

# Farm GM

## Master Performance Summary

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Overall health rating: Medium

### Pre-Analyzer Overview

Several key performance indicators, particularly in the Fertility and Production domains, are showing significant negative trends. The percentage of successful births (pct\_partos\_logrados) has worsened by 7.47%, raising concerns about fertility. Similarly, production metrics for first, second, and third lactations have each dropped significantly. Health-related metrics show an increase in fresh dead cow percentages, which indicates urgent health risks. These trends indicate immediate areas needing attention to prevent further declines in dairy production and herd health.

### Executive Summary

Farm GM is facing multiple challenges across fertility, production, and health domains, notably declining reproductive performance, inconsistent milk yields, and health issues linked to metabolic and digestive disorders. Immediate and medium-term strategies are critical for addressing inefficiencies, improving herd health, and enhancing overall productivity.

#### Priority Actions (Next 3 Months)

- Review and enhance estrus detection protocols to boost conception rates.
- Conduct a detailed analysis of feed composition and adjust diets for optimal nutrient balance.
- Monitor cow health closely post-calving to address metabolic issues swiftly.
- Initiate training for staff focused on early detection of reproductive and health issues.

#### Urgent KPIs

pct_partos_logrados	pct_vacas_muertas_frescas_lt_30_del	pct_desecho_vacas_lt_60_del_periodo
prod_a_305_del_1a_lact	prod_a_305_del_2a_lact	prod_a_305_del_3plus_lact
pct_total_abortos_vacas_m		

#### Domain Snapshots

- Fertility:** The dairy farm shows declining conception rates and increased days open, necessitating improved estrus detection and health assessments for breeding stock.
- Health:** Health concerns such as digestive problems and metabolic diseases are rising, indicating a need for a comprehensive nutrition and management strategy to improve herd welfare.
- Production:** Inconsistent milk yields highlight the need for better feed management and evaluation of seasonal patterns to stabilize production performance.

### Fertility Focus

Farm GM displays fluctuating conception rates and a concerning trend in days open and abortions among cows and heifers. The data indicates potential inefficiencies in estrus detection and abortion rates that could impact overall reproductive performance.

#### Key Issues

- Declining conception rates from 86.36% to 78.89%
- Days open increasing from 138 to 141 days
- Abortion rates for cows and heifers are slightly elevated, especially in heifers (1.03%)

#### Immediate Actions

- Review and enhance estrus detection protocols to improve heat detection efficiency.
- Conduct individual assessments of recent abortions to identify potential health or management-related causes.

### Short Actions

- Implement more frequent monitoring and training sessions for personnel involved in estrus detection.
- Analyze nutrition and health protocols, ensuring proper body condition and overall health of breeding stock.

### Medium Actions

- Establish a comprehensive reproductive health plan, incorporating veterinary involvement for vaccinations and health checks.
- Consider genetic evaluations and sire selection based on reproductive performance metrics.

### Long Actions

- Develop a long-term herd management plan focusing on genetics, nutrition, and animal welfare to improve fertility metrics.
- Regularly update training programs for personnel on reproductive practices to sustain improvements.

### KPIs to Monitor

pct\_partos\_logrados

pct\_total\_abortos\_vacas\_m

pct\_total\_abortos\_vaquillas\_m

dias\_abiertos\_mx

## Health Focus

The health indicators for farm 'GM' demonstrate some areas of concern, particularly with metabolic diseases and digestive disorders. The increasing trend in both metabolic issues and reproductive infections necessitates immediate attention. A proactive approach is essential to mitigate the rise in morbidity and optimize herd health.

### Key Issues

- Elevated percentage of cows with digestive problems (up to 20.12%) and locomotor issues (up to 9.76%) indicates a significant concern in overall cow health and welfare.
- The percent of cows that had to be disposed of within 60 days of calving is increasing, suggesting potential issues in either management or health post-calving.
- Emerging trends of metabolic diseases, indicating possible deficiencies in nutrition or management practices around calving.

### Immediate Actions

- Conduct a thorough assessment of dietary plans around calving to address potential metabolic issues.
- Implement close monitoring of cow health post-calving, focusing on signs of milk fever and ketosis.

### Short Actions

- Enhance protocols for reproductive health management to reduce incidences of metritis and retained placenta.
- Increase training for farm staff on recognizing early signs of lameness and digestive disorders.

### Medium Actions

- Develop a robust lameness prevention program, including regular hoof trimming and monitoring for early signs of hoof issues.
- Consider implementing a health tracking system for individual cows to better manage and analyze health data over time.

### Long Actions

- Evaluate long-term nutritional strategies and management practices to enhance overall herd resilience.
- Create a continuous education program for staff to stay updated on best practices for dairy herd

health management.

## KPIs to Monitor

pct\_vacas\_muertas\_frescas\_lt\_30\_del

pct\_desecho\_vacas\_lt\_60\_del\_periodo

pct\_vacas\_c\_prob\_digestivos

pct\_vacas\_c\_prob\_locomotores

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## Production Focus

The dairy farm 'GM' shows varied milk yield performance across different lactation stages with peaks in higher parities. There's potential to improve feed efficiency and monitor body condition for optimal production. Seasonal trends indicate fluctuations in production, requiring strategic adjustments to minimize bottlenecks.

### Key Issues

- Inconsistent 305-day milk yields across lactation stages.
- Feed efficiency may not correlate positively with body condition.
- Variability in lactation performance across different parities.
- Seasonality affects overall milk production negatively.
- Potential risks of low production as indicated by fluctuating monthly yields.

### Immediate Actions

- Conduct a detailed analysis of feed composition and adjust diets for optimal nutrient balance.
- Evaluate current body condition scores and implement immediate interventions for underperforming cows.

### Short Actions

- Implement a targeted breeding strategy to enhance lactation performance consistency.
- Monitor milk production trends closely to identify specific months with reduced yields and strategize accordingly.

### Medium Actions

- Introduce a regular body condition monitoring program and adapt feeding strategies accordingly to ensure optimal health.
- Begin to track and analyze seasonal production patterns to inform future management practices.

### Long Actions

- Invest in technology for better management of herd health and reproductive performance to reduce inconsistencies.
- Develop a comprehensive management plan that accounts for seasonality and production bottlenecks to stabilize milk yield.

## KPIs to Monitor

prod\_a\_305\_del\_1a\_lact

prod\_a\_305\_del\_2a\_lact

prod\_a\_305\_del\_3plus\_lact