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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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

July, August, Sept., 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.

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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

Effect of Replacement Forages on Feed Cost

John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Extension
The University of Georgia

The drought has reduced forage supplies throughout the state. The limited amount of hay that has been harvested is in high demand by all livestock producers which has increased prices considerably. Some of the hay that was harvested has elevated nitrates that may limit or prevent its use for feeding, especially for young stock or pregnant cows. Because the drought has impacted much of the Southeast, hay supplies within the region are limited. Hay is readily available in other areas of the United States, but transportation cost significantly increases the cost of grass hay. Alfalfa hay is also available, but alfalfa costs more per ton than grass hay which is traditionally fed in the Southeast. Some producers have been able to purchase corn silage to feed, but supplies are limited because of the demand for corn grain. Unlike previous years when forage production was limited, cottonseed hulls are very expensive because of demand for feeding and other uses. Acreage planted in cotton was approximately 20% less this year which will likely keep prices high for the coming year.

To illustrate the potential impact of purchasing either alfalfa hay or corn silage on feed cost, diets were formulated for a 1,350 lb cow producing 85 lb milk. Rations were formulated to minimize costs with limits on the maximum amount of certain ingredients that could be included in any ration. Three built-in-roughage (BIR) rations were formulated along with two rations based on corn silage. Prices of forages used to formulate the diets were $50/ton for corn silage (at 35% DM), $200/ton for alfalfa (prime quality, shredded, large square bales), and $125/ton for bermudagrass hay (round bales). These prices are assumed to be the cost delivered to the farm, but do not include any spoilage or feeding losses. Prices for the primary ingredients used in the concentrate were $175/ton for cottonseed hulls, $180/ton for whole cottonseed, $135/ton for soybean hulls, $175/ton for distillers grains, $173/ton for ground corn, $155/ton for hominy feed, $500/ton for urea, and $310/ton for soybean meal (48% CP). These ingredient prices include additional charges for grinding, mixing, and delivery to the farm.

The resulting rations are described in the table below. Feed costs were higher for the BIR rations compared with the corn silage based rations. This is a result of the use of cottonseed hulls, soybean hulls, and more ground corn in these rations. One interesting observation is the lower feed cost when both bermudagrass hay and alfalfa hay provided the forage base for the BIR. This reflects the higher amount of total forage and lower amounts of cottonseed hulls and ground corn in this ration compared with the other two BIR rations. The corn silage rations were less expensive to feed because of the higher energy content of the corn silage. Feed costs for the corn silage rations supplemented with bermudagrass or alfalfa hay were similar.

For this illustration, it was assumed that all rations would support the same level of milk yield and composition. Depending on the actual quality of the bermudagrass hay, that may not be true. Also, intake is typically higher for BIR rations which would result in higher feed costs than listed in this illustration. In

some cases producers have observed an increase in milk yield when supplementing alfalfa hay or switching to a BIR type ration. This is frequently related to differences in forage quality and intake.

Table 1. Ingredient composition and daily feed cost of rations based on bermudagrass hay (BG), alfalfa hay (AL), corn silage (CS) or a combination of these forages.

	BG + BIR	AL + BIR	BG + AL + BIR	CS + AL	CS + BG
Ingredient	----------	----------	lb DM/d	----------	----------
Bermudagrass hay	8.55	9.01	5.44		2.00
Alfalfa hay			5.00	2.00	
Corn silage				19.88	26.00
Whole cottonseed	3.68	4.17	5.45	3.54	4.33
Cottonseed hulls	5.12	2.25			
Hominy feed	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	1.33
Soybean hulls	7.82	12.50	12.50		
Ground corn	5.00	2.99	1.70		
Distillers grains w/ solubles	10.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Soybean meal, 48% CP	2.55	2.00	2.00	4.17	4.33
Urea	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20
Minerals-vitamins	1.97	1.26	1.48	1.95	1.83
Feed cost, $/d	5.28	5.27	5.10	5.02	5.00

No adjustments were made for storage and feeding losses which must also be taken into account. Typical storage and feeding losses for round bales are in the range of 20 to 25% when bales are stored outside and fed through a round bale feeder. Because of the higher price per ton, most producers store alfalfa under a shelter and feed it as part of a TMR which helps minimize storage and feeding losses. If not stored properly, storage and feeding losses associated with corn silage can be significant. Taking delivery of several days worth of corn silage during hot weather can be a problem as the silage will begin to heat, thus increasing nutrient losses and reducing intake and milk yield.

These rations illustrate that feed cost are not necessarily more expensive when a high quality forage such as alfalfa hay is fed compared to lower cost grass hay or products such as cottonseed hulls. The solution that works best for each dairy producer will vary depending on the forages available, facilities, and management of the feeding program.

Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference

Lane O. Ely
Extension Dairy Scientist

The 2007 Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference will be held at the Georgia Farm Bureau Building in Macon (1620 Bass Road, Exit 172 off I-75) on Tuesday, November 6 and Wednesday November 7. Conference brochures will be mailed to all Georgia Dairy producers in October. Advanced registration is not required. For Conference information call Lane Ely at 706 542-9107 or email laneely@uga.edu.

Tuesday, November 6 (1:00 pm)

Trends in Dairy Production for Southeast DHIA Herds
Dr. Dan Webb- University of Florida

Estrous Synchronization and Timed AI- How Much Does It Cost Per Pregnancy?
Dr. Steve Washburn- North Carolina State University

Health and Milk Production Responses To Water Soluble Vitamins
Dr. William Weiss- Ohio State University

Optimizing Use of Forage and Non forage Fiber Sources When Corn is Expensive
Dr. Rick Grant- W. H. Miner Agricultural Research Institute

Defining a Metabolic Shift that Accompanies the Onset of Heat Stress in Dairy Cattle
Dr. Robert Rhoads, Jr.,- University of Arizona

Rethinking Nutritional Management during the Dry Period and Transition
Dr. James Drackley- University of Illinois

Wednesday, November 7 (9:00 am)

Observations of Seasonal Pastured Based Dairy Production
Dr. Steve Washburn-North Carolina State University

Enhanced Early Nutrition for Milk-fed Calves: What Can We Expect?
Dr. James Drackley-University of Illinois

Using Diet Formulation to Reduce Manure and Manure Nutrient Excretion by Dairy Cows
Dr. William Weiss-Ohio State University

Effect of Heat Stress on Rumen Health and Post Absorptive Metabolism in Dairy Cattle
Dr. Robert Rhoads, Jr.-University of Arizona

Cows Under Pressure: Recent Research on Stocking Density, Cow Behavior and Productivity.
Dr. Rick Grant- W. H. Miner Agricultural Research Institute

Let there be light: Photoperiod Management of Dairy Cattle
Dr. Geoff Dahl- University of Florida

Improving your Reproduction Español:

Are you asking the right reproducción (reproduction) questions…

More and more of our producers are speaking more Spanish to better manage their herds and their labor force. Recently, a visiting Veterinary student at UGA from South America helped me translate some of the following information to help producers better use Spanish to evaluate reproductive management and communicate with employees. Many times checklists are very handy to review management. After all, our goal for maximum lifetime leche (milk) is to get every vaca (cow) preñanda (pregnant). This first article deals with semen tank management. Other articles on heat detection, ovulation synchronization and AI techniques will follow in future Dairyfax editions.

15 Tips for Better Semen Tank Management:

How many of the following do you do? Ask yourself Sí (Yes) or No (No):

1. El tanque se encuentra siempre en un area donde puede facilmente ser visto (I keep my tank in an area where it can be easily observed)?

2. Chequeo el tanque a diario en busca de hielo alrededor de ël, lo cual indica përdida de vacío (I check the tank daily for external frost buildup, indicating a loss of vacuum)?

3. Mantego mi tanque sobre una plataforma de madera y no sobre el concreto (I keep my tank on a wooden platform instead of on concrete)?

4. Mantego el semen fuera del alcance de ácidos, abono, fertilizante y pesticidas provenientes de la casa do leche (I keep my semen tank away from the milkhouse cleaning acids, manure, fertilizer and pesticides).

5. Mi tanque está a mi fácil alcance con el fin de poder reemplazar el nitrógeno líquido (My tank is easy to get to, so the nitrogen can be replaced).

6. Muy rara vez transporto mi tanque de semen. (I rarely transport my semen tank).

7. Si alguna vez llevo el tanque a otro lugar, lo amarro en el camion para que vaya seguro (If I take the tank anywhere, I fasten it securely in the truck).

8. Mantengo mi tanque lejos de cualquier contacto directo con los rayos de sol (I keep my tank out of direct sunlight).

9. Mantengo a los niňos y a los animals lejos del tanque (I keep children and animals away from the semen tank).

10. Mantengo al semen protegido de vándalos y ladrones (I keep the semen protected from vandals and thieves).

11. Mantengo mi tanque en un area donde ha ya luz, para así poder ver facilmente el cuello, con el fin de saber si necessito remover alguna pipeta o para la inventano. (I keep my tank in an area where lighting is available so I can easily see into the neck for straw removal and inventory).

12. Mido el nitrógeno líquido todos los días y vuelvo a abastecer cuando los niveles caen a las 3" - 1" es una bandera roja (I measure the liquid nitrogen monthly and replenish when level falls to 3 inches - 1 inch is a red flag).

13. Siempre mantengo al mismo toro en una caňa y el inventario de la ubicación del semen para poder encontrar fácilmente el semen que quiero sin tener que alzar una pipeta sobre la marka de las 5" (I always keep the same bull on 1 cane and inventory of semen location so I can easily find the semen I want without raising a straw over the 5-inch mark).

14. Llevo el rëcord de cuál toro tengo, de dónde se encuentran en el tanque y tacho los que yah an sido removidos (I keep accurate records of the bulls I have and where they are in the tank; I cross out the names of the bulls that have been removed).

15. Tengo un plan para relocalizar el semen rápidamente, en caso que haya alguna falla del tanque (I have a plan to relocate semen rapidly in case of tank failure).

Important Dates

October 12-14 Georgia National Fair Open & Junior Dairy Shows, Perry

November 6-7 Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference, Macon, Contact: Dr. Lane Ely

November 9 Dairy Heifer Profit Seminar, Tifton, Contact: Dr. John Bernard

Traveling

Lane O. Ely
Extension Dairy Scientist

During July, my wife and I were on the road. We drove 6,465 miles. Everyone has said we were on vacation but we actually participated in two professional meetings giving papers. We went to Texas for the Dairy Science and Animal Science meetings. We then went on to Nevada to visit my mother. From there it was to Colorado for the Society for the Study of Ingestive Behavior meeting. Then we headed east to return home. Many of the miles were off the Interstate as we did some sightseeing and camping.

Here are some observations:

1. There is a LOT of corn planted in the U.S. The reports tell us that the most acres were planted since 1946. This is very obvious as you drive through the arid West. Many irrigated acres that were in hay have been converted to corn. It is a surprise to see in the dry sagebrush covered Great Basin a 300 acre center pivot with corn. In the South, one sees less cotton and in the Corn Belt fewer acres planted for soybeans. Where will this corn go in the fall?
2. Gas prices increase as you head west. The lowest prices we saw were in southern Illinois and Tennessee. Interesting is that gas prices are not any cheaper the closer you are to a refinery. Seems like there would be some advantage. The effect and availability of ethanol fuels in Iowa and Nebraska was interesting. At many stations, the plus gas would be 10 cents a gallon cheaper than the regular gas because the plus gas was 10% ethanol. I am not sure how this lowers the use of foreign fuel as the plus gas is more expensive to refine.
3. Related to gas prices are the oil wells. It was surprising to see how many oil wells were not pumping. I guess some fields may have played out but you would pass a group of ten wells and only two would be pumping. Maybe the price needs to go up for us to pump U.S. oil.
4. Where have all the animals gone? All of the corn has taken over. Driving through the Midwest, corn is growing to the roadsides and the lawn of the farm house. One sees barns everywhere that are empty and corn growing in the barnyard instead of animals. There use to be a small herd of beef cattle, some hogs or dairy cows being raised but now it is corn. What you do find are bigger animal operations. It is surprising to be driving through arid west Texas or New Mexico and see the brilliant green of irrigated alfalfa and 10,000 dairy cows on five or six farms surrounded by the brown and gray of the sagebrush and sand. The expansion of irrigation in the western states especially the Great Plains is amazing. Nebraska is now in the top five for corn production and has rapidly expanding dairy industry. The Southwest has been in the news for the tremendous growth of dairies and processing plants. The business of dairy production becomes increasingly the business of shipping the supply of products to meet the demand elsewhere.
5. As we spent much of the spring and early summer concerned about fires in South Georgia and Florida, we saw fires in Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California in our travels. As one looks at the land in the Great Basin (high desert), there does not seem to be much vegetation. It takes a section (640 acres) to support a cow-calf pair but when it burns there is an amazing amount of vegetation to burn.
6. Agriculture is very important to the Western states and they advertise the fact that they are proud of agriculture. Nebraska and Iowa have excellent color brochures at their Welcome Centers showing agriculture in their state and its importance. It leaves a feeling that agriculture is not old fashioned.

7. We traveled the Extraterrestrial Highway, which is Nevada Highway 375. It is named the Extraterrestrial Highway because it is located near Area 51 of alien fame. The road is also unique in that there is 120 miles of no services. In fact there is little of anything for the 120 miles except sagebrush, sand and a few cows. The exception is the "Little Ale Inn" in the middle of the road. No gas or groceries but you can get a beer. They have a space ship hanging from the hook of a 1960's tow truck. Something for the tourists.
8. We stopped at several small museums on our trip: Hubbell Trading Post in Arizona on the Navaho Reservation, Laws Railroad Museum in Bishop, California, Overland Trail Museum in Sterling, Colorado and the Deere Museum in Moline, Illinois. As expected the Deere Museum featured agriculture with excellent presentations of the importance of agriculture and the changes in agriculture in the U.S. and the World. Surprisingly, all of the others have prominent presentations on agriculture, especially its importance to the local development of the communities. All had very interesting collections of old farm equipment.

Our trip was a lot of fun and educational. It is fun to see that agriculture is still vital to our economy.

UGA Teaching Dairy Receives Award

The UGA Teaching Dairy received the Certificate of Recognition as a DFA Gold Standard Dairy on August 10, 2007, after completing the Gold Standard Dairy Review.

According to the DFA website, Gold Standard Dairy recognition is based on on-site reviews conducted by DFA field staff. Questions cover six categories: Milk Safety and Quality; Quality Dairy Animal Care; Environmental Stewardship; Personnel Development; Pathogen Management; and Quality Dairy Beef. During reviews, demographic information is also collected, allowing DFA to better know and understand members and the types of programs or services they need.

Thanks to Dr. Lane Ely, Mr. Joe Haslett, and the Staff for their contributions to the UGA Teaching Dairy in making this award possible!

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.
Costal Plain Exp Station	Tift	J	5	17	94	67.3*	5.1	3.4	19326	5	958	3.5	674
Costal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	5	222	94	80.7*	3.8	3.1	25421	3.9	992	3	750
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	4	149	95	82.3	3.6	2.9	25617	3.6	934	3.1	796
Anthony Brothers	Sumter	H	4	1107	93	81*	3.4	2.8	25396	3.4	873	2.9	737
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	5	720	96	75.8*	3.6	2.8	25585	3.7	955	3	778
C.A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	5	85	100	78.5	3.4	2.7	22707	3.8	865	3	688
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	5	860	93	76*	3.5	2.7	26156	3.6	935	2.9	767
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	5	63	100	75.7	3.5	2.6	22835	3.6	826	3.1	701
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	5	85	100	79.9	3.3	2.6	24860	3.3	818	3	758
Copelan	Putnam	H	5	52	92	56.2	4.6	2.6	16964	4.5	770	3.1	520
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	5	293	96	73.1	3.5	2.6	23634	3.7	864	3	713
Stovall Dairy, Inc.	Madison	H	5	127	97	72.6	3.5	2.6	20194	3.7	745	2.9	579
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	5	374	99	67.5	3.7	2.5	22633	3.8	855	3.1	700
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	5	82	93	76.3	3.3	2.5	24707	3.5	873	3	744
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	5	28	89	70	3.6	2.5	24697	4	983	3.3	811
Univ of Ga Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	5	109	95	68.2	3.6	2.5	20648	3.8	787	3.1	650
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	5	151	95	66.2	3.7	2.5	23195	3.8	877	3.1	713
Scott Glover	White	H	4	94	91	74.9	3.2	2.4	24099	3.7	891	3	714
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	5	236	97	74.5*	3.2	2.4	23212	3.5	807	2.9	684
Conlin Dairy	Burke	H	5	92	92	67.3	3.6	2.4	20930	3.3	699	2.9	617

[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).

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.
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	4	149	95	82.3	3.6	2.9	25617	3.6	934	3.1	796
Anthony Brothers	Sumter	H	4	1107	93	81*	3.4	2.8	25396	3.4	873	2.9	737
Costal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	5	222	94	80.7*	3.8	3.1	25421	3.9	992	3	750
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	5	85	100	79.9	3.3	2.6	24860	3.3	818	3	758
C.A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	5	85	100	78.5	3.4	2.7	22707	3.8	865	3	688
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	5	82	93	76.3	3.3	2.5	24707	3.5	873	3	744
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	5	860	93	76*	3.5	2.7	26156	3.6	935	2.9	767
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	5	720	96	75.8*	3.6	2.8	25585	3.7	955	3	778
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	5	63	100	75.7	3.5	2.64	22835	3.6	826	3.1	701
Scott Glover	White	H	4	94	91	74.9	3.2	2.4	24099	3.7	891	3	714
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	5	236	97	74.5	3.2	2.4	23212	3.5	807	2.9	684
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	5	310	95	74.2	3.1	2.3	20861	3.3	694	3.1	638
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	4	96	100	74	2.7	2	21200	3.3	708	3	637
Martin Dairy, L.L.P.	Hart	H	5	293	96	73.1	3.5	2.6	23634	3.7	864	3	713
Rufus Yoder, Jr.	Macon	H	5	148	96	73.1	3.3	2.4	22903	3.5	795	3.2	723
Larry L. Holdeman	Jefferson	H	4	136	100	72.9	3.2	2.3	20685	3.6	749	3.1	647
Stovall Dairy, Inc.	Madison	H	5	127	97	72.6	3.5	2.6	20194	3.7	745	2.9	579
Kent Walker	Greene	H	5	104	98	72.3	3.3	2.4	21446	3.8	806	2.9	619
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	5	129	95	72	3.3	2.3	21579	3.3	709	3.1	666
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	5	28	89	70	3.6	2.5	24697	4	983	3.3	811

[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

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.
Costal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	6	244	90	81.6	4	3.01	25224	4	997	3	754
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	5	150	90	83.9	3.7	2.99	25666	3.7	937	3.1	798
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	6	725	89	79.3	3.8	2.77	25745	3.7	962	3	783
C.A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	6	86	91	76	3.6	2.75	23099	3.8	873	3	699
Anthony Brothers	Sumter	H	5	1101	88	87.5	3.4	2.69	25681	3.4	884	2.9	746
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	5	63	88	75.7	3.5	2.64	22835	3.6	826	3.1	701
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	5	293	91	75.9	3.5	2.57	23634	3.7	864	3	713
Scott Glover	White	H	6	92	86	79.8	3.5	2.52	24145	3.7	888	3	714
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	6	861	89	80	3.4	2.51	26104	3.6	937	2.9	766
Phil Harvey	Jasper	H	6	519	86	72.2	3.6	2.49	21833	3.5	771	3	661
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	6	120	89	75.9	3.8	2.46	24772	3.6	900	3.1	762
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	5	151	90	69.5	3.7	2.46	23195	3.8	877	3.1	713
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	6	231	88	77.1	3.5	2.45	23520	3.5	813	2.9	691
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	5	90	91	72	3.4	2.44	21473	3.3	708	3	643
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	6	82	90	70.9	3.4	2.38	24918	3.3	826	3	759
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	6	304	84	68.1	3.5	2.33	20994	3.3	703	3.1	642
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	6	178	87	68.7	3/7	2.32	22230	3.9	856	3.1	683
Univ of Ga Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	6	107	87	65.1	3.6	2.27	20713	3.8	790	3.2	653
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	6	121	88	68.5	3.5	2.24	21695	3.6	772	3.1	680
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	6	109	88	59.4	4.2	2.22	199.62	4	791	3.2	633

[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.
Anthony Brothers	Sumter	H	5	1101	88	87.5	3.4	2.69	25681	3.4	884	2.9	746
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	5	150	90	83.9	3.7	2.69	25666	3.7	937	3.1	798
Costal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	6	244	90	81.6	4	3.01	25224	4	997	3	754
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	6	106	85	81.4			23542				
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	6	861	89	80	3.4	2.51	26104	3.6	937	2.9	766
Scott Glover	White	H	6	92	86	79.8	3.5	2.52	24145	3.7	888	3	714
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	6	725	89	79.3	3.8	2.77	25745	3.7	962	3	783
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	6	231	88	77.1	3.5	2.45	23520	3.5	813	2.9	691
C. A. Boehs Dairy	Jefferson	H	6	86	91	76	3.6	2.75	23099	3.8	873	3	699
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	6	120	89	75.9	3.8	2.46	24772	3.6	900	3.1	762
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	5	293	91	75.9	3.5	2.57	23634	3.7	864	3	713
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	5	63	88	75.7	3.5	2.64	22835	3.6	826	3.1	701
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	5	2744	90	75.5			24517				
Conlin Dairy		H	6	87	85	72.7	3.4	2.16	21348	3.3	711	2.9	627
Phil Harvey	Jasper	H	6	519	86	72.2	3.6	2.49	21833	3.5	771	3	661
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	5	90	91	72	3.4	2.44	21473	3.3	708	3	643
Bud Butcher	Coweta	H	6	332	88	71.5			21451				
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	6	82	90	70.9	3.4	2.38	24918	3.3	826	3	759
B&S Dairy	Wilcox	H	6	533	89	70.9			21425				
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	6	261	88	70.7			20960				

[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	7	231	90	77.8	3.9	2.68	25528	3.9	1006	3	764
Irvin R Yoder	Macon	H	7	154	90	71.2	3.6	2.47	25684	3.7	939	3.1	801
Anthony Brothers	Sumter	H	6	1111	88	82.4	3.4	2.46	25883	3.4	891	2.9	751
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	7	125	88	72	3.5	2.42	21894	3.6	780	3.1	684
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	7	835	89	79.8	3.3	2.4	26075	3.6	938	2.9	765
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	7	731	89	79.3	3.4	2.32	25872	3.7	965	3	787
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	7	125	89	72.4	3.6	2.26	24777	3.6	902	3.1	761
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	6	154	90	68.5	3.6	2.26	23162	3.8	881	3.1	717
Phil Harvey	Jasper	H	7	541	86	66.6	3.5	2.25	22017	3.5	780	3	667
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	6	126	89	67.3	3.6	2.21	21822	3.3	717	3.1	674
Scott Glover	White	H	7	91	86	75.2	3.3	2.2	24293	3.7	889	3	717
Walnut Branch Farm	Washingtn	H	6	367	88	61.5	3.8	2.2	19017	3.8	722	3.2	612
Larry L Holdeman	Jefferson	H	6	146	92	54.7	4.1	2.2	21380	3.6	769	3.1	668
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	H	6	114	87	63.8	3.6	2.19	19401	3.7	721	3.2	622
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	6	61	88	62.3	3.5	2.18	22987	3.6	828	3.1	704
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	6	289	91	68.8	3.8	2.17	23638	3.7	865	3	719
Terry Embry	Putnam	H	6	667	85	69.1	3.6	2.15	21925	3.4	747	3	650
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	7	89	91	64.1	3.4	2.14	21794	3.3	719	3	654
Stovall Dairy Inc.	Madison	H	7	161	86	60.8	3.7	2.12	20285	3.7	759	2.9	582
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	7	167	87	64.8	3.7	2.11	22105	3.8	850	3.1	680

[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.
Anthony Brothers	Sumter	H	6	111	88	82.4	3.4	2.46	25883	3.4	891	2.9	751
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	7	835	89	79.8	3.3	2.4	26075	3.6	938	2.9	765
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	7	731	89	79.3	3.4	2.32	25872	3.7	965	3	787
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	7	231	90	77.8	3.9	2.68	25528	3.9	1006	3	764
Scott Glover	White	H	7	91	86	75.2	3.3	2.2	24293	3.7	889	3	717
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	7	125	89	72.4	3.6	2.26	24777	3.6	902	3.1	761
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	7	107	85	72.1			23565				
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	7	125	89	72	3.5	2.42	21894	3.6	780	3.1	684
Bud Butcher		H	7	331	88	71.9			21681				
Irvin R Yoder	Macon	H	7	154	90	71.2	3.6	2.47	25684	3.7	939	3.1	801
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	7	2344	89	70.4			23981				
B&S Dairy	Wilcox	H	7	525	89	70.4			21507				
Eatonton Dairy Farms L.L.P.	Putnam	H	7	802	89	70.3			22837				
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	7	258	88	70.2			21001				
Terry Embry	Putnam	H	6	667	85	69.1	3.6	2.15	21925	3.4	747	3	650
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	6	289	91	68.8	3.8	2.17	23638	3.7	865	3	719
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	7	230	89	68.7	3.5	2.04	23774	3.4	819	2.9	697
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	6	154	90	68.5	3.6	2.26	23162	3.8	881	3.1	717
Conlin Dairy	Burke	H	7	85	85	68.5	3.3	1.86	21601	3.3	715	2.9	633
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	7	75	75	67.8	3.4	1.74	18986	3.5	670	3.1	589

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