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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

http://www.ads.uga.edu/extension/newsletters.html April/May/June 2007

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.

Sincerely,

Wm. Graves

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

County Extension Director or County Agent

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DAIRYFAX NEWSLETTER

Let's Look At the Facts About AI

Dr. William M. Graves
Extension Dairy Scientist

According to data on herds on DHIA in Georgia (April, 2007), only 40 percent of the average herd is bred to proven AI sires. A total of 12 percent were bred to young sires. The average PTA$ for AI sires in the Southeast Region is +305, while all other sires is +137.

Many think that AI cost more than they can afford. To complicate matters, when money gets tight, AI is usually one of the first things to go. AI accounts for less than 2 percent of the total cash expenses of a dairy herd.

AI bulls produce daughters that produce more milk. The advantage of AI bulls versus non AI bulls is over 1300 pounds more milk per lactation per daughter.

Herd bulls are:

1. Dangerous! Unfortunately it is routine to run across examples of people hurt or even killed (without warning in some cases) by a herd bull.
2. Genetically inferior! Using a bull out of a neighbor's top cow has no guarantee. When it is discovered that a bull's production is low, it is too late to do something. Start with a bull that is genetically estimated to produce more milk.
3. Carriers of Disease! AI bulls are monitored to be disease free. Herd bulls can transmit brucellosis, vibriosis, IBR and trichomoniasis.
4. Possibly Subfertile! Herd bulls not only are infertile during hot weather, it takes up to six weeks after the weather cools off for them to recover and produce viable sperm.
5. Not always easy calving! With AI bulls, producers can select those bulls that produce the newest difficult births to use on heifers. With herd bulls there is no way to know.

Do not forget your objectives:

1. Settle the cow.
2. Obtain calves from best bulls.
3. Use disease-free semen.
4. Accomplish the above at reasonable cost.
5. Clean up bulls never need to be used on no more than 15% of the herd.

Remember these tips when we start breeding again this fall. After the current high feed prices, summer heat stress and drought issues, be ready to stick with AI.

The University of Georgia Teaching Dairy Update

Dr. Lane O. Ely
Extension Dairy Scientist

The hot day weather is on everyone's mind. Our spring wheat silage crop was 40% of normal. We have planted sorghum and hopefully will get enough rain for it to be harvested. Last year between the drought and armyworms we did not harvest any sorghum but were able to get through the year because the wheat silage had been excellent.

This spring after wheat harvest, we pumped out our lagoons and applied the slurry to the crop fields. This has helped to get the sorghum germinated and hopefully some rain will continue. The lagoons had never been pumped out so we are in a learning curve to refill over time. Hopefully the drought will not interfere with that.

Our breeding program is on track. We calved our last cow on May 15 and the next one is due on September 6. We are scheduled to calve 55 cows and 18 heifers by February 1st.

The increasing milk prices are encouraging but the higher feed prices and forage shortages are a damper on the future. We know milk prices will decrease from their highs but feed prices probably will continue to be high as demand for alternative fuels continue. The results will be a declining milk; feed price ratio and tighter operating margins.

Hopefully rain will come and crops will be plentiful so hard decisions will not have to be made.

In addition to our normal student work force, three students are doing internships at the dairy this summer. It give students the chance to receive animal experience and credits.

Dealing with Drought and Higher Feed Costs

Dr. John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Extension

Much of Georgia and the Southeast are experiencing the effects of an extended drought. Hay and forage production were lower than normal last year which reduced normal supplies. The extremely dry spring and late freeze has compounded the situation resulting in some producers exhausting their hay supply and forcing them to purchase expensive hay for feeding their cattle. Even though most areas of the state have finally had some rainfall during June, drought conditions still exist in most areas.

Along with the drought, corn and ingredient prices have increased significantly since last fall. The higher prices are primarily due to increased demand for corn grain to product ethanol plus a tighter supply of corn on the world market. Most economists suggest that these higher prices will be with us for the foreseeable future. Corn acreage has increased to meet market demands for ethanol production, but the market is very sensitive to any conditions that may reduce projected corn yield pushing prices up even more during the last two weeks. In Georgia, farmers responded by planting more acres in corn and reducing acreage planted in cotton and peanuts. This will reduce supplies of whole cottonseed, cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, peanut skins, and peanut meal available for feeding increasing prices of these ingredients even more.

Since feed represents the largest single cost in producing milk, most producers have been reviewing their rations and feeding program to see if there are ways to reduce total feed cost and forage needs. Any changes in ingredients fed must take into account the impact on total nutrient balance and potential milk yield and ruminal health as well as cost per 100 pounds of milk. There are few if any “bargain” feed ingredients available to reduce feed cost, so there many be more opportunities for reducing total production cost by focusing on management. The University of Wisconsin has a program that allows users to calculate the value of various ingredients based on corn, soybean meals, dicalcium phosphate, and limestone called FEEDVAL. This can be used to determine which feedstuffs, including forage, are the better purchase. The program is online at: http://www.wisc.edu/dysci/uwex/nutritn/spreadsheets/FEEDVAL-Comparative.xls.

Given the forage shortage and high feed cost, producers should consider selling any cull cows to reduce forage needs. The break-even cost for keeping a cow has changed with higher feed cost even though milk prices are increasing. Production data from PCDART can be exported to a spreadsheet and used to calculate the value of the milk produced by each cow, either current daily milk or lactation average. This can be compared with the current feed cost to see which cows are profitable. This is an easy way to determine which cows are profitable and which may candidates for culling.

Another means of reducing forage needs is to consider contracting with a grower to raise your replacements. This may be cheaper than purchasing forage or additional feed. Producers should check references of growers they consider to see what kind of job they have done for others as well as agreeing on a price for their services. This will reduce labor needs which will allow more time to focus on the lactating cows or attend to some other jobs that have not been done if labor has been less than adequate.

In regards to feeding management, producers should first ask what the primary weaknesses of their feeding program are? Is it forage quality, feed bunk management, cow comfort, or some other aspect that is preventing your cows from being as productive as possible? If cow comfort or feed bunk space is not as good as it should be, the cows will not respond completely to any changes in the actual feeding program. The same is true for all of the little things that should be done to make sure that cows have feed when she is ready to eat, adequate - clean water, properly working fans and sprinklers to minimize heat stress, and a good preventive health program. Remember that higher producing cows have lower feed cost per unit of milk produced. The following items are some management practices that can help control feed cost and improve production if not currently used.

1. Measure and adjust rations for the DM content of all wet feeds. This will reduce the daily variation in the nutrient content of the final ration and keep cows on a more consistent diet which should maintain higher milk yields.

2. Sample and analyze all forages and any home grown feeds or purchased byproducts routinely. Use the analysis to fine tune your rations. Fine tuning the ration can make a difference not only in milk production but the cost of purchased ingredients needed to balance the ration.

3. Review ration mixes with the feeder to make sure that the rations are mixed the same as they were formulated. The mixing sheets must agree with the ration formulation. Too often the feeder doesn’t understand (or forgets) the importance of trying to add the

correct amount of each ingredient and the impact of a mistake on cow health, milk production, and the bottom line.

4. Monitor dairy efficiency, the pounds of milk produced for each pound of DM consumed. High producing cows should be more than 1.6 and the majority of the herd around 1.5. Dairy efficiency is lower for late lactation cows and during heat stress. Poor efficiency indicates that there are problems in the feeding program. Supplemental cooling should be optimized to maintain production and efficiency as it is common for efficiency to drop to 1.3 during the summer.

5. Establishing production groups, when possible, allows different rations to be formulated according to need reducing total feed cost.

As we look for ways of controlling feed cost to reduce the impact of higher feed prices, it is important to remember the basics factors that contribute to total feed cost. A careful analysis of the total feeding program should be conducted routinely to determine where cost can be trimmed and feed utilization can be improved. Given the current push for developing alternative fuels from corn and soybeans, producers must continue to fine tune their feeding management to maintain profitability.

Planning on a HOT summer? Milk is not just for drinking!

Dr. William Graves
Extension Dairy Scientist

Of course you can enjoy a tall, cold glass of milk three times a day, but there are a variety of medicinal uses for milk as well:

- To ease sun-reddened skin, fill a quart jar with equal parts milk and ice and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Soak a washcloth in the mixture and apply to the affected area for 15 minutes, three or four times a day. For sunburn on the fact, you can apply a mask of sour cream or yogurt for 20 minutes. This soothes the burn and, as a bonus to some, can make your pores appear smaller.
- The itch from poison ivy or poison oak can be lessened quickly, if medication is not immediately available, by soaking the area in milk or covering with a cloth dunked in milk.
- It seems that some have been indulging themselves with milk and honey baths for centuries. Mix 1/2 cup liquid honey, 3 cups powdered milk and perhaps something added for fragrance. Combine the ingredients and scoop out a luxurious amount and dissolve in a warm bath.
- Milk is a wondeful medium to store a broken or uprooted tooth on the way to the dentist.
- Finally, for the inside as well as the outside: Warm milk actually does help you fall asleep because it contains tryptophan, an amino acid that increases the amount of the neurotransmitter serotonin in the brain.

And if you insist on drinking that glass of milk as most of us do, research has shown that obese adults who ate a high-dairy diet lost significantly more weight and fat than those who ate a low-dairy diet containing the same number of calories. The American Academy of Pediatrics now recommends children with lactose intolerance still consume dairy foods to get enough calcium, vitamin D, protein, and other nutrients important to good bone health. June is Dairy Month! How can you not “got milk?”

Where is Corn Leading Us?

Dr. Lane Ely
Extension Dairy Scientist

Every dairy magazine, agricultural magazine, environmental magazine, business magazine, newspaper, radio and television shows have had items on the demand for corn for ethanol. This has resulted in tremendous increases in the price of corn and other feed products in supposedly markets driven by supply and demand.

The price of corn has increased to over $4.00/bushel in response to the demand for corn to produce ethanol as an alternative to gasoline. This has resulted in a general feed price increase as many feed ingredients are tied to corn price either through history, as substitutes for corn or as competition to corn.

As expected the acres planted to corn are the most since the late 1940's. This switch has resulted in decreased soybean, cotton and wheat acres with increased prices for these crops as shortages are produced. USDA crop estimates are for a record corn crop with more produced than storage capacity.

So why has the price increased now? Much of the price increase is driven by the anticipation of demand by the ethanol plants, animal feed and the food industry. If all of the ethanol plants were functioning, this would be the scenario driving prices. Only about 25% of the plants are currently on line. Full ethanol production capacity of the currently planned plants if they are built will be in 2009. There probably will not be a shortage of corn this year but as the next crop year arrives there may be record low carryover stocks. Corn prices will probably go down this fall but definitely not to the pre-ethanol levels.

Distillers grains is the by-products of ethanol production. As corn usage for ethanol is increased the amount of distillers grains is increased. Prediction is for a 4 fold increase in the amount of distillers grain available for feeding this fall and a 10 fold increase by 2009 as plant capacity comes on line. So why is the price of distillers grains increasing when the supply is increasing more than is normally fed by a factor of 4. This is because the price has been linked to corn price traditionally. The price will come down as it may not be feasible to feed all of it. Dairy cows and beef cattle have consume distillers grains form many decades. Often it has been fed net which meant locally as it can not be economically transported any distance.

Dried distillers grains is also marketed as it can be transported over long distants but has a cost to dry. Chickens and hogs have traditionally not been fed distillers grains. Several current projects are looking at how and how much can be incorporated into chicken and hogs diets. To remove the amount that will be produced they will have to consume it.

Distillers grain is not a substitute for corn grain. Because the carbohydrates are removed during the fermentation, distillers grains has a higher protein content and fat content resulting in a higher energy value than corn grain. Prices will come down this fall for distillers

because of the increased supply and it is not a substitute for corn grain. Recently rations were run the current corn grain price and several by-products. The most economical ration used served the by-products and had a protein of 22%. These rations were using the cheaper by-products as an energy source but the animal has to remove the N from the amino acids. This then increases the N content of the urine and manure which raises another whole set of problems. Nutrient management plans may need to be altered.

Corn is leading us into a complex feed pricing and supply situation. Carbohydrate by-products, such as candy, cookies and bread, may be very valuable to supplement the protein and fat content in distillers grains. Nutrition management will be more critical in the economic situation to maintain profitability. The feed market has changed and will not be returning to the days of cheap corn.

Work Group Addresses Forage Shortages Caused by the Drought

Dr. John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Extension

As everyone is painfully aware, the ongoing drought has keep grass from growing and very limited amounts of hay have been harvested unless it was irrigated. Mr. Donnie Smith, Governor Sonny Purdue's Agricultural Liaison called an initial meeting on May 25 of representatives from Georgia Department of Agriculture, Georgia Farm Bureau, Georgia Milk Producers, Georgia Cattleman's, The University of Georgia, and representatives of Senator's Saxby Chambliss and Johnny Isakson. At the time, the numbers of livestock sold through stockyards across the state were up more than 50% compared to 2006. Producers were selling their calf crop early and culling or dispersing their herds because most had limited or no forage available to feed their animals. Although most areas of the state have received some rain in June, the majority of the state is still classified as extreme drought.

Given the situation, the group has worked to identify things that could be done to help all livestock producers cope with the shortage of forage. Members of the group checked on available hay in the state and region and updated the hay listing on both the Georgia Farm Bureau (http://www.gfb.org/) and Georgia Cattleman's (http://www.gabeef.org/gca/) web sites. In addition, UGA faculty have updated drought publications and spreadsheets to provide information on everything from forage production and quality issues, tax considerations for producers selling livestock, use of alternative feeds, and general management issues. The UGA main drought page is located at: http://www.caes.uga.edu/topics/disasters/drought/index.html. Look under commodities for specific information. The forage web page also includes links to hay web sites, several drought publications, as well as additional information on forages and is located at: http://commodities.caes.uga.edu/fieldcrops/Forages/drought.htm.

The University of Georgia extension faculty have several meeting scheduled across the state to address the drought and provide producers with information they can use to decide what their best course of action is. We are also working to schedule other meetings across the state during the coming month. These meetings will be listed on the forages web page as well as advertised by your local extension agents and Farm Bureau representatives.

Many other ideas have been discussed and explored. The work group is continuing to investigate other options to help producers across the state and will continue to provide updated information to producers as developments occur. We all hope that more rain will come on a regular basis which will be a start in the right direction. However, most producers have already missed the opportunity to harvest much of their normal supply, so we will be working on this for some time to come.

PCDART Enhancements

Dr. Dan W. Webb
University of Florida

PCDART is used by 113 herds in Florida and Georgia. A new program release version 7.9, is now available. This release includes the Protocols and Chores system which has been under development for the last 30 months. The new system allows each herd to define an unlimited number of chores, each of which can be a drug, vaccine, treatment or therapeutic action. This major enhancement will allow users a new way of listing cows for action based on pre-designed set of chores called a protocol. A dynamite feature is the ability to designate milk and/or meat withholding time for each chore. The use of these allows automatic listing of cows for which milk or meat should be withheld from market or conversely, when cows can be moved out fo the hospital herd. Herd managers can summarize chores by date, count or percentage. This is truly a major enhancement that offers comprehensive herd health management options.
For herds where protocols don't fit the management plan, the use of chores alone can offer a way to simplify and improve the recording of health events and treatments. Also, significant use of chores can be applied to heifers.

Georgia Dairy Farm Fact Sheet

- The Georgia dairy industry generated an estimated $844.3 million in economic activity in 2006 in a recent report by SUDIA.

- Georgia had 5 milk processing plants operating during 2006 that were located in Atlanta (3), Baxley, and Braselton.

- Total amount of milk produced in the state during 2006 amounted to 166.2 million gallons.

- There were 200 licensed commercial dairy farms operating in Georgia during 2006.

- In Georgia, cash receipts for the sale of milk by dairy farmers amounted to $210.0 million during 2006.

- The average price paid to Georgia dairy farmers for their milk was an estimated $14.40 per hundred weight, or approximately $1.21 for each gallon of milk produced in 2006.

- There were an estimated 77,000 milk cows on dairy farms in the state during 2006. Each dairy cow in Georgia produced an average of 2,171 gallons of milk in 2006.

- In Georgia, about 80 percent of the milk produced in 2006 was used and consumed in the form of fluid milk dairy products.

- In 2006, Georgia dairy cows produced an average of 5.95 gallons of milk per day, or enough to make 5.05 pounds of cheese or 2.83 pounds of butter. To produce this much milk, a cow consumes 35 gallons of water, 20 pounds of grain and feed concentrates and 55 pounds of corn silage.

- The average value of a day's milk was about $7.19 per cow during 2006. Sales of other products associated with the dairy may add another $1.20 per cow per day. Each day feed costs amount to $4.00 per cow with an additional $1.35 for other supplies and $1.50 for buildings and overhead expenses to produce milk, leaving an estimated $1.74 per cow per day to pay for labor and other investment expenditures.

- In 2006, a dairy cow in Georgia cost about $1,700 per head. A typical Georgia dairy farm has a herd of 257 milking cows.

- The top six ranking dairy counties according to number of Grade A dairy farms in 2006 were: Macon County, 40 dairy farms; Putnam Count, 36 dairy farms; Morgan County, 36 dairy farms; Greene County, 16 dairy farms; Jefferson County, 13 dairy farms; and Wilkes County, nine dairy farms.

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	1	89	93	78.6	3.8	2.97	24668	3.3	805	3.0	747
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	1	218	92	76.8	4.1	3.18	24556	3.9	962	2.9	724
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	1	127	89	75.6	4.1	3.08	22167	3.8	834	2.9	645
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	868	88	75.6*	3.9	2.97	25885	3.5	918	2.9	758
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	1	722	90	74.8*	3.8	2.81	25307	3.7	935	3.0	763
Anthony's Dairy	Sumter	H	1	1103	91	74.0*	3.4	2.49	25417	3.4	859	2.9	746
Scott Glover	White	H	1	92	90	73.8	3.8	2.83	24034	3.8	910	3.0	717
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	1	66	88	73.1	4.1	2.99	22002	3.6	792	3.1	684
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	1	234	88	72.3*	3.1	2.26	22127	3.5	776	3.0	658
Krulic Dairy Farm Inc.	Screven	H	1	99	87	68.8	3.4	2.34	24272	3.6	870	3.0	735
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	12	270	91	68.6	3.6	2.46	23851	3.6	869	2.9	691
Larry Moody	Ware	H	1	979	89	68.6			22255				
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	1	137	99	68.4	3.2	2.17	23400	3.5	811	3.1	734
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	1	85	91	68.2	3.5	2.38	20649	3.4	703	3.0	629
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	1	2557	89	68.0*			25567				
Rufus Yoder Jr	Macon	H	1	149	89	67.7	3.2	2.18	22030	3.5	774	3.1	691
Earnest Turk	Putnam	H	1	362	93	67.2	3.7	2.50	12092	3.8	831	3.1	683
W. T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	1	110	93	67.0	3.9	2.61	19547	4.0	777	3.2	620
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	1	160	86	66.2	4.0	2.62	23730	3.7	877	3.0	721
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	12	138	81	66.2	3.8	2.51	25639	3.6	916	3.1	791

[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

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Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	%	Lbs.	Milk	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	1	218	92	76.8	4.1	3.18	24556	3.9	962	2.9	724
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	1	127	89	75.6	4.1	3.08	22167	3.8	834	2.9	645
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	1	66	88	73.1	4.1	2.99	22002	3.6	792	3.1	684
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	1	89	93	78.6	3.8	2.97	24668	3.3	805	3.0	747
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	868	88	75.6*	3.9	2.97	25885	3.5	918	2.9	758
Scott Glover	White	H	1	92	90	73.8	3.8	2.83	24034	3.8	910	3.0	717
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	1	722	90	74.8*	3.8	2.81	25307	3.7	935	3.0	763
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	1	34	85	53.9	5.2	2.81	18091	5.3	967	3.5	638
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	1	160	86	66.2	4.0	2.62	23730	3.7	877	3.0	721
W. T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	1	110	93	67.0	3.9	2.61	19547	4.0	777	3.2	620
C. A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	1	82	89	65.2	4.0	2.60	22083	3.8	831	3.0	672
Copelan	Putnam	H	1	49	86	60.5	4.3	2.58	14070	4.1	572	3.1	434
David Moss	Morgan	H	1	105	85	62.3	4.0	2.52	19917	4.1	818	3.0	593
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	12	138	81	66.2	3.8	2.51	25639	3.6	916	3.1	791
Earnest Turk	Putnam	H	1	362	93	67.2	3.7	2.50	22072	3.8	831	3.1	683
Anthony's Dairy	Sumter	H	1	1103	91	74.0*	3.4	2.49	25417	3.4	859	2.9	746
Kent Walker	Greene	H	1	117	89	60.5	4.1	2.49	21741	3.8	822	2.9	746
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	12	270	91	68.6	3.6	2.46	23851	3.6	869	2.9	691
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	1	109	93	64.6	3.8	2.43	22213	3.4	762	3.0	657
Rodgers Hillcrest Farms Inc	McDuffie	H	1	363	91	66.1	3.7	2.42	20759	3.7	775	3.0	627

[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).
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Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	2	130	96	83.1	3.7	3.08	22342	3.8	842	2.9	649
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	87	97	81.0	3.5	2.83	24621	3.3	805	3.0	749
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	2	149	93	80.3	3.7	3.01	25571	3.6	922	3.1	791
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	2	216	93	77.3*	3.9	3.03	24736	3.9	971	2.9	728
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	2	850	90	77.1*	3.7	2.82	26000	3.6	925	2.9	762
Anthony's Dairy	Sumter	H	2	1107	91	76.7*	3.6	2.76	25363	3.4	860	2.9	762
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	1	148	90	76.1	3.8	2.88	25556	3.6	916	3.1	789
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	2	721	91	75.9*	3.8	2.87	25382	3.7	940	3.0	766
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	1	277	93	73.0	3.8	2.79	23904	3.6	872	2.9	702
Scott Glover	White	H	2	90	87	72.7	3.4	2.49	24146	3.7	904	3.0	717
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	2	234	90	71.5*	3.5	2.50	22443	3.5	787	3.0	665
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	2	89	99	71.4	3.5	2.52	20737	3.4	712	3.0	629
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	2	112	99	70.5	3.7	2.60	19726	4.0	782	3.2	625
Gin Branch Farm	Laurens	H	2	66	86	70.1*	3.4	2.39	21868	3.4	746	3.0	658
Conlin Dairy	Burke	H	2	86	88	70.1	2.9	2.02	19889	3.4	667	3.0	587
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	2	138	97	69.9	3.0	2.12	22807	3.3	762	3.1	710
Rodgers Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	2	362	96	69.5	3.8	2.65	20888	3.7	780	3.0	632
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	2	148	92	69.3	3.6	2.47	22167	3.5	773	3.1	696
Krulic Dairy Farm Inc.	Screven	H	2	91	89	69.0	3.7	2.53	24309	3.5	862	3.0	735
Earnest Turk	Putnam	H	1	366	95	68.8	4.2	2.88	22207	3.8	837	3.1	686

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					Test Day Average				Yearly Average				
							Fat			Fat		Protein	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	%	Lbs.	Milk	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	2	130	96	83.1	3.7	3.08	22342	3.8	842	2.9	649
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	2	216	93	77.3*	3.9	3.03	24736	3.9	971	2.9	728
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	2	149	93	80.3	3.7	3.01	25571	3.6	922	3.1	791
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	2	18	94	58.2*	5.0	2.91	18824	5.0	936	3.5	653
Irvin Yoder	Macon	H	2	148	90	76.1	3.8	2.88	25556	3.6	916	3.1	789
Earnest Turk	Putnam	H	1	366	95	68.8	4.2	2.88	22207	3.8	837	3.1	686
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	2	721	91	75.9*	3.8	2.87	25382	3.7	940	3.0	766
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	87	97	81.0	3.5	2.83	24621	3.3	805	3.0	749
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	2	850	90	77.1*	3.7	2.82	26000	3.6	925	2.9	762
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	1	277	93	73.0	3.8	2.79	23904	3.6	872	2.9	702
Anthony's Dairy	Sumter	H	2	1107	91	76.7*	3.6	2.76	25363	3.4	860	2.9	740
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	2	163	87	66.0	4.2	2.76	22265	3.8	846	3.1	740
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	2	151	88	67.8	4.0	2.71	23647	3.7	882	3.0	721
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	2	362	96	69.5	3.8	2.65	20888	3.7	780	3.0	632
W. T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	2	112	99	70.5	3.7	2.60	19726	4.0	782	3.2	625
David L Moss	Morgan	H	1	105	88	65.0	4.0	2.60	19993	4.1	820	3.0	595
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	2	36	89	50.9	5.0	2.57	18085	5.3	962	3.5	639
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc	Screven	H	2	91	89	69.0	3.7	2.53	24309	3.5	862	3.0	735
J B Gay & Son	Jenkins	H	2	250	95	67.3	3.8	2.53	21454	3.1	670	3.0	643
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	2	89	99	71.4	3.5	2.52	20737	3.4	712	3.0	629

[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 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	3	87	100	82.8	3.1	2.56	24739	3.2	801	3.1	755
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	3	223	94	82.2*	3.8	3.14	24893	3.9	977	2.9	733
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	3	60	100	80.2	3.1	2.48	22293	3.7	814	3.1	688
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	3	130	97	80.0	3.5	2.80	22534	3.8	847	3.1	688
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	857	90	79.2*	3.5	2.77	26106	3.6	927	2.9	765
Conlin Dairy	Burke	H	3	89	92	77.1	2.9	2.22	20133	3.3	671	3.0	594
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	3	92	100	76.9	2.7	2.08	22309	3.5	778	3.1	701
Rufus Yoder Jr	Macon	H	3	149	94	75.8	3.5	2.66	22309	3.5	778	3.1	701
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	3	231	92	75.8*	3.0	2.27	22664	3.5	796	3.0	670
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	3	724	93	75.4*	3.6	2.71	25408	3.7	941	3.0	768
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	3	88	93	75.2	3.4	2.52	24401	3.5	862	3.0	738
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	3	130	91	72.8	3.0	2.22	21408	3.3	710	3.1	656
Gin Branch Farm	Laurens	H	3	63	87	72.4*	3.0	2.20	21875	3.4	745	3.0	660
Earmest R Turk	Putnam	H	3	367	100	71.9	3.8	2.71	22491	3.8	849	3.1	694
Larry Holdeman	Jefferson	H	3	138	97	71.8	3.4	2.46	20066	3.7	737	3.1	629
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	2	367	98	71.5	3.7	2.68	22333	3.8	844	3.1	689
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	3	281	95	71.1	4.1	2.88	23811	3.7	872	3.0	708
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	3	166	89	70.9	3.6	2.56	22280	3.8	854	3.1	683
W. T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	3	113	100	70.7	3.8	2.66	19867	3.9	783	3.2	628
Lazy S Dairy	Worth	H	3	338	96	69.9	3.3	2.32	20624	3.5	728	3.0	619

[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	H	3	223	94	82.2*	3.8	3.14	24893	3.9	977	2.9	733
Copelan	Putnam	H	2	50	90	60.7	5.1	3.09	15090	4.3	645	3.1	463
Anthony's Dairy	Sumter	H	3	1110	93	81.3*	3.6	2.92	25267	3.4	864	2.9	735
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	3	281	95	71.1	4.1	2.88	23811	3.7	872	3.0	708
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	3	18	83	56.9*	5.0	2.86	19056	5.0	949	3.5	662
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	3	130	97	80.0	3.5	2.80	22534	3.8	847	2.9	653
C. A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	2	90	96	69.1	4.1	2.80	22279	3.8	846	3.0	677
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	857	90	79.2*	3.5	2.77	26106	3.6	927	2.9	765
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	3	724	93	75.4*	3.6	2.71	25408	3.7	941	3.0	768
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	3	367	100	71.9	3.8	2.71	22491	3.8	849	3.1	694
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	2	367	98	71.5	3.7	2.68	22333	3.8	844	3.1	689
Rufus Yoder Jr	Macon	H	3	149	94	75.8	3.5	2.66	22309	3.5	778	3.1	701
W. T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	3	113	100	70.7	3.8	2.66	19847	3.9	783	3.2	628
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	3	149	89	68.5	3.9	2.66	23530	3.8	884	3.0	717
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	3	35	89	56.5	4.7	2.64	18027	5.2	945	3.0	637
David L Moss	Morgan	H	2	105	92	68.4	3.8	2.61	20133	4.1	820	3.0	598
Kent Walker	Greene	H	3	111	94	69.7	3.7	2.59	21383	3.8	810	2.9	616
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	3	87	100	82.8	3.1	2.56	24739	3.2	801	3.1	755
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	3	166	89	70.9	3.6	2.56	22280	3.8	854	3.1	683
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc	McDuffie	H	3	355	94	68.6	3.7	2.55	20921	3.7	783	3.0	635

[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).