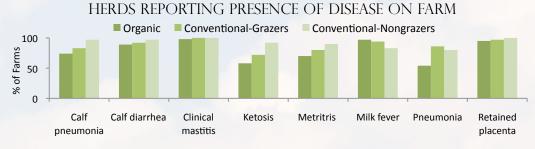


## WHERE ARE THE VETERINARIANS ON ORGANIC FARMS?

According to a recent study on the impact of organic management on dairy cow health and well-being<sup>1</sup>, organic herds reported the least presence of disease and need for veterinary treatment compared to conventional-grazers and conventional-nongrazers.

However, conventional farms in the study were more likely to schedule veterinary visits in advance for reproductive and routine work. During these regular visits, veterinarians were also more likely to examine a potentially sick cow. The



majority of organic farms had no routinely scheduled visits. Greater reliance on veterinarians to diagnose and treat disease increased the opportunities for veterinary care of individual animals.

## No DHIA Low Rolling Herd Average (RHA) High Somatic Cell Count (SCC) No Vaccinations **Conventional Grazing** Other Breed Herd **Many Visits No Visits** High RHA Low Grain Diet High Grain Diet No Pregnancy Checks No Nutritionist **Bull Breed** Low SCC Use of Pregnancy Checks Al Breed Use of Nutritionist Medium Grain Some Visits **Few Visits** Holstein Herd Medium RHA Vaccinations Jersey Herd Use of DHIA Records

## LOOKING AT 'INTENSITY' OF MANAGEMENT

The study aimed to characterize the role veterinarians play in the health management decisions of farmers. But neither 'organic' nor 'conventional' status was significantly associated with the rate of visits. Although organic farmers tended to use veterinarians the least, veterinary usage was more closely associated with the intensity of management practices on the farm. Farmers who used more intensive management practices, such as use of vaccinations and a willingness to rely on other dairy professionals, reported more veterinary visits during the study period and a higher likelihood to call a veterinarian for a sick cow.

This suggests that the motivations of organic farmers to utilize veterinary services are complex. Veterinarians should consider these management characteristics when developing and implementing new outreach strategies.

## ECONOMIC BARRIERS TO ROUTINE VISITS

The fixed cost of scheduling routine veterinary visits was a barrier for smaller dairies. The majority of farmers with small herds in the study did not schedule a routine visit during the one-year period.

Researchers measured the number of veterinary visits as a rate of visits per 100 cows to compare the expense of these visits to herd size and production. The results showed that the cost of routine visits per 45 kg of milk per year

showed that the cost of routine visits per 45 kg of milk per year decreased exponentially as herd size increased and production became more efficient.

COST OF ROUTINELY SCHEDULED VETERINARY VISITS PER 45 KGS OF MILK/YEAR \$0.35 \$0.30 12 visits per year at \$0.25 7,000 kg milk/cow/yr \$0.20 12 visits per year at 10,000 kg milk/cow/yr \$0.15 \$0.10 \$0.05 \$0.00 50 150 200 250 300 Total cows in herd

Increasing the perceived value and efficacy of routine veterinary visits is key to expanding service to smaller, organic

farmers. Successful health care programs address farmers and veterinarians as equal partners jointly collaborating on herd health issues.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Richert, R. M., K. M. Cicconi, M. J. Gamroth, Y. H. Schukken, K.E. Stiglbauer, and P. L. Ruegg. 2012. Management factors associated with veterinary usage by organic and conventional dairy farms. J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc. In press.