
International Standard



1546

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Procedure for milk recording for cows

Méthode de contrôle laitier des vaches

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 1546 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in September 1978.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Germany, F.R.	Netherlands
Brazil	Hungary	Poland
Bulgaria	India	Portugal
Canada	Ireland	Romania
Cyprus	Israel	South Africa, Rep. of
Czechoslovakia	Kenya	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Korea, Rep. of	Turkey
Ethiopia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United Kingdom
France	Mexico	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

New Zealand

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 1546-1970, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Procedure for milk recording for cows

0 Introduction

Capacity for milk production is one of the criteria by which the genetic qualities of cattle can be assessed.

This capacity is evaluated by systematically recording milk production and one or more of the qualitative characteristics of the milk, namely the fat content, dry defatted extract and protein content.

The collection, recording and rational use of these data with the aim of assessing the milk-producing capacity of a herd of cattle is termed "milk recording".

This method is based on the International Agreement on Milk Recording Practices for Cows, which was drawn up, adopted and ratified by the International Committee for Recording the Productivity of Milk Animals (ICRPMA).

Milk recording has two aims :

- a) at the individual level, it permits objective selection of females which have been inspected for the quantity and quality of their milk, and can result in better technical and economic management of the herd,
- b) at the collective level, it helps to characterize a given breed, determine the value of a bull and, in general, helps in undertaking genetic and economic research.

A standardized procedure for milk recording for cows is required so that the results can be presented in a uniform manner, not only for zootechnical reasons but also to enable processing by computer of the data obtained.

Furthermore, the results need to be directly comparable for purposes of interpretation and in particular to facilitate the rational organization of the sale of animals for breeding.

Any organization which adopts and ratifies this Agreement and complies with the conditions it contains has the right to use the special ICRPMA mark on its certificates and in its publications, in accordance with the rules governing the granting of this mark.

Any organization which adopts and ratifies this Agreement shall submit the annual report which it publishes to the Secretariat.

Any organization wishing to rescind this Agreement shall inform the ICRPMA, who will immediately inform the other member organizations, indicating the date on which the Agreement was rescinded. This rescission takes effect immediately. The right to use the special mark ceases as soon as the ICRPMA has been informed of the rescission.

This text of the International Agreement on Milk Recording Practices for Cows was adopted by the member organizations of the ICRPMA on 17 May 1976 and ratified by them at a later date. The above Agreement came into force on 3 April 1978.

Recording bodies which are not parties to this Agreement will be allowed to enter into it on request. Their admission will be communicated to the member organizations by the ICRPMA.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a procedure for milk recording which shall be applied to all cows of milk-producing breeds or breeds with a predominant milk-producing capacity, belonging to a herd.

2 References

ISO/R 1211, *Milk — Determination of fat content (Reference method)*

ISO 1871, *Agricultural food products — General directions for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method*

ISO 2446, *Milk — Determination of fat content (Routine method)*

3 Definitions

3.1 milk recording : A procedure for the measurement of the milk, fat and protein (where applicable), which should furnish a true indication of the milk, fat and protein production of a cow in a herd.

3.2 herd : Any group of cattle kept for the same purpose, belonging to one owner and accommodated in one and the same group of farm buildings