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

JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER 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.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE: JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER *2013*

Sincerely,

Wm. Graves

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

County Extension Director or County Agent

2013 Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat A Success! By Wm. Graves & Deb White

The 2013 Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat was held at the Holiday Inn, Valdosta, GA. Ninety six people attended from North Carolina, Florida and Georgia. On Sunday, June 16th, 2013 there was a Welcome Pizza Party & Icebreakers at hotel followed by a Sundae Bar sponsored by Southeast Dairy Farm Families. On Monday June 17th, 2013 we loaded up the buses & vans and headed to the Coastal Plains Expt. Station in Tifton. That morning they toured the UGA Dairy at Tifton and saw the Mobile Dairy Classroom used across Georgia schools and fairs. After lunch at ABAC, Clinics and Workshops were conducted at the the UGA Rural Development Center. Next they participated in the Dairy Olympics & Dinner at Blackshank Pond Pavilion at Coastal Plains. On Tuesday, June 18th, 2013, we loaded up the buses for Dairy Tours and meals in Quitman, GA. First stop was Brooks Co Dairy. After a BBQ Lunch at Quitman Extension Office they traveled to the Wehner Grazing Dairy. All enjoyed a stop at a Peach Shed for an Ice Cream Break followed by a Pork Chop Dinner at Quitman Extension Office. That evening Southeast Dairy Farm Families set up a Cookie Spread Hospitality for all to enjoy. On Wednesday, June 19th, 2013, the group spent the day at Wild Adventures Park in Valdosta. A Dinner and Party was held that night at 4-H office in Valdosta. On Thursday, June 20th, 2013 everyone had a group breakfast then Checked-out and headed home. A big thanks goes out to all the people that helped make this event a success!

A SUMMARY OF THE GEORGIA STATE JUNIOR LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

R. E. SILCOX

SUMMARY

Animal and Dairy Science programs provide educational opportunities for youth in Georgia. During the 2012-2013 school year 2461 youth participated in state-wide 4-H/FFA livestock show projects. Participants in state livestock show projects in 2012-2013 included 1023 4-H members and 1438 FFA members. There were 4832 animals entered as state livestock projects in 4H/FFA events for the 2012-2013 show year.

INTRODUCTION

Animal and Dairy Science educational programs cover the entire state of Georgia through 4-H junior livestock projects and events. Animal and Dairy Science faculty and staff work with 4-H staff in the development and implementation of these programs. Livestock show projects are conducted jointly with FFA and involve state department of education staff, as well as staff from the state department of agriculture and various commodity groups.

Junior programs provide youths with an awareness of animal products, economics of livestock production, methods of livestock production, and environmental issues involving animal agriculture. In addition, these programs encourage youth to develop important life skills including communication skills, leadership abilities, decision making skills, and a sense of responsibility.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The numbers of animal entered in state projects and the numbers shown at state shows by 4-H and FFA members are presented in Table 1. State market lamb and market goat shows are held at the Georgia National Fair in October. State steer, beef heifer, dairy heifer, market hog and breeding ewe shows are held at the Georgia Junior National Stock Show in February. Entry deadlines for the various shows are 3-6 months before the state show. As shown in Table 1, there were 4832 animals entered as state projects in all shows and only 3384 (70%) were shown at the state level. Some of the animals entered do not make it to the state show for a variety of reasons, but most of those are shown at other local shows and fairs.

Many youth enter more than one project, so the total of the exhibitor columns in Table 1 is not the total number of individuals. During the 2012-3013 school year, 2461 youth entered animals in state 4H/FFA projects. Of these 1023 entered as 4H and 1438 entered as FFA.

As shown in Table 1, there are more market hogs, steers, beef heifers and dairy heifers shown by FFA members than 4-H members and there are more market lambs, market goats and breeding ewes shown by 4-H members. One reason for this is that there is a difference in age requirements for the different shows. An exhibitor must be 9 years old or older to show market

hogs, steers, beef heifers and dairy heifers. Exhibitors must be in the first grade or older to show sheep or goats. Sheep and goat shows attract a lot of young exhibitors who are not old enough to be in FFA.

Table 1. Georgia junior livestock show exhibitors and animals entered in 2012-2013.

	Animals				Exhibitors at Show		
	Entered	Shown	4-H Shown	FFA Shown	Total	4-H	FFA
Goat	1129	830	449	381	463	247	216
Lamb	316	230	165	65	117	85	32
Ewe	100	83	49	34	45	27	18
Hog	2058	1340	573	767	980	395	585
Steer	266	214	66	148	193	61	132
Heifer	608	422	145	277	340	117	223
Dairy	355	265	65	200	221	48	173
Total *	4832	3384	1512	1872	*	*	*

*Total numbers of animals are the sum of individual show totals. Many exhibitors compete in more than one show.

Table 2 contains the total number of animal entered in each show since 1990 when the Georgia National Fairgrounds opened and state livestock shows were moved to Perry. The first state breeding ewe show at the Georgia National Stock Show in February was held in 1995. The commercial dairy heifer show began in 1997 and the state market goat show was introduced in 2006.

Over the past five years beef heifer and steer numbers have declined, probably due to economic conditions. Feed, fuel and cattle prices have gone up while disposable income has dropped. These have become much more expensive projects in the past few years.

The number of market goats has more than tripled since the project began in 2006, while the number of market lambs has declined over the past five years. Some of the decline in market lamb numbers is probably due to exhibitors getting involved in the goat show instead of the lamb show. During the first few years of the goat show, show goats were cheaper than show lambs and the goat project was not as competitive. This tended to draw new, young exhibitors into the goat project. As the goat project became more competitive and prices paid for show goats increased, the rate of increase in this project has slowed.

Entries in the state market hog, breeding ewe and dairy heifer shows have been fairly stable for the past ten years.

Table 2. Total number of animals entered in state shows by year of show.

Year	Beef Heifer	Dairy Heifer	Breeding Sheep	Market Goat	Market Hog	Market Lamb	Steer
1990	476				1504	550	510
1991	504				1869	664	442
1992	344				1948	954	381
1993	520				1838	864	412
1994	623				2347	807	398
1995	695		58		2518	727	419
1996	785		47		2384	609	470
1997	788	82	69		2281	553	459
1998	739	167	57		2297	516	478
1999	728	261	56		2070	548	421
2000	723	289	82		1850	523	401
2001	761	336	109		1887	521	396
2002	803	359	91		1885	530	383
2003	923	319	113		1919	528	383
2004	905	280	96		1966	452	393
2005	898	300	95		2014	524	413
2006	900	311	118	321	1955	464	414
2007	921	307	111	404	1953	444	415
2008	903	304	162	582	1973	500	396
2009	805	283	133	758	1835	418	364
2010	732	307	134	946	1932	378	324
2011	683	328	150	1061	2007	345	335
2012	644	340	116	1129	2006	316	308
2013	608	355	100		2058		266

She is "Fit to Show"
Part 1
J Fain

Every animal emerging from the pasture or barn needs some time and attention to get her show ring ready. The other end of that show halter needs to be aware of what will get both of them ready to walk into competition. Faults in either fitting or showing could lead to a less successful show than you might have hoped. For youth, showmanship is a great place to shine regardless of what your animal does in her class.

Below is the scorecard that you might be familiar with if you have shown previously. However, at World Dairy Expo in the fall of 2012 the PDCA agreed on the movement of fitting and showmanship evaluation away from a traditional scorecard.

PDCA Unified Scorecard
Fitting and Showing

Appearance of the Animal		**30**
Cleanliness	10	
Grooming	10	
Clipping	5	
Condition and Thriftiness	5	
Appearance of the Exhibitor		**10**
Showing Animal in the Ring		**60**
Leading	25	
Posing	15	
Show Animal to Best Advantage	10	
Poise, Alertness, Attitude	10	
Total		**100**

Previous PDCA Scorecard for Evaluating Fitting and Showmanship

Over are the days of the three major breakdowns for judging the showmanship class. Instead, showmanship judges in accordance with PDCA guidelines, should judge based on "discriminations".

The PDCA now offers the following levels of discriminations: Slight, Moderate, and Serious. These discriminations are separated into those which are based on the Exhibitor (showmanship) and the Animal (preparing and fitting).

Slight discriminations – exhibitor:

- Inappropriate halter
- Lead strap tightly looped
- Walks slowly backward into the ring
- Sidesteps when leading calf
- Has stiff outstretched arm
- Has poor posture, - overly stiff or slumped
- Improper head carriage – nose is too high
- Animal's head is not turned slightly toward judge when hide is felt
- Stepping on or kicking at the animal's front feet (a slight touch to move animal's front feet is allowed and should not be discriminated against"
- Inappropriate size of animal for competitor

Slight discriminations – animal:

- Minor instances of animal not handling well
- Is not alert
- Muzzle is not wiped clean
- Switch is not brushed and fluffed
- Clipping lines not properly blended

Moderate discriminations – exhibitor:

- Not wearing white clothing or show approved attire
- Inappropriate attire that draws attention
- Wearing clothing with a logo
- Does not know birth date, fresh date, breeding date, or due date
- Unable to recognize type faults of the animals
- Halter not fitting or put together properly
- Has fingers in ring of the halter
- Failure to hold throat when needed
- Improper head carriage – head held too low
- Unable to show animal to best advantage
- Slow response to judge or ring official
- Inattentiveness
- Watching the judge too intently
- Over showing
- Leading too slowly
- Has elbow or hands up
- Is too far to outside or inside of ring
- Incorrect spacing to the animal in front
- Failure to switch rear legs when the judge moves around the animal
- Doesn't walk quickly into line
- Crowding or bumping others when in line
- Leaving extra space in line
- Failure to maintain a straight lineup

- Moves excessively in line
- Unable to back up animal
- Legs incorrectly posed
- Does not keep animal straight from head to tail
- Chewing gum

Moderate discriminations – animal:

- Legs not clipped
- Dirt or dust in hair coat
- Dirt or wax in ears
- Feet not cleaned
- Excessive use of hair sprays, powder, or other fitting products
- Clipping too early – hair appears long
- Incomplete clipping
- Excessive clipping

Serious discriminations – exhibitor:

- Lead strap looped and fastened
- Striking the animal
- Positioning the read legs by stepping on feet
- Fusses with or moves calf to the extreme
- Minor instances of unsportsmanlike conduct
- Late to class
- Wears inappropriate shoes
- Chewing tobacco
- Carries or talks on a cell phone

Serious discriminations – animal:

- Animal causing disturbances to others

How these are used:

- Slight discriminations **may not** impact a placing
- Moderate discriminations **may** impact a placing
- Serious discriminations will have a **significant** impact on placing – normally bottom half of class

An exhibitor may also be disqualified for violating the PDCA Show Ring Code of Ethics, exhibition of unsportsmanlike conduct, and repeatedly striking the animal.

The standards set forth by the PDCA regarding how junior showmen will be evaluated is a great place for the youth exhibitor to start thinking about preparing their animal for the show. Next Dairy Fax will include some useful information on the steps to make sure you reach the expectations of the PDCA scorecard. Look for Part 2 of She is "Fit to Show" then.

Monitoring Forage Quality During a Wet Summer

John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Extension

Each year is characterized by its own set of challenges and this year is no different. Instead of drought, most of the state has had a surplus of rain. While this has been very good for growing grass to graze, it has been difficult or almost impossible to harvest forage on a timely basis. Those producers who have equipment for making baleage or haylage have been able to harvest part of their crop on a timely basis, but a large proportion of hay has been harvested much later than desired. While it was nice not to have to run the irrigation systems did not have to run 24 hours a day to make a corn crop, harvest in some places has looked more like a mud bogging contest rather than silage harvest.

What is the impact on forage quality? If you have not analyzed forage harvested this year for nutrient content, it is time to do so. In addition to the normal analysis (DM, CP, NDF, ADF, ash, and minerals), I would also recommend producers have forages analyzed for lignin, NDF digestibility (NDFd), and starch digestibility. The NDFd provides an estimate of how much of the NDF is digested in a specific time as well as the energy that will be available. Most laboratories offer different time options and most nutritionist use a 30 hour digestion for NDF. To evaluate starch digestibility in corn silage, most labs run a 7 hour digestion. These times reflect the normal residence time of feed in the rumen for a high producing cow. The key is to use the same time frame and same lab so if you compare results over time you are using the same reference.

While forage yield is very good when there is plenty of water, it typically has higher concentrations of lignin which decreased fiber digestibility compared with that observed in normal years. As lignin concentrations increase, NDF digestibility decreases reducing energy availability during fermentation. Because the forage isn't digested as quickly, the undigested feed stays in the rumen longer occupying space which may reduce DM intake. In higher quality forages with lower lignin concentration the fiber is digested producing more energy reducing the bulk which may support higher intake. Starch digestibility provides an estimate of how much of the starch will be degraded by the ruminal microorganisms to support microbial growth and VFA production. Starch digestibility of corn silage normally increases with storage time in the silo. These values will help your nutritionist get a better idea of the quality of your forage and potential impact on feeding so they can fine tune rations to maintain milk yield and control feed cost.

Another potential issue, especially with corn silage, is higher ash content. For producers who struggled with muddy field during harvest, additional soil

(mud) was probably hauled in with the silage. This takes up space in the rumen and does not provide nutrients in support of milk production and may actually carry bacteria that will cause poor fermentation of the silage. While there is not much that can be done about the contamination, it is important to check the ash content of the forage and realize higher than normal values indicate soil contamination.

For those producers who harvest corn as silage or grain, it is important to check for mycotoxins. Many grain producers have reported mold or sprouted grain in their corn as a result of all of the rain. Some samples have tested positive for alfatoxin. It is important to verify that any grain purchased is free of alfatoxin before delivery. There are a number of products available which help bind alfatoxin and prevent its absorption into and secretion in milk. These products take anywhere from 1 to 4 days to work, so prevention is important.

In terms of how to best deal to manage with lower quality forage, when possible the quality of different forages should be taken into account when deciding which forage supply to feed to a specific group of animals. In the some cases (silage bunk), there may not be any options for selecting a higher quality forage to feed to the fresh cows. However, it may be possible to select a specific lot of hay or baleage that better fits one group of animal's requirements than another's. Testing your forages so your nutritionist can help you work through any quality issues will help maintain milk yield and control feed cost.

Looking Back at Changes in the Dairy Industry

By

Lane O. Ely

Professor Emeritus

Animal and Dairy Science

As one gets older, one is supposed to become wiser. At least as one gets older, they should have more experiences to make decisions. I recently attended my high school 50th reunion. So I qualify as to the getting older part. Trying to remember people you have not seen in fifty years, connecting their high school picture on their name tag with the person in front of you is a mental challenge. Then the test the second night is to see how many of the faces you can connect to the right name.

After the reunion, we visited Yosemite, Kings Canyon, Sequoia and the Central Valley of California. While visiting these places, I also thought about the dairy industry of fifty years ago as I was starting college.

The dairy industry was focused on the upper Midwest and northeast. California was a large dairy state but half a country separated it from the population of the east. Milk was not shipped across the country as today. The average herd size was less than 50 cows. Many Midwest dairy farms were 30 cows and the producer had off farm jobs. The most common housing was stanchion barns or two stall barns with the cows being milked there. The most common parlor was a flat barn. This was often the old stanchion barns used as a parlor as the herd expanded.

Some new ideas being introduced to the dairy industry and in the classroom were freestall housing, total mixed rations and computer ration balancing, increased benefits of AI and bull selection and importance of raising replacements. How many of you remember trying to make a ration with four ingredients using the Pearson Square or simultaneous equations? All of these accepted industry standards today.

Some of the early commercialization of the computer was due to the dairy industry. Many universities acquired their first computers due to dairy scientists working on dairy records, genetics and ration formulation.

In the Southeast, most states had a milk commission. The focus was on the state with local co-ops, production to meet the fluid and class II demand, and setting prices to have an adequate supply. Most cows were on pasture and production dropped dramatically in the summer. Early work was being done on the use of silage to provide more consistent and higher nutrient value to the cows for increased milk production. The idea that shade, fans and cooling would increase milk production was being researched.

So why as the population of the Southeast doubled and tripled with a corresponding demand for milk, did the Southeast dairy industry decline into a heavily deficit milk production area instead of increasing to meet the demand? One thing that happened was the milk commissions were declared illegal and

co-ops consolidated so control was lost locally. The increased population growth occurred in the areas where many of the dairy farms were located and most of these producers did not relocate to new farms. It is not unusual to be driving through a neighborhood and see an old silo standing.

Also in the 1970's under President Jimmy Carter, the level for parity was increased resulting in higher milk prices. This was a signal to increase production which resulted in surpluses of 6 % or more in the milk supply. The result was lower milk prices. To help the dairy industry, the dairy buyout and diversion program was initiated in the 1980's. The unexpected result was that the highest sign up was in the Southeast, the area of milk deficit. This was added to the idea for the co-ops that it was cheaper to ship surplus milk from one area than to encourage local production. Today the Southeast continues to be a deficit milk producing area. The Southeast does not produce enough milk to even meet the fluid demand. Only Georgia and Florida in the Southeast have held their production with the use of the ideas and technology introduced over the years. There has been an increase of barns with shade, fans and cooler to combat the summer temperatures. Also a benefit of the housing is keeping cows out of the mud. Increased use of TMR's and better forage production have resulted in more consistent and better nutrition for milking cows. The number of dairies in Georgia has decreased like the rest of the Southeast but the overall number of cows has not decreased as much. This has been accomplished as 100 cow dairies have expanded to 200 cows, then increased to 500 cows and some going to over a 1,000 cows. Also in the 2000's, several grazing dairies started in Georgia giving a boost to cow numbers and state milk production.

When I started graduate school, the Central Valley of California was expanding its dairy farms. Producers were selling their farms in the Los Angeles area where they hauled feed in and milk and manure out. Many of them moved to the San Joaquin Valley (lower Central Valley) where they purchased irrigated land to grow their forage (mainly alfalfa) and increased their herds from 500 to 1500 more cows. This led California to become the leading dairy state. Most of this growth was on the East Side of the Valley as the west side of the Valley was dry land grazing. Then the Federal and California government built the California Aquaduct to move water from Northern to Southern California. This opened the west side of the valley to fruit and nut trees, alfalfa and grapes. At this time there was little corn grown but this increased as the dairies started to include corn silage in their diets.

Today there are some surprising changes as one drives through the Central Valley. Much of the alfalfa and cotton fields are now fruit and nut orchards with drip irrigation. It is surprising to see mile long drip irrigation lines. Water allocation to agriculture has been cut as the population grows. Not only does one see the conversion to crops requiring less water but also fallow fields and dead orchards due to no water being available. The other huge change one sees is the amount of corn grown. Corn grown not only for silage but also a lot of acres being grown for grain. It is amazing what $7.00 a bushel corn price will do.

The last fifty years have seen many changes in the dairy industry. It will be interesting to see the changes in the next fifty years.

Proper prepping of cows for milking helps to improve milk quality, especially during hot, rainy weather

Stephen C. Nickerson, Professor; Animal and Dairy Science Department

To alleviate heat stress this summer and prevent production losses, dairymen in the Southeast as well as in other parts of the US, have been offering cows cooled, fresh drinking water, shade, and fanning/sprinkler stations, and also utilize other forms of cooling such as commercial coolers, tunnel ventilation, cooling ponds, and center pivots. All of this helps to enhance cow comfort and animal well-being so that the milking herd maximizes dry matter intake, resulting optimum milk yield.

It is obvious that in most instances, the cooling of cows during periods of heat stress involves the use of water, which, when combined with warm temperatures is favorable for growth of environmental mastitis pathogens in the cows' surroundings. These bacteria require only warm temperatures, nutrients, water, and a proper pH in order to thrive, so hot and humid conditions provided during the summer are ideal for growth of these organisms. The environmental streps and coliforms can double their numbers every 20-30 minutes, thereby increasing the bacterial load on the udder skin and teats. Thus, dairymen must tighten herd management practices, including cow hygiene, bedding management, and especially premilking udder prep practices in order to maintain excellent milk quality during periods of environmental stress.

When a cow enters the milking parlor, any remaining sprinkler water from the holding pen and organic matter on the udder surface must be removed because they contain numerous mastitis-causing bacteria. If left on the udder surface, these skin contaminants will be removed by the flow of milk through the milking cluster and into the bulk tank, resulting in an increase in the bacteria count. It should be noted that psychrophilic (cold-loving) bacteria from the environment can thrive at refrigerated bulk tank temperatures, increasing the bacteria count even more. Moreover, such bacteria may survive pasteurization and reduce the shelf-life of dairy products.

The bacterial load present on teat ends when cows are being prepared for milking is best reduced by using teat germicides, a practice known as predipping. Premilking teat sanitization, whether accomplished by dipping teats in a germicidal solution, or by using sanitized towels, foaming devices, or spray is 40 to 50% effective in preventing infections with environmental bacteria as long as these procedures are done correctly as discussed below.

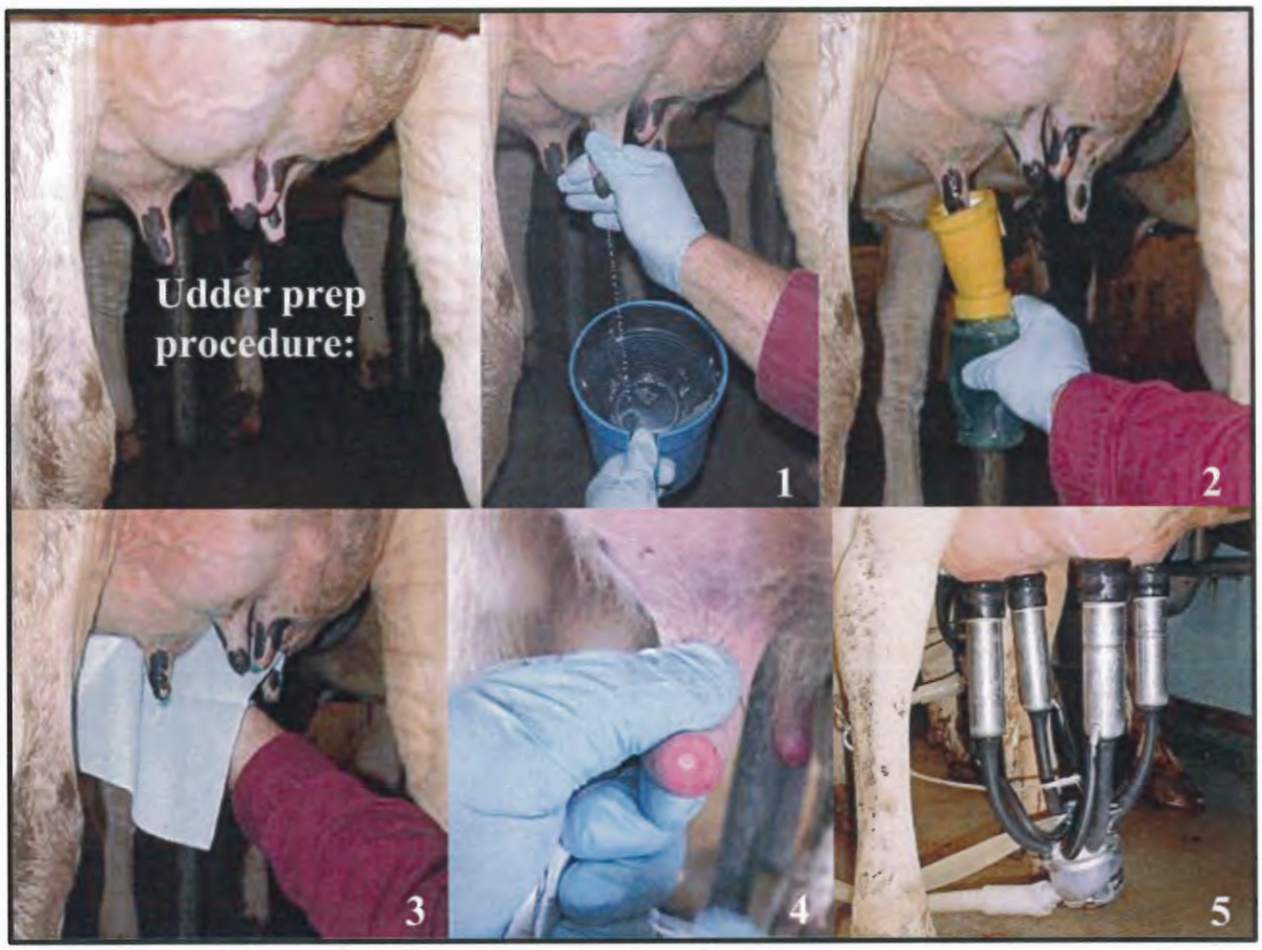

Figure 4. When a cow enters the milking stall, the usual recommendation is to fore-strip each quarter using the gloved hand (1). This is followed by predipping and allowing the germicide to remain in contact with the teat skin for 30 seconds (2). Next, the germicide and any remaining organic materials are removed using single service paper or cloth towels (3). The teat orifice should then be examined to ensure it is clean (4), and then the milking unit is attached (5).

Forestripping is important because it flushes environmental bacteria from the teat orifice, stimulates milk letdown, and allows the machine operator to observe milk for any abnormalities. Milkers' hands can transmit bacteria to and among cows, and wearing gloves reduces this transfer because bacteria do not adhere to the rubber/plastic surfaces of gloves as strongly as they do to human skin. When a milker touches a teat contaminated with bacteria, these bacteria are transferred to the milker's hands, and when the milker touches the teats of another cow, these bacteria on his hands are transferred to those teats, which can result in new infections. Wearing gloves minimizes this potential microbial transfer.

Although predipping is sometimes performed first followed by forestripping, the sequence of forestripping followed by predipping is preferred because by forestripping first, bacteria already present on the teat skin as well as from milkers' hands via forestripping are subsequently killed by the germicide in the predip. The 30-second contact time is important because the active germicidal component, e.g., iodine or chlorine, needs this amount of time to penetrate the nooks

and crannies of the teat skin to contact and kill the streptococci, coliforms, and staphylococci that are colonizing these areas. The practice of premilking teat sanitization has been shown to be 40 to 50% effective in preventing new infections caused by *E. coli, Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Citrobacter*, *Serratia*, *Strep. uberis*, *Strep. dysgalactiae*, and *Staph. aureus*. When predipping, it is important to cover the entire surface of the teat that will be in contact with the teat cup liner, thereby killing more mastitis-causing bacteria.

After predipping and allowing the 30-second contact time, the germicide and any remaining organic materials are removed using single service paper or cloth towels. The teat orifice should then be examined to ensure it is clean, and then the milking unit is attached. During milking, teat surfaces become contaminated with mastitis-causing bacteria, both from the previous cow that may have had mastitis as well as from the cow being milked. This results in bacteria being deposited in the milk film present on the teat cup liner and teat surface. After the milking unit is removed, the film of milk remaining on the teat surface can support the growth of these organisms. However, postmilking teat disinfection (postdipping) replaces this milk film with a germicide that kills the majority of these bacteria, and this process has been shown to be 50 to 95% effective in preventing new intramammary infections. As with predipping, when applying a postdip, it is important to cover the entire surface of the teat that was in contact with the contaminated teat cup liner.

When the cow leaves the milking parlor, it is important to offer feed so that that she remains standing for approximately 1 h and does not lay down in mud and manure. During this time, her teat canals remain dilated from the machine milking process, and this provides easy access to the interior of the gland by environmental bacteria. After 1 h, the teat sphincter muscle has contracted around the teat canal keratin and formed a seal against bacterial penetration.

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – June 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/McDuffie	H		406	88	90.6	3.4	2.74	28072	1016
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	6	983	87	86.9	3.5	2.92	26613	1038
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H		101	89	86.4	3.1	2.42	25789	916
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H		938	89	83.6	3.3	2.57	25059	912
WESTBROOK DAIRY*	Brooks	H		2568	91	80.2			26021	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		406	88	80.1	3.5	2.49	24383	884
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H		62	84	80	3.7	2.67	23778	888
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		682	86	78.7	4.4	3.02	23300	972
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H		264	89	78.6	3.4	2.34	26085	909
BROOKSCO DAIRY*	Brooks	H		2591	91	78.4			24235	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H		72	87	77.6	3.8	2.42	25120	921
COLIN & NIAMH MATTHEWS*	Jenkins	H		243	90	77			24389	
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P	Hart/Heard	H		322	90	77	3.8	2.63	22544	874
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H		60	85	76	3.4	2.33	26286	813
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	6	280	90	75.9	3.9	2.5	23379	933
MARVIN YODER	Macon	H		187	84	73.8	3.7	2.5	19958	749
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H		274	87	73.2	3.2	2.23	23590	812
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Miller/ Mitchell	H	6	3994	86	72.9	3.5	2.18	22525	842
RICHARD HARDIE	Putnam	H		137	86	70.6			19743	

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 - June 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
J EVERETT WILLIAMS	Morgan	X	6	682	86	78.7	4.4	3.02	23300	972
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	6	983	87	86.9	3.5	2.92	26613	1038
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	Lumpkin/McDuffie	H	6	406	88	90.6	3.4	2.74	28072	1016
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	6	150	98	70.5	4.2	2.69	22551	929
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	6	62	84	80	3.7	2.67	23778	888
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart/Heard	H	5	322	90	77	3.8	2.63	22544	874
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	5	938	89	83.6	3.3	2.57	25059	912
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	6	280	90	75.9	3.9	2.56	23379	933
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Henry/Houston	H	5	96	94	70.3	3.6	2.55	24543	925
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	6	626	90	69.3	4.4	2.54	22020	924
VISTA FARM	Jeff Davis/Jefferso	H	6	92	91	65.1	3.9	2.52	24081	889
MARVIN YODER	Macon	H	5	187	84	73.8	3.7	2.5	19958	749
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	5	406	88	80.1	3.5	2.49	24383	884
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H	5	101	89	86.4	3.1	2.42	25789	916
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H	6	72	87	77.6	3.8	2.42	25120	921
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	6	264	89	78.6	3.4	2.34	26085	909
CECIL DUECK	Jeff Davis/Jefferso	H	6	82	90	66.7	3.5	2.34	24203	888
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	6	60	85	76	3.4	2.33	26286	813
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	6	146	87	66.5	3.8	2.32	23568	881
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	H	5	111	86	66.2	3.9	2.29	21459	844

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production - July 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	7	983	87	85.1	3.6	2.84	26802	1039
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS *	Lumpkin/McDuffie	H		409	88	84.4	3.4	2.53	27952	1009
BROOKSCO DAIRY*	Brooks	H		2660	90	81.1			24426	
WESTBROOK DAIRY*	Brooks	H		2535	91	78.7			26079	
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H		262	89	78.4	3.5	2.3	25925	904
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H	7	72	86	76.2	3.7	2.13	24728	913
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H		60	85	76	3.4	2.33	26286	813
R & D DAIRY	Laurena	H		103	89	75.9	3.6	2.42	25855	916
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H		61	84	75.6	3.8	2.29	23953	899
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H		947	90	75.4	3.5	2.64	25684	928
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	7	283	90	75.4	4	2.62	23358	935
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	7	672	86	74.4	4.4	2.73	23332	981
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		400	88	73.3	3.4	2.12	24340	885
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA*	Miller/Mitchell	H	7	3924	86	72.9	3.6	2.17	22580	844
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H		299	87	71.9	3.4	2.17	23537	808
KRULIC DAIRY FARM, INC.	Screven	H	7	52	90	71.3	2.6	1.68	23426	635
RICHARD HARDIE	Putnam	H		137	86	70.6			19743	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	7	164	96	69.6	4.2	2.61	22584	936
B&S DAIRY	Wilcox	H		732	86	69.1	3.2	1.8	23158	792

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - July 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	7	983	87	85.1	3.6	2.84	26802	1039
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	PUTNAM	H	7	672	86	74.4	4.4	2.73	23332	981
PHIL HARVEY #2*	HART	H		947	90	75.4	3.5	2.64	25684	928
DANNY BELL*	MORGAN	X	7	283	90	75.4	4	2.62	23358	935
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	LUMPKIN	H	7	164	96	69.6	4.2	2.61	22584	936
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS *	WILKES	H		409	88	84.4	3.4	2.53	27952	1009
R & D DAIRY	WHEELER	H		103	89	75.9	3.6	2.42	25855	916
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	WILKES	H	7	641	90	67.4	4.4	2.37	21905	924
CECIL DUECK	PUTNAM	H	7	82	90	63	3.8	2.36	24087	887
OCMULGEE DAIRY	PUTNAM	H		95	94	67.7	3.5	2.35	24412	921
TROY YODER	LAURENS	H		158	92	68.2	3.6	2.34	24248	903
D & T DAIRY	PUTNAM	H		60	85	76	3.4	2.33	26286	813
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	JEFF DAVIS	H		262	89	78.4	3.5	2.3	25925	904
SCOTT GLOVER	HENRY	H		61	84	75.6	3.8	2.29	23953	899
HICKORY HEAD DAIRY*	JONES	H	7	2031	82	67.5	3.8	2.28	20274	754
RUFUS YODER JR	MORGAN	H		155	88	67.9	3.6	2.23	22205	780
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	MILLER	H		320	89	67.5	3.9	2.2	22640	883
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	BURKE	H		299	87	71.9	3.4	2.17	23537	808
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA *	MORGAN	H	7	3924	86	72.9	3.6	2.17	22580	844
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	JEFF DAVIS	H		78	90	64.5	3.9	2.17	21412	828
WILLIAMS DAIRY	TALIAFERRO	H	7	139	88	60.5	3.7	2.17	21209	784

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – August 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 *	McDuffie	H	7	409	88	84.4	3.4	2.53	27952	1009
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	8	981	88	81.6	3.6	2.44	26987	1041
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H	8	66	86	77.1	3.7	2.32	24185	901
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	7	947	90	75.4	3.5	2.64	25684	928
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	8	270	88	75	3.4	2.09	25736	897
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H	8	96	89	74.6	3.5	1.9	25839	914
BROOKSCO DAIRY*	Brooks	H	8	2752	91	74.3			24707	
WESTBROOK DAIRY*	Brooks	H	8	2544	91	73.8			25971	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	8	674	86	73.8	4.1	2.53	23368	986
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	8	57	84	73.5	3.6	1.86	24024	903
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	8	409	88	72.5	3.6	2.14	24220	882
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	8	270	90	71.7	4	2.58	23202	930
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	8	197	95	71.2	3.9	2.55	22599	935
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	8	59	86	71	3.4	1.96	26208	878
KRULIC DAIRY FARM, INC.	Screven	X	7	87	89	70.3	2.6	1.58	22793	611
B&S DAIRY	Wilcox	H	7	740	86	69.8	3.2	1.74	23125	790
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	8	672	89	69.2	4.1	2.42	21732	919
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	8	319	87	67.8	3.1	1.83	23539	805
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA*	Miller/Mitchell	H	8	3977	86	67.6	3.6	2.04	22625	845
CENTRAL GEORGIA HOLSTEINS	Laurens	H	7	119	86	66.8	3.6	1.95	19866	752
BUD BUTCHER	Cook/Coweta	H	8	344	90	65.8			22259	

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – August 2013

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H		947	90	75.4	3.5	2.64	25684	928
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	8	270	90	71.7	4	2.58	23202	930
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		197	95	71.2	3.9	2.55	22599	935
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS *	McDuffie	H		409	88	84.4	3.4	2.53	27952	1009
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		674	86	73.8	4.1	2.53	23368	986
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	8	981	88	81.6	3.6	2.44	26987	1041
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		672	89	69.2	4.1	2.42	21732	919
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Henry/Houston	H		89	94	62.6	3.9	2.41	24319	921
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H		66	86	77.1	3.7	2.32	24185	901
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		409	88	72.5	3.6	2.14	24220	882
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H		270	88	75	3.4	2.09	25736	897
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	H		306	88	64.5	3.6	2.09	21341	775
HICKORY HEAD DAIRY*	Brooks	H	8	1998	82	62.1	3.8	2.05	20331	761
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA*	Miller/Mitchell	H	8	3977	86	67.6	3.6	2.04	22625	845
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	Hall/Hancock	H		77	90	64.9	3.8	2.03	21144	824
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart/Heard	H		316	90	62.7	3.8	1.99	22749	888
DAVID L MOSS	Morgan	H		81	87	61.8	3.8	1.97	19097	764
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H		59	86	71	3.4	1.96	26208	878
CENTRAL GEORGIA HOLSTEINS	Laurens	H		119	86	66.8	3.6	1.95	19866	752
RICHARD HARDIE	Putnam	H		138	91	58.6	3.7	1.92	21086	

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score June 2013

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox	6	H	47	16994	1.3	78	1.4	95
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	6	X	1549	22935	1.7	127	1.9	157
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	6	H	264	26085	1.7	196	2	193
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	6	H	280	23379	1.8	130	2	139
DAN DURHAM	Greene	6	X	137	15665	1.9	186	2.4	185
BILL DODSON	Putnam	6	H	235	22944	1.9	144	2.1	163
SCOTT GLOVER	White	6	H	62	23778	1.9	84	1.8	110
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	6	H	983	26613	1.9	134	2	123
CHARLES STRANGE	Morgan	5	X	121	12011	2	207	3.1	304
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	6	J	42	13024	2	93	2.8	200
MARK E BRENNEMAN	Macon	6	H	143	19928	2	123	2.8	233
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	5	H	938	25059	2	151	2.5	191
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart/Heard	5	H	322	22544	2.1	219	2.7	320
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	6	H	274	23590	2.1	158	2.2	175
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	5	H	101	25789	2.1	130	2.3	213
GENE BATCHELOR	Putnam	5	H	96	18992	2.2	169	2.8	253
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	6	H	104	21960	2.2	157	2.3	165
TROY YODER	Macon	5	H	157	24237	2.2	177	2.4	179
CENTRAL GEORGIA HOLSTEINS	Laurens	6	H	119	19891	2.3	138	2.5	202
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	5	H	406	24383	2.3	234	2.4	220
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	6	H	406	28072	2.3	225	2.5	240

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – July 2013

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	7	H	283	23358	1.5	109	2	139
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox	7	H	46	17344	1.6	69	1.4	93
SCOTT GLOVER	White	7	H	61	23953	1.6	94	1.8	106
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	7	X	1570	22853	1.7	111	1.9	151
BILL DODSON	Putnam	7	H	229	22881	1.8	102	2	151
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	7	H	947	25684	1.8	158	2.4	185
DAN DURHAM	Greene	6	X	137	15665	1.9	186	2.4	185
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	6	J	42	12882	2	93	2.8	200
G & H DAIRY	White	7	X	73	17002	2	186	2.7	246
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	7	H	400	24340	2	231	2.5	232
LEE WHITAKER	McDuffie	7	H	277	18487	2.1	212	2.5	264
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	6	H	109	21474	2.1	130	3.1	253
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	7	H	262	25925	2.1	219	2	197
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	7	H	983	26802	2.1	141	2	126
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS *	Lumpkin/McDuffie	7	H	409	27952	2.1	254	2.5	240
TROY YODER	Macon	6	H	158	24248	2.3	223	2.4	191
RUSS GILBERT	Morgan	7	H	114	16767	2.4	197	2.8	282
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart/Heard	6	H	320	22640	2.4	264	2.6	314
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	7	H	103	25855	2.4	268	2.3	195
JARRETT EVERETT	Macon	6	X	78	13274	2.5	143	2.6	231
LITTLE CREEK DAIRY	Laurens/Lee	7	H	119	18862	2.5	196	3.1	320
OVERHOLT FARMS	Macon	6	H	203	20104	2.5	205	2.9	331
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	Hall/Hancock	7	H	78	21412	2.5	220	2.9	297
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	7	H	100	21686	2.5	318	2.3	179

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – August 2013

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox	8	H	46	17602	1.3	65	1.3	58
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	8	X	1630	22739	1.5	104	1.8	140
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	8	H	270	23202	1.6	148	2	136
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	7	H	947	25684	1.8	158	2.4	185
G & H DAIRY	White	7	X	73	17002	2	186	2.7	246
IVAN PETERS	Jefferson	8	H	99	17925	2	167	2.9	334
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	8	H	981	26987	2.1	146	2	126
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS *	McDuffie	7	H	409	27952	2.1	254	2.5	240
DAN DURHAM	Greene	8	X	137	15695	2.2	185	2.5	193
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	8	H	409	24220	2.2	242	2.5	236
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	8	H	270	25736	2.2	206	2	195
RUSS GILBERT	Morgan	8	H	115	16409	2.3	139	2.8	265
BILL DODSON	Putnam	8	H	225	22753	2.3	176	2	146
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	8	H	319	23539	2.4	296	2.3	186
SCOTT GLOVER	White	8	H	57	24024	2.4	192	1.8	100
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	8	H	96	25839	2.6	192	2.3	194
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	8	J	38	12879	2.7	185	2.8	201
CENTRAL GEORGIA HOLSTEINS	Laurens	7	H	119	19866	2.7	377	2.5	217
MARVIN YODER	Macon	7	H	186	20250	2.7	449	2.6	311
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	7	H	306	21341	2.8	382	2.9	336
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	7	H	316	22749	2.8	322	2.6	307

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

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