Animal and Dairy Science Department
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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 2011

Dear Dairy Producers:

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

We wish you, your employees and families all a Merry Christmas, a happy holiday season and a successful New Year!

INSIDE THIS ISSUE: October, November, December 2011

Sincerely,

Wm. Graves

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

County Extension Director or County Agent

Dairyfax Newsletter

Calf Management and Nutrition - Birth to Weaning

by Renee Akins, Trey Morrison, and Ward Mills
University of Georgia, College of Veterinary Medicine Class of 2012
Bradley Heins, DVM and Michael Overton, DVM, MPVM
University of Georgia, College of Veterinary Medicine – Department of Population Health

Strict calf management on dairies can be a profitable endeavor with benefits seen throughout the animal's productive life. The life of a lactating cow begins at birth and the management of each heifer may have a significant impact on her overall potential productivity and profit to the farm. Calf management can be segregated into different stages of development and this article will focus on the early stages of the calf's life from birth to weaning. Nutrition should be the highest priority for any producer, not only because it is the main cost to the farm but also due to the fact that a well balanced diet will allow animals to be more efficient and profitable for the farm. Any stress such as inclement weather, unsanitary environment, inadequate colostrum intake, housing with other calves, castration, or dehorning can affect a calf's nutritional intake and immune system and may lead to illness and decreased production. These factors have to be taken into account to determine if the calf's nutritional plane is adequate for development. With winter ahead, a calf's energy requirements will need to be adjusted upward as much as 33% to fulfill the energy requirements needed to stay warm when the temperature drops from 70°F to 35°F. Proper heifer calf management is essential to a fully productive life for any lactating cow and should be considered well before the animal is born.

Careful monitoring of cows through the calving phase is important in preventing losses of youngstock due to dystocia and stillbirth. While it is important not to wait too long to intervene following the initiation of the calving process, it is equally important not to intervene too early. Basic thumb-rules are to give mature cows 30 minutes to an hour to make significant process. Heifers may take even longer, from 2-4 hours to complete parturition. Each time a cow is moved during calving, it disrupts the calving process, prolonging the time it takes for the calf to be expelled and having a negative impact on calf welfare. If assistance is provided to aid with calving, it is important that proper sanitation guidelines are followed including using clean sleeves, washing the vulva of the cow, and using lubrication. Immediately following birth, the calf should be rubbed vigorously with a dry towel. Not only does this help to dry the calf and prevent an early drop in temperature, but it also stimulates blood flow. The calf should be removed from the dam within 30 minutes of birth to minimize the risk of infection by bacteria and viruses that cause scours, respiratory disease, and umbilical infection. The navel should be dipped with an iodine or chlorohexidine solution to help prevent infection and dry the remaining umbilical cord. Teat dip should not be used as it contains an emollient which provides no drying action and may predispose the calves to increased risk of umbilical infection and umbilical hernias.

Unlike many other mammal species, cattle do not have transfer of antibody across the placenta from the dam to the calf, leaving the newborn calf extremely sensitive to disease. Calves are reliant upon maternal antibodies in the colostrum to help prevent disease until their own immune system develops protection against the pathogens commonly found on dairy farms. Colostrum also provides an excellent source of high quality fat and protein that the calf is able to utilize to keep warm and begin normal body processes outside of the womb. The ability of the calf to absorb antibodies from colostrum declines significantly following birth. For Holstein calves, four quarts of high quality colostrum should be fed within the first 2 hours of life. Jersey calves and crossbreeds may only be able to consume three quarts due to decreased abomasal size but the colostrum from these dams should have increased concentration of antibody compared to that from Holstein animals. If the calf will not nurse the entire amount, the remaining volume should be tube fed or fed at a second feeding in the next two hours. This method of colostrum delivery is designed to significantly reduce the risk of failure of passive transfer (FPT). It has been shown through multiple studies that calves experiencing FPT are at increased risk of scours, respiratory disease, death and decreased milk production once entering lactation, than calves receiving an appropriate level of colostral antibody immediately following birth. Three primary reasons for failure of passive transfer are: 1)The calf did not receive enough colostrum; 2)The colostrum was given too late and was not absorbed; 3)The colostrum quality was poor. All these can be prevented with proper management and timely delivery of good high quality colostrum.

While quantity is certainly important, the quality of the colostrum is paramount in developing the immune system of the calf and protecting it from disease. Colostrum quality should be measured with a colostrometer which measures the specific gravity which is relatable to the IgG level of that colostrum. It should be evaluated at room temperature for the most accurate reading as it reads low at higher temperatures and high at lower temperatures. Appearance should also be evaluated and if there are any gross abnormalities

such as blood or discoloration, the colostrum should be discarded. For feeding colostrum, freshly collected colostrum is best because it contains more white blood cells and maternal cells which help boost the calf's immune system. If fresh cannot be fed, freeze the colostrum as soon as possible. If feeding frozen colostrum, it may be thawed in a warm water bath at no higher than 120°F. Colostrum also may be pasteurized to prevent the spread of pathogens to the calf. Pasteurization should be done at a lower temperature (140°F) and for a longer time (60 min) than for regular milk to prevent the denaturation of the protein structure of the immunoglobulins. This may be done in a batch pasteurizer if available on the farm. If fresh or frozen colostrum is not available, there are commercially available replacers and supplements. Supplements usually contain less than 50 g IgG per dose and have no nutrient content, thus, they should only be used to supplement poor quality colostrum and not as a replacer. Colostrum replacers should provide a minimum of 100 g IgG, provide a nutritional source of protein, energy, vitamins, and minerals and are designed to completely replace maternal colostrum.

Following colostrum delivery, a calf may be fed milk or milk replacer. Historically, recommendations were to feed calves at 8-10% of body weight. Newer studies indicate that calves fed15-20% of their body weight show dramatically increased feed efficiency, reduced time to first breeding, and increased milk production in the first lactation. It is important to note that the primary nutrient being increased in these intensive diets is protein, which promotes lean frame growth and not increased fat deposition. Producers interested in initiating an intensive diet may begin by feeding 1.5 gallons of milk or milk replacer each day, either adding an extra feeding, or splitting the volume between the two normal feedings. As the calf matures, this volume should increase to 2 gallons per day to accommodate the extra growth the calf is experiencing. Along with milk or milk replacer, free choice water is needed for calves at all times. While many associate forage with rumen function, it is actually the grain that is responsible for much of the rumen development. The rumen needs volatile fatty acid production, which is made by the fermentation of grain by bacteria. A highly palatable starter grain should be offered beginning on days 1-3 and the amount fed should steadily increase as intake rises. If calves are on an intensive milk feeding schedule, they often will not consume high levels of grain until the milk level is decreased during the weaning period. The pre-weaned calf should be eating at least two pounds of calf starter for three consecutive days before weaning may take place. Despite everything we do feeding calves, different health issues, stressors or environmental changes negatively affect dry matter intake and some daily variation may occur.

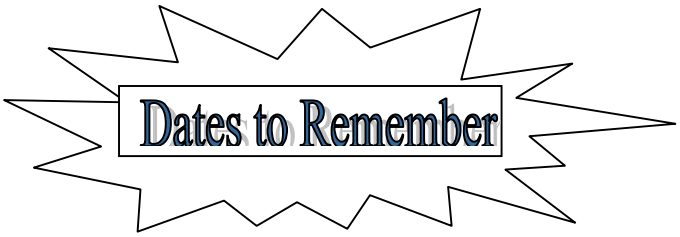
Calves can become ill due to a combination of factors including age, nutritional status and immunity. Just as in humans, the elderly and very young are more susceptible disease due to having decreased immune activity. Nutrition is key in disease prevention and enhancing the immune system. It is seen that decreased feed intake by the calf leads to lower energy levels, ultimately decreasing the body's ability to develop a proper immune system and overcome infection. An excellent resource for calf rearers is the Dairy Calf and Heifer Association (DCHA). This organization maintains a website at http://www.calfandheifer.org that contains valuable information about production parameters and benchmarks. The goal of disease prevention is to decrease the number of pathogens, decrease the chances of the pathogen coming in contact with a calf, and to increase the infectious dose of the pathogen needed for a calf to get sick by upregulating the calf immune system. These goals can all be accomplished by making sure the calf's environment is clean, dry and comfortable. Age variation should be minimized in pen raised heifers to decrease the chance of disease transmission from older to younger, naive calves. To ensure proper immunity calves need good quality colostrum intake, an appropriate vaccine regimen, and just as importantly a high quality nutritional and rearing program. The DCHA recommends calf rearers target less than 1% death loss and less than 3% morbidity due to respiratory disease and less than 4% morbidity due to all other disease causes. While these may be lofty goals, they are certainly achievable with appropriate management and calf care. It has been shown that calves that do get sick and develop a fever increase their metabolic needs by 20-25% for every increase in 2-3 degrees Fahrenheit in body temperature. Calves that get sick are likely to have decreased performance without proper treatment and adequate nutritional adjustments and may fall behind healthy contemporaries. For treating sick calves, it is best to start with diagnosing disease early and treating them early, which leads to less bacterial resistance and a better response from the calf. It is important to ensure that sick calves have adequate access to feed and water at all times, especially if housed in a group-rearing environment. The best way to keep calves healthy is prevention, and disease is prevented with a quality vaccination protocol, proper and balanced nutrition, sanitation, and strict management.

An overlooked process that negatively affects calves along with disease is stress. Leading to an increase in cortisol, a stress-related hormone, stressful events may contribute to a decrease in immunity. Stress also causes a decrease in dry matter intake, which in turn decreases the energy that is available for a fully functioning immune system. As we are enter the colder months, there is a definite need to pay attention to environmental stress and the changes in nutrition that are needed to compensate. Dairy calves have a normal thermoneutral range of 50-68°F. This means that the body does not need any extra energy above its normal feeding guidelines as the calf is able to naturally adjust its own body temperature. Once the temperature moves outside of this range, there is a dramatic increase in energy needs. In times of cold stress, there is a steady increase of dry matter intake needed to meet maintenance requirements as outside temperatures decrease. Lower temperatures cause the body to divert energy obtained from food and use it for maintaining body heat, which decreases feed efficiency and leads to losses in production. Providing free choice grain to calves during these times is essential to calves so that they are able meet their metabolic needs for maintenance and growth. It is important to make sure plenty of water is available and that pipes will not freeze. Housing conditions must also be evaluated as the calf needs to be kept dry and out of the elements such as wind or precipitation. Bedding should be deep enough to allow the calf to nest into the material. This provides an insulating effect against drafts and reduces the energy requirement to stay warm. Whether the calf is in an individual hutch or group pen, there must be adequate space to prevent overcrowding. This can lead to increase stress from dominance and also a decreased feed

intake simply because there is no room for some of the smaller, less dominant calves to eat depending on the feeding system in place. Other factors that cause the calf to be more stressed should be analyzed and corrected. Low stress handling and early painless dehorning with local anesthesia are practices that may help to mitigate some production losses. It is certainly better to dehorn calves as young as possible, but if calves will be dehorned at a later date, it is important to work with your veterinarian to follow good welfare practices and prevent unnecessary stress to the calf.

Healthy and profitable cows start with well managed calves. Properly managed calves are reared in such away to be healthy and nutrition plays a huge role in immune function as well as the growth of the calf. A successful dairy must also evaluate and continue to manage other factors such as stress, housing, vaccinations, dehorning, castrating, calf handling and many other factors that can have an impact on the growth and health of calves. There are some factors that we have no control over such as the temperature and season of the year or how much rainfall there is, but it is how we deal with these factors that determine the success of a dairy. Timely and accurate changes should be made to help deal with less than ideal outside conditions. With new information being unveiled each year about calf rearing and future production gains, this investment made in calves will be seen during the heifer's more productive life as a lactating cow.

For further information regarding how to rear calves according to intensified management practices or for help with ongoing calf problems, please contact your regular herd veterinarian. If he or she would like additional assistance with development of a calf program, please contact Dr. Michael Overton by calling the Department of Population Health at (706) 542-4506.



- Jan. 21st - 4-H State Dairy Quiz Bowl- Athens
- Feb. 2nd - ADS Annual Beef Bull Sale - Athens
- Feb. 5th-7th - GA Milk Producers Annual Meeting- Savannah Riverfront Marriott
- Feb. 11th - UGA Dairy Science Club Commercial Heifer Show- Athens-
  The Largest One Day Heifer Show in the Southeast!
- Feb. 23rd - 25th- GA State Commercial Heifer Show- Perry
- April 13th- Spring Dairy Show & State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest- Athens

Are you ready for next round of heat stress?

By: John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Management

As we near the end of 2011, it is a good time to review how well the heat abatement strategies used in 2010 worked and start thinking about how we handle the next round of heat stress. Arizona researchers recently reported that high producing cows experience declines in intake and performance when THI reaches 68 rather than 72. Depending on the year, it is not uncommon to have condition that result in a THI of 68 by mid March in South Georgia.

A combination of shade and evaporative cooling is most commonly used to reduce the effects of heat stress. These systems are very effective in reducing the heat load of lactating cows so that will can better maintain intake and milk yield. To maintain the efficiency of these systems, some basic maintenance needs to be done annually. When fans get dirty, air flow is reduced which reduces the efficiency of evaporative cooling and increases electricity cost. Dirty fans should be throughly cleaned now so they are ready to run when temperatures increase in the spring. Also, any fans that quit working near the end of the season should be repaired for replaced. Sprinklers should be cleaned and any that were not working correctly replaced. If misters are used, the nozzles should be cleaned to remove mineral deposits or replaced with new ones so they are ready to run when needed. It is also a good time to make any changes or upgrades to the system to improve overall cooling or provide cooling in areas not currently cooled. Calving pens, fresh or hospital pens, and working areas all need as good as or better cooling than other areas on the farm since these animals are under more stress.

Portable or permanent shade structures are frequently used for heifers and dry cows. Shade cloth is commonly used on these structures and should be inspected to determine if maintenance is needed (tighten, patch, etc.) or if they need to be replaced. If a metal roof is used and it has started to rust, a coat of paint will reduce the amount of heat from reflection of sunlight. The condition of the ground under any permanent structures should be inspected and basic maintenance performed to prevent mud holes from developing. If portable structures have not been moved recently, now is a good time to move them and level the ground where it was located. The frames of portable pens should be inspected and any repairs (cracked joints, etc.) made to prevent these structures from failing when needed next summer.

The amount of water consumed by all animals during heat stress increases. If the water system does not have enough capacity, now would be a good time to set up additional water troughs or run new water lines. For lactating cows, access to plenty of fresh clean water is essential. If water is not available on the exit lanes of the milking parlor, considering adding water troughs there. For cows houses outside, look at where water troughs are located relative to where the feed troughs and shade structures are located. If the water trough is not easily accessed, it may be timely to relocate these so they are more accessible. All water troughs should be cleaned routinely. If they are not cleaned because they are difficult to clean, it may be time to consider replacing them with units that are easier to clean.

Heat stress is not typically on most dairy producers to do list in December. However, now is a very good time to start getting ready for the next round of heat stress. Having the system ready to operate well before heat stress arrives allows you to improve comfort when needed. If your heat stress abatement system is not ready when conditions conducive for heat stress develop, milk yield will decrease and it will be difficult to get it back.

Principles Don’t Change

by: Dr. Warren Gilson

I was recently reminiscing about my 30 years in extension and remembered a statement made by one of my former colleagues. It was “Practice’s change but principles remain the same.” This is a pretty simple statement but very profound. Principles are the overarching concepts while practices are how those principles are applied. Nowhere is that statement more appropriate than in the area of milk quality and mastitis control.

A basic principle in assuring high quality milk and the prevention of mastitis is to milk clean, dry teats. This principle minimizes contamination of the milk from extraneous material which may be present on the udder while also reducing bacterial contamination.

A common practice to accomplish the aforementioned principle 30 years ago was to wash the cows in a wash pen and then allow them to drip dry before entering the parlor. This practice generally resulted in clean cows as they entered the parlor. There was the occasional cow that needed to be cleaned further but most of the cows were clean. Some systems also included the injection of chemicals into the wash water to assist in sanitizing the udders.

One of the problems with this practice was that some of the cows entered the parlor while still wet. This was particularly true for the first cows in a group. It’s hard to wait on the cows to dry when you’re ready to get on with the task at hand.

Another problem with this practice was the enormous amount of water required. It required a large fresh water supply for a short period of time and many water systems struggled to meet the demand. Handling all of this waste water was another issue.

Over the years, the practice of using cow wash systems changed to pre-dipping. This practice reduced the amount of liquid on the teats and made it easier to insure that the cows were dry. This had the added benefit of sanitizing the teats just prior to machine attachment. Another added benefit was of reducing mastitis caused by environmental pathogens.

A similar situation has occurred over a much longer time with regard to cloths and sponges. It was once a common practice of using either a sponge or cloth soaked in sanitizing solution to clean the teats and udders. This evolved into the use of single-service paper towels as we discovered we couldn’t adequately sanitize the cloths or sponges. This further evolved into the use of single-service cloth towels, which are laundered between uses.

The principle of milking only clean, dry teats has remained constant throughout the years. The practices of how to accomplish this have changed however; there is any number of reasons for the changes in practices. Sometimes they are because of a greater understanding and better tools discovered through research. Other times, they may be for economic reasons or because of some outside influences such as environmental concerns. Many times they change for multiple reasons. I’m sure we will see further changes in the future. Regardless, the underlying principles remain. Use these principles to guide you in selecting new practices as they become available to add to your tool box.

Editor's Note- We would like to congratulate Dr. Gilson on his recent retirement from UGA. However, his work and career is not over. He has agreed to remain for another year on a part time basis. He will continue to work with youth programs, DHIA & mastitis research. We look forward to having his continued help and hope he enjoys his retirement, having more family time and especially visiting with his grandchildren when he is not working.

UGA DAIRY HEIFER SHOW SCHEDULE - *All Ya'll Come!*

Friday, February 10, 2012:
3:00-5:00 PM Weigh-in at UGA Livestock Arena on South Milledge in Athens, GA.
Saturday, February 11, 2012:
8:30 AM Exhibitor Meeting
9:00 AM Judging will begin with Showmanship classes. Weight classes will immediately follow. ***Little Dawgs will show in between showmanship and weight classes.***

T-SHIRT DESIGN CONTEST

The design should be drawn using a heavy marker on standard 8 ½" x 11" plain white sheet of paper, postmarked by January 13, 2011, and sent to Mark Froetschel, Rhodes Center for ADS, 425 River Road, The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-2771.
This design must include:
1. The name of the show "Fourteenth Annual UGA Commercial Dairy Heifer Show"
2. The date of the show "February 11, 2012"
3. Limit of one or two colors and a color tee-shirt (ex. white, black, and red)
4. A theme that relates to dairy
5. Include name and address on the back of the design
The winning design as decided by the Dairy Science Club will receive a $50 award.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
2012 UGA COMMERCIAL DAIRY HEIFER SHOW
UGA Dairy Science Club

Requirements are based on the State Junior Commercial Dairy Heifer Show Rules and Regulations for the current year.
1. Dairy Heifers must be in possession by the exhibitor on or before November 15, 2011.
2. Heifers must be tagged with an official state ear tag on or before November 15, 2011. Tattoos & Photographs are required as stipulated by State Commercial Heifer Rules and Regulations.
3. **ALL ENTRIES MUST BE POSTMARKED AND MAILED WITH ENTRY FEE ($12.00 PER HEAD) BY JANUARY 13, 2012**. Make check payable to the UGA Dairy Science Club and mail to Dr. Mark Froetschel, Rhodes Center for ADS, 425 River Road, The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-2771**.**
Late entries received after the deadline will be charged $15 per head.
4. All animals that are shown must have a current Health Paper by a certified veterinarian.
5. Agent or Teacher, exhibitor AND parent must sign the entry form.
6. An exhibitor can enter no more than three (3) head.
7. Heifers shall meet ALL requirements for the State show to be eligible.
8. Heifers will be sorted into classes by weight and judged accordingly.
9. Showmanship classes will be based on grade in school of exhibitor. Seventy-five percent (75%) will be allotted to showmanship skills and twenty-five percent (25%) to fitting.
10. STRAW IS NOT ALLOWED IN THE CATTLE BARN. Shavings will be provided.
11. An exhibitor will not be permitted to enter the show ring with another student's calf unless it belongs to an exhibitor with two entries in the same weight class OR two entries showing in weight classes in separate rings at the same time. Exhibitor's must show their own animal in showmanship.
12. Exhibitor numbers provided by the Dairy Science Club will be worn by the exhibitor while he/she is in the ring.
13. Little Dawgs enter the morning of the show!

UGA COMMERCIAL DAIRY HEIFER SHOW
February 10-11, 2011
Athens, Georgia
UGA Livestock Instructional Arena

NAME_____

GRADE IN SCHOOL _____ EXHIBITOR'S AGE_____

(PLEASE PRINT) CIRCLE TEE-SHIRT SIZE: Youth S M L or Adult S M L XL XXL
Note: one tee-shirt is provided per exhibitor and size must be indicated.

EXHIBITOR'S ADDRESS_____

_____
(Route #, Box #, P.O. Box # and/or Street Address) (City) (Zip)

County or Chapter_____

ORGANIZATION: 4-H ( ) FFA ( )

Enter heifer information in the table below:

Tag #	Birth date of Heifer	Description (Breed, color, markings, etc.)
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

All Rules and Regulations for the State Junior Commercial Dairy Heifer Show apply. All heifers must be individually tagged by November 15, 2011. See Georgia 4-H and FFA State Livestock Show Rules and Regulations for complete details.

I, we, do hereby certify that the above will maintain continuous full ownership, possession and provide daily care for the heifers from the time of entry until show day.

Signature of Exhibitor _____

Signature of Parent_____

_____
Signature of County Agent or Vo-Ag Teacher Phone e-mail

$12.00 entry fee, **per heifer**, must accompany this entry FORM. Make check payable to UGA Dairy Science Club (**DO NOT SEND CASH)** mail by **January 13, 2012** to: Dr. Mark Froetschel, Rhodes Center for ADS, 425 River Road, The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-2771.

Entry fees are non-refundable. See cover letter/flyer for information regarding Tee-Shirt Design Contest and the Little Dawgs class.

Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- September 2011

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**TD Fat**	**Milk**	**Lbs. Fat**
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	8	395	90	87.3	3.5	2.65	29777	1074
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	H	9	73	85	84			26263	
Westbrook Dairy	Brooks	H	9	2332	90	76.6			23966	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	9	207	87	76.5	3.5	2.5	26873	973
Scott Glover	White	H	9	73	85	75.2	3.7	2.15	22909	898
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	9	1021	88	72.8	3.6	2.01	25812	948
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	9	61	89	71.3	3.4	2.13	21784	803
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	9	253	88	70.6	3.8	2.29	22006	848
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	9	374	88	70.3	3.5	1.9	23050	845
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	9	97	90	69.4	3.4	2.05	21590	789
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	9	739	87	68.4	4	2.25	23175	957
Willie Jones Jr. Dairy	Putnam	H	9	226	88	68.1			22102	
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	9	98	88	67.6	3.9	2.19	23831	870
Dairy Production System- GA	Mitchell	H	9	3640	85	66.5	3.1	1.76	20856	764
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	9	36	91	66.4	3.3	1.95	21275	767
Irvin R Yoder	Macon	H	9	191	87	66	3.9	1.72	22673	877
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	9	786	87	65.8	3.2	1.52	22362	827
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	9	2456	93	65.6			24142	
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	9	223	91	64.3	3.8	1.87	22793	799
Bud Butcher	Coweta	H	9	336	90	63.9	3.2	1.8	21169	714

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- September 2011

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**TD Fat**	**Milk**	**Lbs. Fat**
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	8	395	90	87.3	3.5	2.65	29777	1074
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	9	207	87	76.5	3.5	2.5	26873	973
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	9	262	92	61	4	2.33	20801	872
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	9	253	88	70.6	3.8	2.29	22006	848
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	9	739	87	68.4	4	2.25	23175	957
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	9	98	88	67.6	3.9	2.19	23831	870
Scott Glover	White	H	9	73	85	75.2	3.7	2.15	22909	898
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	9	61	89	71.3	3.4	2.13	21784	803
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	9	97	90	69.4	3.4	2.05	21590	789
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	9	1021	88	72.8	3.6	2.01	25812	948
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	9	103	86	61.3	4.5	1.98	22486	995
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	9	36	91	66.4	3.3	1.95	21275	767
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	8	278	90	61.2	3.8	1.92	22454	760
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	8	374	88	70.3	3.5	1.9	23050	845
Dairy Production System- GA	Mitchell	H	9	3640	85	66.5	3.1	1.76	20856	764
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	9	297	90	62.5	3.3	1.9	21233	822
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	9	149	89	61.5	3.6	1.9	22876	810
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	H	9	320	89	58	3.7	1.88	20938	751
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	9	223	91	64.3	3.8	1.87	22793	799
G & H Dairy	White	X	8	84	87	54.7	3.8	1.87	18978	730
Phil Harvey	Jasper	H	9	451	88	62.1	3.9	1.83	19692	743
Bud Butcher	Coweta	H	9	336	90	63.9	3.2	1.8	21169	714
Powell Farm	Sumter	H	9	665	89	58.3	3.6	1.83	19716	715

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- October 2011

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**TD Fat**	**Milk**	**Lbs. Fat**
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	H	10	73	84	91.8			26280	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	10	394	90	88.6	3.4	2.59	29879	1074
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	10	1043	88	79.1	3.6	2.32	25760	952
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	10	101	89	76.7	3.7	2.38	24139	882
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	10	259	88	76.2	4	2.62	22223	849
Scott Glover	White	H	9	73	85	75.2	3.7	2.15	22909	898
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	10	734	87	74	4.1	2.51	23032	949
Westbrook Dairy	Brooks	H	10	2342	90	73.8			24164	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	10	1199	88	72.6	4	2.51	23826	945
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	10	196	87	72.2	3.8	1.98	22633	875
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	10	59	89	72.2	3.3	2.06	22061	799
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	9	372	88	70.7	3.4	1.99	22847	839
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	10	81	91	70.6	3.4	1.87	22754	808
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	10	93	86	69.8	3.6	1.93	23358	789
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	10	154	87	69.6	3.8	2.01	22510	870
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	10	223	91	69.4	3.6	1.86	22901	804
Willie Jones Jr. Dairy	Putnam	H	10	235	89	69.3			22270	
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	10	414	93	69	3.8	2.2	21907	836
Bud Butcher	Coweta	H	10	352	90	67.5	3	1.79	21269	724
Copelan Dairy	Putnam	H	10	172	78	66.9			16547	

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- October 2011

				Test Day Average					Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**TD Fat**	**Milk**	**Lbs. Fat**
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	10	259	88	76.2	4	2.62	22223	849
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.	McDuffie	H	10	394	90	88.6	3.4	2.59	29879	1074
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	10	4		63.7	4	2.53		
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	10	270	92	64.5	4.1	2.52	20891	873
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	10	734	87	74	4.1	2.51	23032	949
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	10	1199	88	72.6	4	2.51	23826	945
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	10	101	89	76.7	3.7	2.38	24139	882
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	10	1043	88	79.1	3.6	2.32	25760	952
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	10	290	90	63.1	3.9	2.26	21155	818
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	10	414	93	69	3.8	2.2	21907	836
G & H Dairy	White	X	9	82	87	57.1	4.3	2.2	19163	742
Scott Glover	White	H	9	73	85	75.2	3.7	2.15	22909	898
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	10	283	90	63.6	3.8	2.1	22695	775
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	10	81	91	70.6	3.4	1.87	22754	808
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	10	59	89	72.2	3.3	2.06	22061	799
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	10	93	86	69.8	3.6	1.93	23358	789
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	10	3657	85	65.8	3.7	2.04	20889	763
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	10	154	89	65.6	3.7	2.04	22925	814
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	10	223	91	69.4	3.6	1.86	22901	804
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	10	154	87	69.6	3.8	2.01	22510	870
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	9	372	88	70.7	3.4	1.99	22847	839
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	10	196	87	72.2	3.8	1.98	22633	875
Randy W. Ruff Sr.	Elbert	H	10	94		51.4	4.2	1.98		

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- November 2011

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**TD Fat**	**Milk**	**Lbs. Fat**
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	H	11	70	84	90.3			26397	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	11	420	90	86.8	3.6	2.59	29829	1067
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	1047	88	84.2	4	2.81	25861	964
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	11	257	88	80.4	4.2	2.84	22578	855
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	11	201	87	80	3.6	2.48	26941	971
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	11	93	87	79.6	3.8	2.73	23528	804
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	11	805	86	78.4	3.8	2.58	22367	834
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	11	112	89	77.3	3.7	2.61	24568	895
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	11	210	87	77.1	4	2.57	22923	887
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	11	58	89	76.6	3.3	2.23	22450	796
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	11	733	87	76.1	3.9	2.5	22992	944
Scott Glover	White	H	11	79	86	74.9	4.1	2.53	23216	907
Westbrook Dairy	Brooks	H	11	2307	90	74.3			24323	
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	11	180	87	74	3.8	2.25	22605	875
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	11	149	89	74	2.6	1.54	22920	805
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	10	385	88	73.3	3.6	2.21	22769	836
Heartland Plantations LLC	Laurens	H	11	216	86	72.7	3.5	2.27	21714	780
Willie Jones Jr. Dairy	Putnam	H	11	232	89	72.4			22439	
Richard Hardie	Putnam	H	11	193	87	72.2			20437	
Stovall Dairy Inc.	Madison	H	11	96	85	71.8	3.7	2.33	19322	775

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- November 2011

					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	**County**	**Br.**	**Mo.**	**Cows**	**% Days in Milk**	**Milk**	**% Fat**	**TD Fat**	**Milk**	**Lbs. Fat**
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	H	11	257	88	80.4	4.2	2.84	22578	855
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	11	1047	88	84.2	4	2.81	25861	964
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	11	93	87	79.6	3.8	2.73	23528	804
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	11	112	89	77.3	3.7	2.61	24568	895
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	11	420	90	86.8	3.6	2.59	29829	1067
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	11	805	86	78.4	3.8	2.58	22367	834
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	11	210	87	77.1	4	2.57	22923	887
Scott Glover	White	H	11	79	86	74.9	4.1	2.53	23216	907
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	11	733	87	76.1	3.9	2.5	22992	944
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	H	11	201	87	80	3.6	2.48	26941	971
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	11	274	92	65.7	3.9	2.37	21065	876
Univ. of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	11	103	86	64.8	4.5	2.37	22224	985
Stovall Dairy Inc.	Madison	H	11	96	85	71.8	3.7	2.33	19322	775
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	11	282	90	62.5	4.2	2.29	21108	817
Heartland Plantations LLC	Laurens	H	11	216	86	72.7	3.5	2.27	21714	780
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	11	180	87	74	3.8	2.25	22605	875
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	11	58	89	76.6	3.3	2.23	22450	796
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	10	385	88	73.3	3.6	2.21	22769	836
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	10	414	93	69	3.8	2.2	21907	836
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	11	284	90	68	3.7	2.16	22843	788

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- September 2011

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC- Average Score	SCC-Wt. Average
David Addis	Whitfield	9	H	54	17712	0.7	30	1.3	73
Scott Glover	White	9	H	73	22909	1.6	78	2.3	160
Doug Chambers	Jones	8	H	374	23050	1.7	169	2.4	211
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	9	X	1212	23960	1.8	137	1.9	154
Danny Bell	Morgan	9	H	297	21233	1.9	143	2.4	211
Bill Dodson	Putnam	9	H	223	22793	1.9	153	2.2	196
Dave Clark	Morgan	9	H	1021	25812	2	131	1.9	128
Thomas Bell	Morgan	9	H	110	13204	2	148	2.9	261
Marty Smith Dairy	Wilkes	9	H	193	19656	2	171	2.1	179
Green Glades Farms Inc.	Putnam	9	H	295	20161	2.1	237	2.9	384
Dan Durham	Greene	9	X	99	16576	2.2	207	2.9	283
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	9	H	115	18110	2.3	269	2.7	344
Central Georgia Holsteins	Lee	9	H	130	21487	2.3	226	2.7	275
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	9	H	256	21883	2.3	182	2.3	177
Charles Copelan	Greene	9	H	76	16228	2.4	303	3	340
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	9	H	320	20938	2.4	257	3	288
Jess Barker	Jones	8	X	59	13165	2.4	206	2.7	264
R & D Dairy	Lee	9	H	98	23831	2.4	123	2.2	185
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	8	H	395	29777	2.4	247	2.6	269
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	9	H	191	22673	2.4	137	2.3	219
Russ Gilbert	Morgan	9	H	132	20237	2.4	209	3	275
Stan Jackson	Taliaferro	9	H	83		2.4	210	2.6	282
Joel Keith	Troup	9	H	182	8918	2.4	166	2.8	299

Top 20 Lows Herds for SCC Score- October 2011

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC-Average Score	SCC- Wt. Average
David Addis	Whitfield	9	H	54	17712	0.7	30	1.3	73
Stan Jackson	Taliaferro	10	H	83		0.9	85	2	216
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	10	X	1199	23826	1.6	138	1.8	147
Scott Glover	White	9	H	73	22909	1.6	78	2.3	160
Dave Clark	Morgan	10	H	1043	25760	1.9	124	1.9	121
Bill Dodson	Putnam	10	H	223	22901	1.9	116	2.1	168
Marty Smith Dairy	Wilkes	9	H	193	19656	2	171	2.1	179
Danny Bell	Morgan	10	H	290	21155	2.1	185	2.3	206
R & D Dairy	Lee	10	H	101	24139	2.2	136	2.1	151
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	10	H	262	22103	2.2	228	2.2	176
Richard Hardie	Putnam	10	H	203	20392	2.3	202	2.6	274
Doug Chambers	Jones	9	H	372	22847	2.4	267	2.3	210
Dan Durham	Greene	10	X	104	16583	2.5	216	2.7	254
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	10	H	196	22633	2.5	195	2.2	212
David Hilsman	Morgan	10	H	203	17650	2.5	273	2.6	227
Green Glades Farms Inc.	Putnam	10	H	297	20214	2.5	242	2.9	368
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	9	J	43	13757	2.6	134	2.6	244
Charles Copelan	Greene	10	H	77	16173	2.6	295	3	334
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	10	H	394	29879	2.6	280	2.6	269
Eugene King	Macon	10	H	133	18146	2.6	204	2.5	229
Thomas Bell	Morgan	10	H	109	12944	2.6	182	2.9	250

Top 20 Lows Herds for SCC Score- November 2011

Herd	County	Mo.	Br.	Cows	Milk-Rolling	SCC-TD-Average Score	SCC-TD-Weight Average	SCC-Average Score	SCC- Wt. Average
David Addis	Whitefield	11	H	56	17549	1	64	1.3	83
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	11	X	1212	23764	1.4	99	1.8	138
Scott Glover	White	11	H	79	23216	1.5	75	2.2	153
Berry College Dairy	Floyd	11	J	35	13476	1.7	100	2.3	175
Dave Clark	Morgan	11	H	1047	25861	1.9	131	1.8	118
Bill Dodson	Putnam	11	H	228	22932	1.9	98	2	161
Eugene King	Macon	11	H	134	18223	2.1	170	2.4	224
David Hilsman	Morgan	11	H	208	17782	2.1	267	2.5	217
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	11	H	210	22923	2.2	175	2.2	200
Marvin Yoder	Macon	11	H	178	18691	2.2	179	2.6	335
Troy Yoder	Macon	11	H	180	22605	2.2	144	2.7	247
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	11	H	805	22367	2.2	210	2.3	187
Stan Jackson	Taliaferro	11	H	80		2.2	239	2.1	222
Danny Bell	Morgan	11	H	282	21108	2.3	202	2.3	202
Thomas Bell	Morgan	11	H	111	12726	2.3	160	2.7	237
Coastal Plain Exp. Station	Tift	11	H	260	22460	2.3	260	2.2	181
Al & Richard Kinder	Hart	11	H	344	21124	2.4	219	2.9	270
Marty Smith Dairy	Wilkes	10	H	211	19857	2.4	164	2.1	160
Doug Chambers	Jones	10	H	385	22769	2.5	294	2.3	213
W.T. Meriwether	Morgan	11	H	107	17008	2.5	207	2.6	232
Green Glades Farms Inc.	Putnam	10	H	297	20214	2.5	242	2.9	368

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