***Interpretive summary***

***Running head:***

*NASM affecting udder health on organic dairies*

***Title***

*Non-aureus staphylococci and mammaliicocci: which species are important for udder health on organic dairy farms?*

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***Abstract***

***Keywords:***

Mastitis, organic dairy cattle, non-aureus staphylococci and mammaliicocci, quarter-level somatic cell count, intramammary infection

***Introduction***

The group of bacteria known as non-*aureus* staphylococci and mammaliicocci (NASM) are the predominant pathogens causing intramammary infections in dairy animals globally. Cow-level prevalence in one U.S. study was 71% (Jenkins et al., 2019), and quarter-level prevalences of 11, 26, 21, and 33% have been reported in Canada, the U.S., and Belgium (Condas et al., 2017a; Rowe et al., 2019; Wuytack et al., 2020; Valckenier et al., 2021). Although primarily associated with cases of subclinical mastitis (Persson Waller et al., 2011; Heikkilä et al., 2018), NASM are also capable of causing clinical mastitis (Taponen et al., 2007; Simojoki et al., 2009; Verbeke et al., 2014; Condas et al., 2017b; Wuytack et al., 2020). Taken as a group, NASM intramammary infections (IMI) likely have no detrimental effect on milk yield (Tomazi et al., 2015; Valckenier et al., 2020) and can have a high rate of spontaneous cure (Taponen et al., 2007; Valckenier et al., 2020), but the ability of NASM to increase somatic cell count (SCC) is well-established (Supré et al., 2011; Tomazi et al., 2015; Condas et al., 2017b; Valckenier et al., 2019), as well as their ability to persist for long periods of time in the udder (Piessens et al., 2011; Nyman et al., 2018; Valckenier et al., 2021). For many dairy farms that have implemented modern mastitis control practices minimizing the effects of bacteria considered to be “major” pathogens, the leading contributor to bulk tank milk SCC on farms with good milk quality is mammary gland infections due to NASM (Schukken et al., 2009).

NASM are an incredibly heterogenous group of bacteria, with studies identifying at least 25 different species as causing IMI in dairy cattle (Condas et al., 2017a; De Visscher et al., 2017). Different NASM species vary widely in both their epidemiology and ecology; some are considered primarily host-adapted (colonizing the skin or udder), while others are primarily found in the cow’s environment (as reviewed in De Buck et al., 2021). Certain species have been associated with stall surfaces, air, and unused sawdust bedding material (Piessens et al., 2011), some with different facility types (Condas et al., 2017a), and others with environmental contamination and poor teat hygiene at milking time (De Visscher et al., 2016; De Visscher et al., 2017). NASM species also differ in how they behave as intramammary pathogens; the ability to cause persistent infections varies by species (Nyman et al., 2018; Valckenier et al., 2021), as well as the presence of antimicrobial resistance determinants (Frey et al., 2013; Fergestad et al., 2021), virulence potential (Naushad et al., 2019; França et al., 2021), and interaction with a host’s immune system (Åvall-Jääskeläinen et al., 2013; Breyne et al., 2015). Perhaps most importantly for the overall udder health status of a dairy farm as measured by bulk tank SCC, NASM species also vary in the degree to which they cause an inflammatory reaction in the udder (Supré et al., 2011; Nyman et al., 2018; Wuytack et al., 2020; Taponen et al., 2022).

Of the previous work exploring the species-specific effect of different NASM on udder health, only a limited number of studies have described the effect of a diverse number of different species on quarter-level SCC using observations from multiple herds, where isolates were identified using MALDI-TOF or genotypic methods, and accounting for days in milk (DIM) at time of observation (Fry et al., 2014; Condas et al., 2017b). Although infection status is the most important factor, stage of lactation has a significant effect on determination of SCC (Schutz et al., 1990; Schepers et al., 1997). Additionally, no previous studies have identified which NASM species are most relevant to udder health for a population of exclusively certified organic dairies. Although similar overall in many aspects, organic and conventional dairies differ significantly in a number of ways both in management (Stiglbauer et al., 2013), and treatments and attitudes around mastitis (Ruegg, 2009). Interestingly, antimicrobial susceptibility of common mastitis pathogens can differ between conventional and organic dairy farms in the U.S. (Tikofsky et al., 2003; Pol and Ruegg, 2007; Bombyk et al., 2008). These differences between conventional and organic farms are significant, as: 1) variation in NASM species distribution and diversity is associated with a variety of different management practices (Dufour et al., 2012; Condas et al., 2017a), and 2) in the absence of antibiotic usage, disparate selective pressures on organic dairies could potentially result in population differences of mastitis-causing bacteria.

The current study presents data from a longitudinal, cross-sectional study of 10 certified organic dairy farms in Vermont, U.S. Microbiological analyses of quartermilk samples to identify IMI due to non-*aureus* staphylococci and mammaliicocci were conducted in parallel with determination of quarter-level somatic cell count. The objective was to estimate how quarter SCC varied as a result of infection with the most commonly-isolated NASM species, in order to identify which species were more relevant to udder health in this population of farms.

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