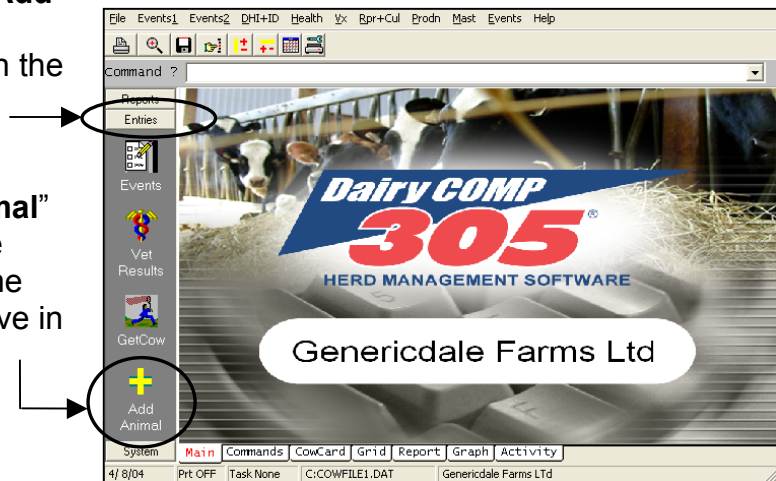
Enter CBRD

Breed of Animal

- You can now add more animals or <ESC> to return to the main menu

2. Using the “Entries” tab of the LOOKOUT bar

- If you cannot see the “**Add Animal**” button on the LOOKOUT bar, click on the **Entries** button.
- Click on the “**Add Animal**” button. You will now be presented with the same process described above in #1.



3. Adding a Calf to the cowfile when a cow Freshens

- Begin the FRESH process (this is described in the document “Entering Events in Dairy Comp”)
- Once you have entered the Calving Ease, Calf Size and special conditions for the Fresh event, you will be prompted with the following screen:

```

1 Female, live, add to cowfile
0 No Information
1 Female, live, add to cowfile
2 Twin females, live, add both
3 Female, live but dont add
4 Female, dead
5 Male, live but dont add
6 Male, live, add to cowfile
7 Male, dead
8 Other twins (prompt for info)
9 Triplets (prompt for info)
    
```

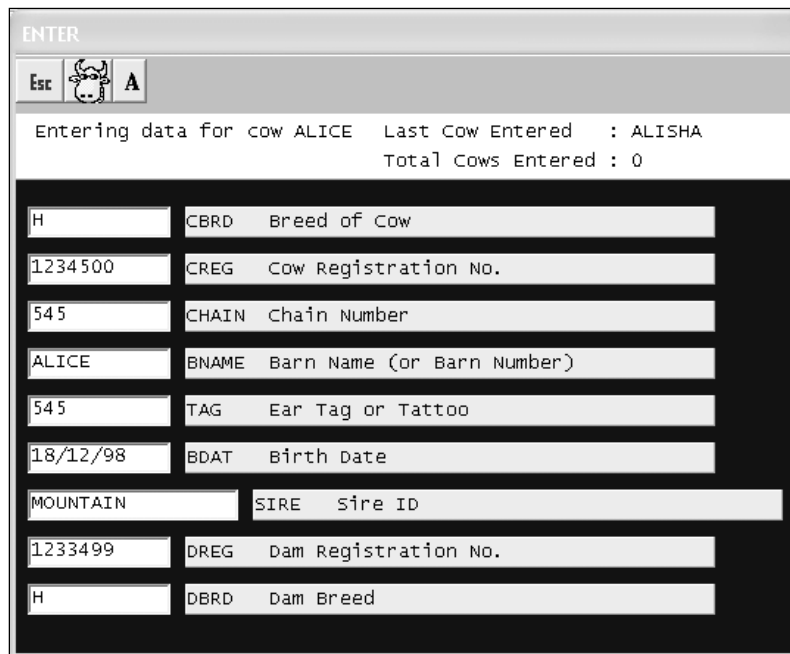
- Select #1 Female, live, add to cowfile and press <ENTER>
- Enter the information as it is prompted
- The calf is now added to the cowfile and can be selected from the picklist.

We recommend the animal's TAG # is entered into the CHAIN field. When the animal freshens, the CHAIN number can be changed to a neck chain assigned etc.

Updating Information on an Existing Animal

There may be a time where info for an animal needs to be edited or more information added that wasn't available at the time the animal was added to the cowfile.

- Click on the **DHI & ID** menu, select **"Change Animal Data"**
- Enter or Edit the information for the appropriate ITEMS that need to be updated.
 - Once you are finished with an animal, you must press <ENTER> through the rest of the fields. Once you have entered through the last field, you will see a message at the top of the screen stating **"Entry stored for cow XXX"**

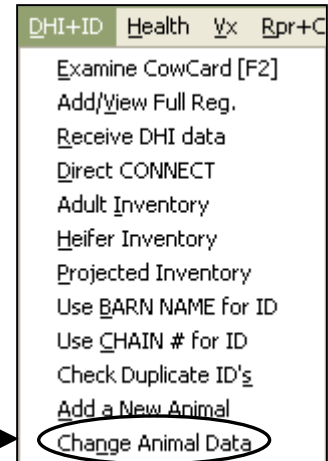


ENTER

Esc [Icon] A

Entering data for cow ALICE Last Cow Entered : ALISHA
Total Cows Entered : 0

H	CBRD	Breed of Cow
1234500	CREG	Cow Registration No.
545	CHAIN	Chain Number
ALICE	BNAME	Barn Name (or Barn Number)
545	TAG	Ear Tag or Tattoo
18/12/98	BDAT	Birth Date
MOUNTAIN	SIRE	Sire ID
1233499	DREG	Dam Registration No.
H	DBRD	Dam Breed



DHI+ID Health Vx Rpr+C

- Examine CowCard [F2]
- Add/View Full Reg.
- Receive DHI data
- Direct CONNECT
- Adult Inventory
- Heifer Inventory
- Projected Inventory
- Use BARN NAME for ID
- Use CHAIN # for ID
- Check Duplicate ID's
- Add a New Animal
- Change Animal Data**

- Press <ESC> when you are finished updating the info. You will be back at the main menu.

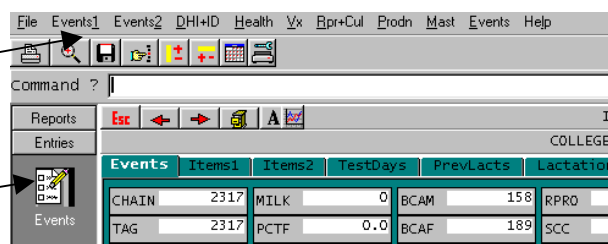
Entering Events in Dairy COMP

One of the main functions of Dairy COMP is the entry and storage of cow data. The data is then used to generate to-do lists or do data analysis. The lists that are generated or data analysis made are only as good as the data entered. So it is important that timely data entry is made accurately to reap the benefits of the software program.

Dairy COMP makes data entry quite simple. This document will provide an overview of data entry and provide instructions on how to edit data that may have been entered incorrectly.

All the cow events that can be entered are found two ways

1. Under the EVENTS1 and EVENTS2 main menu items
2. Clicking on the 'Entries' tab of the LOOKOUT Bar that runs down the left side of the screen, then clicking on the 'EVENTS' icon.



Entering **FRESH**, **BRED**, **SOLD**, **ABORT** and **MILK FEVER** events are described below.

Entering **FRESH**

Select FRESH from the EVENTS1 main menu or by using the EVENTS icon on the lookout bar.

You will then be prompted for a fresh date. You can use the arrow keys to change the date that appears or type in the correct date. You will then need to enter the following calving traits. Enter the appropriate letter for each trait and press enter.

U	EASE Calving Ease - U E H S
M	CSIZE Calf Size - S M L
	SCOND Special Conditions - E M G O

Note: for SCOND Special Conditions: E = embryo birth; M= Multiple Birth (twins, triplets, etc); G=genetic defect; O=other condition

You are then prompted to enter the calf result, and whether the newborn calf needs to be entered into the cowfile. For animals that entered into the cowfile (either male, female, twins) you will receive the following screen for each calf. Enter the appropriate data for each item and press Enter after each item entry.

M	CBRD Breed of Animal
F	SEX Female= F or blank; Male= M
1234567	CREG Animal Registration No./ NLID
3305	TAG EZE-IR Management #
BESSIE	BNAME Barn Name (or Barn Number)
3305	CHAIN Chain Number/ Visible ID

If errors were made while entering the fresh event there are a few avenues you can follow depending on the error made.

1. **If a fresh date needs to be changed,** go to the cowcard of the freshened animal and right click on the fresh event. Selecting 'Change this Event' will allow you to change the fresh date. Inform your CSR/technician if a fresh date has been changed after the animal has been tested. You can also add a 'Remark' in the 'Event Remark' field if necessary.
 2. If you select 'Erase this Event' the fresh date will be erased and restore the cowcard to when the cow was dry. Any calf that was added to the cow file will be deleted as well.
- NOTE: Changing or Erasing any event on a cowcard, will follow the procedures outlined in points 1 and 2 above.**
3. If information of the newborn calf was entered incorrectly, select 'Change Animal Data'. You can change any item listed, but you need to press 'ENTER' through each item for your change to be saved.

COLLEGE 3077					
Events	Items1	Items2	TestDays	PrevLacts	Lactation
CHAIN	3077	MILK	0	BCAM	0
TAG	-	PCTF	0.0	BCAF	0
CREG	8215632	PCTP	0.0	BCAP	0
BDAT	10/10/00	LACT	1	DIM	1
19/ 2/03 FRESH					RPRO FRESH
					SCC 0
					TBRD 0
					DUE -

Change This Event
Erase This Event

Entering **BRED**

Select BRED from under the EVENTS1 main menu item or by using the EVENTS icon on the lookout bar. Select the cow that you want and enter the correct date when prompted. The following screen appears.

Entering data for cow 2697

You can enter one of the numbered options (0-5) if one applies, press 'F4' to call up the sire list to choose the correct sire or type in the sire short name in the box provided.

19/ 2/03	BRED Event Date
0 Heat only 1 1st Sire Choice 2 2nd Sire Choice 3 Last Sire 4 Bull /unknown 5 Last Sire used Today	

If you typed in a short name of a sire that is not currently on your herd list, a box will appear that asks if the sire is to be added to the sire list. Typing 'N' for no will cancel the BRED event entry.

Type 'Y' for yes and then the following will appear.

Enter the NAAB code or sire registration number of the sire and click on 'OK'. The sire will be added to your sire list with a short name and an accompanying code or number.

When entering a BRED event, you can record the technician involved (if A.I. was used) and capture information on the activity that preceded the heat event (i.e. Ovsynch, natural heat, etc.). This information will be prompted for if technician and breeding code tables are created. See the 'document name' on how to construct these tables.

Entering **ABORT**

Select ABORT from under the EVENTS1 main menu item or by using the EVENTS icon on the lookout bar. Select the cow that you want when prompted. The following screens appear:

Dairy COMP prompts for when the 'abort' event occurred.

You will be prompted for a new lactation if the cow has carried a calf for greater than 152 days or if the abort event occurs when the cow is entered as DRY. **If the cow is in milk, enter 'N' so you DO NOT start a new lactation. If the cow that ABORTed is dry, type 'Y' to start a new lactation.**

If a cow is in milk and days carried calf is less than 152 days, the lactation number will be automatically left the same.

The third prompt will ask you to set the 'Rpro' code. For cows that aborted when in milk you would set this to 'Open/OK', and set to 'Fresh' for cows that aborted during their dry period.

Entering **SOLD**

Select **SOLD** from under the **EVENTS1** main menu item or by using the **EVENTS** icon on the lookout bar. Select the cow that you want when prompted. The following screen will appear.

Enter the date of the sold date and then choose the disposal code that best describes your reason for culling the animal.

24/ 2/03 SOLD Event Date

- 18 Died
- 20 Domestic
- 21 Export
- 22 No Reason
- 23 Low Production
- 24 Slow Milker
- 25 Mastitis
- 26 Udder Problems
- 27 Feet and Legs
- 28 Fertility
- 29 Sickness or Disease
- 30 Injury

If an animal was incorrectly **SOLD**, you can recover the animal so she will return to the active cow file.

From the main menu, select 'DHI+ID' and choose the item 'YTD Culls_Deaths'. **Click on the ID of the animal.** This will bring up the cow card of the deleted animal that you want to restore. In the cowcard, right click on the **SOLD** event listed and choose 'Erase this Event'. Follow the prompt and when the event has been deleted, a message confirming that the animal has been 'restored' will appear.

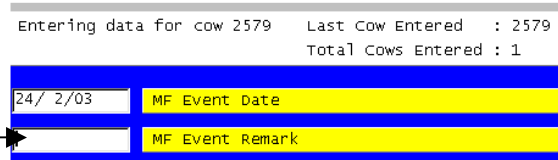
ID	CHAIN	LA	DIM	DCC	T	LS	MAXLS	NMAS	305M	ARDAT	DISP
1093	2790	5	352	147	5	3.6	8	0	9960	24Feb03	EXPORT
1179	2790	4	39	0	0	1.9	2	0	8230	16Jan03	FEET/LE
1362	2668	4	148	70	1	3.4	7	0	9600	16Jan03	FEET/LE
1352	2691	4	228	0	4	4.9	8	0	6720	17Dec02	REPRO
1363	2934	1	539	0	1	5.0	8	0	8370	12Dec02	REPRO
1497	3073	1	35	0	0	2.7	3	0	6320	12Dec02	UDDER
1570	2809	3	147	0	2	5.8	8	0	7540	12Dec02	MASTITI
1229	2575	4	463	281	6	0.0	8	0	11260	5Dec02	INJURY
1349	2660	3	372	259	4	0.0	4	0	11010	2Dec02	DOMESTI
1297	2880	2	254	0	3	3.8	4	0	9140	29Nov02	FEET/LE
1336	2912	2	261	0	3	3.9	5	0	7700	29Nov02	REPRO
1350	2647	3	305	0	5	4.4	7	0	11140	20Nov02	REPRO

If the cow has been mistakenly recorded as **SOLD** and went through a **DHI** test (usually the case of a **DRY** cow), you will need to contact the **Customer Service Desk (1-800-549-4373)**. This cow will need to be re-entered in the processing system as a 'new' animal. You will be instructed on how to restore the cow in your program.

Entering **MILK FEVER**

Select MILK FEVER from under the EVENTS2 main menu item or by using the EVENTS icon on the lookout bar. Select the cow that you want when prompted.

The following screen will appear. Enter the date that the event occurred. You are then prompted with an 'Event Remark' field. You are not required to enter anything in this field, but a remark can add useful information that will be stored with the event. Treatment information or cow related remarks are normally entered here. However, the remark field can only hold 8 characters, so sometimes a coding system may need to be entered. After entering the remark press 'Enter'. The cow pick list will appear again and you can enter a 'Milk Fever' event for another cow if necessary.



Entering data for cow 2579		Last Cow Entered : 2579
		Total Cows Entered : 1
24/ 2/03	MF Event Date	
	MF Event Remark	

Entering other events under the EVENTS2 of the main menu will follow the same pattern as with Milk Fever.

Note: If you select 'Other Events' under EVENTS2 you can choose any cow event item that is in the event table. This option is useful for the less common events, which are not listed under the EVENTS1 and EVENTS2 main menu items.

Dairy COMP 305

Entering Embryo Transfer Information

There are several steps needed to enter all the event information that is a result of the embryo transfer (ET) process. The events of the ET process that can be captured in Dairy COMP 305 are:

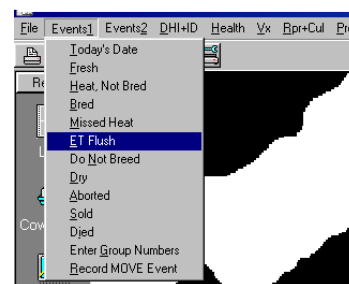
1. ET flush
2. Bred event for cows that are embryo recipients
3. Entering the ET Dam information for recipient cows
4. User access to the ET Dam information in Scout

Tasks

Entering the ET Flush Event

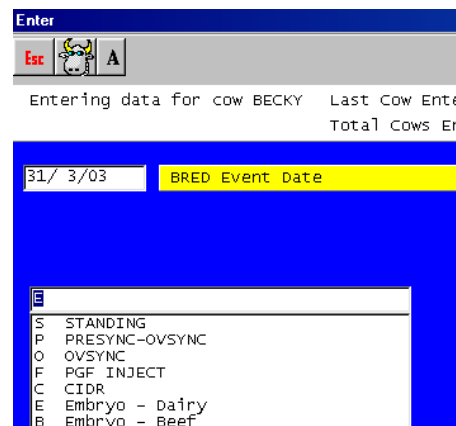
Steps

- From the main menu, choose Events1, and select ET Flush.
- The cow pick list will then pop on to screen, so move the cursor up or down to select the cow(s) that were flushed.
- Use the remarks field to enter the number of eggs recovered, quality of eggs recovered or other pertinent info you may use.



Entering the bred event for recipient cows

- From the main menu, choose Events1, and select Bred.
- The cow pick list will then pop up on the screen, so move the cursor up or down to select the cow that was bred.
- Enter the bred event date to be seven days prior to the embryo being implanted in the recipient.
- Next, a screen will pop up that asks for sire used, so enter the appropriate sire short name. Add the sire if it is new to the sire list. A breeding code table will then appear which lists activities related to a bred event. Enter the code to indicate an embryo was used in the bred event.



Please note: To create a breeding code table see the document entitled: 'Creating and Maintaining a Breeding Code or Technician Table'.

Entering ET DAM info for recipient cows

Calf Information

- The dam information other than 'DID' will need to be changed for the resulting calf that is added to the cowfile when the recipient freshens. Use Update Animal Info, found under DHI + ID main menu item.

If there are any questions regarding this 'user directions' information please call the Ontario DHI customer service desk at 1-800-549-4373.

Managing Sire Information In Dairy COMP On-farm products

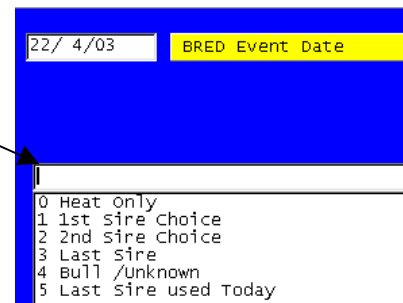
Sire information in Dairy COMP is useful for several reasons. Entering sire information at all BRED events will allow the conception sire information to be attached to calves that are added to the cowfile when an animal freshens. The sire information will also be necessary if you register animals electronically with the various breed associations. Entering sire information for purchased animals will provide a complete and up-to-date cowfile.

Entering the sire information in a consistent manner will make managing this information easier.

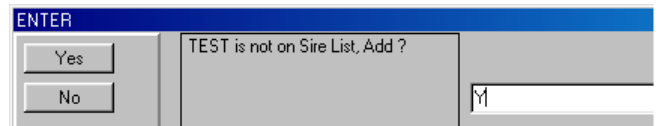
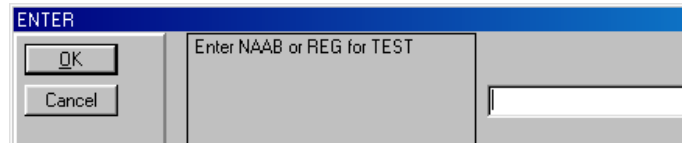
Managing your sire information will be described below:

Entering SIRE information for a 'BRED' Event

1. After selecting the BRED event, you will be prompted for the service sire information.



- When you enter the short name of a service SIRE that is currently not on your SIRE LIST, the following prompt appears. To maintain an up-to-date SIRE LIST choose Yes.
- If Yes is chosen you have two options, either enter the Sire's Semen Code OR Registration number. The sire information will then be added to the SIRE LIST.

- It is **STRONGLY** recommended that the Semen Code (NAAB Code) be entered when adding a new sire to the SIRE LIST. The sire information field in Dairy COMP can store up to 9 characters. Some sire registration numbers (especially European sire registration numbers) have more than 9 digits, whereas all Semen codes will have 9 characters or less.

NOTE: The semen code can be entered as follows to comply with Dairy COMP's limitation of 9 characters in the field

- **Remove Leading 0 and only use 1 letter as the breed indicator**

Example: If Semen Code = 0073HO01258
Enter into Dairy COMP - 73H1258
(Do not enter 00 or O0 in the code)

- **V2K will recognize this as the proper code for the bull**

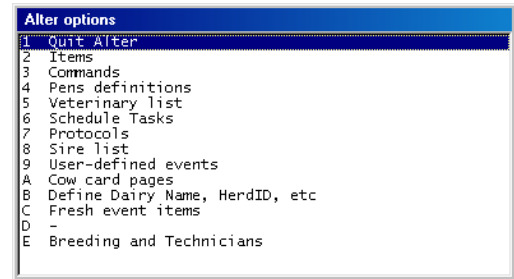
NOTE: For users enrolled on DHI services, when your herd information is processed after a test, the sire information will be confirmed and updated if necessary.

2. Entering Sire information when adding new animals
 - o Same process applies as when adding a new sire as described above with the BRED event.

Editing the sire list is a useful tool when there are sire short names on the sire list without the sire code or sire registration number. With this added feature it is important that we all understand what will happen when using it, how to use it and the meaning of the terms.

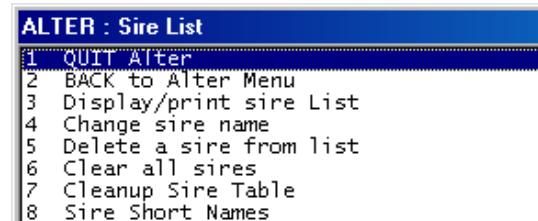
Accessing the Sire List

- o To access the Sire List, go to main menu item 'FILE', type ALTER at the command line. An ALTER options box appears. Choose option 8 'Sire List'.



A screenshot of the 'Alter options' menu. It is a list of options numbered 1 through 10. Option 8, 'Sire list', is highlighted. The options are: 1 Quit Alter, 2 Items, 3 Commands, 4 Pens definitions, 5 Veterinary list, 6 Schedule Tasks, 7 Protocols, 8 Sire list, 9 User-defined events, 10 Cow card pages.

- o In Sire List options, choose **3 Display\Print Sire List** to see the sire list



A screenshot of the 'ALTER : Sire List' menu. It is a list of options numbered 1 through 8. Option 3, 'Display/print sire List', is highlighted. The options are: 1 QUIT Alter, 2 BACK to Alter Menu, 3 Display/print sire List, 4 Change sire name, 5 Delete a sire from list, 6 Clear all sires, 7 Cleanup Sire Table, 8 Sire Short Names.

- o An example of a SIRE LIST. *Please note that the left column should contain a sire semen code or sire registration number, and the right column should contain the corresponding sire short name.*

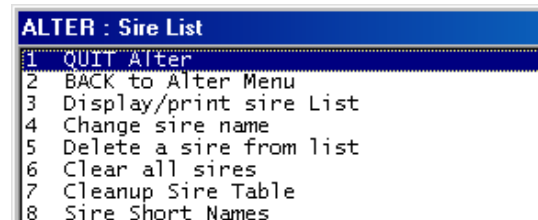
ALTER8 : Sire Table	
Sire	
73H1514	PARK
73H1876	MASON
73H1965	
73H2012	STORM
73H2252	SPIRIT
73H2371	PROGRESS
73H2400	JAMES
73H2479	OUTSIDE
73H2593	STONEHAM
73H2759	IGNITER

Notice in the SIRE LIST example that the semen code '73H1965' does not have a short name assigned to it.

Editing the sire list

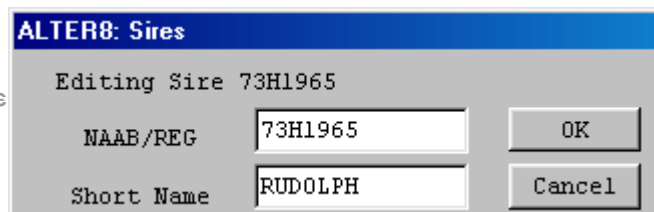
Adding a sire short name to a semen code:

- o In the Sire List option box, choose the option 'Change sire name'.



A screenshot of the 'ALTER : Sire List' menu. It is a list of options numbered 1 through 8. Option 4, 'Change sire name', is highlighted. The options are: 1 QUIT Alter, 2 BACK to Alter Menu, 3 Display/print sire List, 4 Change sire name, 5 Delete a sire from list, 6 Clear all sires, 7 Cleanup Sire Table, 8 Sire Short Names.

- o The Sire List will appear and you can pick the sire number you desire. Using the above example, scroll down to sire



A screenshot of the 'ALTER8: Sires' dialog box. It has a title bar 'ALTER8: Sires'. Inside, it says 'Editing Sire 73H1965'. There are two input fields: 'NAAB/REG' with the value '73H1965' and 'Short Name' with the value 'RUDOLPH'. There are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.

number '73H1965. Type the appropriate sire name in the 'Short Name' field.

Editing a Sire Name appearing in the Wrong Column

- The sire list may contain a sire short name in the column as this example shows.

9194869	MEMOIR
9216761	FAITHFUL
9216773	IVAN
9216775	NOEL
9216778	ICE
9292958	APPEAL
BULL	ROCK
LEO	
MAVERIC	

- As described in the previous example, select the option 'Change sire name'. The same edit box will appear with a name in the NAAB/REG field.

ALTER8: Sires

Editing Sire LEO

NAAB/REG OK

Short Name Cancel

- Obtain the correct NAAB code (Semen Code) for the sire and enter it in the NAAB/REG field. Enter LEO in the Short Name field.

ALTER8: Sires

Editing Sire LEO

NAAB/REG OK

Short Name Cancel

Cleaning up the sire list

- There are two options that can be selected to clean up the sire list.
 - Choose Cleanup Sire Table. Dairy COMP delete all sires that do not sire an animal currently in the herd and that are no longer recorded as a service sire of any breeding for an animal in the herd.

ALTER : Sire List

1 QUIT Alter

2 BACK to Alter Menu

3 Display/print sire List

4 Change sire name

5 Delete a sire from list

6 Clear all sires

7 Cleanup Sire Table

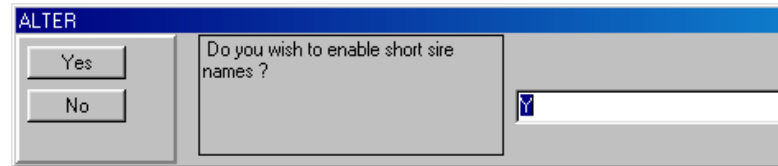
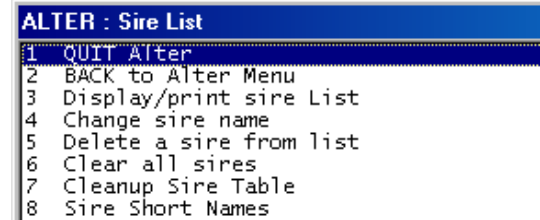
8 Sire Short Names

- From the Sire List option box, choose the option 'Delete a sire from list'. When this option is selected, the sire list appears and the sire to be deleted can be selected. You are prompted to delete the sire chosen. Choose 'Y'es to delete the sire.

Please note: If you delete an active sire, the sire information is removed from any cow cards that contain that sire. If you need to change a SIRE name, registration number or NAAB code, use the edit features.

Altering the Sire identification used in the cowfile

- In the Sire List option box, choose the option 'Sire Short Names'.
- You are then prompted if you want to use the short sire names. If you choose 'Yes' the sires in the cowfile are identified with the sire's short name. If you choose 'No', the sires are identified with the sire's semen code or registration number as seen on the sire list.



If you need assistance with managing your sire list, please call Dairy COMP support at 1-800-549-4373.

DAIRY COMP 305

Managing your Herd Health Visit Using "VETLIST"

(refer to the instruction manual for more information)

VET LIST is an option within Dairy COMP 305 that allows individual animals to be flagged for any one of a number of user-defined reasons so that they will appear on the Vet List Report. The concept is to create a report that can be used at a veterinarian visit. While the ITEMS included on the report can be easily changed to suit individual farms, below is an example of the default report that comes with the program. The default printer settings for this report are double-spaced and compressed print.

This report is date sensitive. That means many of these cows are chosen for the list because they meet specific date criteria. (for example; days since last heat DSLH) **For this reason, you should be sure the computer date is the same as the expected veterinarian visit date.** This simplifies the report for the farmer and the veterinarian.

Vet List Report

Information Items					Vet code - Explanations are below					Space to enter Body condition score				
Veterinary Exam List for Cows														
- BNAME	L RPRO	DIM	TBRD	305M	SCC	EDAY	EVT	REM	DSLH	VETC	- BNAME	BCS		
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
ASHTON	6 FRESH	63		8110	207	30Jan02	FRESH	-		FRSH ASHTON				
CAROLEE	3 FRESH	73		10550	146	20Jan02	FRESH	-		61 FRSH CAROLEE				
CINDY	2 BRED	260	4	10820	442	28Mar02	BRED	-		6 PREG CINDY				
ELITE	1 FRESH	13		6350	65	21Mar02	FRESH	-		FRSH ELITE				
ELLIE	5 OK/OPEN	230	2	10500	193	5Feb02	OPEN	-		40 NOHT ELLIE				

Empty line for
comments

This 2nd example of the Vet List report has added the last 2 events that appear on the animal's cow card, in addition to the above information. This was added by adding the **\V2** switch to the 'VLIST command (you are limited to the last 4 events). Similarly, by adding the **\VS** switch the user is prompted to choose the events to be included on the vet list.

Veterinary Exam List for Cows											
BNAME	L RPRO	DIM	TBRD	305M	SCC	EDAY	EVT	REM	DSLH	VETC	BCS
ASHTON	6 FRESH	63		8110	207	30Jan02	FRESH	-		FRSH ASHTON	
	1/30/02 FRESH										
CAROLEE	3 FRESH	73		10550	146	20Jan02	FRESH	-	61	FRSH CAROLEE	
	1/20/02 FRESH					2/ 1/02	HEAT	EARLY			
CINDY	2 BRED	260	4	10820	442	28Mar02	BRED	-	6	PREG CINDY	
	3/13/02 OPEN					3/28/02	BRED	BLACKICE	0		

The last two events in a cow card including the remark

Vet List Criteria

Dairy COMP 305 selects animals for the vet list if they meet any one of the criteria listed below that are turned on. The 'Vet List Parameters' screen shown below is a result of selecting 'Define Cow Selection' under Health from the main menu, or by using 'Alter' and choosing the 'Veterinary List' item. **For Vet List to work properly, information must be entered into Dairy COMP 305 accurately & regularly.**

An explanation of the vet criteria and how to modify the values to customize the vet list is explained below.

Y/N switch to turn selection criteria on or off

Vet Code (VC) #

VETC	YVET	Y/N	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
1	CHCK	Y	0	OWNER REQUEST FOR VET EXAM
2	FRSH	Y	14	COW FRESH () DAYS / RECHECK
3	PREG	Y	35	() DAYS POST BRED TO PREG CHECK
4	REPG	N	180	() DAYS BRED TO PREG RECHECK
5	ODUE	Y	300	() DAYS CARRIED CALF & NOT FRESH
6	ABT?	Y	0	ABORTED???
7	CYST	N	10	() DAYS BETWEEN HEAT -- CYSTIC???
8	NOHT	Y	30	() DAYS SINCE LAST HEAT
9	NOHT	Y	60	() DAYS IN MILK AND NO HEAT
10	PROB	N	150	() DAYS OPEN -- PROBLEM BREEDER
11	XBRD	N	3	BRED MORE THAN () TIMES
12	HP	Y	12	Heifer more than () Months, Open

Description of the criteria

Reason for being on list. On the vet list report this appears under the item VETC

Value that applies to each criteria.

**** Vet Code 2 means that every Cow that is fresh 14 days is to be checked.****

Explanation of Criteria

#1 **Owner Request for Vet Exam** - This is used if the producer wants a specific cow to be added to the list for the vet to check. Select "Add Cow to Vet List" which is found under the Main menu heading 'Health'. When the cow is selected, a flag is placed in her cow card as an event.

#2 **Cow Fresh () Days / Recheck** - The number in the value column indicates how many days in milk a fresh cow must be before she is added to the vet list. Producers have these animals checked to be sure there are no uterine issues due to her calving.

#3 **() Days Post Bred to Preg Check** - This number is usually dictated by the veterinarian. It is minimum the number of days after breeding that a cow will be checked for pregnancy.

#4 **() Days Bred to Preg Recheck** - This criterion can be used 2 ways. The default method that is shown in the screen above indicates that cows in this herd are checked prior to going dry to make sure all is OK. A second use for this is if a vet wants to recheck his/her pregnancy diagnosis at

about 75 days after breeding. Therefore, the value would need to be changed to 75. In any case the code under the VETC column is 'REPG'.

- #5 () **Days Carried Calf & Not Fresh** - This criteria is used to bring up cows that were confirmed pregnant but are past their due date for calving. Depending on the farmer, the value here might be lowered to 290 days
- #6 **Aborted** - any animal that aborts is placed on the list
- #7 () **Days Between Heat - - Cystic???** - Notice in this example that this option is turned off. The purpose of this selection is to alert the farmer and veterinarian that the cow has irregular heats, which may indicate reproductive problems.
- #8 () **Days Since Last Heat** - This is to flag cows that do not have a recorded heat when one should have occurred. It is based on having at least 1 recorded heat and that all heats are recorded. If you are not recording heats, this should be turned off. If a breeding is not recorded, this selection will flag that cow.
- #9 () **Days in Milk and No Heat** - Will flag cows that have not had a recorded heat and are (x) days in milk (the default is 60). If Heats are recorded, this would be useful to prevent animals from becoming late in lactation before being bred or checked. If heats are not recorded, turn this selection off.
- #10 () **Days Open - - Problem Breeder** - This selection allows Dairy COMP 305 to flag cows that have gone over (x) days (in this example 150) and are not confirmed pregnant. For this flag to work, pregnancies have to be entered. For a good manager, this is an excellent way to make sure those cows are looked at by a vet before they get too far along in their lactation.
- #11 **Bred More Than () Times** - This brings repeat breeders to the attention of the veterinarian. The default value is 3 but in the event of multiple breedings with the same heat, this may bring the animals up on this list prematurely.
- #12 **Heifer More Than () Months, Open** - Self explanatory. Any heifer older than (in this case 12 months) will show up on the list. In most of the menu choices, Cows and heifers have separate Vet Lists.

To see the animals that any one of these criteria would flag, you can type the command

LIST BName ...(items)... FOR VC=2 (or whatever vet code you want to see)

MODIFYING THE VET LIST

Each of the 12 criteria can be adjusted to suit the individual farm or veterinarian. The user can either change the values of each code or turn off vet codes that are not deemed important by the herd owner.

When you access the 'Define cow selection' menu, and choose to 'Redefine a Vet Code', the first screen will require that you enter which vet code to enter. When the vet code is entered, a second screen appears that will allow the user to change the vet code value. A check in the 'Enabled' box means that vet code criteria will be used to generate the vet list.

The first screenshot shows the 'ALTER' window with 'Edit which code' and buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and a list box. The second screenshot shows the 'ALTER5 : Vet List Parameters' window with fields for 'Name' (FRSH), 'Value' (14), and an 'Enabled' checkbox which is checked. It also has 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

ADVANCED USE of VET LIST

The user also has the ability to generate reminders that will be printed on the bottom of the vet list. After selecting the 'Define Cow Selection' under the Health menu, the VetList options screen appears. Choose option 6 – Change Monthly Reminders, to initialize or change reminders that will appear on the bottom of vet list reports that the user can preset.

The screenshot shows the 'ALTER : VetList Options' menu with the following options:

- 1 QUIT Alter
- 2 BACK to Alter menu
- 3 Redefine a Vet Code
- 4 Display/Print Vet Codes
- 5 Display/Print Reminders
- 6 Change Monthly Reminders

When option 6 is selected this screen will appear. The example shown on the right indicates that the first reminder, *to vaccinate with modified live*, will appear on the October vet list report.

##	Months	Reminder
1	0	MODIFIED LIVE VACCINATION
2	1234567890ND	CRC BOLUS TO OVERCONDITIONED CLOSE-UPS

The second reminder '*CRC bolus to overconditioned closeups*' will appear on all vet list reports. Notice that numbers represent the first nine months of the year, and the month's first letter represents the final three months. If a reminder needs changing, click on the month column of the desired reminder, and screen prompts will lead the user through the process. If there are no reminders currently set, click on the cursor that is in the upper left corner to add a reminder.

Entering Vet List Results

There are two ways to enter VetList results.

The screenshot shows the 'Enter Vet Results' window. It has a list of options on the left (1 Skipped, 2 Recheck, 3 OK, 4 Open, 5 Pregnant, Correct Date, 6 Pregnant, Other Date, 7 Abort, 8 Other Event, 9 Exam/change this cow, R Review Entries, D Define Function Keys, J Jump to another cow) and a list of function keys on the right (F1 3CLRO, F2 3CLLO, F3 3FRO, F4 3FLO, F5 3=25PGF, F6 4PGF, F7 3PASTHEAT, F8 3HEATSOON, F9 8=13NO BREED, F10 8=38!2METRITIS, F11 8=31RO!2CYSTRO, F12 8=31LO!2CYSTLO). Below these are fields for 'Cow ID : ANNETTE', 'Repro Status : FRESH', 'Checked For Vet Code : FRSH', and 'Days since last heat : 0'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'OK', 'Restart Cow', and 'Exit', and a list of statistics: CHAIN : 346, MILK : 31, BCAM : 217, RPRO : FRESH, TAG : 346, PCTF : 4.1, BCAF : 241, SCC : 54.

1. Select 'Enter Cow Results' from the main menu item 'HEALTH'

The following screen appears. The results are entered in the box(es) beside the cow ID.

Type in the number that corresponds to result from the yellow box.

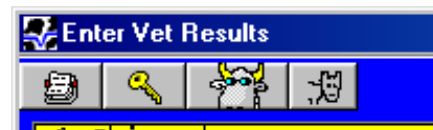
the appropriate

You can also press the appropriate function key (F# key) to enter a vet result.

For example, the F1 key = 3CLRO:

cow was OK (3) and she had a corpus luteum on the right ovary

The 4 small icons that appear on the top of the 'Enter Vet Results' box can be very useful as well. Clicking on these icons will allow you to do certain useful functions quickly. A description of the icons is as follows:



User can review the vet entries entered



Allows user to (re)define the function keys list



User can jump to a cow out of order. The picklist will appear and you choose the cow you need.



User can see the cowcard of the current cow.

Please Note: Before entering vet list results, set the date to the vet list date, so the cows will come up in the order they appear on the Vetlist. The data entry will be much easier.

2. Enter vet list results at each cow's cowcard.

You can type the results PREG, OK, OPEN, or RECK at the mini command line in the cowcard. You will be prompted for a date and a remark. This method is much more time consuming than the method previously described. However, this method can be beneficial to update a cowfile when just starting the program.

PLEASE KEEP IN MIND - Dairy COMP 305 will make paperwork with regard to managing the dairy herd easier. BUT it has to be used properly! Failure to regularly enter events & dates will create a Vet List that is frustrating and of little use. Proper recording of information will create a tool (Vet List) that will save many hours of work.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

DAIRY COMP 305 Windows

Retrieving Specific Event Information Using “EVENTS”

(for more detailed information, refer to the instruction manual)

Recording cow events in Dairy COMP 305 is a method of monitoring the progress or activity of individual cows during its lactation. By recording cow events, it provides a cow history that can be referred back to easily. The purpose of retrieving historical information is to use the data to make changes in management to improve cow or herd performance in the future. The goal is to retrieve the information in a format that makes analyzing cow performance easier.

There are 2 basic ways to retrieve event information. Both involve the use of commands and the command line. **“List” by itself will yield current information. “Events” will allow the retrieval of historical information.**

List Bn Evt will list the last event for all animals. The list generated can be sorted by animal ID or event. **Conditional statements & switches** can modify the report. By adding the switch **W**, all cow events will be shown. Adding a number after the **W** can limit the number of events listed (i.e.: **W2** would list the last 2 events). Other items may also be added to the report.

Example: **LIST %ID LACT DIM FOR DIM<150W2** will list the last 2 events in the current lactation for every cow less than 150 DIM.

The Condition **“FOR”** can be used to specify groups of animals by specifying **FOR** “items” or **FOR** “CODES”. The various codes can be seen in the Appendix. Reproductive Codes (RC), Event Codes (EC) and Veterinary Codes (VC) can be used with the List command.

EVENTS is a command that will bring up another menu box (called Events Options) that will allow the retrieval of events in a list or tabular form. The choices you make for each report can be “remembered” & saved so that future reports can be called up with a number code.

EVENTS will allow the report to be sorted for event types or by dates with the use of “Switches” To see the switches press F1, choose “Command Reference, Events”. The most commonly used ones will be ...

\n – select menu choice (n = menu #)	\s – select date range
\i -- Inquire which event(s)	\b – Both live & dead cows
\r - remember setting for future	

In the “Events Options Menu” the 2 most important menu choices will be **2. List cows and events** and **5. Table by month**. Option 2 will list the cows showing ID, Event, DIM, Date of Event and Remark. Option 5 will look at the number of events occurring by month and by event.

Conditional statements can be used to specify specific groups of events or animals. The Condition “for” and switches **\i** & **\s** can be used to make the report very specific.

Example: **FOR TBRD>1; switch \i for events 5,6,7 and switch \S for the last 3 months**

Following are instructions re using the EVENTS command:

Step

Directions

At the Command Line
type EVENTS

- **Note:** Clicking on the Events icon on the entry menu will bring up a list of saved ENTRY event commands. This is only for adding events to an animal.

- The screen (right) will appear
- Select whichever report you wish to see (# 2-6)
- In this case we will select # 5

Events Options	
1	Exit
2	List cows and events
3	Sort Events
4	List test day records
5	Table by DIM
6	Table by Month
7	Insert Missed Heats
8	Remove events from ALL cows
9	Flag cows with specific events
A	Dump Weekly Weights
B	Dump Monthly Weights
C	Remove duplicate events

- This report shows every event that was recorded in the last year and the # of occurrences in each month

Event	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
FRESH	24	2	3	6	1	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	2
RECK	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
HEAT	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
BRED	60	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	11	15
PREG	46	7	9	0	13	0	0	0	6	3	2	3	3
OPEN	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PREV	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
DRY	16	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
ABORT	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SOLD	10	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
MISHEAT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
DA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAME	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MAST	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TOTALS	178	26	23	15	18	0	0	0	18	18	12	23	25

- Totals by month and event are shown on the left and the bottom

To Get Specific Events & Animals

- At the command line Type **EVENTS \2IS**
- You will be prompted to select starting & ending date (S)
- Next you will be prompted to select the Event(s) you want the report to be limited to (I)
- Click on the events you want & click OK

Enter Date
LATEST date to select (0 for none) : 8/14/02
OK Cancel

Calendar
August 2002
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
28 29 30 31 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Today: 8/14/02

Select Events
☐ 1 FRESH ☐ 24 SELEN
☐ 2 OK ☐ 25 PGF
☐ 3 RECK ☐ 26 DEWORM
☐ 4 HEAT ☐ 27 BSCORE
☐ 5 BRED ☐ 28 GNRH
☐ 6 PREG ☐ 29 TX
☐ 7 OPEN ☐ 30 CULTURE
☐ 8 PREV ☐ 31 CYSTIC
☐ 9 MOVE ☐ 32 DA
☐ 10 BULLPEN ☐ 33 DIARHEA
☐ 11 DRY ☐ 34 HRDWARE
☐ 12 ABORT ☐ 35 KETOSIS
☐ 13 DNB ☐ 36 LAME
☐ 14 SOLD ☐ 37 MAST
☐ 15 DIED ☐ 38 METR
☐ 16 CHECK ☐ 39 MF
☐ 17 CALFVAC ☐ 40 OFFEED
☐ 18 XID ☐ 41 PNEU
☐ 19 MISHEAT ☐ 42 RP
☐ 20 MEASURO ☐ 43 TEATINJ
☐ 21 FOOTRIM ☐ 44 EDEMA
☐ 22 MAGNET ☐ 45 FLUSHED
☐ 23 VACC ☐ 46 OTHER

Step

Directions

The report will list all animals that have these events listed within the time frame requested. (in this example – all pregnant & dry animals)

EVENTS\2IS				
ID	Event	DIM	Date	Remark
234	PREG	99	01/14/02	34 DAYS
234	PREG	123	02/07/02	58 DAYS
259	PREG	264	08/21/01	60 DAYS
259	DRY	311	10/07/01	-
278	PREG	290	04/02/02	46 DAYS
286	PREG	317	10/16/01	55 DAYS
286	DRY	333	11/01/01	NOVODRY

The basic information shown is in this report. You can add additional information by adding the Items required to the command as follows:

Example EVENTS %ID LACT TBRD \2IS

The list can be restricted more by using conditions

Example EVENTS %ID LACT TBRD FOR LACT>1 \2IS

Items codes such as reproductive code (RC) or Vet code (VC) can also be used to restrict the list

Example EVENTS %ID LACT TBRD FOR VC=4 \2IS

Saving the EVENT Report

- To save the event report, add the \R switch to the end of the command
Example **EVENTS %ID LACT TBRD FOR LACT>1 \2ISR**

- You will be prompted for a numerical code after you have looked at the report as follows:

EVENTS\2ISR				
ID	Event	DIM	Date	Remark
234	PREG	99	01/14/02	34 DAYS
234	PREG			
259	PREG			
278	PREG			
286	PREG			
288	PREG			

Enter a number 1..64 to save configuration:

- Select a number from 1-64 (remember the code for future)

Retrieving a Saved Report

- Type Events\# (where # is the code you used)

Example **EVENTS\2**

⇒ produces the saved report

You now have the ability to Retrieve specific and save the event reports for future use

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

Appendix 1

List of Codes & Explanation – Dairy COMP 305

Event Codes (EC): (found in Alter; User Defined events; Display Events)

Event Code (EC) Event	Explanation	Event Code EC Event	Explanation
1 - FRESH	has calved	25 - PGF	prostaglandin injection
2 - OK	OK to breed	26 - DEWORM	deworming injection
3 - RECK	recheck Flag for vet list	27 - BSCORE	body condition score
4 - HEAT	recorded a heat	28 - GNRH	gonadotrophin releasing hormone
5 - BRED	recorded a breeding	29 - TX	a form of treatment occurred
6 - PREG	confirmed pregnant	30 - CULTURE	milk cultured for mastitis organisms
7 - OPEN	not confirmed pregnant	31 - CYSTIC	cyst on ovary confirmed
8 - PREV	pregnant to previous breeding	32 - DA	displaced abomasum
9 - MOVE	move a cow to a different pen	33 - DIARHEA	diarrhea, scours occurred
10 - BULLPEN	move a cow to the bullpen for breeding	34 - HRDWARE	hardware disease
11 - DRY	has quit milking	35 - KETOSIS	diagnosed with ketosis
12 - ABORT	has aborted	36 - LAME	lameness
13 - DNB	do not breed	37 - MAST	mastitis
14 - SOLD		38 - METR	metritis – uterus infection
15 - DIED		39 - MF	milk fever
16 - CHECK	owner request for cow to be checked	40 - OFFEED	animal is off feed
17 - CALFVAC	calfhood vaccination (brucella+)	41 - PNEU	pneumonia
18 - XID	change ID	42 - RP	retained placenta
19 - MISHEAT	missed heat (blood showing)	43 - TEATINJ	teat injury
20 - MEASURD	measurements for wt & ht	44 - EDEMA	udder edema
21 - FOOTRIM	foot trimming done	45 - FLUSHED	animal flushed for embryos
22 - MAGNET	magnet put in stomach	46 - OTHER	
23 - VACC	vaccinations		
24 - SELEN	selenium injection		

Vet Codes (VC): (found in Alter; Veterinary List; Display/Print Vet codes)

Vet Code	YVET	Included	Value	Description
1	CHCK	Y	0	Owner Request For Vet Exam
2	FRSH	Y	14	Cow Fresh () Days / Recheck
3	PREG	Y	35	() Days Post Bred To Preg Check
4	REPG	N	180	() Days Bred To Check To Dry
5	ODUE	Y	300	() Days Carried Calf & Not Fresh
6	ABT?	Y	0	Aborted???
7	CYST	N	10	() Days Between Heat -- Cystic???
8	NOHT	Y	30	() Days Since Last Heat
9	NOHT	Y	60	() Days In Milk And No Heat
10	PROB	N	150	() Days Open -- Problem Breeder
11	XBRD	N	3	BRED MORE THAN () TIMES
12	HFR	Y	12	Heifer more than () Months, Open

Reproductive Codes (RC): (found in System; Setup; Codes icons in DC305)

1. -	Do Not Breed	5. -	Pregnant
2. -	Fresh	6. -	Dry
3. -	OK –Open	7. -	Sold/Died
4. -	Bred		

DAIRY COMP 305 Windows

Analyzing Current Performance Using “GRAPH”

(refer to the instruction manual for more information)

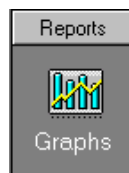
Presentation of information by graphing may allow one to pick up tendencies in the data that may be overlooked by looking at lists. The GRAPH command in Dairy COMP 305 provides **SCATTER GRAPHS** that can be used to compare 1 feature against another (eg: Milk production compared to DIM). **GRAPH** will show only the current information. These graphs have additional features that can add to the usefulness.

GRAPH

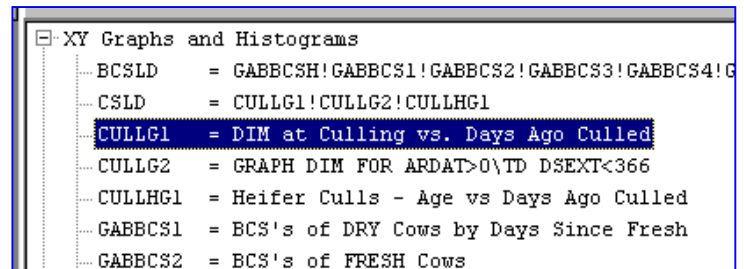
- Most often used for analysis purposes
- Most profitably used as “scatter graphs” to show trends instead of a single line which shows “average only”. It also shows the individual compared to the group.

When making a Graph, you can...

- Specify **CONDITIONS** for the list with the use of the “**Conditional Statements**” - “for” or “by” at the end of the command line
- Use “**SWITCHES**” to change the look of the graph



To use **GRAPH**, you can click on the Graph Icon (left) to select a graph from the default Graph command list, or create your own by typing **GRAPH item1,item 2 for a condition** on the command line.



Conditions:

Using the **BY** condition will create a scatter graph where the ‘BY’ item is the horizontal axis, and the other item is the vertical axis. The conditions must be made at the end of the command. Using the **For** condition will allow you to restrict what animals are included in the graph.

Example of using GRAPH on the Command Line

Graph “X” gives a bar graph showing the number of times this “ITEM” occurs (eg **GRAPH TBRD**)

- note that a number such as 1/18 under the 1st bar means 1 time:18 animals

Graph “X” by “Y” shows a comparison and is more reasonable for analysis (eg: **GRAPH MILK BY DIM**)

- to show herd profile on test day. “*MLKG*” is a GRAPH command in the default list that is already created and stored.

A 2nd variable can be added to the graph as follows:

GRAPH ECM BY DIM RPRO

- This shows the same graph but also shows the repro status of the individual – F(resh) O(pen) B(red) P(regnant)

How would you explain these graphs to a customer?

Graph “x” by “y” for “z” allows you to see by group or other restriction

eg **GRAPH MILK BY DIM FOR LACT>2**

- This shows the milk production of mature cows

eg **GRAPH MILK BY DIMTD LACT FOR DCC>0**

- This shows the milk production of only pregnant cows showing which lactation they are in.

Switches:

Switches will add additional restrictions or calculations to the graph. Below is a short list of the Switches available. Press F1 Help to see the complete list

A	Graph averages, not individuals	En	Graph every nth cow
H	Histogram (default if no "BY" used)	I	Incidence rate (Hazard)
M	Match X and Y axis limits	T	Tall mode (DOS only)
X	X axis prompt	Y	Y axis prompt
Z	Zeroes included		

Before you start creating your own graphs, remember:

- Each custom graph takes time to create
- Each scatter graph will need help with interpretation
- You have only a limited amount of space to store new commands
- You may modify existing graphs to suit your needs

Practice these commands. Look at the graphs already created on the “Command List” . The next step will be to change existing graphs & LINK them together so you only have to use one command to bring up what is wanted.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

DAIRY COMP 305 Windows

Analyzing Historical Information Using “PLOT” (refer to the instruction manual for more information)

PLOT is a command that is used to generate a graphical or numerical summary of test day information over time. It allows you to look at averages of defined groups of animals or individual animals to see trends over the past year. PLOT will show data from a maximum of 13 tests if they are available, and will include the information from animals that are currently in the herd. Animals that have been sold or died will be excluded.

For looking at individual animal data:

Type **PLOT item1, item2...** at the command line. There are only a few items that can be “plotted”.

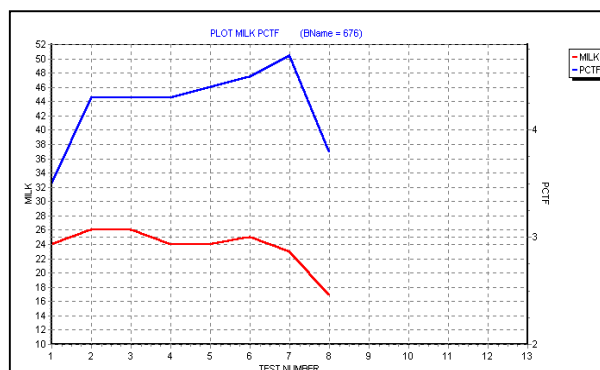
They are as follows:

MILK PCTF PCTP ECM SCC LS MUN 305M 305ME

Dairy COMP will then ask the user to select an animal for the plot.

Plot will allow the graphing of 1 or 2 items on the same graph. Typing **PLOT MILK PCTF** will yield a graph that shows the milk on the left axis and the percent fat on the right axis.

Plot will show on the screen and print from the “Graph” tab on the bottom of the Dairy COMP screen. (Printing from the “Report” tab will give a poorer quality graph and print multiple graphs on separate pages.)



Switches

There are a number of Switches that can be used (at the command line press F1 for help for more information). A switch is activated by “\ {code}” (e.g. \M) at the end of a command. The available switches are as follows:

B	Blank between BY groups	D	Prompt for dates for \R
E	Ending date	L	Look in archive files
M	Set plot scales	R	Reverse – use dates on bottom axis
T	Tall mode (DOS only)	W	SCC table
Z	No graph, just display raw data tables		

\M (manually change “Y” scale) & \R (see below) are the most commonly used. Using \Z will show data instead of a graphic plot.

PLOT... will display all information based on the test information of the current lactation of each animal (similar to DIM). For example the “X” axis is labeled Test Dates with # 1 being the value of the 1st test of the lactation. The value of # 2 is the 2nd test of the lactation etc.

Conditions:

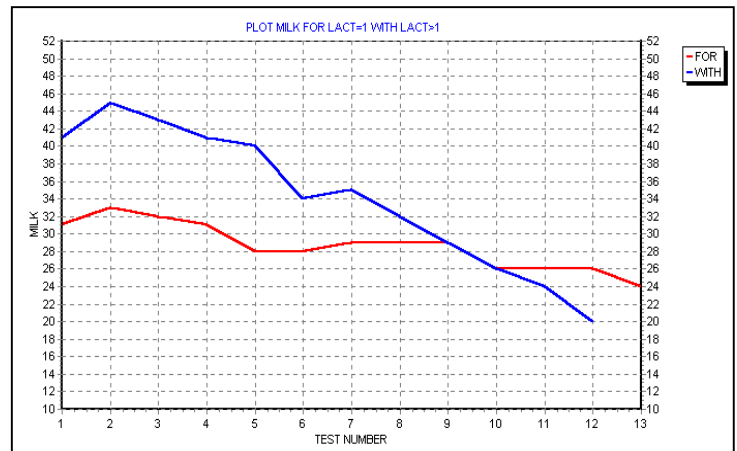
Using CONDITIONS allows for group or herd level analysis of cow data. Plot can use the conditions **FOR** (to specify groups) and **BY** (to sort into groups) as with previous commands we have used, but it can also use the condition **WITH**. “**WITH**” allows the printing of 2 groups on the same graph. Multiple graphs are displayed in different colors on the screen.

Use of Plot:

PLOT will show Lactation curves for the individual, group or herd based on the conditions of the command. Below are some examples:

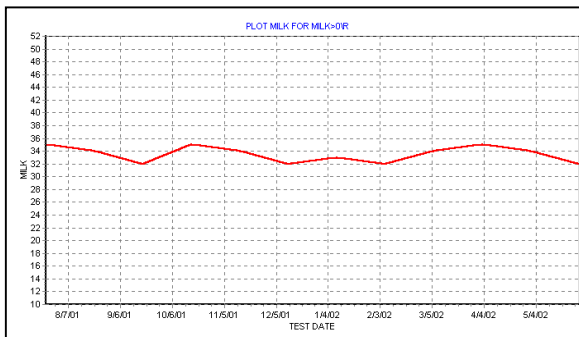
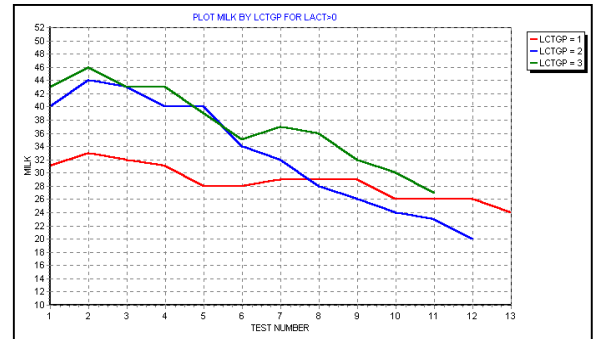
PLOT MILK FOR LACT=1 WITH LACT>1

will yield a graph showing the 1st lactation average and the rest of the herd average.



PLOT MILK BY LCTGP FOR LACT>0

will produce a graph with all 3 averages on the same graph.



PLOT MILK FOR MILK>0\R

will show herd averages over the past 13 months.

PLOT MILK

Dairy Comp 305 will prompt you to pick an individual animal to graph.

Use of the switch \Z can produce the table of historical data that is used to create the graph

- Command : PLOT MILK FOR LACT>0\RZ BY LCTGP																
MILK		TEST DATES														
		725	822	919	1017	1114	1212	1	9	2	6	3	6	4	3	529
1	%	31	30	29	30	30	29	30	28	28	29	29	26			
	#	14	16	17	18	19	19	19	17	15	15	16	15			
2	%	32	32	35	34	33	30	28	28	36	38	35	38			
	#	10	9	8	8	6	6	6	5	7	9	9	8			
3	%	39	38	35	41	41	35	40	36	36	41	40	36			
	#	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	8			
Average		33	32	32	33	32	30	31	30	32	34	33	32			
	#	32	32	31	32	31	31	31	29	29	30	32	31			

This shows the average production by lactation

group by test day along with the number of animals that contributed to the average.

PLOT MILK FOR LACT>0 BY LCTGP\RZ

Other PLOT Commands to try:

PLOT PCTF PCTP FOR LACT>0

will show average test day components by DIM over the past year (\R switch will show the component %'s by test day)

PLOT MILK FOR LACT=1 WITH LACT>1\R

will show average production for 1st lactation animals and the rest of the herd for each of the past (up to 13) test dates.

PLOT SCC FOR LACT=1 WITH LACT>1\R

will show the SCC over the past year for 1st lactation animals and the rest of the herd

PLOT MUN FOR LCTGP=1 WITH LCTGP>1\R

will show the MUN for 1st lactation animals and the rest of the herd.

There are many other combinations you can experiment with to find the **PLOT** that provides you with the desired graph for a herd evaluation.

Summary:

The benefit of using PLOT is to see the historical trend of a herd or an individual. PLOT is a tool that aids in predicting trends based on either season or stage of lactation. You can use this information to enact steps to correct negative trends in the future or to help explain the results of a management change made in the herd. PLOT is an excellent tool to used for individual cow data retrieval or trend recognition.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

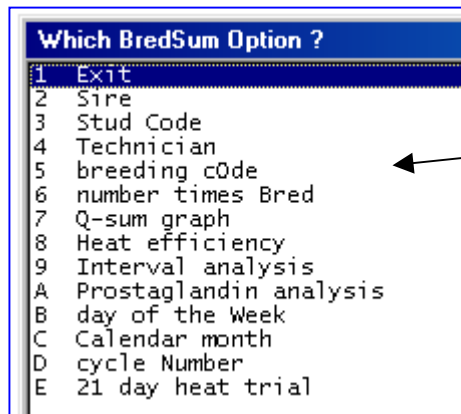
Dairy COMP 305 Windows

Tracking Reproductive Performance Using “BREDSUM”

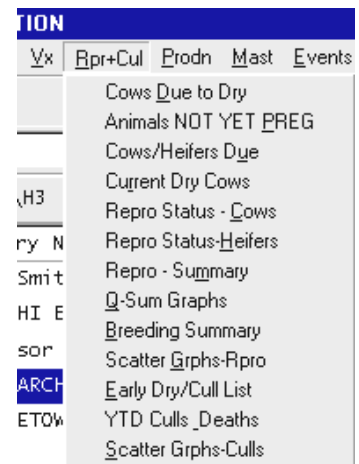
(refer to the instruction manual for more information)

BREDSUM is a powerful tool for advisors to use in evaluating a herd's reproductive performance. This module is found on the menu under the heading 'Rpr + Cul (or Reprod'n), and then selecting 'Breeding Summary'. Typing BREDSUM on the command line also accesses the module. Select the menu item and the dropdown menu (below) will appear listing the 13 options by which to analyze the reproductive performance of a herd.

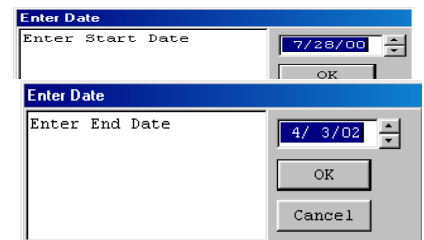
This document will explain how to use each option.



Analysis
options



After selecting any option, Dairy COMP 305 will ask for a start date and an end date before. This provides flexibility for doing a herd analysis. The user can analyze performance for a given period of time after a change in herd management or can make an annual appraisal of reproductive performance. Use caution when analyzing data from the past, it does not necessarily reflect what will happen in the future.



Conception Rate Analysis Reports by Variable:

(Options 2.Sire, 3.Stud Code, 4.Technician, 5.Breeding Code, 6.Number Times Bred, B.Day of the Week, C.Calendar Month, D.Cycle Number)

This screen shot is a sample of the report that results when selecting one of the 8 options listed above. The example shown is for the 'Breeding Code' option. The values in the columns relate to the breedings with a specific code, which are found on the breeding code table (Modify and display the breeding code is found using ALTER). The values are calculated for each breeding code. The 'UNCODED' group is all breedings that do not have a code attached to it.

Breeding Code	%Conc	#Preg	#Open	Other	Total	%Tot	SPC
Uncoded	37	17	28	11	56	83	2.6
Standing	71	5	2	1	8	11	1.4
Target	66	2	1	0	3	4	1.5
TOTALS	43	24	31	12	67	100	2.3

- **% Conc** = the percentage of cows that are pregnant to breedings to sire X
- **# Preg/#open** = the number of pregnant and open cows that were bred to the sire.
- **Other** = includes cows not confirmed open or pregnant
- **Total** = total breedings to the sire
- **%Tot** = percent of breedings to sire X of total breedings in herd
- **SPC** = services per conception. The number is calculated as 1/conception rate

The bottom of the report will give herd summary totals of all cows bred for the time period selected.

Conception Efficiency and Heat Detection Efficiency Reports:

(Option 7.Q-Sum Graph, 8.Heat Efficiency)

The output format used by the Q-sum and heat efficiency options are shown in the sample report shown to the right. Columns include **Cow herd #**, **Date bred**, **Sire used**, **Times bred**, and **Technician code**. The graph starts at center and a pregnancy result (P) will move the graph line to the right. An open event (O) will move the graph line to the left. A bred event with an undetermined (U) outcome, an insemination of a cow already pregnant, and a cow bred twice within 5 days will not advance the graph line either way. This option gives a quick view of conception efficiency over time. Sold or dead cows that remain in the active cowfile (i.e. not purged through cleanup) will also be included in the analysis.

The herd's conception rate is given at the end of the graph, when clicking on the report tab in Dairy COMP (found on bottom of screen).



```

- Command : BRDQ ADULT
Q-Sum Graph from 2/27/01 through 3/13/02
Breeding Efficiency : Abort, Preg, Open, Repeat, Estim, Conc, Undet

```

611	8/ 5	LOCHNESS	3 0			0
616	8/ 7	GIBSON	1 0			P
658	8/13	INQUIRER	2 0			P
642	8/16	AVIDEN	4 0			A
411	8/16	AVIDEN	3 0			U
657	8/21	LAZYBOY	5 0			0
643	8/22	LOCHNESS	6 0			P
657	9/ 5	REVENGE	6 0			U
611	9/ 7	REVENGE	4 0			U
663	9/11	GIBSON	4 0			0
645	9/27	INQUIRER	1 0			0
677	10/29	BOSS	1 0			P
673	10/30	BOSS	1 0			0
660	10/30	BOSS	1 0			P
645	10/30	BOSS	2 0			P
674	10/31	THOUTERD	1 0			P


```

633 4/15 RANDY 4 U U
638 2/15 RANDY 2 0 P
Efficiency = 48

```

The **Heat Efficiency** option works in a similar fashion but provides a graph line of heat detection efficiency and the efficiency value at the bottom of the graph provides a heat detection rate for the herd. Please note that this option uses a Voluntary Waiting Period (VWP) of 50 days and estimates when heat would occur. Therefore all possible heats for all eligible cows would be included in this graph. **The default VWP in Dairy COMP is 50 days. Changing the VWP is done by adding the \V## (## is the VWP in days) switch to the BREDSUM command.**

Heat Interval Analysis Report:

(Option 9. Interval Analysis)

This option provides an analysis of cows that had at least two heat events (recorded heat or bred). The interval between heat events is listed in the first column and the pregnancy exam results for the second of the two breedings is tabulated in '#preg' and '#open' columns. The 'other' column contains cows that have not had a pregnancy check yet. This analysis is better suited for larger herds since there will be greater numbers in each interval for analysis. Use caution when interpreting the values presented below the data table.

```

- Command : BREDSUM ADULT\DA
Interval Analysis from 2/27/01

```

Heat Interval	%Preg	#Preg	#Open	Other	Total	%Tot	SPC
4 - 17 days	50	1	1	1	3	5	2.0
18 - 24 days	60	6	4	0	10	17	1.7
25 - 35 days	63	7	4	3	14	24	1.6
36 - 48 days	0	0	6	3	9	15	
Over 48 days	36	7	12	3	22	37	2.7
TOTALS	43	21	27	10	58	100	2.3


```

Average days to first heat is 105
Average days to first bred is 112
Average days to conception is 139
Average calving interval is 411

```

Average days to first heat, to first bred, to conception, and calving interval only include cows that are used in the heat interval analysis. Therefore, cows pregnant on one service are not included in those values.

Breeding Intervention Analysis Report:

(Option A: Prostaglandin Analysis)

When Prostaglandin Analysis is chosen, the program asks to select the prostaglandin event. A screen showing the events list will pop up and the user needs to select the PGF event.

Select Prostaglandin Event	
15	DIED
16	CHECK
17	CALFVAC
18	XID
19	MISHEAT
20	MEASURD
21	FOOTRIM
22	MAGNET
23	VACC
24	SELEN
25	PGF
26	DEWORM
27	BSCORE
28	GNRH
29	TX
30	CHLORINE

The summary of prostaglandin treatments on reproductive performance as well as a comparison to overall herd reproductive performance is presented in the box shown here.

This analysis is useful only if prostaglandin injection events are entered in to Dairy COMP 305. Taking this one step further, if **presynch** or **ovsynch** programs are used selectively in a herd and are entered as events in Dairy COMP 305, the user could select either of those events for analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of those breeding programs as compared to the other breedings in the herd.

PGF Effect from 2/27/01	
Cows Examined	220
Cows Treated	0
Percent treated	0
Total treatments	0
Treatments per treated cow	0.0
Average DIM at treatment	0
Percent bred within 10 days of treatment	0
Treatment to next service (all cows)	0
Treatment to next service (<10 days)	0
Treatment to next service (>10 days)	0
Treatment to concept intrvl	0
% Preg to these breedings	0
% Preg to other breedings	40

Pregnancy Rate Report:

(Option E: 21 Day Heat trial)

The table shown illustrates the graph that is generated when selecting the heat interval analysis option. Dairy COMP 305 divides the time frame specified by the user into three week intervals and determines cows that were heat eligible (Ht Elig), the number cows recorded with a heat event or bred event (Heat), and shows the heat detection rate (Pct) for that interval. **Note: Cows are heat eligible after a VWP of 50 days. Remember the \V## switch to change the VWP for your herd.**

The same cows included in the heat eligible are also analyzed for their pregnancy status. Cows that were eligible for pregnancy (Pg Elig) will normally equal the heat eligible animals. Cows confirmed pregnant are accounted for (Preg) and the resulting pregnancy rate is calculated (Pct).

Command : BREDSUM ADULT\DA											
Date	Ht Elig	Heat	Pct	Pg Elig	Preg	Pct	25	50	75	100	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	%	%	%	%	
2/28/01	11	2	18	11	1	9	PH				
3/21/01	12	3	25	12	3	25	P				
4/11/01	10	5	50	9	0	0			H		
5/02/01	13	6	46	13	1	8	P		H		
5/23/01	15	10	67	15	3	20	P		H		
6/13/01	13	5	38	13	2	15	P	H			
7/04/01	13	6	46	12	0	0			H		
7/25/01	13	4	31	13	2	15	P	H			
8/15/01	16	6	38	15	2	13	P	H			
9/05/01	14	3	21	12	0	0		H			
9/26/01	14	1	7	14	0	0	H				
10/17/01	16	5	31	15	3	20	P	H			
11/07/01	14	4	29	14	1	7	P	H			
11/28/01	14	8	57	14	3	21	P		H		
12/19/01	13	8	62	13	4	31	P		H		
1/09/02	10	4	40	9	2	22	P	H			
1/30/02	8	4	50	7	2	29	P	H			
2/20/02	7	0	0	0	0	0	Undet	Preg	Stat		
3/13/02	8	1	12	0	0	0	Undet	Preg	Stat		
Total	219	84	38	211	29	14	P	H			

Any discrepancy in the heat eligible and pregnancy eligible columns is due to cows that died or were sold, or cows that were classified as do not breed during that 3 week interval. The plot on the right side of the table depicts the heat detection rate (H) and pregnancy rate (P) for the herd in each interval.

For more information, call the DHI Customer Support at 1-800 549-HERD (4373).

DAIRY COMP 305

Tracking Herd Performance Using “MONITOR”

(for more detailed information, refer to the instruction manual)

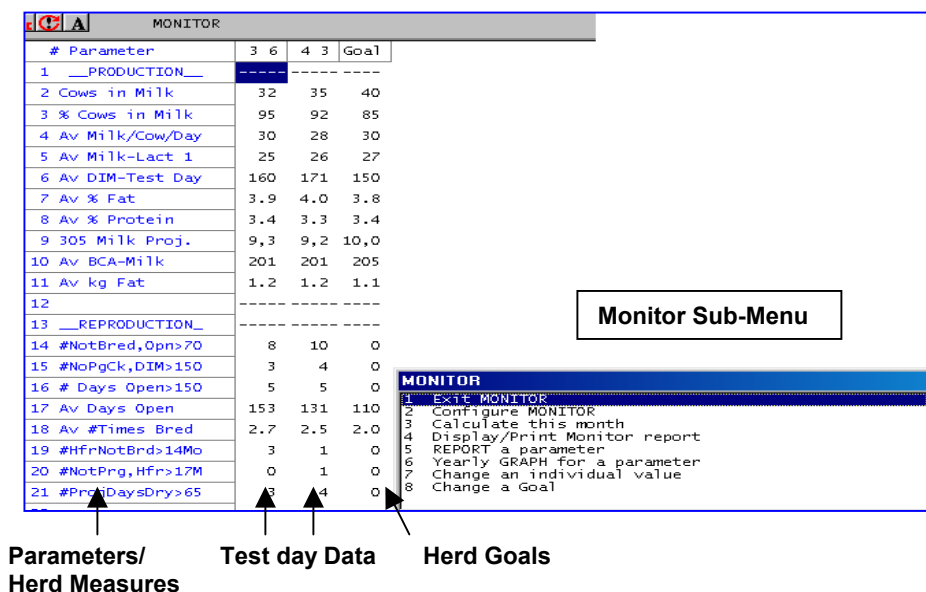
Being able to see the progress of the herd over time is something producers would like to be able to do easily. While Dairy COMP has a number of methods that allow this to be done, the best tool to use is “MONITOR”. **The best recommendation is to use MONITOR to see in what areas the herd has changed since the last test before looking at other reports.** By looking here first, you are able to quickly prioritize the areas of herd performance (health, reproduction or production) that need your attention.

The following description of the MONITOR report will show how herd progress can be analyzed. To access MONITOR, type **MONITOR** and press ‘enter’ on the command line (use Alt C to get to command line). It is also accessible from the menu under ‘Events’.

‘MONITOR’ Overview:

The concept of the MONITOR module is to allow a person to set a number of Benchmarks (called parameters) and then on a regular basis to have the program calculate these benchmarks. The parameters can be measures of production or reproductive performance, frequency of disease occurrences or other benchmarks. The report looks like the partial one shown below (Figure 1).

Figure 1: MONITOR Report:



The benefit of MONITOR is that it will allow you to monitor the herd over time for whatever parameter or measurement you wish. You will be able to react to changes or trends to assist in management decisions in your dairy operation. The user has the ability to define the parameters. This flexibility will allow users to monitor the parameters that they feel they need to make the best management decisions.

Description Of The Monitor Table:

There are a total of 47 rows available for herd parameters to be used to monitor herd performance. These rows can be defined using selection 2 on the MONITOR Sub Menu.

Dairy COMP will hold the calculated parameters for up to 15 months (or calculation periods) on the Monitor table. Each new calculation is added to the 2nd column from the right. (the herd goals are in the right column). The parameter list and goals for MONITOR will be unique to each herd and will remain in the herd cowfile unless changed. Each MONITOR update will be added to the cowfile. MONITOR has the ability to graph any of the parameters over time.

The recommended method for using MONITOR is to decide which benchmarks you wish to use, then set the parameters.

The MONITOR will be need to updated after each test or at some other regular interval. From the MONITOR sub-menu, select 'Calculate this Month' to get a new set of parameter calculations.

The parameters can be changed at any time but the historical calculations are not recalculated and will not be accurate for the line that has had the parameter changed. Past months will contain old calculations. You can delete or manually change the old numbers (select sub menu option 6, then select option 6)

Using the MONITOR Sub Menu:

Monitor results are calculated by identifying an Item to measure and then applying constraints that will measure the aspects you wish to see. A copy of a monitor report showing parameters and constraints is shown in Figure 2. The Dairy COMP basis file contains a default MONITOR table. A description of each aspect will follow.

Figure 2: Showing Parameters with Details:

Description		Goal	Calculation Method	Item	Animal Status	Constraints			
#	Description	Goal	Mth	Item	t	Constraint	Constraint	Constraint	Constraint
1	__PRODUCTION__								
2	Cows in Milk	40	Cnt	L MILK>0					
3	% Cows in Milk	85	Pct	L RC<6				LACT>0	
4	Av Milk/Cow/Day	30	Avg	MILK	L LACT>0		MILK>0		
5	Av Milk-Lact 1	27	Avg	MILK	L MILK>0		LACT=1		
6	Av DIM-Test Day	150	Avg	DIMTD	L MILK>0		DIMTD>0		
7	Av % Fat	3.8	Avg	PCTF	L MILK>0		PCTF>0		
8	Av % Protein	3.4	Avg	PCTP	L MILK>0		PCTP>0		
9	305 Milk Proj.	10,0	Avg	305M	L 305M>0		DIMTD<306		
10	Av BCA-Milk	205	Avg	BCAM	L BCAM>0		DIMTD<306		
11	Av kg Fat	1.1	Avg	FAT	L MILK>0		DIMTD<306		
12									
13	__REPRODUCTION__								
14	#NotBred,Opn>70	0	Cnt	L RC>1		RC<4	LACT>0		DOPN>70
15	#NoPgCk,DIM>150	0	Cnt	L RC=4		LACT>0		DOPN>150	

The MONITOR Sub Menu (shown in Figure # 1) allows you to: **Configure Monitor** (option # 2); **Calculate this month** (# 3); **Display/print Monitor report** (# 4); **REPORT a parameter** (# 5) **Yearly GRAPH for a parameter** (# 6) as selected by the user; **Change an individual value** (# 7) to change or delete information, and **Change a Goal** (# 8) to suit each herd; These will be discussed in detail below.

MONITOR Sub Menu Option # 2: Configure Monitor

This menu option would be used to alter or customize the monitor table as determined by the user. The options under the “Configure Monitor” heading will allow the user to display the parameter settings, define parameters in terms of goals, calculation method, and constraints, selecting parameters to be included in table or deleting data for a particular date.

In Figure #3, the Configure Monitor screen is shown. Define Parameters (#3 on the sub menu below) is the largest job of using MONITOR. It has to be done before calculations are done to make the report useful.

Figure 3: Configure Monitor

Select parameter

PRODUCTION

Cows in Milk
% Cows in Milk
Av Milk/Cow/Day
Av Milk-Lact 1
Av DIM-Test Day
Av % Fat
Av % Protein
305 Milk Proj.
Av BCA-Milk
Av kg Fat

REPRODUCTION

#NotBred,Opn>70
#NoPgCk,DIM>150
Days Open>150
Av Days Open
Av #Times Bred

#	Description	Goal	Mth	Item	t	Constraint	Constraint	Constrai
1	__PRODUCTION__							
2	Cows in Milk	40	Cnt			L MILK>0		
3	% Cows in Milk	85	Pct			L RC<6		LACT>0
4	Av Milk/Cow/Day	30	Avg	MILK		L LACT>0	MILK>0	
5	Av Milk-Lact 1	27	Avg	MILK		L MILK>0	LACT=1	
6	Av DIM-Test Day	150	Avg	DIMTD		L MILK>0	DIMTD>0	
7	Av % Fat	3.8	Avg	PCTF		L MILK>0	PCTF>0	
8	Av % Protein	3.4	Avg	PCTP		L MILK>0	PCTP>0	
9	305 Milk Proj.	10,0	Avg	305M		L 305M>0	DIMTD<306	
10	Av MONITOR							
11	1 Exit MONITOR Config							
12	2 Display/Print parameters							
13	3 Define Parameter							
14	4 Insert a parameter							
15	5 Remove parameter							
16	6 Clear Date							
17	7 Clear Table							
18	#Nc						LACT>0	
19	#Nc						DOPN>150	
20	# Days Open>150	0	Cnt			L RC>4	RC<7	DOPN>150

When the Define Parameter option is selected, this window appears. At this stage, the user can select any parameter to redefine.

The variables that can be changed or re-defined for any parameter are shown in the screen to the right.

For the parameter ‘Av. DIM –Test Day’, the variables to consider are: the calculation method (this parameter requires average), the item measure that needs to be tied to the parameter, the status of animals to be included in the calculation, and the **Goal** that the producer is attaining for the parameter.

Description: **Av DIM-Test Day**

Method: **Average**

Item: **DIMTD**

Live/Dead: **Live**

Goal: **150**

Constraint 1: **MILK>0**

Constraint 2: **DIMTD>0**

Constraint 3:

Constraint 4:

OK Cancel

The **Constraint(s)** for this parameter include Milk>0 (meaning measure only cows milking more than 0 kg on test day), and DIMTD>0 (meaning DIM on test day >0). Typing in the value, or where applicable click on the arrow beside the text box to view the options to choose, to change any of the variables. Each parameter is defined in a similar format. To correct an error, select ‘Define Parameter’ again, select the parameter, and press “enter” on the parts you do not wish to change while changing the part that needs correcting.

When setting parameters, it is important to use the correct constraints in defining the parameter. For example, the parameter Avg DIM – Test Day, must include the constraint Milk>0 to assure only cows with milk are included and DIMTD>0 to assure that all cows are included.

*Note: In cases where the goal, minimum or maximum contains a decimal (such as Av. Linear Score which has a goal of 2.7) enter the goal without the decimal (eg 27). **Dairy COMP knows to insert the decimal.***

In other cases where the number will be over 999 such as 305 Milk, the goal is entered as 9000 but will show up as 9,0.

Monitor Sub Menu #3: Calculate this Month

MONITOR is needs to be calculated after each new test's data is downloaded. Some of the parameters are date sensitive, so ensure that 'Today's Date' is set correctly before using this option. If you calculate the MONITOR table with an incorrect date, the data can be deleted using Sub Menu #2 Configure Monitor (Select clear date). You must then set the date correctly and 'Calculate' again.

Monitor Sub Menu #4: Display/Print Monitor Report

This choice will allow you to look over the report. Use the Cursor up or down or the Page up or down to see the report. If you require a printout of the report select the report tab at the bottom of screen prior to printing. Press "P" to print the report.

Monitor Sub Menu #5: Report a Parameter

When this option is selected, the user will be prompted to choose the parameter desired. The report will contain information of the most recent test day or data column in the MONITOR report. This option will give you output in one of two forms depending on the parameter chosen.

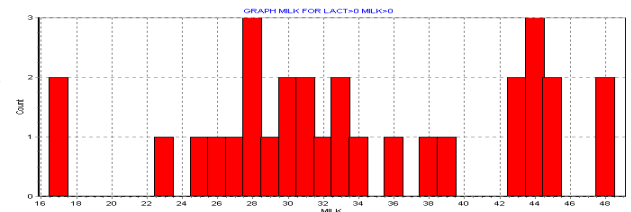
Command ?

Reports **For Milk > 0** SHOW ... FOR MILK>0

BNAME	LACT	MILK	DIM	RPRO	ID
GENEVA	5	38	273	OK/OPEN	236
FUZZ	6	52	100	FRESH	239
KARLA	5	10	341	PREG	240
ELLIE	5	26	230	OK/OPEN	246
JANE	5	39	35	FRESH	248
ASHTON	6	36	63	FRESH	255
HESSIE	2	31	285	PREG	264
KAREN	2	47	29	FRESH	266
BRANDON	4	25	292	PREG	267
CINDY	2	24	260	BRED	278
JILL	2	19	221	PREG	280

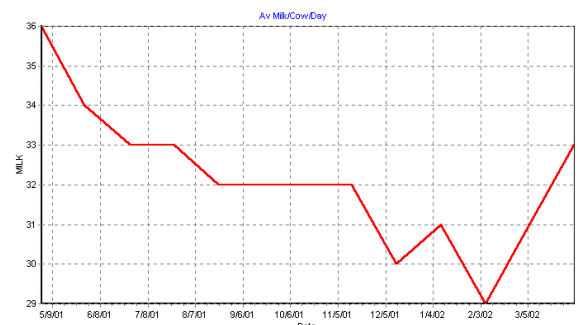
If the parameter selected for the report is a count of some measure (e.g. #of cows in milk) then a list of the cows that meet the constraints set will be generated.

If the parameter chosen is an average measure (e.g. Avg Milk/cow/day) then a histogram is generated as shown. The x-axis contains the milk/cow/day values of cows in the herd, and the y-axis is the number of cows with a particular milk/cow/day value



Monitor Sub Menu #6: Yearly Graph for a Parameter

Canwest DHI



This option will graph a parameter over time. It will require data for at least two test days in order to produce a graph. To create the graph, select # 6, click on the parameter you wish to see graphed. The graph will be displayed with test date on the X-axis and a range of values for the parameter selected on the "Y" axis. This graph shows average milk / cow / day for a maximum of 15 tests.

The graphs produced with this function may be misleading because the minimum and maximum values on the y-axis cannot be set. If you are interested in graphing a certain herd parameter it may better to use the graph command at the command line. See **Analyzing Current Performance Using 'Graph'** if you need assistance generating graphs.

Monitor Sub Menu #7: Change an Individual Value

This option allows you to change a value on the report that was calculated in error. When this choice is selected, you are prompted for the parameter and are asked to select the date for which a parameter value needs to be changed. **Previous data that was changed is not recoverable.** It may be wise to jot down the value that is to be changed for back up in case new value is erroneously entered.

Monitor Sub Menu #8: Change a Goal

This option will be used most often as the customer meets his goals and wants to set new ones or when setting up a herd on MONITOR. When this choice is selected, you are prompted to select a parameter that requires the change. You are then given a box, which allows you to type the new goal. For parameters that contain a decimal, enter the value without the decimal and Dairy COMP will insert the decimal for you. **Previous data that was changed is not recoverable.**

Additional Information:

Monitor may be "Saved" by adding the switch \S and retrieved with the switch \R (example MONITOR\S). The monitor report is saved with the name xxxxxx.mon (x's denote the herd number). More than 1 monitor may be kept on a particular herd. If this is the case the save and retrieve switch should be \S1 and \R1 (example MONITOR\S1). **EACH unique Monitor report that is saved must have a unique # - \S1,**

Note: *1. When Retrieving a Monitor, it will replace the existing monitor report. If it is not saved, you will lose it. Make a policy to always save the existing monitor before retrieving a saved one.*

2. Monitor is not automatically updated when it is in the "saved" state.

For more information, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.
1-800 549-HERD (4373)

DAIRY COMP 305 Windows

Using “COW VALUE” to Rank Cows based on Profitability (for more detailed information, refer to the instruction manual)

Dairy COMP 305 includes a powerful tool that can help dairy herd managers decide to breed, treat, or cull animals on a daily basis. This module is called Cow Value.

Summary

The "Cow Value" module in Dairy COMP 305 estimates the value of each cow in a dairy herd relative to an average fresh heifer. A positive Cow Value (CWVAL) means the animal is worth more than an average heifer in that herd. A negative Cow Value suggests the animal is worth less than an average heifer. In addition to estimating the value of the cow, the module also calculates the current value of a pregnancy (PGVAL) for each adult, to help managers decide if an open animal should be inseminated.

Concept

There are two important rules to remember when using the Cow Value estimates.

1. Keep your dairy at capacity.
2. Replace less profitable animals with more profitable animals.

Every decision made on an animal in a commercial dairy is based on improving the herd's profitability. You keep an animal because she is more profitable to keep than to replace. You breed animals because they will be more profitable if they become pregnant. You treat animals because they will be more valuable after a treatment than they are before. Cow Value estimates can help the herd manager assign a value to animals more consistently.

What does Cow Value consider when it values an animal?

A commercial dairy cow's current value is the sum of her value for beef and the value of the milk she is likely to produce in the future. The value of an animal's future production is based on:

- The amount of milk she is likely to produce in the future
- The price of milk in the future
- The value of the money you must invest in the animal

The amount of milk an animal is likely to produce in future is based on:

- **Age** - The younger the animal, the longer she is likely to stay in the herd and produce milk.
- **Stage of lactation** - an animal that is 30 days in milk is likely to produce more milk in the future than an animal that is 200 days in milk
- **Reproductive status** - an animal that is pregnant is likely to produce more future milk, than an animal that is open. An animal that was just inseminated, is more likely to be pregnant than an animal that has not been inseminated.
- **Production level** - a high producing animal is likely to produce more milk than a low producing animal.

Explanation of CWVAL and PGVAL Relative to Reproductive Status.

If an animal is not pregnant, than the value of getting her pregnant would be her current PGVAL. (If she became pregnant today her new CWVAL would be her current CWVAL plus her current PGVAL).

If the animal is pregnant her, CWVAL already includes her PGVAL. If she were to abort then her CWVAL would decrease by the PGVAL.

If the animal is open and becomes bred, her CWVAL goes up because she is more likely to be pregnant than before she was bred and therefore she is more likely to produce more milk into the future.

Add CWVAL and PGVAL to your Vet list.

One of the best times to decide to stop breeding an animal is when the veterinarian declares her open at a pregnancy exam. Having the value estimates on the vet list may make it easier to make that decision more consistently.

If the items will fit into your VITEMS command, it will be easy to add them. If they do not fit, or you would like help putting these estimates on the vet list, please call Dairy COMP 305 support.

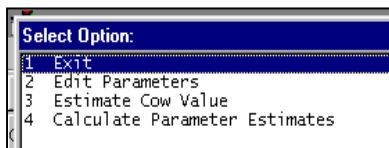
Steps to Using Cow Value:

1. Start Cow Value by typing COWVAL on the command line in Dairy COMP 305
 - .Review the parameters
 - .Allow Dairy Comp to make the two new items, CWVAL and PGVAL
 - .Have Dairy Camp estimate the values
2. Make lists of animals to get a feel for how it ranks and values your cows.
 - Change some of your assumptions and re-run the lists. Note how the values changed.
3. Put the CWVAL and PGVAL on your cow cards, and perhaps your vet list. (see end of document)
4. Set the scheduler to re-calculate CWVAL and PGVAL each night so the values will stay current. (see end of document)

Note: If Dairy COMP 305 warns you that your Item Table is full, exit Cow Val and call the Dairy COMP 305 Support 1-800 549-4373 for assistance.

To Run the Cow Value Module:

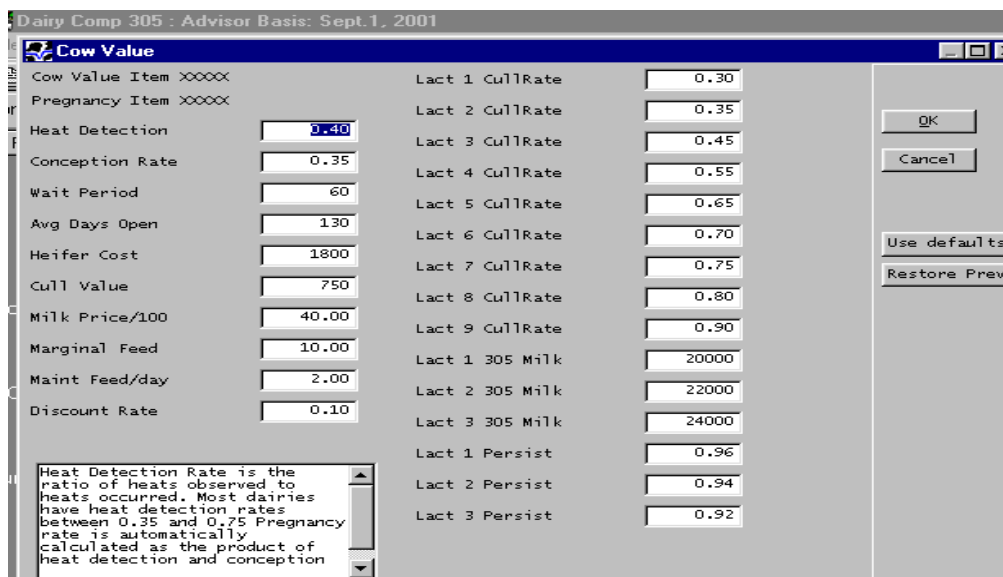
1. Go to the command line in Dairy COMP 305 and type: COWVAL <ENTER>
 - A menu appears with the following choices:



- Enter
- 1 to Exit Cow Value
 - 2 to Change parameters
 - 3 to Calculate Cow Value
 - 4 to Calculate parameters from historical performance

2. Select "2 Edit Parameters" and the parameter table (next page) appears: A descriptive text appears when the value is highlighted (see bottom left) or the F1key (help) is pressed. These parameters are discussed in more detail below.

You can return to the Cow Value menu by pressing the escape (ESC) key.



- The menu option "Calculate Parameter Estimates" will use cow data from your cowfile to estimate the culling rates and the 305 day milk production averages.

Warning: Estimates based on past performance often do not accurately project future performance.

- Once you have reviewed the parameters press escape and select "Estimate Cow Value" from the menu.

COW Value Parameters:

Heat Detection Rate is the ratio of heats observed to heats that occurred. Most dairies have heat detection rates between 0.35 -0.75

Conception Rate is the ratio of conceptions to breedings. Most dairies have conception rates between 0.20 -0.60.

Pregnancy Rate is automatically calculated as the product of heat detection and conception rates. It can be interpreted as the percentage of heats that result in a pregnancy.

Voluntary Wait Period is the number of days in milk at which animals in heat will be bred for the 1st time.

Average Days Open is the average days in milk at conception.

Heifer Cost is the cost to either raise or purchase a replacement heifer. If a significant percentage of heifers die, consider adding that percentage to the purchase price.

Cull Price is the average expected income from selling a cow. The difference between Heifer Cost and Cull Price is the cash expense of replacing a cow.

Milk Price is the expected milk price over the next few years per 100 units (kg) of milk.
(net of the cost of carrying Quota)

Marginal Feed is the estimated cost of the incremental feed required to get this additional milk.

Maintenance Cost is the daily feed expense to feed a cow not including milk production. A quick estimate is the daily cost to feed a dry cow, or a springing heifer.

Discount Rate is the expected annual return a dairy should get on money invested today: It is Usually slightly higher than the current interest rate.

Cull Rate is the percent of cows that do not reach the next lactation. Most dairies cull between 20% to 55% per lactation. This number tends to increase with age. Dairies with excellent reproduction and low calf losses can approach 50% unless they market springing heifers. The defaults are .20, .30, .45, .55, .65, .70, .75, .75.

305 Milk is the predicted average 305 day milk production for each lactation.

Persistency is the estimated monthly change in milk production once a cow is past her peak production. The default values are as follows:

Lact 1	0.96
Lact 2	0.94
Lact 3+	0.92

To Estimate Cow Value:

The first time Dairy COMP 305 estimates Cow Value it will ask you to allow it to create two new items, first CWVAL (to store the Cow Value estimate) and then PGVAL (to store the value of a pregnancy). Press <enter> each time Dairy COMP 305 asks if you would like to create the two new items.

A brief summary is displayed following the calculation of Cow Value.

COWVAL				Explanation of Numbers
Parameter	Value			
Cull Milk	20			< cutoff kg milk for DNB cows
Replacement	1050			< cash replacement cost (heifer cost – beef value)
Heifers	34			< # heifers (ignore it)
To Sell	3			< # with negative cow value
To Keep	36			< # with positive cow value
Average	CWVAL	1009		< average value of all cows
Open	19			< # of open cows
Average	PGVAL	528		< increased value if an open cow becomes pregnant
Preg	20			< # pregnant cows
Average	PGVAL	1645		< decreased value if a pregnant cow aborts

After calculating Cow Value exit the Cow Value routine by pressing the escape (ESC) key.

To Make a Report to Look at the Values:

There are many different ways you may want to look at CWVAL and PGVAL. A simple start is to list all adults sorted by CWVAL. The lowest value animals will be on the top of the list. The highest value animals will be on the bottom of the list.

There are several different "FOR" statements to consider in your report. In this example report, we used **FOR DIM> 75**. This narrows our cow list to those with more reliable production estimates for this lactation. It also excludes lactation zero animals. Once you get to know Cow Value estimates more, you may want to limit the list to cull candidates by using **FOR CWVAL<0**

A Simple Example of a Cow Value List

Command ? List ID LACT DIM MILK RPRO DSLH DCC CWVAL PCVAL BY CWVAL FOR DIM>75

ID	LACT	DIM	MILK	REPRO	DSLH	DCC	CWVAL	PGVAL
4224	3	84	26	BRED	11	0	-757	-248
1430	3	85	45	BRED	53	0	-646	157
6848	1	125	48	BRED	27	0	-410	587
32	3	457	47	NO BRED	0	0	-330	449
993	3	209	14	BRED	16	0	-330	-325

Animal 4224 is the least valuable animal in this herd. Her CWVAL is -\$757 relative to an average springing heifer in this dairy herd. Further, if she were to get pregnant, her value to this herd would decrease another \$248 because she may be kept another lactation rather than be replaced with a more profitable animal. This suggests that the dairy will make more money, beginning today, if this animal is replaced with an average, fresh, first lactation animal.

Animal 6848 has a negative CWVAL but her PGVAL tells us that if she turns out to be pregnant to this current breeding (27 days ago) her value will become +\$587 + (-\$410) = +\$147. She will become \$147 more valuable than an average fresh heifer in this herd.

Animal 32 has been coded not to breed. The CWVAL shows that she should be replaced and the PGVAL tells us that she would have been \$449 more valuable had she gotten pregnant earlier in this lactation.

--- Middle part of report deleted -The bottom of the Cow Value report follows ---

ID	LACT	DIM	MILK	REPRO	DSLH	DCC	CWVAL	PGVAL
5413	1	484	0	DRY	335	274	1782	2789
2579	1	465	79	PREG	127	131	1791	1359
2699	1	332	0	DRY	246	246	1814	2821
5324	1	343	82	PREG	123	91	1912	1426

This report lists the most valuable animals at the end. Animal 5324 wins. Notice that if she aborts her value will drop from \$1912 to \$486 (\$1912-\$1426). If 2699 aborts her value will drop from \$1814 to -\$1007 and she should be sold.

Key to the Report Headings

ID	Cow ill number	LACT	Lactation number ~
DIM	Days in milk	MILK	Last test day milk weight ~
RPRO	Repro code (fresh, bred, dry etc)	DSLH	Days since last breeding E~
DCC	Days carried calf if pregnant	CWVA L	Estimate of cow
PGVAL	Estimate of value of pregnancy		

Comments from the Author, Dr. Steven Eicker, DVM

The future value of a cow is of course, unknown. This module is based on models that estimate the future profitability of a cow based on the parameters listed above. But certainly, pregnant cows are much more likely to remain in the herd, and higher producing cows are more likely to be more profitable next lactation too. Thus, these predictions should be used as guidelines. They are not meant to replace sound judgment, but to augment it.

The value of a cow is always relative to that of a replacement heifer. Thus, a cow with a negative value is a potential cull. A cow with a value of \$150 that is diagnosed with a displaced abomasum may be more profitable shipped than treated.

The estimated value of a pregnancy can assist a dairy manager in deciding whether it is worth the effort to breed a cow. Likewise, for a pregnant cow, the pregnancy value can help estimate the cost of an abortion. Open cows with negative pregnancy values should not be bred, as spending money on pregnancy will lower their value !

Perhaps the most thought provoking concept arises when an open cow has a negative cow value, and also has a negative pregnancy value. This means she is worth less pregnant than if she remains open. However, the software algorithm assumes that cows that are not coded DNB are still trying to get pregnant, and that a percentage of the time they will. Thus, this cow will have a lower cow value while she is still eligible to be bred. Her value should INCREASE once she is flagged as a DNB. This makes sense -it is sometimes a profitable decision to flag a cow as a DNB cow. Note that a cow flagged as DNB may still have a positive cow value, until her milk production decreases below that cull/cutoff value.

The flip side is also of interest. Any DNB cow that has a positive pregnancy value has hopefully been flagged DNB because of some reason other than current milk production. This pregnancy value may be a crude estimate of the cost of culling her.

By necessity, we are modeling the future to predict the future production of each cow. We make lots of assumptions, such as eventually, all cows leave the dairy, and when they do, a replacement enters the herd. Crucial to the model is that a dairy farm will operate to maximize profitability. Again, DNB cows demonstrate some of the fundamental concepts.

Flagging a COW DNB means she will not freshen again. It means that she will be sold once her milk production is "too low". What does "too low" mean? The 2 possibilities are:

- 1. Her feed cost exceeds her income, (somewhere around 10 kg milk.)*
- 2. Her daily profit is less than a replacement, even including the cost (\$1/day) of the replacement, (usually somewhere between 20 –25 kg)*

The correct choice would be #2 assuming a dairy is trying to make a profit, The COW VALUE model sells cows once they produce less than this "Cutoff" milk. Let's say cutoff milk is 20 kg. A cow producing 25 kg is profitable until she reaches 20 kg (about two more months). Her

expected production is about 22.5 for 60 days, which generates about $60 \times (22.5 - 20) = 150$ kg or \$60 more than the heifer. **Therefore, her CWVAL will be about \$60.**

A project of this magnitude is impossible to complete with just one person's effort. The initial idea arose in 1981, and was one of the early goals for developing Dairy Comp 305. Gerry Mitchell and Connor Jameson realized that it would be helpful to have a report every day of the approximate value of a cow to assist in the daily decisions to treat, to cull, and to decide to quit breeding.

Shortly after the beginning of the development of Dairy Comp, John Fetrow, another dairy veterinarian, with a background in economics was involved as well. Mike DeLorenzo and workers in Europe developed some models nearly a decade ago that are very similar to the approach we have used here. We received some federal funding to study culling in New York dairy herds, and those efforts contributed, but this project was only brought to realization because of the tremendous efforts by Connor Jameson and John Fetrow, to whom we owe a tremendous debt and thanks.

Steve Eicker

Appendix 1: Adding CWVAL and PGVAL to your Cow Card display

- Go to any page of an animal's cow card and select the spots you would like to display the CWVAL and PGVAL estimates.
- Right click with your mouse on the open space.
- The item list will appear, then select 'cwval' or 'pgval' for inclusion on the cow card

Go to an animal's cow card and confirm that the items are displayed.

Appendix 2: Automatically Updating Cow Value Daily using Dairy COMP 305 Task Scheduler.

Animals' values change daily. The calculation must be re-run each day for the estimate to remain current.

- Select "Alter".
- Select "6- Schedule Tasks"
- From the Task Scheduler Menu, select "4- Add a new task"
- .When it asks for the next date to run, select tomorrow's date
- .Schedule the next time for 0100, (1 :00 AM)
- .The Interval Unit will be 3) Days
- .The interval will be 1, meaning every 1 day
- .The command to run is **COWVALIG**

The first time Dairy Comp 305 is running idle in the foreground after 1 :00 AM tomorrow, and each successive day, it will recalculate the Cow value estimates.

Dairy COMP 305 WINDOWS

Using Dairy COMP 305 to Set up Programmed Breeding Protocols (An Introduction)

Reproductive performance is an important aspect of any dairy operation. Synchronization protocols have been developed to aid dairy producers in managing the reproduction of the herd. These protocols use scheduled prostaglandin and hormonal injections (GnRH) to synchronize the cow's estrus cycle to allow for timed insemination. A major benefit of the synchronization protocols is it removes the need for watching for heats, which is a task that is frequently not done well in dairy operations. However, it is important that the producer commits to the protocol and follows it exactly to achieve any improvement in the herd's reproductive efficiency.

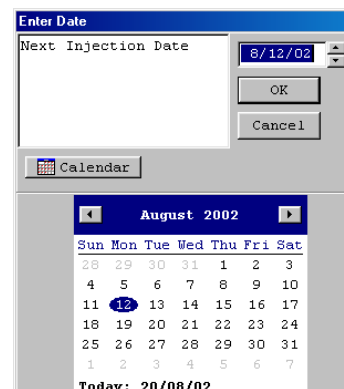
Dairy COMP 305 can help producers manage these protocols by generating lists of cows requiring the scheduled injections. Dairy COMP 305 uses an internal code and description table, and a list of commands to enroll new animals as well as open animals previously 'synched' to generate the appropriate injection schedules to be run on specific days of the week. **While producers primarily use this process, dairy advisors may wish to know the protocol that is used to better advise their customers.**

The basic synchronization protocol that is used in Dairy COMP 305 follows the schedule below.

Day 0	PGF	Start synchronization protocol with Presynch
Day 7	No injection	
Day 14	PGF	Presynch; second injection
Day 21	No injection	
Day 28	GNRH	Start Ovsynch
Day 35	PGF	Ovsynch 2 nd injection
Day 37	Inseminate +GNRH	Ovsynch 3 rd injection

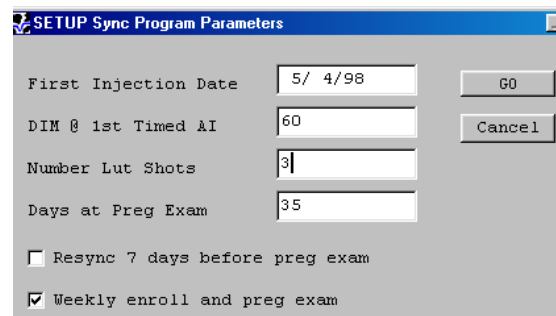
To set up the commands to generate the synchronization protocol injection list, you need to type **'SETUP\S <enter>** at the command line.

The screen (right) will appear. Select the date on which you plan to begin the synchronization protocol. It is recommended that you pick a DAY (e.g. Monday, Tuesday, etc) that they will use as injection day. This day is normally strategically chosen to coincide with a herd visit by the veterinarian.



When an injection is selected, the next screen (right) will appear. The default values are shown.

- The **First Injection Date** is filled in by the selection made on the previous screen
- Change **DIM @ 1st Timed AI** breeding. This is needed for Dairy COMP 305 to trigger when the cows enter into the protocol injection list.
- **Number of LUT (PGF) Shots** will tell Dairy COMP 305 which synchronization protocol to schedule for the herd. This number will depend on the protocol the producer intends on using.
- **Days at Preg Exam** is used by Dairy COMP to schedule a re-enroll of bred cows prior to their pregnancy exam in case the cow checks open. This will give open cows a head start to being bred back using the OVSYNCH program. This is most applicable when there is a check in the **Resync 7 days before preg exam** tick box.
- **Weekly enroll and preg exam** is self-explanatory. The enroll conditions for new animals will be affected if there is no check in this tick box.



If Monday and Wednesday are the days chosen for reproductive work, the user would type 'RESYNC!TOTREAT' at the command line to generate their injection report every Monday. This report would list all animals needing an injection and would denote what type of injection is required. On Wednesday the user would need to type 'TOBREED' at the command line to obtain their list of cows requiring a final GnRH injection. This list would then be used as the breeding list for Thursday.

The lists generated by Dairy COMP 305 are most beneficial when used on a producer Dairy COMP 305 on-farm system. The lists will be accurate and up-to-date since the data on farm will be the most current. However, it is important for the producer and his veterinarian to discuss herd reproduction goals and how synchronized breeding program can help meet these goals. There are several different breeding protocols that have been developed. It is important that a producer along with their veterinarian choose one that will work into the herd's schedule and stick with it. Dairy COMP 305 can help producers manage these protocols by printing accurate injection lists.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

Loading your Milk Production Information into Your On-farm Program (Scout OR Dairy COMP)

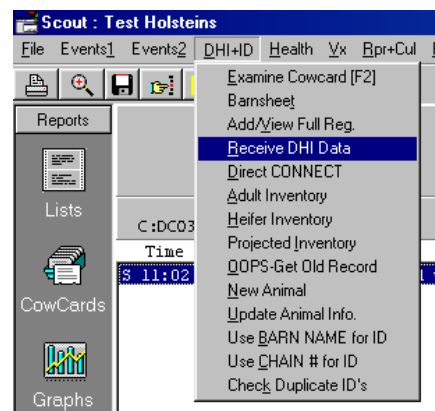
Production information is valuable data that you use to make decisions in managing your dairy herd. The Dairy COMP suite of products allows for your milk production information to be entered into your cowfile very easily. There are a number of options that can be followed:

- A. You can download your complete DHI test day information from the Ontario DHI 'LOOP' approximately 2-3 days after the test occurred.
- B. You can receive your test day information file by e-mail or diskette mail out which is read into your cowfile.
- C. You can enter the milk weights immediately after your test has been completed.
- D. If not enrolled on a DHI service plan, you manually enter milk weights for your milking animals.

This document will describe how to perform each option listed above.

A. DOWNLOAD Test Day Information from DHI

1. Select 'DHI + ID' from the main menu. Choose the menu item 'Receive DHI Data'. You will then have four options to choose from.



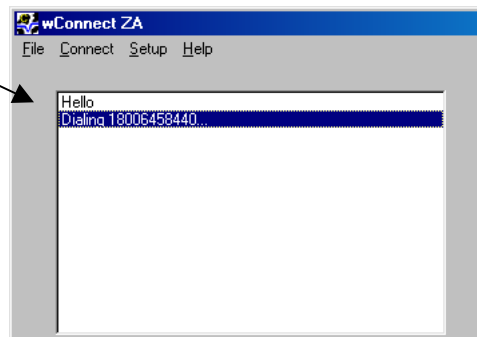
2. You will need to choose option 1. Download DNL from the LOOP

Please note: Ensure the modem is properly installed in your computer and the phone line is free to dial out on.

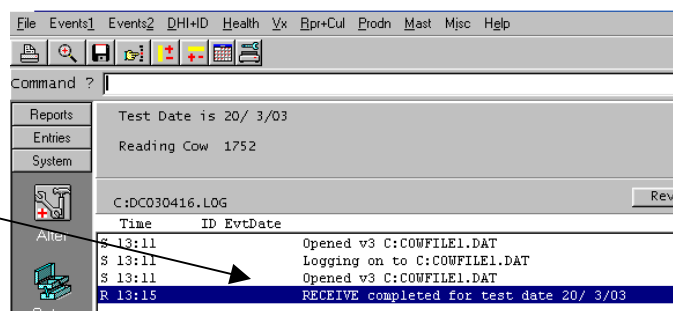


After selecting option 1, the following appears:

When a successful connection is established, a 'DNL' file is downloaded from the DHI 'LOOP'. This file contains all the information of the most recent test day. After the 'DNL' file has downloaded, the screen will show a message 'Disconnecting for the LOOP', and your main Dairy COMP or SCOUT screen will reappear. The program will then process the information. Be patient; this may take a few seconds!



A successful download of information into your cowfile will show the following message on your 'Activity Log' screen.



Please note: If your 'DNL' file has already been downloaded for the most recent test, you will receive a message informing you there is no new information.

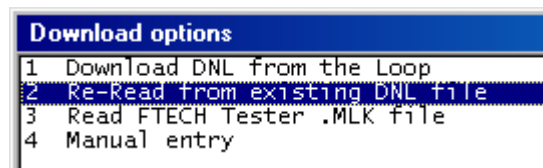
Please note: Producers in provinces east of Ontario must load their test day information with a TIP file. See the document entitled 'Loading Daisy/TIPS File Information into SCOUT'

B. Processing a Test Day Information File Sent via E-mail or Mail

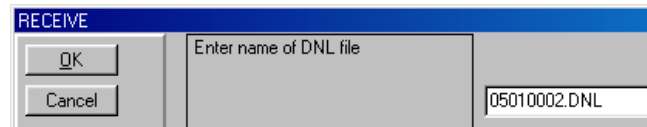
If you do not have direct telephone line access to Ontario DHI's 'LOOP', a process can be setup where you will be sent an e-mail with your test day information file attached. You can also have your test day information mailed to you on a 3.5" floppy diskette.

1. As above, select 'DHI + ID' from the main menu. Choose the menu item 'Receive DHI Data'.

2. You will then have four options to choose from. Select 2. Re-Read from existing DNL file.



3. The following screen appears showing your eight digit herd number.DNL. You can follow either scenario listed below



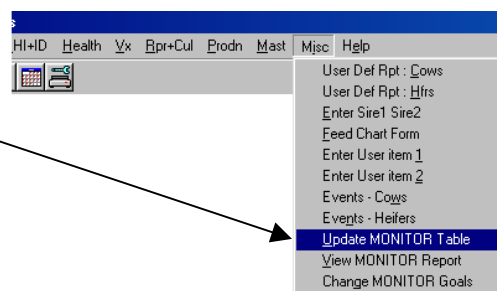
If you saved the DNL file from your e-mail into the directory that your program resides in (either DC or SCOUT) prior to entering the program, just click **OK**.

OR

You can save the DNL file from your e-mail to a diskette. Insert the diskette into the disk drive, and type **A:\ (disk drive letter)** before the herd number, then click **OK**.

Please note: When your test day information has been entered we strongly recommend that you update your MONITOR table with the new test day information.

1. In Scout, select 'Misc' from the main menu, and then select 'Update Monitor Table'.



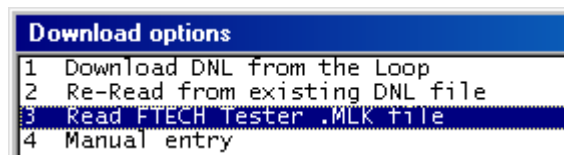
2. In Dairy COMP, select 'Events' from the main menu, select 'MONITOR', then choose 'Calculate this Month' from the options box that appears.

C. Entering Milk weights only on Test Day

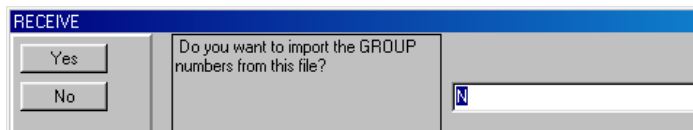
This item can be used with the SCOUT and Dairy COMP programs. This option allows you to load the test day milk weights immediately after the test is complete. You will receive a diskette from your field person on test day that includes a 'MLK' file, which contains the test day milk weights.

1. As above, select 'DHI + ID' from the main menu. Choose the menu item 'Receive DHI Data'.

2. From the option box that appears, choose option 3. 'Read FTECH Tester .MLK file'



3. You must then choose whether you want to include group numbers prior to the milk weights loaded into your program. Click on the appropriate button and milk weights are put into the cowfile.



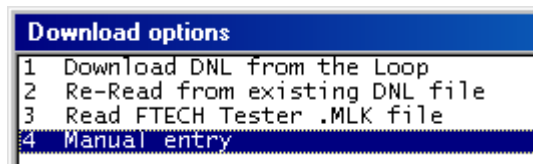
Please note: You will need to download your test day file from DHI so the milk component, SCC, and MUN results can be included in your cowfile. Follow instructions described above on how to download your information from DHI.

D. Entering Milk Weights Manually

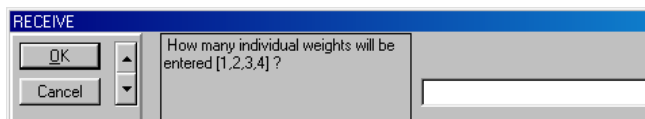
If your herd is not enrolled on a milk-recording plan, you can choose to manually enter milk weights that you have collected for the cows in the herd.

1. As above, select 'DHI + ID' from the main menu.
Choose the menu item 'Receive DHI Data'.

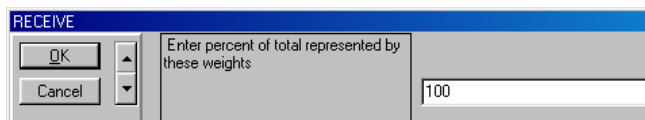
2. From the options box that appears, select option 4.
'Manual Entry'



3. You will be prompted to enter the number of milk weights you want to enter for each milking animal



4. You then will be prompted to enter the percentage of the daily total milk that is represented by the weights that you are about to enter.



5. You are then prompted for the date the weights were taken. Your pick list appears to allow you to choose the cow that you are entering milk weights for.

The milk weights will appear listed on the cow's cowcard under the 'TEST DAYS' tab.

If there are questions or issues with entering milk production data into your program,
please call Dairy COMP support at 1-800-549-4373

DHI Test Day Procedures for a herd using Dairy Comp Software

Several of our clients are using Dairy Comp software (Dairy Comp 305 or Dairy Comp Scout) on their farms as a management tool.

Note: You will be notified of any new installations in your area.

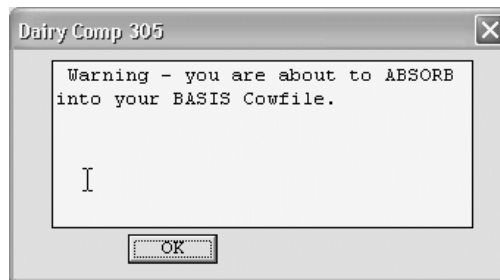
The following document will review the Test Day Procedures for loading the producer's information into Ftech so that the test can be completed. In some rare cases you may encounter a problem, so we will review trouble-shooting choices.

Producer's Information is Up to Date

- Obtain a back-up from the producer
 - Producer creates a back-up of **their** Dairy Comp program
 - Provides disk to field staff
- Load Farm Data
 - ! Please remember: The producer's disk **MUST** be loaded **BEFORE** entering any information into Ftech (eg. Before entering Aux. Traits)
 - Place **producer disk** (clearly labeled) in Field Laptop "A" drive
 - Start V2000 and log on to Herd
 - Go to into herd with Ftech
 - Select "**Load Farm Data**" from the TSTDAY menu (see below)



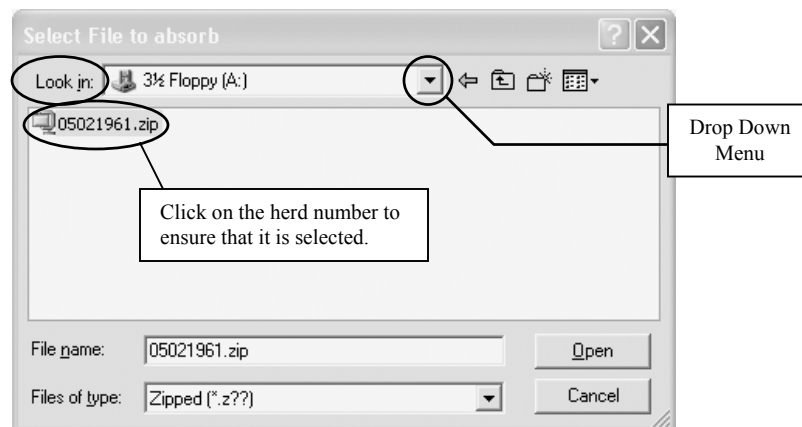
- You will see the message below, click **OK**



- The next screen "**Options**", offers 4 choices, select "**Absorb Anyway**"



- You are then presented with a screen "**Select File to Absorb**"
 - If the "Look In" area is set to "**3 ½ Floppy (A:)**" you will see the file you are loading below.
 - IF "**3 ½ Floppy (A:)**" is not selected, use the Drop Down Menu to select it.

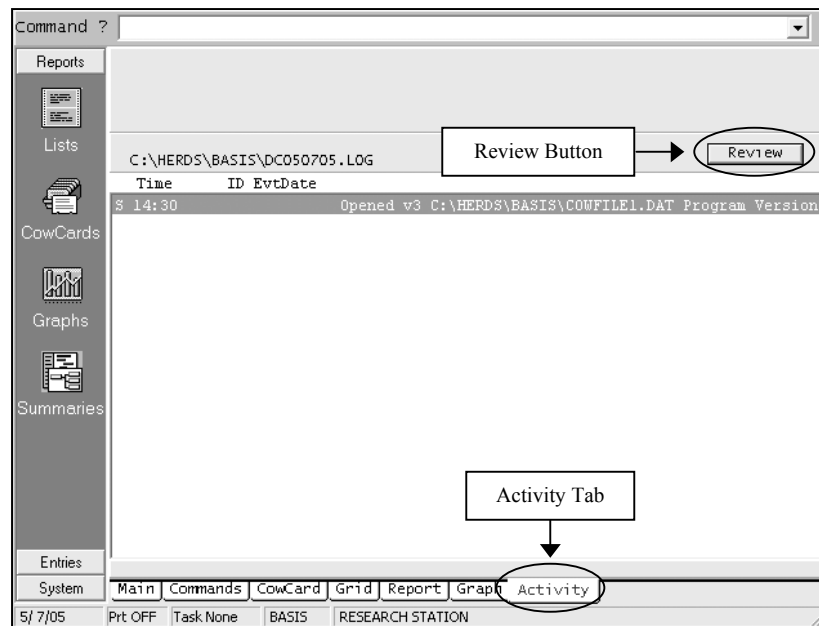


- Ensure that the herd number you are looking for is in the "**File Name**" field (click on the herd number in the white area below "**3 ½ Floppy (A:)**"). Click OPEN
- You will then prompted for the date, change date if **necessary**, Click **OK**
- The producer's cowfile will be absorbed into Ftech

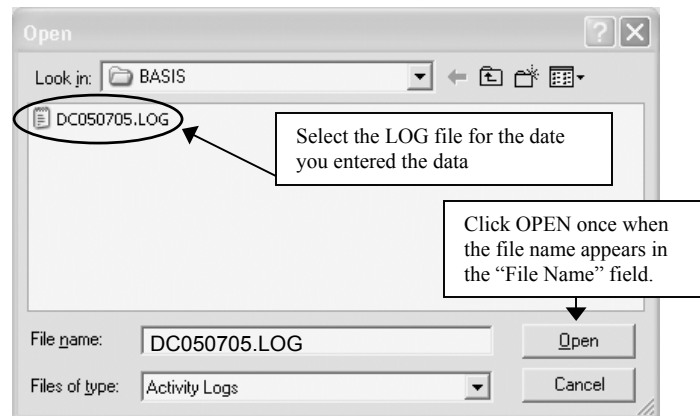
Troubleshooting if Issues Arise

IMPORTANT: If at anytime during the troubleshooting process you require assistance, please call the Dairy Comp Support Team at 1-800-549-4373 ext. 295

- *What happens if I arrive at the farm and the producer's cowfile is not up to date before we start the test?*
- **IF** you have access to the producer's computer running Dairy Comp Scout / 305
 - Update the information on their computer.
 - Make a back-up and complete the test following the normal procedures.
 - Do not provide the data entry credit in Vision 2000
 - **IF** you do not have access to the producer's computer
 - Load the what information they DO have from the back-up
 - Enter the missing information into Ftech
 - Provide (print) a list of any entries that you made and give it to the producer.
 - Click on the "**Activity**" tab at the bottom of the screen
 - From the Activity tab, Click on the Review Button (see below)



- An "OPEN" window will appear. Select the LOG file for the date you entered the data and then click OPEN



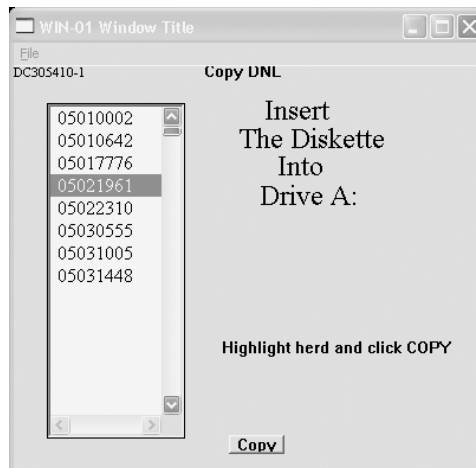
- Ensure this is the correct LOG file by reviewing the data. All entries while you were in Ftech will be shown
 - NOTE: A new log file is created each time you exit and re-enter Ftech

```

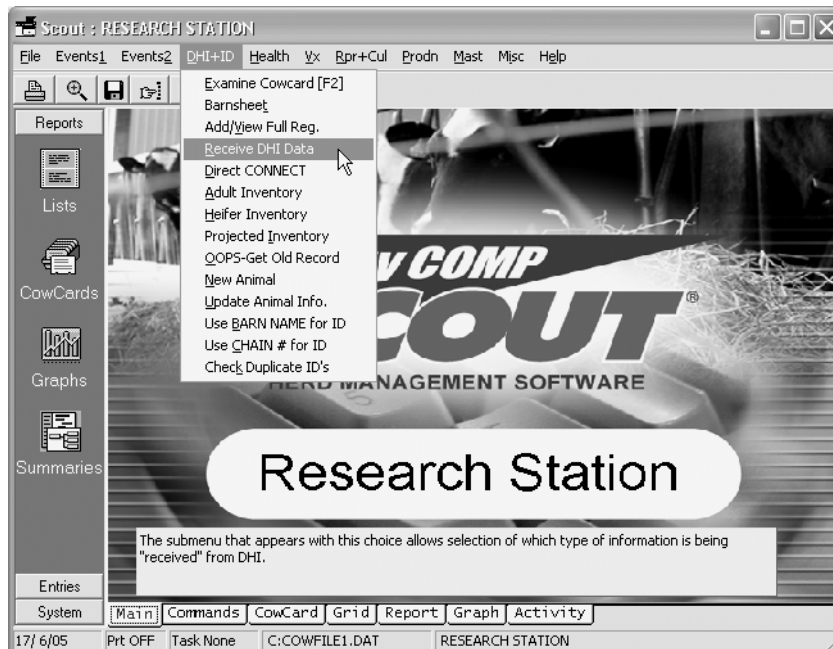
S 13:59          opened v3 C:\HERDS\BASIS\COWFILE1.DAT Program Version 14 Apr 2005
R 13:59          FTECH   Creating Backup File C:\HERDS\BASIS\COWFILE1.BAK
R 13:59          FTECH   C:\HERDS\BASIS\COWFILE1.BAK Created successfully
C 13:59          NEEDPOS
E 14:01          3310 18/ 5/05 FRESH
E 14:05          3215 2/ 6/05 FRESH
E 14:06          3255 11/ 6/05 DRY
E 14:06          2933 11/ 6/05 DRY
E 14:07          3008 19/ 5/05 SOLD DCODE25
E 14:07          3149 19/ 5/05 SOLD DCODE28
E 14:08          3287 10/ 6/05 BRED MODEST
E 14:11          3306 27/ 5/05 BRED MAILING
E 14:12          3412 10/ 6/05 BRED TITANIC
E 14:19          3188 27/ 5/05 BRED SHAGADEL
E 14:20          3198 28/ 5/05 BRED MAILING
E 14:20          3198 24/ 5/05 BRED MAILING
R 14:21          3198          ERASE 28/ 5/05 BRED
E 14:23          3245 24/ 5/05 BRED SANCHEZ
E 14:23          2876 23/ 5/05 BRED SHAGADEL
E 14:28          3186 6/ 6/05 DA LAD.VENT
E 14:29          3291 6/ 6/05 LAME LH.ROT
E 14:30          3233 27/ 5/05 LAME LHTALDER
E 14:31          2877 27/ 5/05 LAME LHULCER
E 14:31          3230 17/ 5/05 LAME RHSTRAW
C 14:32          AUXTR
E 14:32          ENTER AUXENT
E 14:32          3289 ENTER MSAUX=3 TMAUX=3
E 14:33          3328 ENTER MSAUX=2 TMAUX=3
E 14:33          3390 17/ 5/05 PREG 39 DAYS
E 14:39          3407 31/ 5/05 PREG 40 DAYS
E 14:39          3408 31/ 5/05 PREG 43 DAYS
E 14:39          3409 31/ 5/05 PREG 43 DAYS
C 14:39          PREGCKC
E 14:40          2728 1/ 6/05 OPEN OPEN
C 14:40          PREGCKC
E 14:41          3225 1/ 6/05 DNB
C 14:41          PREGCKC
E 14:42          3275 3/ 5/05 BRED TITANIC
S 16:38          Exited program normally
    
```

- Ask the producer to enter the information in the **same** order that you did in Ftech. (*This is very important to avoid data errors*)
- Do not provide the data entry credit in Vision 2000.
- Complete test and send in the samples

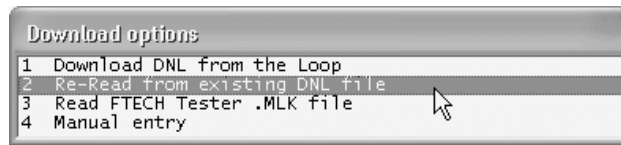
- *The producer tells me that they have not downloaded their DNL (test results) from the last test OR I discover the last test results were not loaded after absorbing their cowfile into Ftech. What do I do?*
 - Double-Click on the "Copy Herd DNL to Diskette" icon in the "Farm Notebook System Support" folder.
 - Place a blank (preferably new) diskette into your diskette (A) drive.
 - You will see the screen below



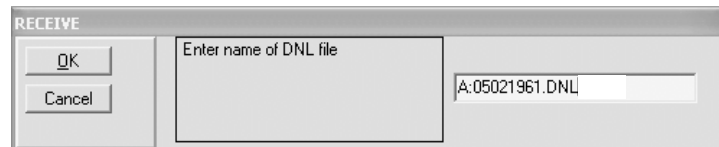
- Click on the COPY button and the DNL will be saved to the diskette
- Place the diskette in the Producer's machine
- If Dairy Comp Scout (or 305) is not running, start the producer's program
- On the producer's machine, Click on the DHI+ID menu and select "Receive DHI Data".



- In the "Download options" menu, select "Re-Read from existing DNL file"



- In the "Receive" window, type "A:" in front of the herd number (as shown below). This will allow the file to be read from the diskette.

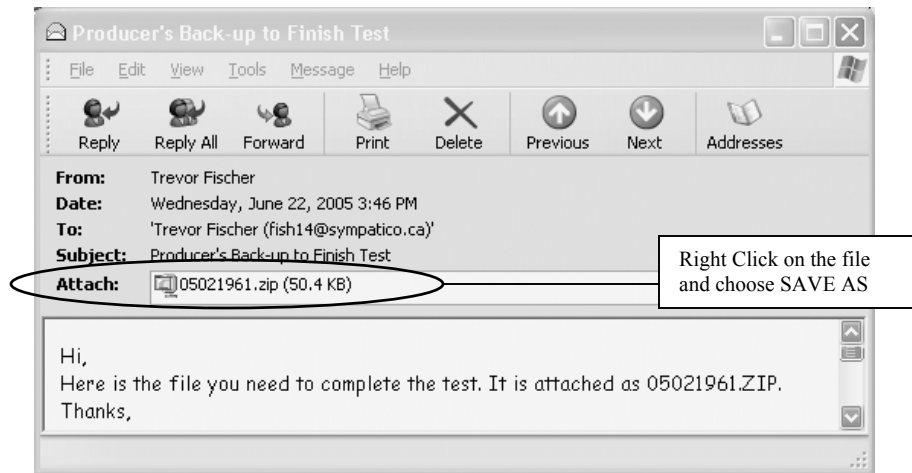


- Click OK to load the DNL file.
 - Ensure the data loaded properly by checking a few animals
 - Make a back-up on the producer's machine to load into Ftech
 - Continue test following normal procedures.
- ✦ IF you encounter problems loading the DNL from diskette into the producer's computer, please call Dairy Comp Support.
- ***SPECIAL CASE – I am at a NUMBER HERD (Includes ALL Daily Milk Herds) and the producer tells me that they have not downloaded their DNL (test results) from the last test OR I discover the last test results were not loaded after absorbing their cowfile into Ftech. What do I do?***
- STOP
 - For ALL numbered herds you MUST load the DNL before continuing the test.
 - DO NOT LOAD THE PRODUCERS DATA WITHOUT THE PREVIOUS DNL BEING LOADED INTO THEIR COMPUTER.
 - Doing a test of a numbered herd without the last DNL loaded in the producer's cowfile, will create serious ID problems.
 - Load the DNL (per the instructions above)
 - Complete the test as you normally would
- ✦ **If there is any deviation or problem with the above, please contact DC Support.**

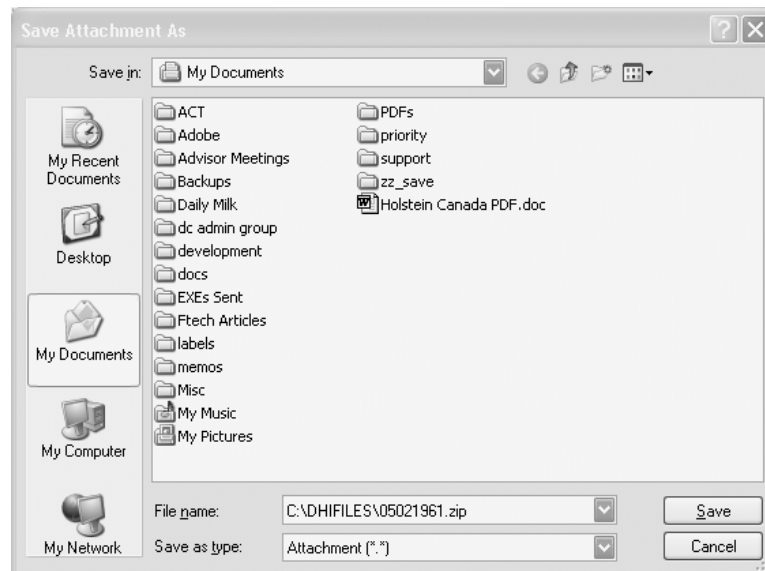
- *The diskette that the producer gives me does not work in my laptop. What do I do?*
- If available, ask the producer to make two more back-ups on different diskettes and try again.
 - Unfortunately, today a higher percentage of diskettes may be faulty.
 - At this point it may be difficult to determine if the problem lies with the producer's machine, the diskettes or the diskette drive on your laptop.
 - You have a few different options. You will need to decide which option is best for the given situation. (Instructions will be provided below for saving and loading email attachments)
- 1) Proceed with a paper test and send in the samples (discussed above in the *"What happens if I arrive at the farm and the producer's cowfile is not up to date before we start the test?"* section)
- 2) IF possible, you may ask the producer to EMAIL you a copy of their most recent back-up as an attachment.
 - You will need to be able to check your email at the farm or you will have to complete the test at home.
- 3) The producer can send the file to the LOOP and then DC Support can email it to you so that you can complete the test at home.
- After the samples are taken etc, please to do the following:
 - Advise the producer that they should check into their "A" drive well **before** the next test.
 - You should contact IT support to see if it was your disk drive that was the issue.

Loading an Attached Cowfile from Email (Outlook Express)

- Connect to the Internet and Start Outlook Express
- In your Inbox, double-click on the message that includes the producer back-up that was emailed. The message will open.

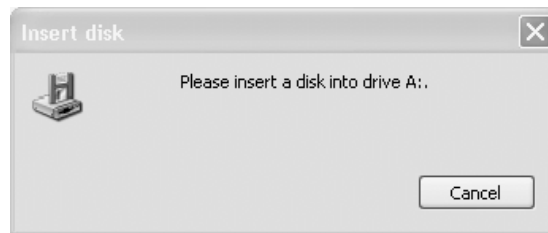


- Right-click on the attachment (*under the subject line*) and choose **Save As...**
- In the Save attachment window, beside filename type the following without the quotes (" "):
 - **"C:\DHIFILES\05021961.ZIP"** (where 05021961 is the number of the herd you are testing).
- Click the **SAVE** button

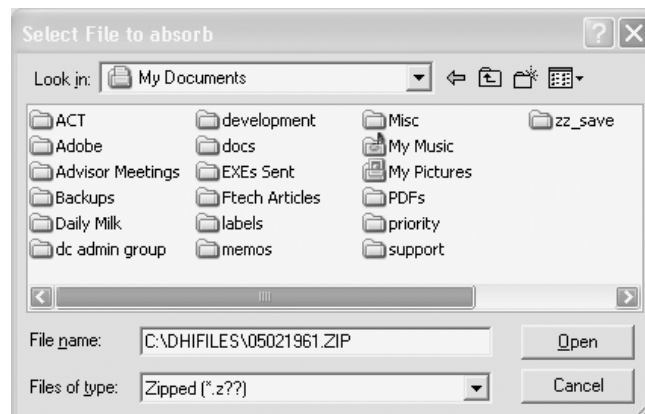


- The file is now saved to the DHIFILES folder on your laptop. You can now load it for Test Day similar to the diskette.

- Loading the Farm Data
 - Start V2000 and log on to Herd
 - Go to into herd with Ftech
- Select **"Load Farm Data"** from the TSTDAY menu
- Click **OK** when you receive the "Warning - you are about to ABSORB into your BASIS cowfile" message.
- The next screen, "Options", offers 4 choices, select **"Absorb Anyway"**
- You may be prompted for a diskette



- Click **CANCEL** to bypass the "Insert Disk" screen
- You are then presented with a screen **"Select File to Absorb"**
 - If the "Look In" area is set to "3 ½ Floppy (A:)" or something else, you will need to use the Drop Down Menu to navigate to the DHIFILES folder.
OR
 - In the Save attachment window, beside filename type the following without the quotes (" "):
 - **"C:\DHIFILES\05021961.ZIP"** (Where 05021961 is the number of the herd you are testing)



- Click **OPEN**
- The Herd will load and you can complete the test normally.

DAIRY COMP 305 WINDOWS

Large Herd Files & their Limitations

Large cowfiles (composed of multiple animals or lactations) can present problems when transferring data from farm to DHI computers on test day. This occurs when the number of unique records (cows + lactations) exceeds 1000. The 2 most important issues are as follows:

1. The picklist to find cows turns off and the cows must be found using the Computer ID
2. The “absorb” function used to transfer data from the farm computer to the DHI computer on test day may misread the cow identification and put the wrong information into a cow's record

The 2nd issue has potentially disastrous results, since it could lead to a cowfile having inaccurate records, which are sent for processing.

There are 2 options available to the dairyman with large herds when this occurs.

1. Have the cowfile converted to “numbered herd” status, which uses a unique number to identify ALL animals in the cowfile.
 - Advantages: - No mix-ups when transferring data between programs
 - The limitation on how many records can be kept in the cowfile is 30,000 or what can be backed up onto a 3 ½ “ diskette.
 - Easier to find animals without picklist; type animal's visible ID number to find animal.
 - Disadvantages: each animal must have a unique and visible identification/herd management ID. While the implementation may be a problem at first, most well run herds (and all computer systems) use unique ID for their animals.
2. Use the “Cleanup Cowfile” function of Dairy COMP 305 to archive a number of the animals that have died or been sold and / or previous lactations. This will maintain the use of the picklist & remove unnecessary records from the active cowfile.

Note: In SCOUT only, the animals that have been “archived” cannot be retrieved for future use. Archived lactations for active cows can be seen in Scout. This limitation is not in Dairy COMP 305. The command **Logon\1C&** will allow Dairy COMP 305 users to access the Archive file

Below are some guidelines to consider when using Cleanup Cowfile

Cleanup Cowfile

CLEANUP is a command used at regular (usually monthly) intervals to perform “housekeeping” of your cowfiles. It will...

1. Store (archive) non-current information from either previous lactations or dead/sold cows
2. Make a second identical copy of the original cowfile

3. Re-sort cows to provide faster report generation
4. Adjust the cowfile size if cow numbers have changed

Guidelines for Use

*There is a limit to the number of records (1000) a cowfile may contain if the “picklist” is to remain active. A prompt will appear when the limit is reached. If the cleanup message appears, run **CLEANUP COWFILE** to reduce the # of records (animals or lactations) in the cowfile. The “cleaned” records are stored in a file called **COWFILE1.arc** and are accessible with the **F3** button in the cow card. (only lactations with Scout)*

“Cleanup Cowfile” settings allow you to archive animals based on the number of days SINCE THE ANIMAL HAS LEFT THE HERD or SINCE THE LACTATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED. If you choose 400 days for lactations, this will not archive the current lactation and any previous ones that were not completed within that 400 day period.

Normal cleanup settings recommended are for lactations to be archived after 800 days & animals at 400 days. However each dairy manager may choose their own settings based on their goals. For example a herd that wants to be able to see records of cows that have left the herd some years ago may not wish to archive animals. They may however, archive the lactations at 100 days after completion as these can be retrieved within Scout & Dairy COMP 305.

If the settings are to be lowered further, **the setting for previous lactations should NEVER be lowered to less than the # of days between 2 DHI test periods.** This is necessary to provide proper transfer of the data to the Vision 2000 processing center.

Remember the 2 limitations to the number of records that can be maintained is the use of the picklist and the ability to transfer data properly.

For assistance, call the DHI Customer Support or one of the Herd Management Specialists.

1-800 549-HERD (4373)

Using Palm Technology to View Dairy COMP or Scout Reports

The ability to view Dairy COMP and Scout reports on PALM O/S hand-helds is available. Note that these reports are READ ONLY. You cannot send information from Palm to Dairy COMP or SCOUT. You can make notes in your Palm (in the REM{ark} field for later entry into Scout) To transfer data to the hand-held, we recommend the following:

Use a spreadsheet program (Excel, QuattroPro, Lotus) to “convert” reports so they can be read into a Palm. Dairy COMP or Scout reports can be printed to File (F) when the report is on the computer screen. The ‘txt’ file that is created, is loaded into your spreadsheet, and is formatted using the wizard. The report is then loaded into the handheld using “Documents-to-Go” or “Quicksheet” software where it is read in the hand-held as a spreadsheet. This method will allow any report to be transferred to either Palm O/S or Windows CE O/S.

Dairy COMP or SCOUT users can save any report to a file, which can be imported into a spreadsheet. This document will provide a description of how to export reports to a PALM.

Install & Set up Spreadsheet Software

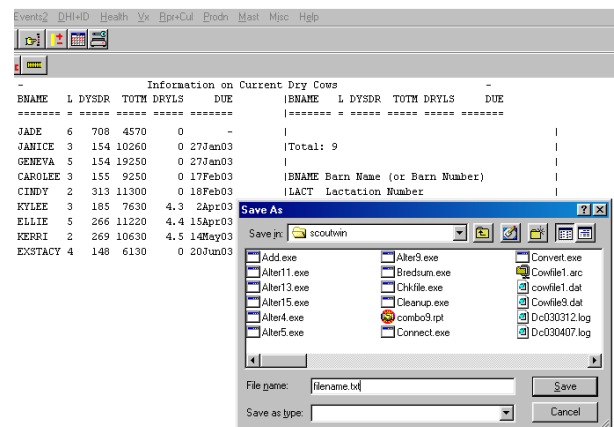
- See directions provided with the software

Synchronize Software with Computer

- This will ensure that your computer recognizes the software

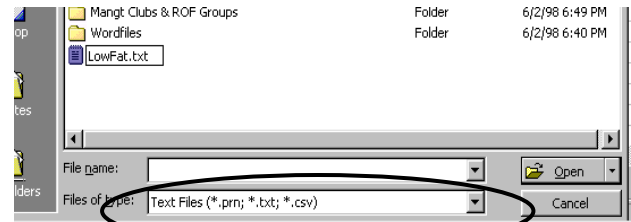
Check the Reports in SCOUT or Dairy COMP

- Any report can be ‘Printed to File’ by pressing ‘F’ or by clicking the diskette icon just below the menu.
- When prompted for the file name, you can choose the directory to put the file. The picture below illustrates a dry cow list that is to be printed to a file.
- Name the file ‘filename’.txt, so it can be easily converted by Excel.



Open spreadsheet

- Open spreadsheet & open an existing file
- Change Type of File to Text Files
- Find file & select Open
- Follow the wizard directions.



Modify File

- You may want to delete the top 4 rows to get rid of the titles (keep the column headings)
- You can modify the file in any other way you desire

Save File as a spreadsheet file

- Click on Save AS and save the file with the proper file extension (e.g. Excel filename.xls, QuattroPro filename.wbx, Lotus filename.wkx)
- This will be the exact way the PALM will view the file

Set PALM to pick up file

- Use your PALM O/S setup to select this file to be synchronized each time the file is updated
- Each time you save with the same name (overwrite the file) it will send the new information to your hand-held

NOTE: Changes made to this file in the Hand-held will be sent back to the spreadsheet. From there you can manually make the same changes to Scout or Dairy COMP.

Dairy Comp 305 Electronic Registration Module

The Dairy Comp 305 Electronic Registration Module is herd specific. It is included as a part of your Dairy Comp 305 / Scout software. This document is divided into two sections – SETUP & USAGE

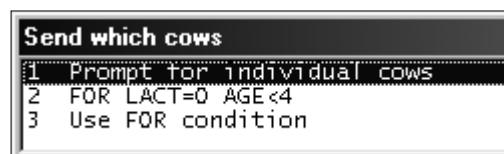
Setting up the Electronic Registration Module

***Note 1:** The set-up process usually only needs to be done once. If some of the setup information changes in the future, it can be changed quite quickly.*

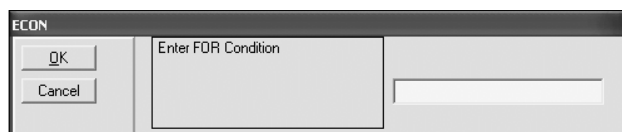
***Note 2:** To send pictures with your ERA, you must set-up Page 7 of the cowcards. Please refer to the Page 7 Setup document.*

- Select “**E-Registration**” from the FILE menu OR type **ECON\H** at the command line

- You will see the prompts shown at the right. For setup purposes, Select “3 Use FOR condition”. Each of these choices will be explained in the “USAGE” area of this document.



- Selecting ‘3. Use FOR condition’ will present the following screen. Please, type **FOR AGEMO<2** in the prompt box.

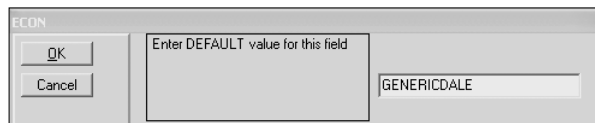


- You are then prompted to enter Settings or create file. Since this is the first time using this module you will need to enter settings first. – an example of the settings screen is below



#	Field Description	Code	Item	Fmt	Default value
1	Prefix/Client ID			C25	GENERICDALE
2	Telephone Number			C12	519-555-1234
3	Shipping Method			C1	F
4	Rush Service			C1	N
5	Registry Certificates			C1	Y
6	Breed			C2	HO
10	Color			C2	BW
11	Registration level			C2	PB
12	Semen Supplier Code			C8	ONAI0123;ONAI0321
13	AI/OF Insemination Code			C8	ONOF0123;NATURAL
14	Technician 1			C8	<DOUBLE CLICK TO CHANGE>
15	Technician 2			C8	<DOUBLE CLICK TO CHANGE>
16	Technician 3			C8	<DOUBLE CLICK TO CHANGE>
17	Technician 4			C8	<Double c lick to change>
18	Technician 5			C8	<Double c lick to change>
19	Technician 6			C8	<Double c lick to change>
20	Technician 7			C8	<Double c lick to change>
21	Technician 8			C8	<Double c lick to change>
22	Technician 9			C8	<Double c lick to change>
23	Image if available			C1	Y

- To change a value, double-click on the value under the “Default Value” column. In this example, we want to add / change the “Prefix/Client ID” value. Double clicking on it shows the screen to the right. Simply type in the required information and click “OK” when it is complete.





- Please use the Chart Below as reference for the settings. Default values are **bold and underlined**.

#	Field Description	Default Value
1	Prefix / Client ID	Person Billed / ERA Filing Agreement
2	Telephone	519-555-1234
3	Shipping Method	C: Courier <u>F</u> : First Class H: Pick-up
4	Rush Service	Y or <u>N</u>
5	Registry Certificates	<u>Y</u> or N
6	Breed	HO
10	Colour	<u>BW</u> : Black and White RW: Red and White BR: Black / Red AW: All White AR: All Red IC: Irregular Colour
11	Registration Level	<u>PB</u> : Purebred RD: Recorded
12	Semen Supplier Code	Select Sires ONAI0007 AltaGenetics ABAI0002 ABS Global ONAI0029 CIAQ ONAI0073 EBI ONAI0070 Express Genetics MBAI0013 Foundation Sires ONAI0025 Gencor ONAI0071; ONAI0072 Generations ONAI0024 Genex ONAI0001 St.Jacobs ABC ONAI0094 Westgen BCAI0039 Universal ABAI0074 Genex Holland Genetics ONAI0097
13	AI / OF Insemination Code	On-Farm Accreditation Number or Technician, Natural *
23	Image if Available	<u>Y</u> or N (Cowcard “Page 7” must be used)

* Please note: In the AI / OF Insemination Code field, enter the full word **NATURAL** for Natural Sires.

- If there are multiple values to enter for a parameter, separate them with a semi-colon. For example, if there are red and white and black and whites in a herd you would enter for Colour : BW; RW (Note: Do NOT place a space after the semi-colon)

 The default setting for line #23, “**Image if Available**” is **Y**(es). If you are not using Page 7 and are not sending pictures, it is not necessary to change the setting.

 If you ARE using Page 7 but would NOT like to send pictures with your ERAs, the setting for line #23, “**Image if Available**” should be set to **N**(o).

- Exit settings by pressing ESC and then selecting EXIT Settings.



- A prompt box appears. To Exit the setup, Highlight “Exit” and press<ENTER>.



Using the Electronic Registration Module

- Select “**E-Registration**” from the FILE menu or type **ECONH** at the command line
- You will see the prompts shown at the right. Select the appropriate choice:

Send which cows

```
1 Prompt for individual cows
2 FOR LACT=0 AGE<4
3 Use FOR condition
```

 - 1. Prompt for Individual Cows
(**Recommended Choice**) – Use this option register animals that you choose from the picklist. Select the animal and click OK, repeat this step until you have all the animals you wish to register. Once you are ready, hit <ESC> to go to the File Creation step.
 - 2. FOR LACT=0 AGE<4 – Use this option to register all animals less than four months in age.
 - 3. Use FOR Condition – This option allows the user to determine the criteria for the animals being registered. The window to the right will pop up. eg. You know that you need to register animals over the past year. The FOR statement would then be “**FOR AGEMO<13**”

ECON

OK Cancel

Enter FOR Condition
- You are then prompted to enter Settings or create file. We will assume that you have already completed the settings, select “**Create File**”

CANADA Options

```
1 Exit
2 Create File
3 Settings
```
- Each time you create a NEW ERA submission, you will be prompted by the screen to the right. Click **YES** to continue with the current file creation

ECON

Yes No

There are animals still in the CANADA send file - Overwrite ?

 - The FIRST time you create an era, you will not see this prompt.
 - ALL subsequent submissions will have this prompt, as it indicates the file that was previously created.
- If information is missing, you will be prompted to update it. Select choices in Breed, Color, Registration Level, Semen Supplier Code if required. You are prompted, as shown on the right, for any of the parameters that have multiple values. You will need to choose the appropriate value(s) for each animal.

Select Semen Supplier Code

```
1 01AION
2 02AION
```

- Check for completeness

##	CalfID	Registered Name	Born	NLID #	Dam	Sire
1	580	GENERICDALE REVENUE DORIS	Jan14	1234519	553	9568
2	581	GENERICDALE ROY GRETA	Jan19	1234522	535	17064727
3	585	GENERICDALE DISTRIGENE PEARL	Mar2	1234541	31	94H848
4	586	GENERICDALE REVENUE ANNA	Mar5	1234507	545	9568
5	588	GENERICDALE ROY PRANCER	May1	1234543	534	17064727
6	589	GENERICDALE REVENUE AMY	Ju111	1234504	538	17380238

- Once you have reviewed the animals, press <ESC>. When you select EXIT, the communications package (wconnect) will **automatically** pop up and the reg file created will be sent to the LOOP.

Important

Any time you create an ERA file and then exit the module, the program will **automatically** start sending that file. If you created a file that you do NOT want to send, simply stop the communication process and return to the program. Stop the process by clicking **Cancel** on the “Call Progress” screen. You can then exit the communications screen by clicking on the “X” in the upper right hand corner.

- ✓ There are some instances where the file may not be sent when you attempt to send the ERA file to the LOOP
 - Phone line may not have been connected to computer
 - The data transfer may have been interrupted
 - In rare cases, the LOOP line may be busy
- ✓ You have two choices
 - Redo the ERAs and re-submit
 - Call Dairy Comp Support and we will walk you through sending the file manually. This call usually takes no more than 5 minutes

The Path

This will activate communication with LOOP and send a 05012345.zer file to Guelph (where 05012345 is your herd number). DHI will merge the complete sire information from CDNSIRES.dat and submit the merged file to edit checks at DHI. If the file does not pass the edit check at DHI, the Dairy Comp Support Group will notify the client

Good ERA files will be sent to Holstein for processing. Holstein will submit the files to another edit check before processing. If the file does not pass the edit check at Holstein, someone from Holstein will directly contact the client.

Holstein will send the registration papers and the billing information directly the client.

!! IMPORTANT !!

- ✓ ***ERA Email Notification – We will automatically generate an email confirming receipt of your ERA file. The email will contain a list of all animals submitted. Please call DC305 Support or email Trevor Fischer (tfischer@canwestdhi.com) to have this feature enabled. There is NO CHARGE for the ERA email notification.***
- ✓ ***Multiple animals can be registered in any single ERA file being sent. However, due to the way files are passed to the LOOP and then on to Holstein, please only submit one ERA file / day***

- ✓ ***Please send NO MORE than 15 – 20 animals per ERA file if submitting without pictures. If submitting with pictures, please submit NO MORE than 5 – 10 animals per ERA File.***
- ✓ ***To avoid undue errors or delays in the electronic registration of your animals, it is very important that your sire list is UP TO DATE and FREE OF ERRORS.***
- ✓ ***Please ensure that all pertinent data (birth dates, long registration names etc) is up to date prior to using the E-Registration module***
- ✓ ***Embryo Transplant Animals should NOT be registered using Dairy Comp 305 / SCOUT. The program is currently not set-up to handle these types of registrations***
 - *Please consider using paper or the Holstein Canada website for ET calves*
- ✓ ***All users who submit electronic registrations must sign an Electronic Registration Filing Agreement with Holstein Canada if they have not already done so.***
 - *A blank agreement can be found at the end of this document*
- ✓ ***The following issues can cause errors or delays in processing the application:***
 - *NON alpha-numeric characters in the registered animal's name will cause errors and delays in processing (e.g. #, -, &)*
 - *MIS-matched calf birth date and dam fresh date*
 - *Natural Sires: Matching Natural sires to our cross-reference list sometimes is an issue. If you are using a Natural sire, please send us an e-mail (tfischer@canwestdhi.com) indicating the bulls Registration number and we will add it to our sire list.*
- ✓ ***Pictures submitted with ERAs must meet the Holstein Canada Picture Submission Requirements***
 - *The “Requirements for Submitting a Photo/Image with the Electronic Registration Application (ERA) Service” document can be found at the end of this “!!IMPORTANT!!” section*
- ✓ ***Timely ERA Submission***
 - *We have had a few instances whereby producers have submitted an Electronic Registration application for a calf that was 88 days old, but for unforeseen circumstances Holstein received the application was 93 days old. Therefore, a late fee is incurred by the producer.*
 - *We strongly urge producers to send electronic registration applications well in advance of the late fee deadline to avoid paying any late fees.*

CANWEST DHI WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LATE FEES INCURRED BY PRODUCERS THAT USE THE ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION MODULE IN THEIR DAIRY COMP SCOUT / 305 SOFTWARE.

Requirements for Submitting a Photo/Image with the Electronic Registration Application (ERA) Service



DHI Field staff can now include a digital image with an Electronic Registration Application (ERA) for Holstein registrations. Images will be transmitted electronically at the same time as the application. Holstein Canada will add the image to the Animal's Registration Certificate.



Requirements:

- Each animal's picture or sketch must be in a **SEPARATE** file
- Only **.jpg** files will be accepted.
- Each image **MUST** be named with the animal's Registration/NLID number (ie: **8123456.jpg**)
- Files must be supplied to field staff on a properly labeled diskette at the time they are completing the Electronic Registration.
- An image will not be printed on the Individual Animal Application supplied by the DHI Staff.

Notes:

- The image will be printed on the Registration Certificate exactly as you submit it.
- Holstein Canada or DHI staff will not alter the image or file.
- Make sure that your image file is exactly what you want printed on the certificate.

Image Specifications:

- One side of an animal as a sketch or photo is acceptable
- The image can be a scanned picture or sketch or a picture taken by a digital camera
- The image should be no larger than 5 x 5 centimetres **OR** 200 x 200 pixels **OR** 2 x 2 inches
- The size of the image file must be less than 200 kb
 - To reduce the size of the image file:*
 - Take digital pictures at draft or low quality
 - Scan photos and sketches at less than 100 dpi (dots per inch). See your owners manual for instructions on changing settings.



Holstein Canada recommendations for photos:

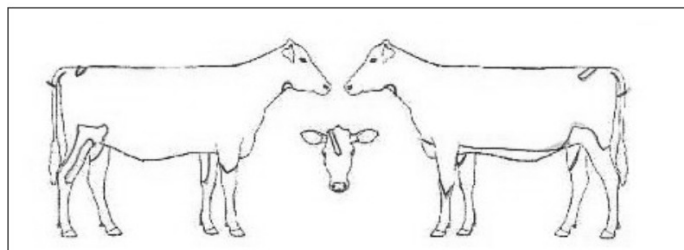
Location: Breeders are encouraged to use a location specifically set up for photographing animals. To avoid shadows or glare the light source should be behind the photographer.

Animal I.D.: Inclusion of the calf number in the photograph is ideal and prevents mix-ups.

Background: The animal should be photographed in front of a contrasting background. Straw bales or a clean sheet of plywood provides an ideal contrasting background.

Photographer: The photographer should be positioned 3 - 5 meters from the animal in order to obtain photographs of calves with proper dimensions.

Below is a sample of sketch that was scanned by the producer and submitted on a diskette as file: **8425129.jpg**



Below is a digital picture image supplied by the producer on a diskette as file: **8308541.jpg**



For more details on acceptable images contact:

Holstein Canada, Customer Service
Box 610, Brantford, ON Canada N3T 5R4
Phone: (519) 756-8300 Fax: (519) 756-3502
E-mail: general@holstein.ca

HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Phone: 519-756-8300
Fax: 519-756-3502

BOX 610, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO CANADA N3T 5R4

Electronic Registration Filing Agreement

This agreement is made by and between the Holstein Association of Canada (the "Association") and the undersigned participant / dairy producer.

Whereas the Association has the authority and responsibility, pursuant to the Canadian Animal Pedigree Act (APA) to maintain the official record of pedigrees of registered Holstein cattle.

And whereas the Association has established an electronic database containing such pedigree records and a system of receiving registration data including breeding information in electronic form;

And whereas the undersigned Participant wishes to submit registration data including breeding information to the Association in electronic form.

The Association hereby grants to the Participant, during the term of this Agreement, the right to submit registration data including breeding data for Holsteins that are EZE-IR tagged to the Association electronically using the ERA file format as defined by the Association.

The term of this Agreement shall commence on the date of approval by the Association, and shall continue until terminated.

The Association may terminate this Agreement forth with upon written notice to the Participant, if the Participant submits false or incomplete information to the Association and fails to correct such information immediately upon becoming aware of the error, or is otherwise in breach of the Participant's obligations under this Agreement.

Either party may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

Only the Participant who is the recorded owner of the calf at birth, or his/her designated accredited registration filing business may apply for electronic registration.

The Participant will remain responsible, notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, for all fees and other related charges, e.g. parentage verification. The account of the Participant must be maintained in good standing.

The Participant assumes full responsibility for all information submitted using the Participant's identification code. It is the responsibility of the Participant, upon receipt of the Certificate of Registry or computer generated report from the Association, to verify the contents and to report immediately any error.

The Association will use reasonable efforts to ensure that information submitted by the Participant is added to the Association's database in a timely and accurate manner; however, the Association does not warrant or guarantee the uninterrupted availability of the databases or the accuracy of the data contained therein. The Association disclaims all warranties and conditions, whether expressed or implied or arising under the statute or by operation of law.

The Participant agrees to comply with all by-laws, policies and procedures adopted by the Association with respect to the collection and use of the information, and any resulting charges. The Participant certifies that the Information provided to the Association shall be true, correct and complete in every respect. The Participant agrees that in no event shall the Association be liable for any direct, indirect, special or consequential damages resulting from the use of or inability to use the electronic databases maintained by the Association.

General Rule of Thumb

On-farm herd record keeping systems must be up to date and designed in such a manner that an Association designate could visit the farm unexpectedly and confidently proceed to identify calves and prepare applications for all unregistered calves and/or confirm lineage details of previously registered animals.

Prefix/Client Id. _____

Client/Membership Name _____

c/o Name _____

Please Print

Address _____

Telephone No. _____ e-mail address _____

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____

* * * * *

Data Filing Methods

If you will be personally submitting your registrations electronically via the Internet or directly from an on-farm computer, you will require login permissions.

If you will be utilizing the services of an accredited registration filing business, i.e. milk recording, AI Centre, independent, login permissions are not required.

Please indicate the method(s) in which you expect to submit your electronic registrations.

- ☐ Internet
- ☐ ERA files from on-farm computer
- ☐ Accredited Registration Filing Business

Required login information and instructions will follow upon verification.

Page 7 Additions to the Cow Card (Dairy Comp 305)

An optional seventh page has been added to the cow card that can include a cow's picture, her pedigree and a text message. This information is stored as files that are kept in a user defined directory and accessed by the program when page 7 is enabled.

NOTE: Page 7 *MUST* be *SETUP* and *ENABLED* for a user to submit pictures along with an Electronic Registration Application (ERA) from Dairy Comp 305. Please refer to the *Dairy Comp 305 Electronic Registration Module* document for submitting ERAs from your Dairy Comp program.

Please Note the following before turning on Page 7:

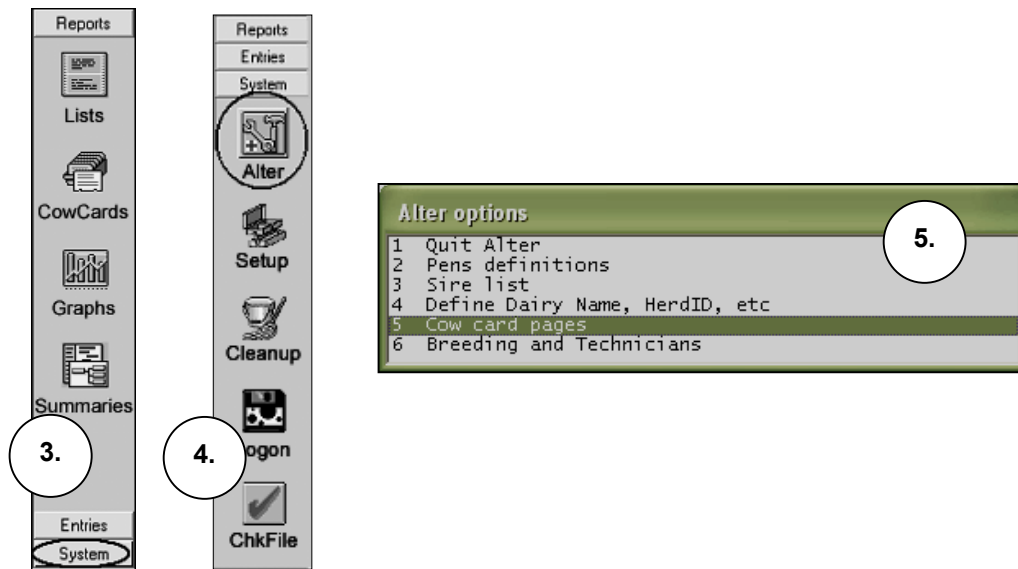
- It is important to remember that the accumulation of these files can require a lot of disk space to be stored. This feature should not be implemented unless there is a newer, fast computer with a lot of space on the hard disk drive that is being used for Scout / DC305.
- Please remember that data stored is usually data that needs to be backed up. Make sure you have adequate backup capacity. Usually, JPG and PDF files do not compress (zip) very much so what-ever is being used to back these up must be able to hold a lot of data. (e.g. writable/re-writable CDs, ZIP drives etc.). The picture, note and PDF files are NOT a part of the Cowfile Daily Backup process found in your Dairy Comp 305 / Scout program.
- Adobe Acrobat Reader[®] must be installed for the viewing of pedigrees in PDF format.

Set-Up for Page 7

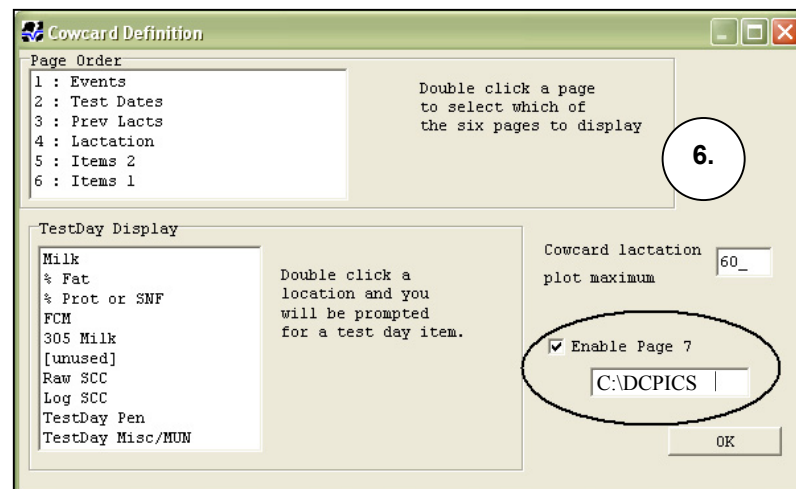
1. Create a "DCPICS" folder on your "C:" drive (C:\DCPICS)
 - If necessary, refer to Windows documentation or Help for folder creation instructions.
2. Enable the side toolbar in Dairy Comp if it is not visible (see below)



3. On the side Toolbar, Click on the “System” button (see diagram below)
4. In the System side toolbar, Click on the “Alter” button (see diagram below)



5. An “Alter Options” menu will pop up, Select “5 Cow Card Pages” (see diagram above)
6. The “Cowcard Definition” window will pop up (see diagram below), change the following settings:
 - Click to place a check mark beside “Enable Page 7”
 - Ensure the directory setting refers to C:\DCPICS as shown
 - Click “OK” to return to the program.



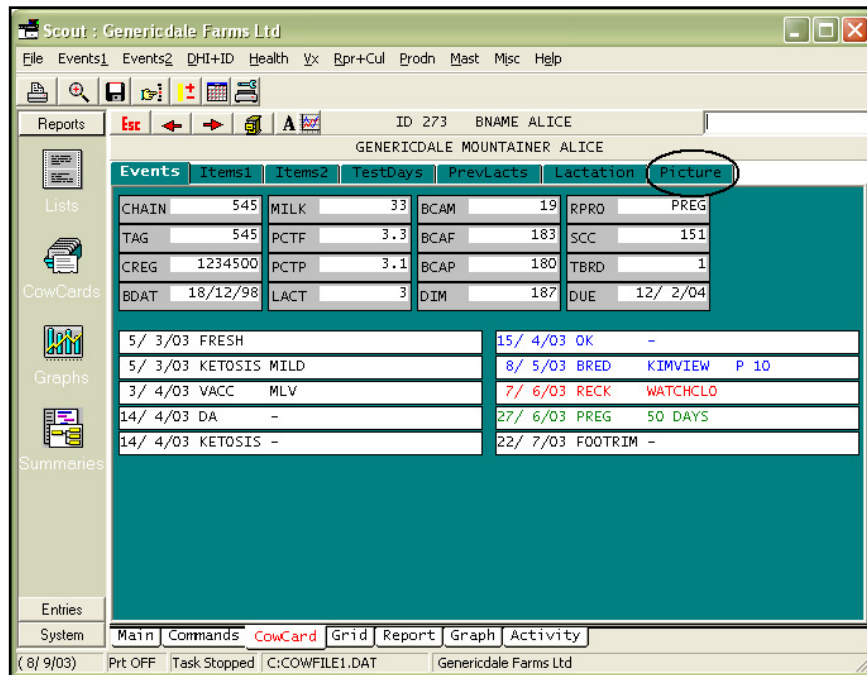
7. You must now EXIT the program and restart it for the changes to be enabled.

Files & Using Page 7 of the Cowcards

NOTE: All files used for Page 7 MUST be stored in the C:\DCPICS folder as designated in the settings.

- ✓ The file formats must be:
 - Pictures: JPG files (e.g. 1234500.jpg)
 - Pedigrees: PDF files (e.g. 1234500.pdf)
 - Messages: TXT files (e.g. 1234500.txt)
 - Message files are created when a message for an animal has been saved.
- ✓ The program will display pictures and/or pedigrees for an animal if the file is named using CREG (registration) number along with the appropriate extension. (e.g. 1234500.jpg)
- ✓ IF the animal does not have a registration number, for example a grade animal etc, you can still save memos or have a picture. The secondary naming convention is then the TAG number. In this case, the file must be saved as the TAG number along with the appropriate extension. (e.g. 9999.jpg)

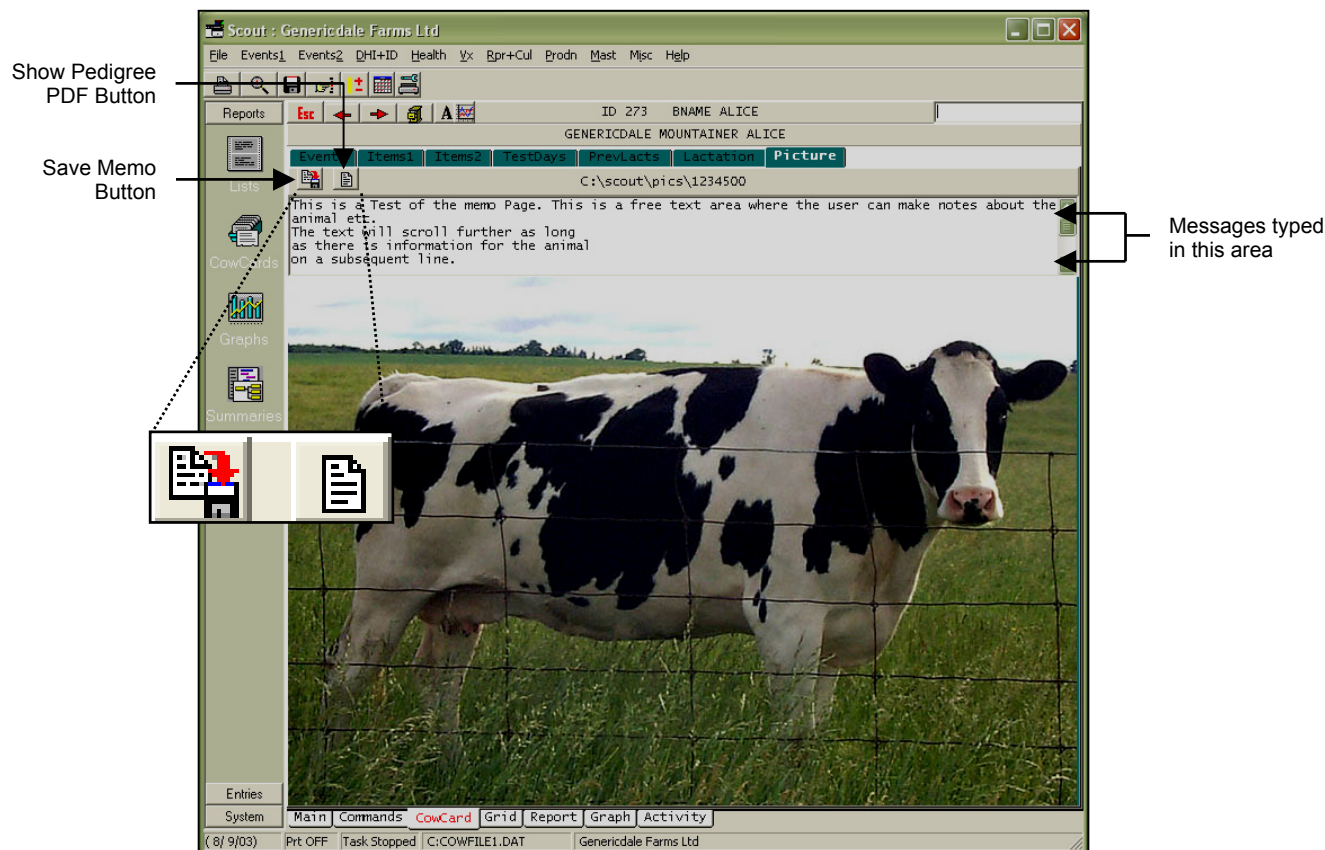
Once the settings have been made and the program has been restarted, you will now see a seventh page for each animal's cowcard.



To view the contents of Page 7 or "Pictures", simply click on the tab as you would any other cowcard page.

Page 7 or the “Picture” tab is made up of three components. A component is available if the appropriate file type is present, properly named and stored in the C:\DCPICS directory.

- In this example, “Alice” has a registration number of 1234500. There is a picture named 1234500.jpg in the C:\DCPICS directory. The picture is viewed automatically when page 7, (“picture”) is selected, as shown below.
- To create a memo / message simply type some text in the message area. When you are done, you must click on the “Save Memo” button (see diagram below) to save the information. In this example, a file named 1234500.txt will be created in the C:\DCPICS directory and will be shown each time you enter page 7 for this animal. To add or remove parts of a message, edit the text and click the “Save Memo” button again.
- To view a pedigree in PDF format you must first obtain the file from your breed association. The file must be saved in the C:\DCPICS directory. The “PDF File” button will only appear IF THERE IS A PDF WITH THE CORRECT CORRESPONDING NUMBER in the C:\DCPICS directory. If the button appears, simply click on it and the pedigree will open up in Adobe Acrobat Reader[®]. In this example, 1234500.pdf would be shown.



If you have any questions about the set-up or use of Page 7 (“pictures”) please give the Dairy Comp 305 Support Team a call at 1-800-549-4373 ext. 295

Appendix 1

Cow Event List in SCOUT and Dairy COMP

(List of Events can be altered in Dairy COMP)

This document contains a list of reports, summaries and graphs that are contained in the SCOUT program.

1	FRESH	23	VACC
2	OK	24	SELEN
3	RECK	25	PGF
4	HEAT	26	DEWORM
5	BRED	27	BSCORE
6	PREG	28	GNRH
7	OPEN	29	TX
8	PREV	30	CULTURE
9	MOVE	31	CYSTIC
10	BULLPEN	32	DA
11	DRY	33	DIARHEA
12	ABORT	34	HRDWARE
13	DNB	35	KETOSIS
14	SOLD	36	LAME
15	DIED	37	MAST
16	CHECK	38	METR
17	CALFVAC	39	MF
18	XID	40	OFFFEED
19	MISHEAT	41	PNEU
20	MEASURD	42	RP
21	FOOTRIM	43	TEATING
22	MAGNET	44	EDEMA
		45	FLUSHED
		46	OTHER