



***Staph. aureus:*** *Staph. aureus* is most commonly associated with cases of subclinical mastitis. This organism is able to live in the udder without showing any physical (clinical) signs of mastitis. Cows with chronic *Staph aureus* infections may show occasional clinical flare-ups of mastitis (abnormal milk). *Staph. aureus* is contagious (can spread from cow to cow, frequently on milking units or by milkers’ hands), so efforts should be made to limit contact between cows. Good milking hygiene including use of post-milking teat disinfection is effective at reducing spread of *Staph aureus*. Culture can be an important component of *Staph aureus* mastitis control. For example, in tie-stall barns *Staph aureus* cows can be milked last (i.e. ‘segregated’ from other cows during milking).

***Corynebacterium* species*:*** *Corynebacterium* species (Most frequently *C. bovis*) is a contagious, Gram-positive pathogen that occasionally causes intramammary infections. This organism is commonly found in the environment and soil. *C. bovis* will usually cause only a mild increase in somatic cell count and a slight reduction in milk production. *C. bovis* will colonize the teat canal, so the teat canal as well as infected udders can act as reservoirs for infection. This pathogen is contagious and will therefore spread from cow to cow at milking. Proper milking procedures, including the use of effective post-milking teat disinfectants, will help to reduce the number of new infections. After unit detachment, the application of a proven post-milking teat disinfectant should be applied with coverage over at least two-thirds of the teat barrel. The exception to this are post-dips with the active ingredient linear dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, which are not effective against *C. bovis*. These infections often self-resolve during the dry period. New infections can occur at any time during lactation.