

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 1546

METHOD OF MILK RECORDING OF COWS

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1546, *Method of milk recording of cows*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal (MSZH).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1546 which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in March 1968. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Brazil	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Korea, Rep. of	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	U.A.R.
France	Norway	United Kingdom
Hungary	Poland	U.S.S.R.
India	Portugal	
Iran	Romania	

The following Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft :

New Zealand

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council which decided, in April 1970, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

METHOD OF MILK RECORDING OF COWS *

INTRODUCTION

Capacity for milk production is one of the criteria for assessing the genetic qualities of cattle.

This capacity is assessed from systematic records of the amount of milk produced and of one or more of the quality characteristics of the milk, i.e. : butterfat content, solids-non-fat, protein content, etc.

The obtaining of these data, their recording and their rational utilization, to assess the capacity for milk production of a herd of cattle, constitutes what is known as "milk recording".

The method of milk recording described in this ISO Recommendation conforms to the requirements of the European Agreement on the Standardization of Milk-Butterfat Recording Practices drawn up by the European Committee on Milk-Butterfat Recording Practices (ECMBR).

Milk recording fulfils a twofold purpose :

- (1) at the level of the individual breeder, it provides an objective means of selection of the females under test, based on the quantity and quality of their milk, and permits a more efficient management of the herd, technically and economically;
- (2) at the collective level, it contributes to the characterization of a given breed, to the determination of the value of a sire, and to research activities generally on questions related to genetics and economics.

The milk recording practices described in this ISO Recommendation should be carried out by either

Method A : i.e. exclusively by qualified staff attached to the controlling authority; or

Method B : i.e. by the owner of the cows or his representative, in collaboration with the controlling authority. However, the analysis of the milk should be effected only by the controlling authority.

The form in which milk recording data are presented, and their interpretation, demand a rigorous standardization of the various operations assigned to the recorders, and no less strict a standardization of the general organization of the control work, and this to meet both the animal husbandry requirements and those associated with the mechanical processing of the data in question, should this be desired.

Finally, this standardization is required especially for selling breed stock on a well organized basis.

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation describes the method of milk recording which should be adopted for all cows of dairy breed or of breeds with a predominant milk capacity, in any one herd**.

This ISO Recommendation concerns, however, only milk production and fat production.

* The principle of the method described is applicable also to buffalo cows.

** A herd is defined as a group of cattle kept for the same purpose, belonging to the same owner, and accommodated in the same group of farm buildings.