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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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

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: APRIL, MAY & JUNE 2008

Sincerely,

Wm. Graves

William M. Graves
Professor & Extension Dairy Scientist
wgraves@uga.edu

County Extension Director or County Agent

DAIRYFAX NEWSLETTER

Did I Just Pay $325 Per Ton for Whole Cottonseed?

By

Lane O. Ely

The answer to the above question is yes. Beyond the simple yes, there are two aspects of the question that needs to be examined. One is why the price of whole cottonseed was $325. The second question is why I would pay that much.

For many years the price of whole cottonseed was controlled by supply and demand. These would be some influences during years of short forage supply or increases in other commodities. As Georgia is a cotton producing state, prices would be lowest at harvest and increase through the year as supplies were used. If one could store the whole cottonseed, there was an economic benefit to purchase at harvest. Over several years, the harvest prices would double or triple to the peak price. Harvest prices would be between $45 and $60 per ton. This would depend on the size of the crop and the amount of whole cottonseed needed for the crush to produce oil.

In the 1990's companies started to control the whole cottonseed at harvest time. They would then broker the seed. The result was the price at harvest increased since the supply of whole cottonseed was controlled. The price at harvest was now $90 to $105 per ton but the increase to peak was in the range of 50% to double the harvest prices. The top price was still very similar but the average price for the year was increased. There was less of an economic incentive to purchase at harvest but still favorable.

So why did the price of whole cottonseed go to $325 per ton in the Cotton Belt this year? Several factors have played a part in the increase. First was the drought in much of the Southeast which caused a shortage of forage. Many producers were looking to extend their short forage supplies and whole cottonseed works very well to do this especially with silage-based rations. Second was the increased cost of other feed; specifically, the rise in corn prices since corn is used for ethanol production. In turn, this increased the demand and cost for other feeds. Further, more land was planted in corn, reducing soybeans, and thus soybean meal, which increased the demand for whole cottonseed. Third, the weak US dollar created an overseas demand for whole cottonseed. The reasoning by commodity brokers was that if whole cottonseed could be shipped overseas at $275 per ton then it could be sold in the US for $275 per ton. The combination of these factors is how this year's whole cottonseed price reached $325 per ton in April in the Southeast.

Now I'll answer the second part of my original question. Why did I pay $325? First, our forage supply at the UGA Teaching Dairy suffered like most of the Southeast. In 2006 we had an average wheat silage harvest and a zero sorghum silage harvest. In 2007 our wheat silage harvest was 40% of normal and the sorghum silage was 10%. Silage for the milking herd was at a premium. In the fall of 2007, we had booked four loads of whole cottonseed at $165 per ton at harvest as the price was up due to demand. Normally we feed 6 to 7 pounds per lactating cow per day. Since forage was short and milk prices were high, we also bought 100 tons of alfalfa hay at $240 per ton in September. Trying to stretch our forage supply until the 2008 wheat harvest, our lactating ration was 35 pounds wheat silage, 9 pounds of alfalfa hay and 9 pounds of whole cottonseed plus 28 pounds of a concentrate mix. The cows averaged between 70 and 77 pounds of milk through the winter and spring. Things looked good. It was March, the wheat crop looked excellent and we were about ready to harvest. Then we ran out of whole cottonseed. Redoing the ration with the forage limits, the computer said to feed the whole cottonseed. The cost would increase 60 cents per cow per day, but IOFC was still good due to the milk prices. As a result of the drought, forage supplies were not available to be purchased. If the whole cottonseed was removed and our limited forage was feed, the diet had the potential to produce acidosis, so the decision was made to pay $325 per ton and continue feeding the whole cottonseed.

Did it work? Yes. Milk production continued at the same level and we ran out of silage the day we started to cut wheat. Now we are feeding green chop while waiting for the wheat silage to ferment.

Decisions need to be made based on all of the facts. Economics alone does not always produce the best answers.

- September 21– Gwinnett County Commercial Heifer Show, Lawrenceville, GA
- October 5– Georgia National Commercial Heifer Show, Perry, GA
- October 10-12– Georgia National Open Dairy Shows, Perry, GA

Dairy Bull Genetic Changes May 2007 Influenced By UGA Research

The Holstein board approved five recommendations that came from the Genetic Advancement Committee's meeting. These changes will be coming in the May 2007 genetic evaluations. In detail they were:

1. A new Udder Composite formula will be implemented starting with the May 2007 genetic evaluations. (The new UDC formula increases udder depth from 30 to 35 %, reduces udder cleft from 10 to 9%, reduces front teat placement from 16 to 5% and adds 7% for rear teat placement). The goal is to incorporate rear teat placement into the formula while improving the relationship of somatic cell score and productive life.

2. The genetic evaluations for PTA Type will be modified according to recommendations from research conducted at the University of Georgia. An additional 1.7 million cows were added to the genetic evaluation system to obtain a more accurate estimate of an animal's ancestral contribution. This resulted in our estimate of genetic improvement of the last 20 years increasing to slightly over five points. As a consequence, many present-day animals will see an increase in their PTATs. For example, the average proof of the top 400 TPI bulls will increase by +0.4. The main advantage of the new genetic evaluations is that there will be much greater stability as a bull goes from his first crop to second crop daughters.

3. The TPI formula will be changed to incorporate more emphasis on health and fertility traits beginning with the May 2007 genetic evaluations. In the new formula, type receives the same emphasis while production emphasis is reduced from 50 to 45%. The objective of the changes is to get higher daughter pregnancy rates, longer productive life, lower SCS, less calving difficulty and fewer stillbirths.

4. The acronym TPI will be changed from Type and Production Index to Total Performance Index to more accurately express the objective of the index.

5. A new Top 50 bull list will be created of those bulls with the lowest Expected Future Inbreeding value and having a TPI value that meets or exceeds the Top 400 TPI cut-off value for inclusion into Section 1 of the Red Book.

Source: Holstein Association.

Breeding Heifers

by **W. M. Graves**

Heifers are the most fertile animals in a herd and have the greatest genetic potential. Information is available to select those sires that produce the fewest difficult births as well as genetically sexed to produce more heifers. Put the most expensive semen in the most fertile animals, your heifers! Bred heifers at 15 months to calve at 24 months.

Remember that AI daughters produce more than 1300 pounds of milk over daughters from non AI daughters. Also, a third of the calves born in a herd are from first lactation cows. More producers need to take advantage of synchronization techniques to get more heifers bred.

Use heat synchronization techniques to bring animals in heat in groups. This increases activity. Detect heats in heifers twice daily for 15 minutes each. During hot weather, detect heats and breed heifers late in the evenings and early in the mornings. One time a day breeding may be effective on heifers if done in the morning. Remember also that slow breeding heifers generally do not get any better and should be culled.

Use the following prostaglandin program to synchronize dairy heifers:

Prostaglandin (PGF) Program

Day	
1	Inject heifers with Prostaglandins
2-10	Observe heats and breed
11*	Inject heifers not bred
13-15	Observe heats and breed

*Can do weekly (7 day intervals)

Two injections of Prostaglandins are not necessary for all animals, and is generally not recommended.

Research has reported 84 percent bred and 94 percent in heat combining MGA and 2 shots of prostaglandin. However, MGA is currently not labeled for synchronization but as a feed additive for feedlot cattle.

MGA-PGF Program

Day	
1-14	Feed MGA 14 days (0.5 mg/animal/day)
16-20	Estrus - Do not breed
31	PGF injection
32-36	Observe heat and breed
42	Reinject those not in heat
43-46	Observe heat and breed

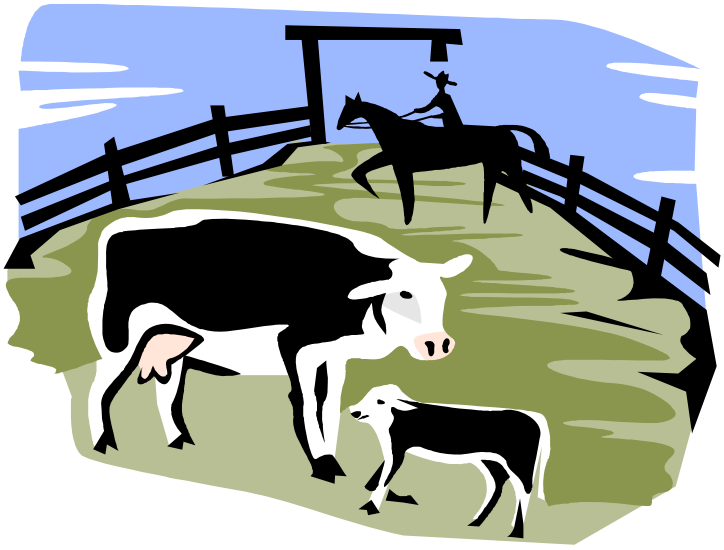
Prefeed grain to heifers 2 weeks prior to adding MGA. Have sufficient bunkspace. Mix MGA well.

If you are looking to breed at a set time, the following is recommenced.

Timed AI Program

Day 1	Inject GnRH
Day 7	Inject PGF
Day 7-10	Heat Detect & Breed that day
Day 9	Inject 2nd GnRH
Day 10	16-20h Timed AI those not yet bred

This program combines Ovsynch and heat detection. The first two programs require a little more work, but are more economical. The last program will cost more, but 100% will be inseminated in a short period. Heifers are a valuable asset, take good reproductive care of them.



Improving your Reproduction Español:

Are you asking the right reproducción (reproduction) questions…

By

W.M. Graves

More and more of our producers are speaking more Spanish to better manage their herds and their labor force. Recently, visiting students at UGA from South America helped translate some of the following information to help producers better use Spanish to evaluate reproductive management and communicate with employees. Many times checklists are very handy to review management. After all, our goal for maximum lifetime leche (milk) is to get every vaca (cow) pregñada (pregnant). The first article (July, Aug. Sept. 2007) dealt with semen tank management. This article deals with heat detection and ovulation synchronization. The last article will deal with AI techniques and will follow in future Dairyfax editions.

Detection of heat (Detectando el celo)

Evaluate your heat detection program. ¿Veces al día? How many times a day do you look for heat activity? ¿ Minutos cada vez? How many minutes do you look each time? ¿Rutina y Preciso? Your heat detection program must be routine and accurate, every day by someone who knows what they are doing.

Superficie? What kind of surface are they on when you watch? Cows on dirt are much more active. ¿ Relo-calización? Sometimes moving animals around will increase activity. ¿Qué hacen animales ? What are the animals doing? Eating and milking are the worst times to watch for heat

¿En cuanto tiempo está usted dispuesto a cruzarla otra vez? At what time are you willing to breed a cow back after she has calved? ¿Reporta usted los celos en su información DHIA? Do you report heats on your DHIA information?

Synchronization programs (Programas de *sincronización) will help…*

¿Utiliza usted alguna hormona como rutina or utiliza usted alguna hormona rutinariamente? Do you use any hormones on a routine basis?
Heats can be synchronized very efficiently and economically using a weekly prostaglandin (PGF) program or programa semanal de PGF.

Day 1- Inject PGF (Monday AM) Or Día 1 Inyecte PGF (Lunes AM)

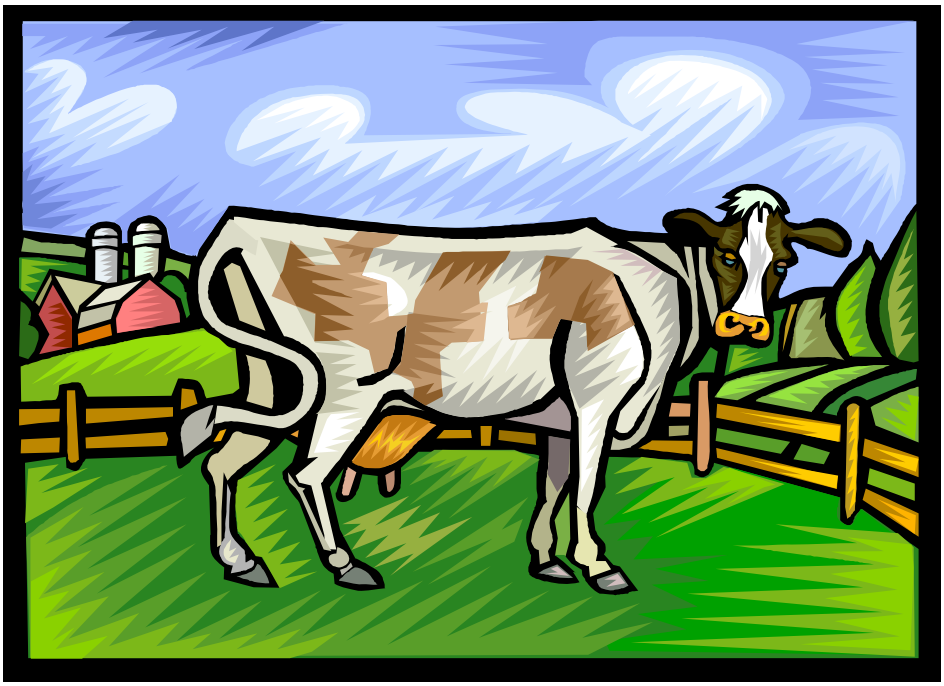
Day 2-5 Detect heat and AI (Tuesday to Friday) Or Día 2-5 Detección de celo y AI (Martes – Viernes)

Day 8- Reinyect PGF those not in bred Or Día 8 Reinyectar PGF las que vuelvan a celar Or las que no queden preñadas (2nd Lunes AM)

Day 9-12 Detect heat and AI Or Día 9-12 Detección de celo y crianza inseminación.

Timed AI Programs (AL Mismo Tiempo)

If you do not want to heat detect, you can synchronize ovulation and use timed AI. Inject PGF after Day 40 (Injecte PGF tras en Día 40). Give the second PGF 14 days later (Injecte PGF 14 días siguiente después). Then, 12 days later (generally on a Monday or Lunes) give GnRH (Injecte GnRH 12 días siguiente después). Next Monday (Próximo lunes), or 7 days later give PGF (Injecte PGF 7 días siguiente después). Then two days later (Wednesday or Miércoles) administer 2nd GnRH (Injecte GnRH 9 días siguiente después). Finally, 16-24 hours later (on Thursday or Jueves), artificially inseminate all animals (Insemine todos los animales 16-24 después.) With this protocol, 100% of your open cows will be inseminated in a very short period of time.



TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY MILK PRODUCTION- FEBRUARY 2008

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average: % Days in Milk	Test Day Average: Milk	Test Day Average: % Fat	Test Day Average: Lbs.		Yearly Average: Milk	Yearly Average: Lbs.
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	2	120	85	87.3				24249	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	2	734	89	86.1	3.8	2.93		25894	957
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	2	200	88	83.8	3.6	2.53		24412	908
Coastal Plane Exp Station	Tift	H	2	214	89	79.4	3.4	2.49		25935	977
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	2	114	85	78.6	3.2	2.32		21421	733
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	2	840	88	78.6	4	2.77		24894	877
Scott Glover	White	H	2	95	87	77.9	4.2	2.93		24144	883
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	2	103	88	77.4	3.4	2.49		20298	775
Kent Walker	Greene	H	2	109	89	77.3	3.3	2.39		22168	763
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	89	90	77.1	3.5	2.6		23777	816
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	2	169	85	76.9	3.6	2.34		21594	800
Horst Crest Farms	Burke	H	2	156	85	76.6	3.4	2.3		20419	720
Anthony Brothers	Sumter	H	1	1144	89	76.3	3.5	2.34		24949	884
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	2	218	87	75.4	3.4	2.18		22857	780
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	2	124	90	74.9	3.2	2.16		22672	802
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	2	731	88	74.8	3.5	2.26		22671	
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	2	140	90	74.8	3.6	2.61		22898	809
Stovall Dairy Inc.	Madison	H	2	153	90	74.7	3.7	2.44		20857	775
Ralph Kotal	Hart	H	2	53	90	73.9	3.8	2.65		20579	785
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	2	84	92	73.8	3.7	2.62		22368	755

1Minimum herd size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is complied from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).

TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY FAT PRODUCTION- FEBRUARY 2008

				Test Day Average					Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**Lbs.**	**Milk**	**Lbs.**
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	2	734	89	86.1	3.7	2.93	25894	957
Scott Glover	White	H	2	95	87	77.9	4.2	2.93	24144	883
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	2	840	88	78.6	4	2.77	24894	877
David L Moss	Morgan	H	2	110	86	71.1	4	2.68	20612	802
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	2	388	93	68.2	4	2.67	21735	822
Ralph Kotal	Hart	H	2	53	90	73.9	3.8	2.65	20579	785
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	2	84	92	73.8	3.7	2.62	22368	755
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	2	95	90	73.6	3.8	2.62	24198	851
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	2	140	90	74.8	3.6	2.61	22898	809
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	89	90	77.1	3.5	2.6	23777	816
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	2	200	88	83.8	3.6	2.53	24412	908
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	2	384	87	70.5	3.8	2.53	21424	760
Andy Wheat	Morgan	H	2	143	87	73.6	3.5	2.52	20299	653
Fuller-Dairy, Inc.	Putnam	H	2	212	91	71	3.8	2.5	21354	
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	2	234	90	70.9	3.9	2.5	21318	772
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	2	214	89	79.4	3.4	2.49	25935	977
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	2	103	88	77.4	3.4	2.49	20298	775
Franks Farm	Burke	H	1	36	91	66.4	3.8	2.49	21085	728
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	2	179	90	71	3.8	2.47	22110	820
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	2	212	90	66.7	3.9	2.47	20616	781

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TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY MILK PRODUCTION- MARCH 2008

				Test Day Average						Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**Lbs.**		**Milk**	**Lbs.**
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	3	114	84	90.4				24192	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	3	743	89	84.4	3.8	2.99		25993	962
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	3	84	90	82.3	3.7	2.96		23688	819
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	3	175	86	81	3.3	2.45		21691	797
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	3	121	87	80.9	3.5	2.36		24133	894
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	875	88	80.5	3.9	2.79		24706	877
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	3	116	86	79	3.4	2.44		21629	740
Scott Glover	White	H	3	91	87	78.8	3.7	2.71		24061	892
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	3	765	88	78.3	3.5	2.47		22545	
Kent Walker	Greene	H	3	105	89	77.8	3.4	2.57		22370	762
Univ. of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	3	111	89	77.2	3.5	2.51		21075	788
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	3	273	87	76.9	3.3	2.3		22747	779
Gene Bowen	Pierce	H	3	204	85					20428	
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	3	218	89	75.4	3.6	2.54		25742	962
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	3	108	88	75.1	3.3	2.4		20335	769
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	2	124	90	74.9	3.2	2.16		22672	802
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	2	84	92	73.8	3.7	2.62		22368	755
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	3	93	90	73.8	3.6	2.45		24132	852
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	3	108	86	73.2	3.9	2.63		20651	808
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	3	378	87	73.1	3.6	2.5		21437	759

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TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY FAT PRODUCTION- MARCH 2008

				Test Day Average					Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**Lbs.**	**Milk**	**Lbs.**
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	3	743	89	84.4	3.8	2.99	25993	962
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	3	84	90	82.3	3.7	2.96	23688	819
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	875	88	80.5	3.9	2.79	24706	877
Scott Glover	White	H	3	91	87	78.8	3.7	2.71	24061	892
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	3	397	93	65.5	4.1	2.65	21575	822
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	3	108	86	73.2	3.9	2.63	20651	808
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	2	84	92	73.8	3.7	2.62	22368	755
Ralph Kotal	Hart	H	3	55	90	73	3.7	2.61	20796	794
Kent Walker	Greene	H	3	105	89	77.8	3.4	2.57	22370	762
Stovall Dairy, Inc.	Madison	H	3	165	90	71.1	3.8	2.56	21001	780
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	3	214	91	68.5	3.8	2.54	20690	785
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	3	218	89	75.4	3.6	2.54	25742	962
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	3	71	92	72.2	3.7	2.53	22020	781
Univ. of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	3	111	89	77.2	3.5	2.51	21075	788
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	3	378	87	73.1	3.6	2.5	21437	759
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	3	257	88	69	4.1	2.48	21643	
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	3	765	88	78.3	3.5	2.47	22545	
Franks Farm	Burke	H	3	36	91	64.6	3.9	2.45	21252	737
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	3	93	90	73.8	3.6	2.45	24132	852
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	3	175	86	81	3.3	2.45	21691	797

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TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY MILK PRODUCTION- APRIL 2008

				Test Day Average						Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**Lbs.**		**Milk**	**Lbs.**
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	4	110	84	88.8				24222	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	4	749	89	83.1	3.7	2.9		26058	967
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	4	895	88	83	2.81	3.9		24553	879
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	4	128	87	80.8	3.6	2.55		23896	885
Gene Bowen	Pierce	H	4	199	86	80.1				20831	
Scott Glover	White	H	3	91	87	78.8	3.7	2.71		24061	892
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	4	83	90	78.3	3.1	2.45		23610	821
Kent Walker	Greene	H	4	108	89	77.5	3.2	2.37		22423	756
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	4	115	86	77.1	3.1	2.24		21775	751
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	4	141	86	75.1	3.7	2.58		21765	794
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	3	125	90	74.6	3.4	2.35		22649	803
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	4	282	87	74.2	3.3	2.28		22617	780
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	3	108	86	73.2	3.9	2.63		20651	808
Andy Wheat	Morgan	H	3	143	88	72.8	3	2.19		20428	658
B&S Dairy	Wilcox	H	4	662	88	72.6	3.7	2.33		21147	
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	3	138	90	72.2	3.7	2.52		22628	801
Coastal Plains Exp Station	Tift	H	4	227	89	72.1	3.8	2.59		25402	949
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	4	361	87	71.8	3.7	2.53		21535	765
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	4	777	87	71.8	3.3	2.1		22290	
Horst Crest Farms	Burke	H	4	152	85	71.7	3.6	2.39		20771	733

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TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY FAT PRODUCTION- APRIL 2008

				Test Day Average					Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**Lbs.**	**Milk**	**Lbs.**
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	3	743	89	84.4	3.8	2.99	25993	962
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	84	90	82.3	3.7	2.96	23688	819
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	875	88	80.5	3.9	2.79	24706	877
Scott Glover	White	H	3	91	87	78.8	3.7	2.71	24061	892
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	3	397	93	65.5	4.1	2.65	21575	822
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	3	108	86	73.2	3.9	2.63	20651	808
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	2	84	92	73.8	3.7	2.62	22368	755
Ralph Kotal	Hart	H	3	55	90	73	3.7	2.61	20796	794
Kent Walker	Greene	H	3	105	89	77.8	3.4	2.57	22370	762
Stovall Dairy, Inc.	Madison	H	3	165	90	71.1	3.8	2.56	21001	780
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	3	214	91	68.5	3.8	2.54	20690	785
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	3	218	89	75.4	3.6	2.54	25742	962
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	3	71	92	72.2	3.7	2.53	22020	781
Univ. of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	3	111	89	77.2	3.5	2.51	21075	788
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	3	378	87	73.1	3.6	2.5	21437	759
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	3	257	88	69	4.1	2.48	21643	
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	3	765	88	78.3	3.5	2.47	22545	
Franks Farm	Burke	H	3	36	91	64.6	3.9	2.45	21252	737
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	3	93	90	73.8	3.6	2.45	24132	852
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	3	175	86	81	3.3	2.45	21691	797

1Minimum herd size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records management Systems Reports (Raliegh, NC).

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