



GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

<http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/asdsvm/Dairyscience/dairypage.HTML>

March/April 2004

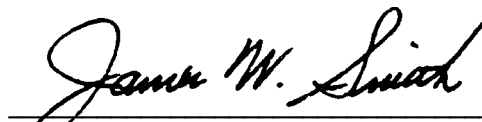
Dear Dairymen:

The enclosed information was prepared by the University of Georgia Animal and Dairy Science faculty responsible for Extension Programs in Dairy Science. 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,



James W. Smith
Extension Dairy Scientist

County Extension Director or County Agent

/jlo

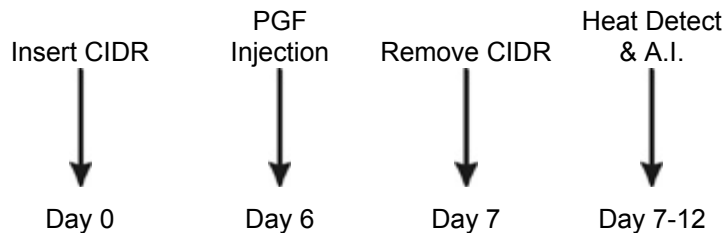
Now Is A Good Time To Use Programs That Will Help Get Animals Pregnant Sooner

William M. Graves
Extension Dairy Scientist

It's time to get as many animals bred as possible before it gets any hotter in July & August!

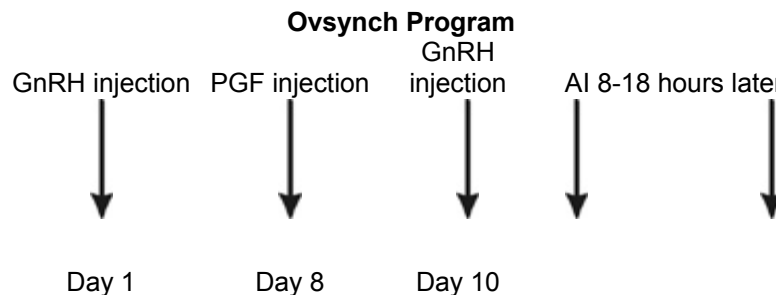
With heifers, use a new product called CIDR[™] from Pfizer Animal Health now available as an intravaginal progesterone releasing device. CIDR stands for *controlled internal drug release*. CIDRs have a nylon case with a silicone rubber cover and are designed to deliver natural progesterone slowly over a seven day period to prevent heat expression. CIDRs are only approved for dairy heifers, not lactating cows.

These are a T-shaped inserts and are placed into the vagina with an applicator that collapses the wings for insertion. An injection of prostaglandin can then be used to bring animals into heat before removing the inserts, as shown below. CIDRs are easy to apply and remove and have excellent retention rates. The following program is recommended:



Through the use of ultrasonography, studies of follicular development have resulted in a new method for the synchronization of ovulation (Ovsynch). Two injections of GnRH, 7 days before and 2 days after prostaglandin (PGF_{2a}), will effectively synchronize ovulation in more than 90 percent of lactating cows treated. Time of ovulation occurs 24 to 32 hours after the second injection of GnRH.

Cows are bred at a set time (8 to 18 hours) after the last injection. It is important to note that administering two injections of PGF 14 days apart and 12 days prior to initiating the Ovsynch protocol has been shown to improve pregnancy rates.



If you have some embryos available or set aside in your tank frozen, now may be a good time to transfer them. Studies have shown that embryos produce higher conception rates than using AI during periods of intense heat stress. Semen as well as an embryo during its first week appear to be more susceptible to heat stress than those used for embryo transfer which are generally around 7 days old when frozen.

The last possibility is to BST to increase production and wait until things cool off this fall. This may not be a bad idea for a fresh or well fed high producing cow more than paying her way. Prolonged calving intervals have not been shown to be beneficial for average producing animals! When the heat breaks, use Ovsynch to get these cows bred.

Hopefully, one of these techniques will help you get more animals bred sooner.

**The University of Georgia Department of Animal and Dairy Science
Production Sale for Undergraduate Programs**

Lane O. Ely
Extension Dairy Scientist

We would like to thank the individuals that participated in the University of Georgia Department of Animal and Dairy Science Sale for Undergraduate Programs. For the first time animals other than bulls were sold. A good crowd attended the sale at the Livestock Arena on campus.

The 14 dairy heifers sold averaged \$1323. The money will help with some improvements at the UGA Teaching Dairy Center.

We hope to be able to continue the sale in the future. Thank you for your support.

2004 Commercial Dairy Heifer Show a Success

Warren Gilson
Extension Dairy Scientist

The 2004 Commercial Dairy Heifer show is now history. One hundred eighty-nine youth exhibited 221 heifers in Perry on February 28 & 29. This is down slightly from last year but still many more than originally envisioned when this project was initiated. A significant fact about this show is that the vast majority of the youth involved are not from dairy farms and a large percentage are from non-rural areas. This project provides these youth with the opportunity to experience working with and developing young dairy calves and seeing them grow. These youth will forever remember their experience and have a greater appreciation for the dairy industry.

This project is only possible because of the generous support of those dairy producers who provide calves and important guidance to these youth. Thank you to the following producers who willingly provided calves this year.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| B & B Dairy | Larry McAvoy |
| John Benkoski | Gina Meyen |
| Obrien & Julie Bragg | Muddy H Dairy |
| Allen Bridges | Aubrey Moon |
| Roger Bruce | Tracy Moore |
| Edward Bryans | Ted Perfect |
| Norris Bryans | Harold Pritchett |
| Justin Callaway | Thomas Reed |
| Carlton Farms | Shady Oak Dairy |
| Judd Chambers | Jimmy Sidwell |
| Dave Clark | Mike & Wendy Sims |
| Mark Coody | Jeff Smith |
| Angie Cook | Marty Smith |
| G. Davis | Ingrid Story |
| John Daniels | Strange Brothers Dairy |
| Mark Dawson | Mike Sumners |
| Tim Duvall | Neal Talton |
| Franks Farm | Mike Troyer |
| Jerry Gilbert | Elmer Truelove Dairy |
| Green Acres Dairy | Volunteer Jersey Farm |
| Albert Hale | Kent Walker |
| Jack Hannah | Ray Ward |
| Ronald Hise | Lewayne Weaver |
| Doug Holder | Williams Dairy |
| Double C Dairy | Wayne Williams |
| Double R Dairy | Franklin Wright |
| Robert Kelm | Adam Yoder |
| Ray Kingsley | Christ Yoder |
| Chuck Lee | Stanley Yoder |
| Stanley London | |

Can I Afford a Forage Test?

Lane O. Ely
Extension Dairy Scientist

It is not unusual to hear from a producer that a forage test is too expensive. The dairyman will wait for his feed company to do a free one (Is that test really free?). Especially with \$11.00/cwt milk, forage testing seemed like an expense that could be delayed.

When changing forages, it is critical to do a forage test. One needs to know the quality of the forage in order to properly balance the ration. Recently, I was involved with a farm where forage testing was critical to making the proper changes.

The herd had been feeding wheat silage that was average in composition. Intake was good and milk production was averaging 60 pounds per cow. The wheat silage ran out and a new silo of sorghum silage was opened. The cows transitioned to the sorghum silage, forage tests were run and new rations were balanced. The sorghum silage as tested was lower in protein (7%) and higher in NDF (62%) than the wheat silage so some significant changes in the grain mix were required. Several cows were freshening in the next month so the protein level of the TMR was balanced for 17% crude protein.

The cows continued to eat well. In fact, dry matter intake was higher than calculated. Milk production had increased a couple of pounds. After a month on the new ration with the sorghum silage things were okay but peak milk for the fresh cows was lower than expected. Production for the herd was about 5 pounds less than the year before. This has been a common complaint from several producers this year. The dairyman felt the \$84 to test the silage and two TMRs was too much but agreed to the test because new grain sources had come in. When the test came back, everyone was in shock as the TMRs measured 12.5% and 13% crude protein. There had to be a mistake so the lab reran the samples and I recalculated the computer rations. On paper, the TMRs should have been 17% crude protein. New feed charts were made. Discussions were held on how to change amounts and make sure that proper mixing times were observed. The rations were fed for a week and samples were taken again. The bulk tank was up 6 pounds per cow. The forage tests came back. The sorghum silage was the same as before and the TMRs were 16.5% and 17% crude protein. The cows were eating more and milk production was now up 8 pounds per cow.

The first observation was that the dairy farmer recovered the \$84 for the lab tests in one day with the 8 pounds of milk increase per cow for his 100 cow herds. The second observation was why did the system get out of balance. The rations on paper were fine and the cows were increasing intake. The problem turned out to be that with the cows increasing intake, the feeders were adding extra silage to keep feed in the bunk. This resulted in the unbalanced ration. Everything had looked okay but the systems was not in balance and the cows could not achieve their potential. The \$84 spent for ration analysis returned \$120 per day in added milk income for the 100 cow herd.

I recommend that monthly lab tests be done on the ration to just check that everything is where it is supposed to be. More frequent tests may need to be done as forages and/or feeds are changed.

Don't save a few pennies by not doing the lab test and lose dollars in milk income.

Preparation Important

Warren Gilson
Extension Dairy Scientist

I am currently in the process of painting a room at home. Anyone who has painted knows that preparation is critical to the result obtained. The surface must be clean and smooth. Any foreign substances on the surface being painted may cause the paint not to adhere or to peel later. Imperfections in the surface seem to be magnified once a new coat of paint is applied. The time spent in preparing the surface before painting is well worth the effort in a more superior final result.

Preparation is also important in the milking process. Cows that are not properly stimulated may not let down their milk causing irritation to the teats and udder. This can result in an increased incidence of abnormal teats and mastitis.

Herds have dramatically increased in size during the past few years. Parlors have also significantly increased in size to accommodate these herds. This has intensified the pressure to speed up the milking process as there is less “down time” for the parlor and more pressure to complete the milking before the next shift.

The cows of today are also not the cows of 10 or 20 years ago. Production has significantly increased. Whereas herds averaging more than 20,000 pounds were few 20 years ago, today they are commonplace and many herds approach or exceed 30,000 pound averages. This has caused many people to question whether today’s cows respond the way cows of the past responded.

There has been an increased interest in premilking stimulation in the past few years as researchers have looked at the age-old recommendations concerning prestripping cows before attaching the machine and the time lapse between stimulation and machine attachment. Researchers are looking at the speed with which the milking process can be completed and the completeness of milking while applying strict sanitation to the process. All these are important to optimize income from the dairy while maintaining a healthy herd and a pure product.

Current research results have confirmed the need to stimulate the udder by prestripping and gently massaging the teats. Repeatedly, the cows prepared in this manner produced the same amount or more milk with a reduced machine-on-time. Research also shows that the cows need a lag time of between 45 and 90 seconds before the machine is attached.

The cows of today are much different in many respects from the cows of our fathers and grandfathers. They produce much more milk and are more efficient than the cows of the past. They are the same, however, when it comes to preparing them for milking. The cows still respond positively to gentle premilking stimulation.

Evaluate your milking procedures today. Are cows routinely prestripped and gently stimulated to let down their milk before attaching the machines? Is there a lag time of 45 to 90 seconds between stimulation and machine attachment? These are minor changes in the milking routine but can have significant impact on the speed and completeness of milking.

Disinfectant Lubricant Benefits Using CIDR's

W. M. Graves and J. B. Rosenberg
University of Georgia and Fort Dodge Animal Health

There are a wide variety of products available for use as soaps, sanitizers, and disinfectants. All commercially available products have been somewhat tested and any claims of “antibacterial, sporacidal, virucidal, or fungicidal activity must be demonstrated to some degree before marketing the product.”

It is important to evaluate any products selected for use in the dairy for performance under “on-farm” conditions and to also consider economy, safety, efficacy, the spectrum of activity against a wide variety of microorganisms, and any environmental concerns with use on and around livestock and humans.

Nolvalube® is an obstetrical lubricant containing Nolvasan® disinfectant (0.1% chlorhexidine acetate). It is supplied ready to use as a non-greasy and non-irritating formulation. It will not injure rubber appliances or surgical instruments, retains its efficacy in the presence of organic matter such as manure, urine, dirt, blood, serum and body oils, has a proven ability to bind to skin proteins and retain residual activity for as long as 48 hours following application. Nolvalube® is safe for all obstetrical applications.

A recent study at the University of Georgia used controlled Internal Drug Release Inserts for estrus synchronization in dairy heifers. The 164 dairy heifers in the experiment were evaluated for the effect of lubricants on vaginal discharge and pregnancy rate.

Lubricants were applied to the CIDR insertion device when inserting CIDR into animals. Each animal was assigned to one of the following:

1. CIDR insertion devices were dipped in a properly diluted Nolvasan solution (1 oz. per gallon), excess fluid was shaken off, and the devices were wiped with a single use towel between heifers in the Safe Lube treatment group.
2. CIDR insertion devices were wiped only and more Nolvalube® was added between heifers in the Nolvalube® treatment group.

Lubricants were randomized between animals such that Safe Lube was used with 81 heifers and Nolvalube® was used with 83 heifers as shown in the following table.

SAFE-LUBE (no disinfectant), Nolvalube® (disinfectant), Number of heifers treated, Number with discharge at time of CIDR removal, Percent of heifers with vaginal discharge, Number of heifers in heat & bred, and Number of heifers diagnosed pregnant.

| Treatment | Number of Heifers Treated | Number of Heifers with Vaginal Discharge | % Heifers with Vaginal Discharge | Number of Heifers in Heat & Bred | Number of Heifers Diagnosed Pregnant |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SAFE-LUBE | 81 | 29 | 35.80 | 66 | 29 |
| <i>Nolvalube</i> ® | 83 | 18 | 21.68 | 76 | 40 |
| <i>TOTAL</i> | 164 | 47 | 28.66 | 142 | 59 |

A total of 35.8% of total animals diagnosed pregnant using Safelube were pregnant versus 48.2% using Nolvalube. Also, 43.9 percent of bred animals were diagnosed pregnant using Safelube versus 52.6% using Nolvalube.

Nolvalube® was much faster for inserting CIDRs, at the same cost, with less discharge, and had more heifers bred. An increase of 8.7% in pregnancy rate was obtained in heifers whose CIDR insertion devices were lubricated with Nolvalube® as compared to heifers whose CIDR insertion devices were lubricated with a non-disinfectant lubricant. At an approximate cost of \$25-30 (~\$18-\$20 for material + labor) per heifer for estrus synchronization, it makes economic sense to choose Nolvalube®.

These studies were conducted at Briarpatch Dairy in Eatonton, GA, and Laranda Farms in Lyons, GA. We appreciate the help of those producers that assisted with this study.

TOP 20 DHIA HERDS BY TEST DAY FAT PRODUCTION

| Herd | County | Br. | Mo. | Cows | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-------------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-----|------|---------|------|
| | | | | | % Days in Milk | Milk | Fat | | Milk | Fat | | Protein | |
| | | | | | | | % | Lbs. | | % | Lbs. | % | Lbs. |
| Berry College Dairy | Floyd | J | 1 | 28 | 93 | 64.3 | 5.4 | 3.49 | 21306 | 5.0 | 1066 | 3.5 | 741 |
| Ray Ward Dairy | Putnam | H | 1 | 129 | 96 | 70.2 | 4.1 | 2.90 | 21438 | 3.8 | 820 | 2.9 | 631 |
| Williams Dairy | Morgan | H | 1 | 521 | 91 | 72.4 | 3.8 | 2.78 | 25483 | 3.6 | 920 | 2.8 | 723 |
| Earnest R. Turk | Putnam | H | 1 | 355 | 92 | 63.3 | 4.3 | 2.70 | 20200 | 3.8 | 770 | 3.0 | 608 |
| Gin Branch Farm | Laurens | H | 1 | 47 | 85 | 67.7 | 3.9 | 2.66 | 19902 | 3.8 | 763 | 3.1 | 610 |
| Irvin R. Yoder | Macon | H | 1 | 132 | 91 | 71.7 | 3.6 | 2.57 | 23646 | 3.6 | 849 | 3.1 | 724 |
| Irvin R. Yoder | Macon | H | 12 | 124 | 85 | 67.3 | 3.8 | 2.57 | 23504 | 3.6 | 845 | 3.1 | 721 |
| Scott Glover | White | H | 1 | 108 | 92 | 65 | 3.9 | 2.56 | 20983 | 3.8 | 800 | 3.0 | 629 |
| Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc. | Screven | H | 1 | 107 | 87 | 62.6 | 4.1 | 2.56 | 21534 | | | | |
| Dave Clark | Morgan | H | 1 | 848 | 89 | 76.9 | 3.2 | 2.48 | 24691 | 3.3 | 803 | 2.9 | 722 |
| Vista Farm | Jefferson | H | 1 | 87 | 90 | 69.3 | 3.5 | 2.45 | 22290 | 3.5 | 779 | 3.1 | 680 |
| Robert R. Yoder | Wayne | H | 1 | 38 | 92 | 62.3 | 3.9 | 2.43 | 21151 | 3.2 | 685 | 2.9 | 616 |
| Cecil Dueck | Jefferson | H | 1 | 55 | 93 | 70.2 | 3.4 | 2.42 | 24076 | 3.4 | 823 | 3.0 | 715 |
| Dan Durham | Greene | J | 1 | 23 | 91 | 54 | 4.4 | 2.39 | 13448 | 4.4 | 587 | 3.6 | 479 |
| Kent Walker | Greene | H | 1 | 102 | 96 | 66 | 3.6 | 2.37 | 20968 | 3.3 | 687 | 2.9 | 600 |
| Agri-Fresh Dairy | Laurens | H | 1 | 159 | 87 | 71.7 | 3.3 | 2.35 | | | | | |
| Aurora Dairy Georgia - LLC | Mitchell | H | 1 | 3164 | 89 | 59.7 | 3.9 | 2.35 | 20768 | 3.7 | 774 | 3.0 | 622 |
| Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc. | McDuffie | H | 1 | 379 | 92 | 65.2 | 3.6 | 2.33 | 21476 | 3.9 | 829 | 3.0 | 654 |
| Martin Dairy L.L.P. | Hart | H | 1 | 304 | 85 | 57.2 | 4.0 | 2.29 | 21007 | 3.7 | 767 | 3.0 | 629 |
| Troy Yoder | Macon | H | 1 | 129 | 84 | 60.7 | 3.8 | 2.28 | 20642 | 3.6 | 747 | 3.0 | 623 |
| Hammock Dairy | Jones | H | 12 | 160 | 81 | 60.6 | 3.8 | 2.28 | 19423 | 3.7 | 709 | 2.9 | 570 |

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 HERDS BY TEST DAY FAT PRODUCTION

| Herd | County | Br. | Mo. | Cows | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----|-----|------|-------------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-----|------|---------|------|
| | | | | | % Days in Milk | Fat | | | Fat | | | Protein | |
| | | | | | | Milk | % | Lbs. | Milk | % | Lbs. | % | Lbs. |
| Williams Dairy | Morgan | H | 2 | 511 | 93 | 77.6 | 4.2 | 3.26 | 25502 | 3.6 | 930 | 2.8 | 725 |
| Ray Ward Dairy | Putnam | H | 2 | 130 | 93 | 67.8 | 4.1 | 2.79 | 21478 | 3.9 | 830 | 2.9 | 630 |
| Double C Dairy Farm | Hall | H | 2 | 16 | 81 | 76.1 | 3.6 | 2.73 | 20893 | 3.7 | 768 | 3.0 | 620 |
| Earnest R. Turk | Putnam | H | 2 | 362 | 96 | 65.2 | 4.2 | 2.71 | 20152 | 3.8 | 773 | 3.0 | 606 |
| Scott Glover | White | H | 2 | 107 | 88 | 62.1 | 4.2 | 2.62 | 21137 | 3.8 | 809 | 3.0 | 634 |
| Anthony's Dairy | Sumter | H | 2 | 820 | 88 | 61.5 | 4.2 | 2.58 | 21367 | 3.8 | 810 | 2.9 | 620 |
| Vista Farm | Jefferson | H | 2 | 86 | 91 | 70.8 | 3.6 | 2.53 | 22207 | 3.5 | 774 | 3.1 | 679 |
| Lee Whitaker | McDuffie | H | 2 | 353 | 95 | 68.3 | 3.7 | 2.52 | 20901 | 3.6 | 752 | 3.1 | 647 |
| Gin Branch Farm | Laurens | H | 2 | 47 | 87 | 69.6 | 3.6 | 2.50 | 20147 | 3.8 | 770 | 3.0 | 613 |
| Dave Clark | Morgan | H | 2 | 881 | 90 | 79.5 | 3.1 | 2.49 | 24688 | 3.2 | 798 | 2.9 | 722 |
| Twin Oaks Farm | Jefferson | H | 2 | 92 | 92 | 67.5 | 3.7 | 2.48 | 18366 | 3.8 | 697 | 3.2 | 580 |
| Lee Whitaker | McDuffie | H | 1 | 358 | 92 | 63.8 | 3.9 | 2.48 | 21014 | 3.6 | 753 | 3.1 | 650 |
| Williams Dairy | Taliaferro | H | 2 | 129 | 92 | 59.1 | 4.2 | 2.48 | 20998 | 3.5 | 735 | 3.0 | 633 |
| Mark E. Yoder | Macon | H | 2 | 108 | 94 | 70 | 3.5 | 2.47 | 22236 | 3.4 | 746 | 3.1 | 681 |
| Hammock Dairy | Jones | H | 1 | 150 | 87 | 65.6 | 3.8 | 2.46 | 19412 | 3.7 | 710 | 2.9 | 568 |
| Aurora Dairy Georgia - LLC | Mitchell | H | 2 | 3239 | 90 | 62.3 | 3.9 | 2.45 | 20810 | 3.7 | 778 | 3.0 | 623 |
| Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc. | Screven | H | 2 | 103 | 92 | 62.1 | 3.9 | 2.43 | 21666 | | | | |
| Coastal Plain Exp. Station | Tift | H | 2 | 134 | 84 | 57 | 4.2 | 2.41 | 19377 | 3.9 | 761 | 3.0 | 588 |
| Stovall Dairy Inc. | Madison | H | 2 | 165 | 93 | 64.5 | 3.7 | 2.38 | 19002 | 3.4 | 655 | 3.0 | 566 |
| Rufus Yoder Jr. | Macon | H | 2 | 121 | 92 | 64.1 | 3.7 | 2.38 | 19828 | 3.6 | 709 | 3.1 | 623 |

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 HERDS BY TEST DAY MILK PRODUCTION

| Herd | County | Br. | Mo. | Cows | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-------------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-----|------|---------|------|
| | | | | | % Days in Milk | Milk | Fat | | Milk | Fat | | Protein | |
| | | | | | | | % | Lbs. | | % | Lbs. | % | Lbs. |
| Dave Clark | Morgan | H | 1 | 848 | 89 | 76.9 | 3.2 | 2.48 | 24691 | 3.3 | 803 | 2.9 | 722 |
| Williams Dairy | Morgan | H | 1 | 521 | 91 | 72.4 | 3.8 | 2.78 | 25483 | 3.6 | 920 | 2.8 | 723 |
| Irvin R. Yoder | Macon | H | 1 | 132 | 91 | 71.7 | 3.6 | 2.57 | 23646 | 3.6 | 849 | 3.1 | 724 |
| Agri-Fresh Dairy | Laurens | H | 1 | 159 | 87 | 71.7 | 3.3 | 2.35 | | | | | |
| Ray Ward | Putnam | H | 1 | 129 | 96 | 70.2 | 4.1 | 2.90 | 21438 | 3.8 | 820 | 2.9 | 631 |
| Cecil Dueck | Jefferson | H | 1 | 55 | 93 | 70.2 | 3.4 | 2.42 | 24076 | 3.4 | 823 | 3.0 | 715 |
| Vista Farm | Jefferson | H | 1 | 87 | 90 | 69.3 | 3.5 | 2.45 | 22290 | 3.5 | 779 | 3.1 | 680 |
| Larry Moody | Ware | H | 1 | 970 | 88 | 68 | | | 22680 | | | | |
| Gin Branch Farm | Laurens | H | 1 | 47 | 85 | 67.7 | 3.9 | 2.66 | 19902 | 3.8 | 763 | 3.1 | 610 |
| Wright, Whitty & Davis Dairy | Appling | H | 1 | 1178 | 90 | 67.4 | | | 21885 | | | | |
| Irvin R. Yoder | Macon | H | 12 | 124 | 85 | 67.3 | 3.8 | 2.57 | 23504 | 3.6 | 845 | 3.1 | 721 |
| Kent Walker | Greene | H | 1 | 102 | 96 | 66 | 3.6 | 2.37 | 20968 | 3.3 | 687 | 2.9 | 600 |
| Coplan | Greene | H | 12 | 26 | 96 | 66 | 3.4 | 2.24 | | | | | |
| Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc | McDuffie | H | 1 | 379 | 92 | 65.2 | 3.6 | 2.33 | 21476 | 3.9 | 829 | 3.0 | 654 |
| Scott Glover | White | H | 1 | 108 | 92 | 65 | 3.9 | 2.56 | 20983 | 3.8 | 800 | 3.0 | 629 |
| Brooksco Dairy | Brooks | H | 1 | 2168 | 90 | 64.9 | | | 22195 | | | | |
| Harry Schaapman | Wilcox | H | 1 | 533 | 93 | 64.8 | | | 20891 | | | | |
| Berry College Dairy | Floyd | J | 1 | 28 | 93 | 64.3 | 5.4 | 3.49 | 21306 | 5 | 1066 | 3.5 | 741 |
| Gloryland Dairy | Worth | H | 1 | 180 | 94 | 63.8 | 3.4 | 2.15 | 17711 | | | | |
| Earnest R. Turk | Putnam | H | 1 | 355 | 92 | 63.3 | 4.3 | 2.70 | 20200 | 3.8 | 770 | 3.0 | 608 |

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 HERDS BY TEST DAY MILK PRODUCTION

| Herd | County | Br. | Mo. | Cows | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-------------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-----|------|---------|------|
| | | | | | % Days in Milk | Milk | Fat | | Milk | Fat | | Protein | |
| | | | | | | | % | Lbs. | | % | Lbs. | % | Lbs. |
| Dave Clark | Morgan | H | 2 | 881 | 90 | 79.5 | 3.1 | 2.49 | 24688 | 3.2 | 798 | 2.9 | 722 |
| Williams Dairy | Morgan | H | 2 | 511 | 93 | 77.6 | 4.2 | 3.26 | 25502 | 3.6 | 930 | 2.8 | 725 |
| Double C Dairy | Hall | H | 2 | 16 | 81 | 76.1 | 3.6 | 2.73 | 20893 | 3.7 | 768 | 3.0 | 620 |
| Agri-Fresh Dairy | Laurens | H | 2 | 172 | 90 | 73.3 | 2.7 | 2.00 | 25141 | 3.3 | 826 | 2.9 | 729 |
| Vista Farm | Jefferson | H | 2 | 86 | 91 | 70.8 | 3.6 | 2.53 | 22207 | 3.5 | 774 | 3.1 | 679 |
| Mark E. Yoder | Macon | H | 2 | 108 | 94 | 70 | 3.5 | 2.47 | 22236 | 3.4 | 746 | 3.1 | 681 |
| Gin Branch Farm | Laurens | H | 2 | 47 | 87 | 69.6 | 3.6 | 2.50 | 20147 | 3.8 | 770 | 3.0 | 613 |
| Terry Embry | Putnam | H | 1 | 640 | 94 | 69.3 | | | 19774 | | | | |
| Gloryland Dairy | Worth | H | 2 | 174 | 95 | 68.7 | 3.4 | 2.31 | 18126 | | | | |
| Lee Whitaker | McDuffie | H | 2 | 353 | 95 | 68.3 | 3.7 | 2.52 | 20901 | 3.6 | 752 | 3.1 | 647 |
| Larry Moody | Ware | H | 2 | 982 | 89 | 68.2 | | | 22633 | | | | |
| Ray Ward Dairy | Putnam | H | 2 | 130 | 93 | 67.8 | 4.1 | 2.79 | 21478 | 3.9 | 830 | 2.9 | 630 |
| Twin Oaks Farm | Jefferson | H | 2 | 92 | 92 | 67.5 | 3.7 | 2.48 | 18366 | 3.8 | 697 | 3.2 | 580 |
| Brenneman Farms | Macon | H | 2 | 103 | 93 | 67.1 | 2.5 | 1.70 | 18055 | 3.0 | 543 | 3.1 | 558 |
| Olin Reed | Lincoln | H | 2 | 170 | 96 | 67 | | | | | | | |
| J. B. Gay & Son | Jenkins | H | 2 | 273 | 93 | 66.1 | 3.3 | 2.16 | 19889 | | | | |
| Floyd Yoder | Macon | H | 2 | 71 | 99 | 66 | 3.2 | 2.11 | 17356 | 3.3 | 567 | 3.0 | 520 |
| Martin Dairy, LLP | Hart | H | 2 | 300 | 90 | 65.8 | 3.6 | 2.34 | 21020 | 3.6 | 763 | 3.0 | 630 |
| Hammock Dairy | Jones | H | 1 | 150 | 87 | 65.6 | 3.8 | 2.46 | 19412 | 3.7 | 710 | 2.9 | 568 |
| Earnest R. Turk | Putnam | H | 2 | 362 | 96 | 65.2 | 4.2 | 2.71 | 20152 | 3.8 | 773 | 3.0 | 606 |

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).