



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: July August September, 2022

Youth and Dairy Dawg Updates

By: Dr. Jillian Bohlen

Page 2 - 10

Mark your calendar for the 62nd National Mastitis Council Annual Meeting

By: Dr. Valerie Ryman

Page 11 - 12

Submit your comments for Farm Animal Care version 5 by October 28th

By: Dr. Valerie Ryman

Page 13 - 16

Finding the Goldilocks cow in the conventional farm

By: Sarah Johnson and Dr. Jillian Bohlen

Page 17 - 19

A milk desert

By: Dr. Lane O. Ely

Page 20 - 23

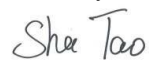
Important dates

Page 24

Top 20 DHIA high herds by test day milk and fat production & low herds for SCC score

Page 25 - 33

Sincerely,



Associate Professor

Youth and Dairy Dawg Updates

Jillian Bohlen, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Dairy Extension Specialist

706-542-9108 / jfain@uga.edu

Department of Animal and Dairy Science, UGA

State 4-H Youth Events

There is nothing that provides promise of the future more than our young people. Between 4-H youth events and collegiate activities, the commitment of so many to the dairy industry's present and future is inspiring. Please enjoy reading more on how these young people are learning from and giving back to this great industry.

State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest

This year's State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest was again held at the UGA Teaching Dairy on March 8th. There were 23 Juniors (4 teams) and 19 Seniors (5 teams) that competed for top honors at this year's contest.

Junior High Teams

1. Hall County, 736
2. Gordon County, 704
3. Morgan County, 678
4. Burke County, 649

Senior High Teams

1. Burke County, 1001
2. Hall County, 934
3. Morgan County, 933
4. Gordon County, 903
5. Coweta County, 877

Senior High Individuals

1. Mary Helen Coble, Burke, 351
2. Katie Reynolds, Gordon, 346
3. Holt Sapp, Burke, 336*
4. Brayden Allen, Gordon, 336*
5. Noel Pickel, Morgan, 323

*Ties broken by reason scores

Congratulations to the Senior Team from Burke County who will go on to represent Georgia at the National 4-H Dairy Judging Contest held alongside World Dairy Expo in Madison, WI on October 2nd.



Thank you to the UGA Dairy Science Club students and UGA Teaching Dairy for helping to get animals prepared for the contest.



State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest winning Senior Team from Burke County



Class of haltered, Jersey Cows at the UGA Teaching Dairy



The UGA Students and their advisor Dr. Jillian Bohlen who helped coordinate the contest

State 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

The State 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl contest was held in Athens, GA on May 20th. There were 3 Junior Teams and 5 Senior Teams competing for top honors. These young people had heads full of dairy knowledge and were ready to put it to the test at this year's competition!

Junior Contest

Placing first in the Junior Competition was Oconee County with team members Sawyer Mathis, Tyson Mathis, Molly Ann McLean and Bryson Woodruff.

Burke County Team A placed second and Burke County Team B placed third.

Senior Contest

Placing first in the Senior Competition was Burke County with team members Emmaline Cunningham, Tony Gray, Abby Joyner, Susanna Murray and Holt Sapp.

Coweta County placed second and Monroe County placed third.

Congratulations to all competing teams and best of luck to Burke County who will represent Georgia at the National 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl contest in Louisville, KY on November 4th and 5th.



State 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest winning Senior Team from Burke County

Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat

This year's Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat (SEDYR) was hosted by South Carolina in Clemson on July 10th – 14th. Georgia sent a delegation of seven young people to attend this year's retreat. With a schedule full of fun, educational events, farm tours, and opportunities to get to know peers from different states, this was a tremendous opportunity for Georgia youth! Please encourage any young people you know to participate in next year's retreat!

Thank you to Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation and Southeast Dairy Farmer's Milk Check-Off program for helping to support these young people. Also, a huge thank you to our two chaperones, Loy Lavengood and Jodi Quick for taking their time to help these young people with this opportunity.



Youth attendees of the 2022 Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat

National 4-H Dairy Conference

The National 4-H Dairy Conference is a premier event for young agriculturalists to learn more about the dairy industry and develop national connections. Each year, Georgia selects 2-3 delegates to support in their representation of the state at this event. This year's selection was made difficult by a high number of qualified and dedicated young people with backgrounds in the 4-H program and service to their community. The final group selected to attend represent the most dedicated of the young, dairy community.

The Selected Delegates for 2022 are

Aniyah Hall (Ben Hill county)

Kylianne Brown (Hall county)

Kiley Padgett (Hall county)

This group will have an expense paid trip to National 4-H Dairy Conference alongside World Dairy Expo on October 2nd – 5th thanks to the generous support of the Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation and Southeast Dairy Farmer's Milk Check-Off program. An additional thank you goes to Roberta Pepper of Catoosa County for agreeing to serve as chaperone.

Collegiate Dairy Dawgs

The Dairy Dawgs, as usual, have been quite busy the past few months. Highlighted below are two of their major accomplishments. Please follow them on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/ugadairyscienceclub>) or Instagram (<https://www.instagram.com/ugadairyscienceclub/>) for information on all activities they are currently participating in or hosting.

Final's Week Calf Cuddling

The therapeutic benefits of being around livestock is one that farmers get to experience daily. The concept of this therapeutic benefit was recently used by the UGA Dairy Science Club to help their peers through Spring Final's Week and also bring awareness regarding the wonders of the dairy industry to their campus. On May 4th with a space in the middle of campus reserved, tents up, and cute calves waiting, the Dairy Science Club waited for their first "cuddlers". It was not long after that the magnitude of what they were doing was felt. With literally thousands of students, faculty, and staff flocking to the event, the University of Georgia highlighted it on several social media channels. The positive experience that it brought to the all that attended, members of the club, and those that merely heard about it was tremendous.



Club members that hosted the 2022 Spring Final's Week Calf Cuddling Event



Students, Faculty, and Staff waiting to cuddle calves and learn more about the dairy industry



Students enjoying the calf cuddling event

2022 American Dairy Science Association Meetings

Every year, students from the University of Georgia attend the national American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) meetings with their advisor Dr. Jillian Bohlen. Their attendance and participation in this annual meeting show a true testament to their desire to learn more from and give back to the dairy industry. This year, their unwavering dedication to dairy was solidified. Up and early at 3:00 AM on Saturday, June 18th, the delegation of 8 UGA undergraduate students, 1 graduate student and Dr. Bohlen were ready to head to Atlanta for a flight to Kansas City, MO, where this year's ADSA meetings were being held. Not long after, they received word of a last minute cancellation of their flight for that morning at 8:00 AM. With thousands of flight cancellations and delays, there was no opportunity to fly and make it there in time for their first meeting as part of the Student Affiliate Division on Sunday, June 19th. Determined to get there, respectfully on time, the group jumped in a van at 8:30 AM for an over 16 hour drive to Kansas City.

The opener may seem theatrical but hopefully it proves that the dedication of these students is remarkable. During their time at the meetings, they attended scientific sessions, gave talks in areas of production and foods, presented research findings, networked with peers, industry affiliates, and academics from across the world, and represented UGA impeccably. The merit of this group in work, respect, and dedication is one that all can be proud of. Below is a list of their tremendous accolades.

Student Delegation: Undergraduates Renee Hutton, Tate Hunda, Will Strickland, Alex Schlottman, Sommer Hipple, Nick Hendrix, Miralee Shaffer, Ansley Roper, and graduate student Sarah Johnson.

Renee Hutton received 2nd place in the national Dairy Foods presentation category with her talk "The legalization of raw milk sales: a method to aid in the safety of unpasteurized dairy products".

Will Strickland received 3rd place in the national Dairy Production presentation category with his talk "Improving cow cooling with methodologies used in other animal industries".

The delegation received 1st place for their website entry.

Miralee Shaffer was elected to serve as 2nd Vice President to the national board.

Tate Hunda was recognized for his service as the outgoing Secretary-Treasurer to the national board.

Graduate student Sarah Johnson received much interest regarding the research that she presented titled "Evaluating the relationship between previous estrous characteristics and production parameters on dairy to and estrous intensity at first service in a dairy with a robotic milking system".

Finally, Dr. Jillian Bohlen was recognized as the National Outstanding Advisor for the American Dairy Science Association. Nominated by her students and selected by a national student and peer committee, Dr. Bohlen's commitment to student excellence and promotion of their experiences within the dairy industry earned her this prestigious award.





UGA Delegation at the National American Dairy Science Association Meetings



UGA Delegation at the National American Dairy Science Association Meetings

Mark your calendar for the 62nd National Mastitis Council Annual Meeting

Valerie E. Ryman, PhD, PAS
 Assistant Professor and Extension Dairy Specialist
 706-542-9105/vryman@uga.edu
 Department of Animal and Dairy Science, UGA

The 62nd Annual Meeting for the National Mastitis Council will be held in Atlanta, Georgia January 30 – February 2, 2023. The theme of this year’s Annual Meeting is “Putting Science into Practice”. With this in mind, there are 4 general sessions with a 5th session entirely in Spanish. The general sessions will focus on well-being and udder health, milking technologies, milking equipment, and use/implementation of technologies. The meeting brings together over 400 people including dairy producers, veterinarians, researchers from greater than 20 countries to discuss issues surrounding mastitis, milk quality, and mammary health. The general sessions provide information that can be immediately applicable on farms by dairy producers. As an example, below are titles from general session presentations delivered at recent National Mastitis Council Regional and Annual Meetings (topic differentiated by color):

<i>How to Stay Profitable and Competitive</i>	<i>Impact of Dry Cow Therapy on Cow Health, Production and Antimicrobial Resistance</i>
<i>Employee Retention Dairy Managers Panel: What Your Neighbors are Doing to Keep Their Employees Happy</i>	<i>Treatment of Clinical Mastitis: What We Know and Where We Go</i>
<i>HR Management: Perspective from a Fly on the Wall</i>	<i>Molecular Diagnostics: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly</i>
<i>Bridging the Gap Between Farmer and Public</i>	<i>Automated Milking System Panel Discussion: How Automated Milking Systems are Shaping the Modern Dairy</i>
<i>Preparing a Farm for Tomorrow’s Consumer</i>	<i>What’s Next for Milk Quality in Automatic Milking Systems?</i>

In addition to these general sessions, short courses are also offered that allow for small group interactions and hands-on activities. Examples of previous short course topics at recent National Mastitis Council Regional and Annual Meetings include the following listed. This year, NMC has already noted that The Teaching Parlor (featured at previous Georgia Dairy Conferences) will also be available as part of one or more of these hands-on courses.

- *Fear of Failure: Determining Effectiveness of Mastitis Treatment*
- *The Bugs that Bug Us*
- *Does Parlor Efficiency Yield a Better Profit?*
- *Advanced Airflow Analysis of a Milking System*
- *Robotic Milking Systems: Pitfalls and Opportunities*
- *Strategies to Improve Transition Cow Mammary Gland Health*



- *Uncovering the Mysteries of SCC and Mastitis Data*
- *Training & Retaining Milk Harvest Technicians with the SOP, Roadmap & Training Within Industry Approach*
- *The Human Side of Milk Quality: Taking Your Parlor Team to the Next Level*

Another component of the Annual Meeting is a local tour of dairy farms or dairy-affiliated facilities. One of our local dairies and on-farm processors is already on board. Glo-Crest Dairy/Mountain Fresh Creamery will be part of the tour on the first day of the Annual Meeting (January 30).

Registration is scheduled to open in late October. As more details become available, I will be sure to pass those along including the program as it is finalized. In the meantime, please explore www.nmconline.org for available resources that can be an asset in your current farm operations or interactions. Some resources are available at no cost and some require membership. Please reach out (vryman@uga.edu) if the Dairy Extension Team can provide assistance related to these materials and meetings.

SAVE THE DATE

January 30 - February 2, 2023

NMC

National Mastitis Council

62nd Annual Meeting

Sheraton Atlanta Hotel - Atlanta, Georgia, USA

WWW.NMCONLINE.ORG

/2022/09/07/udder-topics-september-2022-volume-45-no-5/ NMCUdderTopicsSavetheDate (1)

Submit your comments for FARM Animal Care Version 5 by October 28th

Valerie E. Ryman, PhD, PAS

Assistant Professor and Extension Dairy Specialist

706-542-9105/vryman@uga.edu

Department of Animal and Dairy Science, UGA

Every 3 years, the FARM Animal Care Program releases a new version with updated standards, verifications for those standards, and corrective actions where relevant. These updated standards are proposed, developed, and reviewed by numerous groups within the dairy industry. Before final approval, there is a period of public comment regarding the changes proposed. Once approved, the changes go into effect July 1, 2024 and are in place until June 30, 2027. In an effort to assist producers, allied industry partners, etc., in having their voices heard, below I've included the proposed changes to the current version for your review, along with the links to access the survey for comment.

- Please read through and provide commentary before 5 PM on October 28th. The link provided here should take you to the survey:
https://uoguelph.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1RdFtBCOp7Xk1Ei
- If you have difficulties with the provided direct survey link, please go to this link <https://nationaldairyfarm.com/animal-care-version-5-development/> and scroll down to click on “Review Drafted Standards”. This will open the survey and the proposed changes will be embedded within as you maneuver through the survey.
 - You can also click on the “PDF of Proposed Standards” to download and/or print out to review (also included the link for the PDF in the next bullet point).
- The following information is all derived from and credited to:
https://nationaldairyfarm.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/FARM_Proposed-FARM-Animal-Care-Version-5-Standards_FINAL_091222.pdf.

NOTE: All changes are important and will impact FARM evaluations, but there are a couple **NEW standards and corrective actions** being proposed. I highlighted those in yellow to draw your attention to those. The information below is grouped based on the 9 categories within the FARM Animal Care Program: Veterinary Review, Continuing Education, Facility Management, Animal Management, Antibiotic Stewardship, Pre-Weaned Calves, Non-Ambulatory Animals, Euthanasia, and Fitness to Transport. If a category is not listed, there are no proposed changes.

Veterinary Review

Proposed change

The way in which the facilities' permanent treatment records are verified. The proposed change is as follows: The guidance around where required components can be located will be accepted that states “Master protocol can include: treatment name, disease/condition being treated, recommended dose and duration, specified withdrawal/withhold time, route of administration. Cow-specific information should be located on cow-specific treatment record (animal ID, date treated, name of treatment, disease/condition being treated). Dosage, duration, disease/condition should be specified if deviating from master protocol”. New Definition: “therapeutic drug use is defined as the administration of a drug (not including vaccines or hormones) that has an identified withdrawal/withhold time, requires a prescription and/or



veterinary feed directive, and/or is associated with a milk or meat violative residue.” (*Change in Verification Classification*)

Continuing Education

Proposed change

Training of family employees (corrective action change)

Failure of family employees with

- a) animal care responsibilities to sign a cow care agreement & be trained in proper stockmanship,
 - b) pre-weaned calf management responsibilities to be trained annually on written protocols,
 - c) non-ambulatory animal management responsibilities to be training annually on written protocol,
 - d) euthanasia responsibilities to be trained annually on written protocols, and
 - e) responsibilities in determining fitness to transport to be trained annually on written protocol
- will trigger an MCAP: mandatory corrective action plan. (*Change in Corrective Action*)

Animal Management

Proposed Changes:

The way in which the written protocols translated for family and non-family employees are verified: Only translate protocols for roles that employees have responsibilities for. Motion put forth to keep language of the standard as is but include the guidance as “only those protocols for which a given employee has responsibilities must be available in a language that is understood” (*Change in Verification Classification*)

Standard regarding written protocols for vaccination: Clarity to add “withhold” in addition to withdrawal to vaccine protocol expectation (*Change in Standard*)

Standard and corrective action changes for castration: Pain mitigation for castration is provided in accordance to the signed protocol by the Veterinarian of Record; The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for castration; Pain mitigation for branding is provided in accordance with the signed protocol by the Veterinarian of Record; The herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for branding

Change in Standard: Adding “If procedure is conducted” to each

Change in Corrective Action: Triggers continuing improvement plan (CIP)

The way in which tail docking is verified: Tail docking defined: The practice of routine tail docking is unacceptable. Tail docking is defined as any physical manipulation, or permanent alteration, of the tail or switch that results in removal of, or damage to, tissue, bone, skin, musculature, or any other physical part of the tail. Trimming of the hair on the tail is accepted. If deemed medically necessary for an individual animal, the procedure must be performed in accordance with guidance provided by the veterinarian of record/ All animal-based medically necessary tail docking must be recorded (*Change in Verification Classification*)

Standard change for “95% or more of lactating cows observed do not have broken tails”:

Scoring guidance updated to score: Oldest, highest producing cows in the herd, scoring tails from behind and both sides, using only visual assessment / Clarity on criteria for CIP resolution can be



achieved when: 1. A root-cause analysis and; 2. Evidence of effort to address issue or; 3. Evidence of improvement (*Change in Standard*)

Standard and corrective action changes for: 95% or more of the lactating cows observed score 2 or less on the FARM locomotion scorecard.

Change in Standard: Added: “85% or more of the lactating cows observed score 2 or better on the FARM locomotion scorecard.”

Change in Corrective Action: Triggers continuing improvement plan (CIP) if 85% or more cows do not score 2 or better on the FARM locomotion scorecard

Pre-Weaned Calves

Proposed Changes

The way in which time to first colostrum feeding is verified: Clarify that volume of colostrum to be fed a minimum 10% of body weight (*Change in Verification Classification*)

The way in which calves receiving sufficient milk or milk replacer is verified: Clarify that volume of milk/replacer to be fed at a minimum 20% of body weight as fed from day 3 to weaning (language needs clarification include transition) (*Change in Verification Classification*)

Standard, verification, and corrective action changes regarding pain mitigation during disbudding of calves

Change in Standard: For calves < 8 weeks of age, caustic paste and cautery only acceptable methods, referencing AABP guidelines

Change in Verification Classification: New Informational question: if pain management is used for other practices/conditions

Change in Corrective Action: Triggers an MCAP: mandatory corrective action plan rather than a CIP: continuing improvement plan.

NEW STANDARD AND VERIFICATION:

Standard proposed: All age classes of animals have housing that allows for the ability to easily stand up and to turn around, lie down, adopt normal resting postures and have visual contact with other cattle without risk of injury.

Verification proposed: New Informational questions: (1) Paired housing (2) Housing type on and off-site, if known (3) Surplus calves

*At this time, no correction action plan is initiated.

Non-Ambulatory Animals

Proposed Change

The way in which movement of non-ambulatory animals is verified: Clarification that using forks without a supportive base is an unacceptable method of moving non-ambulatory animals. Use of forks with a supportive base can be used but lifting a cow only with forks (i.e., no supportive base) is unacceptable. (*Change in Verification Classification*)

Euthanasia

Proposed Changes



The way in which the written protocol for euthanasia is verified: Add informational questions: (1) method of euthanasia (2) method of confirmation of death (***Change in Verification Classification***)

NEW STANDARD:

Standard proposed: Confirmation of death following the approved methods of AABP and/or AVMA.

Corrective action proposed: Triggers an MCAP: mandatory corrective action plan

NEW STANDARD:

Standard proposed: Identify Primary and Secondary individuals for euthanasia implementation
If off-farm service provider used for euthanasia, family/non-family employee of the dairy must be trained in euthanasia for oversight

Corrective action proposed: Triggers an MCAP: mandatory corrective action plan

The way in which the written protocol defining and evaluating fitness to transport is verified:
Clarification that fitness to transport standard applies for all age classes (i.e. calves) (***Change in Verification Classification***)

For assistance regarding the FARM program or any other farm-related needs, please do not hesitate to reach out (vryman@uga.edu) to the Dairy Extension Team.



Finding the Goldilocks cow in the conventional farm

Sarah Johnson, Animal and Dairy Science Graduate Student

Jillian Bohlen, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Dairy Extension Specialist

706-542-9108 / jfain@uga.edu

Department of Animal and Dairy Science, UGA

Efficient dairy cows are becoming more and more important to the survival of the dairy farm. As the global population grows, the pressure on existing farms and cows increases. This in turn creates a continuing need for production optimization. Couple this with volatile dairy markets and rising feed costs and well, farmers need to find the cow that will work at an optimal level.

These “optimal” cows are those that are most favorable, or for the producer, can give them the most return on their investment (ROI) or bang for their buck. The most natural thought is that the highest producing cow will concurrently be the highest ROI cow. For years, genetic selection has taught us to preferentially choose high producing cows and evaluate type in such a way that favoritism is put on large, 3D cows to meet the high production need. However, she just might not be the optimum cow. When you factor in heat stress, feed efficiency, and milk components, the cow with the highest ROI might just look a little different. Therefore, we are going to briefly explore concepts to help find that “Goldilocks” cow that is “just right” for your ROI.

When cows generate and absorb more heat than their body can properly get rid of through cooling techniques, they become heat stressed. Heat stress is determined by looking at a combination of both the temperature and the percent humidity in the air or the temperature humidity index (THI). Cows who experience heat stress to a greater degree represent a level of inefficiency as they often have reduced dry matter intake leading to lower milk production, have compromised immune systems thus making them more prone to disease, and are at higher risk for reproductive inefficiencies (Armstrong, 2020).

Heat stress can be mitigated through evaporative cooling techniques, but there are other individual cow level pieces to this puzzle. Three in particular come to mind. 1) Cow size – cows of larger body mass generally have a greater level of feed intake. This increased feed intake generates a greater level of metabolic heat. This metabolic heat is then additive to other environmental stressors. 2) Milk production level – higher milk production often means a higher level of feed intake. As indicated before with relation to body size, this increased consumption can exacerbate environmental heat insults. 3) Genetics – there are definitive breed differences with regards to ability to handle heat stress with Jerseys leading the ability to handle high THI environments more gracefully. With the recent marketing of the SLICK gene that gives cattle a slick coat and the ability to better regulate internal body temperature with an increased capacity for sweating, Holsteins may start to have a leg up in the heat stress market. If performing your own cow side analysis, recent research indicates that rectal temperature can serve as a marker for an animal’s ability to counter-balance the negatives of heat stress. With low to moderate heritability ($h^2 = 0.17$) (Azarpajouh, Dairy Global), selecting for lower body temperature during heat stress could be a potential consideration when picking the ideal cow for a dairy farm.

Feed costs represent 40 to 60% of the total cost of milk production. Representing the largest variable cost on a farm, getting a hold of how feed is utilized is crucial. For this reason, feed efficiency is a commonly used metric to determine how well a cow can convert ingested nutrients



into milk and is calculated as the energy-corrected milk produced divided by the actual dry matter intake. The average range of feed efficiency for all cows across a herd is 1.4 to 1.7 with the higher FE representing the animal more efficiently turning feed into milk (Ishler, 2016). Profit margins are undoubtedly increased as the FE increases.

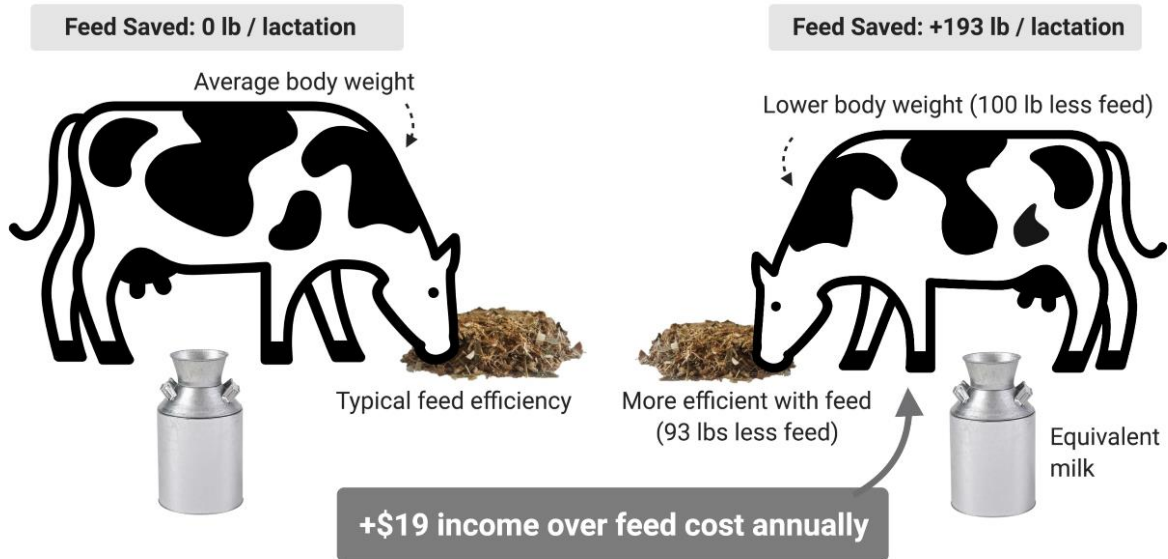


Figure 1: The comparison of an average body weight cow next to a lower body weight, higher feed efficiency cow. Source: Michigan State University Extension.

This high FE cow is not always your high producing cow. One reason is that many link the higher milk production to larger bodies animals. Though debatable, a recent publication in Journal of Dairy Science Communications titled “The response to genetic merit for milk production in dairy cows differs by cow body weight” brings some current, robust data to the topic. In such, they describe the positive correlation between body weight and milk production (Table 1). However, that is not the end to this story. The reality is that maintenance costs must be considered when thinking of feed efficiency and that these costs are generally higher in larger sized cattle and/or larger bodyweight animals. Another cumulative factor is the rearing costs associated with selecting for larger framed animals are higher. Recent work is discussing these animals as “energy sinks” (Berry, 2022) and drawing associations with a reduced lifetime feed efficiency (De Ondarza, 2017). Therefore, the Goldilocks cow is found in the cow that is of lower maintenance and higher feed efficiency; wherever the milk volume may lie.

Table 1: Results of a Body Weight Analysis Relative to Breeding Value for Milk Production adapted from Berry and Evans, 2022.

BW stratum	Number	BW	Adjusted BW ¹ (kg)	EBV Milk Yield (kg)
Very light	5,078	504	548	88.5
Light	5,134	535	586	105.4
Heavy	5,102	563	612	119.6
Very heavy	5,156	607	651	136.5

¹BW was adjusted for parity, DIM, and BCS

Now, what you should have been asking yourself is “yeah, but what about the butterfat?”. With recent years showing trending higher component pricing and that forecast remaining for the rest of 2022 and 2023, a producer should incorporate this payment into consideration for their most efficient cow. With higher milk production there is, at times, a slide in milk fat percent. Therefore, pay attention to pounds yielded in your selection criteria moving forward. Outside of genetic selection, there is much work discussing how to get the most out of your feeding for pound and components. If interested in learning more, we encourage you to list to a recent PDPW Dairy Signal by with Dr. Tom Overton (April 19th episode).

The dairy producer ultimately has many influencing factors to consider when optimizing production to include those items discussed here as well as more complex topics of reproduction and immune function. Reality is like with everything else in the dairy industry, there is no universal fit for all farms. Each farm must work to find the cows that are optimizing production, which will lead to greater ROI and overall sustainability of the dairy enterprise. In closing, much like Goldilocks found porridge that was just right, we hope you all continue to find your cow that is “just right” for your operation.

References:

Armstrong, Joe, and Kevin Janni. “Heat stress in dairy cattle.” University of Minnesota Extension, 2020.

Azarpajouh, Samaneh. “Genetics of heat tolerance in dairy cattle.” Dairy Global.

Berry, Donagh, and Ross Evans. “The response to genetic merit for milk production in dairy cows differs by cow body weight.” Journal of Dairy Science Communications, vol. 3, no. 1, 2022, p. 32-37.

De Ondarza, Mary. “Are big cows or little cows more efficient?” Hoard’s Dairyman, March 2017.

Ishler, Virginia. “Feed Efficiency in Lactating Cows and Relationship to Income Over Feed Costs.” PennState Extension, May 2016.

VandeHaar, Mike, et al. “Feed Saved - The next step in breeding a more efficient cow?” Michigan State University Extension, March 2021.



A milk desert

Lane O. Ely, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus

laneely@uga.edu

Department of Animal and Dairy Science, UGA

A magazine article recently referred to the Southeast as a milk desert to highlight the fact that the Southeast does not produce enough milk to meet the per capita demand for milk. To meet the demand for fluid and soft products, 300 pounds of milk are needed per capita. As shown in figure 1, the Southeast is all in the red states that are below this level. The yellow states produce above 300 pounds but less than 600 pounds per capita, which means they must import milk to meet all of demand. The green states produce above 600 pounds per person that makes them exporters of milk.

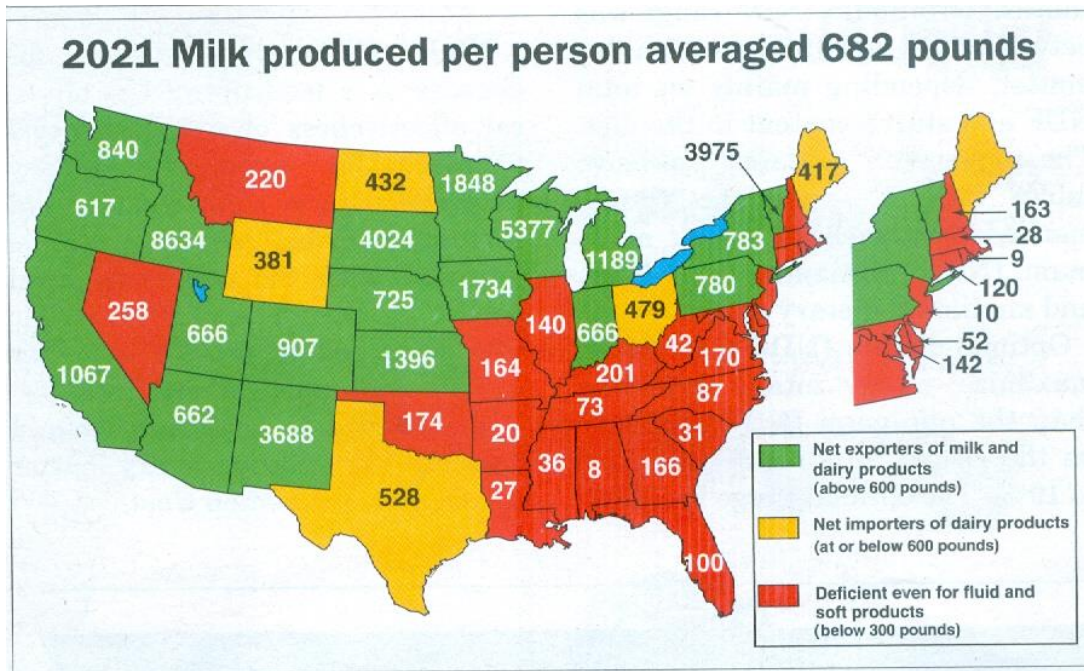


Figure 1. Milk Produced Per Person by State in 2021

The article talked about efforts to correct this lack of a local supply of milk production including committees to analyze, encourage local production and make the dairy farm viable. The problem is that this problem is not a new problem. Look at the data from 2000 in figure 2. The milk shortage was a problem 20 years ago and only has gotten worst as production per capita has decreased in the Southeast and production has increased in the West and Midwest. Production per capita has increased almost 100 pound from 2000 to 2021.

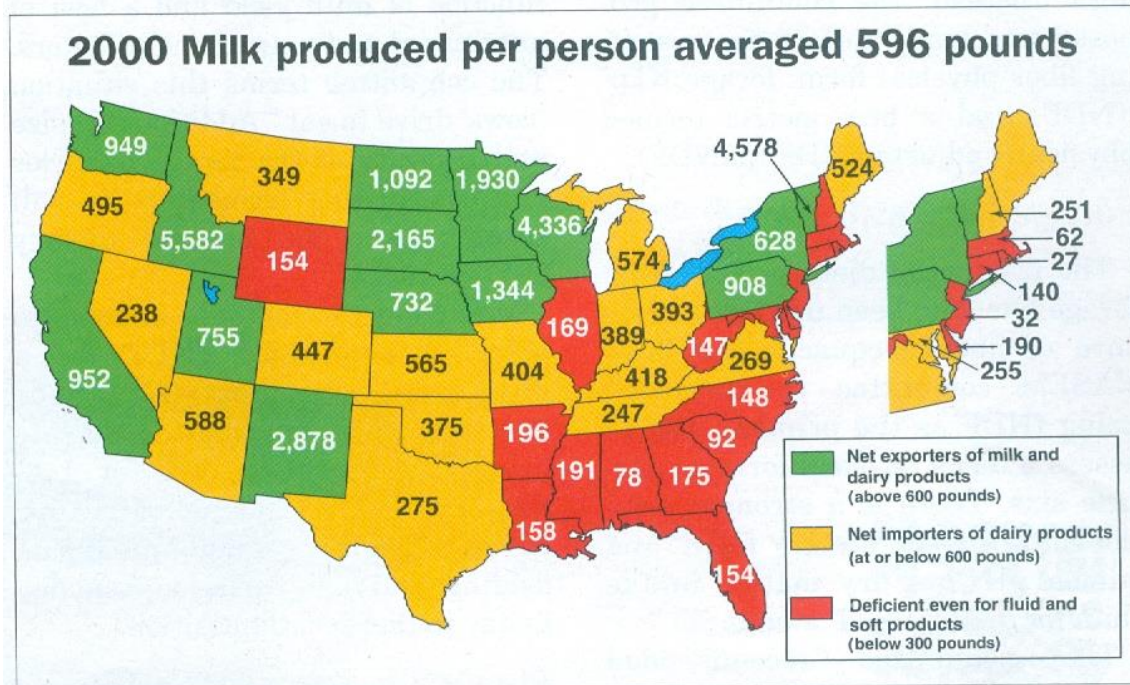


Figure 2. Milk Produced Per Person by State in 2000

To interpret to graphs, one needs to look at the population changes since the data is on a per person basis. Table 1 has the population for the US, Southeast and Georgia for the last 50 years.

The population has grown in the US. The Southeast has increased at a greater rate than the US and Georgia has increased at a greater rate than the Southeast. This means that if the dairy industry had not changed the milk production per capita would have decreased as seen in the figures. However, the decreases in the Southeast have been greater than just a change in the population. Georgia has lost dairies but cow numbers have stayed constant and the milk production per cow has increased so Georgia has done better than other Southeastern states in supplying milk.

Table 1. Population for the US, Southeast and Georgia and the % Increase.

Year	US	%	SE	%	GEORGIA	%
1970	203,211,926		40,144,863		4,589,575	
1980	223,545,805	10.01	48,432,156	20.64	5,463,105	19.03
1990	248,709,873	11.26	55,115,097	13.80	6,478,216	18.58
2000	281,421,906	13.15	64,800,457	17.57	8,186,453	26.37
2010	308,745,538	9.71	73,616,711	13.61	9,687,653	18.34
2020	331,449,281	7.35	80,499,292	9.35	10,711,908	10.57

When I came to Georgia in 1974, the Georgia dairy industry supplied enough milk to meet the fluid and soft products demand for the state. Over 50% of the milk produced came from farms located north I-20. The problem for the industry was the seasonality of the production that did not match with the demand. In the fall when school started, milk was in short supply and milk had to be imported. In the spring with the spring flush and summer with school out, there was a surplus



of milk and milk had to be shipped out. Also, there was a stair step movement of milk. Georgia milk went to Florida and Tennessee and Kentucky milk came to Georgia to meet the demand. One cheese plant that operated for part of the year handled some of the surplus.

Several factors contributed to the decreased milk production per capita in the Southeast.

1. The population growth added people, which increased demand. In addition, more people resulted in more housing, subdivisions, shopping centers and roads. Many of these projects were built on the farms of north Georgia. Most of these dairy farmers stayed where they lived and got out of the dairy business instead of relocating their operation. This contributed to a decrease in dairy farm numbers. The dairy industry moved from north Georgia to south Georgia with larger farms and more cows per farm. Today 80% of the milk in Georgia is produced south of I-20.

2. The competition between moving milk and setting a price to encourage local production has been an on-going debate. The higher the price of local milk the more milk would be shipped in to take advantage of the price. As co-ops have combine and covered more area, the movement of milk was the more economical answer to milk pricing and milk was shipped longer distances and in greater volume. With this change, the loss of local processing contributed to the need to ship milk to meet the demand.

3. Several political decisions contributed to the decrease of milk production in the Southeast.

First, Jimmy Carter changed the parity formula, which changed the support price. (Books have been written about milk pricing so I will just cover the high points). The support price was the minimum MW price of milk. If the price of milk was below the support price the government would buy cheese and soft products to bring the MW price to the support price. The local price of milk was the MW price plus differentials based on distance from Wisconsin plus any local premiums. This action increased the support price \$.74/cwt, raising the price from \$8.26/cwt to \$9.00/cwt. This resulted in an increase in milk produced and a surplus.

Second, in response to the surplus, congress passed the Dairy Diversion Program in 1983. This program allowed a producer to sign-up to reduce his production 5 to 30% for a year and receive \$10.00/cwt for the milk reduced. The program was a success but producers discovered that it was harder to accomplish than just cutting a percentage of your cows. Often producers discovered their production increased as the cows left in the herd produced more milk with less competition from crowding, better feed efficiency with less grain fed and an overall healthier herd as low producers and sick cows were culled.

Third, congress passed the Whole Herd Buyout Program in 1985 as milk production returned to surplus levels. Producers were to submit a bid (\$/cwt) for a year's milk production. The accepted herds had to either slaughter their cows or export them and stay out of dairy production for 5 years. The program was successfully removed the surplus milk from the market. The problem was that more producers in milk deficient areas signed up and were accepted than producers from milk surplus states. For example, Georgia had 22% of its producers' bids accepted. So local milk production in the Southeast took a large downturn that has continued to today. A second problem with the program was the sudden influx of cull cows into the beef market. Beef prices decreased dramatically and negatively affected the beef industry.

4. In the 2000's, a series of years of high feed prices, low milk prices and drought caused more milk producers to leave the dairy industry. This is seen in the graphs for the Southeast (figure 1 and 2). At the same time, Idaho, Michigan, Indiana and Colorado increased their production. A driving factor in their increase was the building of new processing plants and producers responded

with increased herd size and new producers. During this time, processing plants closed in the Southeast limiting opportunity for expansion.

As milk production decreased in the Southeast and the population in the Southeast increased resulting in increased demand, more milk needed to be shipped in to meet the demand. As the milked shipped in became 50-60% of the supply, the control of the local market was outside of the area and little effort or emphasis was put on increasing local production. This caused the accelerated loss of local dairies in the Southeast.

As a dairy scientist, I hope that this trend will change in the future but our best outcome may be to maintain what we have. The next decade will be interesting.



Important Dates

2022

2022 Georgia National Fair

- October 6-16, 2022
- Perry, GA
- <https://www.georgianationalfair.com/>

The Sunbelt AG Expo

- Oct 18-20, 2022
- Moultrie, GA
- <https://sunbeltexpo.com/>

Georgia Dairy Conference

- January 16-18, 2023
- Savannah Marriott Riverfront, 100 General McIntosh Boulevard, Savannah, Georgia
- <https://www.gadairyconference.com/>



Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – June 2022										
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	¹ Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	HO	6/9/2022	357	92	92.4	0	0	28038	0
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	6/7/2022	322	89	91.9	3.8	3.07	29415	1196
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	6/8/2022	1062	89	91.1	3.5	2.84	25930	944
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	6/20/2022	1938	87	90.7	4.1	3.29	28986	1276
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	6/26/2022	714	90	90.1	3.5	2.89	29532	1096
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	6/17/2022	370	90	87.7	4.3	3.37	22672	939
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	6/6/2022	189	90	85.7	3.6	2.87	28496	1075
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	6/21/2022	408	87	80.4	3.5	2.55	26472	931
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	HO	6/14/2022	90	91	76.2	3.9	2.97	22055	844
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	5/26/2022	328	87	75.2	3.5	2.32	23751	832
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	6/13/2022	136	85	70.4	4	2.57	21348	797
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	5/26/2022	127	85	69.7	3.7	2.25	20048	807
KIRK BUTCHER	Coweta	HO	6/1/2022	230	87	65.6	3.9	2.2	17025	84
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	6/10/2022	33	83	65.5	5	2.58	17736	847
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	6/6/2022	467	89	64.8	3.7	2.4	20736	858
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	XX	6/22/2022	424	92	63.7	3.8	2.42	22125	797
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	HO	5/26/2022	93	79	62.4	3.2	1.44	16410	555
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	6/7/2022	69	83	60.9	3.2	1.58	18934	666
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	6/23/2022	154	85	60.4	3.9	1.96	19097	728
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	6/9/2022	129	87	60	3.6	1.94	20224	756

¹Minimum 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 – June 2022										
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	¹ Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	6/17/2022	370	90	87.7	4.3	3.37	22672	939
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	6/20/2022	1938	87	90.7	4.1	3.29	28986	1276
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	6/7/2022	322	89	91.9	3.8	3.07	29415	1196
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	HO	6/14/2022	90	91	76.2	3.9	2.97	22055	844
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	6/26/2022	714	90	90.1	3.5	2.89	29532	1096
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	6/6/2022	189	90	85.7	3.6	2.87	28496	1075
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	6/8/2022	1062	89	91.1	3.5	2.84	25930	944
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	6/10/2022	33	83	65.5	5	2.58	17736	847
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	6/13/2022	136	85	70.4	4	2.57	21348	797
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	6/21/2022	408	87	80.4	3.5	2.55	26472	931
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	XX	6/22/2022	424	92	63.7	3.8	2.42	22125	797
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	6/6/2022	467	89	64.8	3.7	2.4	20736	858
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	5/26/2022	328	87	75.2	3.5	2.32	23751	832
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	5/26/2022	127	85	69.7	3.7	2.25	20048	807
KIRK BUTCHER	Coweta	HO	6/1/2022	230	87	65.6	3.9	2.2	17025	84
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	XX	5/31/2022	139	87	53.6	4.2	2.07	15429	702
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	6/23/2022	154	85	60.4	3.9	1.96	19097	728
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	6/9/2022	129	87	60	3.6	1.94	20224	756
FRANKS FARM	Burke	BS	5/17/2022	184	90	40.2	4.2	1.59	18434	761
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	6/7/2022	69	83	60.9	3.2	1.58	18934	666

¹Minimum 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 Milk Production – July 2022										
Herd	County	Br.	Test date	¹ Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	6/27/2022	1225	89	100	3.9	3.51	32151	1276
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	7/25/2022	712	90	91.2	3.6	2.84	29526	1093
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	6/20/2022	1938	87	90.7	4.1	3.29	28986	1276
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	7/5/2022	321	89	90.1	4.1	3.36	29454	1194
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	HO	7/12/2022	349	92	87.8	0	0	28112	0
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	6/17/2022	370	90	87.7	4.3	3.37	22672	939
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	7/8/2022	187	90	86.1	3.4	2.57	28548	1072
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	6/21/2022	408	87	80.4	3.5	2.55	26472	931
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	6/30/2022	337	87	80.4	3.5	2.46	25314	907
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	6/30/2022	335	87	74.3	3.5	2.34	23795	832
VISSCHER DAIRY LLC*	Jefferson	HO	7/26/2022	815	87	70.5	0	0	25875	339
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	6/29/2022	128	84	66.1	3.7	2.01	19901	799
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	XX	6/22/2022	424	92	63.7	3.8	2.42	22125	797
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	7/6/2022	31	83	63.6	4.9	2.31	17964	861
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	7/4/2022	466	89	63	3.8	2.32	20983	861
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	6/23/2022	154	85	60.4	3.9	1.96	19097	728
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	HO	7/19/2022	88	71	59.3	3.2	1.25	15915	528
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	7/18/2022	153	86	58.1	4	2.13	21554	813
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	7/12/2022	137	86	56.8	3.6	1.72	20107	748
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	XX	6/28/2022	151	86	56.7	4.1	2.1	15527	709

¹Minimum 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 - July 2022										
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	¹ Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	6/27/2022	1225	89	100	3.9	3.51	32151	1276
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	6/17/2022	370	90	87.7	4.3	3.37	22672	939
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	7/5/2022	321	89	90.1	4.1	3.36	29454	1194
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	6/20/2022	1938	87	90.7	4.1	3.29	28986	1276
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	7/25/2022	712	90	91.2	3.6	2.84	29526	1093
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	7/8/2022	187	90	86.1	3.4	2.57	28548	1072
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	6/21/2022	408	87	80.4	3.5	2.55	26472	931
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	6/30/2022	337	87	80.4	3.5	2.46	25314	907
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	XX	6/22/2022	424	92	63.7	3.8	2.42	22125	797
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	6/30/2022	335	87	74.3	3.5	2.34	23795	832
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	7/4/2022	466	89	63	3.8	2.32	20983	861
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	7/6/2022	31	83	63.6	4.9	2.31	17964	861
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	7/18/2022	153	86	58.1	4	2.13	21554	813
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	XX	6/28/2022	151	86	56.7	4.1	2.1	15527	709
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	6/29/2022	128	84	66.1	3.7	2.01	19901	799
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	6/23/2022	154	85	60.4	3.9	1.96	19097	728
FRANKS FARM	Burke	BS	6/28/2022	177	90	52.8	3.9	1.85	17911	739
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	7/12/2022	137	86	56.8	3.6	1.72	20107	748
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	7/5/2022	69	82	56.7	3.6	1.57	18798	659
WEIR DAIRY	Seminole	HO	7/20/2022	76	89	49.4	3.8	1.53	15655	607

¹Minimum 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 Milk Production – August 2022										
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	¹ Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	8/1/2022	1219	89	96.8	3.9	3.39	32151	1281
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	8/25/2022	707	89	92.9	3.6	2.85	29737	1099
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	8/2/2022	318	89	88.9	3.9	3.02	29475	1194
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	8/22/2022	2006	87	87.5	4.5	3.41	28983	1273
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	8/8/2022	191	90	87.2	3.4	2.39	28512	1070
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	HO	8/10/2022	352	92	84.3	0	0	28162	0
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	8/3/2022	1054	88	78.5	3.6	2.49	26332	958
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	8/21/2022	420	87	78.3	3.7	2.42	26417	938
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	7/31/2022	334	88	78	3.5	2.31	25844	927
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	7/28/2022	338	87	73	3.6	2.37	23895	835
VISSCHER DAIRY LLC*	Jefferson	HO	7/26/2022	815	87	70.5	0	0	25875	339
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	HO	8/17/2022	88	92	64.7	4.1	2.35	23547	893
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	8/9/2022	74	82	64.1	3.1	1.61	18791	656
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	8/23/2022	124	83	63.7	4	2.08	19343	779
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	XX	8/25/2022	384	93	60.3	3.7	2.08	21691	822
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	8/8/2022	453	90	59.7	3.6	1.95	21269	864
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	8/15/2022	175	87	57.8	3.7	2	21801	827
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	HO	8/18/2022	88	71	55.1	3.4	1.08	15910	528
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	8/10/2022	31	83	54.8	4.6	1.95	17885	858
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	7/28/2022	149	85	53.8	4.1	1.63	19034	729

¹Minimum 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 – August 2022										
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	¹ Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	8/22/2022	2006	87	87.5	4.5	3.41	28983	1273
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	8/1/2022	1219	89	96.8	3.9	3.39	32151	1281
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	8/2/2022	318	89	88.9	3.9	3.02	29475	1194
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	8/25/2022	707	89	92.9	3.6	2.85	29737	1099
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	8/3/2022	1054	88	78.5	3.6	2.49	26332	958
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	8/21/2022	420	87	78.3	3.7	2.42	26417	938
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	8/8/2022	191	90	87.2	3.4	2.39	28512	1070
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	7/28/2022	338	87	73	3.6	2.37	23895	835
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	HO	8/17/2022	88	92	64.7	4.1	2.35	23547	893
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	7/31/2022	334	88	78	3.5	2.31	25844	927
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	8/23/2022	124	83	63.7	4	2.08	19343	779
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	XX	8/25/2022	384	93	60.3	3.7	2.08	21691	822
FRANKS FARM	Burke	BS	8/16/2022	175	90	50.5	4.3	2.02	17615	729
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	8/15/2022	175	87	57.8	3.7	2	21801	827
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	8/8/2022	453	90	59.7	3.6	1.95	21269	864
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	8/10/2022	31	83	54.8	4.6	1.95	17885	858
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	XX	8/2/2022	147	87	49.5	4.2	1.84	15721	716
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	8/10/2022	135	87	52.8	3.7	1.64	19994	746
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	7/28/2022	149	85	53.8	4.1	1.63	19034	729
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	8/9/2022	74	82	64.1	3.1	1.61	18791	656

¹Minimum 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 Low Herds for SCC – TD Average Score – June 2022

<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>¹Cows</u>	<u>Milk-Rolling</u>	<u>SCC-TD-Average Score</u>	<u>SCC-TD-Weight Average</u>	<u>SCC-Average Score</u>	<u>SCC-Wt.</u>
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	6/10/2022	JE	33	17736	1.3	55	1.7	84
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	5/26/2022	XX	127	20048	1.6	104	2.3	212
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	6/6/2022	HO	189	28496	1.7	91	1.5	83
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	6/8/2022	HO	1062	25930	1.7	126	2	154
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	6/13/2022	HO	136	21348	1.8	109	2.7	178
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	6/14/2022	HO	90	22055	1.9	203	2.3	201
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	6/7/2022	HO	322	29415	2	135	1.9	133
KIRK BUTCHER	Coweta	6/1/2022	HO	230	17025	2.1	223	2.1	223
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	6/17/2022	HO	370	22672	2.2	152	2.4	202
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	5/26/2022	HO	93	16410	2.5	174	2.6	238
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	6/20/2022	XX	1938	28986	2.5	237	2.2	178
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	6/17/2022	HO	90	16006	2.5	306	2.3	227
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	6/21/2022	HO	408	26472	2.6	280	2.6	245
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	6/9/2022	HO	129	20224	2.7	217	2.7	254
ALBERT HALE	Oconee	6/1/2022	HO	71	12839	2.7	221	2.7	242
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	6/22/2022	XX	424	22125	2.9	327	2.7	266
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	6/23/2022	HO	154	19097	3	228	3	250
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	5/26/2022	HO	328	23751	3.2	384	3.8	490
WEIR DAIRY	Seminole	6/21/2022	HO	76	15624	3.4	305	4	458
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattall	5/31/2022	XX	139	15429	3.4	414	3.5	380

¹Minimum 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 Low Herds for SCC –TD Average Score – July 2022

<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>¹Cows</u>	<u>Milk-Rolling</u>	<u>SCC-TD- Average Score</u>	<u>SCC-TD- Weight Average</u>	<u>SCC- Average Score</u>	<u>SCC- Wt.</u>
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	7/6/2022	JE	31	17964	1.7	74	1.7	83
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	7/8/2022	HO	187	28548	1.8	112	1.6	85
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	7/5/2022	HO	321	29454	1.8	182	1.9	139
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	6/29/2022	XX	128	19901	1.9	97	2.3	198
FRANKS FARM	Burke	6/28/2022	BS	177	17911	2	133	2.5	227
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	6/17/2022	HO	370	22672	2.2	152	2.4	202
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	7/19/2022	HO	88	15915	2.3	201	2.3	224
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	7/25/2022	HO	712	29526	2.5	230	2.5	217
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	6/20/2022	XX	1938	28986	2.5	237	2.2	178
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	6/27/2022	HO	1225	32151	2.5	244	2.3	202
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	6/21/2022	HO	408	26472	2.6	280	2.6	245
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	7/12/2022	HO	137	20107	2.8	302	2.8	262
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	6/22/2022	XX	424	22125	2.9	327	2.7	266
AUSTIN WALDROUP	Troup	7/5/2022	XX	134	11329	2.9	342	2.9	342
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	6/23/2022	HO	154	19097	3	228	3	250
TROY YODER	Macon	6/30/2022	HO	337	25314	3.1	249	2.7	190
ALBERT HALE	Oconee	7/6/2022	HO	70	12628	3.3	436	2.7	266
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	7/5/2022	HO	69	18798	3.5	443	3.2	326
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	6/28/2022	XX	151	15527	3.6	451	3.6	398
BOB MOORE	Putnam	7/4/2022	HO	466	20983	3.7	400	3.5	319

¹Minimum 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 Low Herds for SCC -TD Average Score – August 2022

<u>Herd</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>¹Cows</u>	<u>Milk-Rolling</u>	<u>SCC-TD- Average Score</u>	<u>SCC-TD- Weight Average</u>	<u>SCC- Average Score</u>	<u>SCC- Wt.</u>
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	8/2/2022	HO	318	29475	1.9	146	2	142
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	8/8/2022	HO	191	28512	1.9	185	1.6	93
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	8/10/2022	JE	31	17885	2	85	1.7	86
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	8/3/2022	HO	1054	26332	2.1	157	1.9	145
TROY YODER	Macon	7/31/2022	HO	334	25844	2.2	98	2.7	177
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	8/1/2022	HO	1219	32151	2.2	218	2.3	205
FRANKS FARM	Burke	8/16/2022	BS	175	17615	2.3	177	2.6	235
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	8/23/2022	XX	124	19343	2.3	269	2.3	203
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	8/22/2022	XX	2006	28983	2.5	220	2.3	186
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	8/21/2022	HO	420	26417	2.6	225	2.6	247
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	8/18/2022	HO	88	15910	2.6	255	2.4	229
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	8/25/2022	XX	384	21691	2.6	273	2.6	262
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	7/28/2022	HO	149	19034	2.7	213	2.9	245
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	7/28/2022	HO	338	23895	3.1	389	3.7	470
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	8/15/2022	HO	175	21801	3.2	270	2.8	200
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	8/17/2022	HO	88	23547	3.2	423	2.4	259
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	8/2/2022	XX	147	15721	3.3	379	3.6	385
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	8/10/2022	HO	135	19994	3.5	310	2.8	266
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	8/9/2022	HO	97	16272	3.6	371	2.9	276
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	8/9/2022	HO	74	18791	3.7	430	3.3	343

¹Minimum 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).*

