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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH 2011

Dear Dairy Producers:

The enclosed information was prepared by the University of Georgia Animal and Dairy Science faculty in Dairy Extension, Research & Teaching. We trust this information will be helpful to dairy farmers and dairy related businesses for continued improvement of the Georgia Dairy Industry.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE: January, February, March 2011

Sincerely,

Wm. Graves

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

County Extension Director or County Agent

Higher Input Cost Requires Good Management to Maintain Profitability

John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Extension

Feed prices have increased greatly in the last few weeks because of increased demand and weather related shortages throughout the world. If that wasn't enough, fuel prices have increases because of the instability of several countries in the Middle East. Short term this means that feed cost are much higher and the cost of producing forages will be higher for 2011. Fortunately milk prices are higher than originally predicted for the first quarter, but the higher cost of production will result in reduced income over feed cost. This will put more economic pressure on dairy producers who are still trying to recover from the past two years of depressed prices. Producers must be proactive to maintain cash flow and maintain profitability.

Feed cost have already increased and will increase more when new forage is harvested. The cost of forage should be calculated using the higher fertilizer and input prices that will be associated with producing forage this year. The Department of Agricultural & Applied Economics have budgets available to help calculate forage production cost or you can contact your local county agent to get copies. Producers should calculate their actual feed cost and total cost of production to determine the breakeven point. As feed cost increase, the level of milk yield required to cover feed cost increases.

In terms of reducing feed cost, improving forage quality is one proven approach for lowering feed cost and improving milk yield. Another approach to reducing feed cost is to review your rations with your nutritionist to determine if there are any ingredients or additives being fed that are not needed. The last time feed prices increased this high some producers cut out many ingredients such as trace minerals and vitamins to reduce feed cost. While this may have worked short term but resulted in lower milk yield or higher cull rates after body reserves were depleted and cows experienced a metabolic or disease challenge. If there were sound reasons for including a special ingredient or additive previously, these are probably still needed unless production or other cow factors have changed.

Given the strong price for cull cows, produces should consider culling low producing and problem cows. Any cow that is not currently covering feed cost should be a considered for culling. Cows that have high SCC should be penalized as they are not contributing to improved milk quality.

It will not be long before heat stress becomes a factor. When heat stress occurs, dairy efficiency (lb milk per lb DM intake) decreases increasing cost of production. Minimizing the negative effects of heat stress through supplemental cooling and rations adjustments is useful for managing feed cost. Producers should have fans cleaned and misters/sprinklers ready to run when temperatures reach 72 F will help maintain milk yield and efficiency controlling feed cost per hundredweight.

How high will feed and fuel prices go or how long they will stay there are not clear, but it is clear that feed cost will be higher for 2011 and into 2012. Produces must be proactive in managing cost of forage production as well as controlling feed cost per hundredweight to remain profitable. The opportunities for reducing feed cost will differ from farm to farm, but producers should be working with their nutritionist and crop advisors to manage the increase in feed cost facing the industry.

Dairy Science Club's 14th Annual UGA Dairy Heifer Show A Success!

By: Dr. Bill Graves, Debra Sires, Whitney Franks & Dr. Mark Froetschel

The 14th Annual UGA Dairy Heifer Show was held February 5, 2011 at the ADS Arena on South Milledge. The show is hosted by the Dairy Science Club. There were a total of 193 exhibited in this year's show. Our judges were Josh Churchwell with Intervet from FL and Steve Hendress with Purdue University from IN.

The Junior Grand Showmanship Champion was Tori Butcher from Coweta Co. Senior Grand Weight Class Champion went to Ruben Schapman from Wilcox Co.

Junior Grand Showmanship Champion was Ruben Schapman from Wilcox. Co. Senior Showmanship Class Champion went to Merideth Franks from Burke Co.

Thanks go to sponsors.

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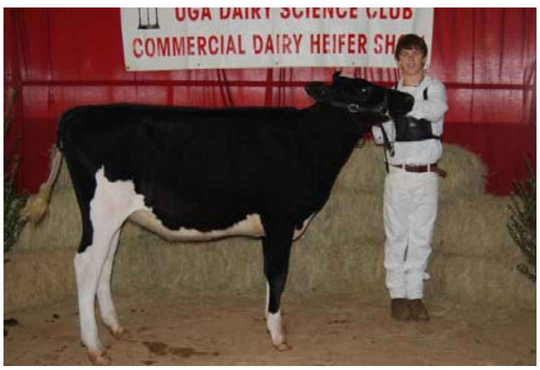
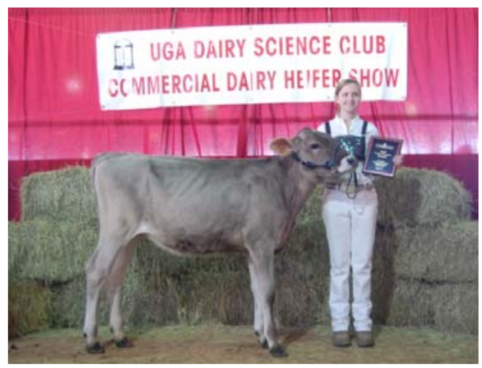
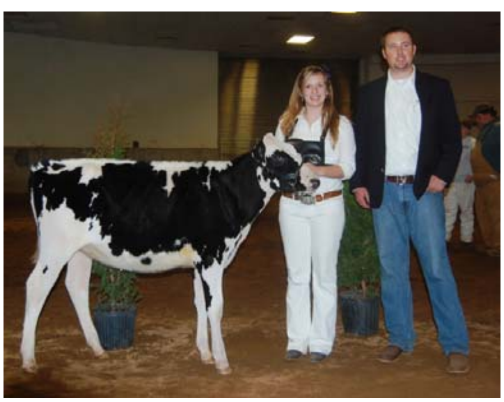


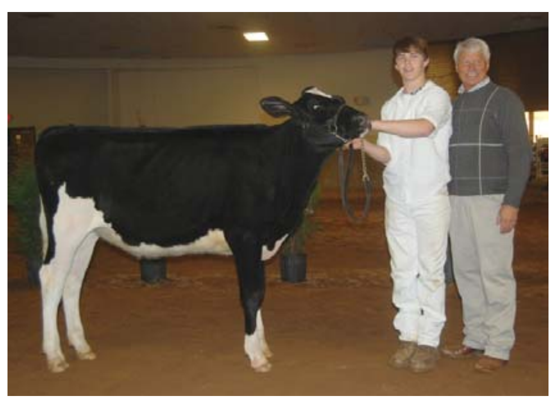
Junior Grand Showmanship Champion was Ruben Schapman from Wilcox Co.



Senior Grand Showmanship Champion was Merideth Franks from Burke Co.



Junior Grand Champion was
Tori Butcher from Coweta Co. with
Judge: Josh Churchwell, FL



Senior Grand Champion was
Ruben Schapman from Wilcox Co. with
Judge: Steve Hendress, IN

Dairy Cow Transitional Health

By: Brad Heins,UGA-CVM Class of 2011 and Michael Overton, DVM, MPVM

Many production related disease problems in dairy cattle often result from issues that can be traced back to the period encompassing the final three weeks before calving and the first three weeks following calving. During this period of time, the cow's metabolic and physiologic status is rapidly and dramatically changing as she transitions from the far-off dry to the close-up period and then to early lactation. During this time the cow is at increased risk of both clinical and subclinical disease. The reasons for this rise in disease occurrence are numerous, but to simplify, we suggest that one should consider this as an imbalance between inputs and outputs. It is not necessarily high production cows that have the most problems, but those cows where the nutritional inputs may not meet the output demands of calving, making colostrum, and early lactation. Transitional cow management requires a clear understanding of how the cow is attempting to regulate her metabolism and physiology to meet the change in supply and demand.

Well before the onset of calving, cows begin to break down their own fat stores to support the energy demands of the fetal calf, the calving process, colostrum production, and lactation. Just prior to calving, feed intake often takes a sharp drop while the energy demands are rapidly increasing. Feeding the unborn and growing calf, making colostrum, and preparing to make milk demands additional energy on top of the cow's maintenance requirement, and unfortunately, dairy cows usually don't eat enough to meet these increased needs. Reduced feed intake can be attributed to a number of causes including ambient temperature, housing, feed access and availability, dietary alterations (high fiber, low energy dry diet), increasing fetal size which decreases available abdominal space, and endocrine changes such as rising estrogen levels and insulin resistance. As one can see the transitional cow is experiencing high energy demand at the same time that her energy consumption is dropping. As a consequence her metabolism and physiology adapts to meet this challenge. One of the physiologic changes is in insulin resistance.

Insulin resistance refers to a metabolic change in how cows utilize their own blood sugar. Normally, when blood sugar rises, the pancreas releases insulin and causes various body tissues to take up the blood sugar and burn it for energy or to pack it away as fat. During the transition period, the cow's body changes how she responds to insulin and what tissues can actually use the blood sugar. In effect, cows resist the effect of insulin in an attempt to save the blood sugar for use by the growing calf and by the udder to produce colostrum or milk. These tissues have a sharp increase in their demand for blood sugar during the transition period. Other tissues such as muscle are discouraged from using this blood sugar and instead derive their energy by using mobilized fat stores as an energy source. To ensure that enough energy is available for all parts of her body, a cow is genetically programmed to begin breaking down fat just before calving and to dramatically increase the breakdown of fat after calving. This complex interaction, if controlled correctly, allows the cow to breakdown her stored fat to use as a temporary energy source in order to support high levels of milk production during a period of time when she can't eat enough to meet her increasing energy demands.

Not only does the cow adapt physiologically, she also does so metabolically. For example, there is mobilization and utilization of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), a source of energy derived from the liver. NEFA's are essential for cows in the transition period and in general; they provide body tissues with a much needed energy source when feed intake does not match up with energy output. NEFA's can also be utilized by the mammary tissue for milk fat synthesis. However, when the negative energy balance is excessive or lasts too long, the level of NEFA within the bloodstream will rise above manageable levels for the cow and have a significant negative effect on multiple body systems including the liver, nervous system, and immune system. For example, if too many NEFA flood into the blood stream too quickly, they exceed the body tissue and liver's abilities to use them correctly for energy. One consequence is the formation of ketones (hyperketonemia or ketosis) and another bad outcome is the transformation of NEFA in the liver back into fat (fatty liver). In both cases, the cow has overwhelmed the liver's ability to manage the NEFA correctly and the end result is ketosis, fatty liver, and poor immune function. While hyperketonemia is considered a relatively normal occurrence, prolonged or excessive elevation of ketones and NEFA is considered abnormal and has been associated with multiple transitional diseases including mastitis, displaced abomasum, metritis, and fatty liver syndrome with possible effects on the overall level of milk production, milk components, and reproductive outcomes.

In addition to energy deficiency, multiparous dairy cattle commonly suffer from systemic hypocalcemia which may manifest as clinical milk fever (muscle tremors, cool extremities, down cow, dry muzzle) or as subclinical hypocalcemia which is not as readily apparent. The calcium needs of a dry cow more than triple as she moves into calving and early lactation due to demands from the fetus, colostrogenesis, and lactation. Added to these demands are those by the muscle and immune systems for calving, digestion, and immune regulation. In order to compensate for the increased demands, the cow needs to absorb more calcium from her bones and digestive system. An intricate balance exists between body calcium levels and the ability to physiologically up-regulate absorption during the transition period. The straightforward supplementation of additional calcium in the diet prior to calving is an improper approach and may lead to even greater disease occurrence as the body is not able to rapidly adjust to the drop in calcium associated with decreased feed intake that occurs immediately prior to calving. Several approaches to minimize both clinical and subclinical hypocalcemia have been established and should be discussed with your veterinarian or nutritionist prior to implementation within your herd.

Transition cows often suffer from a multitude of infectious diseases, which in part, may be due to one or more of the metabolic or endocrine factors described previously. Hormonal changes, difficult calving, low blood glucose, elevated ketones, and hypocalcemia have been individually linked to breakdowns in the cow's natural immune defenses and subsequent rise in the incidence of mastitis, metritis, endometritis and retained placenta. This is only compounded when cows suffer from a combination of deficiencies and subsequently perform poorly during the transition period. As a result of both metabolic and infectious disease, cows experience systemic inflammation and increased production of numerous body signals, leading to immune dysfunction and further susceptibility to infectious disease.

Proper management and additional scrutiny of transition cows will ultimately lead to a healthier herd and greater profits for the producer as cows calve and enter lactation in a seamless manner. Numerous methods of transition cow monitoring and manipulation have been developed or are currently being researched. Timely consultation with your dairy management team (veterinarian, nutritionist, herdsmen) may help identify and correct any problems currently hindering your operation. In future articles, we will further discuss the links between the transition period and effects on cow health and milk components as well as methods of transition monitoring.

Dates to Remember

- Spring Dairy Show & State Dairy Judging Contest , April 8th- UGA Livestock Arena, Athens, GA
- The Great Southland Stampede Rodeo, April 14th-16th, UGA Livestock Arena, Athens, GA
- Animal Science in Action, 6th & 7th, ADS Building & UGA Livestock Arena, Athens, GA
- Southeast Dairy Youth Retreat, July 10th – 14th, Asheboro, NC

2010 Cream of the Crop Awards

by: Dr. Warren Gilson

Cream of the crop awards for high production of milk and/or fat during the 2010 production year which ended September 20, 2010 were present to 13 dairy producers at the annual Georgia Milk Producers meeting. The standards are extremely high to receive this award and it is a testament to these producers dedication. This year Holstein herds or official strings within the herd needed to average 22,744 pounds of milk or 806 pounds of fat to receive the award. Other breed herds needed to average 15,825 pounds of milk or 714 pounds of fat. The standards for crossbred herds were 23,413 and 912 pounds of milk and fat, respectively.

The top herd for milk production in 2010 was Rodger's Hillcrest Farm in McDuffie County. Their Holstein herd averaged 27,447 pounds of milk and 969 pounds of fat with 365 cows. The Holstein herd at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station took top honors for fat with an average of 22,463 pounds of milk and 1015 pounds of fat on 230 cows.

The standards for next year are 23,883 pounds of milk and 850 pounds of fat for Holsteins, 16,768 pounds of milk and 773 pounds of fat for the other breeds, and 22,033 pounds of milk and 872 pounds of fat for crossbreds.

Below is a listing of all of the herds receiving awards with their respective production. Congratulations to all of these herds for their outstanding level of production.

Burke County- Peyton Sapp, CEC			
Franks's Farm- Brown Swiss	114 Cows	17,370M	675F
Clarke County- Judy Hibbs, CEC			
Univ. of Georgia Dairy Farm- Holstein	97 Cows	21,767M	806F
Floyd County- Keith Mickler, CEC			
Berry College Dairy- Jerseys	35 Cows	13,938M	717F
Jones County- H. Frank Sears, Jr., CEC			
Doug Chambers- Holstein	344 Cows	22,479M	811F
Lee County- Douglas M. Collins, CEC			
R & D Dairy- Holstein	115 Cows	24,024M	853F
Southern Rose Holsteins- Holsteins	121 Cows	22,332M	827F
Macon County- Jeremy Kichler, CEC			
Irvin R. Yoder- Holsteins	180 Cows	23,020M	820F
McDuffie County- Frank Watson, CEC			
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms- Holstein	365 Cows	27,447M*	969F
Morgan County- Bobby Smith, CEC			
J. Everett Williams- Holstein	330 Cows	26,977M*	952F
Dave Clark- Holstein	926 Cows	26,049M*	920F
Danny Bell- Holstein	245 Cows	21,689M*	848F
J. Everett Williams- Crossbred	624 Cows	22,477M*	924F
Tift County- Brian Tankersley, CEC			
Coastal Plain Exp. Station- Holstein	230 Cows	22,463M	1015F
White County- Danny Joe Potter, CEC			
Scott Glover Holstein- Holstein	79 Cows	23,415M	906F

Successful Criteria #2: Efficient Use of Resources

By:
Lane O. Ely
Professor Emeritus
Extension Dairy Science

Over the years phases such as "bigger is better", "max yield", "efficiency", "max profit", "borrow now and pay later with cheaper money", and "effective leverage" have been used to describe a financial and production management philosophy. These programs were recommended at different time periods. Producers were successfully following this advice but as times changed many times problems developed and the programs failed.

Striving for more milk production per cow is typically successful. One needs to know all of the inputs so the cost and returns can be calculated. Eventually a point will be reached where the cost of increased milk will not be covered by the value of the extra pounds of milk produced. The cost of each pound of milk a cow produces is not constant though we calculate it that way. That is why nutritionists constantly talk about forage quality and where it best fits in the ration for cows with different levels of milk production and days in milk.

Another decision relating to resources is the size of parlor one builds. Factors that need to be considered include: the cost of the parlor, size of the herd and amount of time spent milking. It is the interaction of these that will make the best of use of your resources. For smaller herds, the decision should also include what you would do if you are not milking. Can you increase your farms overall production by spending less time in the parlor and converting that extra time into other production activities?

The use of information and the ability to change is critical as one tries to survive through the years. Do not get locked into a way of doing things. One time I did a ration for a producer. His herd had produced between 50-55 pounds milk per cow for over 10 years and he had fed the same forage free choice during this time. He fed grain in the parlor and he wanted me to balance a grain mix for him. I balanced the grain mix and sent it to him. The mix cost $210/ton. He called back and said that was unacceptable as the price of the mix had to be below $200. I recalculated. I got a mix for $200.50/ton that fed a few more pounds but the ration lowered his Income Over Feed Cost by $0.25/cow/day. He called back and said it was unacceptable. I tried to explain that he was making less money per cow per day than before but he said that mix was unacceptable. So I balanced the grain mix again. The third mix I sent cost $198.00/ton and lowered his IOFC by $0.53/cow/day from the original ration. He called back and thanked me for a good ration. Remember to look at the big picture and do not focus on one detail.

Efficiently using your resources is trying to maintain a balance among all of your options. It is difficult and needs constant attention to details and the changing environment of your farm and the dairy industry.

2011 Commercial Dairy Heifer Show

By: Dr. Warren Gilson

The 2011 Commercial Dairy Heifer Show is now history. Participation increased slightly with 328 entries and 273 youth. Dr. John Bernard served as an emergency replacement judge for the 4th – 7th grades in showmanship as the scheduled judge was detained. Dr. Katherine Knowlton, Virginia Tech, judged the remainder of the show and did an excellent job of working with the youth.

The showmanship winners were: 4th grade, Sally Kate Blackburn, Burke Co., 5th grade, Jacob Bass, Elbert Co., 6th grade, Jana Everett, Macon Co., 7th grade Kesley Kohl (Putnam Co.), 8th grade, Travis Tankersley (Madison Co.), 9th grade, Ruben Schaapman (Wilcox Co.), 10th grade, Taylor Turner (Houston Co.), 11th grade, Lily Masa (Houston Co.) and 12th grade, Ryan Powell (Houston Co.). Ruben Schaapman was selected as the Master 4-H Showman and Ryan Powell was selected as the Supreme FFA Showman.

The Division Champions and Reserve Champions respectively were Taylor Turner (Houston Co.) and Lily Spivey (Houston Co.) in Division 1, Lily Masa (Houston Co.) and Ruben Schaapman (Wilcox Co.) in Division 2, Magen Moore (Putnam Co.) and Ben Porter (Morgan Co.) in Division 3 and Eileen Shone (Houston Co.) and Rebecca Grantham (Houston Co.) in Division 4. Eileen Shone exhibited the Grand Champion and the Reserve Grand Champion was shown by Rebecca Grantham. Congratulations to all of the exhibitors for an excellent show.

Thanks to the following for their generous financial support which helped immensely in underwriting the cost of the show: ADM Alliance, JMS Farms, Southeast Milk, Inc.

Thank you to the following dairy producers who generously provided animals and other support to this outstanding activity. Without their involvement, the vast majority of these youth would not have the opportunity to work with these animals and gain valuable life experiences.

Addis Dairy
Albert & James Hale
Alex Millican
Bob Moore
Bud & Kirk Butcher (Windy Hill Dairy)
Colleen Sanford
Dan Durham
Danny Bell
Danny Copelan
Dave Clark
David Moss
Donald Yoder
Double R Dairy
Elmer Truelove Dairy
Gina Meyen
Girard Dairy
Godbee's Dairy
Hank & William Crump
Harry Schaapman
Henry, Jim & Jon Cabaniss (Green Acres Dairy)
J. Everett Williams Dairy
Jarrett Dairy Cattle
Jarrett Everett
Jeff Wooten
Jesse Barker
Jim Callahan
Jimmy & Ginny Franks Dairy
John & Matt Daniels
John Roper
Ken Stewart
Kent Walker
Mark Coody
Mark Stovall
Marty Smith
Neal Talton
Oak Hill Dairy
Ray Moore
Ray Ward
Richard & Charles Stewart
Smith Dairy
Stanley London
Strange Brothers Dairy
Tim Mize
Troy Yoder
Whitty Dairy
Will Bentley
Williams Dairy
Willie Crump

Recovery: Can We Tell When It Arrives

By:
Lane O. Ely
Professor Emeritus
Extension Dairy Science

The word "recovery" is constantly in the news as our economy tries to come out of a downturn, recession or depression. The dairy industry, with its price swings, has the economists trying to predict the recovery or to declare the recovery has arrived.

The dictionary defines "recovery" as: 1) a recovering, 2) coming back to a normal condition, and 3) getting back something that was lost, taken away or stolen. An example is the stock market. If the stock market DOW JONES average is at 12500 and there is a loss of 2000 points. When the DOW returns to 12500 it is said the stock market has recovered. In the dairy industry we often look at milk prices. If the price of milk is $20.00/cwt and falls to $15.00/cwt, when the price has returned to $20.00/cwt it is stated the industry has recovered. This is very easy to calculate but also is a very simplistic view. How well the industry is doing is more complicated than just milk price. Another value is net farm income. This takes into account not only milk prices but also expenses and both are usually changing at the same time.

In Table 1, net farm income/cwt for the years 1995 – 2010 is shown. These values have come from a variety of sources and are average values so individual farms have varied greatly from these values.

The first observation is that for the 16 years the net farm income was positive in 12 of the years or 75% of the time. That is a pretty good record and why many have found the dairy industry to be a good option.

The second observation is that for the first 10 years the variation was much smaller than the last 5 years. This is the point that many have made in trying to improve the ability of the dairy manager to make decisions.

Looking at this table, the question arises "what is the accumulated total for net farm income over the years?" If there was a mythical dairy farm that made the average net farm income/cwt every year, was stable, not growing or getting smaller, not only were its bills paid but maintenance and replacement equipment was purchased, what would its accumulated net farm income be? The net farm income would be banked and could only be drawn out to balance a negative net farm income value to zero out for that year.

For the sixteen years (Table 1) the accumulated net farm income is a very positive number as one might expect by having 75% of the years with positive numbers. If the mythical farm started 5 years later, it would still have a positive number for net farm income with 11 years (72%) with positive net farm incomes. Even starting 6 years ago, the value is positive but very small due to the large negative net farm income of 2009. During this last period there were 83% of the years with positive net farm incomes but the range was tremendous resulting in a very small accumulated net farm income.

This example shows how important timing may be and how in the long term the results can be cumulative. But this is not how a dairy farm today is operated. Expansion, new facilities, equipment and new family members to the operation means the net farm income has not been saved over the years.

The lesson from this should be that "saving for a rainy day" or using some profits to be prepared for the down turns will be successful in the long run. It takes very good financial records and planning to keep ahead of the game.

Table 1. Net Farm Income/cwt and Cumulative Totals

Year	Net farm income per cwt	Cumulative NFI total	Cumulative NFI total	Cumulative NFI total
1995	-$0.62	-$0.62		
1996	$1.73	$1.11		
1997	$0.20	$1.31		
1998	$1.98	$3.29		
1999	$2.80	$6.09		
2000	$1.08	$7.17	$1.08	

2001	$2.25	$9.42	$3.33	
2002	-$0.21	$9.21	$3.12	
2003	-$0.61	$8.60	$2.51	
2004	$1.58	$10.18	$4.09	
2005	$0.53	$10.71	$4.62	$0.53
2006	$0.80	$11.51	$5.42	$1.33
2007	$3.58	$15.09	$9.00	$4.91
2008	$0.94	$16.03	$9.94	$5.85
2009	-$6.23	$9.80	$3.71	-$0.38
2010	$0.98	$10.78	$4.69	$0.60

Milk Quality Issues Becoming More Important

by:
Dr. Warren Gilson

Milk quality, especially somatic cells, has been prominent dairy issue lately. This issue became more important when the European Union (EU) changed its standards to require that the milk from all herds be certified to have a somatic cell count below 400,000 cells per milliliter. This is a more stringent requirement since previously the average of the herd could be lees than 400,000 cells.
The months since the announcement by the EU has seen at least one processor in the Southeast setting even more rigid standards. The processor requires that all farms have a somatic cell count of less than 250,000 cells per milliliter. There are indications that other processors are following suit with similar standards.

The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) recently drafted a proposal which will be presented at the upcoming Interstate Milk Shippers (IMS) conference. They are proposing that the legal limit in the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) for somatic cells be lowered in stepwise fashion to 400,000 cells by 2014.

The IMS meets every other year to review and suggest changes to the PMO. Changes are then recommended to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) which makes the final decision. Similar proposals have previously been made to the IMS conference; however, this is the first time NMPF has been behind the change.

What does this mean to producers? It means that, because processors are already strengthening their standards, we already have the lower limit. They just are not part of the law. It is only a matter of dotting the I's and crossing the T's at this point to make the lower limit part of the law. Producers will need to achieve these standards even though they are not currently in the PMO.
How do you meet these more rigorous standards? For many producers it will be business as usual since they have already been below the newer limits. They will however have to be more careful that they don't let something slide because there will be less room for error. Other producers will need to step up their mastitis control program.

There are several proven steps in a sound mastitis program. They all start with a commitment to take control of the situation. Once the commitment is made effective managers adhere to the following: 1) dip all teats in an effective germicide following milking, 2) dry treat all cows after the last milking, 3) insure that the milking equipment is functioning properly, 4) use recommended milking procedures 5) treat clinical cows immediately with an appropriate therapy and 6) cull chronically infected cows. Many producers also include the use of vaccines, teat sealant and milking with gloves to further enhance the program. Culture of clinical cases is also used to focus therapy. Records are important in tracking identifying problem cows, treatment success or failure, and progress of the program.

Milk quality has always been an issue; however, it is taking on more importance. Take a close look at your mastitis control program to insure that you are doing the best job possible. Use all of the tools available to you. Ask your veterinarian, dairy field representative or other advisor for assistance in fine-tuning your program. They will be only too willing to help.

The University of Georgia

48th Annual
Spring Dairy *Youth* Show

Friday, April 8, 2011
UGA Livestock Instructional Arena
Athens, Georgia

BROWN SWISS, HOLSTEIN AND JERSEY BREEDS

Hosted by UGA Dept. Of Animal & Dairy Science & UGA Dairy Science Club
Sponsored by the Georgia Department of Agriculture
& Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation

Rules and Regulations:

1. This is a show for **REGISTERED** females of Holstein, Jersey and Brown Swiss breeds. Animals owned by **Georgia** 4-H and FFA members may be shown. If less than 15 animals are entered in a breed, the show may be canceled. Participation in this show is open to juniors with registered cattle. Exhibitors must be between the ages of 9 and 19 as of January 1, 2011, and an active member of 4-H or FFA.

2. Animals must be tested for Brucellosis and TB and/or originate from a certified herd and shipped according to State and Federal regulations. An inspector from the State Department of Agriculture will check all animals. **Health papers must accompany all cattle**.

3. Each exhibitor must assume all risks in showing his or her animals. The sponsoring groups assume no responsibility in case of fire or accident.

4. Exhibitors must furnish feed, water tubs and feed boxes. No straw allowed in the barn.

5. An entry fee of $10.00 per animal will be charged. **Make check payable to Georgia 4H Foundation** and include with entry form and mail to Dr. Bill Graves, 138 E Animal and Dairy Science Complex, 425 River Road, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602-2771. Telephone number (706) 542-9106. Entries submitted without fees will not be entered. Entry fees refundable by notifying show committee before April 1, 2011. **Entries must be postmarked by March 15, 2011**.

6. At the discretion of the committee in charge, all animals shall be made available to be used in judging contest that afternoon after show or forfeit all premiums, entry fees and awards.

7. The barns will be open for receiving cattle after 1 p.m., Wednesday, April 6. Cattle must be in the barn by 2:30 p.m., Thursday, April 7. Animals will be released at the conclusion of the judging contest after the show.

8. Exhibitors should provide official registration papers to show officials at entry by 1 p.m. Thursday, April 7th. The only exception is Intermediate Calves that are embryo transfers (papers may be pending.)

9. Judging will begin at 9:00 a.m. Friday, April 8th beginning with Promotional Showmanship Class (boys and girls ages 8 years and under). The Junior and Senior Showmanship Class will be next, followed by the heifer classes. Cow classes will follow heifer classes. There may be a short break between heifers and cows.

10. All animals must be registered in the Herd Book of it's Breed Association. Ownership must show on the registration certificate in the name of the Junior Exhibitor. All animals must be registered or leased in the Junior Exhibitor's name 60 days prior to date of show. Any lease documentation must be provided.

11. Each Exhibitor will be responsible for **cleaning** all manure; excess feed, trash, hay, hair and soiled bedding from the tie space and raking it into the center aisles after the judging contest. Failure to comply results in complete forfeit of all premiums and awards.

12. Exhibitors are required to show their own animals except that a substitute showman who meets the age requirements may be used in the case the owner, for some justifiable reason is unable to attend the show or has more than one animal in a class. Substitute showman must be approved by the show committee by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the show. The possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited at event where 4-H and FFA members are present.

13 Those youth and coaches judging in the contest after this show will not be allowed in the barn at any time prior to the contest. Those exhibitors showing animals are asked to leave the barn area immediately after the show, have no contact or communications with other exhibitors or anyone associated with this activity, and remain out of the barn until the judging contest begins. There are no exceptions.

14. All rules will be enforced and failure to comply will result in forfeiture of all premiums and awards.
All decisions will be made by the committee and will be considered final.

Brown Swiss Chairs:	Whitney Franks & Deb Sires
Holstein Chairs:	Matthew London & Bill Graves
Jersey Chairs:	Bobby Smith & Warren Gilson

Georgia Spring Dairy Show

UGA Livestock Arena - Athens, Georgia
Friday, April 8, 2011

SHOWMANSHIP

Promotional & Showmanship	-	Juniors 8 years and under
Junior and Showmanship	-	Junior Exhibitors (ages 9-13 years)
Senior and Showmanship	-	Junior Exhibitors (ages 14-19 years — not passed 19th birthday by January 1 of current year)

CLASSES (Rotation Brown Swiss, Holstein, Jersey)

1.	Winter Heifer Calves	-	Born December 1, 2010 to February 28, 2011
2.	Fall Heifer Calves	-	Born September 1, 2010 to November 30, 2010
3.	Summer Heifer Calves	-	Born June 1, 2010 to August 31, 2010
4.	Spring Yearling Heifers	-	Born March 1, 2010 to May 31, 2010
5.	Winter Yearling Heifers	-	Born December 1, 2009 to February 28, 2010
6.	Fall Yearling Heifers	-	Born September 1, 2009 to November 30, 2009
7.	JUNIOR CHAMPION		
8.	RESERVE JUNIOR CHAMPION		
9.	Two year old cows	-	Born March 1, 2009
10.	Three year old cows	-	Born March 1, 2008
11.	Four year old cows	-	Born September 1, 2006 to August 31, 2007
12.	Aged cows	-	Born before September 1, 2006
13.	SENIOR CHAMPION		
14.	RESERVE SENIOR CHAMPION		
15.	GRAND CHAMPION		
16.	RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION		
17.	SUPREME GRAND CHAMPION		(Selected from the Grand Champion from each breed)

Class Premiums:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Heifers	$30.00	$25.00	$20.00	$15.00	$10.00
Cows	$50.00	$40.00	$30.00	$25.00	$20.00

Entry Blank

Georgia Spring Dairy Show

UGA Livestock Arena - Athens, Georgia
Friday, April 9, 2010
Entries must be postmarked on or before Monday, March 15, 2011.
Mail to: William Graves
University of Georgia
Animal & Dairy Science Complex
Athens, GA 30602-2771

Name:____ **Age (4/9/11)** ______________

This entry is made subject to rules and regulations of this show, and I agree to the provisions contained therein as part of this contract.

Signed: ____

Address: ____

Junior exhibitors must be at least 9 years and not have passed their 19th birthday on January 1 of the current year.
This is to certify that these entries are bona fide projects of junior exhibitors and are eligible to compete for awards.

Signed: ____
(County Extension Agent or Agriculture Education Teacher)

PLEASE PRINT INFORMATION **Phone Number:** ____

Animal's Name	Date of Birth	Registration #	Class*	Br**	Owner's name on registration papers

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: GEORGIA 4-H FOUNDATION **SUMMARY OF FEES:** **Head of cattle ($10.00/head)** ________________
Total Remitted ________________

***List class number on previous page.**
****H, J or BS**

Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- December 2010

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Rodger's Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	11	394	89	89.8	3.7	2.83	27881	987
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	H	12	70	85	86.5			25314	
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	12	94	87	84.6	3.2	2.5	22712	718
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	12	303	86	83.3	3.6	2.5	27626	973
Scott Glover	White	H	12	78	85	81	4.3	2.39	22876	880
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	942	87	79.7	3.6	2.43	25672	900
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	12	137	86	77.5	3.8	2.46	21901	729
Univ. of Georgia Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	12	95	82	77.2	4	2.31	20796	789
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	12	141	88	77	3.7	2.44	21915	758
Troy Yoder	Macon	X	12	184	90	76.5	4.1	2.44	22835	821
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	12	670	87	75.9	4	2.74	22958	942
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	12	105	90	74.2	4	2.4	23915	846
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	12	75	90	73.2	4	2.57	22176	768
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	12	2262	90	73.1			22552	
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	12	87	74	72.7	3.7	2.12	16804	616
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	12	356	88	72.6	4	2.5	23642	847
Earnest T Turk	Putnam	H	12	401	93	72.5	3.9	2.56	21264	788
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	11	724	89	72.3	3.4	2.15	24062	
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	12	273	90	72.3	3.2	1.9	21464	706
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	12	226	89	71.3	3.7	2.3	225889	802

1Minimum herd or permanent string 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- December 2010

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Scott Glover	White	H	12	78	85	81	4.3	2.9	22876	880
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	11	694	89	89.8	3.7	2.83	27881	887
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	12	670	87	75.9	4	2.74	22958	942
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	11	39	78	49	6.3	2.6	14181	732
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	12	75	90	73.2	4	2.57	22173	768
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	12	401	93	72.5	3.9	2.56	21264	788
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	12	105	95	62.2	4.3	2.54	22452	905
Vista Farms	Jefferson	H	12	94	87	84.6	3.2	2.5	22712	718
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	12	303	86	83.3	3.6	2.5	27626	973
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	12	356	88	72.6	4	2.5	23642	847
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	12	137	86	77.5	3.8	2.46	21901	729
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	12	141	88	77	3.7	2.44	21915	758
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	12	184	90	76.5	4.1	2.44	22835	821
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	942	87	79.7	3.6	2.43	25672	900
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	12	105	90	74.2	4	2.4	23915	746
Southern Rose Holsteins	Laurens	H	12	124	85	70	4.1	2.36	21750	809
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	12	248	87	67.1	4	2.32	22228	998
Curtis Strange	Morgan	X	12	8	95	55.3	4.2	2.32	17142	703
Univ. of Georgia Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	12	95	82	77.2	4	2.31	20796	789
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	12	226	89	71.3	3.7	2.3	22589	802

1Minimum herd or permanent string 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 2011

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Test Day Average Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Yearly Average Milk	Lbs. Fat
Rodger's Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	1	396	89	95.8	3.8	3.36	28267	1007
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	H	1	76	85	88.9			25350	
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	928	87	84	4	2.86	25653	905
Scott Glover	White	H	12	78	85	81	4.3	2.9	22876	880
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	1	94	87	79.5	3.7	2.63	22979	739
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	1	331	86	79.4	3.9	2.65	27556	971
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	1	138	86	79.3	3.6	2.55	22068	748
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	1	109	91	78.4	3.7	2.61	23833	847
Irvin R Yoder	Macon	H	1	190	87	78.2	4	2.53	22695	834
Univ. of Georgia Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	1	99	82	77.8	5.2	3.69	20949	823
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	1	133	89	77.7	3.6	2.56	21787	747
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	1	285	90	77.5	2.9	2.19	21520	683
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	12	141	88	77	3.7	2.44	21915	758
Brooksco Dairy	Brookes	H	1	2205	91	76.5			22967	
Ttroy Yoder	Macon	H	12	184	90	76.5	4.1	2.44	22835	821
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	1	688	89	75.8	4	2.75	24094	
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	1	385	93	75.1	4.1	2.93	21403	798
Agri- Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	1	199	86	73.9	4.1	2.41	21906	777
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	1	651	87	73.4	4.3	2.93	23172	948
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	12	87	74	72.7	3.7	2.12	16804	616

1Minimum herd or permanent string 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 2011

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Test Day Average Milk	Test Day Average % Fat	Test Day Average TD Fat	Yearly Average Milk	Yearly Average Lbs. Fat
Univ. of Georgia Farm	Clarke	H	1	99	82	77.8	5.2	3.69	20949	823
Rodger's Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	1	396	89	95.8	3.8	3.36	28267	1007
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	1	385	93	75.1	4.1	2.93	21403	798
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	1	651	87	73.4	4.3	2.93	23172	948
Scott Glover	White	H	12	78	85	81	4.3	2.9	22876	880
Dave Clarke	Morgan	H	1	928	87	84	4	2.86	25653	905
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	1	688	89	75.8	4	2.75	24094	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	1	331	86	79.4	3.9	2.65	27656	971
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	J	1	36	79	47	6.2	2.65	14289	757
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	1	94	87	79.5	3.7	2.63	22979	739
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	1	109	91	78.4	3.7	2.61	23833	847
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	1	106	95	61	4.5	2.61	22272	907
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	1	238	86	66.3	4.2	2.57	19677	676
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	1	133	89	77.7	3.6	2.56	21787	747
Fuller-Dairy-Inc.	Putnam	H	1	227	92	67.9	4	2.56	20717	
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	1	138	86	79.3	3.6	2.55	22068	748
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	1	230	90	72.4	3.7	2.55	22797	806
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	1	190	87	78.2	4	2.53	22695	834
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	12	356	88	72.6	4	2.5	23642	847
Richard and Charles Stewart	Greene	X	1	284	83	61.8	4.4	2.47	17770	685

1Minimum herd or permanent string 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- February 2011

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Test Day Average Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Yearly Average Milk	Lbs. Fat
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	H	2	68	85	93.2			25564	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	2	404	89	92.4	3.7	3.24	28624	1025
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	2	283	86	86.4	4	2.82	27701	973
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	935	87	84.5	3.8	2.88	25743	913
Univ. of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	2	98	83	43.5	4.6	2.65	21396	871
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	2	84	75	80.9	3.7	2.71	17737	649
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	2	183	90	80	3.8	2.35	23043	832
Scott Glover	White	H	1	74	85	79.9	4.1	2.94	22919	887
Colin & Niamh Matthews	Jenkins	H	2	232	90	79.7	2.5	1.89	22202	634
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	2	106	90	79.5	3.9	2.85	23788	848
Rufus Yoder Jr. 0	Macon	H	1	138	86	79.3	2.3	2.55	22068	748
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	2	198	87	79.2	2.9	2.6	22678	841
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	95	88	78.1	3.4	2.61	23207	762
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	1	133	89	77.7	3.6	2.56	21787	747
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	1	285	90	77.5	2.9	2.19	21520	683
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	1	145	88	77	3.8	2.77	21820	757
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	1	688	89	75.8	4	2.75	24094	
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	2	2224	91	75.7			23525	
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	2	359	89	75.6	3.8	2.66	23981	869
Southern Rose Holstein	Laurens	H	2	121	84	75.2	3.9	2.56	21248	796

1Minimum herd or permanent string 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- February 2011

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Univ. of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	2	98	83	83.5	4.6	3.65	21396	871
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	2	404	89	92.4	3.7	3.24	28624	1025
Russ Gilbert	Morgan	H	2	138	85	69.9	4.7	3.16	19101	751
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	2	681	87	74.5	4.5	3.04	23344	957
Scott Glover	White	H	1	74	85	79.9	4.1	2.94	22919	887
Earnest R Turk	Putnam	H	2	380	93	74.1	4	2.94	21533	807
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	935	87	84.5	3.8	2.88	25743	913
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	2	106	90	79.5	3.9	2.85	23788	848
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	2	126	95	63	4.6	2.84	22153	915
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	2	283	86	86.4	4	2.82	27701	973
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	1	145	88	77	3.8	2.77	21820	757
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	1	688	89	75.8	4	2.75	24094	
Curtis Strange	Morgan	XH	2	54	79	64.8	4.2	2.74	15409	641
Robert Paul Yoder	Macon	H	2	84	75	80.9	3.7	2.71	17737	649
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	2	359	89	75.6	3.8	2.66	23981	869
Fuller-Dairy- Inc.	Putnam	H	2	221	93	68.4	4	2.65	20990	
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	95	88	78.1	3.4	2.61	23207	761
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	2	198	87	79.2	3.9	2.6	22678	741
Richard and Charles Stewart	Greene	X	2	267	84	63.1	4.3	2.6	17916	698
Eberly Family Farm	Burke	H	2	503	89	66.2	4.1	2.59	20560	724

1Minimum herd or permanent string 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 Lows Herds for SCC Score- December 2010

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC- Wt. Average
David Addis	Whitfield	H	11	61	17624	1.6	54	1.5	108
Marty Smith Dairy	Wilkes	H	12	206	16737	1.9	108	3.2	401
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	942	25672	2	123	2.2	146
Mark E Brenneman	Macon	H	12	144	19914	2.5	123	3.1	268
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	12	1078	24661	2	150	2.3	224
Scott Glover	White	H	12	78	22876	2.2	155	2.2	150
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	12	195	22832	2.4	155	2.1	203
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	12	226	22589	2.3	168	2.5	251
Copelan	Putnam	H	12	42	15734	2.9	170	3.7	367
Mervin Martin	Mitchell	H	12	244	16999	2.8	174	3.	349
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	12	102	18333	2.6	181	12.6	236
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	12	253	22120	2.6	184	2.6	241
Robert S. Weir	Seminole	H	12	113	17071	3	184	3.5	381
Dairy Production Systems- GA	Mitchell	H	12	3232	22372	2.6	186	2.7	222
Jess Barker	Jones	X	11	62	12114	2.7	192	3.2	436
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	12	240	19776	3	200	3	322
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	12	131	21284	2.8	209	2.9	296
Martin Hostetler	Macon	H	12	112	17564	2.8	212	3.4	386
Horst Crest Farms	Burke	H	12	157	18651	2.5	213	2.8	296
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	12	112	19487	2.7	219	3.5	423

Top 20 Lows Herds for SCC Score- January 2011

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD- Average Score	SCC-TD- Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC- Wt. Average
David Addis	Whitfield	H	1	59	17905	1.4	89	1.4	98
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	1	109	23833	1.9	129	2.4	245
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	1	1088	24721	1.9	111	2.3	216
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	H	1	103	18264	2	155	2.6	231
Agri- Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	1	199	21906	2	143	2.4	247
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	928	25653	2	124	2.1	144
Mark Brenneman	Macon	H	1	148	19947	2.1	134	3	245
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	1	138	22068	2.2	283	3.1	376
Scott Glover	White	H	12	78	22876	2.2	155	2.2	150
Horst Crest Farms	Burke	H	1	155	18647	2.3	155	2.7	290
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	1	258	21945	2.3	131	2.6	229
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	1	190	22695	2.3	193	2.4	209
Mervin Martin	Mitchell	H	1	235	16730	2.5	168	3.1	336
Eugene King	Macon	H	1	134	18835	2.5	260	2.7	274
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	12	113	19426	2.5	154	3.4	405
Southern Rose Holsteins	Laurens	H	1	123	21495	2.5	286	2.8	284
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	1	688	24094	2.5	171	2.5	194
Dairy Production Systems	Mitchell	H	1	3397	22276	2.6	186	2.7	223
David Hilman	Morgan	H	1	181	17070	2.7	199	3.2	348
Marty Smith Dairy	Wilkes	H	1	211	17258	2.7	285	3.1	380

Top 20 Lows Herds for SCC Score- February 2011

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC- Wt. Average
David Addis	Whitfield	H	1	59	17905	1.4	89	1.4	98
R & D Dairy	Laurens	H	2	106	23788	1.7	111	2.3	238
Eugene King	Macon	H	2	127	18997	1.8	89	2.7	256
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	2	1090	24762	1.8	125	2.3	209
Copelan	Putnam	H	2	42	15435	1.9	62	3.4	273
Marty Smith Dairy	Wilkes	H	2	205	17787	1.9	125	2.9	343
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	1	935	25743	1.9	104	2.1	141
Jumping Gully Dairy LLC	Brooks	X	2	1754	14451	2	240	2.5	263
Mervin Martin	Mitchell	H	2	227	16600	2	116	2.9	309
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	1	199	21906	2	143	2.4	247
Mark E. Brenneman	Macon	H	1	148	19947	2.1	134	3	245
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	2	198	22678	2.1	170	2.3	202
Scott Yoder	White	H	1	74	22919	2.1	169	2.2	153
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	1	138	22068	2.2	283	3.1	376
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	2	226	22927	2.2	232	2.3	256
A & J Dairy	Wilkes	H	2	313	19734	2.3	201	3	328
Robert Weir	Seminole	H	2	106	16572	2.4	158	3.4	370
Horst Crest Farms	Burke	H	2	152	18609	2.4	267	2.7	285
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	2	266	21738	2.4	172	2.5	222
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	2	359	23981	2.4	199	2.5	233

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

Dairyfax Newsletter Enclosed