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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER 2015

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, and September 2015

Sincerely,

William M. Graves
Professor & Extension Dairy Scientist

County Extension Director or County Agent

ADSA Undergraduate Paper Presentation Winner: Kayla Alward

CAES's very own Kayla Alward won the American Dairy Science Association Undergraduate Paper Presentation. Students from across the United States entered the competition, which was held in July. Kayla's winning presentation titled 'Hyperkeratosis: A costly consequence of milking equipment' was given to a group of peers, professors, and industry professionals from across the world. Kayla is a diligent CAES student, majoring in Dairy Science, while also serving as Vice President of the UGA Dairy Science Club, and has been an active participant in two undergraduate research teams. Kayla is a true ambassador for the dairy industry. Living and working on the UGA Dairy Farm, Kayla has assumed many responsibilities, most importantly that of calf manager.

"Intelligent and driven, Kayla has a tremendous ability to put classroom knowledge into application on the farm," says Dr. Jillian Bohlen, Animal and Dairy Science professor and Dairy Science Club advisor. "Finding purpose and power in knowledge, she also has a sincere dedication and interest to inform others directly of her activities in the true spirit of an AgVocate. I am incredibly proud of her hard work and she is definitely deserving of this recognition."

Congratulations, Kayla!

-This article was located on the Http://students.caes.uga.edu website and provided by CAES.

It's CIDR Time

Dr. Jillian Bohlen, Assistant Professor
Ms. Lark Widener, Dairy Graduate Student

As summer turns to fall, many youth and adults in the dairy industry are excitedly working with dairy stock to prepare for the fall show season. Trips to county and state fairs to exhibit these animals are undoubtedly on the agenda for the next few months. With the Georgia National Fair just around the corner, many youth are preparing and tuning up their Commercial Dairy Heifer project animals for one last hurrah in the show ring. These heifers, and any show animal, have likely gone through many changes over the past year. She is likely taller, more independent and more mature than the last time she was hauled away from home for a show. This can bring a new set of challenges to even an experienced showman or woman.

Now imagine this…a showman and his or her heifer are gracefully moving around the show ring in surprisingly white clothes and with a perfectly crafted topline. Maybe it is the electric atmosphere of the show ring or perhaps it is just a strange day, but the heifer is a bit more unruly than usual, vocalizing and snorting as her handler tries to keep her calm and moving. As the judge asks the group to come to a halt and set up, disaster strikes! Suddenly, the heifer's front feet are in the air. Is it the heifer in front she is trying to mount? Or has she managed to bring her handler into the mix? Regardless, this can be a scary and embarrassing moment for any showman.

Numerous circumstances could lead to this event. For the older, non-pregnant heifers in the show ring, estrogen is likely the culprit. Estrogen is the hormone responsible for the secondary sex characteristics or signs of heat (Table 1.) that can bring drama to the show ring. Produced by follicles, estrogen levels are directly related to the size of a growing pre-ovulatory follicle. As this follicle approaches ovulatory size, it begins to produce enough estrogen to induce secondary sex characteristics. These behaviors are a normal part of the pre-copulatory process and indicate that the animal is receptive to mating. Approximately 24-32 hours after the onset of estrus, the follicle ruptures, the egg inside is released (ovulation) and prepared for fertilization. Estrogen levels then rapidly return to normally low levels, removing the trigger for heat related behaviors. An optimally grown heifer will achieve puberty, or her first ovulation, between 8-12 months of age. Variability in age at puberty is a result of differences in nutrition, condition, and breed. She will continue to express estrus or heat every 18-23 days, with an average of 21 days, until successful pregnancy is achieved.

Table 1. Physical and Behavioral Signs of Estrus

Nervousness / Restlessness	Swollen Vulva
Grouping Together	Resting Chin on Others
Clear Mucous Discharge	Roughened Tail Head
Mounting (Riding) Herdmates	Standing to be Ridden by Herdmates
Increased Vocalization	Dirty Flank

Following ovulation, the heifer, physiologically prepares for pregnancy. The remaining follicular tissue is transformed into a corpus luteum (CL) that produces progesterone. Progesterone is an important hormone in the regulation of the estrous cycle of dairy cows and heifers. At the most basic level, progesterone is responsible for preparing the uterus to establish and maintain pregnancy. It also functions as a regulating block on other hormonal processes throughout the estrous cycle, most notably the rapid development of a pre-ovulatory follicle and subsequent estrogen production. If pregnancy is not achieved, the CL undergoes regression, removing the progesterone block and allowing for the exponential growth of a follicle. This is what makes the secondary sex characteristics induced by high levels of estrogen such a good indicator of optimum breeding time. They are only expressed when the follicle reaches the necessary size and thanks to the prolonged expression of progesterone, the uterus is properly prepped for pregnancy.

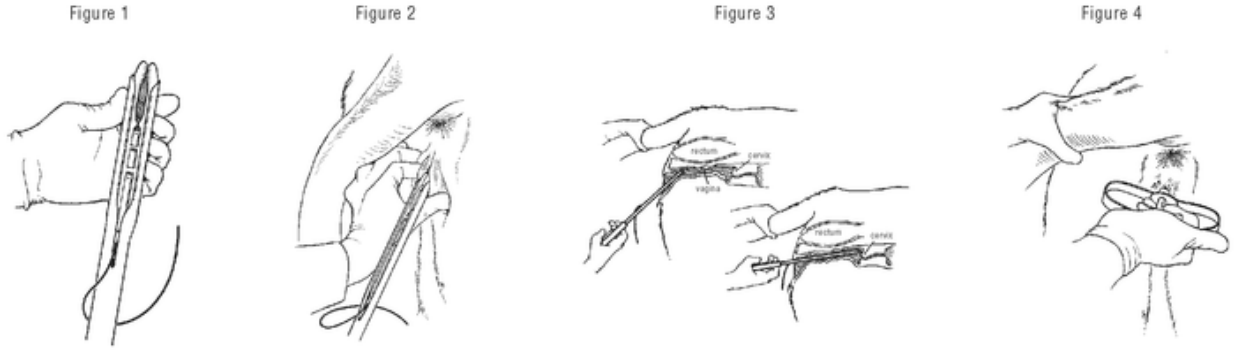
As the handler of an animal in the show ring or perhaps as an advisor to a 4-H or FFA group showing dairy this fall, there is a preventative measure that can be taken against estrogen related show ring antics. As the title of this article states, “It’s CIDR time!” A controlled internal drug release or CIDR device (Eazi-Breed CIDR) is usually used by producers for the synchronization of estrus or heat. This small device (pictured below) is inserted into the vaginal vault to allow for the release of a synthetic progesterone product (1.38 grams of progesterone encapsulated in elastic silicone). This progesterone product is rapidly taken up by the lining of the vaginal vault and then functions in the body as a progesterone block, just like the endogenous progesterone produced by the CL. This prevents the development of a pre-ovulatory follicle and the associated estrogen, thus removing the risk of heat behaviors.

Figure 1. Eazi-Breed CIDR and Applicator

Ideally a CIDR would be inserted a day or two before the show. Following insertion, circulating progesterone levels rise rapidly; however, it may take a day or two for the heifer to become more acclimated to the insert. The CIDR may be removed following the show. However, if interested in breeding the heifer upon returning home, the seven-day treatment indicated on

the label is recommended. Although it does not require a veterinary prescription, there are a few precautions to take when inserting the product. First and foremost, the individual handling the CIDR should make sure to wear gloves as the progesterone can be absorbed directly through the skin. Secondly, all care should be taken during insertion to be as clean as possible. It would be unfortunate to introduce an infection to a previously healthy reproductive tract. To prevent both infectious and physical damage, one should use an antiseptic lube product with a chlorhexidine base. An example product would be "Chlorhexi-Lube" by Priority Care. The lube product selected should be labeled as safe for direct use on tissue. When inserting the CIDR/applicator, the individual should start entry into the vulva at a 45-degree angle and then level after partial insertion. Once comfortably level, continue to insert slowly until the tip of the CIDR/applicator hits a "wall". This "wall" is the beginning of the cervix and the point at which insertion stops. Maintaining pressure against the cervix, depress the applicator handle fully and while depressed, slowly remove the applicator. Moving too fast or incomplete handle depression can cause the CIDR to retract with the applicator. The applicator should be cleaned between uses. Finally, after successful insertion, the polyester tail can be trimmed and easily tucked into the vulva so it is not distracting to the heifer or judge in the show ring. This same polyester tail is used for removing the CIDR insert with gloved hands.

Figure 2. The Eazi-Breed CIDR Insertion Process (graphic is a part of the CIDR insert packaging)



CIDRs can be easily purchased from many online animal health/reproductive retailers. Using this simple device in currently cycling animals can help ensure that all participants have a fun and safe dairy show. Good luck to all of our producers and youths this show season!

Using Proper Dry-Off Procedures Helps Control Mastitis

Stephen C. Nickerson

Mastitis, also known as intramammary infection (IMI), occurs when bacteria enter the teat orifice (opening), multiply within the mammary gland, and elicit an inflammatory response. This inflammation results in an increase in the somatic cell count (SCC), which, in combination with secretory tissue damage caused by IMI, leads to decreased milk quality and yield. In addition, mastitis in its clinical form may adversely affect animal health and well-being. The cow's udder is highly susceptible to new IMI during the beginning and the end of the nonlactating (dry) period. An understanding of the physiology of the dry period as well as the anatomy of the teat end is instrumental in maximizing the benefits of properly drying off mammary quarters to both cure existing IMI and to prevent new infections.

The Dry Period

After drying off, the mammary gland progresses through three distinct stages: 1) active involution; 2) steady state involution; and 3) colostrum formation or "colostrogenesis."

During ***active involution,*** which lasts for three to four weeks, mammary quarters are highly susceptible to new IMI from environmental mastitis-causing bacteria such as *E. coli* and *Strep. uberis*. This is due to several factors: The flushing of bacteria colonizing the teat canal is terminated because cows are not being milked two to three times a day; bacteria accumulate on the skin because udder sanitization and teat dipping have been discontinued, thereby increasing the chances of infection; due to milk accumulation and subsequent dilation and shortening of the teat duct, there is milk leakage and loss of keratin, providing an open pathway for bacterial invasion; and lastly, leukocytes are more active in removing milk components such as casein and fat than microorganisms, making them less efficient in preventing new IMI.

During ***steady state involution***, which lasts from one to two weeks, the susceptibility to new IMI is very low. This is due to high levels of antibacterial factors such as antibodies, which aid in leukocyte elimination of bacteria, and lactoferrin, which sequesters milk iron from bacteria that require it for survival. More importantly, there is a reduced rate of bacterial penetration through the teat canal because of the development of a keratin plug (discussed in the following section).

Colostrogenesis, the final phase of the dry period, lasts from one to three weeks. Susceptibility to new IMI is increased just prior to calving. This is due to colostrum accumulation and subsequent dilation and shortening of teat duct, leading to fluid leakage and loss of keratin, providing an open pathway for bacterial invasion. Additionally, there are reduced leukocyte numbers and loss of their ability to engulf microorganisms. Moreover, mastitis microorganisms utilize milk components for their own growth and multiplication. Finally, there is absence of residual antimicrobial activity of the dry cow therapy that was infused at time of drying off.

Teat End Defenses

The teat has two primary defense mechanisms against mastitis-causing bacteria (Figure 1). The first is keratin, which blocks the teat canal. This substance serves as a physical barrier against bacteria and also contains antibacterial proteins and fats that inhibit bacterial growth. The second defense is a sphincter muscle, which surrounds the teat canal and compresses the keratin, remaining contracted to help prevent bacterial penetration into the teat orifice.

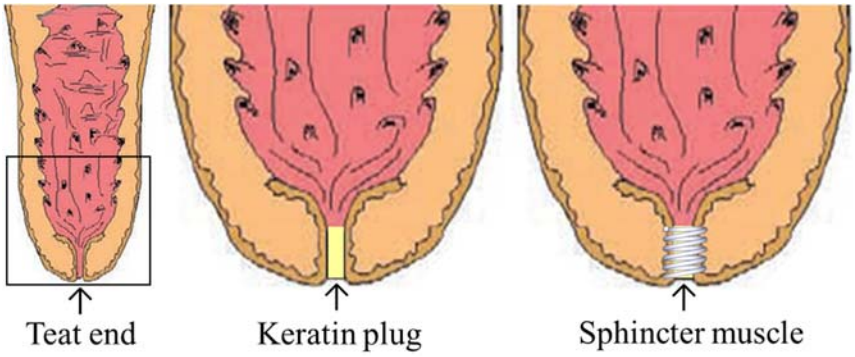


Figure 1. The cow's teat end provides protection against mastitis-causing bacteria in the form of 1) a keratin plug and 2) a sphincter muscle.

Protection of these teat end defenses at the time of drying off is critical to the outcome of administering antibiotic dry cow therapy and/or teat sealants. When these treatments are applied through the teat end, the natural tissue architecture (keratin and sphincter muscle) should be protected as much as possible to maximize treatment efficacy. This means that the teat orifice should be sanitized and the partial insertion method of introducing only the distal end (tip) of the syringe cannula should be followed.

The recommended method for administering dry cow therapy or internal teat sealants is to use the partial insertion technique (Figure 2a). By inserting only the tip of the cannula (1/8–1/4 inch), the keratin and sphincter muscle will remain in their natural positions, which avoids dilating the canal. Moreover, using partial insertion will minimize any contaminating bacteria at the teat orifice from being carried upwards into the gland and causing a new infection.

When syringe cannulas are fully inserted into the teat canal (Figure 2b), it stretches the sphincter muscle, dilates the teat canal up to eight times its normal diameter, and removes keratin by clearing it upward into the teat cistern, leaving an open pathway for bacteria. Also, by inserting the cannula fully into the canal, any contaminating bacteria at the teat orifice can be carried upwards into the gland. If these are environmental organisms such as *E. coli*, they are likely drug resistant, and a new infection will be initiated.

For properly infusing any treatment into a mammary quarter, it is important to 1) sanitize the teat orifice while wearing gloves (minimizes bacterial transfer); 2) infuse using the partial insertion technique; and after infusion 3) immerse teats in a germicidal teat dip to destroy any contaminating bacteria.

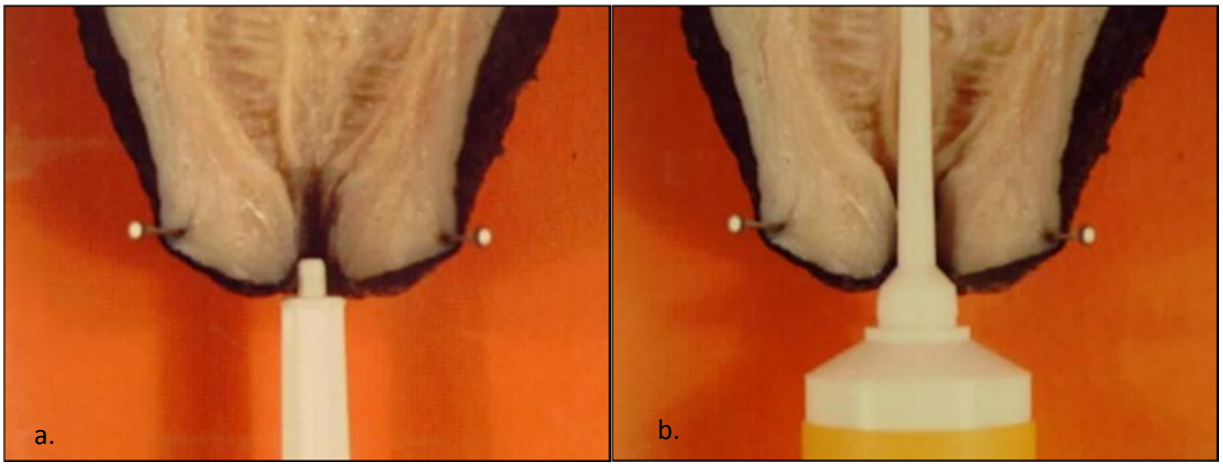


Figure 2. Partial insertion (a) maintains the normal protective mechanisms of the teat end. Full insertion (b) compromises teat canal keratin and sphincter muscle function.

Minimizing Stress and Environmental Exposure

For very high producers, it may be necessary to reduce feed intake over last two weeks of lactation to reduce yield by the time of drying off. This includes feeding a high fiber diet, reducing or eliminating grain, and switching from a high to a low quality forage source. Reducing water intake to lower yield is questionable as it is the most crucial nutrient and promotes animal health, especially during the warm season.

After drying-off, cows should be switched to a balanced gestation diet. A body condition score of about 3.5 or less is recommended at dry-off. Over the nonlactating period, animals should be provided with fresh, clean pasture, or if housed, provided adequate ventilation to decrease moisture, which reduces bacterial growth and minimizes mastitis. During periods of heat stress, some form of relief must be provided.

Methods of Drying Off

Either of two methods may be used to dry cows off: 1) abrupt cessation of milking and 2) intermittent milking. With abrupt cessation of milking, cows are milked until the dry off date, and then milking is immediately terminated. Cows are infused with dry cow therapy and/or teat sealant, and placed in a far-off pasture or a housing area. With intermittent milking, cows are milked until about one to two weeks prior to the dry-off date. Then, for the last one to two weeks of lactation, concentrates are eliminated, and cows are fed hay only. Cows are milked intermittently (e.g., once a day for one to two weeks), and then infused with dry cow therapy and/or teat sealant. Research has shown that the practice of intermittent milking accelerates mammary regression, thereby bringing the udder to the steady state involution phase faster, promoting development of antibacterial factors, and decreasing the new infection rate.

Dry Cow Therapy, Teat Sealant, or Both?

Without culturing milk samples or conducting somatic cell counts, the infection or SCC status of individual mammary quarters remains unknown. However, prevalence of mastitis among quarters at this time generally may range between 10–30%; likewise, new infections in quarters

not treated at dry-off with antibiotics or sealants may also range between 10–30%. Thus, it is recommended that dry cow therapy, internal teat sealant, or both be used at drying off to cure existing IMI and prevent new infections, so that cows may freshen free of mastitis with low SCC.

Note: ***External*** teat sealants are also available, which are applied to the outside surfaces of teats (Figure 3a). At dry-off, teats are immersed in an external sealant that provides a physical barrier for the teat orifice against bacterial penetration during critical times in the dry period, e.g., early dry-off and seven to ten days pre-calving. Products last for about six days and may need reapplication. Combined with antibiotic infusion, external sealants may provide additional protection compared to dry cow therapy alone. One field trial showed a 47% reduction in new infections among cows that received an external teat sealant alone. Whether such sealants can be recommended as a substitute for dry cow therapy at this time is unknown. The majority of teat sealant research has emphasized use of ***internal*** sealants (Figure 3b), which will be the focus of the rest of this section, whether used alone or in combination with dry cow antibiotic therapy.

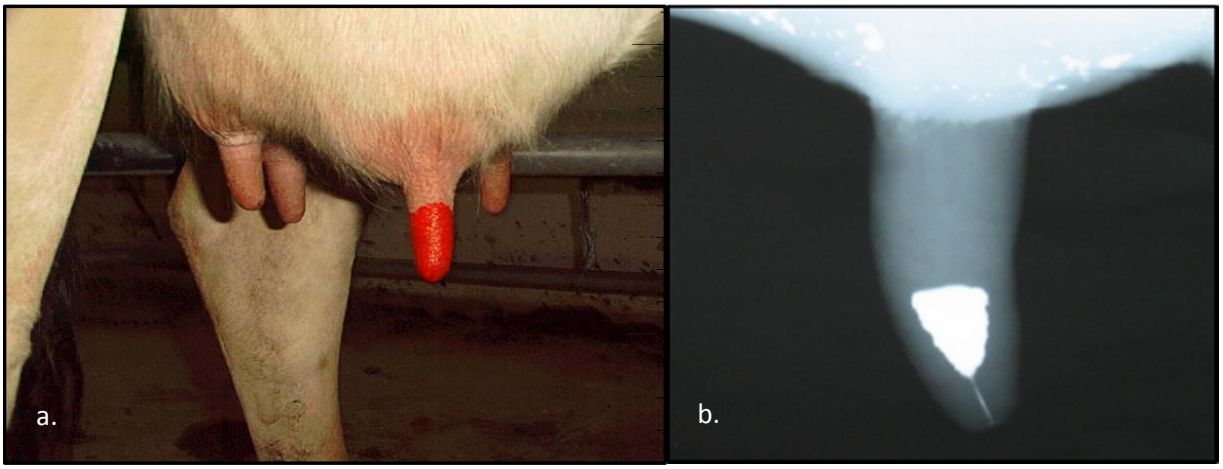


Figure 3. *An external* teat sealant, which provides a physical barrier on the outside of the teat (a), vs. an *internal* teat sealant, which provides a physical barrier on the inside of the teat (b).

It must be reiterated that the goal of dry cow therapy is to *cure* existing infections present at drying off and to *prevent* new infections that occur in the early dry period. But, effective action of the antibiotic is usually gone within four weeks. Internal teat sealants are inert products containing bismuth and mineral or paraffin oil, which are infused at dry-off and removed at first milking. They have no antimicrobial components, but serve as an important physical barrier to bacterial penetration over a normal 60-day dry period, so they are effective in *preventing* new infections between dry-off and calving. The question becomes: Should quarters be treated with dry cow therapy, teat sealant, or both?

By far, most research on this subject over the past 50 years has focused on dry cow therapy and has emphasized treating of all quarters of all cows at dry-off, also known as “blanket” dry cow therapy. This protocol originated in the 1950s. Since that time, university research has demonstrated that blanket dry cow therapy is 70–90% effective in curing existing cases of mastitis and 50–80% effective in preventing new infections.

Because of the success of dry cow therapy in curing IMI, the question arises: “Can cure rates be improved by treating each quarter twice (two tubes/quarter) or at dry-off and at some later time(s) during the dry period?” Such multiple infusions have not been demonstrated to be beneficial. Moreover, subsequent treatments after dry-off may pose additional risks by introducing bacteria into the gland via the syringe cannula as well as increasing risk of antibiotic residues in bulk tank milk after freshening. Thus, most researchers recommend a single infusion of nonlactating cow antibiotic per quarter, which will typically persist in the gland for two to four weeks.

More recently, *selective* antibiotic dry cow therapy has become popular, which is based on selecting only the infected or potentially infected quarters (or cows) to treat. This has been promoted to reduce expense, drug use, and the development of antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains. The “selection” is based on culture of milk samples and/or SCC. For the SCC, a reasonable threshold above which to treat is 200,000/ml, and for cows/quarters assumed to be uninfected (e.g., < 200,000/ml), teat sealants could be used to prevent new infections.

Recent studies demonstrated that in low SCC cows (< 200,000/ml at time of dry-off), selectively treating only those cows diagnosed with IMI (positive bacterial culture) with both dry cow therapy and teat seal was as good as blanket therapy with both products. Other studies have shown that use of teat seal alone in low SCC cows (< 200,000/ml at time of dry-off) was as good as dry cow therapy against most bacterial infections, but actually better in preventing coliform infections at time of calving. A recent summary of 12 trials evaluating teat seals and dry cow therapy showed that use of both products in combination or teat seal alone were equally effective in reducing the number of new IMI as well as clinical mastitis cases at calving. However, the addition of the dry cow therapy lowered SCC at calving, suggesting that the antibiotic component was effective in curing existing infections at the time of drying off, hence, lowering SCC.

Additional Herd Health Issues to Consider

Over the dry period, cows housed in a confined space should be cooled during the warm season with water, sprinklers, and fans; pastured animals should be provided with sufficient shade and cool drinking water. This will enhance cow comfort, promote dry matter intake, maintain immune function, and help to reduce incidence of mastitis. Likewise, cows should have access to clean bedding and/or pasture to minimize the bacterial load on the teat end and reduce the new udder infection rate. A balanced gestational diet should be provided to include supplements, such as selenium, copper, and zinc, and vitamins A, D, and E, which improve leukocyte function against mastitis-causing bacteria.

Regarding the length of the dry period, first-lactation cows should be given 50–60 days, whereas multiparous (given birth more than once) cows can do well with 35–45 days. Also, by milking the higher-producing multiparous cows longer (e.g., giving them a 45- vs. 60-day dry period), yield will be lower when it is time to dry them off, they will leak less after the last milking, and will be less likely to develop mastitis.

Lastly, vaccination against environmental mastitis at dry-off has been instrumental in reducing the development coliform mastitis at calving and early in the subsequent lactation. Research has shown that clinical mastitis cases are reduced at calving by up to 80% by immunization with one of the commercially available coliform vaccines. In addition, it has been shown that vaccination returns about $57 per cow per year, and vaccination is profitable when greater than 1% of a herd has clinical coliform mastitis. The fact that 30–40% of all U.S. dairy cows are currently immunized with coliform vaccines suggests that the program has been successful. It must be emphasized, however, that vaccination does not overcome poor environmental conditions, housing, or nutrition over the dry period.

Summary

Research has demonstrated that proper dry-off methods are vital in promoting udder health during the nonlactating period and at calving. For high producing cows, it may be necessary to decrease dietary energy over the last one to two weeks of lactation by increasing fiber and eliminating grain. Abrupt cessation of milking is probably as good as intermittent milking with a diet change for low and medium producing cows; however, intermittent milking is recommended for high producing cows to decrease milk yield and minimize leakage of milk at dry-off, which could lead to mastitis. First-lactation cows should be given a 50- to 60-day dry period, but multiparous animals fare well with a 35- to 45-day dry period. Selective dry cow therapy with nonlactating cow antibiotics plus teat seal is as effective as blanket dry cow therapy with nonlactating cow antibiotics plus teat seal for cows with SCC less than 200,000/ml. However, blanket dry cow therapy with both products is recommended for cows that dry off with SCC > 200,000/ml. It is imperative to follow recommended infusion techniques to preserve the protective components of teat canal keratin and the sphincter muscle. And lastly, use of coliform vaccines will enhance immunity over the dry period and reduce clinical coliform mastitis in early lactation.

Take Time to Review Proper Semen Handling & Placement Procedures

By Wm. Graves

Now is a good time to review semen handling procedures and proper placement before fall breeding begins.The first step is to properly identify and restrain the cow or cows to be bred before thawing the semen. Be sure that cows being inseminated are in heat or at a proper interval after being synchronized. Use the a.m./p.m. rule or breed at a specific recommended time after hormone treatment.

Wear safety goggles for eye protection when handling semen. When preparing the A.I. gun, quickly remove the straw of semen from the goblet with plastic tweezers – not your fingertips. This helps to keep the straws in the goblet below the frost line and avoids warming the straw too quickly. It is generally recommended that only one straw be thawed at a time. If more than one straw is thawed, they should be agitated to prevent the possibility of freezing together during thawing. If synchronizing and breeding groups of animals, you can thaw several straws together as long as you use them within 15 minutes.

Shake the straw after removing it from the tank to eliminate any drops of nitrogen at the end of the cotton plug. This will prevent the plug bursting off when it is put in the water bath. If you have a large group of animals to inseminate, use semen more promptly by having one person thawing and loading while another breeds the animals.

If you have a source of warm water, a 1-pint, wide-mouth thermos and a dial thermometer work well for thawing straws. Thaw semen in 95 degree F water for 45 seconds. Electronic thaw devices are handy, especially DC versions that can be used with vehicles. Maintain accuracy by regularly checking temperatures and calibrating your thawing thermometer.

After the straw thaws, dry it off with a clean towel and check the information printed on the outside to verify the bull's identity. Record the bull's number next to the cow's number.

Maintain an accurate semen inventory. This can be easily done using PCDart or other dairy computer software programs, and will help minimize excessive searching and canister movement.

Use semen within 15 minutes of thawing. Watch the time carefully, especially when thawing multiple straws. In cold weather, warm the gun by rubbing it with your hands. Place the end with the cotton plug in the gun. Cut the sealed end at a 90-degree angle about ¼ inch from the lab seal. If the straw is not cut squarely, the plastic sheath may not seal tightly against the straw. Some semen will then back flow between the sheath and the straw rather than going inside the cow.

A ½ cc straw contains about 10 drops of diluted semen, so each drop lost equals 10 percent of the total contents and sperm numbers. A ¼ cc straw only has 5 drops. Every drop counts.

Place a sterile plastic sheath over the gun and seal it. Wrap the end in a paper towel to prevent exposure to the sun and to maintain sanitation. Sheath protectors can also be useful. Place the end of the gun in your shirt or pants pocket to maintain temperature on the way to the cow. During hot weather, do not place the insemination gun in direct sunlight or on hot surfaces. This will kill sperm cells.

After loading the gun, clean the region of the vulva to prevent contaminating the vagina and uterus. If you are not completely sure the animal is in heat, pick up the cervix and uterus and see if you get a clear mucous discharge from the vulva. If the mucus is present, it is a good sign that she is in heat.

Insert the gun into the cow upward at a 30-degree angle to avoid entering the bladder. Remember: Inseminating a cow does not require much force or pressure. Do not force the gun. Try to move the cervix around and bring it to the gun. Take your time, relax and concentrate on technique. If the cervix is over the rim of the pelvis, pull it back toward you and guide the cervix to the gun. If the gun is getting caught in folds of the vagina, try stretching the cervix away from you to free the gun and allow easier passage to the cervix.

Deposit semen in the body of the uterus. This area is less than 1 inch long and is about the size of a dime. It is located immediately in front of the cervix. A common mistake is to deposit the semen several inches into the right uterine horn.

Feel the end of the gun with your finger when you are just outside the cervix. Be sure the gun is passing through the cervix and that you are not just stretching the vagina. When the tip of the insemination gun passes through the front ring of the cervix, it is in the uterine body. Check the location by placing your index finger in front of the cervix. You should just be able to feel the tip of the gun. After you feel the tip of the gun, lift your index finger and slowly deposit the semen over a five-second period. Be sure that your fingers are not misdirecting the flow of semen or blocking a uterine horn. Reposition the gun each time the animal moves.

If the cervical mucus of a previously bred cow feels thick and sticky, the cow may be pregnant. On repeat services, it is best to deposit the semen just past the halfway point of the cervix. Be careful because you can inadvertently cause abortion.

Certain problems can occur. If you find blood on your glove, be gentler. Concentrate on placement. Practice proper sanitation procedures. While some cows are more difficult to inseminate, be patient and don’t give up.

A study was reported in which 20 professional technicians and 20 owner-inseminators were evaluated using a radiograph technique. Each person inseminated a total of 20 reproductive tracts. Radiographs were taken to access inseminating gun placement. The data showed that only 39 percent of the gun tip placements were in the uterine body. A total of 25 percent of the gun tip placements were in the cervix. Twenty-three percent were in the right uterine horn, and 13 percent were in the left uterine horn. Sixty percent of the semen was distributed either in the cervix or disproportionately in one uterine horn. Only 40 percent of the semen was located in the uterine body or equally distributed in both uterine horns.

The normal ratio of ovulation or release of eggs is approximately 40 percent from the left ovary and 60 percent from the right ovary. Because migration of embryos is rare, the pregnancy ratio should be the same: 40 percent left uterine horn and 60 percent right uterine horn. This is an easy way to have your veterinarian check on the job you are doing with correct semen placement. Data on 100 or more pregnancies are required for a proper evaluation.

A goal of first service conception rates of 55 percent or more and fewer than 1.8 services per conception is reasonable for breeding virgin heifers. Goals for lactating cows might be at least 40 percent conception and fewer than 2.5 services per conception. Set goals that are challenging but realistic compared to historical herd performance.

Practice good insemination techniques. You may improve your herd’s conception rate. Retraining may be necessary to master the expertise required for proper gun tip placement and insemination. Your cows can’t make up for your mistakes in improper semen handling and placement.

Important Dates

2015

October 11th -9:00 AM Georgia National Fair Heifer Show -Perry, Ga

October 16th-18th - Ga National Fair Junior And Open Registered Shows -Perry, Ga

Herd it Through the Bovine

Youth Corner

Dr. Jillian Bohlen

The next few months mean cooler weather, leaves changing colors, and most importantly FALL DAIRY SHOWS! There is definitely something special about the cool, crisp air, smell of shavings, and moos of cows in the barn. Use this time not only to hit the show ring and partake in fair food, but to connect with old friends and make new ones. Some of the best, and most long lasting friendships are built in the barn. These friendships are among people that undoubtedly share common interests, passion, and character. Among these friendships, allow good sportsmanship to shine and be humble in your accolades and congratulatory of the accolades of others. Cherish these times as young people in the barn, as they are like any other.

Thoughts for the GA National Fair Junior Commercial Dairy Heifer Show

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Make sure you familiarize yourself with show rules! They can be located at:

www.georgianationalfair.com
Click on "Livestock Shows"
Scroll down until you find "Junior Commercial Dairy Heifer Show"

A few key points:

- Make sure your state ear tag matches your entry form
- Heifers weighing less than 500 pounds or more than 1250 will be disqualified
- All heifers MUST be dehorned. Any regrowth should not exceed one (1) inch in length
- Weigh in is Saturday, October 10th from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM. After heifers leave the scales, there are NO REWEIGHS
- Review all health requirements

Dairy Science Students are Helping with the Show

- Students from the University of Georgia Animal and Dairy Science Department will be assisting at the show. Take the time to learn more about the program at UGA by asking them questions. Each of them has a sincere passion for the animal industries with future job interests including: Dairy Farm Manager, Reproductive Consultant, Large Animal Veterinarian, Pharmaceutical Sales, and the list goes on! They are looking forward to talking to young people about what the UGA Animal and Dairy Science Department has to offer!

- UGA Animal and Dairy Science Students will also be present for the Open and Junior Dairy Shows the following weekend for any questions you might have. The UGA Dairy Science Club will have a show string of 13 present with both Jersey and Holstein heifers exhibited.

NATIONAL 4-H DAIRY CONFERENCE

BROADENING DAIRY YOUTH HORIZONS SINCE 1954

CONGRATULATIONS

Sarah Kate Howard
&
James Cagle

A huge "CONGRATULATIONS" is in order for Sarah Kate Howard and James Cagle! These two 4-H members were selected to represent the great state of Georgia by serving as delegates to the 2015 National 4-H Dairy Conference. Sarah Kate is from Lizella, GA and James is from Madison, GA.

They will be leaving Sunday, September 27th for Madison, WI. While in Wisconsin, they will participate in a series of learning and leadership activities while interacting with youth from across the country.

Congratulations, Sarah Kate and James!

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – June 2015										
				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	442	88	102.5	3.2	2.93	31961	1074	
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1132	88	94.7	3.3	2.82	29264	1054	
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	50	84	91.5			27067		
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1813	88	88	4	3.08	27067	1077	
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	429	88	87.6	3.9	3.13	25063	957	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1147	87	86.1	2.9	2.24	25500	755	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	428	88	84.7	3.6	2.59	24656	883	
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	227	91	84.6	3.3	2.62	25765	927	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	266	91	84.3	4.2	3.22	25657	987	
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	746	87	80.6	3.4	2.32	23457	819	
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	717	89	80.3	3.4	2.24	22998	864	
BUD BUTCHER*	Coweta	H	332	89	79	2.8	2.03	21957		
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	279	91	78.5	3.6	2.77	26887	982	
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	287	89	78.3	3.4	2.46	25234	904	
TROY YODER	Macon	H	172	86	77.8	3.6	2.51	22038	866	
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	305	90	77.7	3.4	2.45	24702	884	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	153	88	76.4	3.7	2.6	23031	860	
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	342	86	75.1	3.1	2.11	24848	808	
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	4184	90	74.6	3.7	2.34	23088	868	
BILL DODSON	Putnam	H	240	88	74.3	3.7	2.6	22648	815	

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 2015

				Test Day Average				Yearly Average		
Herd	County	Br.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	266	91	84.3	4.2	3.22	25657	987	
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	429	88	87.6	3.9	3.13	25063	957	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1813	88	88	4	3.08	27067	1077	
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	442	88	102.5	3.2	2.93	31961	1074	
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1132	88	94.7	3.3	2.82	29264	1054	
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	279	91	78.5	3.6	2.77	26887	982	
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	419	92	69.6	4	2.72	21456	805	
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	227	91	84.6	3.3	2.62	25765	927	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	153	88	76.4	3.7	2.6	23031	860	
BILL DODSON	Putnam	H	240	88	74.3	3.7	2.6	22648	815	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	428	88	84.7	3.6	2.59	24656	883	
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	88	90	74	3.7	2.55	24217	886	
TROY YODER	Macon	H	172	86	77.8	3.6	2.51	22038	866	
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	81	91	69.5	3.7	2.5	23258	877	
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	H	127	89	70	3.7	2.5	22630	863	
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	287	89	78.3	3.4	2.46	25234	904	
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H	139	91	66.5	3.8	2.46	23373	841	
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	305	90	77.7	3.4	2.45	24702	884	
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	H	331	87	71.6	3.7	2.38	20104	753	
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens	H	231	92	70.6	3.5	2.36	25922	905	
LEE WHITAKER	McDuffie	H	291	89	67.2	3.9	2.36	21270	812	

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – July 2015										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test date	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	7/6/2015	441	88	98.2	3.1	2.7	32017	1066
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	7/6/2015	1133	88	93.1	3.7	3.12	29357	1059
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	7/9/2015	402	88	87	3.9	3.24	25451	978
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	7/13/2015	1798	88	86.2	3.8	2.92	27174	1082
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	7/9/2015	222	92	84.3	3.2	2.62	26139	928
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	7/9/2015	292	90	84	3.5	2.54	25908	996
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	7/2/2015	429	88	79.9	3.3	2.25	24795	886
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	7/9/2015	46	86	78.5			27497	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	7/6/2015	155	88	78.4	3.4	2.55	23141	866
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	7/27/2015	716	88	77.8	3.7	2.4	23267	873
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	7/29/2015	275	92	75.6	3.8	2.69	26804	986
TROY YODER	Macon	H	7/8/2015	178	86	75.6	3.8	2.53	22297	875
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	7/17/2015	288	89	75.4	3.7	2.45	25302	909
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	6/15/2015	342	86	75.1	3.1	2.11	24848	808
BUD BUTCHER*	Coweta	H	7/3/2015	329	90	72.8	3	1.99	22326	
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	7/27/2015	763	87	72.6	3.4	2.1	23666	829
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	7/1/2015	4167	90	72.5	3.7	2.26	23164	870
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS*	Hancock	H	7/9/2015	81	88	70.3	3.3	1.92	22892	769
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	6/29/2015	87	90	69.1	3.6	2.45	23959	881
LARRY MOODY	Warren	H	7/28/2015	1029	87	68.9	3.1	2.7	21380	1066

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - July 2015										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	7/9/2015	402	88	87	3.9	3.24	25451	978
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	7/6/2015	1133	88	93.1	3.7	3.12	29357	1059
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	7/13/2015	1798	88	86.2	3.8	2.92	27174	1082
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	7/6/2015	441	88	98.2	3.1	2.7	32017	1066
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	7/29/2015	275	92	75.6	3.8	2.69	26804	986
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	7/9/2015	222	92	84.3	3.2	2.62	26139	928
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	7/6/2015	155	88	78.4	3.4	2.55	23141	866
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	7/9/2015	292	90	84	3.5	2.54	25908	996
TROY YODER	Macon	H	7/8/2015	178	86	75.6	3.8	2.53	22297	875
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	7/17/2015	288	89	75.4	3.7	2.45	25302	909
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	6/29/2015	87	90	69.1	3.6	2.45	23959	881
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	7/27/2015	716	88	77.8	3.7	2.4	23267	873
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	7/18/2015	72	90	66.6	3.7	2.37	23385	879
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	7/1/2015	4167	90	72.5	3.7	2.26	23164	870
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	7/2/2015	429	88	79.9	3.3	2.25	24795	886
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens	H	7/17/2015	229	93	66	3.5	2.18	25810	901
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H	7/23/2015	138	91	65.5	3.5	2.17	23375	847
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	H	7/3/2015	113	91	58.3	3.9	2.17	22550	875
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	6/15/2015	342	86	75.1	3.1	2.11	24848	808
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	6/29/2015	303	90	68.7	3.6	2.1	24607	880
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	7/27/2015	763	87	72.6	3.4	2.1	23666	829

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – August 2015										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	8/10/2015	435	88	92.7	3.4	2.75	31861	1062
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	8/3/2015	1143	88	90.4	3.4	2.59	29380	1060
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	8/15/2015	388	87	86.3	3.9	3.13	25978	1003
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	8/10/2015	1818	88	85.6	3.8	2.81	27332	1083
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	8/14/2015	223	92	80.1	3.4	2.53	26539	932
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	7/9/2015	46	86	78.5			27497	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	8/27/2015	435	88	78.1	3.3	2.19	24985	885
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	7/27/2015	716	88	77.8	3.7	2.4	23267	873
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	8/6/2015	298	90	76.5	3.8	2.58	25990	995
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	7/29/2015	275	92	75.6	3.8	2.69	26804	986
TROY YODER	Macon	H	7/8/2015	178	86	75.6	3.8	2.53	22297	875
BUD BUTCHER*	Coweta	H	7/3/2015	329	90	72.8	3	1.99	22326	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	8/14/2015	151	88	72.3	3.4	2.15	23478	874
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	8/5/2015	4140	90	71.2	3.5	2.14	23240	869
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	8/15/2015	290	89	70.3	3.3	2.05	25335	911
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	8/31/2015	774	88	69.7	3.4	2.07	23845	839
MUDDY H HOLSTEINS	Hancock	H	8/14/2015	85	88	67	3.2	1.83	22775	765
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	H	8/26/2015	329	87	67	3.5	1.88	20903	775
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	7/18/2015	72	90	66.6	3.7	2.37	23385	879
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	H	8/25/2015	178	86	66.1	3.9	2.11	20297	758

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – August 2015										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	8/15/2015	388	87	86.3	3.9	3.13	25978	1003
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	8/10/2015	1818	88	85.6	3.8	2.81	27332	1083
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	8/10/2015	435	88	92.7	3.4	2.75	31861	1062
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	7/29/2015	275	92	75.6	3.8	2.69	26804	986
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	8/3/2015	1143	88	90.4	3.4	2.59	29380	1060
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	8/6/2015	298	90	76.5	3.8	2.58	25990	995
SCOTT GLOVER	White	H	8/14/2015	223	92	80.1	3.4	2.53	26539	932
TROY YODER	Macon	H	7/8/2015	178	86	75.6	3.8	2.53	22297	875
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	7/27/2015	716	88	77.8	3.7	2.4	23267	873
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	7/18/2015	72	90	66.6	3.7	2.37	23385	879
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	8/27/2015	435	88	78.1	3.3	2.19	24985	885
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H	7/23/2015	138	91	65.5	3.5	2.17	23375	847
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	8/14/2015	151	88	72.3	3.4	2.15	23478	874
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	8/5/2015	4140	90	71.2	3.5	2.14	23240	869
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	8/13/2015	86	90	63.1	3.7	2.11	23687	871
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	H	8/25/2015	178	86	66.1	3.9	2.11	20297	758
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	8/31/2015	774	88	69.7	3.4	2.07	23845	839
WALNUT BRANCH FARM	Washington	H	7/1/2015	392	88	59.4	3.5	2.06	19022	684
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	8/15/2015	290	89	70.3	3.3	2.05	25335	911
BILL DODSON	Putnam	H	8/24/2015	227	89	62	3.6	2	22554	818

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score June 2015									
Herd	County	Test Date	Br	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	6/18/2015	H	48	19943	0.5	21	1.3	54
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens	6/11/2015	H	231	25922	1.2	79	1.5	117
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	6/4/2015	H	266	25657	1.3	82	1.9	140
DAN DURHAM	Greene	5/21/2015	X	142	17422	1.4	52	2.2	164
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	6/19/2015	H	287	25234	1.5	110	2.3	212
BILL DODSON	Putnam	5/25/2015	H	240	22648	1.7	121	2	160
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	6/17/2015	H	81	23258	1.7	150	2.2	178
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	6/8/2015	X	1813	27067	1.7	141	1.6	118
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	6/10/2015	H	90		1.8	112	2.1	160
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	5/30/2015	J	31	16527	1.8	87	2	111
RONNIE ROBINSON	Spalding	6/4/2015	H	102		1.9	179	2	190
CLARK DELOACH	Putnam	6/17/2015	X	181	16573	1.9	139	3.4	367
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	5/22/2015	H	1147	25500	1.9	171	2.1	187
SCOTT GLOVER	White	6/11/2015	H	227	25765	1.9	82	1.8	119
CHRIS WATERS	Meriwether	5/8/2015	H	145	15707	2	189	3.4	456
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	6/5/2015	H	338	22754	2	179	2.9	352
DAVE CLARK	Morgan	6/1/2015	H	1132	29264	2	163	1.9	127
LEE WHITAKER	McDuffie	6/4/2015	H	291	21270	2.2	241	2.5	250
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	6/10/2015	H	153	23031	2.2	181	2.1	155
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	6/15/2015	H	135	23929	2.2	288	2.6	272

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – July 2015									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC- Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
SCOTT GLOVER	White	7/9/2015	H	222	26139	1	64	1.7	117
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	7/18/2015	H	48	19992	1.2	44	1.3	52
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	7/9/2015	H	91		1.4	89	1.9	136
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	6/26/2015	H	124	22507	1.4	67	2.8	195
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	7/9/2015	H	292	25908	1.4	135	1.8	141
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	7/18/2015	H	72	23385	1.5	109	2.1	169
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens	7/17/2015	H	229	25810	1.6	154	1.6	124
DAN DURHAM	Greene	7/9/2015	X	141	17545	1.7	105	2.2	159
BILL DODSON	Putnam	7/27/2015	H	234	22534	1.7	132	2	152
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	7/13/2015	X	1798	27174	1.7	134	1.6	117
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	6/30/2015	J	35	16465	1.8	88	2	114
RONNIE ROBINSON	Spalding	6/4/2015	H	102		1.9	179	2	190
CLARK DELOACH	Putnam	6/17/2015	X	181	16573	1.9	139	3.4	367
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	7/23/2015	H	138	23375	1.9	173	2.6	232
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	7/6/2015	H	1133	29357	1.9	134	1.9	126
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	6/5/2015	H	338	22754	2	179	2.9	352
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	7/17/2015	H	288	25302	2	200	2.2	208
CHARLES COPELAN	Greene	7/16/2015	H	62	16979	2.1	238	3	265
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	7/3/2015	H	113	22550	2.2	166	2.4	218
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	7/6/2015	H	155	23141	2.2	135	2.1	158
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	7/29/2015	H	275	26804	2.2	196	2.3	243

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – August 2015									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC- Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	7/18/2015	H	72	23385	1.5	109	2.1	169
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	8/6/2015	H	298	25990	1.5	153	1.8	144
RUSSELL JOHNSTON	Morgan	8/20/2015	X	84	15247	1.6	149	2.4	216
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	7/30/2015	J	34	16364	1.6	94	2	115
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	8/3/2015	H	1143	29380	1.6	123	1.9	125
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	8/10/2015	X	1818	27332	1.7	137	1.6	118
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	8/14/2015	H	92		1.9	147	1.9	139
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	7/23/2015	H	138	23375	1.9	173	2.6	232
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	7/29/2015	H	320	22759	2	196	2.8	335
CHARLES COPELAN	Greene	7/16/2015	H	62	16979	2.1	238	3	265
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	8/15/2015	H	290	25335	2.1	158	2.2	200
LEE WHITAKER	McDuffie	8/4/2015	H	276	20935	2.2	214	2.6	254
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	7/29/2015	H	275	26804	2.2	196	2.3	243
G & H DAIRY	White	7/17/2015	X	82	15373	2.3	162	2.6	218
TROY YODER	Macon	7/8/2015	H	178	22297	2.3	158	2.6	205
BILL DODSON	Putnam	8/24/2015	H	227	22554	2.3	252	2	156
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	7/27/2015	H	716	23267	2.3	244	2.8	309
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	8/10/2015	H	435	31861	2.3	206	2.5	232
FRANKS FARM	Burke	7/13/2015	B	156	16551	2.4	121	3.1	249
BOB MOORE DAIRY	Putnam	8/7/2015	H	226	18921	2.4	190	2.8	283
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	8/21/2015	H	46	20101	2.4	82	1.4	53
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	8/27/2015	H	435	24985	2.4	260	2.6	256

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)

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