Animal and Dairy Science Department
Rhodes Center for Animal & Dairy Science
http://www.caes.uga.edu/departments/animal-dairy-science/extension/dairy-cattle.htmll

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

GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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, March 2017

Sincerely,

Sha Tao

Sha Tao
Assistant Professor

UGA extension

Georgia Youth SHINE at commercial dairy heifer shows

Dr. Jillian Bohlen

Assistant Professor

706-542-9108

jfain@uga.edu

UGA Dairy Science Club Commercial Dairy Heifer Show

Image: *UGA Dairy Science Club*

The University of Georgia Dairy Science Club hosted the 20th annual Commercial Heifer Show on Saturday, February 11th. This year's show was another tremendous success that was pulled together by show chairs James and Matt Holton. Following weigh in on Friday, the weekend's events were underway with a practice Judging Contest with five heifer classes organized by Brooke Helton. With 57 young people participating in the contest, the top youth was announced as Jessi Lynn Strickland (231 points) of Burke County. Second place was awarded to Mary Helen Coble (226 points) also of Burke County.

Following the judging contest and new this year was an exhibitor dinner on Friday night sponsored by the Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation. This goal of this dinner was to have all exhibitors take a break to build comradery and friendship with others that share the same interest. With the help of Dr. and Mrs. Holton, the dinner was a tremendous success.

Saturday morning got underway with an exhibitor meeting at 8:30 and showmanship kicking off at 9:00. The 2017 show boasted 217 heifers exhibited by 198 showmen and women. Showing in two rings with judges Derek and Brittany Heizer, the competition was stiff in all

grades of showmanship. As the showmanship classes concluded, the Junior Showmanship Champion was Octavia Bushey (7th grade) of Gilmer County FFA and the Senior Showmanship Champion was Haley Pulsifer (12th grade) of Perry FFA. These top two individuals received bronze casted heifer trophies thanks to show sponsors.

Immediately following showmanship, weight classes started with lightweights (250-486 pounds) in one ring and heavy weights in the other (487 to 762 pounds). The lightweight Junior Champion was heifer 7371 exhibited by Tyler Margita of Dawson County FFA while the Reserve Junior Champion was heifer 7500 exhibited by Colton Swartz of Coweta County 4-H. In the heavyweight ring, the Senior Champion was heifer 7813 exhibited by Shadai McCaskell of Houston County FFA and the Reserve Senior Champion was heifer 6837 exhibited by Lawton Harris of Piedmont FFA.

The success of this year's show was made possible by dedicated young people, parents, agents, advisors, dairy producers, and a great group of sponsors. The UGA Dairy Science Club would like to again thank our sponsors that contributed over $250 to the event: Athens Seed Company, All Animals Veterinary Hospital, Chick-Fil-A, Select Sires, Godfrey's Feed, White County Farmers Exchange, Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation, Edward Jones (Brian Blough), Senator John Wilkinson, Graft, Hennessy Lexus of Gwinnett, Oglethorpe Feed and Hardware Supply, Senator PK Martin, Southern Swiss Dairy, Warbington Farms, and Speed, Seta, Martin, Trivett, and Stubley. Congratulations to all exhibitors and the Dairy Science Club looks forward to seeing you all back next year!

To access pictures from this year's show, please visit:

https://www.facebook.com/ugadairyscienceclub/

2017 State Commercial Dairy Heifer Show

Held February 24th and 25th, the State Commercial Dairy Heifer Show in Perry, GA and judged by Mr. Herby Lutz was "THE" event of the year for young people in the commercial heifer project. This year's show had 244 heifers exhibited by 209 young people. Heifers this year ranged in weight from 257 to 810 pounds and there were ZERO heifers eliminated from the show at weigh in. This is a huge testament to the hard work of the young people, parents, agents, advisors, and dairy producers.

Show highlights include:

Master 4-H Showman: Elizabeth Mansour of Coweta Co. 4-H

Supreme FFA Showman: Lawton Harris of Piedmont Academy FFA

Division 1 Champion: Eliza Exner of Coweta Co. 4-H

Division 1 Reserve: Colton Swartz of Coweta Co. 4-H

Division 2 Champion: Sarah Ullom of Coweta Co. 4-H

Division 2 Reserve: Emily Williams of Houston Co. FFA

Division 3 Champion: Sydney Coble of Burke Co. 4-H
Division 3 Reserve: Tori Smith of Houston Co. FFA

Division 4 Champion: Elizabeth Mansour of Coweta Co. 4-H
Division 4 Reserve: Shamar Mohone of Putnam Co. FFA

Grand Champion: Elizabeth Mansour
Reserve Champion: Shamar Mohone
3rd Overall: Sarah Ullom
4th Overall: Emily Williams
5th Overall: Eliza Exner

County Groups of Five:
1st – Coweta
2nd – Houston
3rd – Putnam
4th – Houston
5th – White

To access pictures from this year's show, please visit:
http://photos.cattleindemand.com/gallery/4043769/

Feeding late lactation and dry cows with a nutritional supplement decreased mastitis and lowered SCC in a herd experiencing major health issues

Stephen C. Nickerson, Professor

706-542-0658/ scn@uga.edu

Felicia M. Kautz, Research Associate

Lane O. Ely, Professor Emeritus

Department of Animal and Dairy Science, UGA

Introduction

The early dry period of the dairy cow is a time of physiological stress, suppression of the immune system, and heightened susceptibility to mastitis, resulting in elevated SCC at calving and lowered milk production. The development of a management tool designed to help maintain normal immune function prior to and during this time of stress would promote udder health and increase resistance to mastitis, leading to maximum milk yield and quality at calving. Dietary supplementation during the dry period with micronutrients such as selenium and vitamin E that promote the immune response is instrumental in reducing the level of mastitis and lowering SCC during early lactation. Likewise, daily feeding of a nutritional supplement designed to maintain healthy immune function in dairy cattle (OmniGen-AF®) during the dry period demonstrated a positive role in amplifying mammary gland immune function during the periparturient period, and it is believed that this approach may enhance resistance to mastitis during times of transition.

The objective of the present trial was to determine if supplementing late lactation dairy cows with OmniGen-AF® during the last 60 days of lactation could be a practical management tool for maintaining the normal operation of the cow's immune system prior to and during the early dry period, a time of increased susceptibility to mastitis, in a herd experiencing major health issues. Specifically, will feeding of OmniGen-AF® for 60 days prior to dry-off, during the dry period, and 30 days into lactation support immune function and result in less mastitis, lower SCC, and greater milk yield at calving compared with only feeding OmniGen-AF® during the dry period and for 30 days into lactation?

Materials and Methods

At the time that the trial was initiated, the UGA Teaching Dairy Herd was experiencing major health issues, which were related to herd management and the weather. Several months prior to trial initiation, the long-time herd manager retired, placing the dairy operation in transition. As a consequence, cows and heifers were being bred but not becoming pregnant on timely basis, and heifers were too old (30-36 mo) and overweight when delivering their 1st calf. Additionally, several cows were overweight at drying off, overfed during the dry period, and calved with elevated body condition scores. Added to this was an on-going drought, resulting in a shortage of home grown forage, and the subsequent purchase of poor quality forage, leading to nutritional stress. As a result of this stress on animals, the following health issues surfaced at calving: ketosis, displaced abomasum, metritis, retained placenta, udder edema, clinical mastitis, and increased mortality. Consequently, the herd experienced lower daily milk yield, lower fat test, lower milk urea nitrogen (MUN) test, and an elevated bulk tank SCC. Thus, we began to feed OmniGen-AF® to determine if this nutritional supplement could enhance the cows' immune system, lessen the level of stress, and minimize the metabolic health issues and mastitis level at the time of calving.

Twenty-two Holstein cows were assigned to Treated (n = 11) or Control (n = 11) groups for a 150-day feeding trial. Treated cows consumed a ration supplemented with OmniGen-AF® at 0.14 ounces per 100 lb of body weight per day) starting 60 days prior to dry-off (day 0), and continued on this supplemented ration during the dry period and for 30 days into lactation (day 150). Control cows received the same ration starting at dry-off, which continued during the dry period and 30 days into lactation. Body weights, body condition scores, mastitis prevalence, new intramammary infection rate, and SCC were measured throughout the trial. The overall prevalence of mastitis (%) from 60 days prior to dry-off through 30 days post calving for each treatment group was determined by the number of infected quarters/total number of quarters available for infection. The new intramammary infection rate (%) for each treatment group was determined by the number of new infections/total number of quarters available for new infection. At calving, adverse health event data (displaced abomasum, metritis, ketosis, retained placenta, and clinical mastitis) were recorded on individual animals, and milk production was monitored monthly via DHIA testing.

Results

No differences were observed between treatments for body weight or body condition scores throughout the 150-day trial. An examination of adverse health events at calving showed no differences between treatments except for the percentage of cows with ketosis, which was lower among treated cows (63.6%) vs. control cows (100%).

The overall prevalence of mastitis during the 150-day trial from 60 days prior to dry-off through 30 days post calving for treated cows (2.81%) was lower than controls (17.12%, Figure 1); likewise, the overall new quarter infection rate for treated cows (0.35%) was lower than controls during this period (3.42%, Figure 1).

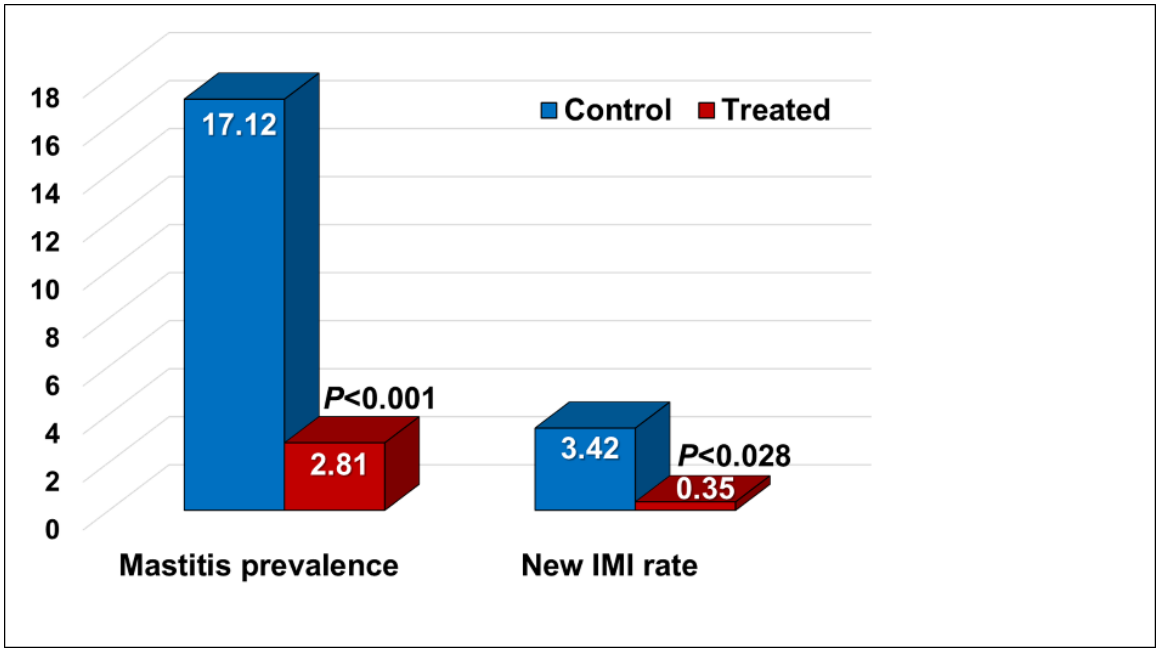

Figure 1. *Overall mastitis prevalence and new intramammary infection (IMI) rate from 60 days prior to dry-off through 30 days post calving.*

The average SCC from 60 days prior to dry-off through 30 days post calving for treated cows (309,000/mL) was lower than controls (590,000/mL, Figure 2).

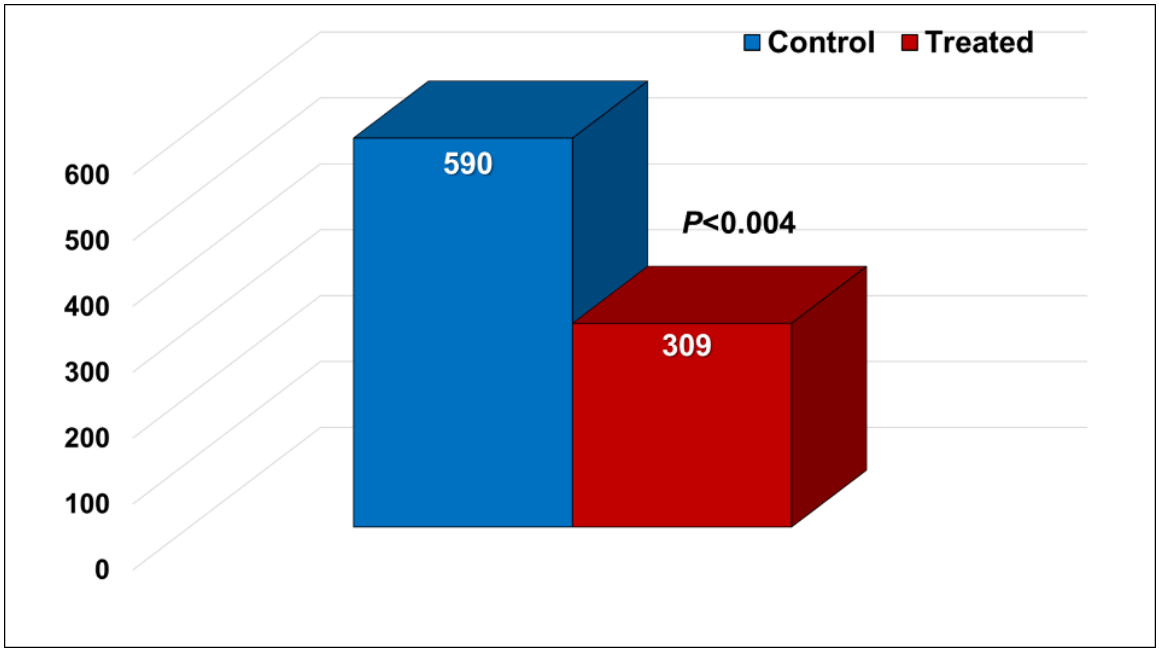

Figure 2. *Overall SCCx1000 per mL across the trial from 60 days prior to dry-off through 30 days post calving.*

The prevalence of mastitis from calving through 30 days in milk (DIM) for treated cows (6.1%) was lower than controls (11.05%, Figure 3); likewise, the new quarter infection rate during this time for treated cows (0.61%) was lower than controls (5.81%, Figure 3).

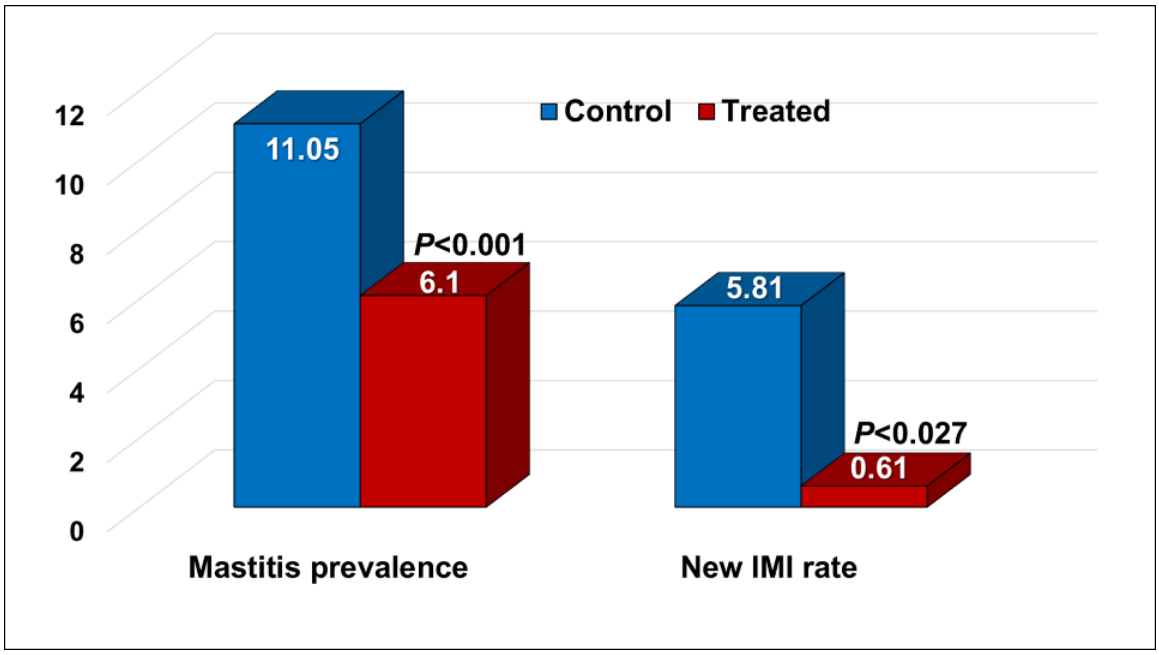

Figure 3. *Mastitis prevalence and new intramammary infection (IMI) rate from calving to 30 DIM.*

The SCC from calving through 30 DIM for treated cows (215,000/mL) was 56% lower than controls (493,000/mL, Figure 4).

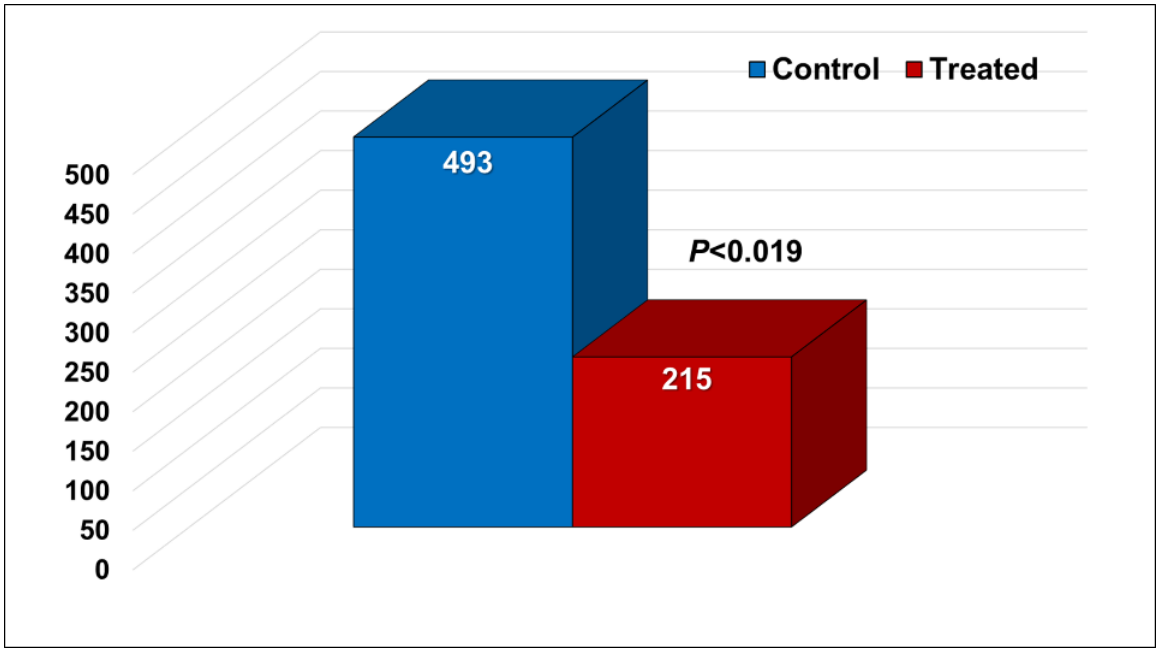

Figure 4. *SCCx1000 per mL from calving to 30 DIM.*

Average production/day for the 1st DHIA test (~33 DIM) showed that treated cows produced more milk (39.9 kg/d; 88.02 lb/d) than controls (35.34 kg/d; 77.92 lb/d) but the difference was not significant. By the time of the 2nd and 3rd DHIA testings, no differences in production between treatments were observed.

Conclusions

Compared with control cows fed OmniGen-AF® only during the dry period and 30 days into lactation, treated cows fed OmniGen-AF® for 60 days prior to dry-off, during the dry period, and 30 days into lactation exhibited less ketosis and mastitis, lower SCC, and greater milk yield at calving. Results support previous findings with OmniGen-AF® and the continued study of dietary supplementation to enhance mammary gland health, particularly in herds experiencing health issues.

False economics

Lane O. Ely

Professor Emeritus

Animal and Dairy Science Department

laneely@uga.edu

A successful dairy operation must work at both the production management and financial management of the operation. Over the last decades, more emphasis has been placed on the financial management as the changes in milk prices have gotten greater and occurred over shorter time periods. The last year has been another in tight margins for the dairy industry.

Since dairy producers can do little to change milk prices, the focus has been on the management of costs of the operation. Often producers focus on the wrong goal in their management. Following are some cases.

Case 1. Purchased Grain Cost

Feed costs are the largest cost item of a dairy operation. Changes in the cost of feed to the herd can result in significant improvements. Several years ago I worked with a producer that purchased his grain mix to feed in the parlor with his free choice forage outside. He asked me to balance a grain mix to match his forage and milk production.

I balanced a ration with a grain mix costing $211.00 per ton with an IOFC (milk income over feed costs) of $5.10 per cow per day. The farmer replied that it was too expensive so I rebalanced and got a grain mix for $201.50 per ton with an IOFC of $4.65 per cow per day. The farmer replied that he never paid over $200.00 a ton for his grain. I rebalanced the grain mix again and got a mix for $199.70 per ton with an IOFC of $4.30 per cow per day.

So the farmer accomplished his goal of lowering his purchased grain costs but he also lost $0.80 per cow per day of income. He focused on the wrong goal.

Case 2. Feeding Fewer Cows

In periods of low milk prices and high feed prices or periods of short forage supplies, I often hear that instead of milking 130 cows, I will milk 100 cows and save feed costs. Yes, it is true one will save feed costs because not as much feed is being used but also income will decrease as not as much milk will be sold. Unless other expenses are decreased also, the net profit will decrease more than the savings on feed costs. In this case it is important to know your costs of production so you can evaluate the change in cow numbers and other costs on the bottom line.

Case 3. Feeding More Cows.

Most dairies have fixed costs that must be met every month such as interest and loan payments. When milk prices go down, one often looks at adding more cows to make sure that the milk check will remain at a level to meet these obligations. This also may add other expenses that mean that the milk check still will not cover the obligations. Again the cost of production is important to evaluate if you are meeting your goal of increasing income with adding more cows. Some questions to ask are “is more hired labor needed?”, “are your facilities able to handle more cows without added maintenance or repairs?” and “does your efficiency of production change?” For most dairies and managers there is a number of cows that matches the resources available and the skills of the labor involved to produce milk at the most efficient level to insure

profitability.

Case 4. Feeding for Production

A dairy cow does not have unlimited capacity to produce milk. This means that you do not get the same output (milk) for each increase in input (feed) that one adds. A cow in early lactation cannot eat enough to meet her demands for milk production so she uses her body reserves to make up the differences. In mid lactation the cow can eat to meet her milk production and starts to replenish her body reserves. In late lactation the cow can eat more than needed to meet her milk requirement and body reserves resulting in fat cows. Or another way to look at this is in early lactation we feed the highest quality feed possible to allow the cow to develop her mammary gland and milk production, in mid lactation we feed her for her maximum production and best efficiency and in late lactation we feed her not to lose money as she can over eat.

Many producers interpret this as they cannot feed for high production. There are no studies that show one loses money by not feeding for top production BUT this means that one is balancing rations for the cow's milk production.

What one does see that is a money loser is providing a ration balanced for 80 pounds of milk and the cows are producing 70 pounds of milk. This means that one feeds for the production of the cows not just feed for top production. Balancing the ration to the cows needs will result in the best results.

Economics are critical to the success of the dairy but make sure the right economic are followed.

Are you ready for heat stress?

Dr. John K. Bernard

Professor, Dairy Nutrition and Management

Phone: 229-391-6856, Email: jbernard@uga.edu

With the mild winter we have experienced, it seems too early to think about heat stress. However, most areas in the state have already experienced temperatures in the upper 70's and 80's which should remind us that chronic heat stress will soon be the norm. Below are some recommendations to help prepare for and minimize heat stress.

1. Heat abatement system maintenance: Check all fans to make sure they are operational. Repair or replace those that are not operational. Check belts, blades, and housing and repair as needed and correct the angle of any fans that are not properly angled. Pressure wash fans to remove dirt from the blades and housing. Test water lines for leaks and repair as needed. Replace inline water filters and test soakers/misters to see that they are functioning as designed. Replace or repair any that do not function properly. Remember that clean, working fans move more air and provide more cooling for cows! Also, soakers, sprinklers, or misters that are stopped up or not delivering the desired amount of water will not support optimal evaporative cooling.

2. Conduct an audit of the areas where cows are housed to determine if the current heat abatement system is adequate. If there are areas where shade, air flow, or soaking/mistering are inadequate, make the corrections to optimize cooling before it gets hot! Do not forget cooling over the freestalls. Cows that are not cool and comfortable in freestalls will remain standing along the feed bunk which increases the amount of energy required for maintenance and can lead to greater incidence of lameness later in the season.

3. Consider adding additional heat abatement for dry cows. The benefits of cooling dry cows result in improved milk yield throughout the following lactation as well as improved calf health and growth. Both provide a positive return on investment. Do not forget to provide cooling for sick or hospital cows as they will benefit greatly from supplemental cooling at a time when they are most susceptible to stress.

4. Adjust feeding schedules to maintain intake and account for changes in eating behavior. As the temperature increases, cows and heifers seek shade and eat less during the heat of the day. Feed a greater proportion of the total ration during the evening and night when temperatures are lower and cows/heifers will be more likely to eat.

5. Identify and feed forages that are highly digestible for feeding. This not only helps maintain intake, but minimizes the incidence of sub-acute ruminal acidosis (SARA). Avoid excess soluble or degradable protein and formulate rations to provide ≥ 19% ADF and ≥ 28% NDF.

6. Because intake normally drops, the energy content of the diet should be increased using supplemental fats and/or digestible high-fiber byproducts. Avoid adding more starch from grain or additional vegetable oils as these will negatively impact fiber digestion and ruminal pH.

7. Adjust the mineral content of the diet to compensate for the increased loss of potassium and sodium through increased respiration and sweating. Typical recommendations (% of DM) include 1.5 to 1.6% K, 0.45 to 0.60% Na, and 0.35 to 0.40% Mg. The goal is to replace the cations (K and Na) and not increase anions (Cl and S), so use potassium carbonate and sodium

bicarbonate instead of potassium chloride or sodium chloride to increase dietary K and Na concentrations. If dry matter intake drops very much, the amount of trace mineral and vitamin fed should also be increased to meet requirements.

8. There are a number of additives that research has shown to help minimize the negative effects of heat stress including supplemental yeast or Aspergellus oryzae extract, biotin, niacin, and choline. Discuss these supplements and others that are available with your nutritionist to determine which, if any, should be added to the diet.

9. Water: Water receives less attention than any other nutrient required for life. During heat stress water intake increases 10% or more. Evaluate current water trough space and water supply. Provide a minimum of 2 linear feet of trough space per 15-20 cows and make sure there is an adequate supply of fresh, clean water available whenever the cow wants to drink.

Taking proactive measures to minimize the effects of heat stress will help maintain milk yield, reproduction efficiency, and animal health during the summer and early fall. The old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is especially true for combating the negative effects of heat stress. Given current milk prices, maintaining production during heat stress will also help maintain cash flow which is more critical than before!

Genetics of heat stress

Heather L. Bradford

Graduate Research Assistant

Department of Animal and Dairy Science, University of Georgia

heather.bradford25@uga.edu

Heat stress has a real economic impact for dairy producers through reduced milk quantity, milk quality, and reproduction. Georgia's hot, humid summers present a substantial challenge to maintain cow comfort and production. While many management tools are commonly used to reduce heat stress including ventilation and misters, genetics also play a role in how dairy cows handle heat stress. A desirable cow has good production and rebreeds despite any heat stress. This cow has good heat tolerance and is profitable for the producer throughout the year.

Some genetics perform well in cold environments but perform poorly in hot environments, and others may be average in both environments. Animals with similar production levels across environments are more robust, and animals are sensitive to the environment when production depends on the environmental conditions. This example illustrates a genotype-by-environment interaction (Figure 1). For producers with operations in varied environments, selection should be for the cow that is equal in both environments because this indicates she is more robust to environmental factors. Here in Georgia, cattle should be selected to match our environment by identifying the most heat tolerance genetics.

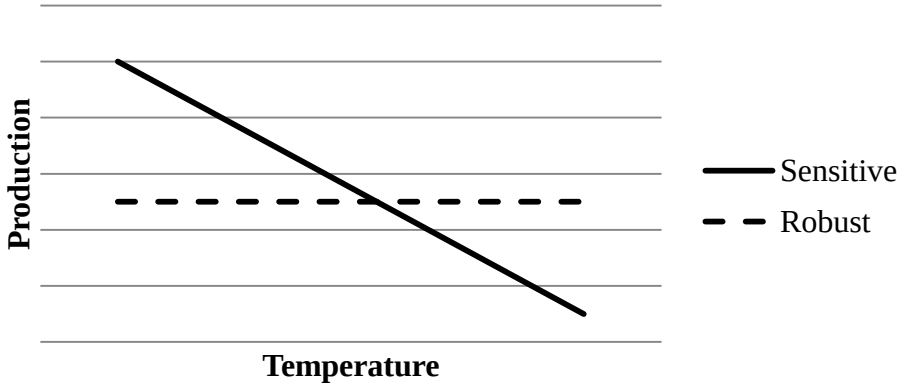

Figure. *Example of genotype-by-environment interaction*

The Animal Breeding and Genetics group at UGA has a long tradition of studying the genetic component of heat stress, and this research started with dairy cattle in 2000. Since then, much research has been performed globally to develop selection tools to improve heat tolerance and to better match genetics to the environment. Also, research at UGA was expanded to study other species including beef cattle and swine.

The yields of milk, fat, and protein were all negatively affected by heat stress (Ravagnolo et al., 2000). A correlation measures the strength of the relationship between 2 traits. Production with and without heat stress typically has a moderate negative correlation, meaning selection for greater and greater milk yield in Georgia causes a correlated decrease in yield during heat stress (Ravagnolo and Misztal, 2000).

A similar pattern occurred for reproductive traits. Nonreturn rate measures if cows were inseminated in the 90 days after the first insemination. Nonreturn rate was worse when greater heat stress was present (Ravagnolo and Misztal, 2002). Georgia had a nearly 50-day difference in the number of days open between cows calving in March and in September (Oseni et al., 2003). The genotype-by-environment interaction with heat stress can be a contributing factor to poor reproductive performance in the Southeast.

Producers may notice that some sires' daughters handle heat stress better than others. Maintaining production levels through heat stress is a good indication that these genetics are more heat tolerant. Purchasing genetics originating from other producers in the Southeast may help to improve the heat tolerance of your herd. In addition, placing less selection pressure on milk yield should improve the heat tolerance of the herd.

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Feeding more milk to dairy calves during summer

Ruth M. Orellana, Graduate Student,

ruth.orellanar25@uga.edu

Sha Tao, Ph.D., Assistant Professor,

stao@uga.edu

John K. Bernard, Ph.D., PAS, Dipl. ACAN, Professor

jbernard@uga.edu

Department of Animal and Dairy Science, UGA-Tifton

The impacts of heat stress on calf performance are sometimes overlooked in the dairy industry. It is believed that calves are less susceptible to heat stress than lactating dairy cows due to their larger surface area relative to body weight and smaller amount of metabolic heat produced. However, calves are greatly impacted by the increased ambient temperature and humidity during summer especially in the southern states. During hot weather, calves have increased body temperature especially at night because they cannot dissipate all the heat accumulated during the day. When ambient temperature reaches 68 °F, the calf starts losing water through panting and by 75 °F water loss through sweating has increased considerably. Combined with the reduced grain intake, heat stress results in lower body weight gains and compromised immune systems of pre-weaned calves.

Changes in management should be made to reduce the negative impacts of heat stress on calves. For example, producers are recommended to provide shade over hutches, improve airflow, provide fresh water, and maintain clean and dry bedding. Additionally, nutritional strategies should be considered to increase the energy consumption of calves under heat stress. Calves during extreme temperatures, either cold or hot, utilize extra energy to maintain their normal body temperature. For example, during cold environment, calves increase starter intake to compensate for the extra energy utilized and to maintain normal growth. However, in hot conditions, calf starter intake is depressed and the energy cost to maintain normal body temperature is increased; thus the energy available for growth and development is reduced. Feeding more milk could be a solution to increase energy intake during summer since it is very unlikely a healthy calf will refuse to drink milk.

Such a strategy to reduce the impact of heat stress has not been widely studied; therefore there are no recommendations of the type and amount of milk to be fed as well as feeding frequency. In a recent study completed at the UGA-Tifton Dairy during the summer 2016, calves fed 1.5 or 1.75 lbs/d of a 16/27 (Fat/Protein) milk replacer twice daily had improved body weight at weaning than those fed 1.25 lbs/d of a traditional 20/20 milk replacer. But, feeding 1.75 lbs of solids/d of the 16/27 milk replacer did not show any improvements on body weight or average daily gain compared with 1.5 lbs/d. In this study, grain intake was similar regardless of the amount or type of milk replacer offered. Unexpected, during the first two weeks of age, especially during the second week, calves from all treatments consumed less milk than the amounts offered. When calves reached three weeks of age their intake increased but it wasn't until week four that calves drank all the milk offered. Possibly, milk intake was depressed in response to heat stress.

It is important to mention that even though weaning body weight was higher for calves fed 1.5

and 1.75 lbs/d compared to 1.25 lbs/d, they did not double their birth weights. Probably, the reduced intake during the first weeks of life may have affected overall performance until weaning. In addition, other factors such as energy used to maintain normal body temperature and a functional immune system may have contributed to the low calf performance. It is vital to consider that some health problems can occur when feeding large amounts of milk twice daily during summer. At the beginning of this study, there was a fourth treatment where calves were fed 2.0 lbs/d of 16/27 milk replacer twice daily. This treatment had to be stopped shortly after several incidences of bloating occurred.

Certainly, more research needs to be conducted to determine the optimal feeding program to minimize the effects of heat stress on dairy calves during summer. Data from this study indicate that feeding up to 1.5 pounds of solid/d of a good quality milk replacer twice daily improves weaning body weight and average daily gain compared with feeding the traditional 1.0 or 1.25 lbs/d. However, feeding 1.75 lbs/d has no further improvement on body growth and feeding more than 1.75 lbs/d twice daily can compromise calf's health.

Important Dates

2017-2018

Florida Dairy Production Conference

- April 20, 2017
- Alto Straughn IFAS Extension Professional Development Center, Gainesville, FL
- http://dairy.ifas.ufl.edu/dpc/info.shtml

UGA/UF Corn Silage Field Day

- June 15, 2017
- Tifton, GA

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – December 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	11/25/2016	456	87	100.4	3.4	2.88	31491	1109
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	11/28/2016	1155	88	94.3	3.8	3.19	29608	1052
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	12/5/2016	1987	88	89.4	3.8	2.99	27626	1067
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	12/27/2016	877	88	85.3	3.5	2.63	27993	993
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	12/9/2016	1323	89	84.1	3.8	2.84	26147	945
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	12/20/2016	145	88	81	4.3	2.91	23351	870
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	12/1/2016	281	91	80	4	2.99	26831	1046
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	H	12/28/2016	241	88	79.9	3.8	2.63	26770	998
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	12/27/2016	215	91	78.8	3.8	2.51	24581	896
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	12/19/2016	797	88	78.8	3.9	2.7	26049	909
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	12/29/2016	420	91	78.5			27999	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	12/27/2016	438	89	78.4	3.7	2.48	24982	840
TROY YODER	Macon	H	11/26/2016	266	89	77.1	4	2.57	24154	947
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	12/7/2016	3832	90	74.4	3.5	2.26	24062	896
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	12/16/2016	295	88	73.2	3.7	2.45	24404	954
HICKORY HEAD DAIRY*	Brooks	H	12/6/2016	2254	86	72.8	3.8	2.3	22502	766
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke	H	11/18/2016	88	87	72.7	3.6	2	21138	748
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	12/21/2016	366	93	72.2	3.8	2.52	21807	800
CHAD DAVIS	Putnam	H	12/14/2016	304	90	71.7	2.8	1.73	23196	694
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens	H	11/18/2016	201	87	70.6	3.9	2.27	20930	764

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UGA extension

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – December 2016										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	11/28/2016	1155	88	94.3	3.8	3.19	29608	1052
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	12/1/2016	281	91	80	4	2.99	26831	1046
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	12/5/2016	1987	88	89.4	3.8	2.99	27626	1067
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	12/20/2016	145	88	81	4.3	2.91	23351	870
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	H	11/25/2016	456	87	100.4	3.4	2.88	31491	1109
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	12/9/2016	1323	89	84.1	3.8	2.84	26147	945
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	12/19/2016	797	88	78.8	3.9	2.7	26049	909
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	H	12/28/2016	241	88	79.9	3.8	2.63	26770	998
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	12/27/2016	877	88	85.3	3.5	2.63	27993	993
R & D DAIRY*	Lamar	H	12/6/2016	380	90	69.4	4.2	2.62	26607	979
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	12/6/2016	333	90	67.4	4.3	2.58	24007	895
TROY YODER	Macon	H	11/26/2016	266	89	77.1	4	2.57	24154	947
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	12/21/2016	366	93	72.2	3.8	2.52	21807	800
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	12/27/2016	215	91	78.8	3.8	2.51	24581	896
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	12/27/2016	438	89	78.4	3.7	2.48	24982	840
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	12/16/2016	295	88	73.2	3.7	2.45	24404	954
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	11/30/2016	77	87	70.3	4	2.34	21966	712
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	H	12/28/2016	117	88	65.5	4	2.33	17602	
HICKORY HEAD DAIRY*	Brooks	H	12/6/2016	2254	86	72.8	3.8	2.3	22502	766
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H	12/2/2016	149	89	66.8	3.9	2.29	22457	811

[1]***Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on 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).***

UGA extension

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – January 2017										
					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	1/4/2017	451	87	100.7	3.6	3.16	31590	1106
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/2/2017	1166	89	98.3	3.6	3.15	29883	1064
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/9/2017	1972	88	90.6	3.9	3.11	27795	1068
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	12/27/2016	877	88	85.3	3.5	2.63	27993	993
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	1/5/2017	282	91	84.2	3.9	3.01	26994	1053
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	12/9/2016	1323	89	84.1	3.8	2.84	26147	945
TROY YODER	Macon	H	1/23/2017	287	89	83.4	4.3	3.04	24395	969
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke	H	1/5/2017	83	86	83	3.4	2.33	21352	757
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	1/26/2017	204	90	82.6	3.7	2.54	24458	892
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	H	1/27/2017	238	89	78.9	3.9	2.72	27008	1007
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	1/27/2017	787	88	78.9	3.7	2.72	26103	914
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	12/29/2016	420	91	78.5			27999	
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	12/27/2016	438	89	78.4	3.7	2.48	24982	840
HICKORY HEAD DAIRY*	Brooks	H	1/3/2017	2224	86	78.1	3.8	2.51	22522	772
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	1/23/2017	337	91	77.8	3.8	2.77	23960	905
LARRY MOODY	Ware	H	1/28/2017	1072	88	77.6	3.4	2.38	23237	
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens	H	1/16/2017	189	88	76.9	3.7	2.56	21438	789
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	H	12/31/2016	329	87	76.5	3.6	2.27	22178	779
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	1/13/2017	293	89	76.4	3.5	2.45	24434	951
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon	H	1/25/2017	141	91	76.2	3.7	2.5	22969	789
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	1/19/2017	151	88	76.2	3.8	2.6	23024	862

[1]Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on 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).

UGA extension

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - January 2017										
					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	1/4/2017	451	87	100.7	3.6	3.16	31590	1106
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/2/2017	1166	89	98.3	3.6	3.15	29883	1064
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	1/9/2017	1972	88	90.6	3.9	3.11	27795	1068
TROY YODER	Macon	H	1/23/2017	287	89	83.4	4.3	3.04	24395	969
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	1/5/2017	282	91	84.2	3.9	3.01	26994	1053
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	12/9/2016	1323	89	84.1	3.8	2.84	26147	945
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	1/23/2017	337	91	77.8	3.8	2.77	23960	905
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	H	1/27/2017	238	89	78.9	3.9	2.72	27008	1007
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	1/24/2017	333	94	71.6	4.1	2.72	22018	811
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	1/27/2017	787	88	78.9	3.7	2.72	26103	914
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	12/27/2016	877	88	85.3	3.5	2.63	27993	993
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	1/19/2017	151	88	76.2	3.8	2.6	23024	862
R & D DAIRY	Lamar	H	1/10/2017	373	90	69.3	4.2	2.59	26237	969
COOL SPRINGS DAIRY	Laurens	H	1/16/2017	189	88	76.9	3.7	2.56	21438	789
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	1/26/2017	204	90	82.6	3.7	2.54	24458	892
BOB MOORE	Putnam	H	1/3/2017	188	88	67.2	4.1	2.51	19440	719
HICKORY HEAD DAIRY*	Brooks	H	1/3/2017	2224	86	78.1	3.8	2.51	22522	772
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	H	1/12/2017	109	82	74.8	4	2.5	18825	708
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon	H	1/25/2017	141	91	76.2	3.7	2.5	22969	789
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	J	12/29/2016	34	84	58.6	5	2.49	17119	772

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UGA extension

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – February 2017										
					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	2/6/2017	439	87	104.8	3.6	3.22	31869	1108
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/2/2017	1166	89	98.3	3.6	3.15	29883	1064
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	2/6/2017	1970	88	94.1	3.7	3.12	28001	1072
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke	H	2/13/2017	84	86	88	3.2	2.6	21986	775
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	H	2/3/2017	416	91	86.3			27864	
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	2/1/2017	284	91	86.1	4	3.06	27078	1056
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	2/16/2017	1288	88	84.6	3.7	2.84	26078	963
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	1/30/2017	887	88	84.1	3.5	2.66	27784	980
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	H	2/24/2017	327	86	83.1	3.4	2.53	22087	770
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	2/25/2017	769	88	83.1	3.7	2.85	26113	921
TROY YODER	Macon	H	2/23/2017	283	89	83	3.7	2.64	24510	972
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	2/20/2017	333	91	83	3.5	2.83	24019	906
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	2/13/2017	151	88	82.6	3.9	3.08	22883	856
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	H	1/26/2017	204	90	82.6	3.7	2.54	24458	892
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	H	2/9/2017	129	86	81.9	3.3	2.38	19911	733
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	H	2/24/2017	238	89	81.5	4	2.83	27151	1014
LARRY MOODY	Ware	H	2/25/2017	1061	88	80.5	3	2.27	23268	
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	H	2/16/2017	83	87	80.3	3.4	2.42	22386	728
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	2/1/2017	3864	90	80.3	3.5	2.57	24166	887
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	2/22/2017	425	89	79.7	3.7	2.59	24782	850

[1]Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on 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 – February 2017										
					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	2/6/2017	439	87	104.8	3.6	3.22	31869	1108
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	H	1/2/2017	1166	89	98.3	3.6	3.15	29883	1064
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	X	2/6/2017	1970	88	94.1	3.7	3.12	28001	1072
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	H	2/13/2017	151	88	82.6	3.9	3.08	22883	856
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	H	2/1/2017	284	91	86.1	4	3.06	27078	1056
EARNEST R TURK	Putnam	H	2/21/2017	340	94	72.1	4.1	2.91	22049	819
B&S DAIRY*	Wilcox	H	2/25/2017	769	88	83.1	3.7	2.85	26113	921
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	H	2/16/2017	1288	88	84.6	3.7	2.84	26078	963
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	H	2/24/2017	238	89	81.5	4	2.83	27151	1014
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	H	2/20/2017	333	91	83	3.5	2.83	24019	906
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	J	1/30/2017	31	83	60.5	4.9	2.69	17048	780
R & D DAIRY	Lamar	H	2/15/2017	361	90	71.9	4.1	2.66	25846	962
EBERLY FAMILY FARM*	Burke	H	1/30/2017	887	88	84.1	3.5	2.66	27784	980
TROY YODER	Macon	H	2/23/2017	283	89	83	3.7	2.64	24510	972
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	H	2/16/2017	289	89	79.5	3.6	2.64	24458	947
HICKORY HEAD DAIRY*	Brooks	H	2/4/2017	2237	86	76.7	3.8	2.64	22614	782
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke	H	2/13/2017	84	86	88	3.2	2.6	21986	775
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	H	2/22/2017	425	89	79.7	3.7	2.59	24782	850
AMERICAN DAIRYCO-GEORGIA,LLC.*	Mitchell	H	2/1/2017	3864	90	80.3	3.5	2.57	24166	887
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	H	2/20/2017	147	89	71.3	3.9	2.56	22023	800

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UGA extension

Top GA Lows Herds for SCC –TD Average Score – December 2016									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC-Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	12/1/2016	H	31	18470	0.8	31	1.2	77
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	12/28/2016	H	117	17602	1.6	80	1.9	134
BRENNEMAN FARMS	Macon	12/17/2016	H	121	17988	1.7	174	2	242
RONNIE ROBINSON	Spalding	11/12/2016	H	98	16835	2	101	2.2	173
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	11/25/2016	H	456	31491	2	138	2.2	190
BILL DODSON	Putnam	11/26/2016	H	253	22880	2.1	137	2.1	179
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	12/1/2016	H	135	16577	2.1	148	2.6	224
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	12/1/2016	H	281	26831	2.1	185	1.9	146
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	12/28/2016	H	241	26770	2.2	126	1.6	97
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	11/28/2016	H	1155	29608	2.2	153	1.9	148
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	12/3/2016	H	101	18469	2.2	167	2.3	242
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	12/9/2016	H	1323	26147	2.2	180	2.2	179
JEFF WOOTEN*JEFF	Putnam	12/1/2016	H	282	16749	2.2	181	2.3	233
BOBBY JOHNSON	Grady	12/12/2016	X	625	17652	2.3	163	3	255
TROY YODER	Macon	11/26/2016	H	266	24154	2.3	166	2.2	147
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	11/30/2016	J	36	16992	2.4	111	1.6	57
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	12/1/2016	H	115	19027	2.4	168	2.7	250
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	12/20/2016	H	145	23351	2.4	232	2.7	285
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	12/6/2016	H	333	24007	2.5	175	2.5	226
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	12/27/2016	H	215	24581	2.5	182	2.2	142

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UGA extension

Top GA Lows Herds for SCC –TD Average Score – January 2017									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC-Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	1/2/2017	H	1166	29883	1.5	115	1.9	146
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	1/25/2017	H	115	17726	1.6	108	1.9	132
BRENNEMAN FARMS	Macon	1/26/2017	H	126	18115	1.7	165	2	237
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke	1/5/2017	H	83	21352	1.8	95	2.6	248
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	1/9/2017	X	1972	27795	1.8	142	1.7	130
SOUTHERN ROSE FARMS	Laurens	1/12/2017	H	109	18825	2	96	2.6	228
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	1/23/2017	H	337	23960	2	140	2.4	203
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	1/4/2017	H	38	18058	2	159	1.2	83
JEFF WOOTEN*JEFF	Putnam	1/3/2017	H	278	16931	2.1	156	2.3	222
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	1/27/2017	H	238	27008	2.2	170	1.6	102
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	12/9/2016	H	1323	26147	2.2	180	2.2	179
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	1/5/2017	H	282	26994	2.2	185	1.8	145
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	12/31/2016	H	109	18470	2.2	193	2.2	220
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	1/13/2017	H	293	24434	2.2	219	2.2	197
WILLIAMS DAIRY	Taliaferro	1/17/2017	H	148	22184	2.3	147	2.5	221
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	1/4/2017	H	451	31590	2.3	170	2.2	186
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	1/14/2017	H	133	16582	2.3	174	2.5	208
RAY WARD DAIRY	Putnam	1/19/2017	H	151	23024	2.3	208	2.7	285
CECIL DUECK	Jefferson	1/7/2017	H	84	22123	2.3	221	3.7	524
IRVIN R YODER	Macon	1/26/2017	H	204	24458	2.4	161	2.2	144

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Top GA Lows Herds for SCC –TD Average Score – February 2017									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC-Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	2/2/2017	H	38	17649	1.1	30	1.2	81
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	2/22/2017	H	115	17978	1.5	91	1.8	128
DAVE CLARK*	Morgan	1/2/2017	H	1166	29883	1.5	115	1.9	146
J.EVERETT WILLIAMS*	Morgan	2/6/2017	X	1970	28001	1.7	130	1.8	133
BRENNEMAN FARMS	Macon	1/26/2017	H	126	18115	1.7	165	2	237
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	1/30/2017	J	31	17048	1.8	83	1.7	76
SOUTHERN SANDS FARM	Burke	2/13/2017	H	84	21986	1.8	93	2.5	233
JEFF WOOTEN*JEFF	Putnam	2/7/2017	H	285	17197	1.9	142	2.2	209
RODGERS' HILLCREST FARMS INC.*	McDuffie	2/6/2017	H	439	31869	2.1	176	2.2	187
BOBBY JOHNSON	Grady	2/14/2017	X	600	17925	2.1	176	2.7	235
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	2/20/2017	H	333	24019	2.2	156	2.3	196
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	2/1/2017	H	284	27078	2.2	161	1.9	146
LOUIS YODER	Macon	2/21/2017	H	108	19736	2.2	169	2.6	273
KEN STEWART	Greene	2/15/2017	H	154	19114	2.3	127	2.8	284
RONNIE ROBINSON	Spalding	2/3/2017	H	101	15778	2.3	146	2.1	132
TROY YODER	Macon	2/23/2017	H	283	24510	2.3	155	2.1	147
LARRY MOODY	Ware	2/25/2017	H	1061	23268	2.3	170	2.5	185
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	1/14/2017	H	133	16582	2.3	174	2.5	208
COASTAL PLAIN EXP STATION*	Tift	2/16/2017	H	289	24458	2.3	182	2.2	198
PHIL HARVEY #2*	Putnam	2/16/2017	H	1288	26078	2.3	182	2.2	174

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UGA extension