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

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

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

GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH 2016

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: January, February, and March 2016

Sincerely,

Sha Tao

Sha Tao
Assistant Professor

County Extension Director or County Agent

Dr. William Graves retired from UGA

After 15 years of services in research, teaching and Extension, Dr. William W. Graves retired from the Department of Animal and Dairy Science of the University of Georgia. Dr. Graves joined the faculty of the UGA in 2001 where he developed excellent programs in undergraduate and graduate teaching, youth programs and Extension. In the department, he taught many classes and labs, served as coordinators for the Dairy Science Clubs and Georgia 4-H Dairy Youth Programs and coached the Dairy Judging Team. Further, he was the departmental Extension coordinator and worked as the editor of "DairyFax" for many years. His efforts exceled the programs in the department, and many youth, students and producers across the entire state benefit from his work. He is very well recognized by others in the university and within the entire dairy industry. He was named Outstanding Teacher by the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences in 2013 and 2014 and received the UGA Student Government Association Professor Recognition Award in 2012. He was the recipient of the Larry Benyshek Teaching Award twice during his career and received the UGA Career Center Graduate Career Development Recognition in 2012, 2013, and 2014. Further, he was the recipient of the 2014 Hoard's Dairyman Youth Development Award. With that, we want to express our appreciation to Dr. Graves for his excellence in education and Extension and contributions to the Georgia dairy industry. Thank you, Dr. Graves, and have a great new journey!!

New Editor of DairyFax

Dear all,

Please allow me to introduce myself as the new editor of DairyFax. My name is Sha Tao, an assistant professor in heat stress management and physiology at UGA-Tifton campus. I joined the faculty at the Department of Animal and Dairy Science July 2014 and am currently holding a position with 75% research and 25% Extension. It truly is an honor to be the new editor of DairyFax, especially after the great leadership of Dr. Graves. DairyFax is one of the premiere dairy newsletters across the country and it is a great pleasure to be part of this. The current format of DairyFax is a great success and very well recognized by the producers in the state, and one of my priorities is to keep the current format with minor changes. As a researcher, I believe in the power of the research and the impacts from which on the practices. We will update our research outcome periodically in the DairyFax to let the producers aware what we are doing to help the dairy industry in GA. In my vision, the dairy newsletter should be producer oriented. No matter what we write, it means nothing if the producer cannot utilize or have no need of the knowledge from the articles. Thus, my next task is to set up an extra section to specifically answer producers' needs. The plan is to gather the comments from producers or Extension agents about the questions they have and what they want to know, and then invite experts to write the articles specifically addressing the questions and needs. In UGA, there are many dairy scientists who can provide expertise in different areas, such as nutrition, management, reproduction and animal health. Otherwise, the experts in other universities, institutions, or companies outside UGA will be invited if needed. However, we need your help to provide the questions and needs you have. Please contact us and send what you want to read in DairyFax to me through:

Email:

stao@uga.edu

or mail:

Department of Animal and Dairy Science
University of Georgia - Tifton Campus
Plant and Animal Science building, Rm 148
2360 Rainwater Road, Tifton, GA, 31793-5766

Thank you very much for this opportunity to work with you.

Sha Tao

Should I use a Silage Inoculate?

John K. Bernard
Dairy Nutrition and Management

Each year producers ask if they should use silage inoculate when harvesting silage, haylage, or baleage. Silage inoculates are bacteria which anaerobically ferment plant sugars and starches in forage to primarily lactic acid which decreases the pH of the forage to preserve it until it is fed. There are two basic types of silage inoculates: homofermenters and heterofermenters. The homofermenters are primarily lactic acid producing bacteria and are good for forages harvested at lower DM contents that contain low concentrations of fermentable carbohydrates and have a higher natural buffering capacity. Heterofermenters are a mix of bacteria including the lactic acid producing bacteria along with *Lactobacillus buchneri* bacteria which produces more acetic acid which is good for inhibiting yeast and molds, especially once the silo has been opened. The heterofermenters have become more popular in recent years as they seem to be more effective for some of the more challenging crops. You should an inoculate based on the crop you will harvest and the recommendations of the company based on their research.

Often times producers will comment that they do not see the benefits of using a silage inoculate. There are similar bacteria that will facilitate normal fermentation naturally present on the forage at harvest. Unfortunately we do not know if they are there in adequate quantities to support normal fermentation until it is too late and we are dealing with poorly fermented silage. The other issue is the concentration of yeast and mold that are naturally present that result in nutrient losses that are not detectable to the eye. Thus the first role of a silage inoculate is to insure that adequate quantities of the proper bacteria are present to facilitate a quick fermentation that drops the pH and produces the desirable blend of acids. If forage is harvested and ensiled without adequate bacteria to facilitate a quick fermentation, additional carbohydrates are burnt up through plant cell respiration or by yeast which turn them into heat. In this situation, proteins are degraded to ammonia, amines, and other produces which reduces the usefulness by the animal. This is especially true in grass and legume forages.

The second role of a silage inoculate is to prevent secondary fermentation once the silo is opened. When oxygen (air) is introduced into the silage, the yeast wake up and start fermenting soluble carbohydrates and producing heat. This is compounded when less than 12 inches of silage is removed from the silo face each day, especially during warm weather. Secondary fermentation is easy to detect by measuring the temperature of the silage in the face of the silo or the loose silage on the floor. In many cases, the heat is easy to detect by feeling the silage. When silage is mixed with other ingredients in a TMR, the heat produced from secondary fermentation increases because we added additional fuel for the yeast to consume resulting in hot feed in the bunk that the cows do not want to eat.

Of the forage crops, corn is the most forgiving because of the high concentrations of starch and sugar when it is cut before the grain reaches black line maturity. However, there is no guarantee that the correct population of bacteria will be present. Also, many producers use lagoon water to irrigate their forages which changes the normal bacterial populations that are not as effective for promoting normal fermentation. Grass and legume forages typically have much lower concentrations of sugar and higher natural buffering capacities which make them more difficult to ferment properly.

There are many different silage inoculates available on the market. Producers should ask for research information that documents how the product they are considering works on the crop they will use it on. Silage inoculates are typically live bacteria, so they need to be stored in a cool area out of the sun until time to use them. Silage inoculates cannot overcome poor management practices, so harvest forage at the proper stage of maturity quickly, pack tightly, and cover as soon as possible to reduce exposure to oxygen. Never use chlorinated water when mixing the inoculate as chlorine will kill many of the bacteria and the product will not work as designed. The inoculate tank should be placed where heat from the engine will not warm (cook) the bacteria rendering them ineffective. Most inoculates were not designed to overcome forage harvested too wet (<30% DM) or too dry (>55% DM). If this situation occurs, consult the company to get their recommendations.

Producers question the economics of using silage inoculates as they are expensive and cost ranges from $0.75 to $1.25 per ton. Under normal conditions, proven silage inoculates consistently reduce pH and improve aerobic stability after opening the silo. Improvements in DM recovery related to reduced carbon dioxide and methane production and improved microbial protein production are realized in 38% of trials. Improvements in animal performance of 3-5% were observed in approximately 50% of the trials. There are greater improvements for grass and legume silage compared with corn silage.

I would recommend producers consider silage inoculates as a risk management took to minimize the risk of poorly fermented silage and reduces secondary fermentation. As silos have gotten bigger, use of silage inoculated to minimize shrinkage during initial fermentation and after opening the silo is even more important than before. There are several companies who have quality products, but be sure to ask about their research.

How Much is Clinical Mastitis Costing You?

Stephen C. Nickerson

Mastitis in its clinical form is a very expensive disease to milk producers, resulting in loses in yield, longer days open, increased culling, and a greater risk of developing other diseases. Moreover, if cows are treated for this disease, there are drug costs, discarded milk, and extra labor to deal with. Surprisingly, most dairymen underestimate the cost of clinical mastitis, which affects about a third of all cows each lactation. Affected cows often present with abnormal milk from clinical mastitis quarters exhibiting clots, flakes, and stringy secretions, and less often with watery or bloody milk, and swollen quarters (Figure 1).

Figure 1.

In an attempt to provide costs attributed to this disease, a study at Cornell University was conducted to estimate the cost of clinical mastitis caused by various bacteria. Based on average data from New York herds, they found that the incidence of clinical mastitis (cases per lactation) was 36%. These 36% were made up of *Staphylococcus* spp. also known as the CNS (1.6%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (1.8%), *Streptococcus* spp. (6.9%), *Escherichia coli* (8.1%), *Klebsiella* spp. (2.2%), other bacteria, e.g., *Pseudomonas* and *Trueperella pyogenes* (2.3%), and negative cultures (12.7%).

For each of these pathogen groups, the average loss in milk sales, extra labor, risk of mortality, conception rate, and treatment costs per clinical case was calculated. They also determined if the best economical decision was to treat a clinical mastitis case or cull the cow, and found that 92% of clinical cases were recommended for treatment vs. culling when profit maximization was the goal.

Across all bacterial types, the average cost per clinical case was $216. Cost was greatest for *Klebsiella* spp. ($477), followed by *E. coli* ($361), other bacteria ($297), *Staph. aureus* ($266), *Streptococcus* spp. ($174), *Staphylococcus* spp. ($135), and negative cultures ($115). Figure 2.

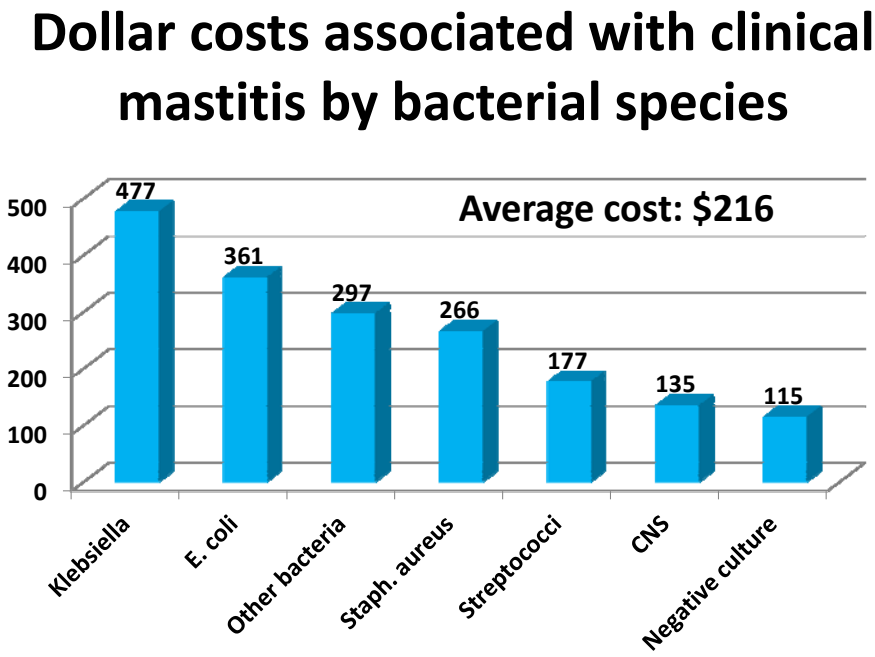

Figure 2.

Overall, the average cost due to clinical mastitis was $216/case, and considering that the incidence of clinical mastitis (cases per lactation) was 36%, then by multiplying 216 x 0.36, it is evident that this costs about $80 per cow in the herd per year. So, for the average Georgia farm milking 350 cows, this cost becomes $28,000, and underscores why prevention of mastitis, whether clinical or subclinical, is the key to controlling this disease.

If you climb in the saddle be ready for the ride-

UGA Dairy Judging Team visits Dallas/Fort Worth

The UGA Dairy Judging Team got off to a quick start to the new year with a trip to the Fort Worth Stock Show Intercollegiate Dairy Judging Contest the second week of January. It was the first outing for most of this group and they found themselves up against 16 teams, many of which had competed last fall and were more experienced.

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

The second day we judged 10 classes and gave oral reasons defending our placings to the official judges. That night we had a Texas BBQ brisket banquet and they announced the results. Meri Franks was 14th in Brown Swiss and James Holton was 16th in Jerseys. The it was off to Billy Bob's for some Texas two stepping.

Our last day we visited the historic Fort Worth Stockyards, did a little cowboy shopping, watched the cattle drive down main street, then headed of to DFW to head back to ATL. A great time was had by all. Team members Meri Franks, Whitney Dixon, Matt Holton & James Holton are shown below. This team was coached by Brooke Helton and Bill Graves.

Get ready for the summer

Sha Tao

Dairy Research and Extension

UGA Tifton Campus

It is not uncommon to start experiencing heat stress at this time of year. So it is the time to turn up the cooling and cool the cows again. To effectively cool cows, it is always necessary to have the reminders of some common principles.

- Fans.
    - Dirty fan will reduce the fan speed and energy efficiency by 40-50%. If you haven't done so, it is the time to clean the fan.
    - The wind speed around the cow is the key for evaporative cooling, and it is essential to keep a minimum 6 m/h wind speed at the cow level below the adjacent fan.
    - Installing fans over the free-stalls. Research suggests that cooling over the feed bunk only (no free-stall cooling) will increase the standing time of the cow by 2 h, in turn reducing the milk yield of the cow.
- Water
    - Feedline soaker systems are the most commonly seen in this part of the country. The keys are to completely soak the cows when soakers are on and allow the fans to have enough time to dry the water on the cow (evaporation) when the soakers are off.
    - If you don't use soakers, the misters or foggers can effectively cool cows as well. Place the misters or foggers in front of the fans, and the strong wind will disturb the hair coat and carry the water to the skin of the cow for evaporative cooling. Again, the fan speed is the key.
    - If you use the water systems over the free-stalls, it is important to keep the bedding dry. Depending on the systems used (misters or foggers), timers or humidity controller should be used to control the amount of the water delivered over the free-stalls.
- Lactating cows
    - There are no differences between early, mid or late lactation cows. Without cooling, cows at any stages of the lactation will have a dramatic decrease in milk production.
    - The sick cows should have the priority to get cooled all time. They are already sick and extra stress will exaggerate the symptoms.
- Dry cow
    - Dry cows should be cooled. Researches indicate that cooling cows during the entire dry period increases subsequent milk yield by 10 lbs/d during the entire next lactation.
    - Cooling close-up cows only increases milk yield by 5 lbs/d in the following lactation. It is suggested to cool far-off cows immediately after dry-off if space allowed.

- Calving area
    - Hot and dirty environment at parturition will compromise the calf's immunity, leading to more health issue later. Thus, it is essential to provide a clean, dry and cooled environment at the calving area.
- Calf
    - The impact of heat stress on pre-weaning calf is always overlooked. But hot weather can compromise the immunity and growth of the calf.
    - If calves are housed in hutches, a shade structure over hutches should be used to further block the solar radiation. A concrete or wood block may be used at the back end of the hutch to elevate it for good air circulation.
    - If possible, it is very beneficial to cool calves with fans to improve the air circulation. It has been proven that cooling pre-weaning calves by fan during summer improves the ADG and feed efficiency by 20%. Research suggests that the body temperature of the pre-weaning calf increases when air temperature exceeds 68 ^{o}F, which may be the temperature to start cooling calves.
    - Provide the fresh waters all time and clean the water bucket on a daily basis.
    - Keep the calf starter fresh.
    - Consider increasing amount of the liquid feed and feed more times a day. Heat stress increases the maintenance energy cost for dissipating heat, and increased amount of total solid from liquid feed has been proven to successfully increase the ADG during summer.
    - Provide a dry and well ventilated calf rearing area.
    - Avoid performing the routine procedures, such as dehorning, vaccination etc., in the hotter afternoon.
- Grazing dairy
    - Few studies explore the management strategies for cow cooling in the grazing dairy, but some common procedures can be utilized to abate heat stress.
    - If the pivot is used, it can spray the water to cool cows. If not, some kinds of shade structures should be provided.
    - Holding area in the parlor is the heat sink in a dairy, including the grazing dairy. On the other hand, if active cooling is equipped, parlor cooling can be an effective way to cool cows. The shade, fans, and water (sprinklers or misters) should be considered at the holding area of the parlor.
    - The exiting lane cooling (such as sprinkling) should be considered for further cooling of the cow.

Forages Are Critical to Your Herd's Nutrition Success

Lane Ely
Professor Emeritus

Forages have always been an integral part of the feeding program for dairy cows. As a ruminant, the dairy cow needs forage in her diet. Whether the forages are grazed or fed as preserved feeds, they are critical to the success of the dairy cow and the dairy farm.

With the introduction of the proximate analysis system for feed evaluation, scientific feeding of dairy cows began. The composition of feeds could be determined (Crude Fiber, Crude Protein, Ether Extract and Minerals) and the requirement for the dairy cow was determined in these values. Through the years the system has been refined and our cows have improved but forages are still critical to our success.

Using corn silage, sorghum silage, alfalfa hay and bemudagrass hay, rations were calculated to show the value of forage quality and availability. Table 1 shows the composition and prices of the four forages based on production costs. The prices are from production budgets and do not reflect a market value. Your price can and probably will be different.

Rations were balanced for 1350 pound cow producing 60 pounds of 3.6% fat milk and 155 days in milk. The price of milk is $18.00/cwt. The concentrate mix used the amount necessary to balance the ration for each forage using the following ingredients with their prices: ground corn $3.25/bu; soybean meal 48 $285.00/ton; whole cottonseed $210.00/ton; corn gluten feed $165.00/ton; soyhulls $110.00/ton; limestone $65.00/ton; dical phosphate $320.00/ton; TM salt $140.00/ton and dynamate $100.00/ton. Your prices will vary from these.

Table 2 shows the rations and costs for each forage. The rations were balanced with only one forage. Forage quality of each forage was correlated with the amount fed and the forage and concentrate ratio of the ration. Alfalfa hay has an advantage because of the protein content and the mix of concentrate and protein sources.

What if the forage quality could be improved from the values in Table 1? If one could harvest the crop to get a 10% increase in crude protein, 10% increase in NEL and 10% decrease in NDF, how would the ration change with increased forage quality? Table 3 shows the rations with the increased forage quality. The result was decreased ration costs and increased IOFC for each forage. This was accomplished by increasing the forage and decreasing the concentrate except for sorghum silage. The sorghum silage ration was cheaper because it could feed more of the cheaper grains as the fiber was lower in the sorghum silage and dry matter intake was increased.

The last few years in the Southeast the amount of forage produced was limited. The full amount of the forages was not available. On Table 4 rations are shown where the amount of forage was limited. For corn silage, alfalfa hay and bermudagrass hay the amount available was approximately 50% of the first rations. Sorghum silage was only cut 20% to maintain a minimum forage value for rumen function. With the limited amount of forage, ration cost increased as more concentrate was fed and IOFC decreased. Not only the quality of forage is critical but the quantity of forage available is critical.

An observation I have made over the years is that one of the indicators or signs of success in the dairy business is the availability of forage for the dairy. Farms that have more than a year's supply can weather the short crop years without paying premiums for forage and have the ability to feed different quality forage to different groups.

Forages are critical to the success of the dairy cow and the dairy farm.

Table 1. Forages and Composition Used in the Rations

Forage	$/ton	DM%	NDF%	CP%	NEL
Corn Silage	25	30	51	9	.67
Sorghum Silage	30	28	58	8	.56
Alfalfa Hay	85	89	43	19	.60
Bermudagrass Hay	40	87	72	10	.55

Table 2. Ration Cost and Amount Feed

Forage	lbs/da	FiC	lbs/da Concentrate	Feed $	IOFC
Corn Silage	92.2	65:35	16.4	2.92	7.88
Sorghum Silage	39.2	36:64	33.6	3.26	7.54
Alfalfa Hay	40.7	80.20	10.3	2.50	8.30
Bermudagrass Hay	20.0	40:60	29.4	2.78	8.02

Table 3. Increased Forage Quality

Forage	lbs/da	FiC	lbs/da Concentrate	Feed $	IOFC
Corn Silage	102.8	74:26	12.2	2.84	7.96
Sorghum Silage	36.1	37:63	37.7	3.22	7.58
Alfalfa Hay	43.4	88:12	5.7	2.29	8.51
Bermudagrass Hay	20.0	40:60	28.9	2.71	8.09

Table 4. Limited Forage Availability

Forage	lbs/da	FiC	lbs/da Concentrate	Feed $	IOFC
Corn Silage	40	42.58	30.4	2.99	7.81
Sorghum Silage	30	38:62	34.7	3.23	7.57
Alfalfa Hay	20	55:35	23.7	2.67	8.13
Bermudagrass Hay	10	38:62	34.2	2.88	7.92

Important Dates

2016

State Dairy Judging Contest

- March 25th, 2016
- Athens, GA – ADS Instructional Arena
- Learning the principles and practices to effectively evaluate the physical conformation of dairy cattle can serve as an invaluable tool to the dairy industry. Dairy judging teaches young people to think critically, make decisions independently, problem solve, and verbally communicate effectively.

Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation Golf Tournament

- March 25th, 2016
- Bogart, GA – Lane Creek Golf Course
- A great opportunity to have some fun on the golf course while supporting youth interested in the dairy industry.
- For more information, please visit:
    - http://www.gadyf.com

UGA Spring Dairy Show

- March 26th, 2016
- Athens, GA – ADS Instructional Arena
- Show begins at 9:00 AM – come out and enjoy looking at good cattle while visiting with friends in the dairy industry!

The 52nd Florida Dairy Production Conference

- April 6, 2016
- Alto Straughn IFAS Extension Center
- 2145 Shealy Drive, Gainesville, FL
- http://dairy.ifas.ufl.edu/dpc/info.shtml

Animal Science in Action

- June 2nd – 3rd, 2016
- Athens, GA – UGA Campus
- A 2-day program designed for high school juniors and seniors with an interest in a Bachelor of Science degree and career in an animal science field.
- Cost is $100/students
- Applications due by April 29th.
    - Applications can be found at:
    - http://www.ads.uga.edu/news/documents/2016AnimalScienceinAction.pdf

State Dairy Quiz Bowl Competition

- June 4th, 2016
- Athens, GA – UGA Campus
- Looking for a chance to show off your dairy knowledge? This team based, competitive event is for you!
- Winning Senior team gets the opportunity to compete at the National Quiz Bowl Competition held at the North American Livestock Exhibition during November in Louisville, KY.
- Talk with your county agent about participating!

Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat

- July, 2016
    - Preliminary dates are July 10th – 14th
- North Carolina
- During the retreat, youth participants from seven southeastern states will interact with dairy industry professionals during hands-on learning activities. The wide variety of topics may include milk marketing, nutrition, health, genetics, calves, dairy foods, and the potential for much more!

- Please be on the lookout for more information from county agents, 4-H, and the UGA Animal and Dairy Science Department.
- All registrations must come through your county offices to the UGA Animal and Dairy Science Department.
- There is the opportunity for financial assistance from the Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation.

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – December 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	432	88	96.1	3.6	3	31348	1051	
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1173	88	91.7	3.6	2.85	29839	1079	
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	733	87	88	4	3.08	25178	942	
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	153	88	85.1	3.7	2.68	23307	893	
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	49	89	84.7			28259		
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	414	89	84.5			27417		
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1756	88	83.2	4	2.99	27010	1069	
SCOTT GLOVER*	White	H	223	93	82.6	3.8	2.55	27200	963	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1291	88	81.1	3.2	2.45	25743	771	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	450	88	80.6	3.3	2.29	25469	885	
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	755	88	80.5	3.7	2.56	24406	873	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	158	89	79.2	3.6	2.72	24501	891	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	265	90	77.8	3.9	2.7	26252	1000	
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	4011	89	77.1	3.8	2.44	23416	883	
BILL DODSON	Putnam	H	237	90	77	3.2	1.93	22533	824	
TROY YODER	Macon	H	206	87	76.8	3.7	2.46	23336	910	
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	97	91	76.5	3.7	2.56	23808	885	
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	307	91	75.7	4.2	2.81	26143	992	
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	301	90	75.5	3.7	2.3	24912	888	
LARRY MOODY	Ware	H	1037	88	75.5	3.6	3	22157	1051	

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 – December 2015

				Test Day Average				Yearly Average		
Herd	County	Br.	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat	
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	733	87	88	4	3.08	25178	942	
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	432	88	96.1	3.6	3	31348	1051	
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1756	88	83.2	4	2.99	27010	1069	
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1173	88	91.7	3.6	2.85	29839	1079	
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	307	91	75.7	4.2	2.81	26143	992	
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	158	89	79.2	3.6	2.72	24501	891	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	265	90	77.8	3.9	2.7	26252	1000	
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	153	88	85.1	3.7	2.68	23307	893	
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	755	88	80.5	3.7	2.56	24406	873	
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	97	91	76.5	3.7	2.56	23808	885	
SCOTT GLOVER*	White	H	223	93	82.6	3.8	2.55	27200	963	
DAVID L MOSS	Morgan	H	86	88	67.6	3.9	2.54	20879	823	
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	H	127	88	60.8	4.8	2.5	20991	802	
TROY YODER	Macon	H	206	87	76.8	3.7	2.46	23336	910	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1291	88	81.1	3.2	2.45	25743	771	
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	4011	89	77.1	3.8	2.44	23416	883	
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	324	91	73.1	3.7	2.34	24022	877	
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	373	93	68	3.8	2.32	21789	837	
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	301	90	75.5	3.7	2.3	24912	888	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	450	88	80.6	3.3	2.29	25469	885	
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	H	137	87	68.1	3.7	2.29	20396	776	

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 – January 2016										
					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	1/6/2016	442	88	96.1	3.8	3.21	31262	1060
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/4/2016	1155	88	92.1	3.6	2.86	29683	1070
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	1/26/2016	760	86	91.9	3.8	3.12	25957	970
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	1/13/2016	50	87	91.6			27612	
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	1/8/2016	436	89	88.3			28025	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1/22/2016	1269	89	85	3.4	2.62	26397	816
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	1/18/2016	148	88	84.6	4	3.12	23525	895
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/11/2016	1752	88	83	4.1	3.05	27020	1069
SCOTT GLOVER*	White	H	1/21/2016	219	92	82	4	2.44	26924	959
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	1/12/2016	324	91	82	3.9	2.77	26099	999
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	1/7/2016	327	87	81	3.8	2.79	25143	849
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	12/28/2015	450	88	80.6	3.3	2.29	25469	885
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	1/28/2016	744	88	80.4	3.6	2.6	24708	886
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	1/23/2016	296	89	79.2	4	2.77	24587	882
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	12/30/2015	325	91	79.1	3.7	2.42	24010	873
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	1/7/2016	260	91	78.9	4.1	2.96	26423	1008
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	1/23/2016	169	91	78.6	3.8	2.68	24940	904
TROY YODER	Macon	H	1/25/2016	218	87	77.5	4	2.71	23647	917
LARRY MOODY	Ware	H	12/31/2015	1031	87	77.3			22408	
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H	1/11/2016	153	91	75.7	3.9	2.72	23801	854

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 - January 2016										
					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	1/6/2016	442	88	96.1	3.8	3.21	31262	1060
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	1/26/2016	760	86	91.9	3.8	3.12	25957	970
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	1/18/2016	148	88	84.6	4	3.12	23525	895
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/11/2016	1752	88	83	4.1	3.05	27020	1069
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	1/7/2016	260	91	78.9	4.1	2.96	26423	1008
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/4/2016	1155	88	92.1	3.6	2.86	29683	1070
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	1/7/2016	327	87	81	3.8	2.79	25143	849
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	1/12/2016	324	91	82	3.9	2.77	26099	999
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	1/23/2016	296	89	79.2	4	2.77	24587	882
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H	1/11/2016	153	91	75.7	3.9	2.72	23801	854
TROY YODER	Macon	H	1/25/2016	218	87	77.5	4	2.71	23647	917
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	1/23/2016	169	91	78.6	3.8	2.68	24940	904
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1/22/2016	1269	89	85	3.4	2.62	26397	816
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	1/28/2016	744	88	80.4	3.6	2.6	24708	886
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	1/25/2016	98	92	71.2	4	2.59	23947	894
CHARLES STEWART	Greene	X	1/12/2016	126	88	74.3	3.8	2.59	19456	735
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	1/6/2016	3971	89	75.6	3.8	2.56	23424	886
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	1/26/2016	377	93	69.4	3.9	2.46	21541	828
SCOTT GLOVER*	White	H	1/21/2016	219	92	82	4	2.44	26924	959
DAVID L MOSS	Morgan	H	1/27/2016	84	88	66.1	4	2.44	21023	825

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – February 2016										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	1/26/2016	760	86	91.9	3.8	3.12	25957	970
D & T DAIRY	Wilkes	H	1/13/2016	50	87	91.6			27612	
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	2/15/2016	460	88	91.4	3.9	3.04	31049	1068
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	2/1/2016	1135	88	89	3.6	2.73	29430	1054
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	2/22/2016	346	91	88.5	3.8	2.95	26165	1007
SCOTT GLOVER*	White	H	2/25/2016	218	91	86.4	3.8	2.69	26805	962
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	2/10/2016	444	90	85.9			28492	
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1/22/2016	1269	89	85	3.4	2.62	26397	816
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	2/25/2016	452	89	83.1	3.2	2.43	25662	872
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	2/8/2016	1807	88	82.9	4	2.98	27028	1069
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	2/19/2016	299	89	82.4	3.7	2.75	24486	883
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	2/19/2016	318	87	82	3.8	2.86	25185	870
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	2/15/2016	147	88	81.4	3.8	3.02	23551	890
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	1/28/2016	321	91	81.1	3.6	2.68	24000	869
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	2/4/2016	253	91	80.9	4	2.84	26491	1013
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	2/24/2016	177	91	80.8	3.5	2.5	25107	907
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	1/28/2016	744	88	80.4	3.6	2.6	24708	886
TROY YODER	Macon	H	2/25/2016	222	88	79.5	4.2	2.93	23889	931
LARRY MOODY	Ware	H	1/29/2016	1020	87	78.5			22590	
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	H	2/26/2016	318	88	78.3	3.8	2.65	22462	817

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – February 2016										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	1/26/2016	760	86	91.9	3.8	3.12	25957	970
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	2/15/2016	460	88	91.4	3.9	3.04	31049	1068
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	2/15/2016	147	88	81.4	3.8	3.02	23551	890
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	2/8/2016	1807	88	82.9	4	2.98	27028	1069
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens	H	2/22/2016	346	91	88.5	3.8	2.95	26165	1007
TROY YODER	Macon	H	2/25/2016	222	88	79.5	4.2	2.93	23889	931
MARTY SMITH DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	2/19/2016	318	87	82	3.8	2.86	25185	870
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	2/4/2016	253	91	80.9	4	2.84	26491	1013
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	2/19/2016	299	89	82.4	3.7	2.75	24486	883
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	2/1/2016	1135	88	89	3.6	2.73	29430	1054
SCOTT GLOVER*	White	H	2/25/2016	218	91	86.4	3.8	2.69	26805	962
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	1/28/2016	321	91	81.1	3.6	2.68	24000	869
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	H	2/26/2016	318	88	78.3	3.8	2.65	22462	817
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	2/3/2016	3901	88	74.1	3.9	2.64	23415	887
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	1/22/2016	1269	89	85	3.4	2.62	26397	816
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	1/28/2016	744	88	80.4	3.6	2.6	24708	886
VISTA FARM	Jefferson	H	1/25/2016	98	92	71.2	4	2.59	23947	894
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	2/23/2016	355	93	72.7	3.7	2.54	21395	820
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	H	1/29/2016	185	87	71.7	4	2.54	21051	801
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	2/24/2016	177	91	80.8	3.5	2.5	25107	907

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score December 2015									
Herd	County	Test Date	Br	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt.
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Fayette/Floyd	11/28/2015	J	35	15994	1.6	52	1.8	85
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	12/7/2015	X	1756	27010	1.7	117	1.7	121
SCOTT GLOVER*	Wheeler/White	12/22/2015	H	223	27200	1.7	95	2	117
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield/Wilcox	12/21/2015	H	49	20816	1.9	87	1.3	79
BILL DODSON	Putnam	12/21/2015	H	237	22533	1.9	143	2	161
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	11/30/2015	H	1173	29839	1.9	136	1.9	137
FRANKS FARM	Burke/Butts	12/21/2015	B	159	17641	2.1	98	2.8	202
EUGENE KING	McIntosh/Macon	12/22/2015	H	129	18398	2.1	159	2.5	228
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	12/3/2015	H	265	26252	2.1	152	1.8	136
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke/Butts	12/26/2015	H	95		2.2	129	2.9	333
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens/Lee	12/9/2015	H	203	23238	2.2	213	1.9	176
VISTA FARM	Jeff Davis/Jefferson	12/19/2015	H	97	23808	2.2	170	2.1	194
RUSSELL JOHNSTON	Morgan	12/17/2015	X	76	15304	2.3	252	2.2	199
BRENNEMAN FARMS	McIntosh/Macon	12/24/2015	H	123	19087	2.3	292	2.7	413
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	Lumpkin/McDuffie	11/23/2015	H	432	31348	2.3	214	2.4	224
RONNIE ROBINSON	Spalding	12/3/2015	H	105		2.4	229	2.3	222
JEFF WOOTEN*JEFF	Putnam	12/1/2015	H	280	17506	2.4	253	2.9	268
LEE WHITAKER	Lumpkin/McDuffie	12/12/2015	H	262	20643	2.4	210	2.5	227
IRVIN R YODER	McIntosh/Macon	12/11/2015	H	158	24501	2.4	137	2.3	180
G & H DAIRY	Wheeler/White	12/11/2015	X	89	15341	2.5	147	2.2	145
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	12/8/2015	H	90	18378	2.5	212	2.7	230

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – January 2016									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC- Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Fayette/Floyd	12/28/2015	J	34	16003	1.5	43	1.8	83
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield/Wilcox	1/24/2016	H	47	20538	1.5	45	1.4	79
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	1/11/2016	X	1752	27020	1.6	109	1.7	120
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	1/4/2016	H	1155	29683	1.8	128	1.9	139
SCOTT GLOVER*	Wheeler/White	1/21/2016	H	219	26924	1.9	103	2	115
FRANKS FARM	Burke/Butts	12/21/2015	B	159	17641	2.1	98	2.8	202
EUGENE KING	McIntosh/Macon	1/26/2016	H	127	18535	2.1	175	2.5	224
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke/Butts	12/26/2015	H	95		2.2	129	2.9	333
BILL DODSON	Putnam	1/25/2016	H	248	22455	2.2	197	2	162
VISTA FARM	Jeff Davis/Jefferson	1/25/2016	H	98	23947	2.2	144	2.1	196
IRVIN R YODER	McIntosh/Macon	1/23/2016	H	169	24940	2.2	145	2.4	182
RUSSELL JOHNSTON	Morgan	12/17/2015	X	76	15304	2.3	252	2.2	199
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens/Lee	1/14/2016	H	196	22751	2.3	196	2	182
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	1/22/2016	H	1269	26397	2.3	211	2.2	208
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	1/7/2016	H	260	26423	2.3	190	1.8	137
RONNIE ROBINSON	Spalding	12/3/2015	H	105		2.4	229	2.3	222
BRENNEMAN FARMS	McIntosh/Macon	1/26/2016	H	127	19066	2.4	213	2.7	400
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	1/18/2016	H	148	23525	2.4	213	2.7	275
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens/Lee	1/12/2016	H	324	26099	2.4	230	2.3	234
G & H DAIRY	Wheeler/White	12/11/2015	X	89	15341	2.5	147	2.2	145
LEE WHITAKER	Lumpkin/McDuffie	1/20/2016	H	273	20590	2.5	234	2.5	222
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	1/23/2016	H	296	24587	2.5	179	2.3	203

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC Score – February 2016									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC- Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Fayette/Floyd	1/29/2016	J	33	16219	1.3	36	1.7	78
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield/Wilcox	1/24/2016	H	47	20538	1.5	45	1.4	79
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	2/8/2016	X	1807	27028	1.5	89	1.7	118
BILL DODSON	Putnam	2/22/2016	H	234	22462	1.8	148	2	164
SCOTT GLOVER*	Wheeler/White	2/25/2016	H	218	26805	1.8	97	2	115
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	2/1/2016	H	1135	29430	1.8	127	1.9	140
EUGENE KING	McIntosh/Macon	2/23/2016	H	125	18522	2	152	2.4	219
LEE WHITAKER	Lumpkin/McDuffie	2/19/2016	H	266	20603	2.1	207	2.4	215
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	2/19/2016	H	299	24486	2.1	168	2.3	201
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	2/4/2016	H	253	26491	2.1	153	1.8	133
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	2/7/2016	H	93		2.2	218	2.4	211
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens/Lee	2/17/2016	H	196	22275	2.2	188	2	190
VISTA FARM	Jeff Davis/Jefferson	1/25/2016	H	98	23947	2.2	144	2.1	196
FRANKS FARM	Burke/Butts	2/1/2016	B	170	18074	2.3	127	2.6	179
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	2/20/2016	H	149	23884	2.3	143	2.5	212
IRVIN R YODER	McIntosh/Macon	2/24/2016	H	177	25107	2.3	138	2.4	179
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	1/22/2016	H	1269	26397	2.3	211	2.2	208
JEFF WOOTEN*JEFF	Putnam	2/2/2016	H	267	17212	2.4	298	2.7	278
BRENNEMAN FARMS	McIntosh/Macon	1/26/2016	H	127	19066	2.4	213	2.7	400
R & D DAIRY*	Laurens/Lee	2/22/2016	H	346	26165	2.4	274	2.3	236
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	Lumpkin/McDuffie	2/15/2016	H	460	31049	2.4	166	2.4	207

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

Dairyfax Newsletter Enclosed