

Minimum days dry to maximize milk yield in subsequent lactation

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Abstract – The objective of this research was to determine the effect of days dry (DD) on actual milk yield and to identify the minimum dry period length needed to maximize milk yield in the subsequent lactation. Field data collected through the U.S. dairy herd improvement association from January, 1997 to December, 2003 and extracted from the Animal Improvement Programs Laboratory national database were used for analysis. Actual lactation records calculated from test-day yields using the test-interval method were used in this study. The model for analysis included herd-year of calving, year-state-month of calving, previous lactation milk yield, age at calving, and DD as a categorical variable. Interactions were added to this model to determine if the effects of DD on subsequent lactation milk yield depended on previous lactation milk yield, age at calving, somatic cell score, or days open. Milk yield in the subsequent lactations was generally maximized with a 60 to 65 d dry period, regardless of parity. Days dry effects on milk yield were, for the most part, consistent across lactations, although dry periods < 35 d are somewhat more detrimental to milk yield after first lactation than after second and later lactations. Dry periods less than 20 d result in very pronounced losses in subsequent lactation yield. A short dry period (< 40 d) for high producing cows that bred back early in lactation proved to be the worst combination in terms of maximizing subsequent lactation milk yield.

days dry / lactational milk yield

Résumé – Période de tarissement minimale pour maximiser la production laitière pendant la lactation suivante. L'objectif de cette recherche a été de déterminer les effets de la durée de la période de tarissement (PT) sur la production totale de lait pendant la lactation suivant le tarissement, et d'identifier la période minimale nécessaire pour maximiser cette production. Les données utilisées dans cette étude ont été collectées auprès d'associations d'éleveurs laitiers d'Amérique du Nord entre janvier 1997 et décembre 2003, et extraites de la base nationale de l'Animal Improvement Programs Laboratory. La production laitière totale, calculée à partir des productions mensuelles, a été utilisée dans cette étude. Le modèle d'analyse contenait les effets du troupeau-année de vêlage, de l'âge au vêlage, et de la durée de la PT. Des interactions furent ajoutées au modèle pour déterminer si les effets de la PT sur la production après tarissement dépendaient de la production avant tarissement, de l'âge au vêlage, du score de cellules somatiques et de l'intervalle vêlage-insémination fécondante. La production de lait après tarissement a généralement été maximale pour une PT de 60 à 65 jours.

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quelle que soit la parité. Les effets de la durée de la PT sur la production laitière ont généralement été constants quelle que soit la parité, mais de courtes PT après la première lactation ont été plus néfastes à la production laitière que de courtes PT après les lactations de parités supérieures. Des PT inférieures à 20 jours entraînaient des pertes de lait importantes à la lactation suivante. Une PT courte chez des vaches hautes productrices et fécondées rapidement après le vêlage est la pire combinaison pour maximiser la production à la lactation suivante.

jours de tarissement / production laitière totale

1. INTRODUCTION

Although dairy farmers have long sought the most efficient means possible to produce high quality milk, the necessity of this efficiency has increased over time, at least in the United States (U.S.), because of farm milk prices that have fell well short of matching the rate of inflation [13]. Costs of production have risen dramatically while farm milk price has remained basically flat [13]. Thus, the search for management and breeding practices to maximize efficiency and income on investment are more important now than ever before to the dairy producer.

One option for improved income on investment might be to shorten dry period length. Average days dry (DD) for U.S. Holsteins is about 60 d [15]. By shortening the dry period from 60 to 30 d, for example, the farmer's investment, the cow, would generate income for an additional 30 d per lactation. When multiplied by an average of 2.5 lactations, this would be an additional 75 d of production over the lifetime of a cow. If a cow maintained a 20 kg average during the 75 extra days in milk (DIM), an additional 1500 kg of lifetime milk would be produced. The question, however, is what effect would a shortened dry period have on the cow. Does it decrease production in the subsequent lactation? Does it cause additional health or fertility problems in the subsequent lactation? Does it do any harm to the calf being carried by the cow? Does it reduce herd life? If one or more of these negative consequences were true, the costs associated with a shortened dry period could easily outweigh the benefits.

Considerable research has been done regarding the effect of DD on subsequent lactation milk yield. Grummer and Rastani [10] provided a recent review of DD including a review of literature to date. Past studies have concluded, for the most part, that a 60 d dry period maximizes milk yield in the subsequent lactation. However, most published research to date has focused primarily on 305 d, twice daily milking, mature equivalent (ME) milk yield (ME = standardization for age at calving), rather than actual milk yield. Furthermore, with the exception of several recent designed trials, much of the research done to date is now 20 years old or older and certainly cows have changed genetically over that time period. Mean breeding value for lactational milk yield in U.S. Holsteins, for example, has increased 2050 kg since 1982 [1]. Higher potential for milk yield may mean that cows are able to sustain production for a longer period of time, which might make shorter dry periods more practical. Management practices have changed over the last 20 years as well. The combination of management and genetics resulting in higher phenotypic levels of production, however, might also result in a demand for longer rest periods between lactations in order to sustain production, health, and fertility in subsequent lactations. It is simply unknown what effect variation in DD has on modern dairy cows and reevaluation is warranted.

The primary objective of this research was to utilize data from modern day dairy cattle to determine the effect of DD on actual milk yield and to identify the minimum dry period length needed to maximize milk yield in the subsequent lactation. A further objective was to determine if the

effect of DD on milk yield depended on parity, level of production, age at calving, somatic cell score ($SCS = \log_2(\text{somatic cell count}/100\,000) + 3$, where somatic cell count is the number of somatic cells per milliliter of milk), or days open (DO) in the previous lactation. Since most research has been done using 305 d ME records, another objective was to determine the propriety of using actual records for investigation of DD effects.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Data

Field data collected on U.S. Holsteins through the dairy herd improvement association (DHI), and extracted from the Animal Improvement Programs Laboratory national database, were used for analysis. Actual lactation records were used in this study. The only standardization done was to a twice daily milking basis. Records less than 305 d were not extended to 305 d and all production beyond 305 d was included. The only restriction put on length of lactation was that lactations more than 2 years long were deleted. For comparison, DD effects using ME records were estimated as well. Actual yields were used instead of 305 d or 305 d ME yields for 2 reasons. First, farmers are paid for actual production, not extended or ME production. Secondly, use of extended records could conceal the exact variation that needs to be discovered. If a short dry period, for example, caused problems in the subsequent lactation that resulted in early culling or earlier dry off, then extending records to a 305 d basis would tend to reduce or eliminate that effect. If short subsequent lactations are unrelated to DD, then they will occur randomly across dry periods and cause no bias in the analyses. Thus, actual milk yield was used in this study and was calculated from test-day yields using the test-interval method [21] and the adjustment factors of Shook et al. [23].

Only data on Holstein cows first calving on or after January 1, 1997 were included because complete lactation information was not kept prior to 1997. Records were also required to be initiated no later than December 31, 2002. Herds were required to be on test for the entire time period from January, 1997 to December, 2003. Herds needed to be on test through 2003 in order to ensure nearly complete information for cows that initiated their records in late 2002. Each herd was also required to have a minimum of 5 cows in each year; if a herd had fewer than 5 cows in any particular year, the herd was entirely deleted. Finally, in regard to herd edits, the date at which complete lactation information was available varied somewhat across dairy records processing centers because not all centers began sending complete lactation information at the same time. Thus, the January 1997 lower limit for date of inclusion had to be moved forward for some herds. This change in edit affected western herds the most.

Records initiated by abortion were excluded as well as cows known to be embryo transfer donors because these factors could lead to dry periods or lactations of abnormal length. Dry periods were required to be between 0 and 120 d in length. Records where DD was more than 120 d were deleted. Another important edit was that the expected calving date, based on last reported DO, and the actual calving date had to agree within 10 d. Some researchers [4, 10] have argued that analyses using DHI data are "biased" because the short dry periods included are primarily those that are unplanned and if the cow had a known calving date, she would have been managed differently for the short DD. This edit ensured that the farmer knew when the cow was going to calve because, in effect, the producer reported it to DHI.

Days dry categories were formed for analysis. The 16 categories are defined in Table I along with number of records in each category, after edits and by parity. A

Table I. Days dry categories and corresponding dry period lengths with sample sizes for each parity.

Days dry category	Days dry	Number of records		
		Parity 2	Parity 3	Parity 4
1	0–10	1 708	456	164
2	11–20	1 283	296	90
3	21–30	3 785	989	369
4	31–35	4 629	1 330	433
5	36–40	9 249	3 076	1 049
6	41–45	19 312	6 710	2 292
7	46–50	38 268	13 800	4 689
8	51–55	64 473	24 214	8 053
9	56–60	76 176	29 806	10 214
10	61–65	56 835	23 838	8 254
11	66–70	27 833	13 002	4 701
12	71–80	18 082	10 662	4 109
13	81–90	7 859	6 118	2 445
14	91–100	4 956	4 250	1 640
15	101–110	3 288	3 004	1 047
16	111–120	2 432	2 071	742
Total		340 168	143 622	50 291

total of 340 168 second lactation records, from 3627 herds, were used for analysis.

2.2. Model for analysis

The three-step approach of Kuhn and Hutchison [14]: (1) estimation of cow effects from an animal model, (2) prior correction of records for cow effects, and (3) estimation of DD effects from a model that included previous lactation milk yield (PrevM), was used for analysis. Dry period length is correlated with previous lactation milk yield [15, 22]. It has been shown, however, that the above approach estimates DD effects without bias by cow effects, in spite of that correlation [14].

The linear, fixed effects model used for analysis was:

$$y^* = HY + YR-ST-MO + \beta_1 \times \text{PrevM} + \beta_2 \times \text{Age} + \beta_3 \times \text{Age}^2 + DD + e \quad (1)$$

where y^* is actual milk yield corrected for cow effects, HY is herd-year of calving, YR-ST-MO is year-state-month of calving, Age is age at calving, and DD was a categorical variable for dry period length, defined in Table I. Herd-year was used, instead of HY-season, to avoid small group sizes. Month was added to the model to account for season effects. Month effects were allowed to differ by state as well as year within state, hence YR-ST-MO. Previous as well as current DO were included in preliminary analyses but had little effect on overall results and, therefore, were not included in the final model. Separate analyses were done for parities 2 through 4 to determine if results differed by lactation.

For estimation of cow effects, additive genetic and permanent environmental (PE) effects were added to equation (1) and PrevM was dropped from the model. A three-trait model that included fat and protein

Table II. Subclass sizes by days dry and previous lactation milk yield categories, used for interaction analysis.

Days dry category	Days dry	Previous milk yield category			
		1	2	3	4
1	0–10	332	400	474	502
2	11–25	661	635	662	687
3	26–40	3 755	4 096	4 313	4 137
4	41–50	13 303	14 733	15 124	14 420
5	51–60	33 731	36 605	36 062	34 251
6	61–70	21 634	21 301	21 144	20 589
7	71–80	5 454	4 052	3 821	4 755
8	81–90	2 549	1 490	1 524	2 296
9	91–120	3 616	1 734	1 926	3 400

yields in addition to milk yield was used, in contrast to a single trait model, in order to increase accuracy of breeding value and PE estimates. Cows were required to have a first lactation, for estimation of cow effects, but were not required to have a second or later lactation. Following the approach of Kuhn and Hutchison [14], lactation 1 records were given their own unique DD category.

2.3. Interactions

To determine if the effects of DD on subsequent lactation milk yield depended on previous lactation milk yield, age at calving, SCS, or DO, the main effect of the previous lactation variable, fit as a categorical variable, and its interaction with the DD categorical variable were added to model 1. Prior adjustment for cow effects was also done for the interaction analyses. For interaction with PrevM, the covariate of PrevM was dropped from the model.

Examination of interactions generates a large volume of results and also requires further subdivision of the data. Two things were done to limit the amount of output and to limit reduction in subclass sizes. First, DD categories were redefined for the interaction analyses resulting in 9 rather than 16 categories, defined in Table II. Secondly, the interactions were investigated for second lactation milk yield only. If interac-

tions exist, it is likely they would be revealed through analysis of the second lactation data set.

Four categories, based on quartiles, were used for PrevM, previous DO, and previous SCS. The 3 categories used for age at calving in first lactation were (1) less than 2 years, (2) between 2 and 2.5 years, and (3) greater than 2.5 years. Days dry categories used for the interaction analyses are given in Table II along with subclass sample sizes for the PrevM analysis. Means as well as upper and lower limits for the PrevM, previous DO, and previous SCS categories are listed in Table III.

The three-way interaction between DD, PrevM, and previous DO was also examined. The model included herd-year, year-state-month, the linear and quadratic effects of age at calving, the main effects of DD, PrevM, and previous DO, the two-way interactions of DD with PrevM and previous DO, and the three-way interaction between DD, PrevM, and previous DO. The same 9 DD categories used for the two-way interactions were used to study the three-way interaction. However, to make investigation of the three-way interaction more manageable and to keep subclass sizes as large as possible, only 3 categories, based on percentiles, were used for PrevM and previous DO.

Table III. Mean, minimum, and maximum, by quartiles, for previous (first lactation) milk yield, previous days open (DO), and previous somatic cell score (SCS) categories used in the interaction analyses.

Quartiles	Mean			Minimum			Maximum		
	Milk (kg)	DO	SCS	Milk (kg)	DO	SCS	Milk (kg)	DO	SCS
1	7 170	62	1.08	489	30	0.10	8 294	76	1.49
2	9 019	92	1.84	8 295	77	1.50	9 731	110	2.21
3	10 568	136	2.68	9 732	111	2.22	11 569	168	3.22
4	13 902	234	4.32	11 570	169	3.23	30 859	300	9.70

2.4. Expression of results: estimable functions calculated

Least-squares means for the DD subclasses were not estimable with the model used for analysis in this study. Differences between subclasses, however, were estimable. Main effects of DD were expressed relative to category 10 (61 to 65 DD), i.e., as category i minus category 10, for $i = 1$ to 16, since the current U.S. mean dry period is 60 d [15]. Interactions were expressed relative to category 6 (61 to 70 DD). Mean levels of production (arithmetic means) for cows with 61 to 65 DD were 11 357 kg, 11 538 kg, and 11 377 kg for lactations 2 through 4, respectively.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Main effects

Main effect results for milk yield are in Table IV. As an example of interpretation, the -2442 kg for DD category 1 in second lactation means that cows with 0 to 10 DD produce 2442 kg less milk than cows given a 61 to 65 d dry period. Milk yield in the subsequent lactation was generally maximized with a 61 to 65 d dry period, regardless of parity. Days dry effects on milk yield were, for the most part, consistent across lactations, although dry periods less than 30 d may be somewhat more detrimental to second lactation milk yield than for later lactations.

All dry periods less than 61 d resulted in lost production in the following lactation but dry periods of less than 20 d were severely, and by far the most, detrimental. Cows with 10 or fewer DD produced 2442 kg less milk yield in second lactation than cows with 61 to 65 DD. For lactation 2, moving from a dry period of 10 d or less to a dry period between 11 and 20 d increased production only 148 kg, whereas moving to 21 to 30 DD increased milk yield an additional 843 kg. Thereafter, milk yield increased, with increasing DD, at a decreasing rate. Moving from category 3 to 4, for example, increased production by 433 kg but increasing DD from category 4 to 5 added only 242 kg of lactational yield in second lactation.

Thus, the increase in milk yield is not linear over the range of 0 to 60 DD. Funk et al. [9] and Schaeffer and Henderson [22] also found non-linear increases in yield with increasing DD over this range of dry periods. There also appears to be somewhat of a threshold dry period length where cows with at least (roughly) 20 DD experience considerably less milk yield loss in the subsequent lactation than cows that had fewer than 20 DD. Funk et al. [9] found a similar result, although this "jump" at 20 DD was less pronounced in their results than what was found in this study, perhaps because of their use of ME records. The reason for the non-linear increase in subsequent lactation yield, with increasing DD, appears to be unknown. It would seem, however, that it must be related to the rate at which factors

Table IV. Main effect results for milk yield, by days dry (DD) category.

Days dry category	Days dry	Milk ¹ (kg)		
		Parity 2	Parity 3	Parity 4
1	0–10	–2442 ± 62.8	–2262 ± 134.9	–2270 ± 267.4
2	11–20	–2294 ± 72.5	–2026 ± 168.0	–1989 ± 376.8
3	21–30	–1451 ± 44.1	–1402 ± 93.6	–1067 ± 179.0
4	31–35	–1018 ± 39.6	–906 ± 80.7	–613 ± 164.1
5	36–40	–776 ± 29.3	–728 ± 55.1	–691 ± 108.1
6	41–45	–538 ± 21.9	–498 ± 39.7	–439 ± 77.8
7	46–50	–345 ± 17.1	–366 ± 30.5	–428 ± 59.1
8	51–55	–233 ± 14.5	–210 ± 25.3	–163 ± 49.5
9	56–60	–86 ± 13.6	–82 ± 23.6	–33 ± 45.7
10	61–65	0	0	0
11	66–70	14 ± 17.9	–99 ± 29.6	34 ± 56.2
12	71–80	–189 ± 21.3	–201 ± 32.1	–171 ± 60.0
13	81–90	–306 ± 30.2	–267 ± 39.7	–135 ± 73.1
14	91–100	–416 ± 37.1	–284 ± 46.2	–212 ± 85.4
15	101–110	–300 ± 44.7	–229 ± 53.7	–73 ± 103.4
16	111–120	–333 ± 51.6	–141 ± 63.3	–366 ± 121.0

¹ Difference in milk yield: days dry category *i* minus days dry category 10 ± SE of difference, where *i* = 1 to 16.

underlying the effect of dry period operate. Perhaps mammary recuperation, for example, occurs more rapidly immediately after dry off than later in the dry period or maybe body condition is replaced quicker shortly after dry off than later in the dry period. The threshold of approximately 20 DD may be a point where the rate of one or more recuperative factors begins to decline. Since actual records were used in this study, these "recuperative factors" may not all be directly related to milk yield. If increased health problems, for example, were associated with shorter dry periods, this could also lead to lower means in actual yield for the shortened dry periods, especially if such problems led to culling.

Although 61 to 65 d maximized production in the subsequent lactation, losses with dry periods of at least 45 d were fairly minor and might be easily offset by the milk yield gained in the previous lactation. Cows with

46 to 50 DD, for example, produced only 345 kg less milk than cows with dry periods of 61 to 65 d. Considering a 60 d vs. 45 d dry period, if a cow averaged 23 kg during the last 15 d of lactation, the additional 345 kg of milk from first lactation would offset the loss in the subsequent lactation. Thus, while these results clearly show milk yield loss in subsequent lactation for dry periods less than 60 d, dry periods shorter than 60 d may still be useful.

3.2. Interactions

Whether or not the effect of DD depends on PrevM, age at calving, previous SCS, or previous DO can be seen by comparing across columns, for a given factor, in Tables V and VI. Differences across columns, and especially a consistent pattern across columns, would be indicative of interaction. Interaction effects for second

Table V. Interactions of DD with previous lactation milk yield and age at first calving.

Days dry category	Days dry	Previous milk yield category ¹ (kg)				Age at calving category ¹ (kg)		
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3
1	0–10	-1 817	-2 668	-2 696	-2 332	-2 830	-2 448	-2 126
2	11–25	-1 751	-1 806	-2 204	-1 816	-2 218	-1 998	-1 787
3	26–40	-890	-1 043	-904	-772	-1 042	-950	-936
4	41–50	-402	-438	-419	-326	-474	-424	-443
5	51–60	-152	-177	-188	-104	-180	-178	-152
6	61–70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	71–80	-215	-185	-198	-149	-214	-98	-42
8	81–90	-277	-192	-440	-357	-321	-119	-207
9	91–120	-297	-495	-472	-390	-344	-147	-34

¹ Difference in milk yield: days dry category *i* minus days dry category 6, where *i* = 1 to 9.

Previous milk yield categories were based on percentiles. Age at calving categories were defined as, 1: less than 2 years, 2: between 2 and 2.5 years, and 3: greater than 2.5 years.

Table VI. Interaction of days dry with previous (first) lactation SCS and days open.

Days dry category	Days dry	Previous SCS ¹ (kg)				Previous days open ¹ (kg)			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	0–10	-2 579	-2 676	-2 242	-2 342	-2 539	-2 325	-2 784	-2 025
2	11–25	-2 186	-1 801	-1 927	-1 882	-2 119	-1 895	-2 036	-1 717
3	26–40	-968	-984	-881	-847	-1 161	-1 101	-880	-751
4	41–50	-415	-406	-391	-390	-515	-498	-465	-354
5	51–60	-191	-158	-133	-134	-217	-196	-162	-133
6	61–70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	71–80	-154	-205	-185	-195	-167	-75	-114	-13
8	81–90	-318	-233	-356	-254	-110	-165	-170	-16
9	91–120	-396	-260	-361	-362	-187	-188	-148	-58

¹ Difference in milk yield: days dry category *i* minus days dry category 6, where *i* = 1 to 9.

Previous SCS and days open categories were based on percentiles.

lactation milk yield were generally minor. The dry period to maximize second lactation production did not depend on PrevM, age at calving, SCS, or DO in the previous lactation.

Although most interactions were minor, they were not non-existent. For PrevM in Table V, comparing categories 2, 3, and 4 to category 1 indicates that higher production cows pay a larger price for dry periods less than 60 d than lower production cows. The results for age at calving clearly show that dry periods less than 40 d have a more

negative impact on primiparous cows that calved at a younger age, due, presumably, to differences in physiological maturity. Cows with lower SCS (categories 1 and 2, Tab. VI) benefit more from dry periods of at least 40 d than cows with higher SCS. Perhaps cows with higher SCS experience damage to their mammary tissue, caused by mastitis, which makes them more indifferent to the production benefits of a longer dry period.

The two-way interaction between DD and previous DO is illustrated in Table VI.

Table VII. Subclass sample sizes and estimates for the three-way interaction of days dry, previous milk yield (PrevM), and previous (first lactation) days open (DO).

Days dry category	Days dry	Subclass Sample Sizes								
		PrevM1 ¹			PrevM2 ¹			PrevM3 ¹		
		DO1 ²	DO2 ²	DO3 ²	DO1	DO2	DO3	DO1	DO2	DO3
1	0–10	326	102	26	304	214	74	119	217	326
2	11–25	628	194	40	410	328	126	129	287	503
3	26–40	3 346	1 451	287	2 340	2 364	883	584	1 773	3 273
4	41–50	11 715	5 485	976	7 553	9 003	3 367	1 343	5 661	12 477
5	51–60	29 192	14 195	2 488	17 209	22 665	8 731	2 580	12 445	31 144
6	61–70	17 486	9 401	1 878	8 891	13 244	6 270	1 140	6 510	19 848
7	71–80	3 331	2 576	954	900	2 075	2 136	95	726	5 289
8	81–90	1 137	1 243	698	123	561	1 282	6	104	2 705
9	91–120	1 147	1 577	1 505	37	329	1 971	3	48	4 059

Days dry category	Days dry	Estimates ³								
		PrevM1 (kg)			PrevM2 (kg)			PrevM3 (kg)		
		DO1	DO2	DO3	DO1	DO2	DO3	DO1	DO2	DO3
1	0–10	-2 205	-2 140	-1 158	-2 953	-2 620	-1 968	-2 671	-2 862	-2 388
2	11–25	-1 917	-1 561	-1 942	-2 252	-2 095	-1 561	-2 891	-2 115	-1 753
3	26–40	-1 049	-742	-501	-1 188	-1 033	-545	-1 456	-1 105	-764
4	41–50	-440	-376	-235	-533	-473	-354	-589	-517	-321
5	51–60	-159	-140	-129	-238	-207	-145	-298	-217	-107
6	61–70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	71–80	-192	-221	-159	-104	-69	-118	401	-48	-127
8	81–90	-356	-149	-63	-21	-233	-122	-1 540	-212	-291
9	91–120	-429	-352	-66	208	-57	-218	-5 680	-676	-348

¹ PrevM_{*i*} = previous milk yield, where *i* = category 1 through 3, based on percentiles;² DO_{*i*} = previous days open, where *i* = category 1 through 3, based on percentile;³ Difference in milk yield: days dry category *i* minus days dry category 6, where *i* = 1 to 9.

Comparing the first 3 categories of previous DO to category 4 indicates that cows with long DO are less affected by dry periods of less than 60 d than cows with shorter DO. Table VII shows the three-way interaction between DD, PrevM, and previous DO and also contains subclass sample sizes. A few estimates in Table VII do not seem to fit the general pattern or appear rather extreme, but these are subclasses with small numbers. The general result illustrated in Table VII is that the negative impact of shortened dry periods is larger for cows with short DO than for cows with longer DO

and that is even more pronounced for higher production cows than for lower production cows. In terms of maximizing subsequent lactation milk yield, the worst combination, at least in first lactation, is a short dry period for high production cows that conceived early in lactation.

3.3. Comparison of alternative methods

Actual milk yields, not extended to 305 d, were used in this research mainly because standardization to a 305 d or 305 d ME basis could have nullified variation due to DD.

Table VIII. Comparison of methods using parity 2¹.

Days dry category	Days dry	Actual Milk (kg) ²		ME ² (kg)
		I ³	II ⁴	III ⁵
1	0-10	-2 442	-1 761	-1 140
2	11-20	-2 294	-1 668	-1 128
3	21-30	-1 451	-1 121	-752
4	31-35	-1 018	-763	-494
5	36-40	-776	-618	-380
6	41-45	-538	-443	-277
7	46-50	-345	-308	-187
8	51-55	-233	-185	-113
9	56-60	-86	-73	-39
10	61-65	0	0	0
11	66-70	14	12	7
12	71-80	-189	-90	-62
13	81-90	-306	-131	-96
14	91-100	-416	-152	-126
15	101-110	-300	-84	-90
16	111-120	-333	-76	-86

¹All analyses were on records with a prior correction for cow effects and with previous lactation yield in the model.

²Difference in milk yield: days dry category *i* minus days dry category 10, where *i* = 1 to 16.

³I: From model [1].

⁴II: Model [1], plus days in milk (DIM) included as a covariate.

⁵III: Model [1] using mature-equivalent milk yield.

Comparison of columns I and III in Table VIII illustrates the difference between using actual and ME records for milk yield. Use of ME records grossly underestimates DD effects, especially the negative impact of dry periods less than 50 d. The difference between actual and ME in DD category 1, for example, was about 1300 kg. Actual records do reveal variation related to DD that is obscured by the use of ME records. Nearly all DD research for lactational milk yield, published to date, has been based on 305 d or 305 d ME records. These results show, however, that use of actual yields is more appropriate and more informative

than ME yields, for investigation of DD effects on production. Similar results for lactations 3 and 4 are given in the appendix.

Column II in Table VIII presents results for actual, second lactation milk yield when DIM is included in the model. Standardization for lactation length generally accounted for about half of the difference between results for ME and actual yields in second lactation. This also implies that part of the DD effect on actual yield is related to DIM which prompted further study of the relationship between DIM and DD.

3.4. Relationship of DIM and DD

Days in milk in second lactation was fit using model [1] and differences between DD groups, for DD between first and second parities, are presented in Table IX. Cows with extreme dry periods, either short or long, have fewer DIM in the subsequent lactation. Cows with 20 or fewer DD

Table IX. Relationship between days dry and subsequent days in milk (DIM) for parity 2.

Days dry category	Days dry	DIM ¹
1	0-10	-23
2	11-20	-22
3	21-30	-9
4	31-35	-6
5	36-40	-3
6	41-45	-1
7	46-50	1
8	51-55	-1
9	56-60	0
10	61-65	0
11	66-70	-1
12	71-80	-7
13	81-90	-12
14	91-100	-17
15	101-110	-16
16	111-120	-19

¹Difference in DIM: days dry category *i* minus days dry category 10, where *i* = 1 to 16.

averaged about 23 fewer DIM in the subsequent lactation than cows with dry periods between 41 and 70 d. Cows with 111 to 120 DD averaged 19 fewer DIM, relative to cows with 61 to 65 DD. Part of this difference in DIM may be due to more intense culling on cows in the extremes for dry period length. Fifty-seven percent of the cows with DD between 21 and 80 d were culled after second lactation whereas culling rates after second lactation for cows with DD between 0 and 20 d was 63% and was 65% for cows with DD between 81 and 120 d.

It is important to note that differences in DIM do not nearly account for the entire effect of DD on milk yield. As indicated in column II of Table VIII, even after adjusting for DIM, cows with less than 10 DD still averaged 1761 kg less milk in subsequent lactation than cows with 61 to 65 DD. Nonetheless, cows with short dry periods do have fewer DIM in the subsequent lactation and this appears to be due in part to more intense culling on those cows in second lactation. Lower production, caused by the shorter dry period, may largely account for the shorter lactation lengths and more intense culling for the short dry period cows.

3.5. Long dry periods

The general result of a reduced rest period (shorter DD) leading to lower production is perhaps intuitively expected. Furthermore, biological bases for this result have been established. Capuco et al. [5], for example, found that "a dry period is important for replacing senescent mammary epithelial cells and increasing the epithelial component of the gland prior to the next lactation". However, cows with excessively long dry periods also had slightly lower production in the subsequent lactation. Cows with dry periods longer than 80 d had about 200 kg less yield, at least in second lactation (Tab. IV), compared to cows with 61 to 65 DD. Although the effect of long DD on milk yield was rather small and considerably less than the effect of shortened dry periods, this result was not expected. It would

seem that after the minimum dry period to maximize subsequent lactation milk yield was met, any additional DD would just result in the same production as 60 DD. Lower yield associated with dry periods longer than 60 d was not due to poorer cows receiving longer dry periods more often than higher producing cows because cow effects were corrected for in this study. Research has clearly shown that, with the methodology used in this study, all dry period categories are estimated without bias from cow effects, even when poorer cows receive longer dry periods [14].

Days in milk accounted for a large portion of the lower production following long dry periods (Tab. VIII, column II). However, that does not explain why, biologically, longer dry periods lead to reduced milk yield. The question remains as to why cows with dry periods of roughly 80 d or more would have fewer DIM, compared to cows with 60 DD. Higher body condition score (BCS) has been associated with lower lactational milk yield [7, 25]. Perhaps cows with long dry periods put on excess weight which may, in turn, lead to lower production in the subsequent lactation. Body condition scores were obtained from Dairy Records Management Systems to test this hypothesis. Unfortunately, only 3145 of the second lactations included in this study had a BCS at calving. Given the small sample size, the model for analysis was simplified to include only herd, month of calving, age at calving, PrevM fit as a covariate, and BCS and DD, both fit as categorical variables. Only 3 DD categories were used for this analysis: 0 to 45 d, 46 to 70 d, and 71 to 120 d. Since the cows used for this analysis comprised only a small subset of the total data set, the same analysis was done, for comparison, using just these cows but without BCS in the model. The results indicated that BCS did not account for the lower production of cows with long DD. The difference between DD categories 2 and 3 was about 290 kg (similar to Tab. IV) both with and without BCS in the model. However, given the small number of cows with available BCS,

further investigation into the effect of DD on BCS may be warranted. If excess body condition were associated with dry periods > 60 d, it might also account for the higher culling rates and shorter DIM associated with dry periods > 60 d by leading to additional health or reproductive problems.

Some investigators might argue that dry periods > 60 d are not of much interest. However, it has been shown that DO accounts for a significant percentage of the within herd variation in DD, with cows having long DO also having dry periods > 60 d [15]. Perhaps it is, then, that dairy farmers are forced into keeping cows that are difficult to breed back in order to maintain herd size. Thus, further investigation of dry periods > 60 d might benefit the dairy producer by providing recommendations on how to manage cows for long dry periods. If BCS, for example, was found to be higher for cows with long dry periods and the excess body condition, in turn, led to other health or reproductive problems in the following lactation, perhaps nutritional recommendations could be formulated for cows expected to have dry periods > 60 d. This improved management might reduce some of the problems (higher culling, fewer DIM, slightly lower milk yield) associated with DD > 60.

3.6. Restriction on available data

One consideration in this study is that lactations where the cow was culled prior to first test-day were not available. For example, if a cow calved into her second (or later) lactation and was culled, say, 14 d after calving, before the tester visited the herd, her "record" would not have been in the data set. If information on such lactations had been available, one approach to using them would have been to set the lactational record to, basically, zero and then include it, along with its DD, in the data for analysis. Such an approach, however, would probably be more appropriate or more important for analysis of lifetime yield where the intent would be to study not only yield per lacta-

tion but DD effects on number of lactations (herd life) as well. With respect to DD effects on lactational yield, "survival to first test-day" might, appropriately, be considered an important but separate trait. The DD effects on lactational yield, estimated in this study, are for cows surviving to first test-day.

3.7. Comparison of results to previously published research

Results of this study were in general agreement with previously published research [4, 10]. Virtually all DD research published since 1970, whether designed trials or observational studies, has found lower milk yield in the subsequent lactation following dry periods of < 60 d, although differences could not be declared statistically significant in a number of designed trials. Most research has also supported a 40 to 60 d dry period to maximize milk yield in the subsequent lactation [4, 10].

It is somewhat difficult to compare published research to the results found in this study because very few studies have utilized actual lactational production. Several designed experiments [2, 11, 19, 20, 24] have reported differences in actual yield in terms of yield per d but only for a limited part of the lactation which makes extrapolation difficult, especially since cows from shorter dry period groups may not have made it to a given number of DIM.

Cows with 20 or fewer DD averaged 329 DIM in this study. Thus, the results in Table IV for second lactation imply 7.2 kg per d less milk for dry periods shorter than 21 d, compared to dry periods of 61 to 65 d. This is higher than the 4.1 kg per d lower milk yield, reported by Remond et al. [20] for 0 vs. 60 DD but is lower than the 8.5 kg per d for 0 vs. 56 DD reported by Rastani et al. [19].

Cows in this study with dry periods between 21 and 80 d averaged 345 DIM. Thus, cows with dry periods between 21 and 35 d averaged about 3.6 kg per d less milk

yield than cows with 61 to 65 DD (Tab. IV). This is in good agreement with the results of Sorenson and Enevoldsen [24] who reported 3.1 kg per d lower milk yield for cows with 4 wk vs. 10 wk dry periods. Rastani et al.'s [19] 4.5 kg per d loss for cows with 28 vs. 56 DD was somewhat higher but they had production only through the first 70 d of lactation. In the experiment of Gulay et al. [11], cows with 60 DD produced 2 kg per d more than cows with 30 DD through the first 10 wk of production, although there was essentially no difference using production through 21 wk of lactation. Comparing 60 DD to 30 DD, Annen et al. [2] reported 5.8 kg per d lower yield in second lactation for cows with only 30 DD and a smaller difference of only 1.1 kg per d for multiparous cows. With smaller subclass sample sizes, some variation in the magnitude of these differences is, of course, expected but the direction of difference has generally been consistent.

Bachman [3] appears to have found the smallest differences in lactational yield between DD groups with only a 191 kg advantage in 305 d yield for cows with 60 DD compared to cows with 30 DD and the ME milk yield was actually higher for the 30 d dry period cows. Although none of the differences reported by Bachman [3] were statistically significant, the result of higher ME milk yield for the shorter dry period group appears to be unique. Results of Kuhn and Hutchison [14], however, showed that mean differences in the opposite direction of true differences are not unlikely when group sizes are small; with repeated sampling (experimentation), this is actually expected to occur occasionally. Thus, since the 2 groups without estrogen treatment [3] had only 19 (60 DD) and 15 (30 DD) cows, the higher ME yield of the 30 d dry period cows reported by Bachman [3], could have easily been due to chance alone.

Coppock et al. [6] reported that cows with 10 to 30 DD produced 636 kg less milk for "complete lactation yield" than cows

with 50 to 70 DD. It appears, however, that "complete lactation" meant that records less than 305 d, if allowed, were extended to 305 d. Their estimates, therefore, would be expected to be smaller in magnitude than those reported here since actual yields in this study were not extended to 305 d.

Several observational studies have also been published since 1970. Schaeffer and Henderson [22] found that 50 to 59 DD maximized subsequent lactation 305 d yield but that there was little practical difference for dry periods of 40 to 49 d or 60 to 69 d. The ME results for second lactation in Table VIII compare reasonably well to the ME results of Funk et al. [9]. The results of Makuza and McDaniel [12] for U.S. cows were similar to the ME results in Table VIII. Although Makuza and McDaniel [12] utilized actual yields, they required a minimum of 250 DIM. Thus, their effects would be expected to be smaller than those reported for actual yields in this study.

Both Funk et al. [9] and Makuza and McDaniel [12] concluded that effects of DD did not depend on parity, but neither presented results for more than 1 lactation. Dias and Allaire [8] appears to be one of the very few studies to look at whether dry period to maximize yield depended on anything other than parity. In contrast to this study, however, Dias and Allaire [8] aimed to determine the dry period length that maximized daily yield across 2 adjacent lactations. They concluded: (1) cows with longer calving intervals need fewer DD than cows with shorter calving intervals, (2) older cows require fewer DD than younger cows, and (3) high producing cows need longer dry periods than lower producing cows. The overall results of Dias and Allaire [8] are in good agreement with the interaction results found in this study.

3.8. Planned vs. unplanned dry period lengths in observational studies

The recent renewal of interest in dry period length has brought with it widespread

condemnation of observational studies, both in the scientific literature [4, 19] and in the popular press [16–18]. A common criticism has been that the short dry periods for cows in field data were “unplanned” and therefore the cows were not “managed” for a short dry period. This contention necessarily implies that there are management practices that could either partially or completely offset the production losses associated with shortened DD. If this is not the implication, then the planned vs. unplanned argument is irrelevant.

The first aspect of this argument to be considered, then, is whether or not such management practices do indeed exist. It appears that this is an unproven assumption. As indicated in the previous section, results from designed studies are in general agreement with the main effect results from this study. Sorensen and Enevoldsen [24], for example, described specific management for dry periods of planned lengths and still found milk yield losses of 2 to 3 kg per d using only the first 84 d of production, and their results would not have reflected any effects that dry period length may have had on culling or lactation length in the subsequent parity.

Let it now be assumed that management practices do in fact exist that can eliminate, or at least appreciably reduce, milk yield losses caused by shortened dry periods; i.e., let the legitimacy of the “planned vs. unplanned” argument be assumed. The requirement that cows be within 10 d of their expected calving dates assured that the producers knew, at least at one point in time, when the cows were going to calve because they, in effect, reported it to DHI. Nonetheless, critics speculate that the preponderance of short dry periods in this study (say < 40 d) were still unplanned, occurring because the producer overlooked the expected calving dates of these cows. This speculation, however, is not particularly tenable. First, there are U.S. herds that have averaged DD < 60 d and even < 40 d since 1997 [15]. Furthermore, factors other than

chance contribute to within herd variation in DD [15]. Even for herds averaging, for example, 40 to 60 DD, intentional variation in DD is introduced based on factors such as milk yield, DO, SCS, and, perhaps, current number of cows milking in the herd.

3.9. Further research

Further research should focus on the effects of DD on other traits such as fat and protein yield, fat and protein percent, female fertility (e.g., DO), SCS, and other health traits. Very little research appears to be available for these characteristics but it is important to assess how they are affected by dry period length since they too affect profitability.

While determination of DD effects on subsequent lactation is useful and informative, it is also true that production in the previous lactation is sacrificed by dry off. Additional studies, similar to that of Dias and Allaire [8], should also be done to determine DD that maximizes production across adjacent lactations. However, even that does not address the question of whether short dry periods might shorten herd life. Thus, future research should also aim to determine the dry period length that maximizes lifetime performance. Once more complete information on other economically important traits and on lifetime performance has been assembled, an economically optimum dry period could be determined.

Finally, perhaps additional studies, similar to that of Capuco et al. [5], could be done to determine biological bases for some of the results found in this study. Although many researchers may argue that dry periods longer than 60 d are not of much interest, long dry periods certainly occur in practice and determination of how this affects the mammary gland might be instructive. Determination of why, biologically, cows with long DO would be less affected by shortened dry periods than cows with shorter open periods and how this interacts

APPENDIX. Main effect of days dry on actual milk adjusted for days in milk (DIM) and on mature-equivalent milk yield for lactations 3 and 4¹.

Days dry category	Days dry	Actual Milk ² (kg)		ME ² (kg)	
		Parity 3 ³	Parity 4 ³	Parity 3 ⁴	Parity 4 ⁴
1	0–10	–1 625	–1 528	–1 031	–889
2	11–20	–1 711	–1 447	–1 056	–997
3	21–30	–1 041	–1 091	–624	–664
4	31–35	–770	–718	–424	–406
5	36–40	–622	–717	–346	–423
6	41–45	–455	–476	–247	–279
7	46–50	–330	–331	–164	–181
8	51–55	–211	–190	–107	–97
9	56–60	–85	–55	–42	–8
10	61–65	0	0	0	0
11	66–70	–3	13	–34	5
12	71–80	–55	–13	–76	–65
13	81–90	–38	18	–126	–81
14	91–100	–18	43	–133	–176
15	101–110	0	91	–174	–103
16	111–120	99	83	–148	–188

¹ All analyses were on records with a prior correction for cow effects and with previous lactation yield in the model.

² Difference in milk yield: days dry category *i* minus days dry category 10, where *i* = 1 to 16.

³ Model [1], plus DIM included as a covariate.

⁴ Model [1] using mature-equivalent milk yield.

with level of production could also be informative and may enhance the ability to formulate appropriate management recommendations.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Results of this study were in general agreement with most previously published research. A dry period of 60 d maximizes milk yield in the subsequent lactation, regardless of parity, or level of milk yield, age at calving, SCS, or DO in the previous lactation. Dry periods less than 20 d result in very pronounced losses in subsequent lactation yield. Dry periods of more than 70 or 80 d also result in lower milk yield in the

subsequent lactation, although the effect is considerably smaller than for short DD. It appears, based on limited data, that excess body condition does not account for the lower production associated with long DD.

Although DD to maximize subsequent lactation yield does not depend on any factors examined in this study, younger cows do experience greater losses with short dry periods than do cows that first calved at an older age. It appears that short dry periods are also more detrimental for high production cows and for cows with lower SCS. Furthermore, short dry periods are more detrimental for cows that conceived early in lactation than for cows with longer DO, at least in first lactation. In general, better cows pay a larger price for shortened dry periods than poorer cows.

Use of actual milk yields for investigation of DD effects reveals variation due to DD that is obscured by use of standardized records. Use of actual records led to the discovery that lactation length is shorter for cows with extreme dry periods, either short or long. Part of this difference in DIM may be related to culling since cows in the extremes for dry period length were also culled more intensely than cows with dry periods between 40 and 70 d.

Further research should focus on additional traits of economic importance and on determining dry period length to maximize yield across adjacent lactations and lifetime yield. Research to determine the biological bases for results found may further enhance appropriate management of dry period length.

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