

GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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

JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER 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,



William M. Graves
Professor & Extension Dairy Scientist
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County Extension Director or County Agent

Using Mastitis Tubes to Improve Cure Rate and Lower SCC

F.M. Kautz and S.C. Nickerson

Introduction

For the dairy producer, it is imperative that the bulk tank somatic cell count (SCC) be kept low (goal: less than 200,000/ml) in order to yield a premium from their co-op. To do so, producers must follow recommended mastitis control programs, which include antimicrobial therapy of clinical mastitis. But what about the subclinical cases that go undetected? This form of mastitis increases the herd SCC and decreases milk quality as well as production, and may be spread from one animal to the next, such as cases of *Staph. aureus*. Therefore, mastitis in all forms should be monitored and potentially treated, after factoring in chances for a successful cure, spread to herd mates, cow history, and stage of lactation.

SCC are a useful means to determine udder health. These white blood cells, if elevated greater than 200,000/ml in individual quarters, are, in all likelihood, defending the mammary gland against mastitis-causing bacteria. The DHIA monitors SCC on composite samples monthly, and the California Mastitis Test (CMT) is a good tool to check the status of individual cow quarters in animals with elevated counts. Culturing will then determine those organisms responsible for the mastitis and whether antimicrobial treatment with mastitis tubes should be advised.



Unfortunately, cure rates after using lactating cow antibiotics following label instructions can be quite low, even with expedient treatment. It is believed that by following conventional label instructions, the number of mastitis tubes used and the duration of antibiotic therapy are insufficient to kill all infecting bacteria. Thus, is off-label extended use of lactating cow therapy under veterinary supervision a viable alternative? And in the end, is it worth the time, treatment cost, and additional loss of milk?

Procedures

The purpose of this trial was to determine whether extended antibiotic therapy would result in a greater cure rate for the mastitis-causing bacteria: *Staph. aureus*, the environmental streps, and the coagulase-negative staphylococci (CNS) compared with conventional label instructions. For example, does label therapy over a shorter dosing period provide enough antibiotics to successfully kill the bacteria in the infected quarter resulting in a successful cure, or is extending the therapeutic period (extended therapy) required to ultimately clear the quarter, thereby reducing SCC and increasing milk quality?

To compare these two treatment regimens, 88 infected quarters, (22 clinical and 66 subclinical cases) of 49 lactating Holsteins were used. After the microbial infection status of a quarter was confirmed, it was treated with one of 5 lactating cow antibiotic products, either 1) per label instructions or 2) via extended therapy by administering one intramammary infusion at each of 6 consecutive milkings, for a total of 6 infusions. The 5 lactating cow products were: Hetacin-K, ToDAY, Amoximast, Spectramast LC, and

Pirsue. Quarter milk samples were collected prior to treatment and daily after treatment was initiated for one week and then weekly thereafter through Day 36. Samples were processed for SCC and bacterial infection status, and secretions were categorized as either clinical (clots, flakes, watery or blood in the milk) or subclinical (normal upon appearance). A quarter was determined to be cured if, on Day 36 after treatment, it tested negative for microbial infection. Antibiotic residues were monitored by use of the DSM Delvo test, and days to return to bulk tank and milk production were recorded.

Results and Discussion

Cure rates: Among the 88 infected quarters, 54 were treated with extended therapy, and of these, 37 quarters cured, resulting in a 68.5% cure rate (Figure 1). Treatment per label was assigned to 34 quarters, with 17 curing, providing an overall cure rate of 50.0%. For the different bacterial groups, extended therapy resulted in a 59% cure rate for *Staph. aureus* (16 cured/27 treated), a 74% cure rate for the environmental streptococci (17 cured/23 treated), and a 100% cure rate for the CNS (4 cured/4 treated). Among these bacterial groups, label therapy resulted in a 50% cure rate (Figure 1).

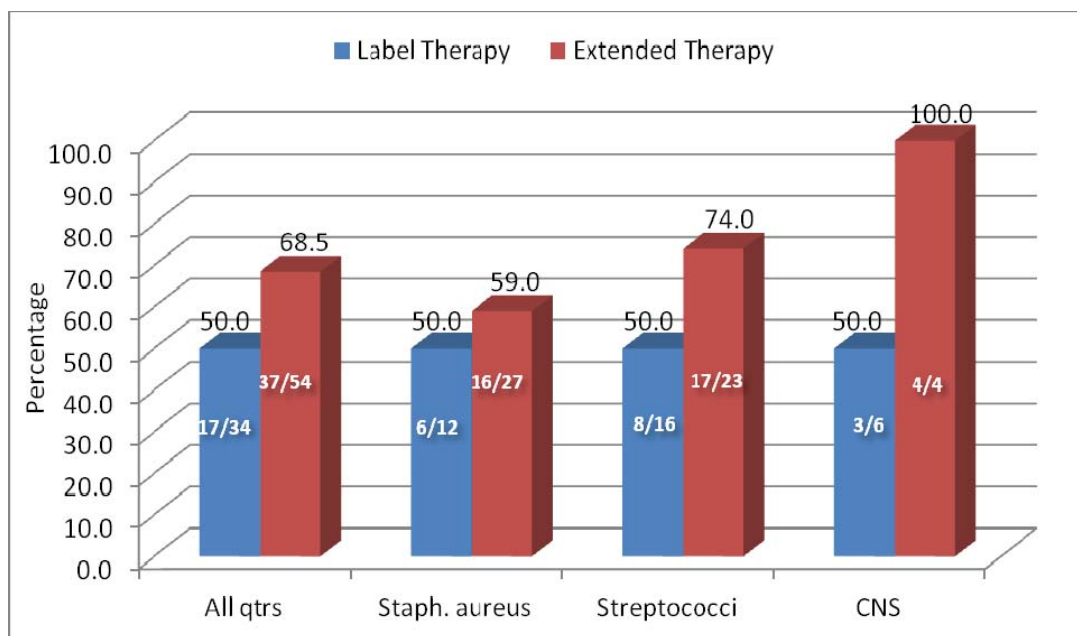


Figure 1. Cure rates¹ for all quarters, *Staph. aureus*, the environmental streptococci, and CNS.

¹ = Number of quarters cured divided by the number of quarters treated.

Association of SCC with cure rates: Across all bacterial species (all quarters), those quarters that were destined to cure exhibited an average SCC of 1,320,000/ml just prior to antibiotic treatment, whereas the average SCC of quarters destined to fail was over 2-fold higher at 3,249,000/ml (Figure 2). The respective SCC for individual bacterial species followed the same trend for *Staph. aureus* (1,237,000 vs. 2,648,000/ml), the environmental streptococci (1,266,000 vs. 3,570,000), and CNS (1,458,000 vs. 3,530,000) for quarters destined to cure and fail, respectively. While these counts are excessive, it does indicate that expedient treatment when SCC are lower (e.g., < 2,000,000/ml) may result in a higher probability of curing an infected quarter.

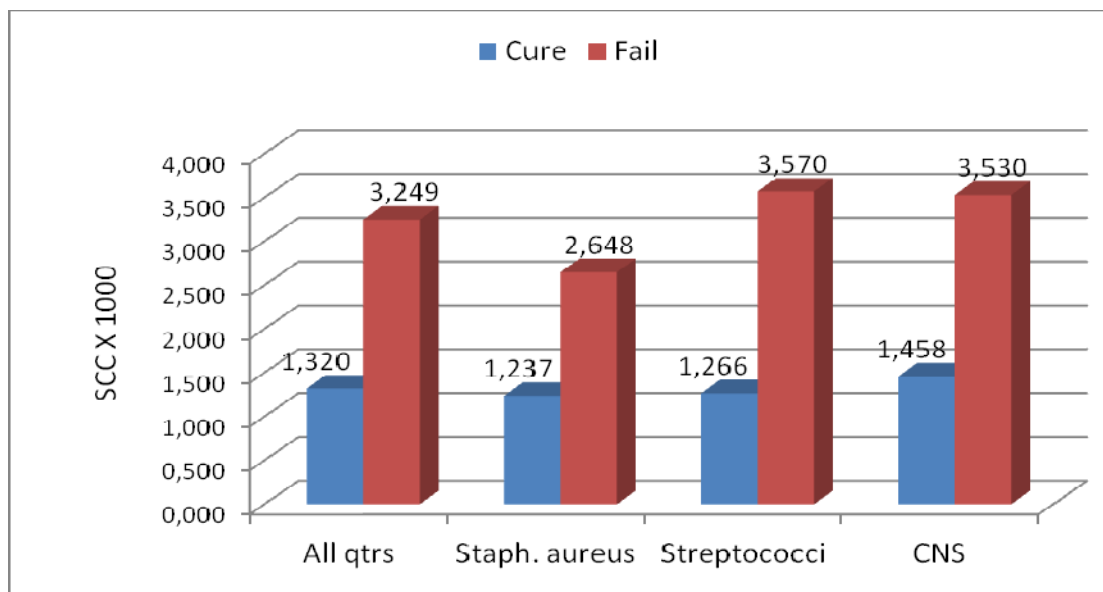


Figure 2. SCC prior to antibiotic treatment for quarters destined to cure or destined to fail.

Interestingly, when SCC data on Day 36 were compared between quarters that cured following label instructions or following extended therapy, extended therapy resulted in lower SCC (261,000/ml) compared with label instructions (564,000/ml) (Figure 3). This suggests that the extended therapy regimen lowered SCC more rapidly than label therapy. In fact, Figure 4 shows that by day 15 after

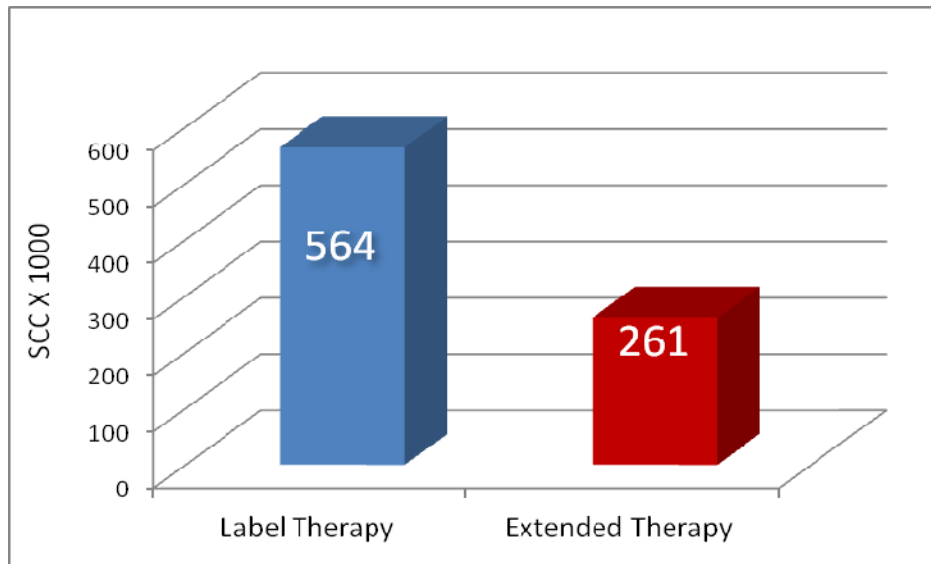


Figure 3. Day 36 post-treatment SCC that cured after Label or Extended Therapy quarters.

treatment, SCC of quarters treated with extended therapy were lower than those treated with label therapy (792,000 vs. 971,000), a trend that continued though Day 36.

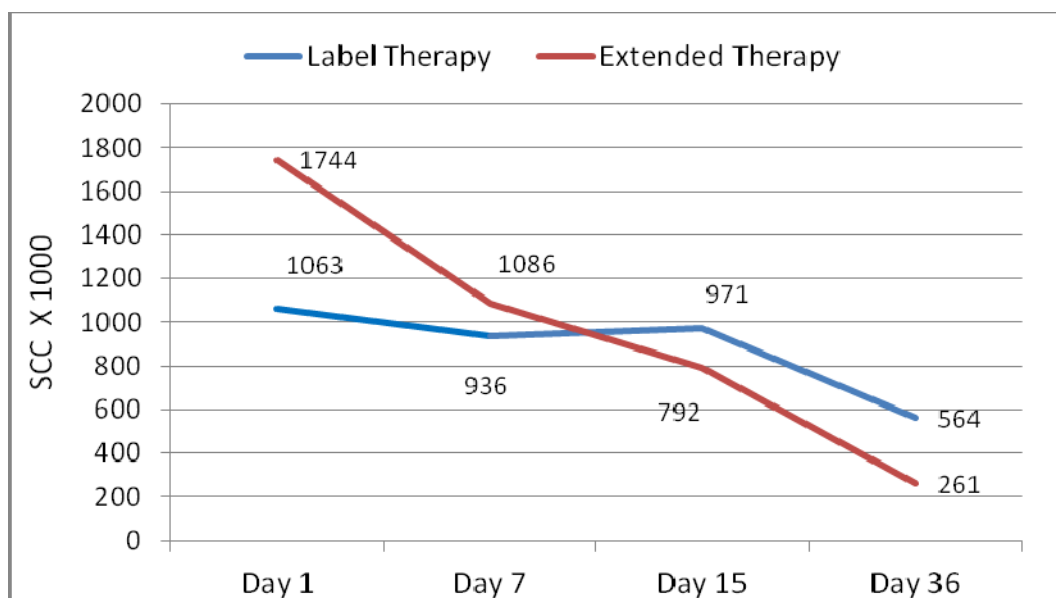


Figure 4. Reduction in SCC using Label or Extended Therapy over time.

Cure rates of subclinical & clinical quarters: Of the 88 quarter samples tested, 75% were subclinical in nature, and the 25% that were classified as clinically infected displayed at least one clinical flare-up during the treatment period. Use of label therapy in subclinically infected quarters resulted in a 50% cure rate, while use of extended therapy resulted in a 79.4% cure rate (Figure 5). Treatment of clinical quarters resulted in a 50% cure whether utilizing label or extended therapy.

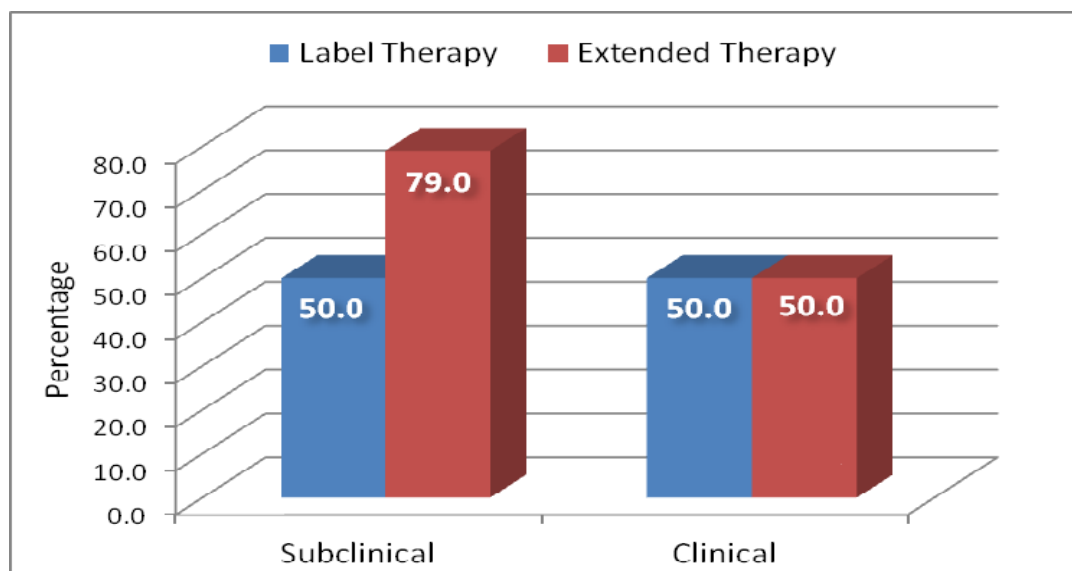


Figure 5. Subclinical & clinical cure rates for Label and Extended Therapy treatments.

Milk production, treatment cost, & milk loss: Milk production was monitored from Day 1 of treatment through Day 36 post treatment. The overall average daily milk production for label treatment over the 36-day period was 68 lb whereas the overall average daily milk production for extended therapy was 62 lb. The reason that milk production during extended therapy was lower (62 lb) was most likely due to the fact

that these cows averaged 1.5 lactations and were generally producing lower yields than the more mature cows (3.5 lactations) producing 68 lb that were treated with label therapy.

Label therapy averaged \$7.87 for a course of treatment and extended therapy, with its 6 treatments, averaged \$20.20. Milk loss was then factored in. Following label instructions, days on treatment plus withdrawal time averaged 8.8 milkings that were discarded, and for extended therapy, 11.6 milkings were discarded. The cost of milk lost was calculated using \$25.00 per hundredweight and an average milk weight of 30 lb per milking and found to be \$73.87 for label and \$107.20 for extended therapy, a difference of \$33.33.

Conclusions

Use of antibiotic therapy to control mastitis is usually viewed as a last resort, as current control programs are based on preventing this disease. However, to maintain the herd bulk tank SCC below 200,000/ml, it may be necessary to treat those infected cows that are contributing to elevated SCC if drying off and culling are not options.

Results of antibiotic therapy are generally poor, and unfortunately, producers have at best, a 50:50 chance of successfully curing an infected quarter (50% cure rate). However, findings of this study show that use of extended therapy does improve the overall cure rate to almost 70%, and enhances cure rates for *Staph. aureus*, the environmental streps, as well as the CNS. Moreover, use of extended therapy results in lower SCC at the end of the treatment period than following label instructions (261,000 vs. 564,000/ml) among successfully cured quarters.

Use of extended therapy provided its greatest benefit in treating subclinically infected quarters compared with use of label instructions (~80 vs. 50%) but was not advantageous in treating clinically infected quarters (50 vs. 50%). Regardless of the treatment regimen used, infected quarters that cured had an initial average SCC of 1,320,000/ml, while those that failed had an initial average SCC of 3,250,000/ml, suggesting that if SCC are available, the infected quarters with SCC <2,000,000/ml are more likely to cure than those with an SCC of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000/ml or higher.

Although drug costs (\$20.20 vs. \$7.87), discarded milk (11.6 vs. 8.8 milkings), and overall costs (\$107.20 vs. \$73.87) were greater using extended therapy, the improved cure rate and lower SCC at the end of treatment may justify using this therapy regimen when treating subclinical mastitis in attempts to lower herd SCC, depending on market demands.

2014 Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat Summary

By: Bobby Smith

Sixty-eight youth and adults from across the Southeast attended the Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat held in Blacksburg, VA, home of Virginia Tech University.

The four day conference from July 13-17 began with get acquainted activities on Sunday evening after a day of travel. Monday was a learning day with a tour of the Virginia Tech Dairy and workshops on forages, calf raising, physiology of lactation, and bacteriology and mastitis control.

The afternoon workshops were a Junior Dairyman's Contest and learning about dairy farming in South America. The evening was spent learning from veterinarian Dee Whittier about his veterinary adventures in stories and poems. Tuesday was fun day as we headed to Claytor Lake State Park for a day of swimming, hiking and recreation. Wednesday was tour day as we toured Huffard Dairy with their beautiful Jerseys, Duchess Dairy Products (and got a great chocolate milk break!), and Kegley Farms where we got to see an operational (AMS) robotic milker. Thursday morning we arose to a chili 48 degrees in the Virginia mountains before we headed back home to Georgia. Georgia's delegation included: Michaela Pollex from Burke County, Lawton Harris from Jasper County, Olivia Ericson from Lee County, James Cagle, Constance Johnson, Jay Moon, and Bobby Smith from Morgan County, and Emma Newberry and Nicole Karstadt from Oconee County.

Next year the Retreat is scheduled to be held in South Carolina in July. Watch for future information on this educational opportunity as it is a yearly summer event held on a rotating basis between the Southeastern States and offered to anyone with a dairy interest.



Should You Consider a Shorter Dry Cow Period?

John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Management

Good management during the dry period is essential for a successful lactation after calving. Traditionally, we have recommended that cows be dried off 60 days before their expected calving date. During the first part of the dry off period, cows should be fed a low energy, high forage diet that allows cows to maintain body weight. During the last 3 to 4 weeks, cows are moved to a close-up ration with moderate energy, adequate metabolizable protein, and supplemented with anionic salts to prevent hypocalcemia or milk fever. The recommendation for a 60 day dry period was based on a review of DHI milk production records. While this management practice has worked well, as milk production has increased it is difficult to dry off a cow that is still producing large volumes of milk.

A shorter dry period of 35 – 40 days has been suggested as an alternative. One of the primary reasons for manage cows would be to reduce stress to the cow as all dry cows would be maintained in group reducing the need for multiple rations which requires less adaptation by the microorganisms in the rumen and lower stress associated with regrouping cows multiple times during the dry period. Research has shown that approximately 25 days are required to renew damaged mammary epithelial cells, so longer dry periods are not required to improve mammary cell proliferation. Another benefit that has been reported is that cows managed with shorter dry periods have higher dry matter intake and improved energy balance postpartum compared with cows managed under a conventional dry cow program. This may reduce the incidence rate of ketosis. In some trials, improved pregnancy rates were reported, but the numbers of observations are lower than needed to verify this.

Canadian researchers conducted a trial in which 950 Holstein cows from 13 commercial herds were assigned to either a conventional or short dry period. Results of their trial indicated no difference in energy-corrected-milk (ECM) yield among dry cow programs. They did observe that cows that calved with a dry period less than 29 days had lower ECM yield and higher rates of retained placenta. When evaluating actual milk yield, cows assigned to the shorter dry period had 4% lower milk yield but the yield of fat and protein was higher. The additional ECM produced in the additional month of lactation for cows on the short dry period program was 1,170 lbs. Compared with cows on the conventional dry cow program, cows on the short dry cow program had a lower rate of ketosis but a higher rate of retained placenta. The increase in retained placenta was higher for mature cows calving, 11 versus 23% for conventional and short dry period, respectively. No differences were reported in reproductive performance.

Wisconsin researchers reported lower milk yield for cows assigned to a short dry period compared with those in a conventional dry cow program. However, 90% of the cows in the short dry cow program calved from 20 to 45 days. These researchers reported that there was a

significant parity by treatment effect as older cows had similar milk yield whereas cows entering their 2nd lactation on the short dry period treatment have reduced milk yield compared with those on the conventional dry cow program. Improvements in reproductive performance were observed with the short dry cow program, but a similar pregnancy rate was observed at 300 DIM for both groups.

As outlined above, there are potential advantages for a short dry period, but there are also potential disadvantages. Cows that calve early (less than 29 days dry period) in a short dry cow program will have reduced milk yield, so good breeding records are vital. More importantly, the increase in rate of retained placenta reported by the Canadian researchers should be considered, especially if this is problem in the herd currently. It is possible that there may be individual cows within the herd that this practice would be appropriate for rather than for all cows. Little benefit will be realized for cow that are not producing well at 60 days prior to expected calving and this practice could be negative if the feed consumed results in excess body weight gain. Should you consider this, you also need to take into consideration space requirements for both lactating cows as more will be milking and close-up dry cow space as there could potentially be more cows in this area depending on your current close-up program. Certainly the potential of a short dry period, along with all practices, should be discussed with your veterinarian and nutritionist to determine if this is a viable management practice for your operation or there are other improves that can be made to the dry cow program to improve overall animal health and performance.

Dr. Sha Tao Joins Dairy Faculty at UGA



Dr. Sha Tao joined the University of Georgia faculty July 1 and is located at Tifton. Dr. Tao grew up in China and received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Henan University of Technology in Zhengzhou. Dr. Tao completed his Ph.D. and a post-doc at the University of Florida. While at UFL, he conducted research to evaluate the effects of heat stress during the dry period on dairy cattle. His research was conducted at the UFL dairy research unit as well as on commercial dairy farms in the area.

The results of his research indicate that cows provided supplemental cooling during the dry period increased mammary cell proliferation which supports higher milk yield compared with heat stress cows without supplemental cooling. The higher milk yield persisted throughout lactation for cows that were provided supplemental cooling during their dry period. He also observed lower birth weights of calves born to cows that did not receive supplemental cooling which is consistent with previous research. However, he was able to follow those calves and examine their immune function. He observed that calves born during periods of heat stress to cows that were provided supplemental cooling during the dry period had higher colostral IgG transfer compared with calves born during the same time to dams that did not receive supplemental cooling. The reason for this positive effect on the calf was still not clear. Other researchers have documents higher milk yield for calves that have improved IgG transfer.

Dr. Tao is continuing his research in the area of heat stress physiology to identify how heat stress affects the physiology of the cow and calf and will be following up on the work he started at UFL. He is also looking at nutritional and management strategies to minimize the negative effects on cows and calves. Dr. Tao already has several projects underway including additional trials on the effects of heat stress and supplemental cooling on mammary cell proliferation. He has just started a trial examining the effects of a natural occurring product, betaine, that has been effectively used in chickens and hogs to reduce the negative effects of heat stress to evaluate its potential when fed to dairy cows during their dry period and postpartum. He will also be studying the potential of supplemental cooling for calves and the use of automated milk feeders in the Southeast. In addition to his research, Dr. Tao has extension responsibilities and is working on new publications to provide updated information for producers in the state.

We are glad to have Dr. Tao join our faculty and look forward to the results of his research efforts. He will be traveling to different areas of the state over the next few months to meet dairy producers and county extension staff.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION SCHOOL

Dates: October 11 - 13, 2014, from 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Classroom Work: Calhoun, Georgia, Stockyards Indoor Sale Arena

Cow Practice: Calhoun Stockyards holding pens

The ABS Global AI Management School offers students the opportunity to learn AI techniques and herd management under skilled supervision. The curriculum includes Anatomy and Reproduction; Reproduction and Fertility; Heat Detection; Nutrition; Principles of Genetics and Sire Selection; Herd Management Success; Proper Semen Placement; and Insemination Practice. Also, Synchronization of Beef Cattle and Planned Breeding of Dairy Heifers will be introduced. This is a comprehensive course consisting of 24 hours of instruction: 14 hours in the classroom and 10 hours in lab working with cattle.

REGISTRATION FEE: \$350. This covers the cost of supplies and practice cows used at the school. This program is limited to 15 students in order to insure as much one-to-one help during practice as possible. Therefore, registrations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.

Complete this form and return it with a check for \$350 payable to:

Allen Southard (678) 617-2945
5040 Hwy. 52
Gillsville, GA 30543

OR contact James Umphrey at james.umphrey@genjsplc.com.

Special note: Due to current cattle prices and limited availability of cows, we must have all forms and fees to Allen Southard by October 1, 2014.

PLEASE ENROLL ME FOR THE AI MANAGEMENT SCHOOL
Calhoun GA * October 11 - 13, 2014

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

For those younger than 21 as of October 11, 2014:

AGE _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____

Additional Note - You will need a change of clothes and a pair of rubber boots for the cow practice sessions. In addition, please bring a note pad and pen for lecture sessions.

All forms and fees due to Allen Southard by October 1.

**Allen Southard
5040 Hwy. 52
Gillsville, GA 30543
678/617-2945**

MARYLAND STATE FAIR

2014 Dairy Judging “Boot Camp”

Over the Labor Day weekend, Brooke Helton, Zoe Latimer, Meri Franks & Garrett Hibbs recently attended Dairy Judging “Boot Camp” at the Maryland State Fair. After spending a day watching the beautiful cows in the Holstein and Brown Swiss Shows, then an evening adventure to Baltimore’s Inner Harbor, they were ready for two days of intensive dairy judging. Twenty classes were placed and discussed by the group, oral reasons were practiced to defend their palcings and many great cows full of milk and representing all breeds were judged. We even made time to cheer the dawgs over the Clemson Tigers.



Important Dates

2014

October 5 - Georgia National Fair Heifer Show

www.georgianationalfair.com

(Entries through GNF Website)

Perry, Ga

October 10-12 - Ga National Fair Junior

And Open Registered Shows

(Entries through GNF Website)

Perry, Ga

October 11 – 13, 2014

Artificial Insemination School

Calhoun, Ga

8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Classroom Work: Stockyards Indoor Sale Arena

Cow Practice: Calhoun Stockyards holding pens

October 18, 2014

Commercial Dairy Heifer Workshop

Madison, Ga

W Dairy LLC/Williams Dairy 9:00 -3:00 PM

Dairy Dawgs

UGA Dairy Science Club Update
www.ugadsc.uga.edu

UGA Enlists in the Dairy Academy

Having students actually APPLY content they have learned in their curriculum is an amazing opportunity. The Dairy Challenge is an event that does just that. A two day event, the Dairy Challenge “allows dairy science students to apply theory and learning to a real-world dairy while working as part of a team”.

Recently, the Dairy Challenge created a secondary mission to aid in cultivating tomorrow’s dairy leaders. This new adventure is called “Dairy Academy”. Dairy Academy allows students to learn without the competition. This year, UGA had three students to attend the academy.

Maddie Rose, Lily Masa, and Hayleigh Boyd all traveled to Fort Wayne, Indiana the first weekend in April with Dr. Jillian Fain Bohlen. Day one started out with industry and producer panels as well as a farm tour to a large operation in Michigan. Day two, the students were able to visit a contest farm in Ohio with their industry mentor. During this time, they were to analyze the farm as a consultant. The only hitch is that they are consultants in every possible area of dairy farm management. Some areas they analyzed included nutrition, reproduction, parlor efficiency, animal health, labor management, financial standing, and facility design and maintenance (this is just to name a few).

The final day, students presented their findings from the contest farm in a “SWOT” analysis to a panel of industry experts. A SWOT is a comprehensive analysis of the farm’s Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. Industry consultants then provided feedback to each of the students. When not presenting, students attended cooperative technology talks and visited exhibitors in the trade show.

The event concluded with a banquet. The UGA group was actually able to sit and talk with a veterinarian from Wisconsin and a dairy farmer that milks 2,000+ registered Jerseys in California. If there’s one thing this event is definitely not short on, it’s the opportunity to mix and mingle with some of the best and brightest involved in the dairy industry!



UGA Dairy Students Bring Home Top Honors from National Meeting

In July, four UGA students attended the Joint Annual Meetings (JAM), which is a collaborative meeting between the American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) and American Society of Animal Science (ASAS). This meeting served as host to over 3500 professionals and guests from the US, Mexico, Canada, and beyond. The students actively participated in the JAM sessions as well as additional meetings associated with the Student Affiliate Division (SAD) of ADSA.

During the ADSA-SAD meetings, students were able to participate in a farm tour, business meetings, industry career roundtable, networking events, and several competitions. The meetings this year attracted just over 80 students from 15 different universities. The delegation representing the University of Georgia chapter of ADSA-SAD was Zoe Latimer, Lily Masa, Emily Vermillion, and Emily Wright with advisor Dr. Jillian Fain Bohlen.

We walked away with huge accomplishments and are incredibly proud of the UGA Dairy Science Club!

- 🌿 We were selected as the 3rd Place National Chapter! Yes, yes, yes, it's true! Based on all of our activities and accomplishments, before and during the meetings – we are ranked 3rd nationally! (1st was Penn State and 2nd VA Tech)
- 🌿 Lily Masa was elected to NATIONAL OFFICE for ADSA-SAD. She will serve as the 3rd Vice President.
- 🌿 Emily Vermillion received a silver medal from ADSA for outstanding scholastic and leadership achievements.
- 🌿 Our Scrapbook won 3rd Place!



Herd it Through the Bovine

Youth Corner

Dr. Jillian Bohlen and Dr. William Graves

For many of you, the fall show season is rapidly approaching or may have already started! This time of year means you need to get your final preparations made and the finishing touches added. You may find the “fit to show” publication a useful resource.

The link is:

<http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B1427>

Also as you begin to get new heifers ready for the State Show in February, keep a few things in mind:

- Nutrition, Nutrition, Nutrition – want to get her looking right? You’ve got to feed her right. This also prepares her for a successful return to the farm.
- Keep her HEALTHY – this includes vaccinations, parasite control, and general care and wellbeing – this allows all of that nutrition to go to development and growth!

National 4-H Dairy Conference

We are really excited to have the following individuals represent the great state of GA at the National 4-H Dairy Conference September 28th – October 1st! Congratulations on being selected for this great event!

Jay Moon – Morgan County

Will Porter – Morgan County

Michaela Pollex – Burke County

GA National Fair Junior Commercial Dairy Heifer Show

Arrivals can begin Friday, October 3rd.

Weight in is from 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM on Saturday, October 4th

Weight Minimum – 500 lbs

Weight Maximum – 1,250 lbs

Show Time is 9:00 AM on Sunday, October 5th

Make sure you review the rules at:

<http://georgianationalfair.com/wp-content/uploads/Junior-Commercial-Dairy-Heifer-Show.pdf>



Commercial Dairy Heifer Workshop

Sponsored by: Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation

Date: Saturday, October 18, 2014

Time: 9:00 – 3:00 Lunch will be provided

**Location: WDairy LLC/Williams Dairy
4731 Monticello Hwy
Madison, GA 30650**

Topics:

- Health – Vaccinations, worming, hoof care and signs of illness
- Proper nutrition – What it takes to keep heifers growing properly
- Getting ready for the show ring- Washing, clipping & show supplies
- Tour of WDairy – Why she needs to grow properly to return to the farm

Instructors:

- Matt Mitchell, Nutritionist with Barton, Kiefer & Associates
- Dr. Emmanuel Rollin, UGA School of Veterinary Medicine
- Dr. Jillian Fain Bohlen, UGA Department of Animal and Dairy Science
- The Williams Family and Mr. Bobby Walker of WDairy

GDYF is sponsoring a workshop to assist county 4-H agents, FFA advisors, parents and any adult interested in learning how to properly grow and prepare commercial dairy heifers for showing. Georgia's dairy farmers are loaning heifers to the dairy heifer show program so that our youth can experience showing while learning what is required to grow a dairy heifer. It is important that these heifers return to the dairymen ready to take their place in the farm's replacement program. Please register by October 1 so that we have enough information packets and lunch for everyone. Register by e-mail: carolwms1217@gmail.com

This workshop is for adults only; a second workshop for exhibitors will be held at a later time.

For information call Carol Williams at 706-342-3479 or 706-343-6997

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production - June 2014										
				<u>Test Day Average</u>				<u>Yearly Average</u>		
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Br.</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	439	88	97.1	3.7	3.12	29182	1027	
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1017	89	91	3.5	2.88	28095	992	
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	51	88	88.3	3.1	2.28	26174	775	
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	74	87	83.6	3.8	3.05	25876	981	
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Hart	H	283	81	82.5	3.4	2.69	21281	755	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1013	91	82.4	3.4	2.55	25164	906	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1697	88	82.2	4	2.91	24020	991	
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	275	90	80.8	3.4	2.48	26924	931	
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H	125	90	80	3.3	2.39	25179	934	
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	84	90	80	3.4	2.66	22698	840	
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	319	89	78.1	3.4	2.33	24043	767	
B&S DAIRY	Wilcox	H	733	85	76.8	3.3	2.2	23171	777	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	427	88	76.3	3.6	2.41	23505	847	
IVAN PETERS	Jefferson	H	81	87	75.2	4.1	2.78	17485	696	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	259	91	74.9	3.8	2.58	23610	948	
A & J DAIRY	Wilkes	H	378	88	73.8	3.4	2.51	22293	841	
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	H	114	88	72.7	3.6	2.49	21893	830	
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	311	90	71.8	3.5	2.33	23697	910	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	186	92	71.6	3.4	2.32	23415	864	
TROY YODER	Macon	H	204	89	71.2	3.7	2.34	22665	893	

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 2014										
					<u>Test Day Average</u>				<u>Yearly Average</u>	
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Br.</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		439	88	97.1	3.7	3.12	29182	1027
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H		74	87	83.6	3.8	3.05	25876	981
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		1697	88	82.2	4	2.91	24020	991
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H		1017	89	91	3.5	2.88	28095	992
IVAN PETERS	Jefferson	H		81	87	75.2	4.1	2.78	17485	696
AL & RICHARD KINDER*	Hart	H		283	81	82.5	3.4	2.69	21281	755
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H		84	90	80	3.4	2.66	22698	840
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H		259	91	74.9	3.8	2.58	23610	948
PHIL HARVEY #2	Putnam	H		1013	91	82.4	3.4	2.55	25164	906
A & J DAIRY	Wilkes	H		378	88	73.8	3.4	2.51	22293	841
FULLER-DAIRY-INC*FULLER-DAIRY-I	Putnam	H		229	88	68.5	3.7	2.51	21656	
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	H		114	88	72.7	3.6	2.49	21893	830
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION	Tift	H		275	90	80.8	3.4	2.48	26924	931
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H		84	89	65.1	3.8	2.46	23883	826
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		427	88	76.3	3.6	2.41	23505	847
R & D DAIRY	Laurens	H		125	90	80	3.3	2.39	25179	934
BILL DODSON	Putnam	H		239	88	70.7	3.4	2.36	22003	802
TROY YODER	Macon	H		204	89	71.2	3.7	2.34	22665	893
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	H		113	84	66.4	3.6	2.34	19731	740
MARTY SMITH DAIRY	Wilkes	H		319	89	78.1	3.4	2.33	24043	767
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	H		311	90	71.8	3.5	2.33	23697	910
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 – July 2014										
					<u>Test Day Average</u>				<u>Yearly Average</u>	
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Br.</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		446	88	100.7	3.3	2.85	29430	1037
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H		1039	88	87.3	3.4	2.77	28180	992
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		1739	88	85.4	3.8	2.83	24453	999
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H		123	90	83.7	3.4	2.77	25349	938
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H		1030	90	79.5	3.1	2.18	24994	890
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H		53	87	79.3	3.1	1.85	26031	744
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Heard	H		278	81	77.7	3.3	2.42	21863	768
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Heard	H		312	91	77.2	3.4	2.24	23977	912
IVAN PETERS	Jeff Davis/Jefferson	H		81	87	75.2	4.1	2.78	17485	696
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		426	88	75.1	3.4	2.24	23447	843
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H		89	88	74.7	3.7	2.6	25989	985
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H		259	91	73.4	3.9	2.6	23666	947
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	H		125	88	72.3	3.8	2.53	22129	842
BILL DODSON	Putnam	H		238	88	72.2	3.2	1.83	21952	799
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H		280	90	71.9	3.4	2.12	26874	929
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H		81	90	71.5	3.7	2.57	23158	851
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H		135	90	71.3	3.3	2.16	20996	771
A & J DAIRY	Wilkes	H		391	89	71.1	3.7	2.55	23093	864
B&S DAIRY	Wilcox	H		737	85	70.5	3.2	1.91	23263	779
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H		336	87	70.4	3.6	2.06	23640	760
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	Hancock	H		84	89	70.4	3.1	2.09	23627	804
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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - July 2014										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.		¹ Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H		446	88	100.7	3.3	2.85	29430	1037
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		1739	88	85.4	3.8	2.83	24453	999
IVAN PETERS	Jeff Davis/Jefferson	H		81	87	75.2	4.1	2.78	17485	696
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H		1039	88	87.3	3.4	2.77	28180	992
R & D DAIRY*	Lee	H		123	90	83.7	3.4	2.77	25349	938
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H		89	88	74.7	3.7	2.6	25989	985
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H		259	91	73.4	3.9	2.6	23666	947
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H		81	90	71.5	3.7	2.57	23158	851
A & J DAIRY	Wilkes	H		391	89	71.1	3.7	2.55	23093	864
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens/Lee	H		125	88	72.3	3.8	2.53	22129	842
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H		84	89	65.1	3.8	2.46	23883	826
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Heard	H		278	81	77.7	3.3	2.42	21863	768
TROY YODER	Macon	H		216	89	70.2	3.8	2.41	22656	896
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H		191	93	67.7	3.6	2.31	23759	869
TWIN OAKS FARM	Jeff Davis/Jefferson	H		88	90	67.2	3.4	2.3	20603	706
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart/Heard	H		312	91	77.2	3.4	2.24	23977	912
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		426	88	75.1	3.4	2.24	23447	843
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	H		190	91	59.8	4.1	2.24	19382	674
FULLER-DAIRY-INC*FULLER-DAIRY-I	Putnam	H		231	89	60.9	3.8	2.22	21696	
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon	H		139	90	65.4	3.6	2.21	22324	819
VISSCHER DAIRY	Jefferson	H		760	91	58.7	3.9	2.21	19134	684
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 – August 2014										
					<u>Test Day Average</u>				<u>Yearly Average</u>	
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Br.</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		429	88	100.4	3.1	2.74	29777	1042
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H		1032	88	91.7	3.6	2.76	28295	996
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H		1030	90	79.5	3.1	2.18	24994	890
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H		118	91	78.5	3.6	2.38	25720	947
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H		89	88	78.4	3.7	2.48	26117	987
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H		264	91	78	3.7	2.55	23718	946
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		1765	88	75.4	4.2	2.73	24709	1007
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		428	88	74.8	3.5	2.22	23437	842
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H		295	90	73.8	3.6	2.32	26745	927
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H		52	85	73.4	3.1	1.41	25689	721
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	Hancock	H		80	90	73.2	3.2	1.99	23941	799
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Hart	H		266	82	72.1	3.4	2.17	22368	781
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Miller/Mitchell	H		3948	89	71.2	3.7	2.18	22981	826
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H		79	90	70.5	3.7	2.25	23516	863
B&S DAIRY	Wilcox	H		731	85	70.4	3.1	1.68	23281	780
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens/Lee	H		126	88	69.3	3.9	2.2	22480	858
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	H		316	88	69.1	3.5	2.14	21604	758
WILLIE JONES JR DAIRY	Putnam	H		220	90	67.9			22963	
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H		334	87	67	3.4	1.85	23540	763
BUD BUTCHER	Cook/Coweta	H		347	90	66.4			21697	
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H		133	90	66.4	3.7	2.16	21246	777
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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – August 2014										
					<u>Test Day Average</u>				<u>Yearly Average</u>	
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Br.</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>
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H		1032	88	91.7	3.6	2.76	28295	996
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H		429	88	100.4	3.1	2.74	29777	1042
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X		1765	88	75.4	4.2	2.73	24709	1007
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H		264	91	78	3.7	2.55	23718	946
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H		89	88	78.4	3.7	2.48	26117	987
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H		118	91	78.5	3.6	2.38	25720	947
A & J DAIRY	Wilkes	H		392	90	65.9	3.8	2.35	23590	882
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H		295	90	73.8	3.6	2.32	26745	927
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H		79	90	70.5	3.7	2.25	23516	863
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H		428	88	74.8	3.5	2.22	23437	842
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon	H		139	90	65.4	3.6	2.21	22324	819
VISSCHER DAIRY	Jefferson	H		760	91	58.7	3.9	2.21	19134	684
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H		78	90	60.4	4	2.2	24039	836
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	H		126	88	69.3	3.9	2.2	22480	858
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H		1030	90	79.5	3.1	2.18	24994	890
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA, LLC*	Miller/Mitchell	H		3948	89	71.2	3.7	2.18	22981	826
AL & RICHARD KINDER	Hart	H		266	82	72.1	3.4	2.17	22368	781
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H		133	90	66.4	3.7	2.16	21246	777
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	H		316	88	69.1	3.5	2.14	21604	758
DANIEL WEAVER	McIntosh/Macon	H		85	89	55.6	4	2.11	19043	784
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 June 2014									
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</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>
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox		H	44	17886	0.7	26	1.2	62
DANNY BELL*	Morgan		H	259	23610	1.3	70	1.9	127
BILL DODSON	Putnam		H	239	22003	1.4	111	1.9	145
CHARLES STRANGE	Morgan		X	119	10917	1.5	102	2.7	272
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd		J	32	14104	1.5	59	2.2	195
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan		X	1697	24020	1.6	127	1.7	114
SCOTT GLOVER	White		H	74	25876	1.6	98	1.8	119
GARY LOTT	Hart		H	76		1.9	96	2.6	196
IRVIN R YODER	Macon		H	186	23415	1.9	179	2	153
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones		H	427	23505	1.9	197	2.3	216
R & D DAIRY	Laurens		H	125	25179	1.9	119	2.1	166
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan		H	1017	28095	1.9	131	2.1	140
LEE WHITAKER	McDuffie		H	281	18794	2	161	2.5	234
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro		H	141	20720	2	203	3	302
EUGENE KING	Macon		H	120	19877	2.1	258	2.5	260
MARVIN YODER	Macon		H	176	20550	2.2	190	2.7	314
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon		H	143	22125	2.2	195	2.6	249
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie		H	439	29182	2.2	243	2.3	218
JUMPING GULLY DAIRY LLC	Brooks		X	1375	14376	2.3	229	2.6	243
CLARK DELOACH	Putnam		X	199	17190	2.3	211	3.4	378
VISTA FARM	Jefferson		H	84	23883	2.3	293	2.5	240
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam		H	1013	25164	2.3	195	2.3	199
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift		H	275	26924	2.3	188	2.2	180

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – July 2014									
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</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>
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox		H	44	17886	0.7	26	1.2	
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd		J	32	14408	1.5	73	2.1	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan		X	1739	24453	1.5	152	1.6	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones		H	426	23447	1.6	183	2.2	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan		H	259	23666	1.6	114	1.9	
SCOTT GLOVER	White		H	89	25989	1.6	93	1.8	
CHARLES STRANGE	Morgan		X	120	11051	1.7	166	2.5	
BILL DODSON	Putnam		H	238	21952	1.8	200	1.9	
DAN DURHAM	Grady/Greene		X	143	16167	1.9	151	2.7	
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes		H	336	23640	1.9	127	2.3	
FRANKS FARM	Burke/Butts		B	153	14556	2	114	2.6	
KEN STEWART	Grady/Greene		H	208	18959	2	220	3.2	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon		H	191	23759	2	108	1.9	
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan		H	1039	28180	2	135	2.1	
RUFUS YODER JR	McIntosh/Macon		H	139	22324	2.1	242	2.4	
RANDY W. RUFF. SR	Elbert/Emanuel		H	141	13930	2.2	166	3.1	
LEE WHITAKER	McDuffie		H	276	19098	2.2	221	2.5	
EUGENE KING	McIntosh/Macon		H	117	19839	2.2	365	2.5	
JUMPING GULLY DAIRY LLC	Brooks		X	1375	14376	2.3	229	2.6	
VISTA FARM	Jefferson		H	84	23883	2.3	293	2.5	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam		H	1030	24994	2.3	202	2.4	
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens		H	123	25349	2.3	278	2.2	
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie		H	446	29430	2.3	228	2.3	

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – August 2014									
<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</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>
DANNY BELL*	Morgan		H	264	23718	1.4	120	1.9	125
SCOTT GLOVER	White		H	89	26117	1.4	73	1.8	118
DAVID ADDIS	Wilcox		H	44	18086	1.7	77	1.2	62
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens		H	126	22480	1.7	182	2.6	289
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan		X	1765	24709	1.7	122	1.7	119
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan		H	1032	28295	1.8	135	2.1	139
IRVIN R YODER	Macon		H	190	23844	1.9	130	1.8	121
GARY LOTT	Hart/Heard		H	74		2	124	2.6	195
FRANKS FARM	Burke/Butts		B	153	14556	2	114	2.6	218
DAN DURHAM	Grady/Greene		X	140	16160	2	202	2.7	242
KEN STEWART	Grady/Greene		H	208	18959	2	220	3.2	374
LEE WHITAKER	McDuffie		H	268	19434	2	171	2.4	231
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones		H	428	23437	2	285	2.2	212
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon		H	139	22324	2.1	242	2.4	216
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens		H	118	25720	2.1	284	2.1	186
BILL DODSON	Putnam		H	238	21975	2.2	203	1.9	156
OCKER DAIRY	Burke/Butts		X	107		2.3	173	2.8	253
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke		H	110	20792	2.3	145	3.1	285
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam		H	1030	24994	2.3	202	2.4	206
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie		H	429	29777	2.3	225	2.3	216

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