

Animal and Dairy Science Department  
Rhodes Center for Animal & Dairy Science  
Dear Dairy Producers:

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# GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

<http://www.ads.uga.edu/extension/newsletters.html>

August/September/October 2006

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The enclosed information was prepared by the University of Georgia Animal and Dairy Science faculty 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,



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William M. Graves  
Professor & Extension Dairy Scientist  
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County Extension Director or County Agent

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# DAIRYFAX NEWSLETTER

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## Dairy Judging Dawgs Certainly Not Singing the Blues

Rebecca Barber and Dr. Bill Graves  
Animal and Dairy Science Department

The UGA Dairy Judging Team, coached by Rebecca Barber and Dr. Bill Graves, truly made its' mark at the 2006 Mid South Fair Intercollegiate Dairy Judging Contest in Memphis, Tennessee. The team placed ten classes representing all six breeds of dairy cattle, then gave 5 sets of oral reasons to defend their placings. Overall, our team was second and lost to a team from the University of Wisconsin by only 51 points. Needless to say, we were dancing on Beale Street after the award's banquet.

Other major team achievements in Memphis include placing second in the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds and third in Brown Swiss and Jerseys. In addition, our team was the top ranked team in total placings, beating the second placed team by 7 points.

As individuals, achievements in Memphis include Heather Savelle coming away with second place in High Individual in total scores, first place in Jerseys, second place in Guernseys and third place in the Brown Swiss breed, Overall Contest Placings and Overall Contest Reasons. Matthew Sumners was second in Overall Contest Placings as well as third in Milking Shorthorns. Furthermore, Meredith Stovall received third place ribbons in both the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds. Amanda Eade was in the top ten in Ayrshires.

On November 6<sup>th</sup> the team plans on competing in the North American International Livestock Exposition Judging Contest held in Louisville, Kentucky, after a few days of extra practicing across Tennessee and Kentucky.



**The 2006-07 team consists of (left to right) Amanda Eade, Meredith Stovall, Heather Savelle and Matt Sumners. We appreciate all they have done the past few months to be ready for the Memphis contest.**

Thanks to everyone for your support of the 2006 UGA Dairy Judging Team! An additional thank you goes out to Carol Williams, David Moss, Steve & Kitty Waggoner and Bobby Smith for their help with practices.

**6th Mid-Atlantic Dairy Grazing Conference**  
**October 31 & November 1, 2006**  
**Hosted by the Center for Environmental Farming Systems**

The 2006 Mid-Atlantic Dairy Grazing Conference will provide dairy graziers throughout the region opportunities to learn about the latest research underway at North Carolina State University, Clemson University, and Virginia Tech. The conference will also feature talks and discussions led by successful dairy graziers from throughout the United States.

The two-day conference will take place in Goldsboro, North Carolina. The conference presentations kick off at the Center for Environmental Farming Systems (CEFS) at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 31. The keynote talk will feature Mr. Gary Zimmer, of Mid-Western Bio-Ag. Gary is an organic producer from Wisconsin and author of *The Biological Farmer*.

The conference will feature highlights of recent applied research work at the CEFS dairy unit. This dairy comprises a 160-cow herd managed under a fall-calving, pasture-based system and includes purebred Holsteins and Jerseys and crosses between these breeds. A 3-year trial with cows stocked at either 1 cow/acre or 1.5 cows/acre is just being completed. Information on production, reproduction, economics, parasite control, indicators of health and immune function, milk flavor differences from pastured cows, and other topics will be presented. CEFS is the location of a wide range of multi-disciplinary studies, including dairy, long-term cropping systems, organic cropping, a hoop house swine unit, and a beef cow-calf system. Optional tours of CEFS will be offered before the conference on the morning of October 31.

Dairy genetics researchers from around the U.S. will be joining dairy graziers on Tuesday afternoon and evening to discuss breed selection strategies for pasture-based dairy systems. The Tuesday afternoon program will include presentations on several practical research topics, and a tour and discussion of various aspects of the management of the dairy unit, which will be in the middle of the fall calving season.

On Wednesday, November 1, the conference activities will move to the nearby Wayne County Agriculture Center in Goldsboro for more presentations and discussion. Topics including facilitating smooth dairy farm transitions to the next generation, management of dairy grazing systems, organic dairy production, and discussions featuring experienced dairy graziers from several states will highlight the second day's events. Conference proceedings will be available. Research work at CEFS is supported in part through the USDA Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) program.

Registration fee\*:

Registration fee (after Oct. 20) \$50

\*Registration fee includes snacks, cookout supper on Oct 31, lunch on Nov 1, and Proceedings. Fee does not cover breakfasts or hotel. Questions regarding registration may be sent to:

Dr. Steve Washburn

Email: [Steve.Washburn@ncsu.edu](mailto:Steve.Washburn@ncsu.edu) Phone: 919-515-7726

## Controlling Feed Cost When Milk Prices Are Low

John K. Bernard  
Dairy Research and Extension

As everyone is painfully aware, milk prices have decreased sharply in response to increased national milk supply. As if this were not bad enough, many producers were not able to produce adequate supplies of forage because of the drought. Forage will be more expensive this year because of higher fuel and input cost. The increase in fuel and input cost and world demand for many ingredients has also increased feed cost. All of these factors combine to lower margins and net income. There has been some improvement in commodity prices, but it will take several months of continued improvement for total cash flow to improve.

During these times many producers look for ways to cut production cost. One of the first things many producers do is call their nutritionist or feed company and ask them to reformulate the ration to reduce feed cost. Certainly rations should be evaluated frequently and reformulated when new forages are available for feeding or the price of certain ingredients. It is important to remember that the cheapest ration that can be formulated is not always the most profitable because these rations do not necessarily provide the correct form of all nutrients. When this approach is taken, the corresponding decreased in milk yield or lost milk yield potential of fresh cows which may actually reduce net income more than any savings in feed cost.

In regards to feed cost, the use of additives should always be reviewed. Some additives used by dairy producers do not have solid data to back up their claims, but are based more on personal testimony. In a previous article we recommended that all additives pass the following criteria to be included in the ration.

1. What does the additive do?
2. How does the additive work?
3. What effect does the additive have on the cow?
4. What is the response, and how long will it take?
5. Is there research to support claims for the additive? Is the research from an independent entity such as a University?
6. If the research was conducted on-farm, ask if there was a control treatment or an untreated group to compare to..
7. Are all additive claims based on testimonials?
8. Is the additive a copycat or look alike of a proven product already on the market?
9. Is the additive cost effective? Prove it!

If these questions cannot be answered positively, it is questionable if it should be used. Since many additives contribute \$0.05 per cow per day or more to the cost of producing milk, this may be a place that changes could be made without compromising milk production and animal health.

Feed management is just as important in controlling feed cost as the initial cost of the ration. The silo face should be managed to minimize secondary fermentation that results in

loss of digestible nutrients and spoilage of feed. Feed bunks should be cleaned daily to maintain feed quality. Adequate space should be provided for each cow to eat. Provide adequate amounts of feed, but do not overfeed. Feedlots typically feed frequently and try to make sure that the cattle are eating the last amount of feed as new feed is delivered. When possible, group animals according to nutrient needs and feed accordingly. Cows in late lactation may not need some of the more expensive ingredients such as special protein blends or ruminally inert fats needed for feeding high producing cows in early lactation.

Another option that should be considered is supplemental grazing, especially now that the temperatures have decreased. Winter annuals provide a highly digestible source of nutrients that replace TMR one for one on a DM basis.

Low producing cows use more nutrients to maintain their body, so they are not very efficient. If facilities are crowded, culling these cows will provide more feed bunk space which may improve production per cow. Remember the lessons we learned during the herd reduction programs in the 1980's. Cull prices are still relatively good and consider replacing a cull with a replacement heifer that has a greater potential to show a profit.

Once these changes have been incorporated, track the dairy efficiency of converting feed into milk on each group of cows. The goal is to produce 1.5 lb. of milk for each pound of DM consumed by the cow. High producing cows in early lactation may have dairy efficiencies closer to 1.7 whereas late lactation cows may approach 1.3, especially during the fall after they have been through chronic heat stress.

Small changes in management and culling may be more effective in reducing feed cost and improving net income than simply reducing the cost per ton of purchased feed. It is important to make these changes during difficult economic times, but these types of changes have even larger returns when milk prices do rebound.

## **Fall Mastitis Management Suggestions**

Dr. Donald E. Pritchard  
NCSU Extension Dairy Specialist

Fall is upon us and with it comes the challenge to dairy producers of keeping udder somatic cell counts (SCCs) and mastitis infection rates as low as possible. The hot and often humid weather that most herds have experienced for the past several months has perhaps weakened the cows' immune systems to the point that the cows may now be more susceptible to bacteria and other pathogens invading the udder. Listed below are some suggestions of management practices that may help minimize the impact of fall weather on udder health. The list is by no means complete.

1. Continue to cool cows during the fall months when the daytime temperatures and humidity levels often continue to stress the cows. Remember, when the temperature humidity index (THI) is above about 72, cows will exhibit heat stress signs. And as the cows continue to be stressed, their immune systems are often

weakened which can result in an increased incidence of udder infections and elevated SCCs.

2. Be sure the water mister and fan systems are operating correctly to maintain adequate cooling and ventilation of the cows. Installing cooling systems over resting and feeding areas in the housing barns, in the parlor holding pen and return alleys, and over the feeding area of dry cows can help keep cows cooler and improve their udder health and milk producing ability.

3. Continue to keep the bedding material clean, fresh and in an adequate amount to encourage the cows to use the stalls or pack area to lie on rather than stand in dirty, wet areas of the barn or lot. In extremely humid locations the bedding material may need to be changed more frequently.

4. If the humidity remains high and the dryness of the bedding material is a problem, consider adding a product that helps to regulate the pH of the bedding material to retard bacteria growth. Reducing the bacteria load that udders are exposed to can help reduce the udder infection rate. While some of the pH regulating products are expensive, they can be cost effective in herds with a serious udder infection problem that is associated with the bedding material.

5. Be sure that the post milking teat dip is applied evenly and correctly on all teats of every cow. Some producers have found a reduction in udder infection rate and SCC levels of lactating cows by using a barrier dip that is usually applied to dry cows. The longer lasting protection between milkings provided by a barrier dip may be helpful in herds exposed to high humidity and warm/hot daytime temperatures in the fall.

6. If a significant number of heifers are freshening with udder infections, try applying a barrier teat dip weekly for the last two weeks of pregnancy. Some trials have shown a beneficial effect of reducing the udder infection rate at parturition. While we can't control the weather, producers can use management practices that will minimize its effect on the udder health of their dairy cows. Seek the advice/suggestions of a competent consultant to help reduce the elevated udder infection rate and SCC levels that occur in many herds during the fall weather transition months.

## **Tifton Dairy Research Center Update**

John K. Bernard and Joe W. West  
Dairy Research and Extension

The Tifton Dairy Research Center has been busy this past year. The herd currently consists of approximately 220 cows and 180 heifers. Under the guidance of the manager, Vic Cornett, along with the staff, milk production has improved significantly and our rolling herd average is 23,283 lb. milk and 887 lb. fat for the Holsteins and 17,677 lb. milk and 861 lb. fat for the

Jerseys (September DHIA test). We are currently calving heavily and hope to improve on these averages in the coming months.

Several research trials have been conducted during the past year and others are in progress currently. The following is a brief summary of some work and activities conducted this past year that has immediate application.

### ***Tifton 85 in Dairy Rations***

Forty Holstein cows were used in an eight-week trial to evaluate the use of Tifton 85 haylage for supporting milk production. Results from a previous trial indicated that feeding Tifton 85 (hay or haylage) decreased intake and milk yield when fed at approximately 15% of the ration DM, but milk fat percentage was higher. In the current trial, the experimental diets containing 12.1% of the DM from Tifton 85 haylage or alfalfa hay (purchased prime dairy quality hay) along with corn silage, corn grain, whole cottonseed, wet brewers' grains, and concentrate. The Tifton 85 was a third cutting which was wilted before being chopped and ensiled in a silage bag. Experimental diets were formulated to provide similar fiber, energy, and protein concentrations. The bottom line from the trial was that milk yield was similar for cows fed Tifton 85 or alfalfa hay. Averages across treatments were: 53.9 lb./d DM intake, 91.1 lb./d milk yield, 3.69 % milk fat, and 1.69 lb. milk/lb. DM intake. We are finalizing the chemical and digestibility analysis of the diets and plan to make an economic evaluation of using Tifton 85 based on these and previous research results. From an application standpoint, Tifton 85 could be grown and used in rations to replace some or all of the purchased alfalfa. Since Tifton 85 costs less to produce, this does offer a potential means of reducing feed cost. Since Tifton 85 can utilize waste nutrients from the dairy and does not require as much water as corn or some other annual crops, production cost should be much lower.

### ***High Volume, Low Speed Fans for Cooling Lactating Cows***

Providing supplemental cooling for dairy cows is critical for maintaining intake, milk production and animal health. There are several options available to producers to provide supplemental cooling. Although most dairies use small, high speed fans for providing supplemental cooling along with either low pressure sprinklers or high pressure misters. Today there are high volume, low speed fans (HVLS) available that use less energy and are much quieter than the small, high speed fans typically used. In our free stall barn that is 100 ft. wide, we have high speed fans (20 ft. spacing) over the feed alley and free stalls. We could potentially replace 12 of these fans with one 20 ft. HVLS fan. To evaluate the potential of these fans for cooling lactating dairy cows in our hot, humid environment, we have installed five HVLS fans in the center of our free stall barn. We used temperature probes inserted into the vagina of lactating cows for five days periods at different times over a two-year period during the summer. Cows cooled with HVLS had an average body temperature of 103.1 °F compared with 102.7 °F for cows cooled with the small high speed fans. Although the HVLS fans did not cool the lactating cows as effectively as the smaller, high speed fans, they may have application for cooling animals that do not produce as much heat such as replacement heifers.

### ***Cooler Diets to Reduce Heat Stress***

When cows consume a diet, heat is produced during digestion and metabolism of nutrients. The amount of heat produced is referred to as heat increment. This is a calculated value based on the chemical composition of a feed because it cannot be measured through chemical analysis. The actual measurement requires special facilities that are very expensive to construct and operate, so few trials have been conducted that actually measure heat increment. We are currently looking into the possibility of formulating diets using select

ingredients combinations that would theoretically produce less heat when consumed by the cow. We have completed one trial and are currently completing the analysis of a second trial. The preliminary results indicate that there is potential for using this approach to formulate diets. It is too early to make any specific recommendations, but we think this will be another tool producers and their nutritionist can use to reduce heat stress during the summer.

## **First Southern Regional Dairy Challenge Being Planned**

Dr. Bill Graves and Dr. Lane Ely

The first Southern Regional Dairy Challenge is being planned for November 19-21, 2006 in Roanoke, VA and is hosted by Virginia Tech University.

Since its start five years ago, the North American Intercollegiate Dairy Challenge (NAIDC) has organized International Dairy Challenge events with participation from over 30 Universities from the US and Canada. The Dairy Challenge allows dairy science students to apply theory and learning while analyzing and formulating recommendations for a real-world commercial dairy farm. Teams develop a comprehensive analysis including recommendations for nutrition, reproduction, milking procedures, animal health, housing and financial management.

As an extension of the original event, regional events have been organized in the Northeast, Midwest, and West. A Southern Regional Dairy challenge is now being organized to improve the learning experiences of dairy students at universities in the South. The regional events focus more on learning than on competition. Working in five-member multi-university teams, students build teamwork skills in a real-world dairy consulting environment. The Southern Regional Dairy Challenge provides a unique opportunity for tomorrow's Southern dairy leaders and is guided and strongly supported by the allied dairy industry. A team of dairy science students at the University of Georgia is expected to participate in Virginia next month.

## **Dates to Remember**

11/14&15/06 Dairy Herd Management Conference, Macon  
11/19-21/2006 Southern Regional Dairy Challenge, Roanoke, VA  
2/11/07 UGA Dairy Science Club Commercial Heifer Show, Athens  
3/24/07 UGA Dairy Judging Workshop, Athens



# **Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference**

By  
Lane O. Ely  
Extension Dairy Scientist

The twentieth Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference for 2006 will be held at the Georgia Farm Bureau Building in Macon (1620 Bass Road, Exit 172 off I-75) on Tuesday, November 14 and Wednesday November 15. The program will begin at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday and conclude by 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday. An excellent group of speakers will be at this year's meeting.

A PCDart workshop will be held on Tuesday, November 14, at 10:00 to 12:00 at the Georgia Farm Bureau Building.

Advanced registration is not required. Registration is \$80 for two days or \$50 for one day and includes a copy of the proceedings, meals and breaks. Two continuing education credits have been requested for Confined Animal Feeding Operations.

If you have any questions, please contact Lane O. Ely - 706-542-9107 or laneely@uga.edu

We hope to see you at the conference.

## **Tuesday November 14, 2006**

10:00 – 12:00 PCDART Workshop

12:00 Registration

1:00 -1:15 Welcome – Mr. Wayne Dollar- Georgia Farm Bureau

1:15-1:45 Dr. Dan Webb – University of Florida

Trends in Dairy Production from Southeast DHIA Herds

1:45-2:30 Dr. Mike Hutjens – University of Illinois

Dairy Feeding Efficiency

2:30 -3:00 Dr. Bill Crist – University of Kentucky

Cow Comfort

3:15-4:00 Dr. Bennet Cassell- Virginia Tech

Breeding Programs for Lifetime Profitability

4:00-4:30 Dr. Mike Overton- University of Georgia

Sexed Semen: Potential Profits and Pitfalls

4:30-5:00 Bradley Mills- Pfizer, Inc

Vaccination Programs for Dairy Herds

5:00-6:00 Reception sponsored by Monsanto Dairy Business

## **Wednesday November 15, 2006**

9:00 Welcome

9:15-9:45 Dr. Steve Nickerson- University of Georgia

Non antibiotic treatment of mastitis

9:45- 10:15 Dr. Bill Crist – University of Kentucky

Value of Milk Quality

10:15-11:00 Dr. Limin Kung- University of Delaware

Management of Silage Inoculants and Silage Bags

11:15-11:45 Dr. Mike Mc McCormick – Louisiana State University

Protein Nutrition for Dairy Cows

11:45-12:15 Dr. Albert deVries- University of Florida

How much can you afford to spend on treating a “broken” cow?

1:15 -3:00 State of the Dairy Industry Panel

Mr. Tom Quaife –Dairy Herd Management

Mr. Cal Covington – Southeast Milk, Inc.

Dr. Bill Herndon – Mississippi State University

## 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.
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	8	832	89	66.8*	3.3	2.22	25092	3.5	867	2.9	727
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	8	2547	89	64.7*			25254				
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	8	123	89	64.5	3.2	2.08	24360	3.6	877	3.1	744
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	7	140	87	63.7	3.4	2.17	25841	3.6	933	3.1	798
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	8	136	88	62.0	3.1	1.94	26048	3.6	935	3.1	804
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	8	651	86	61.0*	3.7	2.27	24461	3.7	893	3.0	744
Lamar Anthony	Sumter	H	8	1000	79	60.7*	3.4	2.08	25213	3.4	850	3.0	747
Aurora Dairy Georgia-LLC	Mitchell	H	8	3403	89	56.3*	3.4	1.93	20434	3.6	739	3.0	620
B&S Dairy	Wilcox	H	8	511	89	55.8*			20881				
Whitty & Son LLC	Pike/Pierce	H	8	1109	89	54.9*			21023				
Gin Branch Farm	Laurens	H	8	52	85	54.5	3.3	1.81	21258	3.4	726	3.0	633
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	8	132	91	54.3	3.3	1.77	21937	3.3	731	3.1	671
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	8	294	86	53.2	3.7	1.95	23116	3.6	840	2.9	677
Larry Moody	Ware	H	8	966	84	52.4			22813				
Williams Dairy	Appling	H	8	122	92	52.2	3.8	1.97	22130	3.6	796	3.1	679
Wayne Stoffell	Peach	H	8	820	89	52.5*			19191				
Kent Walker	Greene	H	8	113	88	50.9	3.8	1.94	21979	3.7	804	2.8	624
Lawayne Weaver	Macon	H	8	318	84	50.6	3.3	1.66	19056	3.5	670	3.1	589
Lazy S Dairy	Worth	H	8	318	84	50.6	4.0	2.04	20901	3.6	751	3.1	650
Oak Hill Farms Inc.	Lee	H	8	2103	83	50.1*			19362				

<sup>1</sup>Minimum 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	Fat			Fat			Protein	
						Milk	%	Lbs.	Milk	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	8	34	79	45.5*	5.3	2.42	18059	5.2	935	3.5	638
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	8	651	86	61.0*	3.7	2.27	24461	3.7	893	3.1	744
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	8	832	89	66.8*	3.3	2.22	25092	3.5	867	2.9	727
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	7	140	87	63.7	3.4	2.17	25841	3.6	933	3.1	798
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc	Screven	H	8	123	89	64.5	3.2	2.08	24360	3.6	877	3.1	744
Lamar Anthony	Sumter	H	8	1000	79	60.7*	3.4	2.08	25213	3.4	850	3.0	747
Lawayne Weaver	Macon	H	7	161	91	50.6	4.0	2.04	20901	3.6	751	3.1	650
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	8	22	91	43.9	4.6	2.04	17471	4.8	845	3.5	604
Williams Dairy	Appling	H	8	122	92	52.2	3.8	1.97	22130	3.6	796	3.1	679
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	8	294	86	53.2	3.7	1.95	23116	3.6	840	2.9	677
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	8	136	88	62.0	3.1	1.94	26048	3.6	935	3.1	804
Kent Walker	Greene	H	8	113	88	50.9	3.8	1.94	21979	3.7	804	2.8	624
Aurora Dairy Georgia-LLC	Mitchell	H	8	3403	89	56.3*	3.4	1.93	20434	3.6	739	3.0	620
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	8	136	77	47.7	4.0	1.93	21928	3.7	802	3.1	669
Lawayne Weaver	Macon	H	8	158	76	45.5	4.1	1.86	20897	3.6	756	3.1	651
Gin Branch Farm	Laurens	H	8	52	85	54.5	3.3	1.81	21258	3.4	726	3.0	633
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	8	141	79	49.6	3.6	1.81	23072	3.6	828	3.0	697
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	7	205	78	48.4	3.7	1.79	20737	3.5	719	3.0	617
Dan Durham	Greene	J	8	22	82	38.6	4.6	1.79	13643	4.7	646	3.6	488
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	8	132	91	54.3	3.3	1.77	21937	3.3	731	3.1	671

<sup>1</sup>Minimum 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 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, Inc	Screven	H	9	126	90	67.3	3.9	2.62	24398	3.6	879	3.1	748	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	9	672	88	63.7*	4.1	2.59	24472	3.7	899	3.0	742	
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	9	2531	89	63.4*			25452					
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	9	815	81	62.8*	3.6	2.29	25283	3.5	875	2.9	734	
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	9	205	86	59.0	3.9	2.28	23283	3.8	888	3.0	688	
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	9	277	87	58.6	3.3	1.93	23429	3.6	853	2.9	685	
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	9	76	87	55.2	3.7	2.03	22260	3.7	815	3.2	705	
Earnest Turk	Putnam	H	9	355	87	54.1	3.7	1.99	21652	3.8	823	3.1	672	
Aurora Dairy Georgia-LLC	Mitchell	H	9	3348	87	53.5*	3.3	1.74	20526	3.6	741	3.0	624	
B&S Dairy	Wilcox	H	9	494	89	52.1*			20930					
Larry Moody	Ware	H	9	961	84	51.4			22512					
Dan Durham	Greene	H	9	74	80	51.2	3.6	1.82	19316	3.7	713	3.1	604	
Scott Glover	White	H	9	95	77	51.1	3.7	1.89	23468	3.8	886	3.0	703	
Lazy S Dairy	Worth	H	9	316	82	50.2	3.3	1.66	19092	3.5	668	3.1	592	
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	9	129	86	49.6	3.4	1.71	21863	3.3	730	3.1	667	
Dan Durham	Greene		9	97	80	49.3	3.7	1.84	18181	3.9	700	3.2	580	
Oak Hill Farms Inc	Lee	H	9	2046	80	49.1*			19449					
Myrtle Creek Farms	Macon	H	9	44	91	49.0	2.8	1.37	19723	2.4	470	3.0	592	
Claus & Uta Haaren	Grady	H	9	453	89	48.7*	3.5	1.71	18121	3.3	606	3.0	536	
Claus Haaren	Grady	H	9	440	84	48.5*	3.1	1.50	19482					

<sup>1</sup>Minimum 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	Fat			Fat			Protein	
						Milk	%	Lbs.	Milk	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	9	21	90	48.1	5.5	2.66	17678	4.9	862	3.5	613
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	9	126	90	67.3	3.9	2.62	24398	3.6	879	3.1	748
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	9	672	88	63.7*	4.1	2.59	24472	3.7	899	3.0	742
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	9	815	81	62.8*	3.6	2.29	25283	3.5	875	2.9	734
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	9	205	86	59.0	3.9	2.28	23283	3.8	888	3.0	688
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	9	76	87	55.2	3.7	2.03	22260	3.7	815	3.2	705
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	9	355	87	54.1	3.7	1.99	21652	3.8	823	3.1	672
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	9	277	87	58.6	3.3	1.93	23429	3.6	853	2.9	685
Dan Durham	Greene	J	9	23	83	43.5	4.4	1.92	13782	4.7	649	3.6	490
Scott Glover	White	H	9	95	77	51.1	3.7	1.89	23468	3.8	886	3.0	703
David Hilsman	Morgan	H	9	162	84	47.4	3.9	1.83	18330	3.8	696	2.9	539
Dan Durham	Greene	H	9	74	80	51.2	3.6	1.82	19316	3.7	713	3.1	604
Lawayne Weaver	Macon	H	9	160	77	45.7	3.9	1.80	20932	3.6	761	3.1	654
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	9	223	83	45.8	3.9	1.77	20488	3.5	716	3.0	611
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	9	364	78	44.3	4.0	1.77	20949	3.7	771	3.0	634
Aurora Dairy Georgia-LLC	Mitchell	H	9	3348	87	53.5*	3.3	1.74	20526	3.6	741	3.0	624
Terry Embry	Putnam	H	9	670	80	47.9*	3.6	1.74	21217				
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	9	133	68	41.4	4.2	1.74	21967	3.7	809	3.1	671
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	9	312	78	46.8	3.7	1.73	20902	3.3	690	3.1	652
Deloach & Son Dairy, Inc.	Putnam	B	9	49	82	42.3	4.1	1.72	15846	3.9	624	3.2	508

<sup>1</sup>Minimum 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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