



# GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH 2009

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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.

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Sincerely,



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County Extension Director or County Agent

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# DAIRYFAX NEWSLETTER

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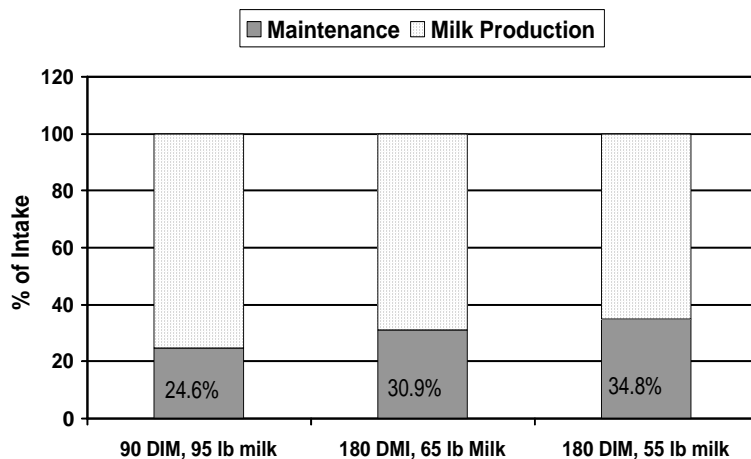
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## Management Considerations With Depressed Milk Prices

John K. Bernard  
Dairy Research and Extension

With the drastic drop in milk prices that went into effect February 1, everyone is looking for ways to reduce their production cost. Since feed represents the largest cost of producing milk, it is logical to review the feeding program for changes that can be made that will save money. Producers are exploring a wide range of options including switching to a low input grazing system to eliminating all additives and reducing mineral-vitamin supplement levels. Consideration must be given to the potential impact on milk yield and composition as some changes could result in a greater loss of milk income than the savings in feed cost. The options that will be successful in truly reducing income over feed cost will vary from dairy to dairy because of differences in potential for eliminating additives or nutrient levels in current rations production level, forage quality, and feeding management. Some basics that should be considered as changes are considered are outlined below.

Group cows by nutrient requirements and balance rations to reflect actual needs of the cows. Cows in early lactation need a higher plane of nutrition and are much more efficient in converting nutrient into milk than those in mid or late lactation. One must remember that the cow must first satisfy her maintenance requirement before anything is used for milk production. This is illustrated in the figure below in which the proportion of energy consumed from a balanced ration is used for maintenance and milk production by a high producing cow in early lactation (90 DIM and 95 lbs./d milk yield) versus a cow (180 DIM) for producing either 65 or 55 lbs./d of milk. Short-changing cows in early lactation will result in lower performance and may compromise reproductive efficiency because of excessive body weight loss. Cows that have been diagnosed pregnant and are in late lactation can get by on rations that contain much more forage and less energy and protein supplementals because they eat more and have lower nutrient requirements.



**Figure 1** Proportion of energy consumed used for maintenance and milk production.

When available, pasture can be used to replace a portion of the TMR normally fed for mid to late lactation cows. In the spring when the forage mass in pasture is readily and of high quality, cows can easily consume 5 lbs. of DM in 1 to 2 hours which can easily replace the equivalent amount of TMR.

When considering the use of additives, the first question to ask is there a good biological reason and research data to justify the use of the product. If no independent research data are available for the product and a return of greater than 5 to 1 can't be shown, this is an easy product to eliminate. Other products which have long term effects are harder to evaluate as discontinuation of their use will not immediately change anything, but the longer term effects on health or reproduction should be factored into the decision. Basically if there was a valid biological reason to use these products initially and the desired response was observed, can you justify taking these out of the diet?

Today, more than ever before, it is critical that you know the total cost of producing milk including daily feed cost, labor cost, and overhead. Knowing this will allow you to determine the level of milk production needed to break even or at least minimize the losses in the short term. Cows that are not producing adequate amounts of milk, are chronically lame, or have chronic or subclinical mastitis most likely are not going to be profitable and should be sold. The price of replacement heifers has dropped, so replacing a cow that doesn't have the potential to be profitable with one that does should be considered.

Dairy efficiency (lbs. milk produced divided by lbs. DM consumed) is a good tool for monitoring feed utilization. Fresh, early lactation cows should have a dairy efficiency greater than 1.7 whereas mid lactation cows should average 1.5 or better. Late lactation cows will typically be less than 1.5. Feeding programs based on built-in-roughage rations typically run lower because of higher intakes compared to a more conventional diet. If efficiencies are not where they should be, review the potential reasons for this including forage quality, feed bunk management, ration formulations, cow comfort, or cow health.

Forage quality has always been important and is even more today so given the current situation. Since forage quality changes throughout the year, it is important to sample all forages on a routine schedule and reformulate rations to maintain desired nutrient concentrations. In addition to the routine analysis, have forages tested for *in vitro* NDF digestibility which will allow your nutritionist fine tune your rations as well as provide a more in-depth evaluation of your forage program. It will soon be time to begin harvesting the next forage supply, so now is an excellent time to review forage production and management practices so any potential problems that may limit forage quality.

In addition to these items, cow comfort and health should be considered as they impact feed conversion to milk and milk yield. Anything that reduces animal comfort will reduce intake and milk yield and potential result in more health problems. If free stalls are used, make sure they are sized properly and bedding is provided so that cows can get in and out with minimal effort. Make sure free stalls are bedded once or twice a week to maintain comfort since stalls that do not have adequate bedding will result in cows getting up as often as they should to eat. It will soon be hot, so any maintenance and cleaning needed for the cooling system to operate efficiently should be done as soon as possible.

For many producers, the key to survival during this period of low milk prices will be making sure the little things that are important to the cow are addressed rather than finding a cheap ingredient. Feeding management consistently, ensuring optimum cow comfort, access to plenty of fresh-clean water, and maintaining preventative health programs typically are all key to maintaining milk yield and cow health to help get through this tough time.



## UGA Dairy Judging Team Travels to Texas

by Matthew London and Dr. Bill Graves

The UGA Dairy Judging Team competed in the Southwest Collegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the 2009 Southwestern Exposition and Livestock show in Fort Worth, TX. The team was comprised of Katie Smith, Christy Bryan, and Anna Savelle. They judged 10 classes of Brown Swiss, Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey heifers and cows, then defended their placings with four sets of oral reasons. The team was 3<sup>rd</sup> in Brown Swiss, 5<sup>th</sup> in Guernseys, and 6<sup>th</sup> in both Holsteins and Jerseys. Anna was 4<sup>th</sup> individually in Holsteins, and Katie was 4<sup>th</sup> in Jerseys. Overall, individually Katie was 6<sup>th</sup> and Anna was 9<sup>th</sup>. As a team, they placed third overall in reasons score and were sixth overall for the contest. This is the best showing of both individual as well as team awards by a UGA Dairy Judging Team ever at the Fort Worth Stock Show. They should be commended for their efforts.



## **Dairy Science Club's 12th Annual UGA Dairy Heifer Show A Success!**

By Dr. Bill Graves, Matt London & Dr. Mark Froetschel

The 12th Annual UGA Heifer Show was held February 7, 2009, at the ADS Arena on South Milledge. The show is hosted by the Dairy Science Club. There were a total of 221 weight entries and 190 showmanship entries in this year's show. Our judges were Dr. Katherine Knowlton and Katie Albaugh from Virginia Tech. Katherine is on the faculty and serves as judging coach. Katie was high individual this year at several contests and is a senior.

The Junior Grand Showmanship Champion was Monica Schaapman from Wilcox Co. Monica has won this two years in a row! Senior Grand Showmanship was Katie Johnson from Houston Co. Junior Reserve Showmanship Champion was Merideth Franks from Burke CO. Senior Reserve Grand Showmanship Champion was Andrea Sweeney from Putnam Co.

Junior Reserve weight Class Champion went to Mandee Bloodworth from Wilcox Co. Junior Grand Weight Class Champion went to Caleb Celentano from Houston Co. Senior Reserve Weight Class Champion went to Taylor Young from Houston Co. Senior Grand Weight Class Champion went to Brandon Towe from Morgan Co.

The Dairy Science Club was proud to present the first Bulldog Heifer Challenge. This was a judging contest for 4-H and FFA members held on Friday night. Fifty-two participants places four heifer classes and answered four questions on each class. In the tie-breaker class, participants picked a Supreme and Reserve Supreme Champion from the class winners. First place Junior team went to Houston Co. Second went to Putnam Co. High Junior individual went to Morgan Sumners. Second went to Lane Erickson. First place Senior individual was Ryan Powell and second was Ruben Schaapman.

This year's show was coordinated by Whitney Franks, Club President. The current club president is Meredith Stovall.



Junior Grand Showmanship Champion was Monica Schaapman from Wilcox Co.



Senior Grand Showmanship Champion was Katie Johnson from Houston Co.



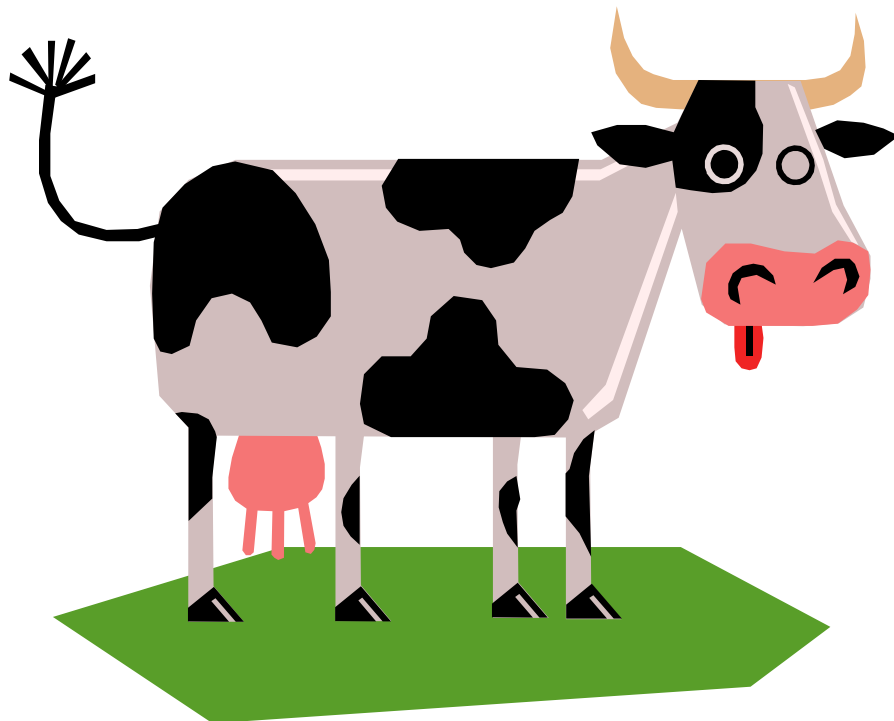
Junior Grand Weight Class Champion went to Caleb Celen-tano from Houston Co. with Judge Knowlton.



Senior Grand Weight Class Champion went to Brandon Towe from Morgan Co. with Judge Albaugh.

# Dates to Remember

- **April 10**      **Spring Dairy Show, Athens**
- **April 10**      **State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest, Athens 4pm**
- **April 16**      **Southern Invitational Holstein Show, Perry**
- **April 18**      **Southern Invitational Holstein Sale, Perry**
- **June 2 & 3**    **Animal Science in Action, Athens**



## 2009 DBAP Update

Albert De Vries, Mary Sowerby, Lane Ely, Russ Giesy

The year 2008 had a major impact on the Dairy Business Analysis Project (DBAP) when Russ Giesy retired from UF/IFAS in September 2008. Russ had been working with DBAP since its inception in 1996 when UF started collecting 1995 data. He has remained the driving force ever since. Russ now runs Diamond Rule Dairy Management Consulting Service but he remains interested in DBAP. Dr. Lane Ely retired from the University of Georgia in December 2008, but he has been hired back part time. Part of Lane Ely's responsibilities will be to continue DBAP for dairy producers in Georgia. Although there is a verbal commitment from the Deans to fill the now vacant multi-county Dairy Extension position in Central and South Florida, to our knowledge no action has been taken.

What does this mean for DBAP in 2009? Mary Sowerby will remain the primary contact person for DBAP in North Central Florida. Lane Ely will remain responsible for DBAP in Georgia. For the remainder of the dairies, we contracted with Russ Giesy who will work on data collection and reporting if the dairy producer agrees. Producers may contact Russ directly to have their data collected. UF/IFAS will get a copy of the data once completed. Russ will have the full benefit of the data he collected to extend the producer agrees. Because DBAP is a confidential program, Russ will no longer have access to the individual farm data he did not collect, unless that particular producer agrees to sharing it. Summary statistics such as averages calculated by UF are still available to anyone like in the past. The contract with Russ includes a payment structure that is in part made possible by a Southeast Milk Check-off grant obtained by UF/UGA last year.

Participation in DBAP allows dairy producers to investigate their individual cost of production and profitability, as well as identify strengths and weaknesses. For 2009, we will focus more on the results for the individual dairy producer, including comparison with past results of the dairy. Less emphasis will be placed on benchmarking with other producers because we cannot predict how long it will take before a representative sample of farms have their data collection completed. The focus on in the individual dairy producer means that a dairy producer's report is ready as soon as his/her data collection is completed. This individual cost of production analysis could be performed multiple times per year and serve as a basis for peer group discussions. We still like to collect 2008 annual data for benchmarking and our annual summary report.

For more information contact Mary Sowerby ([meso@ufl.edu](mailto:meso@ufl.edu)), Lane Ely ([laneely@uga.edu](mailto:laneely@uga.edu)), Russ Giesy ([giesyr@aol.com](mailto:giesyr@aol.com)), or Albert De Vries ([devries@ufl.edu](mailto:devries@ufl.edu)).

## Don't Forget to Test

Lane Ely  
Extension Dairy Science

With the hard economic times, it is recommended to control expenses. That is often difficult to do as many expenses are essential. Often expenses that are easy to identify and may not be considered essential are dropped. Frequently these are tests that are essential for management.

The two tests that are often dropped are production testing (DHIA) and forage and feed testing. What are the consequences?

Production testing is an important management tool. Everyone can usually identify their top 10 cows and bottom 10 cows. What about the middle 20% of your cows? Have these gone up or down over the last 6 months? When you changed forages what was the milk production response? Was there a response? Why are your bottom cows in that group? Did they have an injury, mastitis, calving difficulties or just low production? Production testing and the historical records are vital to your management decisions.

Another test that is often dropped in difficult economic times is forage testing. Many will say, "I will use the book value. We have been close the last couple of years." If your wheat silage has been running 12% CP and you balance your ration using that value, what is the cost of your wheat silage is 15% CP or 8% CP? At 15% you are over feeding protein with no production response. At 8% CP, you are under feeding protein and will lose milk production.

At a 50:50 roughage to concentrate ration, our ration would be 83 pounds of wheat silage at 30% DM providing 3.0 pounds CP and 27 pounds of grain mix with 20% CP providing 5 pounds CP for a total CP intake of 8.0 pounds. If our silage is actually 15% CP, then CP intake would be 8.75 pounds. We could feed 3.75 pounds less grain mix and have the same protein intake. If our grain mix cost \$.14/pound, we have spent \$.525 per day more in feed cost than we needed. For a 100 cow herd that is \$52.50 per day that did not need to be spent. The forage test paid for itself in one day.

In trying to save money and cut cost, do not short change yourself with the lack of information to make good decisions. Pay for the test that will make you money.

## 2008 Cream of the Crop Awards

Warren D. Gilson, University of Georgia and Dan Webb, University of Florida

Southeast DHIA and the University of Georgia recognize the highest producing herds each year. Herds or official strings must produce at least 120% of the average for milk or fat during the previous year to qualify. The standards for this past year were 23,110 pounds of milk and 837 pounds of fat for the Holstein breed and 17,471 pounds of milk and 763 pounds of fat for the other breeds. The following herds were recognized for meeting these standards.

Farm	Breed	Cows	3X	Milk	Fat
Franks' Farm	Brown Swiss	109		18359	707
Vista Farm	Holstein	84		23415	805
Irvin R. Yoder	Holstein	128		23472	870
Dave Clark	Holstein	927	X	24630	892
J. Everett Williams	Crossbred	819	X	25944	979
Deloach & Son Dairy	Brown Swiss	47		18626	720
Scott Glover	Holstein	94		23933	914
D & T Dairy	Crossbred	109		24772	

The high herd receives special recognition and this year the high herd for both milk and fat was J. Everett Williams.

The standards for 2009-2010 year are 22,744 pounds of milk and 806 pounds of fat for the Holstein breed and 15,931 pounds of milk and 714 pounds of fat for all other breeds.

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- November 2008

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average		
					% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat	
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	11	115	84	76.1			25022		
Irvin R Yoder	Macon	H	11	132	86	75.7	3.9	2.56	24011	893	
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	906	88	75.4	3.7	2.3	25022	912	
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	11	295	89	74.3	3.9	2.57	22556	829	
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	11	98	85	73.8	3.7	2.33	21128	713	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	11	859	88	73.8	4.2	2.61	25378	965	
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	10	142	87	73.3	3.8	2.03	21455	773	
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	11	95	88	72.7	3.6	2.29	23400	809	
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	11	198	85	72.6	3.7	2.39	22026	764	
Scott Glover	White	H	11	94	87	72.2	4	2.17	23942	910	
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	11	3473	86	71.2	3.7	2.07	21029	769	
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	11	33	89	71.1	4.3	2.74	22179		
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	10	390	88	71	3.7	2.13	21782	798	
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	11	145	84	70.2	3.7	1.93	21736	793	
B & S Dairy	Wilcox	H	11	661	86	69	3.5	1.84	20202	710	
Parham Dairy Inc. #1	Putnam	H	11	184	85	68.7			20609		
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	11	252	87	68.5	4.1	2.28	21381		
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	11	102	88	68.5	3.8	2.38	22364		
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	11	113	85	67.5	3.7	2.01	21396	731	
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	11	2633	86	67.1			20810		

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 (Raleigh, NC).

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- November 2008

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	11	33	89	71.1	4.3	2.74	22179	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	11	859	88	73.8	4.2	2.61	25378	965
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	11	295	89	74.3	3.9	2.57	22556	829
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	11	132	86	75.7	3.9	2.56	24011	893
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	11	198	85	72.6	3.7	2.39	22026	764
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	11	102	88	68.5	3.8	2.38	22364	
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	10	451	93	65.3	4.1	2.37	21521	813
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	11	98	85	73.8	3.7	2.33	21128	713
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	11	244	87	66	4.2	2.32	22078	827
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	906	88	75.4	3.7	2.3	25022	912
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	11	95	88	72.7	3.6	2.29	23400	809
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	11	252	87	68.5	4.1	2.28	21381	
Univ Of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	11	108	87	64.3	4.2	2.25	21495	804
Scott Glover	White	H	11	94	87	72.2	4	2.17	23942	810
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	10	390	88	71	3.7	2.13	21782	798
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	11	734	87	66.3	3.7	2.12	21967	750
Stovall Dairy Inc.	Madison	H	11	169	89	60.6	3.9	2.1	20971	735
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	11	3473	86	71.2	3.7	2.07	21029	769
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	10	142	87	73.3	3.8	2.03	21455	773
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	11	113	85	67.5	3.7	2.01	21396	731

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 (Raleigh, NC).

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- December 2009

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average		
					% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat	
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	12	149	84	80.5	3.6	2.27	21296	777	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	12	861	85	78.1	4.3	2.91	25134	966	
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	12	149	88	77.4	3.7	2.24	21903	801	
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	11	132	85	75.7	3.9	2.56	24011	893	
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	12	893	86	75.6	3.6	2.36	25059	915	
Parham Dairy Inc. #1	Putnam	H	12	178	88	73.1			20614		
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	12	107	85	72.9	3.8	2.21	21623	812	
Rufus Yoder Jr	Macon	H	12	135	87	72.5	3.4	1.94	20798	712	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	12	389	88	72	4	2.45	21883	805	
Larry L. Holdeman	Jefferson	H	12	96	88	71.8	3.9	2.42	19176	699	
Mark E. Yoder	Macon	H	12	101	91	70.8	3.9	1.84	18032	693	
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	12	121	82	70.4	3.7	2.17	21333	729	
Kent Walker	Greene	H	12	108	85	70.2	3.3	1.89	22513	757	
Fuller-Dairy Inc.	Putnam	H	12	201	91	70.1			21252		
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	12	99	88	69.8	3.8	2.39	22347		
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	12	115	85	69.8	3.7	2.05	20702	797	
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	12	237	87	69.7	3.7	2.12	20296	732	
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	12	78	75	68.8	3.9	2.14	17433	638	
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	12	34	89	67.8	4.3	2.71	22248		
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	12	247	87	67.5	4.4	2.45	21369		

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## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- December 2008

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average		
					% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	12	861	88	78.1	4.3	2.91	25134	966	
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	12	34	89	67.8	4.3	2.71	22248		
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	11	132	86	75.7	3.9	2.56	24011	893	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	12	389	88	72	4	2.45	21883	805	
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	12	247	87	67.5	4.4	2.45	21369		
Larry L. Holdeman	Jefferson	H	12	96	91	71.8	3.9	2.42	19176	699	
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	12	426	93	65	4.1	2.41	21552	821	
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	12	99	88	69.8	3.8	2.39	22347		
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	12	893	88	75.6	3.6	2.36	25059	915	
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	12	42	75	53.7	6.1	2.31	12679	652	
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	12	149	85	80.5	3.6	2.27	21296	777	
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	12	149	85	77.4	3.7	2.24	21903	801	
Green Glades Farms Inc.	Putnam	H	12	273	88	67	3.8	2.23	19403	702	
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	12	107	87	72.9	3.8	2.21	21623	812	
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	12	121	85	70.4	3.7	2.17	21333	729	
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	12	78	75	68.8	3.9	2.14	17433	638	
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	12	237	87	69.7	3.7	2.12	20296	732	
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	12	115	85	69.8	3.7	2.05	20702	797	
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	12	135	88	72.5	3.4	1.94	20798	712	
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	12	160	88	63.3	3.9	1.93	20654	762	

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 (Raleigh, NC).

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- January 2009

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Test Day Average			Yearly Average	
						Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	1	150	84	84.2	3.9	2.82	21255	776
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	1	152	85	81	3.7	2.44	22073	809
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	1	142	88	79.5	3.3	2.26	20909	713
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	909	85	79.4	3.7	2.41	25094	914
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	1	143	86	79.4	3.8	2.6	24494	910
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	1	862	88	79.1	4.2	2.93	24975	972
Mark E. Yoder	Macon	H	1	99	85	77.2	3.3	1.92	18064	685
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	1	249	87	76.3	4.6	2.94	21431	837
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	1	119	88	76.1	3.5	2.37	21339	730
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	1	387	88	74.5	3.9	2.69	22065	814
Louis Yoder	Macon	H	1	103	91	74.3	3.2	1.86	18099	620
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	1	78	82	74	3.7	2.19	17598	649
Larry L. Holdeman	Jefferson	H	1	106	85	73.1	3.5	2.36	19519	709
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	1	174	91	73.1	3.6	2.24	20691	767
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	1	114	88	72.7	3.7	2.27	21644	811
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	1	117	85	72.6	4.1	2.57	20719	794
Kent Walker	Greene	H	1	108	87	72.5	3.1	1.95	22405	752
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	1	244	75	71.9	3.7	2.32	20323	729
Krubic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	1	93	89	71.7	4	2.61	22428	
Parham Dairy Farm, Inc.	Putnam	H	1	179	87	71.7			20577	

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 (Raleigh, NC).

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- January 2009

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
					% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	1	249	86	76.3	4.6	2.94	21431	837
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	1	862	88	79.1	4.2	2.93	24975	972
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	1	150	84	84.2	3.9	2.82	21255	776
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	1	33	89	66.2	4.4	2.81	22163	0
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	1	387	88	74.5	3.9	2.69	22065	814
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	1	93	89	71.7	4	2.61	22428	
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	1	143	88	79.4	3.8	2.6	24494	910
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	1	396	93	69	4.1	2.6	21505	823
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	1	117	85	72.6	4.1	2.57	20719	794
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	1	152	85	81	3.7	2.44	22073	809
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	909	88	79.4	3.7	2.41	25094	914
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	1	119	85	76.1	3.5	2.37	21339	730
Larry L. Holdeman	Jefferson	H	1	106	90	73.1	3.5	2.36	19519	709
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	1	244	87	71.9	3.7	2.32	20323	729
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	1	237	88	65.8	4.2	2.31	21467	814
Deloach & Son Dairy, Inc.	Putnam	B	1	40	86	60.5	4.4	2.28	17741	715
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	1	114	87	72.7	3.7	2.27	21644	811
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	1	142	88	79.5	3.3	2.26	20909	713
Lawayne Weaver	Macon	H	12	144	91	64	4	2.25	19626	728
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	1	174	88	73.1	3.6	2.24	20691	767

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