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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

http://www.ads.uga.edu/extension/newsletters.html November/December 2006

Dear Dairy Producers:

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,

Wm. Graves

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

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DAIRYFAX NEWSLETTER

Morgan County 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Team Captures 4th at Nationals

The Morgan County 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Team finished fourth out of eighteen teams at the 2006 National 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest. The Contest was held at the North American International Livestock Exposition in Louisville, KY. The team was composed of 4-Her's: Whitney Franks, Wesley Glosson, Katie Williams, and Sarah Vaughn and was coached by Bobby Smith, Morgan County Extension Agent. The team further distinguished itself by having three team members place in the top ten on the written exam. Katie Williams was first in the nation on the written exam, out of 72 competitors. Sarah Vaughn was tied for fifth and Whitney Franks was ninth on the written exam. This is the highest placing for a Georgia team at the National 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl since another team from Morgan County won the contest in 1997.

The 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl has a scholars bowl, double elimination format with questions pertaining to dairy herd management issues such as: agronomy and forages, calf rearing, dairy judging, fitting and showmanship, genetics, health, mastitis, milk marketing, nutrition, and reproduction.

The 2006 Georgia 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Team (Left to right) Coach Bobby Smith- Morgan County Extension Agent, Katie Williams, Whitney Franks, Sarah Vaughn, and Wesley Glosson

It's Time to Review A.I. Techniques

Dr. Bill Graves
University of Georgia

Almost all producers and inseminators have learned correct techniques in semen handling and insemination procedures at one time or another. Just in case you have created a few short cuts or developed some bad habits, it may be a good idea for you to periodically review correct semen handling and insemination procedures.

Keep your semen tanks in a secure, clean and dry place away from corrosive chemicals. Placement should allow for easy moving for filling with liquid nitrogen. Tanks should be stored in a visible place and checked daily for nitrogen level. Store only about a six month supply of semen. Make sure your investment is insured and secure.

Always check the semen inventory list prior to removing semen from a tank to make sure the correct canister is used. Semen should not be lifted above the frost line in the neck of the nitrogen tank. Dangerous temperatures exist in the upper half of the neck. Exposure will lower subsequent fertility.

Remove the plastic straw from the goblet quickly with tweezers and not fingertips. This helps to keep the straws in the goblet below the frost line. It is generally recommended that only one straw be thawed at a time. If more than one straw is thawed, they should be agitated to prevent the possibility of freezing together during thawing. Shake the straw after it is removed from the tank to eliminate any drops of nitrogen at the end of the cotton plug. If you have a large group of animals to inseminate, it is a good idea to have one person thawing and another breeding animals.

A one point, wide mouth thermos and a dial thermometer works well for thawing straws. Most semen should be thawed in 95˚F water for 45 seconds. Thermometers should be routinely checked for accuracy. Electronic thaw baths can be used. DC versions can be very useful in trucks.

After the straw is thawed, dry it off with a clean towel and check he printed information on the outside of a straw to verify the bull's identity. Maintain an accurate semen inventory.

Store insemination equipment in a clean, stainless steel box. This box should be closed when not in use. Also, all equipment should be clean when returned to the box. Always maintain sterility of the plastic sheaths used to cover the straw gun. Keep other items somewhere else.

Use semen as quickly as possible after thawing. It should be inseminated within 15 minutes of thawing. Place the end of the dry straw with the cotton plug in the gun, then cut the sealed end at a 90 degree angle about 1/4 inch from the lab seal. If the straw is not cut squarely, the plastic sheath may not seal tightly against the straw. Some semen will then back flow between the sheath and the straw, rather than going inside the cow. A ½ cc straw contains about 10 drops of diluted semen; therefore, each drop lost is 10 percent of the total

contents. This loss lowers overall sperm numbers and fertility. 1/4 cc straw only have 5 drops. Each drop results in a 20 percent loss. During cold weather, warm the gun barrel by rubbing it with a paper towel and using several quick strokes.

Be sure that the cow being bred is in heat. Restrain and identify the cow before thawing the semen. After the gun is readied, clean the region of the vulva to prevent contamination of the inner reproductive tract. Try a roll of sheath protectors to help maintain sterility of the insemination rod.

Insert the gun in the cow at a 30 degree angle. This avoids entering the bladder. Remember that inseminating a cow does not require much force or pressure. Take your time, relax and concentrate on your technique.

Be sure the gun is passing through the cervix and that you are not just stretching the vagina. This is another common mistake in placement. When the tip of the insemination gun passes through the front ring of the cervix, it is in the uterine body. Check the location by placing the index finger in front of the cervix. Semen should be deposited in the body of the uterus. This area is less than one inch long and is located immediately in front of the cervix. A common mistake is to deposit the semen several inches into the right uterine horn. Your target area is about the size of a dime. Be accurate with placement. After you feel the tip of the gun, lift your index finger and slowly deposit the semen over a 5 second period. Count slowly by thousands. Be sure that the fingers are not misdirecting the flow of semen or blocking a uterine horn. Reposition the tip of the gun if the animal moves.

If the cervical mucus of a cow previously bred feels thick and sticky, the cow may be pregnant. On repeat services, it may be best to deposit the semen just past the half-way point of the cervix.

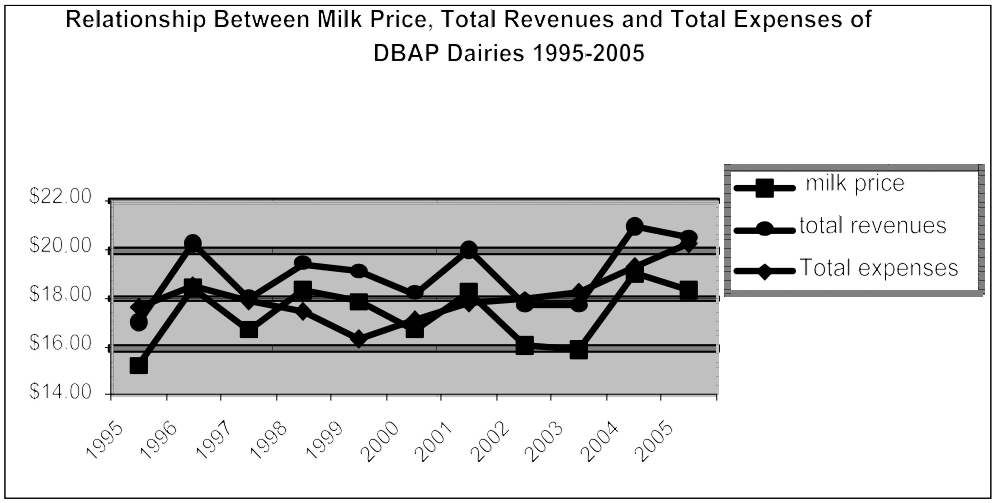
Milk Prices and Expenses: a 10 Year Summary

Lane O. Ely, R. Giesy and A. deVries
University of Georgia and University of Florida

During the period 1995 to 2005, the dairy industry has experienced a roller coaster ride with milk prices. The Dairy Business Analysis Project has collected financial data from Georgia and Florida dairy farms.

As seen in figure 1, milk prices have varied from $15.26 to $18.98 per cwt in our marketing area. This is a change of 24.4% from the low to the high price. The difficulty for the dairyman in planning is that the change for milk price was not consistent trend but has been up and down from year to year. Total revenue has followed a very similar path to the milk price. Total expenses have shown a rise and fall in the five years from 1995 to 2000 but since 2000 has shown a consistent rise in total expenses. Total expenses have risen from $16.27 per cwt in 1999 to $20.18 per cwt in 2005 resulting in an increase of 24.0%.

Figure 1



This has resulted in a very erratic net farm income as seen in table 1. Net farm income has been negative 3 years but has ranged from $-0.63 to $2.80 per cwt during this period. With the increasing expenses per year and the fluctuation milk prices, net farm income has had wide swings. This looks as if it will continue with the potential that it permanently become negative. In DBAP, a charge of 5% cost of capital is calculated. This is subtracted from the net farm income to give a return to management. The return to management has been negative in 7 of the 11 years and has been negative the last 4 years**.**

Table 1. Milk Price, Total Revenue, Total Expenses, Net Farm Income, Other Income, Cost of Capital and Return to Management for DBAP dairies from 1995 to 2005.

	Milk price	Total revenues	Total expenses	Net farm income	Other income	Cost of capital 5%	Return to mgt
1995	**$15.26**	**$16.98**	**$17.60**	**-$0.63**	**$1.72**	**$1.08**	**-$1.71**
1996	**$18.39**	**$20.24**	**$18.51**	**$1.73**	**$1.85**	**$1.23**	**$0.50**
1997	**$16.68**	**$18.03**	**$17.83**	**$0.20**	**$1.35**	**$1.17**	**-$0.97**
1998	**$18.35**	**$19.40**	**$17.42**	**$1.98**	**$1.05**	**$1.20**	**$0.78**
1999	**$17.80**	**$19.07**	**$16.27**	**$2.80**	**$1.27**	**$1.13**	**$1.67**
2000	**$16.69**	**$18.16**	**$17.08**	**$1.08**	**$1.47**	**$1.28**	**-$0.20**
2001	**$18.24**	**$20.00**	**$17.75**	**$2.14**	**$1.76**	**$1.38**	**$0.76**
2002	**$16.05**	**$17.67**	**$17.88**	**-$0.21**	**$1.62**	**$1.57**	**-$1.78**
2003	**$15.89**	**$17.66**	**$18.27**	**-$0.51**	**$1.77**	**$1.64**	**-$2.15**
2004	**$18.98**	**$20.92**	**$19.34**	**$1.58**	**$1.94**	**$1.64**	**-$0.06**
2005	**$18.32**	**$20.46**	**$20.18**	**$0.28**	**$2.14**	**$1.76**	**-$1.48**
Ave	**$17.33**	**$18.96**	**$18.01**	**$0.95**	**$1.63**	**$1.37**	**-$0.42**

So how have dairy farms stayed productive? One way (Table 2) has been to increase milk sold per cow. Milk sold per cow has increased almost 3,000 pounds per cow during this time period. This spreads fixed cost over more units (cows) and increases revenue per unit (cow). Also assets per cow and equity per cow have increased with an increase in equity per farm. This is partly due to increase value for animals and real estate during this time period.

Table 2. Cows, Milk Sold per cow, Assets per cow, Debt per cow, Asset turnover, Equity per cow and Equity per farm for DBAP Dairies from 1995 to 2005.

	Cows	Milk sold per cow	Assets per cow	Debt per cow	Asset turnover	Equity per cow	Equity per farm
1995	1,527	15,689	$3,382	$1,050	1.09	$2,332	$3,560,964
1996	1,375	15,774	$3,892	$1,540	1.00	$2,352	$3,234,000
1997	1,280	16,586	$3,891	$1,554	0.99	$2,337	$2,991,360
1998	808	16,963	$4,072	$1,460	1.14	$2,612	$2,110,496
1999	1,063	17,973	$4,078	$1,408	1.03	$2,670	$2,838,210
2000	1,079	17,778	$4,552	$1,431	0.89	$3,121	$3,367,559
2001	977	17,170	$4,725	$1,301	0.90	$3,424	$3,345,248
2002	1,168	16,810	$5,262	$1,705	0.69	$3,557	$4,154,576
2003	1,316	17,971	$5,902	$2,023	0.70	$3,879	$5,104,764
2004	1,187	18,213	$6,662	$1,822	0.49	$4,840	$5,745,080
2005	1,091	18,474	$6,518	$1,862	0.80	$4,032	$4,398,912
Ave	1,170	17,218	$4,812	$1,560	0.88	$3,253	$3,805,987

Dairy men can not control the price of milk but they do have some control over their expenses. The difficulty is that one can cut expenses only so far then productivity will also suffer. In Table 3 are some expenses per cwt for the period 1995 to 2005. There are large differences in the amount that these costs vary from low to high and from year to year.

Table 3. Expenses per Cwt for Labor, Feed Crops, Equipment, Livestock, Real Estate, Other Fixed Cost and Depreciation for DBAP Dairies from 1995 to 2005.

	Labor	Feed	Crops	Equipm't	Livestock	Marketing	Real estate	Other Fixed	Dep
1995	$2.76	$7.61	$0.24	$0.77	$2.00	$1.21	$0.45	$1.63	$1.01
1996	$2.45	$8.80	$0.31	$0.89	$2.25	$0.98	$0.50	$1.22	$0.93
1997	$2.40	$8.41	$0.28	$0.82	$2.31	$1.06	$0.53	$1.39	$0.57
1998	$2.23	$7.69	$0.42	$0.83	$1.56	$1.09	$0.65	$1.59	$1.37
1999	$2.37	$7.04	$0.38	$0.88	$1.53	$1.04	$0.61	$1.30	$1.36
2000	$2.66	$6.94	$0.42	$0.86	$1.69	$1.10	$0.63	$1.40	$1.54
2001	$2.69	$7.32	$0.89	$1.01	$1.64	$1.05	$0.64	$1.57	$1.41
2002	$2.88	$7.00	$0.34	$0.81	$1.84	$1.08	$0.69	$1.39	$1.89
2003	$3.22	$7.16	$0.43	$0.82	$1.95	$1.11	$0.52	$1.43	$1.62
2004	$3.19	$8.09	$0.26	$1.05	$1.90	$1.09	$0.68	$1.44	$1.64
2005	$3.53	$7.50	$0.35	$1.09	$1.98	$1.21	$0.72	$1.68	$2.13
Ave	$2.76	$7.60	$0.39	$0.89	$1.88	$1.09	$0.60	$1.46	$1.41

Labor expenses were fairly constant until 2003 and have risen over $0.50 per cwt. This may partly be due to increase competition costs to attract labor from other activities and also due to increase milk production requiring more labor. Feed costs have varied but have not increased as the milk to feed ratio has remained fairly constant and favorable for dairy during

this time period.

Feed expenses show less flexibility over the last couple of years compared to the period of 1995 to 2002. Producers may not have as much ability to change feed costs as they did before with more competition for feeds such as ethanol production. Also cropping expenses have remained fairly constant. Equipment expenses have risen with rising fuel costs. Depreciation expenses have risen over this time period as dairies have built new facilities and some herds have expanded cow numbers.
Financial management is just as critical as management of the dairy cows and milk production for a dairy farm to survive. Knowing your financial history and trying to manage the changes requires a good history of where you have been. Keep records to make better decisions.

Dates to Remember

01/20/07	State 4-H Dairy Quize Bowl, Rhodes Center, Athens, GA
02/10/07	UGA Commercial Heifer Show, ADS Arena, Athens, GA
02/12-13/07	GA Milk Producers Annual Meeting, King and Prince, St. Simmons
02/23/-25/07	State Commercial Dairy Heifer Show, Perry, GA
03/24/07	4-H and FFA Dairy Judging Workshop, UGA Dairy, Athens, GA

Putnam County 4-H Judging Team Competes in Madison, Wisconsin

Warren Gilson
University of Georgia

The Putnam County 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging team traveled to Wisconsin to compete in the National 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Contest, which is held annually in conjuction with the World Dairy Expo. Team members were: Bradley Anderson, Sierra Floyd, Jesse Patrick and Rachel Patrick. They were coached by Dr. D.J. Sheppard.

The team visited several farms prior to the contest, where they practiced placing classes from the five major dairy breeds. They also visited Hoard's Dairyman dairy farm, Dairy Shrine and NASCO prior to the contest.

Thirty teams from across the country competed in the contest. The team placed 19th in the contest. More importantly, the team placed 12th in reasons, where they orally defended their placings for five classes. They also placed 3rd in the Holstein breed overall.

Individual honors went to Jesse Patrick, who placed 3rd in the Holstein breed. He also placed 22nd in the Ayrshire breed. Additionally, Rachel Patrick placed 14th in Ayrshires and Sierra Floyd placed 14th in Jerseys. Rachel was the highest scoring team member overall. Congratulations to these youth for their outstanding performance

Salvaging Productive Cows by Drying Off Chronic High SCC Quarters

Stephen C. Nickerson
University of Georgia

Dairy farmers must often deal with high-producing cows that are chronically infected in an udder quarter that does not respond to antibiotic therapy. Such quarters contribute to elevated somatic cell counts (SCC) as well as bacteria counts in herd milk, and serve as reservoirs for infecting quarters of other cows in the herd. Research studies indicate that such quarters can be cured of infection and converted to a nonfunctional or 'dry' state without harming adjacent quarters. Production of high quality milk with low SCC yields a premium from many milk plants and dairy cooperatives. Thus, dairy farmers should make every effort to reduce the SCC of herd milk to the lowest possible level; an overall cell count of 200,000/ml or less is a realistic goal.

In one study, single mammary quarters of 15 lactating, high SCC Jersey cows in late lactation that were chronically infected with *Nocardia* species, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli,* or *Serratia* species were cured of infection and dried off as follows: 1) infected quarters were infused after the PM milking with 60 ml (cc) of Nolvasan® (2% chlorhexidine diacetate); 2) quarters were milked out at the next (AM) milking (milk from all quarters was discarded); and 3) infected quarters were re-infused with 60 ml of Nolvasan® at the next (PM) milking, which was 24 hours after the first infusion. All milking of the infused quarter was discontinued after the second infusion. Bacteriological status and SCC of all mammary quarters were determined before infusion and at weekly intervals until each cow entered the non-lactating period. Residue testing was performed on quarters from which secretion could be obtained using the Delvotest®. Quarter SCC were performed using a Fossomatic 90 electronic cell counter, and milk yield was obtained from Dairy Herd Improvement records. Rectal temperatures were taken 24 hours after the first infusion. Six cows were sacrificed and mammary tissue was collected for histological analysis to determine if quarters were indeed dried off by the process.

All quarters infused with Nolvasan® were permanently rendered nonfunctional at 14 to 63 days after the first infusion. Somatic cell counts in treated quarters decreased from approximately 9 million/ml of milk before infusion to approximately 5 million/ml over the 2 months after infusion, and decreased to 1 million/ml by day 63 after infusion. In uninfused, uninfected adjacent quarters, SCC increased from an average of 247,000/ml before the infusion of treated quarters, to an average of 317,000/ml over the 2 months after infusion of treated quarters.

Infused quarters were sensitive upon palpation, and swelling was apparent in two quarters, but these symptoms disappeared after the first week. Secretion from infused quarters exhibited large clots and watery consistency. The fluid volume of treated quarters decreased with time, and no secretion was obtained at 63 days after infusion. Body temperatures taken 24 hours after the first infusion were normal (101.6˚F).

Milk yield decreased from 36 lb/day before treatment to an average of 24 lb/day over the remainder of lactation, which is not excessive given the loss of one quarter and the normal

decrease associated with advanced lactation. Antimicrobial residues resulting from Nolvasan® infusions were detected for up to 35 days in a few treated quarters, but most quarters from which secretions could be obtained were residue-free by 21 days. Residues were not detected in uninfused quarters that were adjacent to infused quarters.

Histological examination of infused quarters revealed that milk-producing tissues had involuted and appeared similar to "blind" or nonfunctional quarters, exhibiting significant reductions in milk synthesizing tissues. Six treated cows completed a non-lactating period and calved at the time of this report. The Nolvasan®-infused quarters remained nonfunctional.

Results suggest that a chronically infected high SCC quarter that does not respond to antibiotic therapy can be rendered nonfunctional without damage to adjacent quarters. This procedure prevents abnormal milk secretion from being co-mingled with herd milk, resulting in an elevated SCC and bacteria count. In addition, such quarters no longer constitute a reservoir for mastitis-causing organisms, which can infect herdmates. This method also allows the salvage of genetically superior animals. It is imperative to remember, however, that this procedure involves extra-label drug use and should be performed within the context of a valid veterinary/client patient relationship (VCPR). Moreover, treated quarters must be identified in a manner to insure that they are not milked to avoid the presence of drug residues in herd milk.

Christmas Gift Ideas for Your Cows

Dr. Donald E. Pritchard
NCSU Extension Dairy Specialist

At this time of year we have a wonderful time with family members and friends as we give and receive gifts expressing our feelings. After hearing a radio commercial the other day promoting the buying of gifts for your pets, I got to thinking about what if dairy producers gave gifts to their cows. What kind of gifts could be given to those “girls” that generate income for their owners? Below are listed just a few possible gift ideas that you as a producer could give your cows to help them produce more profit for you.

1) Provide better quality forages – Strive in 2007 to produce or purchase better quality forages so your cows will have the quality needed to produce to their potential. Remember the saying, “garbage in, garbage out.” Cows cannot eat low quality forages and be expected to produce very much milk or profit.

2) Feed a balanced ration – Top quality forages need to be supplemented with other feeds to provide all the nutrients required for maximum milk production. Have your forages tested for composition, and then ask a competent advisor to generate a balanced ration with other feed ingredients to meet your animals’ needs.

3) Provide more comfortable free-stalls – The free-stalls on many farms have been in place for years and may not be very comfortable for your cows. Cows require at least 12 hours of resting time each day to produce to their potential and have minimum stress and health problems, so the stalls must be comfortable and inviting to the cows to lie in. The design of the dividers between the stalls, the openness of the stall front, the placement and use of neck rails and brisket boards, the type of material used to create the base of the stalls, and the type and amount of bedding

material used in the stalls are things you could perhaps change to improve the comfort and use of the stalls by your cows. Keeping the stalls clean and well maintained is also very important in promoting their use.
4) Give your cows regular “pedicures” – Maintaining hoof health is important in helping the cows be able to move about to eat properly, be milked, express estrus activity, and maintain general health. Having a regular schedule for a competent “pedicurist” to do hoof trimming is an important component of your cows producing to their potential.
5) Update your mastitis prevention program – Minimize the incidence of mastitis by asking your veterinarian or other competent consultant to review your mastitis prevention program and offer suggested changes. The use of pre and post milking teat dips, dry cow therapy, pre-freshening checks for mastitis, using cow-side testing for sub-clinical mastitis on your fresh cows, checking and perhaps treating heifers prepartum for mastitis, and determining what treatment method and products to use when clinical mastitis cases occur are just some of the things you should have reviewed and updated at least once a year. Remember, cows that are free of mastitis will produce more milk, cost less to maintain, and be more profitable.
6) Give “special attention” to those needs specific to your dairy that will make your cows healthy, happy, and productive. This is perhaps the best gift you could give your cows.
This list is certainly not complete, and I’m sure that each dairy producer could think of particular “gifts” he could give his/her cows that would help them be more productive and profitable. Ask your veterinarian, extension agent or other experienced consultant for “gift ideas” for your cows. May you all have a wonderful Christmas season.

The University of Georgia Teaching Dairy: A Review of 2006

Lane O. Ely
University of Georgia

The University of Georgia Teaching Dairy has had a good year in 2006. The farm has been used this year for 9 Animal and Dairy science classes, 2 College of Veterinary Medicine classes, 1 Ecology Institute class, the Vet Tech program from Athens Technical College and several class visits. There were 5 internships completed.

The transition of the dairy to student labor and milk sales has been interesting. With all dairy farmers the decreasing milk prices has put pressure on the bottom line. The move to student labor has been successful from an educational stand point as many students have been able to increase their dairy knowledge and skills. This has not been without some hardship. In the last 12 months, 34 different students have worked at the dairy. A lot of training and turnover results in some inefficiency but it is rewarding to see student develop confidence in their skills and decision making. We need to do a better job of protocols for the different jobs to insure a consistency in performance.

Cow numbers have built back to approximately 100 milking cows after being decreased to 70 cows two years ago. This has been accomplished through keeping many of our heifers in

the downsizing, having successful breeding and calf raising programs and keeping cows in the milking herd.

The seasonal breeding and calving has been very helpful. This year our last calf was born on May 16 in the spring and our first calf was born on August 27 in the fall. Our goals are not to calve during June, July and August; to calve 60% of the cows and heifers in September, October and November; and to calve 40% of the herd in January, February and March. We are coming close to these goals. This gives us calves and cows for the fall and spring semester classes.

The herd has been housed on sand this year after the conversion from sawdust. Somatic cell counts have averaged between 200 to 300,000 and very little environmental infections. As a standard procedure for the last year, cultures of each cow's quarters are made at calving, 10 days in milk, at dry off and at any time there is an indication of infection. This has proven valuable in monitoring udder health in the herd.

Three mastitis project conducted by Dr. Gilson and Nickerson are currently in process. One is evaluating Orbeseal in the dry cow treatment. A second project is comparing frozen versus fresh samples for somatic cell counts using the on-farm cell counter. The third project is evaluating non-antibiotic treatment for mastitis.

Dr. Graves has completed a synchronizing project with heifers and milking cows. Dr. Froetschel has started a project evaluating DCAD feeding in the dry period followed by fat feeding in the transition period. The cows are in the remodeled Calan gate feeding area allowing the collection of individual cow intake. Several students are working on this project. A new well was drilled this year to try and supply the necessary water the dairy needs. Hopefully this next year, the milking parlor will be renovated. The 30 year old double 3 side opening parlor will be replaced with a double 6 herringbone.

Like all dairymen, hopefully the next year will be another good year with better mik prices, reasonable feed prices, good forage production and excellent help at the UGA Teaching Dairy.

TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY MILK PRODUCTION

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average				
							Fat			Fat		Protein	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	%	Lbs.	Milk	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	11	85	87	72.1	3.1	2.27	24524	3.3	816	3.0	747
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	11	218	88	70.7	4.2	2.99	24071	3.9	934	3.0	713
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	11	702	87	70.4*	3.7	2.63	24904	3.7	814	3.0	752
Scott Glover	White	H	11	94	89	69.7	3.6	2.53	23968	3.8	907	3.0	719
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc	Screven	H	10	123	87	67.1	3.7	2.47	24467	3.6	887	3.1	751
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	835	82	65.9*	3.8	2.53	25546	3.5	902	2.9	746
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	11	2607	90	65.7*			25642				
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	11	128	82	65.1	4.2	2.72	21950	3.7	816	2.9	643
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	11	216	88	64.5*	3.8	2.48	20883	3.5	738	3.0	622
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	11	88	93	64.3	3.6	2.31	23448	3.7	856	3.2	741
Earnest Turk	Putnum	H	11	366	88	62.5	3.8	2.35	21837	3.8	826	3.1	676
Rufus Yoder	Macon	H	11	137	81	60.5	3.4	2.03	21609	3.5	766	3.2	681
Martin Dairy LLP	Hart	H	11	268	84	60.1	3.7	2.21	23587	3.6	859	2.9	686
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	11	20	100	59.7	5.1	3.02	18193	5.0	908	3.5	635
Ralph Kotal	Hart	H	11	62	87	59.6	3.8	2.24	19656	3.6	713	3.0	591
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	11	109	85	59.2	3.7	2.17	22054	3.4	749	3.0	653
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	11	150	79	58.9	3.9	2.29	23383	3.6	853	3.0	709
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	10	132	81	58.1	3.7	2.14	25826	3.6	919	3.1	796
Horst Crest Farms	Burke	H	11	159	84	57.8	3.6	2.10	19885	3.7	728	3.0	600

B & S Dairy	**Wilcox**	**H**	**11**	**495**	**88**	**57.6***	**21202**

[1]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 complied from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).

TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY FAT PRODUCTION

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average				
							Fat			Fat		Protein	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	%	Lbs.	Milk	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	11	20	100	59.7	5.1	3.02	18193	5.0	908	3.5	635
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	11	218	88	70.7	4.2	2.99	24071	3.9	934	3.0	713
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	11	128	82	65.1	4.2	2.72	21950	3.7	816	2.9	643
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	11	702	87	70.4*	3.7	2.63	24904	3.7	914	3.0	752
Copelan	Putnam	H	11	44	80	55.7	4.6	2.58	13451	4.0	543	3.1	418
Scott Glover	White	H	11	94	89	69.7	3.6	2.53	23968	3.8	907	3.0	719
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	835	82	65.9*	3.8	2.53	25546	3.5	902	2.9	746
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	11	216	88	64.5*	2.8	2.48	20883	3.5	738	3.0	622
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	10	123	87	67.1	3.7	2.47	24467	3.6	887	3.1	751
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	10	33	79	47.7	5.1	2.43	17804	5.3	936	3.5	626
Earnest Turk	Putnam	H	11	366	88	62.5	3.8	2.35	21837	3.8	826	3.1	676
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	11	88	93	64.3	3.6	2.31	23448	3.7	856	3.2	741
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	11	150	79	58.9	3.9	2.29	23383	3.6	853	3.0	709
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	11	85	87	72.1	3.1	2.27	24524	3.3	816	3.0	747
University of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	11	102	82	54.7	4.1	2.27	19688	3.8	752	3.1	616
Ralph Kotal	Hart	H	11	62	87	59.6	3.8	2.24	19656	3.6	713	3.0	591
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	11	268	84	60.1	3.7	2.21	23587	3.6	859	2.9	686
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	11	71	73	57.3	3.8	2.19	21839	3.6	782	3.1	686
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	11	109	85	59.2	3.7	2.17	22054	3.4	749	3.0	653
Oak Hill Farms Inc. Dairy Div	Lee	H	11	2047	79	49.9*	4.3	2.16	19529				

[1]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 complied from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).