



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Ministry of
Agriculture
of the Republic
of Azerbaijan

A large, white, splashing milk graphic with a blue outline, centered on the page. The text '12 tips' is written in a blue, cursive font inside the splash.

12 tips

to increase
your milk yield

1



Always provide fresh, clean and manure-free bedding for your cattle.

Disease-causing pathogens responsible for mastitis (udder infection) can be found in dirty bedding and can be transferred to the udder while the cow is laying down.

2



Always try to milk your cows at the same two times of the day.

Cows enjoy having a daily routine. A regular milking and feeding schedule can contribute to reducing a cow's environmental stress.

3



Listen to radio, act calm and reduce stress factors (dogs, loud noises, etc.) during milking.

Cows can be more completely milked in a stress-free environment. This not only increases your milk production but also reduces udder problems.

4



Create a milking order.

Always milk the healthy cows first. Milk cows with questionable health status second, and place cows with chronic mastitis in the third milking group. Sick and infectious cows should be milked last to avoid the spread of diseases.

Clean and disinfect your hands before and during milking.

Wear rubber gloves when milking. If that is not possible, try to disinfect your hands often during milking.



Remove all dirt and manure from the cow's udder and sanitize the teats before milking.

Always use separate sanitizing chemicals and paper towels for each cow, being sure to completely dry the teats.



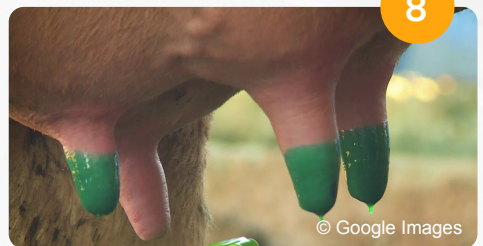
Forestrip all teat quarters.

This practice means milking a couple strips onto a dark plastic surface. Look for clots and strings in the milk, which can be an indicator of mastitis. Pre-milking teat preparation and foremilking stimulates the udder, which results in better milk release.



Use a post dip when the milking is finished.

A post dip not only disinfects a teat after milking, but it also creates a layer on the surface of the teat that acts as a barrier to prevent pathogens from infecting the udder.



9



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Feed animals after milking.

Cows stand while they eat, so feeding them after milking can help keep harmful pathogens in the bedding away from the udder while the teat canal is open.

10

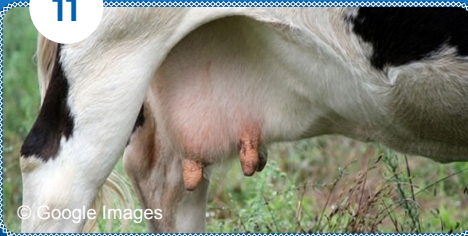


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Exchange the liners and tubes on a regular basis.

Maintaining a continuous and trouble-free operation is only possible if these parts are replaced within the required intervals. Cracks in the rubber surface are great spots for microorganisms to spread, causing mastitis.

11



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Look for rings around the teats after machine milking.

Rings around the teats after machine milking are signs of inappropriate setup of the milking machine. Consult your technician immediately.

12



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Use the help of a veterinary laboratory.

Veterinary laboratories can help you identify the source of disease-causing agents. This can help define the exact aspects you need to address – for example, whether they are related to the milking routine or to the environment (bedding) in which the cows are lying.



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