APPENDIX E.
HERD IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT RECORDS

These forms link the animal's implanted RFID identity to breeding, birth, calf access, veterinary care, milk collection, and eventual departure. Record an event when it is actually observed; enter the date, time, person, and source of information. Automatic scans, operator observations, and veterinary decisions are different kinds of evidence. Copy completed sheets as needed and keep the original record when corrections are made.

This appendix is available for download at:

https://greybarnfarm.com/publishing/hippo-dairy

E.1. Lifetime identity and herd register

Animal name / farm number; breed; sex	_____
Birth date (actual / estimated); dam / sire RFID	_____
RFID number (complete exact reader output)	_____
Implant date; site; device; veterinarian	_____
Independent scan; visual check; verifier	_____
Herdbook / owner; origin / acquisition	_____
Current group and status; last review	_____

Before implantation, give a calf a provisional ID linked to its verified dam. Record both identifiers after implantation. The implant is a retrieval key, not proof of pedigree, ownership, movement, or compliance with every legal identification rule.

E.2. Automatic reader and manual identity check

Date / time	**Reader, RFID, read status**	**Visual check; exception; staff**
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Record missed, multiple, and conflicting reads as exceptions. Confirm identity from a protected position before changing a gate decision, medicine record, collection permission, or milk lot. Preserve the original machine event and the signed correction.

E.3. Group inventory and movement ledger

Date	**Animal ID**	**From / to group**	**Reason; staff / check**
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

E.4. Breeding and pregnancy record

Female RFID; breeding status; parity _____

Male RFID; pedigree review _____

Veterinary and behavioral clearance; date _____

Observed mating / access; dates, witness _____

Pregnancy test: date, method, interpretation _____

Estimated birth window; calving accommodation _____

Distinguish observed mating, suspected conception, and veterinary-supported pregnancy. Do not substitute a calculated due date for evidence of gestation.

E.5. Birth, calf identity, and initial nursing

Dam / sire RFID (sire only if established) _____

Birth date / time / place; observer _____

Calf provisional ID; sex; initial condition _____

Breathing, rising, first nursing observations _____

Maternal behavior; water access / safety _____

Veterinary findings; calf implant / verification _____

E.6. Calf access, development, and weaning

Date	Dam / calf ID	Nursing access; forage, growth, behavior	Decision; staff
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Specify actual contact and nursing opportunities, planned or reversed separations, and the reason for each change. Increased forage intake is not, by itself, confirmation of completed weaning.

E.7. Collection eligibility and calf access

Cow / calf RFID; last calving date _____

Calf-access plan; approving keeper / veterinarian _____

First collection authorized; criteria and date _____

Commercial collection start; authorized operator _____

Pause / hold; reason, date and reevaluation _____

Last collection; cessation reason / date _____

Weaning date (observed); dry-period start _____

Milking-herd departure: status, group, date _____

Use separate statuses for nursing without saleable collection, active collection, temporary exclusion, planned dry period, and permanent withdrawal from the milking group. Cessation of collection does not necessarily mean cessation of nursing.

E.8. Milking visit, welfare, and milk-lot record

Date / time	Cow RFID; station check	Calf; comfort; result	Measured L; lot / disposition
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

A station scan confirms a reader event, not completed collection. Record voluntary standing, mammary findings, session cancellation, measured milk, rejected or withheld quantity, sample ID, receiving vessel, and the operator's confirmation as appropriate. Collected milk is not total milk secretion.

E.9. Veterinary care, medicines, and milk restrictions

RFID; examination date; indication _____

Prescriber contact; prescription reference _____

Medicine name, formulation, strength, batch _____

Supplier name, address; acquisition reference _____

First / later dates; quantity, route, staff _____

Treatment duration; review and outcome _____

Withdrawal period incl. zero; basis _____

Milk hold start / end; release signed _____

Withheld milk: lot and disposition _____

E.10. Arrival, transfer, retirement, and inventory closure

Animal RFID; movement date; arrival / departure _____

Origin or destination; owner; carrier _____

Identity, health, permits; verifier / copies _____

Quarantine or receiving group; next check _____

Milking status at movement; treatment restrictions _____

Retirement, transfer, death, or other final status _____

E.11. Exception corrections and routine reconciliation

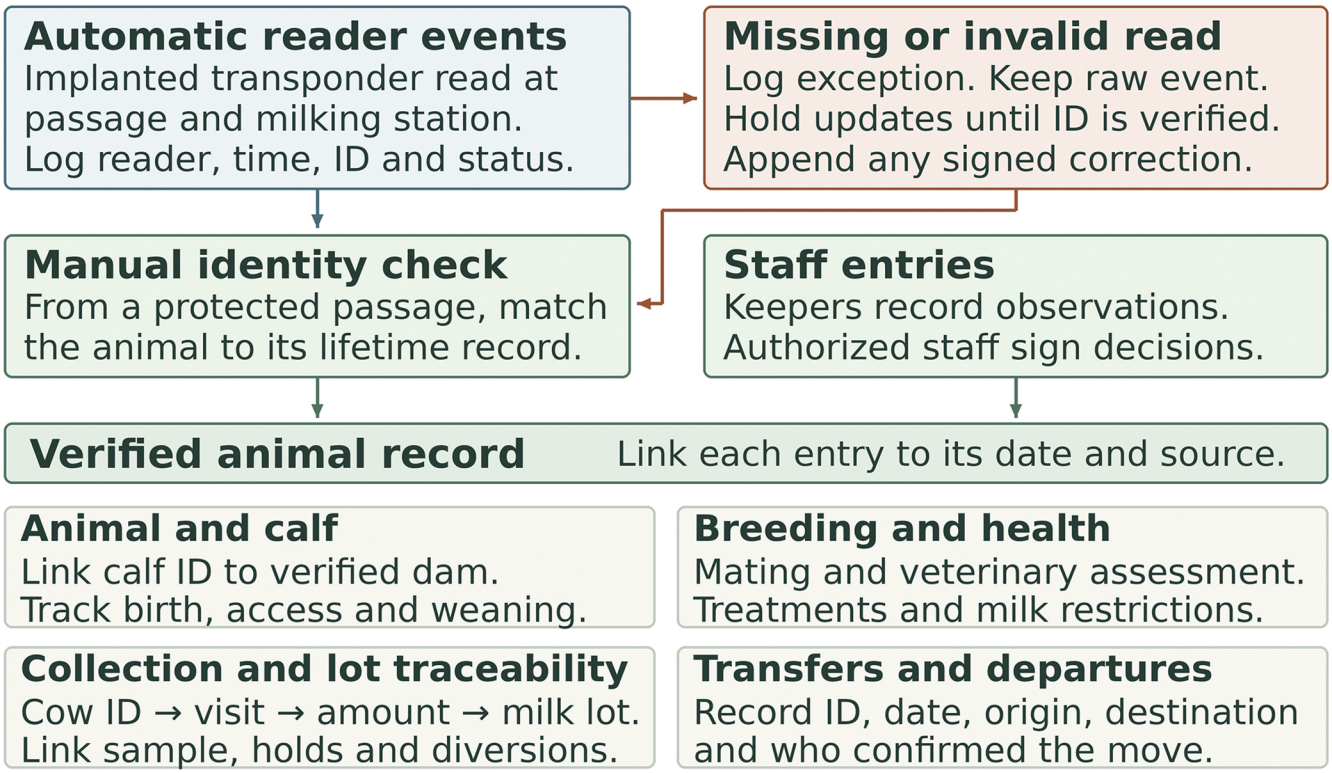
Date / staff	Animal / event ID	Original event; correction and reason
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

At each inventory check, reconcile animals in each group with gate and transfer records. Match milking-station events against verified volumes and dairy lots, then check treatment holds, calf-access changes, and unresolved identity exceptions. Corrections must remain attributable and reversible.

E.12. Daily or monthly herd-and-dairy reconciliation

Date and reviewer	Record / total checked	Discrepancy; investigation; closure
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

A practical review compares the physical group count, births and transfers, eligible lactating females, calves with altered access, sessions recorded by the station, accepted milk lots, withheld milk, and any open veterinary or reader exceptions. A missing record is an unresolved event, not evidence that nothing happened.



RFID-based herd-management data flow linking the implanted transponder to protected passage and milking-station readers, manual identity verification, animal and calf records, breeding and veterinary status, milk collection, lot traceability, and transfers. Automated events are kept distinct from observed or authorized management decisions; invalid or missing reads enter a documented exception path.