Virginia State Feed
Association
&
Nutritional Management
"Cow" College

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DairyWorks
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"To be the premier provider of practical management information for dairymen and dairy industry professionals."

"Leading and Managing Your Workers"

**The DairyWorks Team** 

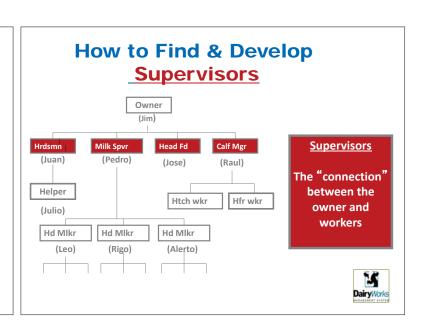
# "Managing Workers"

- Good leaders can be POOR Managers
- Good Managers are generally GOOD Leaders
- Bosses are Managers of people:
  - Bad bosses are either poor leaders or they are good leaders who don't know/use proven management principles
  - Good bosses are good leaders that use management principles





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# Who is most suitable to manage and Lots of good Hispanic Workers: **Inseminadores** Ordeñad Los que trab

**How to Find &** Develop **Supervisors** 





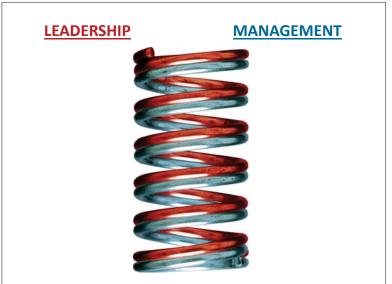












### **Leadership and Management**

#### Leadership

- A relationship between people
- Influence others
- Based on "Trust"
- Skills (buckets)
- Others choose to follow

#### **Management**

- Organizing work and workers
- Training andMonitoring
- Feedback for results



# **MANAGEMENT**

SYSTEMS .....that are in control

(Work)

PEOPLE ......that implement systems correctly

(Workers)

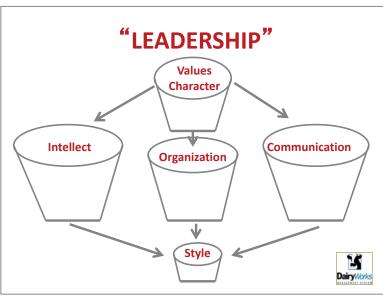
(Results)

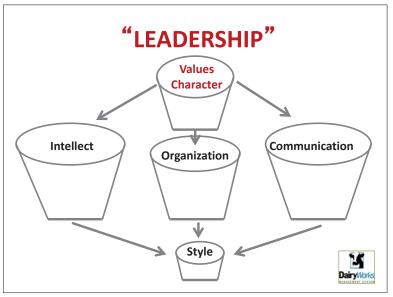
MONITORING to assure that both people and systems

are in control

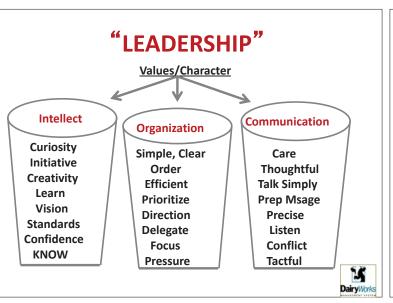
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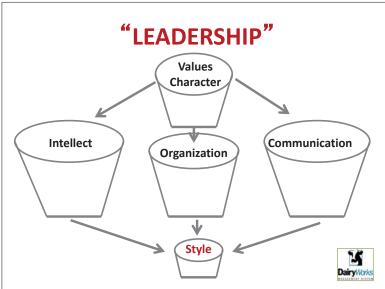












#### The 6 LEADERSHIP STYLES:

**Perceived Patterns of Behavior** 

1. Coercive: Leader demands immediate compliance

2. Authoritative: Leader mobilizes followers toward a vision

3. Affiliative: Leader values individuals and creates harmony

4. Democratic: Leader builds consensus through

participation

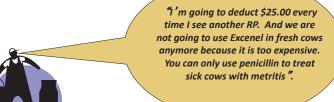
5. Pacesetting: Leader expects to excel and directs others this way

6. Coaching: Leader develops followers to higher

roles, expectations

A dairyman leads with his/her dominant leadership style: followers recognize and respond positively or negatively

1. Coercive style: (intense drive to





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achieve through control)

# Coercive style: (intense drive to achieve thru control)

- Works:
  - get attention
  - set standards
- Doesn't work:
  - workers reluctant to talk
  - workers stray when leader is absent



A dairyman leads with his/her dominant leadership style: followers recognize and respond positively or negatively

#### 2. Authoritative style: (firm but fair)



"We need to do the 4 – step physical on all questionable sick fresh cows like we discussed. I heard from the vet yesterday that we missed finding another DA cow".



#### **<u>Authoritative style:</u>** (firm but fair)

- Works:
  - need for clear direction
  - commit to goals
- Doesn't work:
  - can be overbearing
  - when leader isn't as experienced as workers



A dairyman leads with his/her dominant leadership style: followers recognize and respond positively or negatively

3. Affiliative style: (wants to be liked)



"Hey, you guys are really doing a good job. I appreciate the way you are working fresh cows in this bad weather".



#### Affiliative style: (wants to be liked)

- Works:
  - to build positive attitude
  - to reinforce success
- Doesn't work:
  - mediocrity tolerated
  - praise allows poor performance to go uncorrected



A dairyman leads with his/her dominant leadership style: followers recognize and respond positively or negatively

4. <u>Democratic style:</u> (wants worker participation)

"What do you guys think we should use on metritis cows......Excenel or penicillin? Which do you think works better "?



# Democratic style: (wants worker participation)

- Works:
  - when leader is uncertain
  - to get fresh ideas
- Doesn't work:
  - time consuming
  - resistor can sabotage
  - making decisions that are not best for profit



A dairyman leads with his/her dominant leadership style: followers recognize and respond positively or negatively

5. Pacesetter style: (role model; lead by example)



"Come on, let's evaluate fresh cows faster this way.....use your thermometer, stethoscope, sleeve and ketosis test like I am doing so that we can get through these cows faster and not miss anything".



#### Pacesetter style: (role model; lead by example)

- Works:
  - with skilled, motivated workers
  - for technical aspects of work
- Doesn't work:
  - when leader is absent



A dairyman leads with his/her dominant leadership style: followers recognize and respond positively or negatively

6. Coaching style: (teacher; develop others over time)

> "Hey Juan, I like the way you and Pablo evaluate fresh cows. But let's listen to this cow again; I didn't hear the DA. I think the gas ping is rumen indigestion. Let's show Pablo the difference".



#### when workers are not committed

### Coaching style: (teacher; develop others

over time)

#### Works:

- to grow middle managers
- to teach how and why for protocols

#### Doesn't work:

- time consuming when need to get things done now
- costs more when there is high turnover



#### The 6 LEADERSHIP STYLES:

Perceived Patterns of Behavior

1. Coercive: Intense drive to succeed though control

2. Authoritative: Leader is firm but fair

3. Affiliative: Leader creates harmony and wants

to be liked

4. Democratic: Leader builds consensus through

participation

5. Pacesetting: Role model; leads by example

6. Coaching: Teacher; develops followers



How to Find & Develop Supervisors

Leadership vs. Management



Leadership "buckets"

Developing Supervisors



### **Leadership & Management**

#### Manager

- Organizes Work
- Relies on the Supervisor to train workers
- Monitors results by comparing these to goals; communicates results to supervisor

#### **Supervisor**

- Learns the work system from the Manager
- Trains workers
- Monitors workers and work; focuses his workers on standards of performance



### Your Role to Develop Supervisors

- 1. You identify your "Diamonds in the Rough"
  - 1. Review the "buckets"
  - 2. Bilingual Hispanics
- 2. Ask, Discuss and Sell your potential Leader on the opportunity
- 3. "Anoint" him/her
- 4. "Management Energy"



# **Supervisor Development**





# Skills to be an **Effective Supervisor**

- 1. You have to make a connection with your workers
- 2. You have to teach and direct workers
- 3. You have to evaluate and assess work and workers
- 4. You have to communicate to influence, transmit trust and teach
- 5. You have to take initiative
- 6. You have to show results



# Supervisors must learn that goals are achieved by the standards they set:

#### **GOALS**

- SCC < 200,000</li>
- Heat Detection > 75%
- Pg rate > 22%
- D&C < 60 DIM < 7%</li>
- DOA's < 6%</li>
- Death loss < 8%
- Calf death loss < 2%

#### **STANDARDS**

- Clean teats on cows on opposite side of parlor
- Crayon placement
- ALL ovsynch injections
- Appetite, attitude, eyes
- · Learn stages of labor
- Feed & water for downers; concern
- Milk mixing spotless



# **Working Supervisor**

- Worker: using your experience and getting the work done
- Supervisor: Your skills provide the help and direction the rest of your workers need



# How to Find & Develop Supervisors



- Leadership vs. Management
  - Leadership "buckets"
- Developing Supervisors



