



GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

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

APRIL, MAY, JUNE 2009

Dear Dairy Producers:

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

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Sincerely,



William M. Graves

County Extension Director or County Agent

DAIRYFAX NEWSLETTER

Milk Price Volatility - Is It Getting Worse? by L. O. Ely & W. M. Graves

Cornell University released the full report in May, 2009, of their analysis of the Growth Management Plan (GMP). It contains a detailed discussion by Drs. Mark Stephenson and Chuck Nicholson on milk price volatility and how it has gotten worse over time. According to this report, volatility is undoubtedly the single largest threat to the dairy industry. The forecast for the next five years is included. The full report is located at: <http://www.cpdmp.cornell.edu/>.

Many feel it is time for producers to deal with this issue. The GMP incorporates a market access fee to cover costs of new production or expanded production into the market.

Holstein Association has developed the Dairy Price Stabilization Program (DPSP). The concepts of the DPSP and GMP are the same. It is available at <http://www.holsteinusa.com/association/dairyprice.html>.

The objective of both plans is to limit supply so it matches demand and will result in more stable (less volatile) prices to the dairy farmer. This should help producers manage their financial decision in a more positive manner. This would also allow processors to be able to better manage their costs and hopefully provide a more constant market to the consumer.

The plans will hopefully allow more producers to stay in business by preventing the large price swings that have occurred in farm milk prices in the last few years. Financial management will continue to be a critical factor in an individual farmer's survival. By controlling supply, the prices to farmers will hopefully remain steady and hopefully profitable. The plans want to control supply by establishing a base of production and charging a penalty (or lower price) for the production over the base. The programs say that new producers will be allowed to start up but will have to pay the penalty for their production during the first 12 months while they establish their base. This will discourage and possibly eliminate many new producers as the lowered price would have to be figured in the startup cost and could be costly in the ability to borrow money.

The plans do not discuss the regional aspect of US milk production. In general there is a surplus in the West and a deficit in the East. This is resolved by transporting the milk to the areas of need. This has become more expensive with fuel price increases. These costs are born by the producers. For milk imported into Georgia, 39% comes from Indiana and 33% from Texas. Georgia producers help pay these costs. The areas trying to encourage increased local production will be at a major disadvantage under the plans to try and get new producers.

Establishing the benefits of “local” milk are important. Organics tend to use local in their marketing techniques. Considering possible terrorism threats, potential disease outbreaks and possible weather disasters (hurricanes, ice storms, etc.), having a local supply of milk near could be advantageous.

Currently, there is a surplus supply of milk in the US in relation to demand. Under the plans, there would be a penalty on milk produced over the base production. But the base production calculated on last year’s milk produced would be essentially this year’s production. So to decrease the supply, do the administrators set the base to be 90% on base production? For the producers, this would lower the low prices even more and would drive the less efficient producers out of the dairy business. This is not the objective, but how else does one decrease the supply?

The penalty for over base production needs to be addressed. For example, how much? Is \$2/cwt enough? Establishing this amount may prove difficult. It is possible to produce milk at a lower cost, pay the penalty and still make money.

Producers need to examine their different options and have the courage to choose what they feel is best, then to let their legislators know their needs.

2009 State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest by Heather Shultz & Bill Graves

The 2009 State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest was held on Friday, April 10th at the University of Georgia, Animal and Dairy Science Department Arena in Athens.

There were 27 participants and 5 complete teams that competed in the Senior Competition. The first place Senior Team from Putnam County has the opportunity to represent Georgia in Madison, WI. The Putnam County Team members are: Andrea Sweeney, Jake Holder, Rachel King and Haley Farrow. Houston County placed second and has the opportunity to represent Georgia in Pennsylvania, Mississippi or Kentucky. Houston County Team members are: Ashley Porter, Ryan Powell, Emily Johnson and Sammie Porter. Gordon County received third place honors. Ms. Andrea Sweeney from Putnam County was recognized as the High Individual in the Senior Contest receiving 384 points.

There were 51 participants and 11 complete teams that competed in the Junior Competition. The first place Junior Team was from Gordon County. Team members from Gordon County are: Anneke Carr, Cole Swims, Caleb Carr and Colby Wheat. Oconee County placed second and Morgan County placed third. Ms. Anneke Carr from Gordon County was recognized as the High Individual from the Junior Contest receiving 279 points.

Our congratulations go out to these participants and teams!

Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference TENTATIVE PROGRAM-Macon-November 11-12, 2009 (Wed 1:00 PM-Thu 3:00 PM)

The 2009 Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference will be held on November 11th and 12th at the Georgia Farm Bureau Building in Macon, Georgia. Be sure to mark your calendar to attend and hear the latest research information about the current dairy industry in the Southeast. For more information, contact Dr. Steve Nickerson at 706-542-0658 or scn@uga.edu.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th

- 9:30 PCDART Workshop
- 11:00 Registration
- 1:00 Welcome/GA Farm Bureau President Zippy Duval
- 1:15 Enhancing Reproductive Performance by Dr. Bill Thatcher
- 2:00 Ranking Cows for Culling Decisions by Dr. Albert De Vries
- 2:30 Survival and Growth of the SE Dairy Industry: Values, Pitfalls, and Impacts on Cost of Production by Dr. Greg Squires
- 3:00 Break- 30 Min.
- 3:30 New Zealand-Style Dairies: Why We Chose the SE for Our Dairy Operations by Richard Watson
- 4:00 How We Transitioned from a Purebred to a Crossbred Dairy Operation by Everett Williams
- 4:30 Conventional vs. Grazing Dairies: Both Successful in the SE by Ron St. John
- 5:00 Panel discussion: Opportunities for Dairying in the SE
- 5:30 Reception adjacent to seminar room/Sponsored by ELANCO presenting: "Food, Efficiency, and You"

Thursday, Nov. 12th

- 8:00 Registration
- 9:00 Welcome/GA Farm Bureau President Zippy Duval
- 9:15 Waste Management: An Update by Dr. Frank Owsley
- 9:45 SE DHIA Update by Dr. Dan Webb
- 10:15 D-Lactic Acidosis in Young Calves by Dr. Don Socket
- 10:45 Break- 30 Min.
- 11:15 New DHIA Tools for Herd Management by Gary Griffin
- 11:45 Silage Hybrid Update by Dr. Adegbola Adesogan
- 12:15 Lunch- 1 hr.
- 1:15 Diagnosing Bacterial Sepsis in Calves by Dr. Don Socket
- 1:45 Team Building for a Successful Dairy Operation by Dr. Greg Squires
- 2:15 Questions and answers

Using Soybeans for Forage
by John K. Bernard
Dairy Research and Extension

Soybeans have been used as a forage crop since they were originally brought to the United States. Their use as a forage declined after the early 1940 as producers adopted other forages that had higher yield. During the 90's, several new forage type varieties with improved yields were developed. With the recent increase in the price of nitrogen fertilizer, there has been renewed interest in the use of these soybean varieties as a forage. The new forage varieties are taller and later maturing than those used for grain production. Like the grain varieties, the forage varieties are susceptible to Asian rust and other diseases common to soybeans, but most of the products approved for treating the grain varieties have not been approved for use on forages. The research that has been conducted comparing varieties indicates that there is considerable variation among varieties in yield and nutrient composition of the resulting forage, so variety selection is important. Although soybeans have approximately 20% fat which provides a good deal of energy, soybean forage only has less than 2% fat and higher concentrations of fiber which result in lower energy concentrations than other legumes such as alfalfa.

One of the challenges with soybean forage is preserving the nutrients. Although soybeans can be harvested as hay, there is considerable leaf loss since the leaves dry faster than the stem and fall off when the dry forage is raked and baled. Most producers elect to harvest as silage or baleage, which also has its challenges. Soybean forage, like all legume forage, has limited concentrations of sugar and practically no starch which results in a slow, prolonged fermentation. Because less acid is produced, the resulting silage has a higher pH than corn or sorghum silage which makes it more susceptible to secondary fermentation when exposed to oxygen. Soybeans should be cut with some type of mower that is conditioned to mash and break the stems to increase the drying rate. The forage should be wilted to approximately 40 to 50% DM before chopping and chopped to no longer than ½ inch theoretical length of cut so it can be packed tightly. Attempting to ensile wet forage, less than 35% DM, typically results in clostridia fermentation that can produce toxins or at best high concentrations of butyric acid which will reduce acceptability and intake when fed. The chopped forage should be treated with a bacterial inoculate that has been proven to work on legumes. If the forage is preserved as a baleage, it should also be wilted, inoculated, and wrapped as soon as possible to promote good fermentation. As with all forages, the ensiled forage should be sampled and tested before feeding.

There is limited research on the performance of lactating dairy cows fed diets containing forage from soybeans. Canadian researchers recently reported that the results of a trial comparing alfalfa silage with soybean silage fed to lactating dairy cows. The experimental diets contained 36% of the DM from either alfalfa or soybean silage and were not adjusted for differences in nutrient content of the test forages. This resulted in slightly higher NDF concentrations in the diet containing soybean silage compared with the diet containing alfalfa silage; 36.7 vs. 34.1% of DM, respectively. Cows fed the diet containing soybean silage consumed less DM (51.8 vs. 55.3 lb/d) and produced less milk (78.3 vs. 82.0 lb/d) that had higher concentrations of fat (3.78 vs. 3.58 %) and MUN (15.7 vs. 14.0 mg.dL) than that observed for cows fed diets containing alfalfa silage, respectively. Energy-corrected milk yield (71.7 lb/d) and dairy efficiency (1.54 lb milk/lb DMI) were similar for both treatments. The lower intake observed when the cows were fed the diets containing soybean silage was due to the higher NDF and slower rate of digestion of the soybean silage compared with that of the alfalfa silage.

Soybean forage offers another option that may be useful for some producers to consider as they look at alternative forages. If you plan to harvest soybean forage, it is important to wilt the forage and take every step to promote good fermentation which is much more of a challenge than ensiling corn or forage sorghum. Diets should be formulated to compensate for the higher NDF content and lower energy content of the soybean forage. When these steps are taken, milk production can be comparable to that observed with alfalfa silage. If the diet is not adjusted for the higher NDF and lower energy content, DM intake and milk yield may be lower than expected. Soybean forage offers another option that may be useful for some producers to consider as they look at alternative forages.

CWT to Remove Over 100,000 Cows

Arlington, VA- Cooperatives Working Together announced May 13, 2009, that it has tentatively accepted 388 bids representing 102,898 cows and 2 billion pounds of milk production capacity in the first of a series of herd retirements planned over the next twelve months. The number of cows and pounds of milk represent the largest single herd retirement carried out in the six year history of CWT.

Dairy farmers in 41 states submitted a total of 538 herd retirement bids by the May 1 deadline. The 388 bids tentatively accepted represent 72 percent of the total bids received by CWT. The number of cows now scheduled to be removed account for 64 percent of the total number of cows offered and the 2 billion pounds of milk account for 67 percent of the milk production offered. Four herds from Georgia were accepted.



Global Economy
by Lane Ely
Extension Dairy Science

Over the last few years, there has been much discussion, legislation and efforts to put us into the global economy. The dairy industry has continued to try to increase participation. In 2008, approximately 11% of US production was sold overseas. This helped contribute to record prices for producers. Several factors contributed to this increase in our exports. Factors included the China milk contamination, lowered production in Australia and New Zealand due to drought, weaker US dollar and increased demand for milk products in developing countries. This helped to absorb the increased production in the US and increased farm prices. With the increase in feed cost and fuel cost, the price increase kept the milk to feed ratio favorable.

This year has brought a tremendous decrease in milk prices on the farm. Feed prices have dropped some but the milk to feed ratio has fallen to record lows (in the range of 1.5) resulting in the direction of herd contraction. Again several factors have contributed to the milk price decrease. The US dollar has strengthened making exports more difficult. Exports have dropped from 11% to 5% of US production. Production in New Zealand and Australia has increased with favorable weather. Also, the European dairies have a surplus that is looking for a market. The US dairy industry is struggling with an excess of supply resulting in low prices.

Recently my wife and I went to England to visit our daughter who is doing an internship in London. It was fun to visit and sightsee.

I spent some time looking at agriculture in the UK and the EU between museums, castles and monuments. The first thing that stood out was the cost of food. Going through grocery stores, the average cost of food items was at least 50% to 100% of our costs. The result is that food costs are a higher percentage of the average person's income. The other thing was that all the items in the grocery stores were from EU countries. With the higher retail prices for dairy products, I would assume that the dairy industry was doing well. Instead, the dairy industry is looking at producers going out of business due to low farm prices just like the US. Farm prices reflect an over supply of milk.

The other thing that I found surprising was the number of farms one would see with livestock barns but no animals as the farm switched to crops. It was like driving through the Midwest.

The other interesting aspect in the grocery store was the emphasis on "green". There were free range eggs and several organic products including milk, meat and cheese. Unlike the US there was only a very small price premium for the organic products, usually less than 10%.

Advertising is critical every where for product acceptance. The most visible US corporations in London were McDonalds, KFC and Coca Cola. The McDonalds delivery semis had beautifully printed trailers with cows in green pastures and the words "McDonalds proudly serves Irish Beef".

Competing in the global market means we need to know what people want and be able to supply a quality product at a competitive price.

Corn Silage and Forage Field Day

The University of Georgia and University of Florida will host a Corn Silage and Forage Field Day on June 18, 2009, at the University of Georgia Tifton Campus in Tifton Georgia. This field day has been approved for continuing education credits for Georgia certified operators and CCA. For more information call Dr. John Bernard at 229-391-6856. Pre-registration is requested to help plan for meals and transportation. There are no registration fees.

2009 University of Florida/University of Georgia Corn Silage and Forage Field Day June 18, 2009 University of Georgia- Tifton Campus Tifton, Georgia

- 7:30 Registration
- 8:00 Introduction: Dr. Joe West, Assistant Dean, University of Georgia, Tifton Campus
Dr. John Bernard, Dept. of Animal and Dairy Science, University of Georgia
Dr. Geoffrey Dahl, Chairman, Dept. of Animal Sciences, University of Florida
- 8:10 Overview of corn breeding programs in Georgia:
Dr. Brian Scully, USDA
Dr. Dewey Lee, University of Georgia
- 8:20 Tour variety test plots:
Corn and Sorghum Reps: Mr. Don Day, University of Georgia and Mr. Jerry Wasdin,
University of Florida
- 9:15-10:15 First Rotation
- A. Agronomic Issues
"Herbicide resistant weeds in corn and forage sorghum", Dr. Eric Prostko, Univ. of GA
"Management approaches to control fertilizer cost", Dr. Dennis Hancock, Univ. of GA
"Production of narrow row corn silage", Dr. Brian Scully, USDA, Crop Prod. & Mgt.
- B. Forage Preservation
"Utilizing Round Bale Silage to Compliment Hay Production", Dr. Matt Hersom, Univ. of FL
"Role of silage inoculates", Dr. Lane Ely, Univ. of GA
"Using plastic on the silo walls to reduce nutrient losses", Dr. Charlie Staples, Univ. of FL
- C. Feeding Forage
"Production cost versus feeding value of forages", Dr. Curt Lacy, Univ. of GA
"Defoliation management and its effect on Tifton 85 bermudagrass quality", Dr. Yoana Newman,
Univ. of FL
"Effect of rust and other pathogens on forage quality", Dr. Gbola Adesogan, Univ. of FL
- 10:15-10:30 Break and travel to next rotation
- 10:30-11:30 Second Rotation of Tours
- 11:30-12:15 Visit Exhibitors
- 12:20-1:00 Lunch
- 1:00 Field Demonstrations: "Variable rate irrigation systems for dairies", Calvin Perry, Univ. of GA

For more information contact John Bernard (229-391-6856 or jbernard@uga.edu), or Jerry Wasdin (352-392-1120 or jwas@ufl.edu).

Field day website: www.animal.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/CSFD/CSFD/index.shtml

Directions: Exit 64 on I75, north on Hwy 41 to RDC Drive, turn west and park at the UGA-Tifton Campus Conference Center. Shuttles will transport everyone to registration and exhibit area.

This field day has been approved for continuing education credit for Georgia certified operators and CCA.

Registration

**2009 UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA/UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
CORN SILAGE AND FORAGE FIELD DAY**

June 18, 2009
University of Georgia - Tifton Campus
Tifton, Georgia

Pre-registration is requested to help plan for meals and transportation. There are no registration fees.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Number attending: _____

Please fax to Dr. John Bernard at 229-386-3219 or email information to jbernard@uga.edu

GEORGIA DAIRY FACTS - 2008

1. * **Dairy cows** have increased by 1.9% (75,862 January 2008 to 77,329 January 2009)
2. * **Milk per cow** decreased to 56 lb/cow/day during January 2009 (down from 60 in January 2008).
- 3.* **Average cows per dairy** increased (4.6%) from 281 in January 2008 to 294 in January 2009.
- 4.* **Farms** have decreased 0.7% from 272 (January 2008) to 270 (January 2008).

<u>As of Dec. 31</u>	<u># Farms (comp. to 2009)</u>	<u>PRODUCTION (comp. to 2009)</u>
2008	268	1.341 bil. lbs
2003	349 (down 23.2%)	1.421 bil. lbs. (down 5.6%)
1998	423 (down 36.6%)	1.421 bil. lbs. (down 5.6%)
1988	646 (down 58.5%)	1.231 bil. lbs. (up 8.9%)

5. **Production** decreased during 2008 from 2007 by 3.1% (2007-1.385 bil. vs. 2008-1.341 bil.).
6. **Somatic Cell average** decreased from 431,420 (2007) to 421,599 (2008).
7. 2008 **raw milk export** totals increased by 10.7% over 2007. (2007-696.2 mil vs. 2008-770.8 mil.)
8. In 2008 57% of the raw milk produced in Georgia was exported (50% in 2007).
 56% to Florida 0.5% to South Carolina 0.5% to Tennessee
9. **Imports of raw milk** increased by 1.3% over 2007 totals. (2007 - 636.6 mil vs. 2008 - 645.0 mil.)
10. **78% of imported milk came from states other than the southeast.**
 1. Indiana - 49% 2. Ohio - 13% 3. New Mexico - 1%, 4. Texas - 11%, 5. Virginia - 4%
11. **Antibiotic violations** increased on farms during 2008 (7 in 2008 vs 4 in 2007).

12. **Pounds of milk dumped for antibiotics decreased:** 196,779 lbs. in '07 to 344,070 lbs. in '08
 7 positive tankers – up 75% from 2007
 Value of 7 tankers in 2008 = \$84,932 Value of 4 tankers in 2007= \$45,044

13. **32 suspensions** (other than antibiotics) were made at the farm level in 2008 (26 in 2007):
- | | <u>barn violations</u> | <u>bacteria</u> | <u>somatic cell</u> | <u>added water</u> | <u>well water</u> | <u>agitation</u> | <u>Aflatoxin</u> |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (2007) | 0 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| (2008) | 1 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
- 2007-162,253 lbs. dumped (3 1/3 loads) 2008-220,038 lbs. dumped (4 3/7 loads)

14. **149 warning letters** were generated in 2008 (144 in 2007):
- | | <u>Barn violations</u> | <u>somatic cell</u> | <u>well water systems</u> | <u>bacteria</u> | <u>added water</u> |
|--------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| (2007) | 72 | 49 | 3 | 21 | 10 |
| (2008) | 48 | 62 | 1 | 23 | 15 |

15. Georgia has: 9 Grade A Processing Plants (down 1 from 2007) 10
 25 Manufacturing Plants (down 1 from 2007)
 12 Single Service Plants (up 2 from 2007)

- *16. Top 8 ranking dairy counties, according to number of Grade A farms (as of Jan. 2009)
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Macon - 36 | 3. Putnam - 26 | 5. Jefferson - 12 | 7. Burke - 10 |
| 2. Morgan - 29 | 4. Greene - 12 | 6. Wilkes - 10 | 8. Brooks - 6 |
- 31 with 1 dairy, 14 with 2, 9 with 3, 4 with 4, 4 with 5.

*17. Top 6 ranking dairy counties, according to number of cows (as of Jan. 2009)

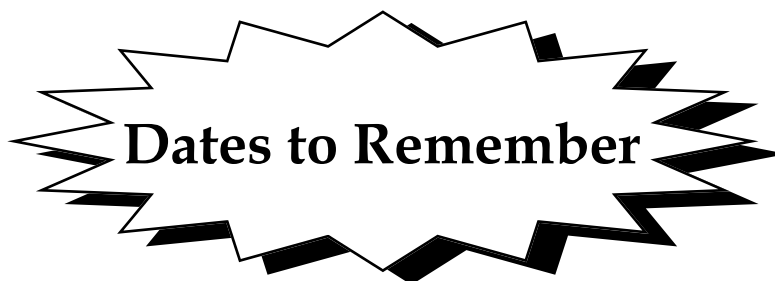
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|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Macon - 11,716 | 3. Putnam- 5,798 | *5. Mitchell - 4,515 |
| *2. Brooks - 6,727 | 4. Morgan - 5,222 | 6. Burke - 3,981 |

* Brooks has 6 dairies and Mitchell has 4

***18. (COW STATS)**

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2008</u>	
# FARMS	574	442	333	263	(decrease 40% over 1998, 54% over 1993)
FARMS WITH <200 COWS	441	304	239	31	(decrease 90% over 1998, 93% over 1993)
FARMS WITH >200 <1,000 COWS	129	112	83	68	(decrease 39% over 1998, 47% over 1993)
FARMS WITH >1,000 COWS	4	6	11	164	(increase 2000% over 1998, 4000% over 1993)

- **THESE FIGURES ARE FOR JANUARY, 2009**
 Compiled by Ga. Dept. of Agriculture/Dairy Division



- **June 18** **Corn Silage and Forage Field Day- Tifton**
 Contact Dr. Bernard at 229-391-6856
- **October 11** **Georgia National Fair Dairy Show- Perry**
 & 16-18 **www.georgianationalfair.com**
- **November** **Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference-**
 11 & 12 **Macon. Contact Dr. Nickerson at 706-542-0658**

**The UGA Teaching Dairy
An Update
by Lane O. Ely
Extension Scientist**

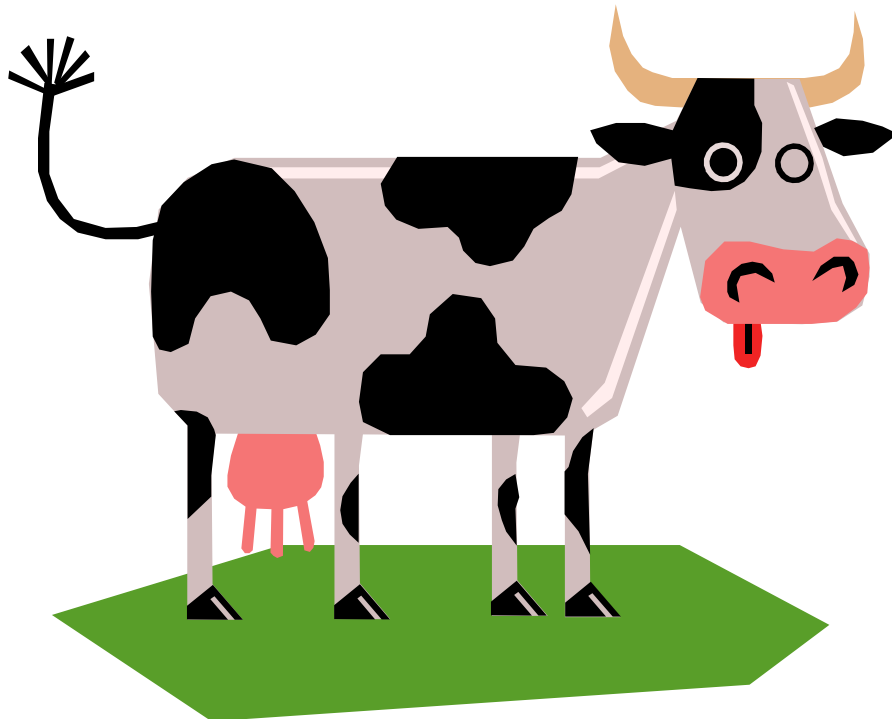
The University of Georgia Teaching Dairy is continuing to move forward. Like everyone in the dairy industry we are struggling with the low milk prices and high feed cost. We suffered a devastating blow to our bottom line when it was discovered we were not allowed to participate in the MILC program under the new farm bill. Since the MILC was designed to help producers survive low milk prices this has made it even harder to balance our budget as we rely on the milk check.

Helping us survive has been a good forage crop and good milk production. After three years of drought and below average to zero silage crops, this spring's rain brought a good wheat silage crop and bumper crops of hay. Actually we have had too much rain (an unusual complaint after the last few years) as it has been difficult for timely harvest of quality forage.

Our parlor is under renovation. Work has been done in the holding area with new fans and a crowd gate installed. The old milk tank has been removed. We are ready to start the conversion of the milking parlor to the double six herring bone.

The last cow has calved for this season and the next calf is due on September 6. We will be able to clean and renovate the calving area. Other projects that are on the board for the summer are replacing pasture shades that were damaged with the snowfall and building new feeding areas in the pastures.

Like everyone we are wishing and hoping for the return of better prices and continued good weather.



Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- February 2009

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average		
					% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	TD Fat	Lbs. Fat
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	2	74	83	93.4			24564		
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	2	905	88	85.6	3.6	2.66	25170	2.66	909
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	98	87	84.5	3.2	2.7	23685	2.7	796
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	2	154	84	83.9	3.7	2.96	21385	2.96	782
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	1	98	85	83.3	3.4	2.3	21815	2.3	747
Scott Glover	White	H	1	86	86	82.6	4.3	2.97	23575	2.97	907
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	2	138	87	82.5	3.7	2.73	21138	2.73	722
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	2	150	88	80.7	3.9	2.71	24644	2.71	920
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	2	866	88	80.2	3.9	2.83	24850	2.83	974
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	2	153	85	79.7	3.8	2.52	22191	2.52	816
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	2	120	85	79	3.4	2.46	21362	2.46	731
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	2	293	89	78.7	3.4	2.49	22978	2.49	845
Willie Jones Jr. Dairy	Putnam	H	2	200	85	77.9			20621		
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	2	223	89	77.9	3.6	2.59	20723	2.59	738
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	2	3667	85	77.6	3.4	2.26	21573	2.26	777
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	2	242	86	76.8	3.2	2.1	20371	2.1	723
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	2	202	86	75.5	3.6	2.37	22790	2.37	788
Kent Walker	Greene	H	2	103	90	75.4	3.3	2.29	22306	2.29	749
Bob Patrick	Putnam	H	2	766	88	74.6	3.7	2.39	22574	2.39	811
Colin & Niamh Matthews	Jenkins	H	1	201	89	74.5	3	1.97	20988	1.97	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	1	387	88	74.5	3.9	2.69	22065	2.69	814

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

Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- February 2009

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	Test Day Average				Yearly Average		
					% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat	
Scott Glover	White	H	1	86	82.6	4.3	2.97	23575	907		
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	2	154	83.9	3.7	2.96	21385	782		
Danny Bell	Morgan	H	2	250	69.6	4.7	2.88	21485	856		
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	2	866	80.2	3.9	2.83	24850	974		
Fuller-Dairy Inc.	Putnam	H	2	205	71	4	2.8	21300			
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	2	138	82.5	3.7	2.73	21138	722		
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	2	257	72.1	4.2	2.72	21179	841		
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	2	150	80.7	3.9	2.71	24644	920		
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	2	98	84.5	3.2	2.7	23685	796		
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	1	387	74.5	3.9	2.69	22065	814		
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	2	392	67.8	4.1	2.69	21461	822		
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	2	905	85.6	3.6	2.66	25170	909		
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	2	223	77.9	3.6	2.59	20723	738		
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	1	117	72.6	4.1	2.57	20719	794		
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	2	116	73	4	2.53	21706	814		
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	2	153	79.7	3.8	2.52	22191	816		
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	2	293	78.7	3.4	2.49	22978	845		
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	1	606	68.5	4.1	2.48	21569			
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	2	92	69.3	3.9	2.47	22443			
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	2	120	79	3.4	2.46	21362	731		

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Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- March 2009

Test Day Average Yearly Average

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	3	70	83	94.8			24481	
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	3	91	87	90.9	2.6	2.35	23982	789
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	914	88	88.2	3.5	2.71	25329	907
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	3	863	88	83.4	3.5	2.69	24765	969
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	3	137	87	82.9	3.4	2.57	21396	732
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	3	149	84	82.1	3.5	2.73	21687	792
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	3	152	89	81.6	3.7	2.67	24733	929
Scott Glover	White	H	3	86	86	81.4	3.8	2.72	23658	909
Agri-Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	3	192	86	80.9	3.2	2.3	22739	787
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	3	3651	85	80.4	3.4	2.37	21765	777
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	3	125	85	80.3	3.5	2.76	21445	738
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	3	319	86	80	3.3	2.51	20310	712
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	3	116	86	79.7	3.7	2.61	21720	818
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	3	164	85	79	3.5	2.36	22052	815
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	3	297	90	77.5	3	2.21	23151	842
W N Peters	Monroe	H	3	74	89	76.9	2.9	2.05	21084	626
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	3	96	85	76.3	3.3	2.23	22074	761
Brooksco Dairy	Brooks	H	3	2521	87	76.2			21710	
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	H	3	97	86	76.2	4.1	2.76	20524	751
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	3	776	88	75.7	3.9	2.51	22509	814

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

Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- March 2009

Test Day Average Yearly Average

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	3	637	93	71.8	5	3.4	21864	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	3	367	88	75.6	3.9	2.87	22225	824
Fuller-Dairy Inc.	Putnam	H	3	219	92	74.2	4.1	2.87	21343	
Coastal Plains Exp Station	Tift	H	3	253	85	74.7	4.2	2.85	21065	849
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	3	74	88	73.7	3.8	2.83	20682	760
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	3	125	85	80.3	3.5	2.76	21445	738
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	H	3	97	86	76.2	4.1	2.76	20524	751
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	3	149	84	82.1	3.5	2.73	21687	792
Scott Glover	White	H	3	86	86	81.4	3.8	2.72	23658	909
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	3	914	88	88.2	3.5	2.71	25329	907
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	3	863	88	83.4	3.5	2.69	24765	969
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	3	152	89	81.6	3.7	2.67	24733	929
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	3	221	89	75.2	3.6	2.63	20914	741
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	3	116	86	79.7	3.7	2.61	21720	818
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	3	123	85	72.8	4	2.61	20667	793
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	3	137	87	82.9	3.4	2.57	21396	732
Earnest R. Turk	Putnam	H	3	410	93	66.1	4	2.57	21438	822
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	3	81	90	69.6	3.7	2.53	20303	777
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	3	319	86	80	3.3	2.51	20310	712
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	3	776	88	75.7	3.9	2.51	22509	814

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

Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- April 2009

Test Day Average Yearly Average

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	3	70	83	94.8			24481	
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	4	928	88	90.3	3.5	2.83	25587	906
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	4	90	87	86.9	2.7	2.37	24300	780
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	4	154	89	83.3	3.8	2.76	24803	934
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	4	808	88	82.6	3.7	2.62	22549	824
Scott Glover	White	H	4	83	86	82.4	3.8	2.72	23588	908
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	4	3603	85	80.7	3.4	2.41	21984	779
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	4	145	84	80.7	3.4	2.51	21961	798
Marvin Yoder	Macon	H	4	166	84	80.3	3.2	2.22	21930	805
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	4	866	88	80.2	3.8	2.78	24713	963
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	H	4	92	85	80	4.1	2.95	20517	769
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	3	319	86	80	3.3	2.51	20310	712
Lee Whitaker	McDuffie	H	4	253	86	79.4	3.1	2.28	20703	712
Colin & Niamh Matthews	Jenkins	H	3	221	90	79.2			21776	
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	4	115	86	78.7	3.7	2.68	21752	820
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	4	127	86	77.6	3.4	2.49	21692	751
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	3	297	90	77.5	3	2.21	23151	842
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	4	71	89	77.4	3.1	2.42	21134	768
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	4	127	88	77	3.5	2.35	22050	765
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	4	218	88	76.9	3.4	2.42	21180	749

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Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- April 2009

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Test Day Average			Yearly Average		
						Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Fat
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	3	637	93	71.8	5	3.4	21864		
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	4	257	85	73.1	4.3	3.01	21169	866	
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	H	4	92	85	80	4.1	2.95	20517	769	
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	4	928	88	90.3	3.5	2.83	25587	906	
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	4	866	88	80.2	3.8	2.78	24713	963	
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	4	154	89	83.3	3.8	2.76	24803	934	
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	4	359	88	75.8	3.7	2.74	22346	834	
Scott Glover	White	H	4	83	86	82.4	3.8	2.72	23588	908	
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	4	115	86	78.7	3.7	2.68	21752	820	
Fuller-Dairy Inc.	Putnam	H	4	229	92	71.5	3.9	2.64	21357		
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	4	808	88	82.6	3.7	2.62	22549	824	
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	3	123	85	72.8	4	2.61	20667	793	
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	4	78	90	72	3.6	2.6	20350	778	
Mark E. Brenneman	Macon	H	4	115	86	69.8	3.7	2.55	20487	710	
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	4	145	84	80.7	3.4	2.51	21961	798	
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	3	319	86	80	3.3	2.51	20310	712	
R & D Dairy	Lee	H	4	127	86	77.6	3.4	2.49	21692	751	
Agri- Fresh Dairy	Laurens	H	4	192	86	75.6	3.5	2.45	22682	787	
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	4	89	89	70.7	3.8	2.44	22328		
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	4	71	89	77.4	3.1	2.42	21134	768	
Bill Dodson	Putnam	H	4	218	88	76.9	3.4	2.42	21180	749	

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Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- May 2009

Test Day Average Yearly Average

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
D & T Dairy	Wilkes	X	5	74	83	90.6			24480	
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	5	929	88	85.2	3.6	2.77	25729	911
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	5	156	89	81.2	3.8	2.67	24813	938
Scott Glover	White	H	5	85	85	80.8	3.8	2.73	23560	910
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	H	4	92	85	80	4.1	2.95	20517	769
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	5	3505	85	79.3	3.5	2.43	22199	780
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	5	861	88	78.9	3.8	2.67	24590	960
Eatonton Dairy Farms LLLP	Putnam	H	5	803	87	77.8	3.1	2.05	22610	828
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	4	71	89	77.4	3.1	2.42	21134	768
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	4	127	88	77	3.5	2.35	22050	765
Vista Farm	Jefferson	H	5	90	87	76.9	2.8	2.18	24440	775
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	5	116	86	76.8	3.6	2.62	21900	826
Doug Chambers	Jones	H	4	326	86	76.7	3.2	2.27	20610	723
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	5	369	88	76	3.8	2.74	22542	845
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	4	99	85	75.6	3.3	2.36	22215	767
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	5	166	88	75.3	3.4	2.31	21196	779
Colin & Niamh Matthews	Jenkins	H	4	219	91	75.1			22250	
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	5	145	84	75	3.7	2.57	22268	809
Martin Dairy L.L.P.	Hart	H	5	290	89	74.9	3.4	2.21	23512	831
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	5	249	85	74.8	4.4	2.91	21415	891

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Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- May 2009

Test Day Average Yearly Average

Herd	County	Br.	Mo.	Cows	% Days in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
Phil Harvey #2	Putnam	H	5	668	93	72.2	5.8	3.9	22436	
Ivan Peters	Jefferson	H	4	92	85	80	4.1	2.95	20517	769
Coastal Plain Exp Station	Tift	H	5	249	85	74.8	4.4	2.91	21415	891
Dave Clark	Morgan	H	5	929	88	85.2	3.6	2.77	25729	911
Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.	McDuffie	H	5	369	88	76	3.8	2.74	22542	845
Scott Glover	White	H	5	85	85	80.8	3.8	2.73	23560	910
Irvin R. Yoder	Macon	H	5	156	89	81.2	3.8	2.67	24813	938
J. Everett Williams	Morgan	X	5	861	88	78.9	3.8	2.67	24590	960
Univ of GA Dairy Farm	Clarke	H	5	116	86	76.8	3.6	2.62	21900	826
Ray Ward Dairy	Putnam	H	5	145	84	75	3.7	2.57	22268	809
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	X	5	34	90	66.7	4.2	2.57	21985	
Mark E. Brenneman	Macon	H	4	115	86	69.8	3.7	2.55	20487	710
Fuller-Dairy Inc.	Putnam	H	5	235	92	69.7	3.8	2.54	21446	
Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.	Screven	H	5	84	88	73.4	4.1	2.51	22418	
Dairy Production Systems-GA	Mitchell	H	5	3505	85	79.3	3.5	2.43	22199	780
Cecil Dueck	Jefferson	H	4	71	89	77.4	3.1	2.42	21134	768
Twin Oaks Farm	Jefferson	H	5	80	90	64.3	3.7	2.38	20432	779
Floyd Yoder	Macon	H	4	99	85	75.6	3.3	2.36	22215	767
Williams Dairy	Taliaferro	H	4	127	88	77	3.5	2.35	22050	765
Troy Yoder	Macon	H	5	166	88	75.3	3.4	2.31	21196	779
Rufus Yoder Jr.	Macon	H	4	136	87	74.5	3.4	2.31	21614	736
Phil Harvey	Jasper	H	5	448	84	71.5	3.5	2.31	20373	718
David L. Moss	Morgan	H	5	122	85	66.5	4	2.31	20670	798

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