Rethinking the Maternity Pen: What the science tells us

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The Problem with Transition



- ✓ 3 wk before to 3 wk after calving
- ✓ High risk of disease
- ✓ Impact on the industry:
 - Lower milk production
 - Higher involuntary culling
 - Lower reproductive efficiency
 - Compromised welfare

The Problem with Transition



- ✓ Decades of research and dvancements
- ✓ Gap: how to best accommodate her

How do cows behave when they are housed in natural environments?



- ✓ Free-ranging beef cows (Lidfors et al., 1994)
- ✓ Free-ranging dairy cows (Lidfors et al., 1994)
- ✓ Caribou (Rettie and Messier, 2001)
- ✓ Moose (Bowyer et al., 1999)

What about commercial herds?





How should we manage her?

72 Holstein dairy cows

22 Primiparous and 50 multiparous

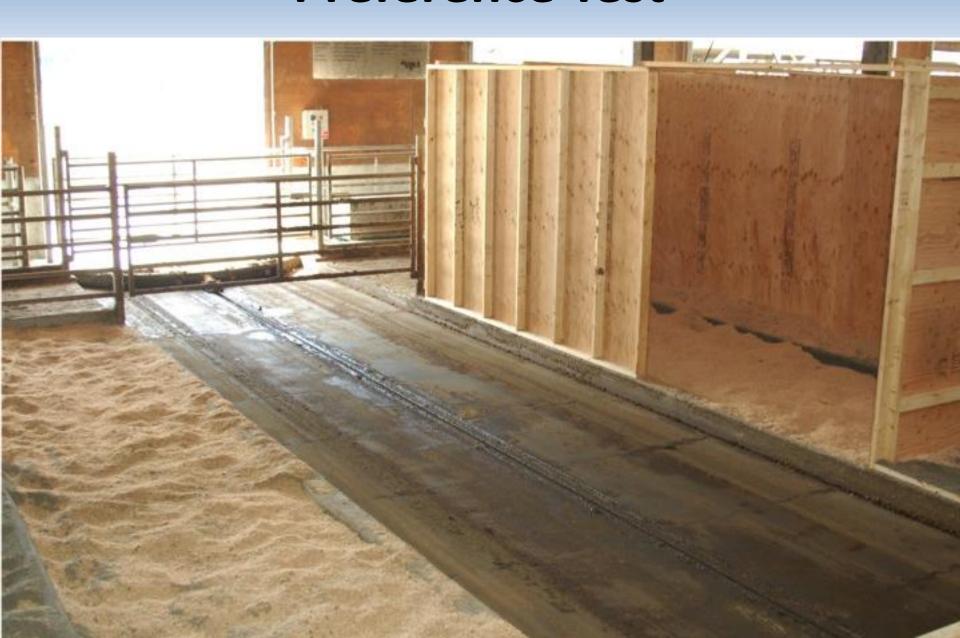
2 Conditions:

- Single-housed (n = 34)
- Pair-housed (n = 38)

Exclusion criteria:

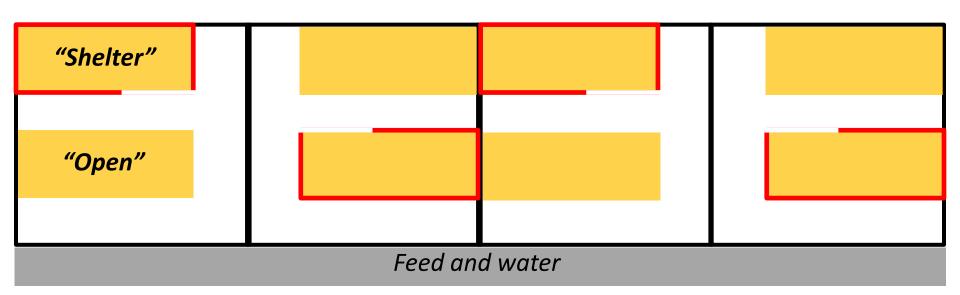
 Cows with mal-positioned calves or very difficult labors were not included

"Preference Test"



"Preference Test"

4 pens:



1) Location at calving



Results

1) Location before calving

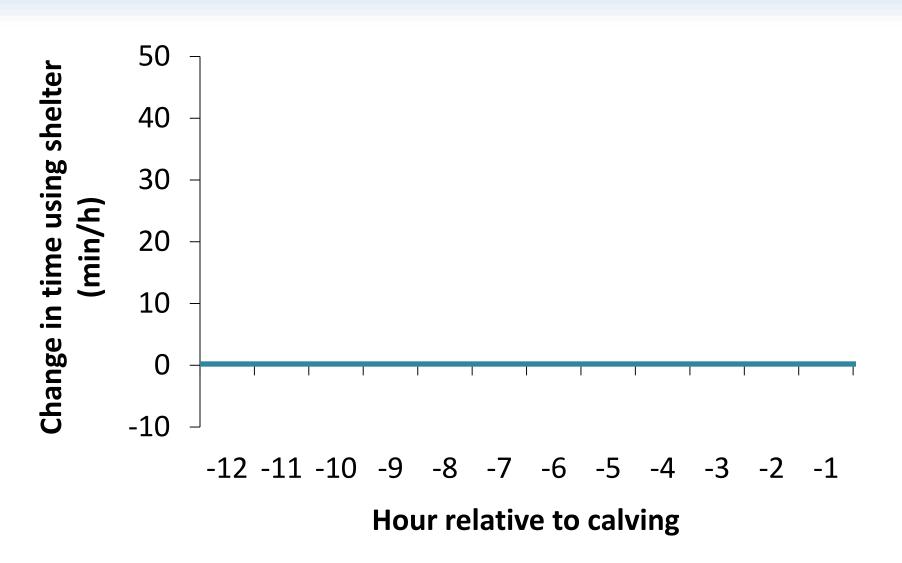


3) Distance from partner before calving





If there was no difference...



Results

Practical solutions: Denmark



Practical solutions: Denmark

Covered (n = 18 cows)

Uncovered (n = 16 cows)





Results

What about after calving?



Methodology

"Healthy" (n = 9)

No rectal temperature > 39.0 within 3 d of calving

and

No clinical signs of metritis, mastitis or ketosis within 9 d of calving

"III" (n = 8)

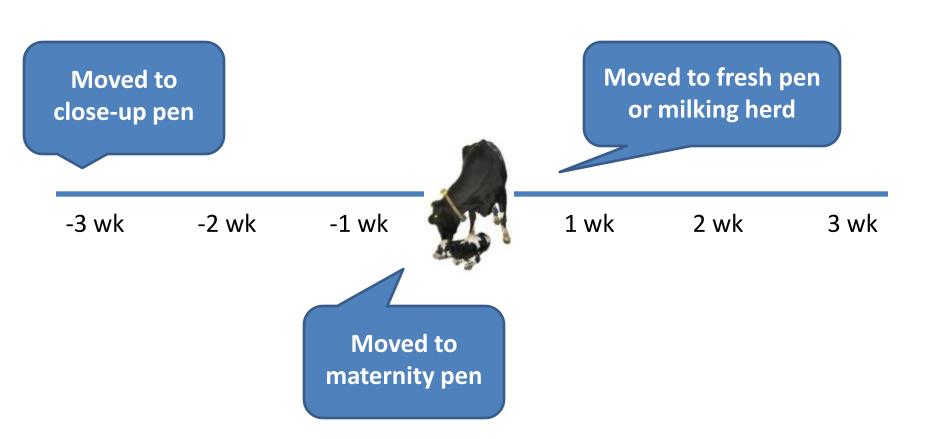
Rectal temperature > 39.0 for at least 2 consecutive milkings within 3 d of calving

and

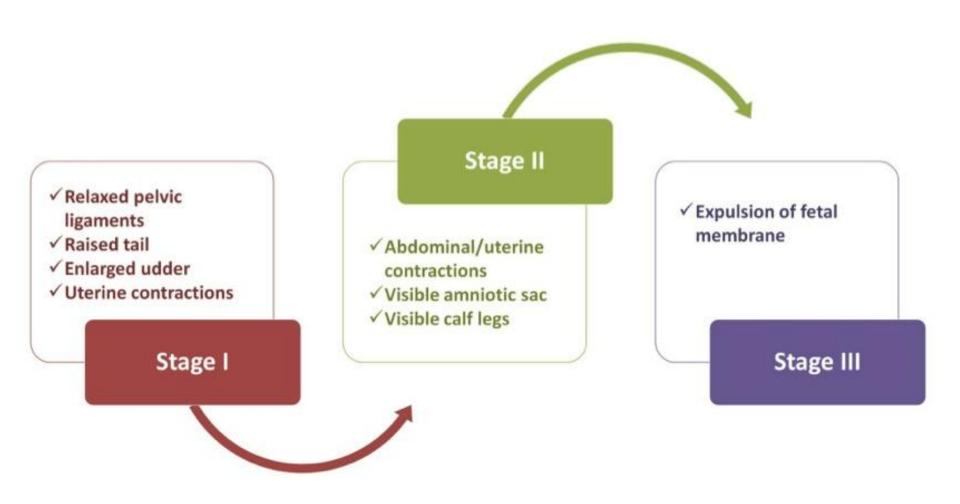
Clinical signs of metritis (n = 3) or mastitis (n = 5) within 3 d of calving

Results

Transition movements



Behavioral and physical signs of the three stages of labor



Methodology

2 Treatments:

- Moved before signs of labor
- Moved during labor

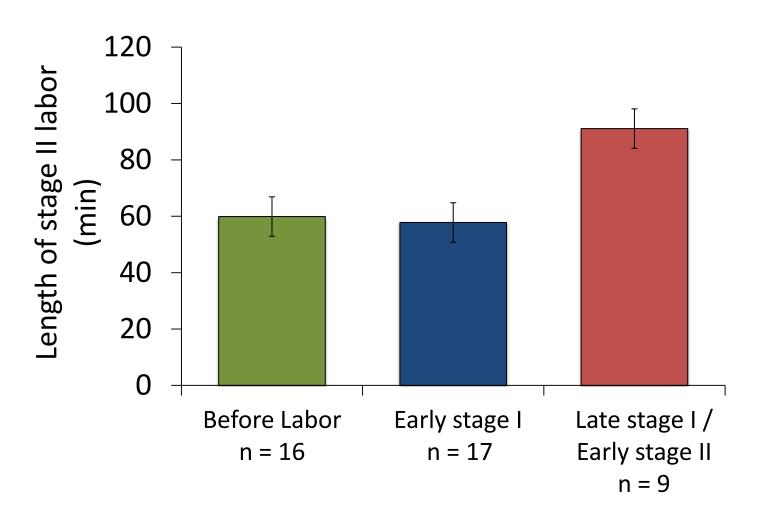
Measurements:

- Length of stage II labor
- Standing behavior & length of abdominal contractions in the 1 h before calving

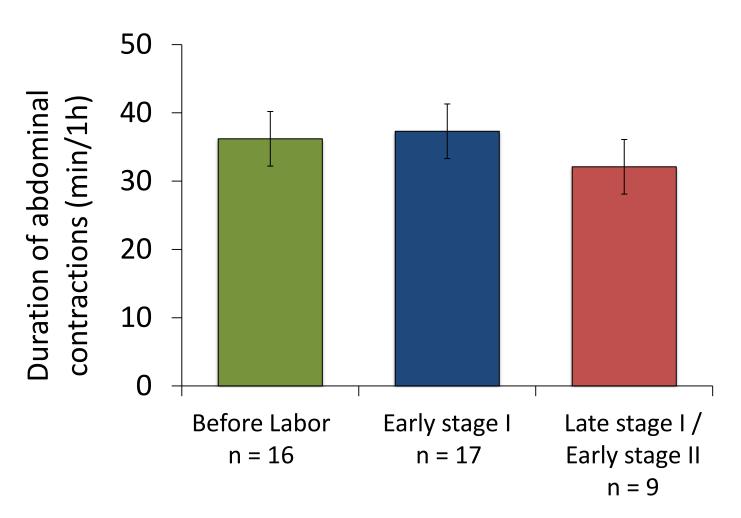
3 Categories:

- 1) Moved before signs of labor (n=16)
- 2) Moved during "early stage I" labor (n=17)
 - ✓ Raised tail
 - ✓ Relaxed pelvic ligaments
 - ✓ Suddenly enlarged udder
 - ✓ Moved within 24h of calving
- 3) Moved during "late stage I/early stage II" labor (n=9)
 - ✓ Abdominal contractions
 - ✓ Thick, bloody mucous
 - ✓ Moved within 4h of calving

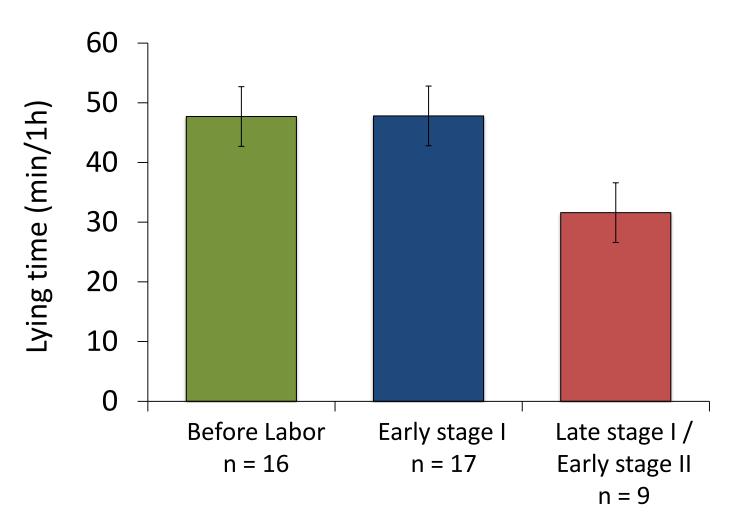
Cows moved during the transition from stage I to II had the longest stage II labor



...but showed no difference in the length of contractions



These cows also spent less time recumbent just before calving



Take home messages

- ✓ Given the choice, indoor-housed cows prefer to calve in a secluded area
- ✓ Cows used the shelter and distance themselves from other cows a few hours before calving
- ✓ Moving cows during the transition between stage I and stage II labor disrupts normal calving behavior and labor progress

Discussion points...

- ✓ How much do cows want seclusion during calving?
- ✓ Do they benefit from a secluded calving environment?
- ✓ If you move a cow to a maternity pen, what signs should you look for?
- ✓ What are the advantages and disadvantages of group housing?



Thanks!

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