Animal and Dairy Science Department
Rhodes Center for Animal & Dairy Science

Telephone: (706) 542-2581
Fax: (706) 542-9316

GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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

APRIL MAY JUNE 2013

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
wgraves@uga.edu

County Extension Director or County Agent

How Cattle Defined the Way We Measure Land and Distance

Ronnie Silcox, Extension Animal Scientist

Way back in high school Ag class I learned that an acre is 43,560 square feet. I wondered how someone came up with such an odd number. And why is a mile 5280 feet when the word *mile* comes from the Latin word *mille* meaning one thousand? The answer involves cattle. Specifically, it all revolves around how much land a team of medieval oxen could plow in a day. So, let's take a little trip back in time and look at how this developed.

About the 5th century Anglo-Saxons migrated from Germany to southern England. A unit of measure that they used was the *rod* which is also sometimes referred to as a *pole* or *perch*. A rod was just a long stick about sixteen and a half feet long. There are different theories about why a rod is that long, but let's just accept that that is how long a rod is and go with it.

If you have ever plowed a field, you know that it is much more efficient to plow long rows than short rows. The Anglo-Saxon farmers figured that about 40 rods was a good distance to plow with a team of oxen before they needed to take a little break and turn around. That became a standard that they tried to follow as they laid out fields and forty rods became known as a furlong. The word *furlong* comes from the Old English words *furh* (furrow) and *lang* (long). Unless you are a horse racing fan, you probably don't hear the term *furlong* used much anymore, but it literally means the length of a furrow.

By the 8th century the Anglo-Saxons were using the term *acre* to refer to a piece of land 40 rods (1 furlong) long by 4 rods wide. They figured this was about how much land a team of oxen could plow in a day. By the time of the Norman Conquest of England (1066), the acre (160 square rods) was the standard unit of measure for land in England. The Norman Kings of England were not as concerned with how land was measured as they were with how much tax they could collect on the land, so they continued to use the old system.

By about the end of the 13th century, the "modern" 12-inch foot that we use today was adopted as the standard in England. Since a rod measured 16.5 feet long, an acre worked out to 43,560 square feet. Of course, anyone using a goose quill calculator wasn't going to measure land in feet! They measured land in rods and furlongs. In more recent times surveyors use the chain as a unit of measure. One Chain = 4 rods = 1/10 furlong. The surveyor's chain used in land measurement is based on the Anglo-Saxon rod. Saying an acre is 43,560 square feet is like saying your 2 liter bottle of soda is 2.11337642 quarts. You get an odd answer because you are converting from one system to another.

Now let's look at how we got the 5280-foot mile. Back when the Roman Empire ruled, Roman soldiers measured long distances in *mille passuum* (thousand paces). That is why our word *mile* comes from the Latin word *mille*. A pace is two steps which is about 5 feet. A thousand paces is somewhere in the neighborhood of 5000 feet, depending on how long your legs are and how long your feet are. Through the middle ages, the exact length of a "mile" varied in different parts of Europe and in different parts of England. Let's face it, if you had to walk or ride a cart everywhere you went, would you really care how long a mile was?

As Europe was coming out of the Dark Ages, trade was beginning to develop between regions. A demand was developing for good maps and it started to matter that people measure distances in the same way. In 1593, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, the English Parliament passed an act that defined the mile. The statute stated, "A mile shall contain eight furlongs, every furlong forty poles, and every pole sixteen foot and a half." Note that Parliament used furlongs to define the mile, not feet or paces. Measuring land involved measuring wealth, so Parliament used the well established and very economically important units that were used to measure land to define the mile. A "Statute mile" is eight furlongs or eight times the length of the furrow that suited medieval oxen. This converts to 5280 feet.

We don't talk about rods or furlongs much anymore, but you can see artifacts of those old units. Ever wonder why woven fence wire comes in rolls that are 330 feet long? That is because the roll is really 20 rods (½ furlong) of wire. The next time you are driving cattle up out of the pasture, be patient with them and let them move at their pace. After all, it was their ancestors that defined the area you are covering and the distance you are traveling.

Welcome Dr. Fain!

Dr. Jillian Fain joined the Animal and Dairy Science Department at UGA as an Assistant Professor July 1, 2013. She has been a Senior Lecturer at Clemson University since 2003 in the Department of Animal and Veterinary Sciences. She earned her Ph.D. at Clemson University in Animal Science in 2012, her M.S. at the University of Georgia in Reproductive Physiology & Dairy Science in 2005, and her B.S. University of Georgia in Animal and Dairy Science in 2003.

Her expertise is in reproductive physiology in cattle, embryonic competency and mortality in embryo transfer and heat stress situations, and uterine health and reproductive efficiency. She will also assist with the Georgia dairy youth program, the UGA Dairy Science Club, Dairy Challenge activities, ADSA Student Affiliate activities and teach dairy production and advanced animal reproductive techniques. She has received the Clemson University Board of Trustees Award for Faculty Excellence and the ADSA Adviser of the Year Award. At Clemson she taught seven classes. We are excited to have her back in Georgia!

Herdmates Play A Role in Heat Detection

William M. Graves
Professor and ADS Extension Coordinator

Herdmates play an extremely important role in a heat detection program. Pregnant cows, or those in the early half of their cycle, do not make good heat detectors. Cows in heat, or cows coming into or going out of heat, make the best heat detectors. Even if you use OvSynch to breed your cows, you still need to heat detect open animals.

As the number of cows in heat increases, the number of mounts per heat period also increases. Note on the following table that when the number of animals in heat increases from 1 to 3, the number of mounts increase from 12 to 53. This is a four fold increase in activity.

Cows In Heat	Mounts/Heat Period
1	12
2	36
3	53

Source: Hurnick (1975)

Many times in our educational activities we place emphasis on the animal that is standing heat. After all, if we don't catch an animal in heat we don't get her bred. However, consideration must also be given to having animals that are willing and interact with the animal in standing heat. Teaser animals can help. You can palpate cervixes of active animals and see if you get a clear mucus discharge. This tells you estrogen is there and heat is here, near (or just passed).

It is important that smaller herds or smaller groups of animals within large herds maintain enough cycling animals to have a minimum of a animal in heat every day. This would require a minimum of 21 cycling animals in the breeding group at all times. Using estrus synchronization products such as prostaglandins can help. As animals in a herd get pregnant, the number of cycling herdmates decreases. An minimum of three animals in heat each day would be ideal. Make sure you have enough cycling herdmates to maintain good mounting activity in both your breeding cows and heifer breeding groups.

How Many of Your Heifers Will Become Cows in Your Herd?

By

Lane O. Ely

Professor Emeritus

Animal and Dairy Science

For the continuation of one's dairy herd, new cows must enter the herd each year to replace cows that are leaving the herd. To maintain the status quo, the number entering must equal the number leaving. If one is trying to expand the herd, the number entering must be larger than the number leaving the herd. As seen in table 1, the calving interval will have an effect on the number of calvings per year. This data shows the importance of getting cows pregnant and the efficiency of the reproduction program.

Table 1. Calvings per Year, Females per Year and Males per Year depending on Calving Interval

COWS = 100				
Calving Interval (mo)	12	13	14	15
Calvings/yr	100	92	85	80
Calves - F	48	44	41	39
Calves - M	52	48	44	41

Sources: Elyand Smith, 1995. Dairy Herd Replacements

The question is: "How many of these calves will become cows in our herd?" Lets use the 13 month calving interval for our evaluation. Several studies (Table 2) have looked at survival rates for dairy replacements. In table 2, these have been calculated. In the calculation, any fraction of an animal has been rounded up. For example, the result of 1.33 heifers would be rounded up to 2 heifers for the calculation.

There will be 44 calvings for females in our 100 cow herd with a 13 month calving interval. With a 1.5% stillbirth rate this would be the loss of .66 calves resulting in 43 heifers left. The most critical time for the heifers is from birth to weaning. With a 7.8% death loss during this period, 3.35 calves would be lost resulting in39 heifers left. The post weaning death loss is less (2.1%) resulting in the loss of .82 heifers and 38 remaining heifers.

The 38 heifers will be our breeding herd. If we have a 60% pregnancy rate and have 5 breedings for the season, this will result in 36 pregnant heifers and 2 heifers that will be culled as open.

From our 100 cow herd, there will be 36 heifers that will calve and enter the herd. With an average herd culling rate of 35%, we are just maintaining the status quo for herd size.

With the potential for the values of these events to be different from our average values, the importance of good management must be emphasized in order to maintain the herd or to increase the herd if that is the goal.

Table 2. Replacement Survival from Birth to Calving

Item	Value	Number of Heifers	Heifer Balance
Calvings	44	44	44
Stillbirths	1.5%	.66	43
Death before weaning	7.8%	3.35	39
Death post weaning	2.1%	.82	38
Cull open heifers		2	36
Pregnant heifers		36	36

Sources: Ely, Hoard's, USDA, NAHMS

Important Dates

October 3-13th, 2013 - Georgia National Fair
Perry, Ga

www.georgianationalfair.com

October 6th-	9am: Jr. Comm. Dairy Heifer Showmanship & Show
October 11th-	5pm: Open Dairy Shows (Guernsey, Holstein)
October 12th-	9am: Open Dairy Shows (Jersey, Brown Swiss) 6pm: Junior Dairy Shows (Guernsey, Holstein)
October 13th-	9am: Jr. Dairy Showmanship 12pm: Jr. Dairy Shows (Brown Swiss, Jersey)

October 26th, 2013 Georgia Carolina State Fair
Augusta, Ga

October 26th	2pm: Dairy Show Contact: Sid Mullens (Commercial & Registered)

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – March 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	3	52	84	90.5	3.4	2.82	26878	
RODGERS HILLCREST FARMS INC. *	LUMPKIN	H	3	428	89	90.3	3.7	2.92	28520	1042
DAVE CLARK *	MORGAN	H	3	977	87	88.4	4.1	3.19	25964	1010
COLIN & NIAMH MATTHEWS*	JENKINS	H	3	232	89	85.2			23477	
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER/WHITE	H	3	62	84	83.2	4.1	3.15	23228	865
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	TIFT	H	3	276	89	82.7	3.6	2.7	26366	938
PHIL HARVEY *	PUTNAM	H	3	930	89	81	3.6	2.77	24889	909
TROY YODER	MCINTOSH	H	3	172	90	80.3	3.7	2.7	23713	895
R & D DAIRY	LAURENS	H	3	104	89	79.7	3.6	2.72	25905	932
WESTBROOK DAIRY*	BROOKS	H	3	2564	90	79.4			25797	
J EVERETT WILLIAMS*	MORGAN	H	3	83	85	79.1	3.4	2.36	25563	928
LOUIS YODER	MCINTOSH	H	3	118	89	78.9	2.8	2.03	21498	707
DOUG CHAMBERS	JONES	H	3	409	88	78.8	3.7	2.57	24490	882
RAY WARD DAIRY	PUTNAM	H	3	147	87	78.3	4	2.98	23362	870
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	WILKES	H	3	252	87	78.1	3.5	2.59	22914	817
CECIL DUECK	JEFF DAVIS	H	3	75	90	76.9	3.5	2.51	24529	885
BROOKSCO DAIRY *	BROOKS	H	3	2594	91	76.3			24011	
BILL DODSON	PUTNAM	H	3	251	89	75.9	3.6	2.58	22947	804
KRULIC DAIRY FARM	SCREVEN	H	3	59	87	75.7	2.7	1.81	22947	658
AMERICAN DAIRY CO GA *	MILLER	H	3	3911	86	75.5	3.9	2.59	22508	839

1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - March 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
DAVE CLARK *	MORGAN	H	3	977	87	88.4	4.1	3.19	25964	1010
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER	H	3	62	84	83.2	4.1	3.15	23228	865
EARNEST R TURK	PUTNAM	H	3	410	93	72	4.2	3.02	23150	888
RAY WARD DAIRY	PUTNAM	H	3	147	87	78.3	4	2.98	23362	870
RODGERS HILLCREST FARM*	LUMPKIN	H	3	428	89	90.3	3.7	2.92	28520	1042
VISTA FARM	JEFFDAVIS	H	3	102	90	72.1	4	2.86	24617	884
MARTIN DAIRY LLP	HART	H	3	314	90	73.4	4	2.85	22537	845
OCMULGEE DAIRY	HENRY	H	3	103	94	71.9	4.1	2.84	24832	933
A & J DAIRY	WILKES	H	3	316	88	73.3	4	2.84	21547	821
D & T DAIRY	WILKES	H	3	52	84	90.5	3.4	2.82	26878	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	PUTNAM	H	3	930	89	81	3.6	2.77	24889	909
R & D DAIRY	LAURENS	H	3	104	89	79.7	3.6	2.72	25905	932
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	BURKE	H	3	561	86	73.2	3.8	2.71	20378	759
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	TIFT	H	3	276	89	82.7	3.6	2.7	26366	938
TROY YODER	MCINTOSH	H	3	172	90	80.3	3.7	2.7	23713	895
J EVERETT WILLIAMS*	MORGAN	H	3	714	85	72.7	4.1	2.68	23356	962
LEE WHITAKER	LUMPKIN	H	3	282	87	66.7	4.2	2.65	18912	756
WT MERIWETHER	MORGAN	H	3	92	89	67.4	4	2.63	19728	730
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	WILKES	H	3	252	87	78.1	3.5	2.59	22914	817
AMERICAN DAIRY CO *	MILLER	H	3	3911	86	75.5	3.9	2.59	22508	839

1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production - April 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
RODGERS HILLCREST FARMS *	LUMPKIN	H	4	408	88	91.3	3.4	2.84	28243	1029
DAVE CLARK *	MORGAN	H	4	979	87	91	4.2	3.47	26081	1022
D & T DAIRY	WILKES	H	4	52	84	90.5	3.4	2.82	26878	
COLIN & NIAMH MATTHEWS*	JENKINS	H	4	242	89	87			24072	
R & D DAIRY	LAURENS	H	4	103	89	85.8	3.4	2.7	25793	924
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	TIFT	H	4	273	89	84.5	3.1	2.42	26221	925
PHIL HARVEY #2*	PUTNAM	H	4	930	89	81	3.6	2.77	24889	909
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	WILKES	H	4	260	87	81	3.2	2.48	23094	817
B & S DAIRY	WHITFIELD	H	4	735	86	80.9	3.5	2.5	22916	773
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER	H	4	61	84	80.8	3.7	2.82	23406	871
WESTBROOK DAIRY *	BROOKS	H	4	2533	91	80.7			25867	
AMERICAN DAIRY CO*	MILLER	H	4	3880	86	79	3.7	2.58	22472	842
DOUG CHAMBERS	JONES	H	4	402	88	78.8	3.7	2.62	24494	883
BROOKSCO DAIRY *	BROOKS	H	4	2562	91	78.4			24085	
J EVERETT WILLIAMS*	MORGAN	H	4	701	85	77.7	4.1	2.88	23292	959
RAY WARD DAIRY	PUTNAM	H	4	146	87	77.3	3.7	2.7	23422	874
CECIL DUECK	JEFF DAVIS	H	4	75	90	76.9	3.5	2.51	24529	885
MARTIN DAIRY	HART	H	4	318	90	76.9	4	2.91	22457	854
MARVIN YODER	MCINTOSH	H	4	184	84	76.5	3.4	2.31	19704	740
BILL DODSON	PUTNAM	H	4	250	89	76.3	3.7	2.73	22934	807

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - April 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
DAVE CLARK *	MORGAN	H	4	979	87	91	4.2	3.47	26081	1022
EARNEST R TURK	PUTNAM	H	4	410	93	72	4.2	3.02	23150	888
MARTIN DAIRY LLP	HART	H	4	318	90	76.9	4	2.91	22457	854
J EVERETT WILLIAMS*	MORGAN	X	4	701	85	77.7	4.1	2.88	23292	959
RODGERS HILLCREST FARMS INC*	LUMPKIN	H	4	408	88	91.3	3.4	2.84	28243	1029
D & T DAIRY	WILKES	H	4	52	84	90.5	3.4	2.82	26878	
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER	H	4	61	84	80.8	3.7	2.82	23406	871
A & J DAIRY	WILKES	H	4	325	88	72.6	3.9	2.8	21758	835
PHIL HARVEY #2 *	PUTNAM	H	4	930	89	81	3.6	2.77	24889	909
BILL DODSON	PUTNAM	H	4	250	89	76.3	3.7	2.73	22934	807
R & D DAIRY	LAURENS	H	4	103	89	85.8	3.4	2.7	25793	924
RAY WARD DAIRY*	PUTNAM	H	4	146	87	77.3	3.7	2.7	23422	874
VISTA FARM	JEFF DAVIS	H	4	96	90	75.2	3.6	2.67	24428	886
OCMULGEE DAIRY	HENRY	H	4	91	94	75.5	3.5	2.62	24706	930
DOUG CHAMBERS	JONES	H	4	402	88	78.8	3.7	2.62	24494	883
DANNY BELL	MORGAN	H	4	279	90	71.9	4.2	2.61	23346	930
AMERICAN DAIRY CO	MILLER	H	4	3880	86	79	3.7	2.58	22472	842
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	BURKE	H	4	555	87	70.4	3.7	2.56	20792	776
J EVERETT WILLIAMS	MORGAN	H	4	576	91	68	4.1	2.55	22194	921
TWIN OAKS FARM	JEFF DAVIS	H	4	79	90	70.1	3.7	2.55	20208	719

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – May 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
DAVE CLARK*	MORGAN	H	5	957	87	91.9	3.7	3.17	26387	1036
RODGERS HILLCREST*	LUMPKIN	H	5	411	88	90.5	3.7	3.13	28149	1023
D & T DAIRY	WILKES	H	5	56	84	89.6	3.4	2.93	26480	
MARTY SMITH DAIRY	WILKES	H	5	271	87	86.8	3	2.55	23409	816
R & D DAIRY	LAURENS	H	5	101	89	86.4	3.1	2.42	25789	916
COASTAL PLAINS EXP STATION*	TIFT	H	5	273	89	84.6	3.4	2.76	26171	917
PHIL HARVEY #2*	PUTNAM	H	5	938	89	83.6	3.3	2.57	25059	912
DOUG CHAMBERS	JONES	H	5	403	88	81.8	3.6	2.54	24427	884
WESTBROOK DAIRY	BROOKS	H	5	2546	91	78.7			25943	
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER	H	5	62	84	78.2	3.9	2.7	23522	874
AMERICAN DAIRY CO	MILLER	H	5	3889	86	78.2	3.6	2.5	22526	844
COLIN & NIAMH MAT	JENKINS	H	5	243	90	77			24389	
B & S DAIRY	WHITFIELD	H	5	733	86	76.9	3.3	2.2	23076	787
BROOKSCO DAIRY	BROOKS	H	5	2564	91	76.7			24169	
DANNY BELL	MORGAN	H	5	268	90	76.7	3.9	2.51	23329	931
CECIL DUECK	JEFF DAVIS	H	5	76	90	76.6	3.7	2.85	24316	887
BILL DODSON	PUTNAM	H	5	242	89	75.2	3.4	2.44	22937	817
J EVERETT WILLIAMS*	MORGAN	H	5	689	85	75.1	4.2	2.84	23278	963
MARVIN YODER	MCINTOSH	H	5	187	84	73.8	3.7	2.5	19958	749
MARTIN DIARY LLP	HART	H	5	322	89	73.7	3.6	2.56	22440	863

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – May 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
DAVE CLARK *	MORGAN	H	5	957	87	91.9	3.7	3.17	26387	1036
RODGERS HILLCREST FARM*	LUMPKIN	H	5	411	88	90.5	3.7	3.13	28149	1023
D & T DAIRY	WILKES	H	5	56	84	89.6	3.4	2.93	26480	
CECIL DUECK	JEFF DAVIS/ JEFFER.	H	5	76	90	76.6	3.7	2.85	24316	887
J EVERTT WILLIAMS*	MORGAN	X	5	689	85	75.1	4.2	2.84	23278	963
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	TIFT	H	5	273	89	84.6	3.4	2.76	26171	917
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER	H	5	62	84	78.2	3.9	2.7	23522	874
VISTA FARM	JEFF DAVIS/ JEFFER.	H	5	94	90	70.4	3.8	2.68	24301	888
PHIL HARVEY #2*	PUTNAM	H	5	938	89	83.6	3.3	2.57	25059	912
MARTIN DAIRY LLP	HART/HEARD	H	5	322	89	73.7	3.6	2.56	22440	863
RAY WARD DAIRY	PUTNAM	H	5	145	87	72.9	3.6	2.55	23551	877
MARTY SMITH DAIRY *	WILKES	H	5	271	87	86.8	3	2.55	23409	816
J EVERETT WILLIAMS*	MORGAN	X	5	128	99	65	4.1	2.55	22536	923
DOUG CHAMBERS	JONES	H	5	403	88	81.8	3.6	2.54	24427	884
A & J DAIRY	WILKES	H	5	315	89	72.4	3.6	2.52	21946	844
DANNY BELL*	MORGAN	H	5	268	90	76.7	3.9	2.51	23329	931
AMERICAN DAIRY CO*	MILLER/ MITCHELL	H	5	3899	86	78.2	3.6	2.5	22526	844
MARVIN YODER	MCINTOSH	H	5	187	84	73.8	3.7	2.5	19958	749
J EVERETT WILLIAMS	MORGAN	H	5	79	87	70	3.8	2.48	25479	927
TWIN OAKS FARM	JEFF DAVIS/ JEFFER	H	5	79	90	67.7	3.7	2.47	20518	733

1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).

Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score March 2013

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	3	H	55	16456	1.3	57	1.4	121
BILL DODSON	PUTNAM	3	H	251	22947	1.7	125	2.2	168
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS	MORGAN	3	X	1475	23152	1.8	109	1.9	169
DAVE CLARK	MORGAN	3	H	977	25964	1.8	92	1.9	117
TROY YODER	MCINTOSH	3	H	172	23713	1.9	102	2.6	189
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION	TIFT	3	H	276	26366	1.9	238	2	213
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER	3	H	62	23228	2	126	1.9	133
EUGENE KING	MCINTOSH	3	H	137	19787	2.1	237	2.4	236
DANNY BELL	MORGAN	3	H	284	23390	2.1	124	1.9	145
IRVIN R YODER	MCINTOSH	3	H	204	22291	2.2	111	2.1	158
MARTY SMITH DAIRY	WILKES	3	H	252	22914	2.2	167	2.2	182
PHIL HARVEY #2	PUTNAM	3	H	930	24889	2.2	161	2.6	215
JARRETT EVERETT	MCINTOSH	3	X	76	13138	2.3	188	2.7	282
DAN DURHAM	GRADY	3	X	135	15919	2.3	132	2.3	170
BRENNEMAN FARMS	MCINTOSH	3	H	127	16784	2.3	186	3.1	344
LEE WHITAKER	LUMPKIN	3	H	282	18912	2.3	221	2.5	281
MARVIN YODER	MCINTOSH	3	H	190	19483	2.3	215	2.7	325
CENTRAL GEORGIA HOLSTEINS	LAURENS	3	H	125	20761	2.3	167	2.3	191
R & D DAIRY	LAURENS	3	H	104	25905	2.3	177	2.4	226
STAN JACKSON	TALIAFERRO	3	H	108	11321	2.5	140	2.5	216
DAVID HILSMAN	MORGAN	3	H	204	17701	2.5	180	3	296
LOUIS YODER	MCINTOSH	3	H	118	21498	2.5	171	2.8	278

Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – April 2013

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield/Wilcox	4	H	56	16444	1	28	1.4	108
BILL DODSON	PUTNAM	4	H	250	22934	1.6	119	2.1	163
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER	4	H	61	23406	1.7	66	1.8	131
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION	TIFT	4	H	273	26221	1.7	114	2	204
J EVERETT WILLIAMS	MORGAN	4	X	1483	23101	1.8	120	1.9	166
MARTY SMITH DAIRY	WILKES	4	H	260	23094	1.9	112	2.1	173
MARK E BRENNEMAN	MCINTOSH	4	H	145	20111	2	119	2.9	246
DAVE CLARK	MORGAN	4	H	979	26081	2	113	1.9	118
BRENNEMAN FARMS	MCINTOSH	4	H	128	17380	2.1	254	3	340
LARRY HOLDEMAN	JEFF DAVIS	4	H	120	18288	2.1	154	3	327
LEE WHITAKER	LUMPKIN	4	H	288	18903	2.1	139	2.4	268
MARVIN YODER	MCINTOSH	4	H	184	19704	2.1	223	2.7	322
DANNY BELL	MORGAN	4	H	279	23346	2.1	127	2	139
JARRETT EVERETT	MCINTOSH	4	X	74	13170	2.2	132	2.6	270
EUGENE KING	MCINTOSH	4	H	135	19862	2.2	291	2.4	248
IRVIN YODER	MCINTOSH	4	H	103	22325	2.2	164	2.2	160
PHIL HARVEY #2	PUTNAM	4	H	930	24889	2.2	161	2.6	215
MARTIN HOSTETLER	MCINTOSH	4	H	100	17168	2.3	227	2.8	345
RUSS GILBERT	MORGAN	4	H	126	17326	2.3	194	2.8	295
MARTIN DAIRY LLP	HART	4	H	318	22457	2.3	231	2.8	346

Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – May 2013

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield/Wilcox	5	H	49	16724	1.3	42	1.4	101
BILL DODSON	PUTNAM	5	H	242	22937	1.7	153	2.1	164
DANNY BELL	MORGAN	5	H	268	23329	1.8	116	2	140
G & H DAIRY	WHEELER/WHITE	5	X	70	16108	1.9	84	2.9	270
LEE WHITAKER	LUMPKIN/MCDUFFIE	5	H	287	18752	1.9	206	2.4	256
IRVIN YODER	MCINTOSH	5	H	103	22211	1.9	101	2.2	165
J EVERTT WILLIAMS	MORGAN	5	X	1516	23018	1.9	124	1.9	161
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION	TIFT	5	H	273	26171	1.9	185	2	192
MARK E BRENNEMAN	MCINTOSH/MACON	5	H	145	20111	2	119	2.9	246
MARTY SMITH DAIRY	WILKES	5	H	271	23409	2	132	2.1	169
PHIL HARVEY #2	PUTNAM	5	H	938	25059	2	151	2.5	191
MARTIN HOSTETLER	MCINTOSH/MACON	5	H	101	17449	2.1	187	2.8	335
BRENNEMAN FARMS	MCINTOSH/MACON	5	H	130	17795	2.1	274	2.9	334
EUGENE KING	MCINTOSH/MACON	5	H	129	20168	2.1	276	2.4	251
R & D DAIRY	LAURENS	5	H	101	25789	2.1	130	2.3	213
DAVE CLARK	MORGAN	5	H	957	26387	2.1	150	2	121
GENE BATCHELOR	PUTNAM	5	H	96	18992	2.2	169	2.8	253
SCOTT GLOVER	WHEELER/WHITE	5	H	62	23522	2.2	142	1.8	127
TROY YODER	MCINTOSH/MACON	5	H	157	24237	2.2	177	2.4	179
FRANKLIN B WRIGHT CO	GILMER/GLASCOCK	5	H	270	16909	2.3	187	2.9	293
CENTRAL GEORGIA HOLSTEIN	LAURENS	5	H	125	19956	2.3	243	2.4	207
WT MERIWETHER	LAURENS	5	H	101	20338	2.3	186	3	326

Cooperative Extension Services
Department of Animal & Dairy Science
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602

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