

GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH 2014

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,



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County Extension Director or County Agent

Is Your Heifer "Fit to Show"?

Part 3

J Fain and W Graves

Behavior and Grooming Preparation

1. Breaking the Animal to Lead

Initially breaking the animal to lead can quickly become a test of endurance. Youth members need to be patient when working with animals and should be realistic in their expectations of progress. Each animal is different as to how long it will take until forward steps are made.

When beginning this process, the first step will be to acclimate your animal to the halter. This period of time allows them to not only become accustomed to the halter but to learn that the halter has the ability to restrain them. A sturdy, rope halter is best for most of your initial work. Start this process by putting the halter on the animal and leaving them tied in a sturdy, well-bedded location for short durations of time (15-25 minutes). Do not leave your animal alone during these initial sessions. There is the potential for them to struggle and ultimately hurt themselves. Animals should always be tied with a quick release knot to prevent injury. Do not release just because you see them fighting the halter, as this will teach them the incorrect lesson that fighting against the halter means relief.

After a few days of short tie-ups, you may begin trying to move the animal using the halter. Walking towards something they ultimately want such as feed or water may help movement. These initial walking sessions may involve the animal refusing to walk and/or running without the realization that they are still attached to the halter. Be prepared for either reaction, as releasing the lead rope should not be an option. Some encouragement outside of feed or water may also be helpful. For many of you, brute strength might not win a tug of war battle. Instead short tugs or having someone encourage movement from behind may help. Be careful that you are aware of their movements and that the animal does not lunge on top of you when a forward movement is made. Do release pressure once the animal has made a move in the right direction. This offers positive reinforcement to the animal giving to the pressure of the halter.

As the days progress, you should gradually gain momentum with the animal voluntarily walking with minimal pressure. Make sure your sessions with the animal are short (15-20 minutes) but occur a few times a day. Longer sessions will lead to frustration of animal and handler and may set you back in your training. A few weeks prior to the show, you will want to work your heifer with a show halter. There will be a period of adjustment for the heifer to acclimate to the change in halter type, especially the chain portion of the lead.

2. Cleaning

Starting to wash your animal a week or two prior to show date may seem futile, realizing she will most likely dirty up again. However, these initial cleanings can aid in the removal of some long lasting stains, especially on the knees and hocks. This early cleaning may also afford you the opportunity to identify and treat any existing skin conditions. Final washing should be done just prior to the show.

There are a number of products labeled specifically for washing of livestock. Though some may prefer a cheaper cleaning agent such as your favorite brand of laundry or dish detergent. Make sure whatever product you use doesn't over dry the skin and lead to flakiness which can prove troublesome on show day when you are attempting to get a nice sheen. Some places to splurge would be on your whitening shampoos. Be sure to follow label directions on all of your whitening products. Do not use bleach. This used to be a common practice; however the irritation to the animal is not the only downside to such a product, it can also leave the hair more yellow than white.

3. Clipping

When you start to clip your animal is up to you and some may choose to do initial clipping sessions as far as 2-4 weeks in advance of the show date. Clipping this far in advance will allow the showman to identify any problems such as ringworm or warts in enough time to treat and heal. However, your final clip should not precede show day by more than two to three days. If you do a final clip too early before show day, fitting the topline on or just before the show can cause issues with your ability to blend with body hair that has started to grow back out. This "body clip" should include the head, neck, ears, complete body (aside from a path of hair along the top on which to build your topline), the tail above the switch, and the legs (a minimum from the knee or hock up). The underside of the animal may be left unclipped and will be discussed at the end of this section. Clipping should be done with patience to avoid injury to clipper or animal as well as help to avoid clipper marks.

An important rule of thumb to help as you begin clipping is that **clipping against hair growth is going to shorten the hair according to your blades; however, clipping with hair growth is going to blend the hair**. When doing a complete body clip, you will clip against hair growth. Pay attention to going against bone and getting a close clip in all body indentions such as around the hips and short ribs. This can help add refinement to your animal. Some may choose to leave hair a touch longer in precise locations in order to blend pieces of the animal into a smoother appearance.

The practice of leaving hair on the underside of the animal has become a fairly common practice. This gives the illusion of more depth of rib/body. This hair should be blended into either the chest floor or up alongside the elbow. Much like with the topline, you are going to want to trim some length. This adds fullness to the hair. You do not want to be able to see through the hair or the illusion is lost.

4. Toplines

Toplines need to be groomed without being distracting. The topline should adhere to the PDCA Show Ring Ethics guidelines, which state that the maximum allowable length of naturally growing hair is not to exceed 1". Also there is to be no addition of foreign objects, hair or hair substitutes. Trimming down the topline not only allows you to meet the 1" requirement but also helps remove longer, possibly spindly hair. You ultimately do not want to be able to see through the topline when viewed from the side.

Getting that topline to stand takes time and can be helped with some additional products. The warmth of a dryer always helps to get hair moving in the direction you want, making sure on the topline to blow against hair growth to get the standing effect. You might also find a rosin topline powder useful as you initially begin working the topline. This begins to give you some control without the stickiness and difficulty of clipping through a clear, adhesive product. Clear Magic and Dairy Magic are examples of commercial available adhesive products for use on topline. A light misting of either of these products may be used to help establish some manageable control before a thicker, final spray. A good brush is essential. Many prefer their topline brush to be something as simple as the classic Goody Brush.

Clipping the topline needs to be focused on blending. If looking at any point in the topline, the observer should find a gradual increase in hair length from the body clip to the tallest point of the topline. This means that your blending of the topline might actually begin an inch or more out from the center of her back. This blending should also be incorporated when ending the topline at the neck/shoulder as well as the tail. Again, the length will taper down to the body clip. As you evaluate your topline, there should be no immediate start and stops to the hair. Also, as you move over the rump, remember that the appearance should be of a squared off, not rounded rump when viewed from the side. When first learning to clip and prepare topline, try practicing on some heifers not going to the show.

Following the final spray up of your topline, you may find that the adhesive left colored hair with a white coating. This is especially true on black hair. In order to give it that finished appearance, you may want to use a black colored spray, such as Black Magic or black Dairy Magic, which gives the black hair its color back. Be aware that you should not use this to alter the coloring of white spots and that it does not contain an adhesive. Touch-up colors for other breeds can generally be found in beef fitting supplies.

Show Time

Your final preparations for the show should include a good look at your show box and the show catalog. Making sure you have everything packed well in advance will ease the stress of the show day barn move-in. A good look over the show day program will also make sure that you are prepared for what is to come. Know

where you will be going for check-in and when you must be in the barn. Review all show rules related to both the exhibitor and the animal. Make sure you are aware of all classes that you will be participating in (showmanship, conformation, groups). Confirm that your animal meets all health requirements for show entry. These requirements may also have very specific time-frames for the show (i.e. a veterinary certificate within 30 days of the show). For this reason, health requirements should be confirmed one week prior to the show. This seven day window will allow for you to rectify any requirements that may be missing. These final preparations and reviews will make for a smoother transition to the barn and ensure that you will have the chance to enter the show ring.

Once you are in the ring, you have one final piece to this puzzle – knowing and showing your animal to the best of your ability and to her best advantage. If possible, watching classes before your own is always a good idea. This will provide you with an opportunity to see how the judge moves and lines up animals in the ring as well as what he or she finds particularly important in a good showman.

1. Dressing for the Show Ring

White. That is the main thing you need to remember. White is a clean appearance, is not distracting, and is a matter of respect in the junior shows. This means white shirts and white pants. Boots would be the shoe of choice. Open toe shoes (i.e. sandals) should not be worn. Boots and belts should not have any bright patterns or colors. Additional accessories should be kept minimal. The wearing of hats and/or tennis shoes into the show ring is unacceptable.

2. Halter Selection and Fitting

The halter should properly fit your animal. It should fall on the bridge of the nose without being too tight and without pushing into the animal's eye when the halter is held. When working with your show halter prior to show day, make sure you test how you are going to hold the halter and the way it ultimately fits on the animal. Many will choose to place their hand inside of the halter for leading, size adjustments may then be needed. The lead rope should be neatly organized and looped but should never be found around the leader's hand. Halters should not be distracting. Distracting halters are those that are incorrectly sized or a stand out color. The color of the halter should blend with your animal, thus browns and tans are traditionally used on all breeds except the black and white Holstein. Black is normally used on the black and white Holstein. Pick the color that stands out the least.

3. Moving Your Heifer FORWARD in the Ring

Walking backwards around the ring has become a show ring practice of the past. Forward movement with shoulders turned toward animal and judge is what you will now find being done most often. If stopping to set your animal up, you may turn to face your animal for setup and posing. Always watch the judge, regardless of which way you are facing. You may turn your attention to your animal when setting up and for checks on how she is posed. As the judge moves around your animal, be

aware that you may be required to move. Always remain out of the way of the judge's eyesight of your animal.

4. Maneuvering the Ring – Parading and Lining Up

You will move in a clockwise direction around the ring. This puts your animal between you and the judge. Whenever in the ring, the animal should remain between you and the judge. Always use the full ring and do not crowd towards the middle unless requested to do so by the judge. Move slowly around the ring – there is no race here! The slow movement allows your animal to stay put together. **The only exception to this rule is when you are selected by the judge to move into the line-up. This movement needs to be quick to assure that you get into the correct placing.**

Make sure you are always courteous in the ring. This means leaving acceptable space between you and other animals both when parading and lining up (Figures 1 and 2). When parading, if the animal ahead of you stops, it does not mean that you can pass. You may choose to assist them. However, remember that if your animal ever stops, she should be properly setup for the judge. If your animal is being disruptive in the line-up, it may require that you pull her out and replace her in the line. When moving in and out of line, do not cut corners too close and end up bumping other animals as you move.



Figure 1. Example of heifers lined up side by side and equally spaced.



Figure 2. Example of heifers lined up nose to tail. Note that the second heifer in the line-up did not leave adequate space between her and the first heifer.

Follow the judge's directions without hesitation. Many of the cues that the judge gives you may not be verbal. Most often, hand signals will direct you when and where to go. Here is when watching the judge becomes imperative. Failure to observe a hand signal from the judge for a line-up may have you last instead of first.

5. Setting Up Your Animal Correctly

For all animals, the front feet should be placed together while their rear legs will be scissored. Lactation status will determine the placement of the rear legs. All heifers, unless they are springing heavy, should have the rear leg closest to the judge placed back (Figure 3). In cows, the rear leg closest to the judge should be forward. This leg change allows the judge to see future placement of the udder in heifers and both rear and fore udder in lactating cows. Leg adjustments must be made as the judge moves around your animal. Whenever the judge crosses the center plane of the animal, rear legs should be adjusted accordingly. Adjustments, if at all possible, should be made from pressure on the halter. As the judge moves around the line-up, you should always remain out of judge's direct view of your animal. This may include several movements by you in addition to rear leg changes as the judge walks up and down lines or in between animals.



Figure 3. A heifer setup properly if you are the judge. This includes the front feet being placed squarely with the rear leg closest to the judge placed back.

6. Overcome Flaws

Prior to walking in the show ring, you should be aware of your animal's physical flaws, such as excess skin in the throat, narrow on the chest floor, roaches in the back, or loose in the loin. You should try to show to overcome these flaws which might mean you pull skin from the throat, try to set your animal up wide on the front feet, pinching an animal down or keep her rear legs tucked underneath her. All of these will improve your animal's appearance and exhibit your understanding of the animal you are handling.

7. Be Prepared

The final item to be prepared for in the show ring is for questions from the judge. Often judges are interested in how much you have learned from the process. Thus they may ask you questions regarding your animal's pedigree, diet, conformation, etc. Make sure that you invest time in getting to know your animal's history, current status, and how she has been managed to this point.

8. Most Importantly - Have Fun!

Overall, this experience should be both fun and rewarding. Set goals for you and your animal and work to achieve them. As long as you have met your own expectations, your project has been a success! You will learn invaluable skills during this activity ranging dairy cattle evaluation to patience. Value each trial and tribulation and learn from it, as you should experience growth during this project. Have fun – a good judge always appreciates someone who is enjoying what they are doing.

If you climb in the saddle be ready for the ride. 2014 UGA Dairy Judging Team visits Dallas/ Fort Worth

By: Dr. William Graves



The 2014 UGA Dairy Judging Team got off to a quick start a trip to the Fort Worth Stock Show Intercollegiate Dairy Judging Contest the third week of January. It was the first outing for this group and they found themselves up against 15 teams, many of which had competed last fall and were more experienced.

The first day began in Dallas with a trip to Pioneer Park. It was fun seeing all the bronze cattle statues and cowboys making their way down the trail. Next stop was the site of President Kennedy's assassination. After 50 years it still remains an eerie place. It feels that something historically wrong happened there and yet looks like a normal intersection with cars zipping by. Other than the crowd, the X in the road is the only indication he was shot there. Next stop was AT&T Stadium, the new home to the Dallas Cowboys. It was very nice indeed.

The second day we judged 10 classes and gave oral reasons defending our placings to the official judges. That night we had a Texas BBQ brisket banquet and they announced the results. The team was 5th in Brown Swiss, 8th in Holsteins & 10th in Jerseys. They were 8th in reasons and 9th overall. Brooke Helton was 10th individual in Brown Swiss. Garrett Hibbs placed the most classes correctly for our team. Zoe Latimer was 6th in Holsteins, 9th in reasons & 10th overall individual.

Our last day we visited the historic Fort Worth Stockyards, did a little cowboy shopping, watched the cattle drive, followed a tradition of previous teams from UGA and raced through the cattle pen maze, then headed off to DFW to head back to ATL. A great time was had by all. We are especially proud of Zoe for her placings and reasons.

Dairy Dawgs

UGA Dairy Science Club Update

The UGA Dairy Science Club has had a busy start to the year. The main objectives for this spring semester are to 1) increase club participation through recruitment activities and 2) get club members off campus for some one on one time with individuals of the dairy industry. We are off to a good start and wanted to share our top two activities thus far.

ADSA-SAD Trip

Four students from the University of Georgia recently traveled to Blacksburg, VA to attend the 2014 southern regional American Dairy Science Association Student Affiliate Division (ADSA-SAD) meetings held January 30th – February 1st with Dr. Jillian Fain. **Lily Masa, Katarina Yi, Laura Masinick, and Cole Daniel** started the trip a few intense battles in the meeting's dairy quiz bowl tournament. The UGA team made it all the way to the semi-finals where they were knocked out by the VA Tech team that won the entire event.

The next day, they traveled the Virginia countryside visiting local dairy operations. The stops included Duchess Dairy – home to an all Jersey milk production facility, Huffard Jerseys – the local contributor to Duchess Dairy, Kegley Farms – where recent VA Tech graduates are investing in the future of dairy with a new free-stall barn and robotic milkers, and a final stop at the home of the hokie cows – the VA Tech dairy unit. That night they enjoyed dinner out on the town and socializing in the VA Tech student union.

The final day consisted of presentations, competitions, and a business meeting. During the final day, **Lily Masa was elected to serve as the ADSA-SAD First Vice President** for the southern group. The club was also awarded **second place in the scrapbook competition**. Be on the lookout for more great things from UGA and their participation in ADSA-SAD events and be sure to congratulate these students on their fine representation of the DAWGS in Hokie country.

UGA Commercial Dairy Heifer Show

A club tradition, the UGA Commercial Dairy Heifer Show had yet another successful year. The dairy science club was host to 222 youth and 234 heifers on February 8th for this annual event that serves as a tremendous opportunity for youth to display their hard work. This is also a great time to prepare for the upcoming state show. As in previous years, the overwhelming participation meant we ran two rings synchronously. Our judges were a father and daughter dairy duo – Fowler and Andrea Branstetter from Edmonton, Ky. With a successful day at the concession stand and t-shirt sales, the club managed to almost break even for the day's events. The show is truly an invaluable opportunity for club members to help aid in the development of youth across the state. We send out a big thank you to GA Dairy Youth Foundation for helping to make this event possible in addition to everyone that supported and/or participated in our 2014 show. We look forward to this event being even bigger and better next year!

2013 Cream of the Crop Milk Quality Awards

This year 17 herds were recognized for their production of high quality milk as measured by a low Somatic Cell Count Score (SCCS) of 2.5 or less for the year ending in September 2013. The list of honorees is as follows:

GREENE COUNTY – Daniels, David CEC		
Dan Durham – Crossbred	132 Cows	2.5 SCC Avg. Score
JONES COUNTY – Sears, H. Frank, Jr., CEC		
Doug Chambers – Holstein	417 Cows	2.5 SCC Avg. Score
LAURENS COUNTY – J. Raymond Joyce, CEC		
Central Georgia Holsteins – Holsteins	119 Cows	2.5 SCC Avg. Score
R&D Dairy – Holstein	93 Cows	2.3 SCC Avg. Score
MACON COUNTY – Jeremy Kichler, CEC		
Irvin R Yoder – Holstein	94 Cows	2.3 SCC Avg. Score
Eugene King – Holstein	121 Cows	2.5 SCC Avg. Score
Troy Yoder – Holstein	158 Cows	2.5 SCC Avg. Score
MCDUFFIE COUNTY – William Smith, CEC		
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc – Holstein	412 Cows	2.5 SCC Avg. Score
Lee Whitaker – Holstein	266 Cows	2.5 SCC Avg. Score
MORGAN COUNTY – Lucy Ray, CEC		
Dave Clark – Holstein	955 Cows	2.0 SCC Avg. Score
J. Everett Williams – Crossbred	1663 Cows	1.8 SCC Avg. Score
Danny Bell – Holstein	266 Cows	2 SCC Avg. Score
PUTNAM COUNTY – Fielder, J. Keith, CEC		
Bill Dodson – Holstein	227 Cows	2.0 SCC Avg. Score
TIFT COUNTY – Tankersley T. Brian, CEC		
Coastal Plain Exp Station – Holstein	270 Cows	2.0 SCC Avg. Score
WHITE COUNTY – Forrest, Lyn		
Scott Glover – Holstein	57 Cows	1.9 SCC Avg. Score
WHITFIELD COUNTY – Edwards, Kandi, CEC		
David Addis – Holstein	46 Cows	1.3 SCC Avg. Score
WILKES COUNTY – Watson, Frank CEC		
Marty Smith Dairy – Holstein	330 Cows	2.3 SCC Avg. Score

The herd with the lowest average SCCS is further recognized. This year the honor went to Davis Addis from Whitfield County with an average SCCS of 1.3 for the year on 46 Holstein cows.

2013 Cream of the Crop Production Awards

Twenty One dairy producers were recognized at the annual Georgia Milk Producers meeting for their outstanding herd averages for the year ending in September, 2013. Herds of 20 or more cows receiving the award met the following standards: Holstein Herds – 23,184 M and/or 819 F, Crossbred Herds -18,312 M and/or 732 F, Other breeds – 15,400 M and/or 707 F. These standards were established by averaging the production for each group for the previous year and adding 20%. Herds are recognized if they met the standards for either milk or butterfat. The following herds were recognized:

BROOKS COUNTY- Hollifield, Stephanie, CEC			
Westbrook Dairy – Holstein	2490 Cows	25,880M*	
Brooksco Dairy – Holstein	2782 Cows	24,851M*	
GREENE COUNTY – Daniels, David CEC			
Richard & Charles Stewart – Crossbred	239 Cows	18,400M	757F
HART COUNTY – Adams, Amber Michelle,			
Martin Dairy LLP – Holstein	317 Cows	22,857M	892F
JEFFERSON COUNTY - Sapp, Pamela, CEC			
Cecil Dueck – Holstein	80 Cows	24,167M	893F
Vista Farm – Holstein	80 Cows	23,775M*	882F
JONES COUNTY - Sears, H. Frank, Jr., CEC			
Doug Chambers – Holstein	417 Cows	24,127M	880F
LAURENS COUNTY - J. Raymond Joyce, CEC			
R&D Dairy – Holstein	93 Cows	25,747M	909F
MACON COUNTY – Jeremy Kichler, CEC			
Troy Yoder- Holstein	158 Cows	23,583M	886F
MCDUFFIE COUNTY - Smith , William P., CEC			
Rodgers' Hillcrest – Holstein	412 Cows	27,875M*	1012F
Farms, Inc			
MITCHELL COUNTY – Grogan, Jennifer B., CEC			
American Dairyco.- Holstein	4008 Cows	22,719M*	847
Georgia, LLC			
MORGAN COUNTY – Ray, Lucy, CEC			
Dave Clark – Holstein	955 Cows	27,124M*	1042F
Danny Bell – Holstein	266 Cows	23,062M*	927F
J. Everett Williams – Crossbred	1663 Cows	22,830M*	953 F
PUTNAM COUNTY – Fielder, J. Keith, CEC			
Earnest R Turk – Holstein	461 Cows	22,695M	865 F
Ray Ward Dairy – Holstein	153 Cows	23,856M	900 F
SCREVEN COUNTY - Hicks, Ray, CEC			
Krulic Dairy Farm – Crossbred	87 Cows	22,793M	611 F
TIFT COUNTY- Tankersley T. Brian, CEC			
Coastal Plain – Holstein	270 Cows	25,628M*	889F
Experiment Station			
WHITE COUNTY – Forrest, Lyn			
Scott Glover – Holstein	57 Cows	24,045M	905F
WILKES COUNTY – Watson, Frank CEC			
Marty Smith Dairy - Holstein	330 Cows	23,530M*	798F
A & J Dairy – Holstein	323 Cows	21,755M	834F

*Milked three times a day

The high herd for both milk and fat is given special recognition and this year's recipient was Rodgers' Hillcrest Farm with an average 27,875 pounds of milk and 1012 pounds of butterfat on 412 Holstein cows.

The 2013 – 2014 Cream of the Crop Production Requirements are as follows: Holstein Herds – 23,330.6 M and/or 844 F, Crossbred Herds - 18,858 M and/or 701 F, other breeds – 16,410 M and/or 738 F

What's better - teat dipping or teat spraying to prevent new cases of mastitis?

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

Pre- and postmilking teat spray as the method of applying a teat germicide has become popular in large dairy herds in which a greater number of cows are milked per man hour. Whether a hand-operated pump and reservoir or an electric pump with drop hoses located near each milking unit is used, there are advantages to using this system of teat disinfection. The most obvious and probably the greatest benefit is that the teat dip is free of contamination by milk, manure, and dirt. Other advantages include reduction in milking time and minimum loss of teat dip because of spillage. A large disadvantage of spraying is that, if not performed properly, teat coverage is inadequate and germicide might not contact all bacteria present on teat skin. In the study reported here, teat spraying was compared with the conventional method of teat dipping (full length immersion) over a 5-month period. The germicidal product used had previously been tested as a postdip and shown to be effective against new IMI caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus agalactiae*.

A University milking herd was divided into two groups of approximately 75 cows each. Teats of the first group of cows milked were predipped and postdipped with a teat dip containing 8.84 g of sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC) dissolved in 1 gallon of tap water (1400 ppm NaDCC). This germicidal product, commercially sold as Agrisept[®], releases hypochlorous acid as the active ingredient. Four effervescent Agrisept[®] MC Tabs (Mallinckrodt Veterinary, Inc., Mundelein, IL) were added to 1 gallon of tap water and allowed to dissolve thoroughly. The teat dip cup used was an Ambic Non-return Teat Dip Cup with a 10-ounce volume. Teats of the second group of cows milked were presprayed and postsprayed with the above dilution of Agrisept[®] MC Tabs using hand-operated teat sprayers with stainless steel nozzles and reservoirs that held approximately 16 ounces. Milk samples from all quarters were collected and cultured every 2 wk during the 5-month study, and processed to determine the rate of new IMI.

Data on new IMI are summarized in Table 1. Forty-eight new IMI were diagnosed in the dipped group, and 51 new IMI were diagnosed in the sprayed group of cows. Considering IMI caused by all microorganisms, teat spraying and teat dipping with Agrisept[®] were equally effective. Likewise, the rate of new IMI over the 22-wk period was similar between treatments (Figure 1).

A study of the individual mastitis-causing bacterial species showed that the sprayed group had more new *Staph. aureus* IMI than the dipped group; 15 vs. 5 IMI, respectively (Table 1). In contrast, the dipped group had more new *Staphylococcus* spp. IMI than the sprayed group; 30 vs. 20 IMI, respectively.

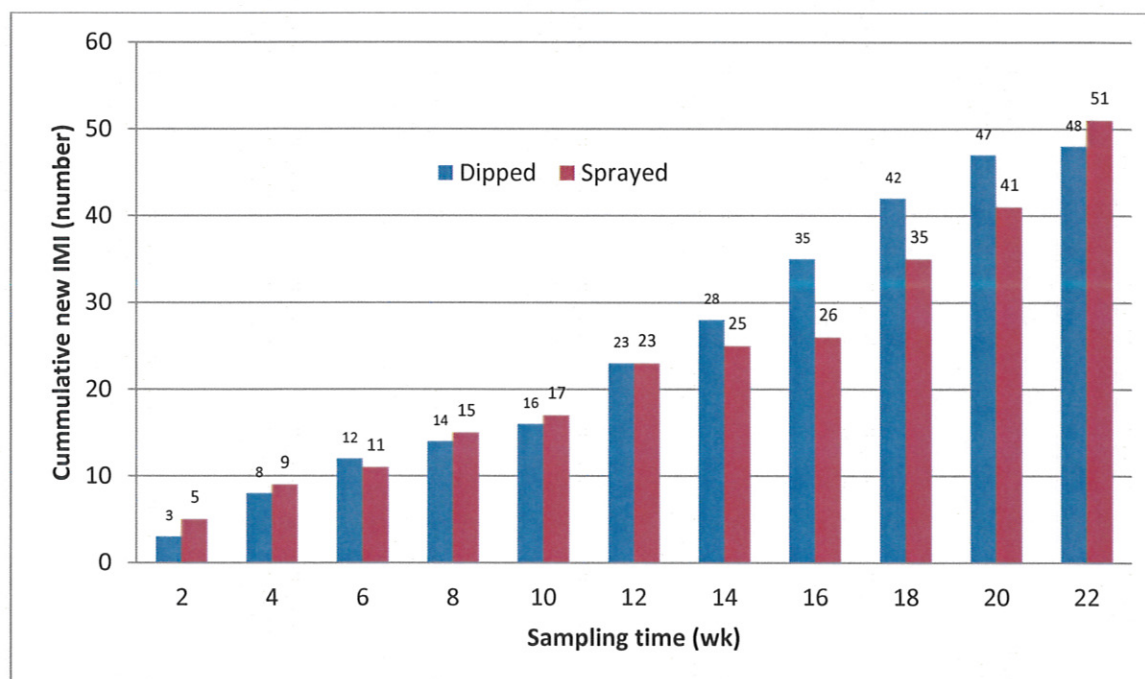
The sprayed group of cows utilized slightly more teat germicide product than the dipped group (4.2 quarts/wk vs. 3.5 quarts/wk, respectively). One explanation is that the teat dip was colorless, and it was difficult to visualize after spraying or dipping of teats; consequently, milking personnel had a tendency to overspray teats rather than overdip, i.e., each teat was usually sprayed more than once but was dipped only once. Over spraying had the effect of rinsing the teat more than the dipping action. This rinsing effect may have contributed to the lower *Staph. spp.* IMI rate in the sprayed group because these microorganisms are teat skin colonizers and might have been rinsed from the teat, thereby reducing the bacterial numbers and decreasing the chances of gaining access to the teat duct and causing new IMI. It is recommended that, if a teat dip is to be effective, the milker must assure that the spray is applied to the teat from directly below, that a cone of germicide covers the entire teat surface area, and that a drop of germicide collects at the distal end of the teat. Overall, results suggest that

either method of teat application is suitable provided that the teat surface is completely covered with germicide.

Table 1. Comparison of teat dipping and teat spraying using a hypochlorous acid germicide.

Number of new intramammary infections (IMI)		
Microorganism	Dip	Spray
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	5	15
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	30	20
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	9	12
Coliforms	4	0
<i>Nocardia</i> spp.	0	2
<i>Bacillus</i> spp.	0	1
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0	1
Total new IMI	48	51

Figure 1. Rate of new IMI in quarters with teats that were dipped or sprayed with a hypochlorous acid teat germicide.



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

[illegible]

1 Minimum 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 - Dec 2013										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	¹ Cow s	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	12/27/13	112	86	79	3.8	2.79	21373	820
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	12/9/13	647	86	75.9	4.3	2.75	23857	1000
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	12/2/13	1028	88	89.3	3.6	2.74	27348	1024
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	11/22/13	421	88	88.9	3.5	2.65	28174	1023
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	11/29/13	68	86	84.1	3.9	2.64	24653	928
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	12/16/13	150	89	80.2	3.8	2.64	23950	908
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	12/9/13	742	89	68.8	4.2	2.64	22220	931
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H	12/9/13	43	86	83.4	3.6	2.61	24187	882
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H	12/6/13	95	89	78.3	3.7	2.6	25575	908
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	12/20/13	265	89	81.5	3.5	2.55	25912	891
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	12/9/13	254	94	70.3	3.9	2.55	23531	947
DAVID L MOSS	Morgan	H	12/22/13	81	88	67.7	4.2	2.5	19729	793
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	12/18/13	101	89	76	3.7	2.46	23032	859
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	12/18/13	87	92	73.3	4	2.45	23361	861
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	12/24/13	432	92	72.9	4	2.45	22196	851
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	H	12/2/13	319	90	71	3.9	2.4	23121	895
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	12/5/13	256	90	70.3	4	2.39	23148	937
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	12/9/13	33		62.9	3.8	2.39		
TROY YODER	Macon	H	12/3/13	185	91	70.4	4.1	2.37	23068	876

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 - Jan 2014

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production - Jan 2014										
					Test Day Average			Yearly Average		
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	¹ Cow s	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	1/2/14	428	89	92	3.8	3.06	28502	1029
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	12/27/13	70	86	89.5	3.7	2.66	24736	934
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/6/14	1036	88	89.4	3.5	2.73	27455	1020
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	1/16/14	272	89	87.2	3.6	2.89	26050	899
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H	1/13/14	39	85	86.9	3.4	2.73	24490	883
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	1/4/14	50	87	86.4	3	2.49	26117	822
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	1/20/14	314	90	84	2.8	2.04	23740	778
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	1/18/14	96	89	82.5	3.6	2.7	22990	858
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/13/14	623	86	79.9	4.4	2.97	23840	1004
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	12/27/13	112	86	79	3.8	2.79	21373	820
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	1/20/14	155	89	78.4	3.8	2.63	23743	898
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H	1/9/14	97	90	78.3	3.7	2.77	25587	910
B&S DAIRY	Wilcox	H	12/31/13	686	85	77.8	3.5	2.23	22615	774
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Heard	H	12/28/13	308	85	77.6	3.7	2.07	19906	762
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1/16/14	951	91	76.9	4	2.73	25503	912
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	H	1/10/14	320	90	76.2	3.9	2.57	23267	899
ANDY WHEAT	Morgan	H	1/3/14	146	86	76.1	2.6	1.77	19296	494
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	12/27/13	412	88	75.8	3.6	2.26	24084	872
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	Hancock	H	1/17/14	82	88	75.5	3.2	2.17	21371	800
WILLIE JONES JR DAIRY	Putnam	H	1/21/14	244	91	74.5			22343	
TROY YODER	Macon	H	1/23/14	191	90	73.8	4.2	2.57	22592	861

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - Jan 2014

					Test Day				Yearly		
					Average				Average		
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Mo.</u>	<u>¹Cows</u>	<u>% Days in Milk</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>% Fat</u>	<u>TD Fat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Lbs. Fat</u>	
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	1/2	428	89	92	3.8	3.06	28502	1029	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/13	623	86	79.9	4.4	2.97	23840	1004	
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	1/16	272	89	87.2	3.6	2.89	26050	899	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	12/27	112	86	79	3.8	2.79	21373	820	
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H	1/9	97	90	78.3	3.7	2.77	25587	910	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/13	718	89	69.3	4.4	2.74	22233	934	
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/6	1036	88	89.4	3.5	2.73	27455	1020	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1/16	951	91	76.9	4	2.73	25503	912	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H	1/13	39	85	86.9	3.4	2.73	24490	883	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/13	54		70.6	3.8	2.71			
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	1/18	96	89	82.5	3.6	2.7	22990	858	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	1/9	252	90	69.7	4.3	2.68	23203	936	
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	12/27	70	86	89.5	3.7	2.66	24736	934	
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	1/20	155	89	78.4	3.8	2.63	23743	898	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/13	271	94	72.7	4	2.62	23543	945	
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	H	1/10	320	90	76.2	3.9	2.57	23267	899	
TROY YODER	Macon	H	1/23	191	90	73.8	4.2	2.57	22592	861	
DAVID L MOSS	Morgan	H	12/22	81	88	67.7	4.2	2.5	19729	793	
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	1/4	50	87	86.4	3	2.49	26117	822	

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 – February 2014

					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	2/10/14	428	89	94.5	3.6	3.07	28648	1023
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	2/27/14	48	88	94.4	3.1	2.63	26198	808
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	2/3/14	1033	88	93.3	3.8	3.15	27599	1021
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	H	2/10/14	35	85	87.3	3.4	2.47	24511	878
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	1/31/14	65	85	85.7	4	2.95	24806	942
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	2/18/14	286	89	85.1	3.5	2.78	26275	911
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	2/10/14	598	86	84.7	4.2	3.11	23853	1010
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	Hancock	H	2/25/14	80	88	82.4	3.2	2.39	21904	797
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	2/17/14	326	90	82.2	2.8	2.12	23945	769
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	2/17/14	153	89	82	3.8	2.92	23653	891
B&S DAIRY	Wilcox	H	2/8/14	752	85	80.6	3.5	2.45	22758	777
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H	2/7/14	96	90	80.2	3.8	2.87	25573	914
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Heard	H	2/1/14	315	83	80.2	3.3	2	19970	757
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	2/22/14	99	89	78.3	3.2	2.47	23094	856
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	2/10/14	296	93	77.1	3.9	2.71	23633	947
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1/16/14	951	91	76.9	4	2.73	25503	912
A & J DAIRY	Wilkes	H	2/5/14	377	88	76.6	3.7	2.51	21741	833
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	H	2/21/14	316	89	76.5	4.1	2.94	23193	896
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	2/10/14	65		76.5	3.9	2.95		
ANDY WHEAT	Morgan	H	1/3/14	146	86	76.1	2.6	1.77	19296	494
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	1/31/14	417	88	76	3.9	2.47	24005	871
WILLIE JONES JR DAIRY	Putnam	H	2/19/14	245	91	76			22435	
FULLER-DAIRY-INC*FULLER-DAIRY-I	Putnam	H	1/29/14	213	89	76	3.9	2.62	21705	

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – February 2014

[illegible]

1 Minimum 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 December 2013											
Herd	County	Mo.	Br	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC-Average Score	SCC-Wt.		
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox	11/20/13	H	54	17808	1.3	61	1.4	69		
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	12/27/13	H	112	21373	1.8	99	2.2	170		
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	12/9/13	X	1736	23172	1.8	133	1.7	122		
SCOTT GLOVER	White	11/29/13	H	68	24653	1.8	129	1.9	116		
BILL DODSON	Putnam	12/23/13	H	233	22636	1.9	167	1.9	156		
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	12/20/13	H	265	25912	2	157	2	191		
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	12/6/13	H	95	25575	2.1	182	2.3	198		
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	12/19/13	J	35	12912	2.2	129	2.8	268		
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	12/2/13	H	1028	27348	2.2	135	2.1	134		
JUMPING GULLY DAIRY LLC	Brooks	12/12/13	X	1231	13390	2.3	205	2.9	311		
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	12/18/13	H	101	23032	2.3	237	2.6	251		
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	12/5/13	H	256	23148	2.3	168	2	133		
WEIR DAIRY	Seminole	12/20/13	H	107	16306	2.4	169	3.2	343		
TROY YODER	Macon	12/3/13	H	185	23068	2.4	130	2.5	204		
OCKER DAIRY	Burke	11/23/13	X	102		2.5	184	2.9	279		
FRANKS FARM	Burke	12/11/13	B	171	14423	2.5	129	3.1	291		
BRENNEMAN FARMS	Macon	12/10/13	H	124	17587	2.5	238	2.6	315		
LARRY L HOLDEMAN*	Jefferson	12/19/13	H	141	18441	2.5	334	2.7	287		
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	11/28/13	H	175	18931	2.5	238	2.8	286		
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	12/2/13	H	319	23121	2.5	284	2.5	277		
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	12/20/13	H	311	23548	2.5	225	2.4	208		

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – January 2014

<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Mo.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Milk-Rolling</u>	<u>SCC-TD-Average</u> <u>Score</u>	<u>SCC-TD-Weight</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>SCC- Average</u> <u>Score</u>	<u>SCC-Wt.</u>
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox	12/30/13	H	55	18167	1.3	50	1.4	67
SCOTT GLOVER	White	12/27/13	H	70	24736	1.4	72	1.9	117
BILL DODSON	Putnam	1/27/14	H	236	22395	1.7	127	1.9	155
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	12/27/13	H	112	21373	1.8	99	2.2	170
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	1/13/14	X	1724	23177	1.8	110	1.7	119
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	1/9/14	H	97	25587	1.9	147	2.3	186
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	1/20/14	H	314	23740	2	111	2.4	201
MARTIN HOSTETLER	Macon	1/30/14	H	115	16239	2.1	141	2.7	268
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	1/16/14	H	272	26050	2.1	201	2	187
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	1/6/14	H	1036	27455	2.1	111	2.1	134
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	12/19/13	J	35	12912	2.2	129	2.8	268
BRENNEMAN FARMS	Macon	1/11/14	H	124	17535	2.2	302	2.6	319
EUGENE KING	Macon	1/17/14	H	117	20714	2.2	143	2.6	302
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	1/20/14	H	155	23743	2.2	165	2.9	253
JUMPING GULLY DAIRY LLC	Brooks	12/12/13	X	1231	13390	2.3	205	2.9	311
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	1/25/14	H	171	18838	2.4	223	2.8	285
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	1/9/14	H	252	23203	2.4	171	2	134
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	12/27/13	H	412	24084	2.4	203	2.4	230
GARY LOTT	Heard	1/11/14	H	76		2.5	153	2.9	250
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	1/23/14	H	129	15356	2.5	160	3.4	367
JIM CALLAHAN	Pierce	1/28/14	H	341	17062	2.5	253	2.8	301
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Heard	12/28/13	H	308	19906	2.5	313	2.9	284
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	1/18/14	H	96	22990	2.5	157	2.6	251
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	1/10/14	H	320	23267	2.5	262	2.5	276
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox	12/30/13	H	55	18167	1.3	50	1.4	67

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – February 2014

<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Mo.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Milk-Rolling</u>	<u>SCC-TD-Average Score</u>	<u>SCC-TD-Weight Average</u>	<u>SCC- Average Score</u>	<u>SCC-Wt.</u>
SCOTT GLOVER	White	1/31/2014	H	65	24806	1.3	89	1.9	115
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	2/27/2014	J	38	13172	1.4	65	2.6	240
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox	1/30/2014	H	53	18274	1.4	59	1.4	68
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	2/1/2014	H	131	21904	1.4	69	2.2	171
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	2/7/2014	H	96	25573	1.5	92	2.2	178
BILL DODSON	Putnam	2/24/2014	H	234	22245	1.6	85	1.9	152
J LEVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	2/10/2014	X	1697	23218	1.8	118	1.7	116
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	2/3/2014	H	1033	27599	1.9	102	2.1	136
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	2/6/2014	H	257	23270	2	119	2	133
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	2/17/2014	H	326	23945	2.2	164	2.4	204
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	2/18/2014	H	286	26275	2.2	199	2	189
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS *	McDuffie	2/10/2014	H	428	28648	2.2	171	2.4	231
MARTIN HOSTETLER	Macon	2/25/2014	H	109	15962	2.3	261	2.7	277
BRENNEMAN FARMS	Macon	2/20/2014	H	129	17586	2.3	253	2.6	325
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	1/25/2014	H	171	18838	2.4	223	2.8	285
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon	2/24/2014	H	158	22235	2.4	233	2.8	289
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	2/22/2014	H	99	23094	2.4	244	2.6	254
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	1/31/2014	H	417	24005	2.4	239	2.4	233
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	2/21/2014	H	130	15282	2.5	196	3.3	360
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	2/21/2014	H	316	23193	2.5	300	2.5	277
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	2/17/2014	H	153	23653	2.5	208	2.9	248
SCOTT GLOVER	White	1/31/2014	H	65	24806	1.3	89	1.9	115
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	2/27/2014	J	38	13172	1.4	65	2.6	240

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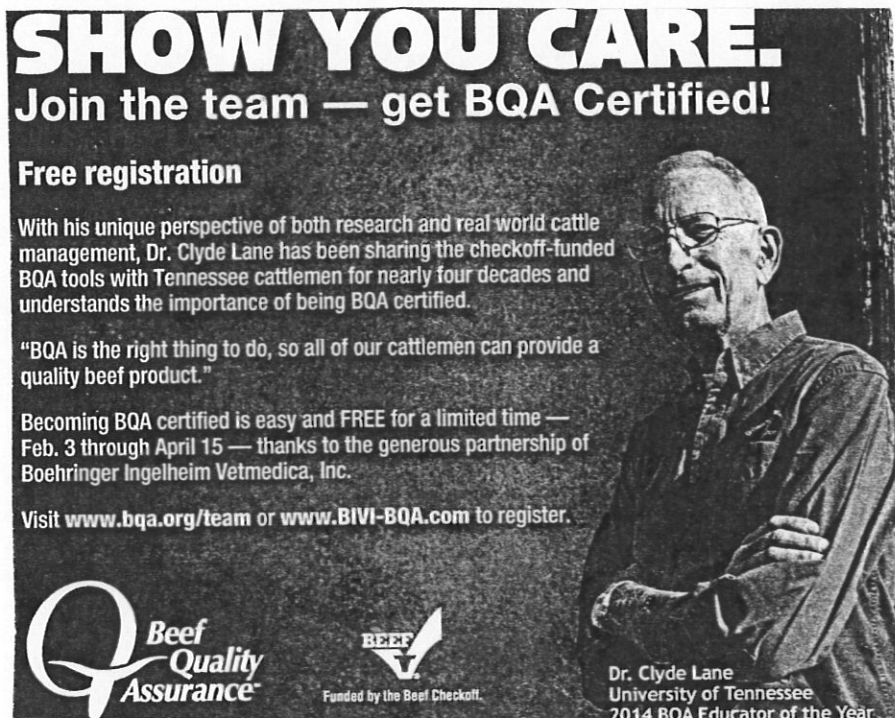
Important Dates

2014

April 4th – State 4H Judging Contest & Spring Dairy Show
UGA LIVESTOCK ARENA Athens, Ga

April 5th – 51st Annual UGA Spring Youth Dairy Show
UGA LIVESTOCK ARENA Athens, Ga

April 26th – State Dairy Quiz Bowl Athens, Ga



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