



GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

<http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/asdsvm/Dairyscience/dairypage.HTML>
2005

November/December

Dear Dairy Producers:

The enclosed information was prepared by the University of Georgia Animal and Dairy Science faculty & graduate students in Dairy Extension, Research & Teaching. We trust this information will be helpful to dairy farmers and dairy related businesses for continued improvement of the Georgia Dairy Industry.

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Sincerely,



William M. Graves
Professor & Extension Dairy Scientist
wgraves@uga.edu

County Extension Director or County Agent

/ach

DAIRYFAX NEWSLETTER

Dairy Judging is a Way of Life

Jillian Fain

UGA Dairy Judging Team Coach

For the students on the 2005 UGA Dairy Judging Team, judging cows has been their way of life for the past six months. All of these students started from scratch, learning to judge dairy animals in an evaluation class held in the spring and being chosen for the team in the fall. These students had no choice but to buckle down for a few months in an attempt to master what students at other universities have done all of their life. This year's team had all of the heart and drive necessary to make yet another successful year of collegiate dairy judging for UGA. The team members for 2005 were Rebecca Barber, Evan Clark, Alexandra Craig, and Lindsey Spencer.

Our first contest this year was at the All American Dairy Show in Harrisburg, PA. The students were amazed at the intensity of the contest where 16 teams competed. The team took this contest in stride and utilized it as a great opportunity to practice and learn the ropes of such contests. Our highest honor of the day was placing 11th in the judging of Guernsey cattle. This contest brought reality to how well these other teams perform and inspired the UGA team to seek better next time.

Our next contest would be the biggest of the year. World Dairy Expo in Madison, WI is the Super Bowl of dairy judging. This year's contest had 23 teams and included international teams from Canada and Central America with over 100 contestants. The team from UGA that started from scratch only month earlier, placed 6th in linear evaluation. This was a remarkable accomplishment, with Rebecca Barber being the 16th high individual and Evan Clark the 18th. We were additionally 16th high team in Ayrshires with Rebecca as 13th high individual. To have students in the top 25 at a contest of this caliber and size is outstanding.

We concluded the season with a trip to Louisville, KY to compete at the NAILE judging contest amongst 17 other teams and over 70 contestants. Several team members were among the top 50 in each breed, however, our highest achievements were Alexandra as 16th high and Rebecca 17th high individuals in Jerseys, Rebecca as 26th high individual in Guernseys. This was a great conclusion to another successful season of the UGA Dairy Judging Team.

I am so very proud of this outstanding group of students that had the will and the heart to prove themselves as fierce competitors at these nation contests. We had a great season filled of learning, judging, and fun and may have created a few lifelong contributors to the dairy industry along the way. I have greatly enjoyed working with the past two UGA Dairy Judging teams, and will greatly miss coaching. I have had the opportunity to work with outstanding students and have tow incredibly successful seasons. I'm extremely proud of them and the dairy producers of Georgia that contributed to their success throughout these past two years. A sincere thank you goes out to Clark Deloach, Curtis Strange and family, the Williams family, the Moss family, Steve Waggoner at Clemson University and Bobby Smith in the Morgan Co. Extension office for all your hospitality with practices.

Editors Note- We Wish Jillian the best with her move to Clemson University and will miss her help and tenacity to get things done. We appreciate her efforts and all her hard work.

-WM Graves

Georgia Dairy Promotion Key Results

Fall, 2005

Cheryl Hayn, General Manager, SUDIA

Dairy producers, through their checkoff investments in research and promotion, are forming lifelong dairy consumers.

- SUDIA's New Look of School Milk Program is growing by leaps and bounds.
 - ◆ Over 900 schools throughout the region have plastic milk containers instead of paper on the main line.
 - ◆ In Georgia, over 197 schools have the plastic containers.
- New school education programs (Nutrition Expeditions second and fourth grade and ReCharge After School Snack Program) provided free to teachers instruct children on the importance of dairy products in a healthy diet.
- Dairy farmers funded years of research that helped new government guidelines recommend 3-A-Day of Dairy
 - ◆ The 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the food guidance system recommend three servings of low fat or fat free dairy foods every day, compared to the two to three servings in the 2000 Dietary Guidelines. This was the first time in 25 years the government recommended an increase in dairy consumption.

Dairy producer checkoff investments build powerful partnerships to increase demand for dairy products and ingredients.

- The 3-A-Day of Dairy program is a true partnership among dairy producers, dairy food manufacturers, retailers, and health professionals.
 - ◆ There are more than 60 milk, cheese and yogurt partners. (Ex., Kraft, Yoplait). The 3-A-Day of Dairy logo now appears on nearly 3 billion product packages.
 - ◆ More than 50 retailers participate, representing nearly 70 percent of total U.S. grocery sales (Ex., Kroger, Wal-Mart, Harris Teeter, Bi-Lo/Bruno's, Food Lion, K-VAT).
 - ◆ Research shows that in 2004 the 3-A-Day Program increased overall yogurt sales 4 percent, cheese sales 3 percent and milk sales 2 percent.
- Producer partnerships with McDonalds® and Wendy's® to introduce milk in plastic, single serve containers have led to an average 5.2 million milk products sold per week, compared to an average of 690,000 milk products sold per week before the new milk offerings.

The dairy checkoff program offers producers a long-term value for their investment.

- The purpose of the dairy checkoff is to increase demand. And it has: since the checkoff began, per capita total dairy consumption has increased by more than 13 percent. Today, the average person consumes 594 pounds of dairy products on a total solids basis, compared to 522 pounds when the checkoff began in 1983.
- Staff and farmer spokes people promote the good image of dairy products and the industry with the media, the public, and health professionals.
 - ◆ Over 375 media interviews were conducted by SUDIA staff last year.
- Staff and farmer spokes people also participate in an industry wide crisis management program that provides consistent messages to the public about dairy health, farm management, product safety and other dairy issues.

2005 North American Invitational 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl

Heather Shultz, 4-H Program Coordinator

Mr. Henry Hibbs, Oconee County Extension Coordinator, is excited to announce the results of the Georgia 4-H Team that participated in the 2005 North American Invitational 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Competition.

The Oconee Co. Team members were: Anna Savelle, Rebekah Gunter, Emily Martin, Sally Stewart, Heather Savelle (Captain) and Jacob Daniel. Henry Hibbs was the coach.

The Oconee County team placed fifth overall in the competition. Congratulations to the entire team for all of their hard work and representing Georgia well at this National Contest.

Decision Affirms Dairy Checkoff

Source: SUDIA

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia affirmed the constitutionality of the dairy producer-funded checkoff program, reversing a decision made by the court in February 2004.

The ruling which marks the formal conclusion of the legal challenge against the producer-funded dairy checkoff program, follows the U.S. Supreme Court decision in May that rejected a challenge against the beef checkoff program.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, per capita total dairy consumption has increased by more than 13 percent since 1983, when the national checkoff program was created. Today, the average person consumes more than 592 pounds of dairy products on a total solids basis compared to 522 in 1983.

Dates to Remember:

Southern Dairy Conference

February 1-2, 2006

In Atlanta, Georgia

Contact: Lane Ely at 706-542-9107 or laneely@uga.edu

Tentative 2006 Alabama Dairy Field Day

March 29, 2006

Auburn University

Contact: Boyd Brady at 334-844-1562 or 334-321-8826.

Do dairymen in the Southeast select against heat tolerance?

Dr. Ignacy Misztal
Professor of Genetics, UGA, Athens

Last Spring my research group visited a prominent Holstein dairy in Georgia. The owner told us that health costs were skyrocketing, productive life was low, and reproduction poor, especially during the hot season. He could increase the production by cow by up to 20 %, but the corresponding increase in health costs would render the extra milk unprofitable. Consequently, he thought that a change to Jersey bulls would increase his profits.

His observations were not unexpected. The genetic correlation between milk and heat tolerance is negative. Subsequently the selection for milk alone with disregard of heat stress leads to lower heat tolerance. This is compounded every cycle of selection. It would be better to select for both milk and heat tolerance, however, the evaluations for heat tolerance are not produced by USDA.

Recently, my research group conducted a genetic evaluation for milk accounting for heat stress in Holsteins. The analyses involved some 60 million test days of 7 million Holsteins over the past 10 years. To determine the level of heat stress we looked at drop of production as a function of temperature humidity index; weather records were from over 240 public weather stations across the U.S. The methodology is less than perfect and needs to be refined for routine use, but it gave an opportunity to get more insight into heat tolerance.

We selected 100 most and least heat tolerant bulls for milk. Then we looked at characteristics of those bulls using Holstein Association's sire summaries. The most heat tolerant bulls gave less milk but had higher fat and protein percentages. They were higher on fertility, productive life and udder composite scores, and lower on stature and particularly on dairy form. They were slightly higher on TPI. The current TPI formula has a negative weight on dairy form and positive weights on PL and daughter pregnancy rates.

Bulls selected primarily on fluid milk are less heat tolerant while those on TPI are not. Because SE is mostly a fluid milk market, many farmers in the region select primarily on fluid milk. We looked at bulls used in the Southeast, and in fact, they were less heat tolerant than average. This leads to a surprising statement that bulls are selected for heat tolerance in the North (mostly TPI) and against in the South (fluid milk).

Many studies now point to selection for dairy form as a culprit in declining health, reproduction and productive life. Cows are very efficient energy converters. When conditions become challenging, less body reserves mean increased chances of problems.

Will the replacement of Holsteins by Jerseys help? For one, Jerseys produce less fluid milk and have higher percentages of fat and protein, just like more heat tolerant Holsteins. Whatever the breed, it would be useful to have sires evaluated for performance in hot and humid environments. The genetic evaluation for heat tolerance as developed at UGA is still a few steps away before it can be implemented nationwide. One of the hurdles is the patent on test-day analyses held by Cornell.

Feeding Colostrum May Improve Milk Production

John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Extension

The importance of feeding colostrum for keeping calves healthy has been well documented. Because calves are born without any immunity to disease, they are dependant on colostrum consumption for the immuglobulins to provide antibodies against disease until they can produce their own. A study recently published by researchers from the University of Arizona indicated that colostrum consumption may also affect mammary development and milk production.

The study was conducted with Brown Swiss calves on a dairy in Wisconsin. Calves were fed either 0.53 of 1.0-gallon of good quality colostrum within one hour of birth. The quality of the colostrum was measured with a colostrometer to ensure its quality. Pooled colostrum was fed in equal amounts for the second, third, and fourth feedings. Calves were fed 0.53 gallon whole milk twice daily until weaning at 7 to 8 weeks of age.

The results of the trial are summarized in Table 1. Calves fed 1.0 gallon of colostrum had fewer health disorders resulting in lower veterinary cost which is consistent with previous research related to colostrum feeding. Because calves have fewer health disorders and possibly because of positive effects on nutrient absorption, calves fed 1.0 gallon of colostrum had a higher estimated average daily gain (ADG). The rate is higher than that normally recommended, but it did not appear to alter mammary development because 305 d ME lactation records for both first and second lactation were approximately two to three thousand pounds higher for calves fed 1.0 gallon of colostrum compared with those fed only 0.53 gallon of colostrum at birth. The number of animals fed only 0.53 gallon of colostrum that were culled before completing the second lactation was almost twice that of the group fed 1.0 gallon of colostrum at birth.

Although these data represent the results of only one trial, they do suggest that good colostrum management not only reduces health disorders in calves, but may improve nutrient digestion and metabolism in the young calf allowing it to grow more efficiently. There is research to support this observation and suggest that the positive nutrient balance affects endocrine function related to mammary development. These improvements may also promote other positive changes that support improved milk production and improve the odds of the animal staying in the herd longer. The bottom line is that providing a gallon of good quality colostrum to the calf as soon as possible after birth is important for getting your valuable calves off to a good start in life and may also help support improved milk production when grown.

Table 1. Performance of calves fed either 0.53 or 1.0-gallon of colostrum immediately after birth.

	0.53 gallon	1.0 gallon
number of calves	37	31
Health disorders	8	5
Vet cost, \$/calf	\$24.51	\$14.77
Estimated ADG, lb/d	1.76	2.27
Age at conception, month	13.97	13.54
305 d ME		
First lactation	19,736	21,841
Second lactation	21,257	24,899
Culled, %	24.3	12.9

Source: Faber et al., 2005. Prof. Anim. Sci. 21:420-425.

Best Wishes for 2006

Dr. Lane O. Ely
Dairy Extension and Research

As always, the dairy industry hopes for great prices each year. There is no consensus of what a great price is except that everyone is happy and makes a profit.

What I wish for is a fair price for the dairy industry with a focus on the dairy producers. Milk prices are determined by supply and demand for the whole United States. For the past few years, the supply of milk has been very close to demand so the price movements during the year have been seasonal.

The problem is supply and demand is not in balance for the different regions of the country. There is an excess of milk in the West and upper Midwest and a shortage in the Southeast. The movement of people into the South and the expansion of the dairy industry in the West is partly the cause of this imbalance.

To Georgia and Southeast dairy industry, this means there is little economic incentive by the cooperatives to encourage local production. Since there is enough milk available, the cooperative's problem is moving the milk to the areas of need.

The ironic thing is that to protect the local market, the dairy industry must expand so there is no incentive to ship milk into the area. Much of the growth of the west (California and Idaho) and the southwest (Texas and N. Mexico) has been sparked by the building of cheese plants. Maybe that is an option for South Georgia. We would not have to ship surplus milk out and maybe could encourage local production so less would be shipped in. Of course the cheese plant would not run at 100% utilization year round. This does not bother the New Zealand industry as their plants operate with the flow of milk. The plants are designed to handle the peak milk production and will sit idle during the dry season. This type of management gets a cooperate veto in the United States. A seasonally operated cheese plant could be a stimulus for the Southeast milk production.

I also wish that the dairymen should not be considered a low cost supplier of raw milk for the processor. I remember a few years ago a famous ice cream maker had a front page article in the Wall Street Journal announcing they were increasing the price of a pint of their ice cream because of the high milk price paid to farmers. When the milk price dropped \$3.00/cwt 2 months later, the price of their ice cream stayed the same.

It would be nice if all segments of agriculture in the US would have an opportunity to be financially successful. I do not believe that prices should be set to guarantee a profit but should be at a level that producers have the opportunity to be successful with good management and decision making.

Besides fair prices for 2006, I wish for good weather. Not only good weather for crop production and cow comfort, but no disasters. The Southeast dairy industry has been hit especially hard with natural disasters.

For every dairyman, I would wish for lower SCC, less disease, increased longevity in your herd and all of the cows getting pregnant.

Hopefully, 2006 will be a great year. Best Wishes.

Florida & Georgia Dairy Road Show

You are invited to attend the third annual Dairy Road Show. The 2006 program includes a new stop in Tifton, Georgia on March 7, 2006 at the UGA Tifton Campus Conference Center. The program focuses on practical ideas and methods you can take home and use at your dairy operation. Topics and speakers for the program are:

- 10:00 Welcome
- 10:05 Nutritional management of the transition period to optimize fertility in dairy cattle. Dr. Pedro Melendez
- 10:50 How to reduce mastitis and somatic cell counts in your dairy herd. Mr. David Bray and Mr. Brent Broaddus
- 11:30 New features in PCDART to schedule protocols. Dr Dan Webb and Mr. Ray West
- 12:00 Lunch, sponsored by Pfizer Animal Health
- 12:50 Developing quality dairy replacement heifers. Dr. John Bernard
- 1:35 Monitoring health and looking for sick cows. Dr. Carlos Risco
- 2:20 Ranking dairy cows for future profitability and culling decisions. Dr. Albert de Vries
- 2:50 Managing risks associated with cow movements. Dr. Brandley Mills
- 3:10 Adjourn

Registration received on or before February 20, 2006 is \$10 per person or \$20 per person at the door. Registration covers organization of the program, refreshments, and includes one copy of the proceedings.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Farm/Organization _____

\$10 x _____ Registrants = \$ _____ Total

Location: Tifton, GA

Make check payable to: University of Florida. Please mail this form along with payment to:
Bret Broaddus
UF/IFAS Dairy Extension
5339 County Road 579
Seffner, FL 33584-3334

TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY MILK PRODUCTION

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average				
					% Days in Milk	Milk	Fat		Milk	Fat		Protein	
							%	Lbs.		%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Krulic Dairy Farm	Screven	H	8	115	93	63.1	3.5	2.24	24969	3.6	897	3.1	762
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	9	625	88	59.8*	3.7	2.24	26486	3.7	981	3.1	817
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	9	837	79	56.6*	3.4	1.91	26144	3.2	841	2.9	755
Rufus Yoder Jr	Macon	H	9	95	95	55.3	3.5	1.92	21381	3.4	719	3.1	660
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	9	2504	85	54.8*			23198				
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	9	126	92	54.5	3.2	1.77	20623	3.3	676	3.1	630
Williams Dairy	Morgan	H	8	124	92	54.4	3.7	1.99	24048	3.5	847	3.0	719
Wayne Stoffell	Peach	H	9	824	87	54.3*			20479				
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	9	280	87	53.7	3.4	1.82	23488	3.6	850	3.0	704
Scott Glover	White	H	9	104	78	53.5	3.8	2.04	23245	3.9	905	3.0	694
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	9	298	85	52.9	3.5	1.87	21178	3.6	764	3.1	648
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	9	370	86	52.8	3.5	1.87	21543	3.9	842	3.1	660
Lamar Anthony	Sumter	H	9	863	78	52.3*	3.2	1.66	21908	3.6	781	3.0	648
C.A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	9	80	86	52.1	3.9	2.03	21500	3.7	801	3.1	665
Russell Johnston	Morgan	H	9	97	82	50.5	3.7	1.86	20630	3.8	790	3.1	648
Nelson Yoder	Macon	H	9	53	100	50.2	3.5	1.74					
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	8	296	86	50.1	3.1	1.54	23543	3.7	860	3.0	704
Aurora Dairy Georgia-LLC	Mitchell	H	9	3515	88	49.6*	3.5	1.73	21285	3.7	783	3.0	635
Charles Copeland	Greene	H	9	88	86	49.0	3.7	1.80	17315	3.8	663	3.0	512
RA Mcelmurray & Son	Richmond	H	9	144	84	49.0	3.0	1.47	20007	3.2	638	3.1	611
B&S Dairy		H	9	524	88	48.9	3.5	1.71	20749				

¹Minimum herd size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X).

Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).

TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY FAT PRODUCTION

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average				
					% Days in Milk	Milk	Fat		Milk	Fat		Protein	
							%	Lbs.		%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	9	33	79	46.8	4.9	2.31	19761	4.9	967	3.5	698
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	8	115	93	63.1	3.5	2.24	24969	3.6	897	3.1	762
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	9	625	88	59.8*	3.7	2.24	26486	3.7	981	3.1	817
Scott Glover	White	H	9	104	78	53.5	3.8	2.04	23245	3.9	905	3.0	694
C.A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	9	80	86	52.1	3.9	2.03	21500	3.7	801	3.1	665
Williams Dairy	Morgan	H	8	124	82	54.4	3.7	1.99	24048	3.5	847	3.0	719
Franks Farm	Burke	B	8	88	92	44.6	4.4	1.95	17481	4.3	745	3.5	612
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	9	110	85	48.7	4.0	1.93	20332	4.2	859	3.0	605
Rufus Yoder	Macon	H	9	95	95	55.3	3.5	1.92	21381	3.4	719	3.1	660
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	9	837	79	56.6*	3.4	1.91	26144	3.2	841	2.9	755
Dan Durham	Greene	J	9	19	84	39.7	4.8	1.91	14135	4.6	648	3.6	504
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	9	298	85	52.9	3.5	1.87	21178	3.6	764	3.1	648
Earnest Turk	Putnam	H	9	370	86	52.8	3.5	1.87	21543	3.9	842	3.1	660
Russell Johnston	Morgan	H	9	97	82	50.5	3.7	1.86	20630	3.8	790	3.1	648
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	9	280	87	53.7	3.4	1.82	23488	3.6	850	3.0	704
Charles Copeland	Greene	H	9	88	86	49.0	3.7	1.80	17315	3.8	663	3.0	512
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	9	126	92	54.5	3.2	1.77	20623	3.3	676	3.1	630
Dan Durham	Greene	H	9	89	85	48.6	3.6	1.77	20330	3.6	730	3.0	617
Franks Farm	Burke	B	9	87	94	45.2	3.9	1.77	17405	4.3	743	3.5	609
Lawayne Weaver	Macon	H	9	143	83	46.9	3.8	1.76	20462	3.7	759	3.1	641
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	9	24	83	38.8	4.5	1.75	15471	4.7	732	3.5	537

¹Minimum herd size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X).

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							%	Lbs.		%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	10	112	94	67.3	3.7	2.48	24890	3.6	892	3.1	761
Lamar Anthony	Sumter	H	10	883	83	60.7*	3.2	1.93	22015	3.5	774	3.0	652
Wright & Whitty & Davis Dairy	Appling	H	10	1113	89	60.1*			21670				
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	10	270	86	60.0	3.6	2.17	23439	3.6	844	3.0	705
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	10	2490	87	59.4*			23357				
Irvin R Yoder	Macon	H	10	117	78	58.6	3.8	2.20	22147	3.6	805	3.1	690
Larry Moody	Ware	H	10	879	81	58.3			23722				
Ray Ward Dairy	Hall	H	10	135	84	57.3	4.0	2.29	21565	3.7	792	3.0	638
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	10	355	92	56.9	4.1	2.34	21648	3.9	843	3.1	664
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	10	611	89	56.4*	3.8	2.17	26303	3.7	974	3.1	813
Scott Glover	White	H	10	104	81	55.8	3.8	2.14	23053	3.9	899	3.0	687
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	10	876	78	55.7*	3.1	1.75	26154	3.2	840	2.9	753
J B Gay & Son	Jenkins	H	10	276	90	54.8	3.4	1.89	21312				
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	10	298	85	54.2	3.6	1.94	21532	3.6	775	3.1	663
David L Moss	Morgan	H	10	109	83	53.9	4.6	2.49	20293	4.2	853	3.0	605
Williams Dairy	Morgan	H	10	129	90	53.2	3.8	2.03	23944	3.5	848	3.0	720
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	10	193	93	53.2	3.5	1.85	20228	3.8	760	3.0	610
Andy Wheat	Morgan	H	10	165	82	51.6	3.7	1.93	19889	3.5	703	3.0	591
Walker & Son Farms, Inc. II	Greene	H	10	985	84	51.5			20198				
Ralph Kotal		H	10	69	84	51.4	3.4	1.77	19900	3.5	706	2.9	579

¹Minimum herd size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X).

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							%	Lbs.		%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
David L Moss	Morgan	H	10	109	83	53.9	4.6	2.48	20293	4.2	853	3.0	605
Krulic Dairy Farm	Screven	H	10	112	94	67.3	3.7	2.48	24890	3.6	892	3.1	761
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	10	33	88	45.8	5.2	2.37	19600	4.9	967	3.6	696
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	10	355	92	56.9	4.1	2.34	21648	3.9	843	3.1	664
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	10	135	84	57.3	4.0	2.29	21565	3.7	792	3.0	638
Irvin R Yoder	Macon	H	10	117	78	58.6	3.8	2.20	22147	3.6	805	3.1	690
Scott Glover	White	H	10	104	81	55.8	3.8	2.14	23053	3.9	899	3.0	687
Curtis Strange	Morgan	J	10	12	92	43.6	4.7	2.06	11682				
Beaverdam Farm L.L.C.	Hart	H	10	177	86	48.8	4.2	2.05	18714	3.9	728	3.2	596
Williams Dairy	Morgan	H	10	129	90	53.2	3.8	2.03	23944	3.5	848	3.0	720
Sparkman Dairy	Colquitt	J	57	481	86	39.7	5.0	2.00	14868	4.9	727	3.6	534
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	10	298	85	54.2	3.6	1.9	21532	3.6	775	3.1	663
Lamar Anthony	Sumter	H	10	883	83	60.7*	3.2	1.93	22015	3.5	774	3.0	652
Andy Wheat	Morgan	H	10	165	82	51.6	3.7	1.93	19889	3.5	703	3.0	591
J B Gay & Son	Jenkins	H	10	276	90	54.8	3.4	1.89	21312				
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	10	23	96	45.7	4.1	1.86	15794	4.7	747	3.5	547
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	10	193	93	53.2	3.5	1.85	20228	3.8	760	3.0	610
G & H Dairy	White	H	10	84	85	47.5	3.9	1.83	19067	3.7	712	3.0	563

¹Minimum herd size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X).

Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).