Animal and Dairy Science Department
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GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

Dear Dairy Producers:

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

INSIDE THIS ISSUE: October November December, 2021

Sincerely,

Sha Tao

Associate Professor

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA EXTENSION

Opportunity to participate an important research project

Dear all,

There is an excellent opportunity to participate a research project titled "A survey analysis of southeastern US dairy producers' and managers' emotional states, compassion fatigue, animal-directed empathy, and pain perception towards animals." This project will be conducted by researchers from Mississippi State University. This research will be valuable to our industry, as many dairy producers have been struggling to produce a profit in recent years and are feeling the stress of owning and managing a business. This research could potentially lead to a greater public understanding of the state of dairy farmers in the southeastern region of the US, and contribute to resources to better support our farmers.

This research will be conducted as a survey. Administration of the survey will take approximately two hours, and the researchers would like to administer the surveys on farms between January 12 and 13, 2022. On completion of the survey, participants will be awarded with $10, a Mississippi State Extension aluminum water bottle, and a stress relief ball. Participants must be fluent in English, 18 years or older, and own or manage an active dairy farm. This means that researchers would like to include all herd sizes, facilities, and management types. The responses to each survey will remain confidential. Each response will be assigned a numerical code to ensure that any personal identifiers are not revealed during the analysis or presentation of results. At the completion of the study, producers will be provided with the final results of the study.

I do think this research is critical as the states of stress and emotion of dairy producers are always overlooked. Better understanding in this area would help researchers design effective programs to help dairy farmers in the Southeast during stressful times. We need all your support to make this happen. If you would like to participate, please contact Michelle Fenstermaker (mmf303@msstate.edu), Dr. Amanda Stone (amanda.stone@msstate.edu), and myself (Sha Tao, stao@uga.edu).

Georgia Dairy Youth and Dairy Dawg Updates

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Georgia Dairy Youth Compete at the National 4-H Dairy Judging Contest

The winning team from Gordon County traveled to Madison, Wisconsin to compete in the National 4-H Dairy Judging Contest on September 27th, 2021. This trip is not just about the chance to compete nationally but about the cows they see and people they meet along the way. With opportunities to visit farms like Mapleton Valley, see breeds they typically do not like those at Cozy Nook and to visit farms like Hoard's Dairyman's, which they have probably only read about are all tremendous opportunities. The most noteworthy result for Gordon County was Breana Manning having her name called as 9th high individual in Ayrshires. With these experiences, value is rarely found in the results but in the preparation for the event. Congratulations, team!

Team from Gordon county at Mapleton Valley Farms

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA EXTENSION

Team from Gordon county at Hoard's Dairyman Farm

Team from Gordon county at the 2021 National Dairy Judging contest in Madison, WI with coach Tim Street

Georgia Youth Compete at the National 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Competition

The winning team from Oconee County, a bright and highly competitive team, worked diligently before the national contest to prepare for the big day on the buzzers. Held November 5th – 6th, this contest invited the best and brightest dairy youth from across the nation to compete. The team from Georgia received wonderful recognition as an Honorable Mention. Congratulations, team!

Team from Georgia at the National 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl contest in Louisville, KY with coach Kelle Ashley

Dairy Dawgs attend the American Dairy Science Association Meetings

Delegates from the University of Georgia virtually attended the 2021 American Dairy Science Association meetings July 11th – 14th as part of the Student Affiliate Division. As part of these meetings, delegates were able to attend scientific sessions on current research in dairy production and foods, attend roundtables on career options and speak with professionals and peers from across the world. In addition to networking opportunities, students from UGA were also able to present their own research work on farm or in the literature into various aspects of the dairy industry. They also were able to present the works of the UGA chapter through an annual report, scrapbook and website.

The UGA chapter was again proud to come home with a number of noteworthy accomplishments. Those include:

- 1st place dairy foods presentation with Kenne Hillis presenting "COVID aid: Differing effects on the milk market"

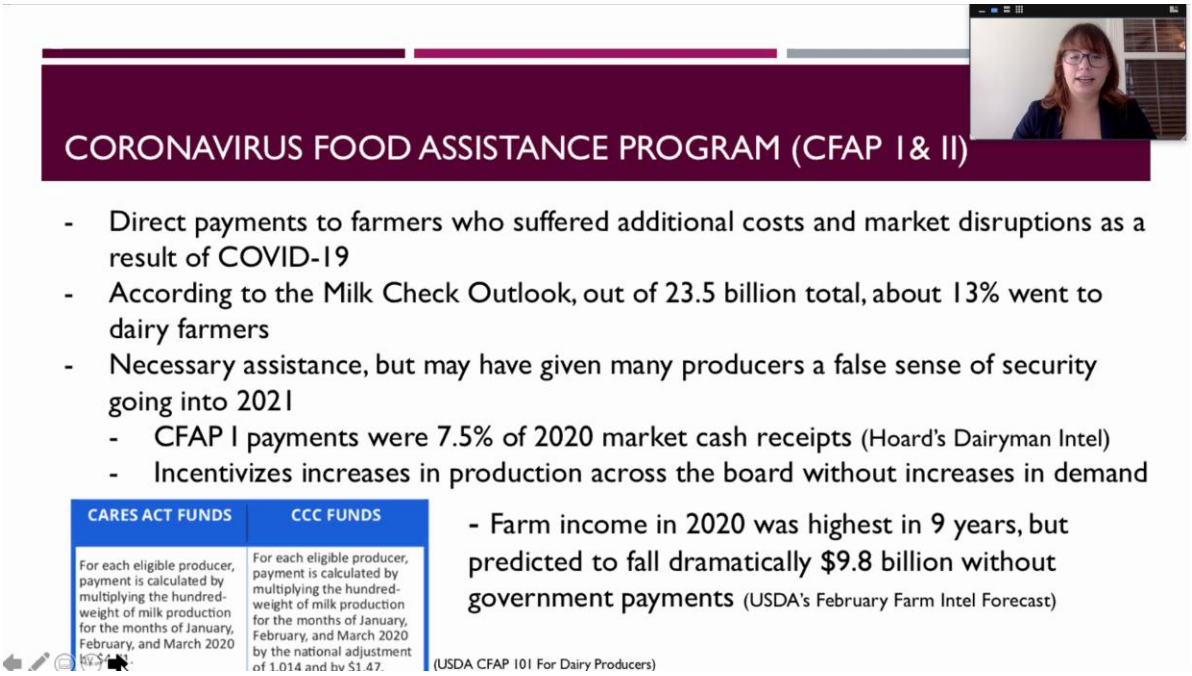
- 2nd place dairy production presentation with Alyssa Rauton presenting "Concentration of Anti-Müllerian hormone in dairy heifers is positively associated with long term reproductive merit and productive herd life"

- Sarah Johnson presented her undergraduate research project titled "Evaluating the impact of bacterial load and IgG concentration in colostrum on passive transfer in dairy calves

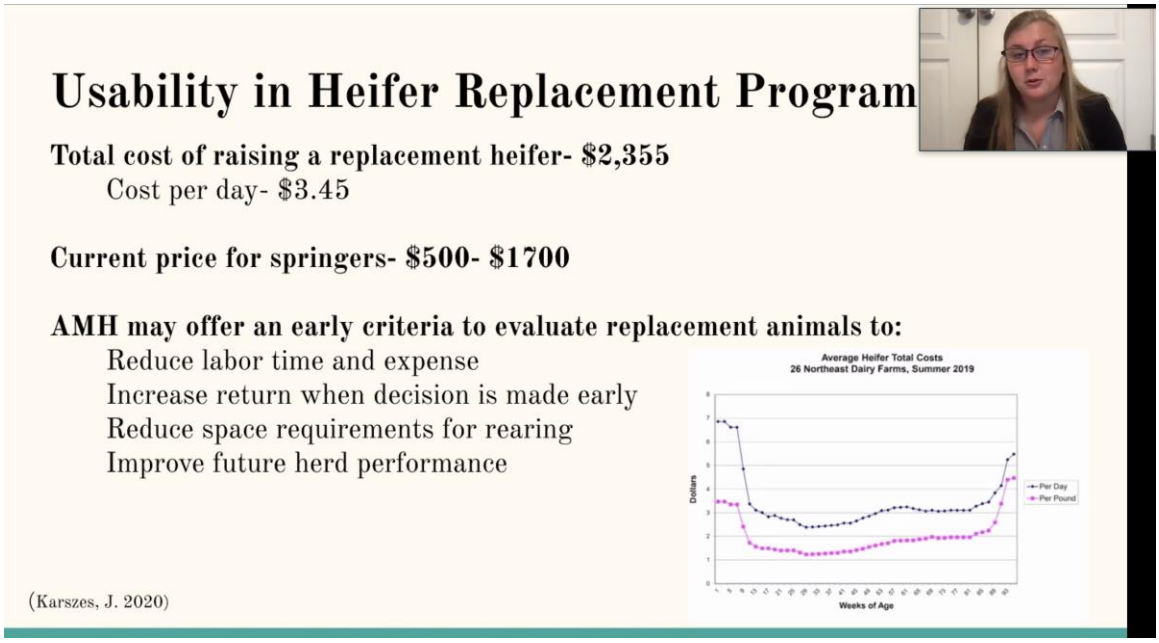
- 3rd outstanding chapter in the nation

- 1st place website, 3rd place annual report and 3rd place scrapbook

- Outgoing 2020-2021 president (Alyssa Rauton) and UGA had the newly elected 2021-20221 Secretary-Treasurer (Tate Hunda)



Kenne Hillis presenting her research inquiry in the Dairy Foods division



Alyssa Rauton presenting her research inquiry in the Dairy Production division

Sarah Johnson presenting her undergraduate research project

Dairy Dawgs host annual Dairy Fun Night

Annually, the UGA Dairy Science Club hosts "Dairy Fun Night". This event is a chance for students across campus to come to the arena on South Milledge learn a little about dairy, have fun working with the animals and relax during a stressful time in the semester. In teams of four, those competing go through a series of fun events to be touted as tank topper in the final awards. The contests this year included events such as milk chugging (out of baby bottles), pin the tail on the cow (after a couple of circles and a blindfold), heifer dress up as well as heifer races! As a kind of intermission, the club even hosts a professor milk off, which is always a lot of fun to watch as the teachers put their skills to the test. This year's event raised over $300, which will be donated

to the Georgia Dairy Youth Foundation, and 200 pounds of canned goods, which was given to Northeast Georgia Food Bank.

The 2021 Dairy Fun Nights Champion was a team going by the name of the “Cow Pies” and the 2021 Professor Milk Off Champion was Dr. Campbell in Agricultural and Applied Economics.

Heifer dress up featuring the COWculator

Professor milk off competition

2021 Dairy Fun Night Champions, the "Cow Pies"

To improve next year review this year

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2021 has been the continuation of an unknown time. With covid, people's lifestyles have been greatly impacted. The dairy industry has been impacted. Supply of milk, consumption of milk, feed prices, weather patterns have resulted in cash flow problems for many dairyman.

This is the time of year that many set resolutions for the new year but it is also the time that the past year should be reviewed to see what worked or what needs to be improved.

Some things that can be done to help improve 2022.

1. Use your resources wisely.

If one has an adequate supply of forage for the herd, then rations should maximize their use. Know the quality of your forages with forage tests. Use your higher quality forages with the cows in the first half of their lactation. These cows can respond to higher digestible forages and you will not have to supply (buy) as many nutrients in your grain mix. Use lower quality forages for dry cows and late lactation cows as their nutrient requirements are lower and they can consume a larger amount of forage.

Use your labor and time on activities that will affect the bottom line. Make sure that your labor pool are on the same path that you as the leader are headed. This not the time to waste time or decrease efficiency.

2. Balance rations and feed for production.

One of the biggest mistake that producers make is feeding for 95 pounds of milk but getting only 70 pounds of milk. This is not only inefficient but contributes to poor cash flow and will lead to poor cow health and long term problems. Monitor cow's milk production and feed for their production. Do not under feed your best producers but also do not over feed your poor producers. Evaluate your feeding program to make sure it is cost efficient.

3. Milk cows that contribute.

What is your break-even cost of milk production? It is probably higher than you realize. Do you want your cows to cover all cost of production, or feed cost, or feed cost + labor costs? At whatever point you choose, when a cow reaches this point you need to decide whether to keep milking her, sell her or dry her off if she is pregnant and you want the calf. An extra 30 days in the dry lot will be cheaper than 30 days on the lactating ration.

4. Spend money to help you make money.

In tight economic times, dairymen often quit paying for testing and records by either dropping programs or not having anyone record data. An old saying is "If you can't measure it, you cannot manage it", could also be "If you do not measure it, you cannot manage it". Make sure you have the facts to make good decisions.

Hopefully next year will be better than the past. Plan for it.

Capturing heat events using AMS during the voluntary wait period to track resumption of cyclicity in cows

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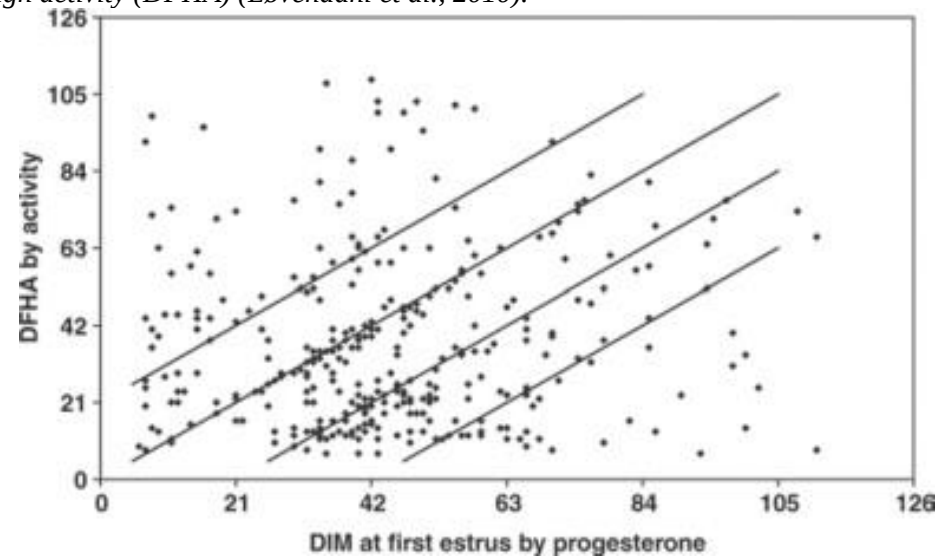
Reproductive inefficiency is a common cause for cull decisions made by producers. Therefore, understanding all aspects that may impact a cow's reproductive success is important for managerial decisions. One commonly overlooked event in the dairy animal's reproductive journey is cyclicity during the voluntary wait period (VWP). Following parturition, there is an anestrus period where the body attempts to heal and replenish itself from pregnancy, which ultimately prevents a cow from having normal, if any, heat events. This time of anestrus may be the result of follicular dynamics and a true failure to properly cycle. It could also be the result of a silent heat caused by the brain's refractory state to estrogen following its high levels late in gestation. Additional insults for resumption of cyclicity may source from a negative energy balance and/or transition cow diseases. For these reasons among others, the voluntary wait period (VWP) was born. The VWP represents a transitional reproductive time for the cow and is a time where irregular patters in cyclicity should begin to normalize. However, an invited review in 2003 for the Journal of Dairy Science indicated that between 11 and 38% of animals are still in a period of anestrus at the conclusion of the VWP (6). Understanding this is an important piece to knowing that cows during the VWP should not be reproductively ignored as doing such could have a negative impact on future reproductive performance. Instead, postpartum heat activity should be monitored and a plan should be devised to manage those animals with long postpartum intervals to resumption of cyclicity.

Why does complete resumption of cyclicity during the VWP matter for your breeding success after the conclusion of the VWP? Progesterone is the priming hormone for the reproductive center of the brain. In other words, progesterone tells the brain to "reset". This reset allows reproductive hormones to now illicit and respond to stimulus in a more typical manner. Prior to this reset, follicular growth, heat expression and subsequent formation of the corpus luteum (CL) may be atypical. A simple analogy would be that following the holidays, most are a little tired of eating turkey. You are becoming refractory (resistant to a process or stimulus) to eating turkey. However, if you were then to eat ham (let it stand in for progesterone) for two weeks straight, your desire to eat turkey again might be less refractory. Your eating choice has been reset by long exposure to ham eating. This is a similar story line with the brain and progesterone. Progesterone allows the brain to reset and now respond to stimulus appropriately. Though there are many other influencing variables, this exposure and reset now allows follicles to grow in a more normal fashion. As these follicles grow, the brain can begin to respond to estrogen for a normal heat expression and ultimately more competent CL formation. Research indicates that cows exhibiting one or more standing heats before 30 days postpartum required fewer services (2.29) comparatively with cows who exhibited no heats (2.63) (7).Overall, heat events in the post partum animal during the VWP are positively associated with reduced days to first service, fewer days open and reduced likelihood of culling for reproductive reasons.

Capturing heat events prior to the conclusion of the VWP is difficult. Fresh cows are not officially part of the breeding herd and have a typically low intensity of estrus. Together this

makes them a difficult group to adequately capture and assess heat events. Herd management contributes to 90% of the factors of low detection rates using traditional visual heat detection methods (5). Activity monitoring systems (AMS) offer producers a low input and high efficacy chance to capture changes in relative activity that would typically go unseen. They also remove human error from not observing short-lived standing heats, as high yield producers (46.4kg/d ± 0.4) are in estrus an average of 6.2 hours every cycle and within that timeframe, were only found to have 21.7 (±1.3) seconds of total standing time (2). Cows in the voluntary wait period are gearing up for peak milk production. Thus being a higher yielding fresh cows may further reduce intensity of heat expression and ability to detect by visual means. In a previous study, heat alerts from multiple commercial activity monitoring systems were found to correctly detect 15 to 35% more cows in heat than visual observation occurring 4 times a day (4). Likewise, Løvendahl and coworkers (3) saw a degree of concordance between heats detected by AMS and heats detected by frequent progesterone measurements (Figure 1). Though the researchers admit the correlation is not perfect, likely as a result of false heats (high activity, low progesterone following) or silent heats that even AMS was unable to detect (low activity, high progesterone following).

Figure 1: *Concordance between days to first estrus determined from milk progesterone and days to first episode of high activity (DFHA) (Løvendahl et al., 2010).*



Though imperfect, these systems can allow producers to passively assess heat events during the VWP. Depending on the system, simple reports can be generated that indicate whether an animal had a heat event at 10-60 days in milk (DIM). Be cautious of heats too early DIM as the system needs to establish a baseline activity and stress patterns, group movements, etc. may alter relative activity. Also, be aware when setting parameters that some cows may exhibit a heat as soon as 15 days following calving. Using exactly the information provided herein, the authors tracked heat activity in 41 Holstein cows using AMS to report the impact of heat events during the VWP on days in milk at first insemination. Currently, this producer is not monitoring the fresh cows' heat activity in this program specifically but a simple report was generated for this data. Of the 41 cows tracked, 5 did not display a heat during the VWP. Though 5 cows does not seem like too many, this represents 12% of the subset of cows pulled for this observational data. Interestingly, of these 5 cows, now ranging in DIM from 64-133, none have had a heat following the conclusion of their VWP.

The take home message is that heat events, number and frequency, in the VWP can be an early indicator of reproductive success in the lactation. Observation of this data on individual cows and herd trends while cows are in the VWP may allow producers to asses cause, such as nutrition, underlying disease, etc. and rectify it in a timely fashion. Observation of this data on cows emerging from the VWP may allow producers to more appropriately designate a reproductive path for individual animals.

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Milk replacer feeding frequency has different effects on calf growth in different seasons

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Calves raised in the Southeastern US are inevitably exposed to high ambient temperature and elevated humidity during majority of a year. The impacts of heat stress on preweaned calf performance are less studied compared with mature dairy cows. Earlier studies conducted in the northern states where four seasons are apparent report a seasonal effect on average daily gain of preweaned calves. This is because calves raised during hot summer and cold winter had lowest growth than calves raised in the spring and fall. These data suggest both heat and cold stress could hinder calf growth. However, the situation in the Southeastern US is different because of the prolonged summer and warm winter. And we normally don't have a real spring and fall, especially in southern GA. Take Tifton, GA as an example, over a year from May 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017, the lowest daily minimum ambient temperature was only 23.5 °F (Figure 1).

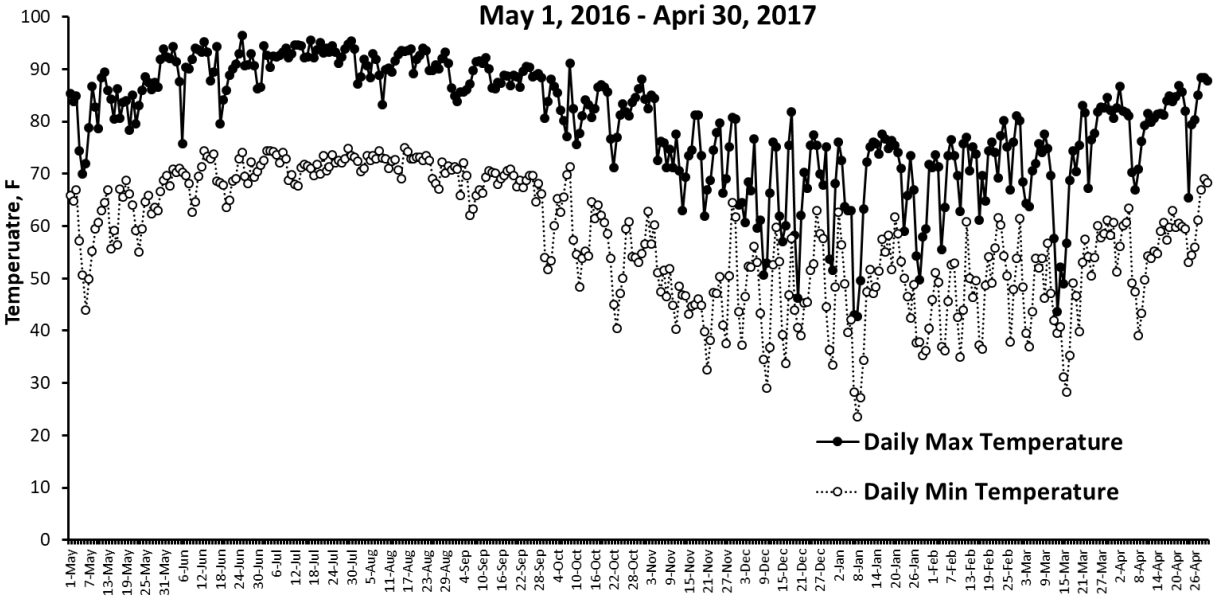

Figure 1. *The daily max and min ambient temperature from May 1, 2016 – April 30, 2017. (Data extracted from http://www.georgiaweather.net/index.php?variable=HI&site=TIFTON)*

Thus, if similar seasonal effects on calf growth could be observed in the Southeastern US is not clear. Preliminary studies were conducted in UGA Tifton dairy research center to examine the effect of season on average daily gain of preweaned calves. These data were extracted from two subsequent studies. One study was conducted during summer time where calves were born from June to August 2016, and the following study was conducted during winter where calves were born from mid-Oct 2016 to Feb 2017. The ambient temperature data from both studied are included in Figure 1. In both studies, calves were fed 1.5 lbs/day a 26:17 (crude protein %: fat %) milk replacer (MR) divided into 2 times (2X, 7 am and 4 pm), and housed in polyethylene hutches on sand. The allowance of MR was cut into half at d 42 of the age and all calves were completely weaned at d 50 of the age. The body weight was measured every two weeks. The body weight and

average daily gain data are shown in Figure 2. In general, the results don't support better growth of calves raised during winter than those raised during summer in southern GA, especially before weaning. We also saw similar results in the other study we conducted in Tifton that compare growth performance of calves raised in summer and winter (this study will be discussed in future issues). From studies conducted in tightly controlled environment (i.e., indoor environmental chambers), calves exposed to heat stress had reduced growth than those housed in the optimal temperature. However, the environmental condition on farm in more complicated. In Figure 1, we see a high but consistent temperature pattern throughout summer. In contrast, during winter, we see dramatic temperature swings between days and within a day. Additionally, the relative humidity remains high during the winter, especially in southern GA. Although lower than summer, the inconsistent temperature pattern may not favor optimal growth of preweaned calves during winter.

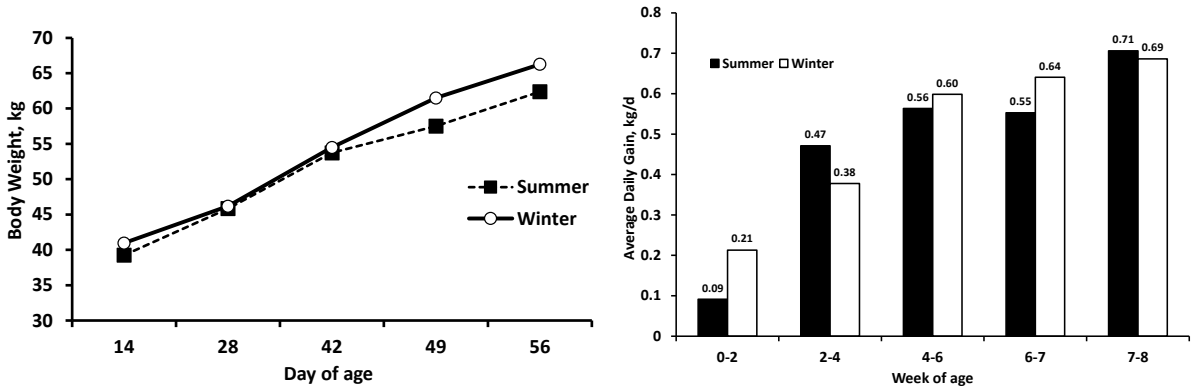

Figure 2. *The body weight and average daily gain of calves raised in the summer (June– Oct, 2016), and winter (Oct, 2016 – April, 2017)*

Therefore, the different environmental conditions/patterns during summer and winter may provide different challenges for raising preweaned calves. It is also possible that different management approaches have different responses on animal performance in different seasons. In a recent study, we examined different MR feeding frequency on calf growth in both summer and winter. This study was conducted to examine the hypothesis that increased MR feeding frequency will improve calf growth when fed large amount of MR during summer because heat stress during summer delays nutrient digestion. In this study conducted at the UGA-Tifton Research Dairy, calves (n = 48/season) were enrolled during summer (June to Oct, 2018) and winter (November, 2018 to March, 2019). In each season, calves were fed 1.5 lbs/d or 1.75 lbs/d of a 26:17 MR equally divided into 2X (7am, 4 pm) or 3X (7am, 4 pm, 10 pm) feedings. The allowance of MR was cut into half at d 42 of the age and fed 1X (7 am) and all calves were completely weaned at d 50 of the age.

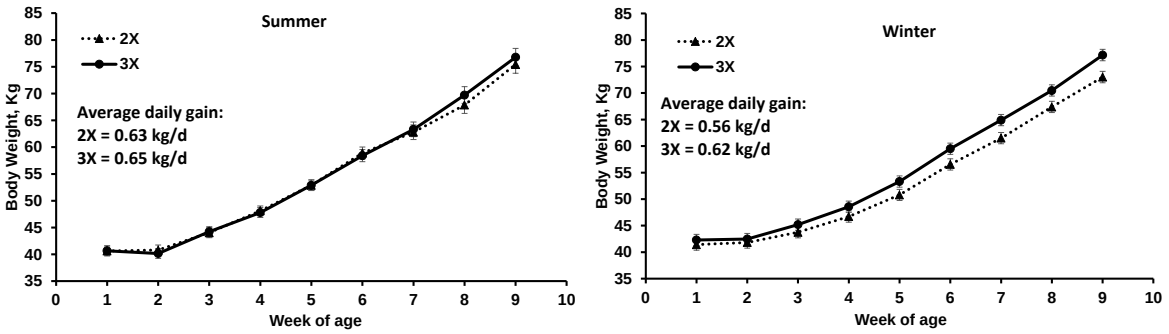

Figure 3. *The body weight and average daily gain of calves fed MR 2 or 3 times a day in the summer and winter*

Increasing MR feeding rates improved calf growth in both seasons due to the increased energy and nutrient consumption. However, against our hypothesis, increasing MR feeding frequency only improved growth and average daily gain during winter but not in the summer (Figure 3). The improved growth during winter is mainly because of the greater calf starter intake by increasing MR feeding frequency. Additionally, feeding MR 3X did not affect structural growth in both seasons, suggesting that the increased BW during winter is mainly on muscle and fat. Although the exact mechanisms are unknown, we postulate that the different growth responses to different MR feeding frequency might be due to different energy partitioning in summer and winter. However, the bottom line here is that the same management or nutritional approaches could lead to different responses on calf growth in different seasons. We do think the different temperature patterns as shown in Figure 1 partly attribute to this phenomenon. However, we also need to keep in mind that other factors, such as late gestation stress, photoperiod, fly density, different bacteria load and types in the environments, rainfall etc, between seasons also could affect calf responses.

Important Dates

2021-2022

Georgia Dairy Conference

- January 17-19, 2022
- Savannah Marriott Riverfront, 100 General McIntosh Boulevard, Savannah, Georgia
- https://www.gadairyconference.com/

Top GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – September 2021										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	9/2/2021	321	91	94.1	4	3.36	29819	1257
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	8/30/2021	1201	90	89.9	3.7	2.94	31550	1230
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	9/25/2021	739	91	89	3.7	2.8	29641	1067
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	9/6/2021	1986	87	88.4	4.3	3.25	28421	1283
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	9/6/2021	185	87	87.3	3.2	2.43	27337	1042
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	HO	9/17/2021	400	92	81.9	0	0	28655	0
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	9/20/2021	444	87	80.1	3.5	2.5	26804	968
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	9/13/2021	1038	89	74.8	3.6	2.38	24120	916
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	8/31/2021	348	87	70.4	3.6	2.22	23391	856
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	8/31/2021	325	87	69.8	2.9	1.62	24853	931
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	HO	8/27/2021	134	84	67.2	3.9	2.29	20740	835
BOBBY JOHNSON	Grady	XX	8/27/2021	679	92	66.2	0	0	23717	0
RUFUS YODER JR	Macon	HO	8/25/2021	80	90	62	3.3	1.92	18847	712
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	9/17/2021	141	86	61.9	3.7	1.67	18978	733
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	9/21/2021	135	84	60.2	3.6	1.4	20613	790
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	HO	9/27/2021	355	91	60	4.1	2.14	23373	826
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	9/8/2021	77	90	59.2	3.2	1.5	19452	692
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	9/14/2021	35	82	58.2	5.2	2.77	15425	747
FRANKS FARM	Burke	BS	9/14/2021	191	89	58	4	2.03	19377	807
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	9/23/2021	113	86	57	4	1.72	21054	824

[1]Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on 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 GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – September 2021										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	9/2/2021	321	91	94.1	4	3.36	29819	1257
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	9/6/2021	1986	87	88.4	4.3	3.25	28421	1283
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	8/30/2021	1201	90	89.9	3.7	2.94	31550	1230
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	9/25/2021	739	91	89	3.7	2.8	29641	1067
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	9/14/2021	35	82	58.2	5.2	2.77	15425	747
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	9/20/2021	444	87	80.1	3.5	2.5	26804	968
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	9/6/2021	185	87	87.3	3.2	2.43	27337	1042
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	9/13/2021	1038	89	74.8	3.6	2.38	24120	916
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	HO	8/27/2021	134	84	67.2	3.9	2.29	20740	835
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	8/31/2021	348	87	70.4	3.6	2.22	23391	856
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	HO	9/27/2021	355	91	60	4.1	2.14	23373	826
FRANKS FARM	Burke	BS	9/14/2021	191	89	58	4	2.03	19377	807
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MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	9/23/2021	113	86	57	4	1.72	21054	824
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	9/17/2021	141	86	61.9	3.7	1.67	18978	733
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	8/31/2021	325	87	69.8	2.9	1.62	24853	931
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	8/31/2021	160	84	54.7	3.7	1.53	19755	771
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	9/9/2021	514	91	54.3	3.9	1.51	20250	859
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	9/8/2021	77	90	59.2	3.2	1.5	19452	692
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	HO	9/7/2021	167	88	40	4.3	1.44	15386	647

[1]Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on 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 GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – October 2021										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test date	[1]Cows	% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	9/27/2021	1183	90	95.1	3.9	3.21	31451	1221
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	9/30/2021	318	90	90.3	4.2	3.31	29819	1251
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	10/4/2021	1991	87	89.8	4.5	3.33	28388	1279
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	9/25/2021	739	91	89	3.7	2.8	29641	1067
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	10/4/2021	190	87	83.3	3.6	2.65	27879	1052
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	HO	9/17/2021	400	92	81.9	0	0	28655	0
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	10/18/2021	435	87	81.9	3.4	2.25	26960	965
VISSCHER DAIRY LLC*	Jefferson	HO	9/29/2021	797	86	80	3	1.98	22733	535
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	9/29/2021	344	87	74.1	3.2	1.94	23548	860
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	9/29/2021	135	84	72	4.2	2.6	21103	851
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	10/11/2021	1052	89	71.5	3.6	2.2	24118	912
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	HO	10/26/2021	358	91	61.6	4.1	2.16	23055	823
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	10/25/2021	157	82	61.1	4	1.87	19151	754
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	HO	10/12/2021	100	90	59.9	3.8	1.93	20917	821
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	10/7/2021	503	90	58.5	3.7	1.67	20016	841
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	10/12/2021	139	86	57.3	3.8	1.6	19408	751
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	10/22/2021	100	87	57.3	4	2.08	20962	818
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	10/11/2021	33	82	55.9	4.2	1.99	15574	750
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	10/6/2021	79	88	54.8	3.8	1.66	19240	680
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	HO	10/19/2021	136	84	53.1	4	1.44	20494	782

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Top GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production - October 2021										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	10/4/2021	1991	87	89.8	4.5	3.33	28388	1279
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	9/30/2021	318	90	90.3	4.2	3.31	29819	1251
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	9/27/2021	1183	90	95.1	3.9	3.21	31451	1221
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	9/25/2021	739	91	89	3.7	2.8	29641	1067
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	10/4/2021	190	87	83.3	3.6	2.65	27879	1052
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	XX	9/29/2021	135	84	72	4.2	2.6	21103	851
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	10/18/2021	435	87	81.9	3.4	2.25	26960	965
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	10/11/2021	1052	89	71.5	3.6	2.2	24118	912
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	HO	10/26/2021	358	91	61.6	4.1	2.16	23055	823
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	10/22/2021	100	87	57.3	4	2.08	20962	818
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	10/11/2021	33	82	55.9	4.2	1.99	15574	750
VISSCHER DAIRY LLC*	Jefferson	HO	9/29/2021	797	86	80	3	1.98	22733	535
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	9/29/2021	344	87	74.1	3.2	1.94	23548	860
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	HO	10/12/2021	100	90	59.9	3.8	1.93	20917	821
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	HO	10/5/2021	158	88	41.3	5.1	1.93	15272	644
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	10/25/2021	157	82	61.1	4	1.87	19151	754
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	10/7/2021	503	90	58.5	3.7	1.67	20016	841
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	10/6/2021	79	88	54.8	3.8	1.66	19240	680
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	10/12/2021	139	86	57.3	3.8	1.6	19408	751
EMORY AND CHARLES YOUNG	Washington	HO	9/30/2021	231	83	46.5	3.7	1.46	13552	498

[1]Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on 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 GA DHIA By Test Day Milk Production – November 2021										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	11/1/2021	1208	90	94.4	3.9	3.11	31417	1215
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	11/8/2021	2010	86	91.7	4.5	3.48	28291	1274
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	11/3/2021	303	90	89.3	4.2	3.26	29721	1246
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	11/1/2021	187	88	88.9	3.6	2.87	28066	1051
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	11/3/2021	739	91	86.8	3.9	2.93	29802	1079
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	11/22/2021	429	87	82.9	3.6	2.41	26925	958
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	10/28/2021	329	87	79	3.7	2.58	24473	916
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	10/28/2021	352	87	73.4	3.4	2.1	23701	858
A & J DAIRY*	Wilkes	HO	11/11/2021	394	92	73.4	0	0	28261	0
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	11/15/2021	1051	89	72.5	3.6	2.23	24013	904
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	11/19/2021	366	89	71.9	4.1	2.83	21225	825
BOBBY JOHNSON	Grady	XX	11/17/2021	761	93	65.3	0	0	24192	0
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	HO	10/28/2021	135	84	64.6	4.1	2.18	21229	858
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	11/11/2021	509	89	64	4.2	2.2	19865	828
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	11/10/2021	138	86	63.6	3.8	1.96	19573	755
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	HO	11/22/2021	360	91	62.6	4.1	2.27	23302	822
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	10/25/2021	157	82	61.1	4	1.87	19151	754
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	11/10/2021	78	88	60.3	3.7	1.8	19052	675
GRASSY FLATS	Brooks	XX	11/15/2021	881	88	60.2	3.9	2.06	17215	674
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	11/9/2021	34	83	59.1	4.7	2.37	15804	751

[1]***Minimum herd or permanent string size of 20 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on 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 GA DHIA By Test Day Fat Production – November 2021										
					Test Day Average				Yearly Average	
Herd	County	Br.	Test Date	[1]Cows	% in Milk	Milk	% Fat	TD Fat	Milk	Lbs. Fat
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	XX	11/8/2021	2010	86	91.7	4.5	3.48	28291	1274
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	HO	11/3/2021	303	90	89.3	4.2	3.26	29721	1246
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	HO	11/1/2021	1208	90	94.4	3.9	3.11	31417	1215
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	HO	11/3/2021	739	91	86.8	3.9	2.93	29802	1079
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	HO	11/1/2021	187	88	88.9	3.6	2.87	28066	1051
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	HO	11/19/2021	366	89	71.9	4.1	2.83	21225	825
TROY YODER	Macon	HO	10/28/2021	329	87	79	3.7	2.58	24473	916
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	HO	11/22/2021	429	87	82.9	3.6	2.41	26925	958
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	JE	11/9/2021	34	83	59.1	4.7	2.37	15804	751
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	HO	11/22/2021	360	91	62.6	4.1	2.27	23302	822
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	HO	11/15/2021	1051	89	72.5	3.6	2.23	24013	904
BOB MOORE	Putnam	HO	11/11/2021	509	89	64	4.2	2.2	19865	828
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	HO	10/28/2021	135	84	64.6	4.1	2.18	21229	858
OCMULGEE DAIRY	Houston	HO	10/28/2021	352	87	73.4	3.4	2.1	23701	858
GRASSY FLATS	Brooks	XX	11/15/2021	881	88	60.2	3.9	2.06	17215	674
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	HO	11/10/2021	138	86	63.6	3.8	1.96	19573	755
FRANKS FARM	Burke	BS	10/26/2021	206	88	51.3	4.2	1.96	19322	800
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	HO	10/25/2021	157	82	61.1	4	1.87	19151	754
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	HO	11/10/2021	78	88	60.3	3.7	1.8	19052	675
ROGERS FARM SERVICES	Tattnall	HO	11/9/2021	152	87	44.4	5.1	1.71	15172	647

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Top GA Low Herds for SCC – TD Average Score – September 2021									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**[1]Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC-Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	9/14/2021	JE	35	15425	1.7	105	1.7	79
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	8/27/2021	HO	134	20740	1.7	197	2.2	177
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	9/6/2021	HO	185	27337	1.8	96	1.9	103
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	9/2/2021	HO	321	29819	1.9	119	2.1	140
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	9/13/2021	HO	1038	24120	1.9	158	2.2	178
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	9/6/2021	XX	1986	28421	2	143	2.1	157
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	8/30/2021	HO	1201	31550	2.4	211	2.2	185
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	9/16/2021	HO	94	15734	2.4	241	2.2	165
FRANKS FARM	Burke	9/14/2021	BS	191	19377	2.5	220	2.4	169
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	9/20/2021	HO	444	26804	2.7	220	2.3	211
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	9/23/2021	HO	113	21054	2.9	374	2.9	300
TROY YODER	Macon	8/31/2021	HO	325	24853	3	209	2.9	200
JERRY SWAFFORD	Putnam	9/21/2021	HO	135	20613	3.1	176	2.9	207
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	9/27/2021	HO	355	23373	3.1	413	2.6	255
ALBERT HALE	Oconee	9/6/2021	HO	95	11549	3.3	330	3	236
HORST CREST FARMS	Burke	8/31/2021	HO	160	19755	3.3	346	3.7	366
EMORY AND CHARLES YOUNG	Washington	8/19/2021	HO	249	13471	3.3	359	3.4	371
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	9/17/2021	HO	141	18978	3.3	411	2.5	226
BOB MOORE	Putnam	9/9/2021	HO	514	20250	3.4	319	3.3	298
GRASSY FLATS	Brooks	9/23/2021	XX	930	17546	3.4	389	2.9	279

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Top GA Low Herds for SCC –TD Average Score – October 2021									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**[1]Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC-Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	10/4/2021	HO	190	27879	1.2	73	1.8	91
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	10/14/2021	HO	48	16955	1.5	61	1.3	75
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	9/30/2021	HO	318	29819	1.7	110	2	137
VISSCHER DAIRY LLC*	Jefferson	9/29/2021	HO	797	22733	1.9	146	2.5	184
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	10/11/2021	HO	1052	24118	1.9	169	2.2	179
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	10/11/2021	JE	33	15574	2	172	1.7	88
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	9/29/2021	XX	135	21103	2	177	2.2	177
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	9/27/2021	HO	1183	31451	2.1	160	2.2	178
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	10/4/2021	XX	1991	28388	2.2	149	2.1	154
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	10/22/2021	HO	100	20962	2.6	212	2.8	291
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	10/26/2021	HO	358	23055	2.6	250	2.6	254
RYAN HOLDEMAN	Jefferson	10/12/2021	HO	100	20917	2.7	192	2.6	208
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	10/18/2021	HO	435	26960	2.7	281	2.3	211
ALBERT HALE	Oconee	10/4/2021	HO	97	11597	2.8	238	3	229
W N PETERS	Monroe	10/13/2021	XX	74	15658	2.8	303	3.1	321
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	10/13/2021	HO	94	15743	2.9	268	2.2	183
EMORY AND CHARLES YOUNG	Washington	9/30/2021	HO	231	13552	3	322	3.3	362
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	10/12/2021	HO	139	19408	3.3	322	2.6	228
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	10/6/2021	HO	79	19240	3.3	331	3.2	307
DONALD NEWBERRY	Bibb	10/12/2021	HO	101	16700	3.3	425	2.7	251

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Top GA Low Herds for SCC –TD Average Score – November 2021									
Herd	**County**	**Test Date**	**Br.**	**[1]Cows**	**Milk-Rolling**	**SCC-TD-Average Score**	**SCC-TD-Weight Average**	**SCC-Average Score**	**SCC-Wt.**
DAVID ADDIS	Whitfield	11/8/2021	HO	48	16522	0.6	21	1.2	74
BERRY COLLEGE DAIRY	Floyd	11/9/2021	JE	34	15804	1.7	85	1.7	91
SCOTT GLOVER	Hall	11/1/2021	HO	187	28066	1.7	99	1.8	87
DANNY BELL*	Morgan	11/3/2021	HO	303	29721	2.1	139	2	137
WDAIRY LLC*	Morgan	11/8/2021	XX	2010	28291	2.1	144	2.1	152
EBERLY FAMILY FARM	Burke	11/15/2021	HO	1051	24013	2.1	153	2.2	179
MARTIN DAIRY L. L. P.	Hart	11/19/2021	HO	366	21225	2.2	155	2.7	271
FRANKS FARM	Burke	10/26/2021	BS	206	19322	2.5	193	2.3	170
ALBERT HALE	Oconee	11/1/2021	HO	86	11796	2.5	199	2.9	228
GODFREY DAIRY FARM*	Morgan	11/1/2021	HO	1208	31417	2.5	220	2.2	178
SCHAAPMAN HOLSTEINS*	Wilcox	11/3/2021	HO	739	29802	2.5	223	2.7	243
DOUG CHAMBERS	Jones	11/22/2021	HO	429	26925	2.6	269	2.4	214
UNIV OF GA DAIRY FARM	Clarke	10/28/2021	HO	135	21229	2.7	233	2.2	179
JAMES W MOON	Morgan	11/10/2021	HO	138	19573	2.8	242	2.6	232
ALEX MILLICAN	Walker	11/12/2021	HO	94	15720	2.8	353	2.3	201
RODNEY & CARLIN GIESBRECHT	Washington	11/22/2021	HO	360	23302	2.9	214	2.6	253
W.T.MERIWETHER	Morgan	11/10/2021	HO	78	19052	3	406	3.1	311
GRASSY FLATS	Brooks	11/15/2021	XX	881	17215	3.1	282	3	282
TROY YODER	Macon	10/28/2021	HO	329	24473	3.3	210	2.7	180
BUDDHA BELLY FARM LLC	Brooks	11/5/2021	XX	857	16364	3.3	353	3.4	349

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