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Dairy Digest

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January-February 2005

Dairy Market News

Dr. Cary "Bill" Herndon
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December and January Advanced Class I Prices Respond to Dairy Product Markets

A slight increase in the December Class I milk price surprised the dairy industry once again. The dairy industry traditionally experiences plummeting dairy product prices and consequently, plummeting raw milk prices in December. The record high milk prices in May, June and July persuaded many dairy product manufacturers to delay expanding their butter and cheese inventories to satisfy the peak Thanksgiving and Christmas demand season. As a result, raw milk was in short supply in fall 2004 because processors were scrambling to purchase milk to fill their butter and cheese orders. Milk prices reversed their usual 4th quarter downward trend as butter and cheese prices increased sharply during November and early December. However, both butter and cheese prices have begun their usual downward trends during mid-December as processors appear to have filled their holiday orders and are pushing prices down. On Friday December 3rd, cheddar cheese prices stood at \$1.8375 per lb for barrels and \$1.9525 per lb for blocks on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME). As of close of business on Tuesday December 13th, barrels stood at \$1.3975 per lb and blocks at \$1.4225 per lb. Butter prices also fell from \$2.025 per lb on December 3rd to \$1.550 per lb on December 13th. The markets took a slight upward turn toward the end of December with CME cash trading prices for the week ending December 30 at \$1.636 per lb for barrels and \$1.5236 for blocks.

Class III futures on the CME as of December 30 stood at \$16.40 per cwt for December 2004 milk and \$13.60 per cwt for May 2005 milk. Class IV futures declined from \$12.75 per cwt to \$11.75 per cwt over the same time period.

The Class I mover for December 2004 was the Class III Advanced skim milk price (based on the value of skim milk used in cheddar cheese production) because it was greater than the corresponding Class IV price (representing skim milk value in butter and milk powder products). The December 2004 Advanced Class III skim milk price was \$8.12 per hundredweight (cwt.) compared to \$6.37 per cwt for the Advanced Class IV skim milk price. These prices resulted in Advanced Class I "base" prices of \$14.43 per cwt using Class III advanced prices vs. \$12.74 per cwt using Class IV advanced prices. Therefore, the USDA announced on November 19 that the December Advanced Class I "base" milk price would be \$14.43 per cwt. The Advanced Class I milk price in Mississippi and Louisiana for December 2004 was \$17.53 per cwt after adding the \$3.10 Class I price differential for the pricing zone which includes Atlanta, Ga.,. This represents an increase of \$0.14 per cwt. (+0.8%) above the corresponding November price of \$17.39.



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The Class I mover for January 2005 was also the Class III Advanced skim milk price (based on the value of skim milk used in cheddar cheese production) because it was greater than the corresponding Class IV price (representing skim milk value in butter and milk powder products). The January 2005 Advanced Class III skim milk price was \$9.70 per cwt compared to \$6.50 per cwt for the Advanced Class IV skim milk price. This resulted in an Advanced Class I “base” price of \$16.65 per cwt using the Class III Advanced price vs. \$13.56 per cwt using the Class IV Advanced price. Therefore, the USDA announced on December 23rd that the January Advanced Class I “base” milk price would be \$16.65 per cwt. The Advanced Class I milk price in Mississippi and Louisiana for January 2005 was \$20.06 per cwt after adding the \$3.10 Class I price differential for the pricing zone which includes Atlanta, Ga; \$.20 for the processor assessment; \$.07 for the transportation credit balancing funds and \$.04 for hurricane relief assessment. This represents an increase of \$2.53 per cwt. (+14.4%) above the corresponding December price of \$17.53.

Dairy producers need to remember that the Class I price will be an important, but not the only, factor influencing revenues derived from the sale of their milk produced during the months of December and January. Since about 50-75 percent of Mississippi and Louisiana milk is usually processed into Class I products, farmers should expect a small increase in milk sales revenues when they receive their settlements checks as the final payments for milk produced and sold in December and January.

Market Conditions

If one word could possibly characterize the dairy industry for the year of 2004, it would be paradox because milk and dairy product prices certainly have not behaved as they usually do during the various seasons. Milk prices did not plunge as the market moved into the 2004 “spring flush” season, but rather skyrocketed to all-time record levels and exceeded the magical \$20.00 per cwt. plateau. The late summer and early fall months witnessed a general decline in dairy prices as opposed to the normally observed upswing and peak of milk prices during October or November. Finally, December 2004 saw milk prices surging up when the industry is normally preparing itself for a customary sharp drop off in prices. This final pricing paradox was fueled by dairy product manufacturers not purchasing raw milk during the summer and early fall when milk prices were in excess of \$20.00 per cwt. Manufacturers were obliged to bid up prices in late November and early December as they competed for raw milk supplies in order to fill orders for the usual peak holiday demand. As a result, butter prices exceeded \$2.00 per pound and 40# block cheddar cheese prices approached \$2.00 per pound during the late November and early December.

Manufacturers appear to have filled their orders for the Christmas holiday gift-giving season; and both cheese and butter prices crashed as of December 10. The strong upward push in milk and dairy product prices appears to have ended and replaced by the usual seasonal negative trend that will force prices down sharply over the next three to four months. The confusion that perplexed and confounded dairy traders over the past three month remains as market fundamentals and dairy product price behavior seem to be moving in opposite directions. For example, one of the largest U.S. butter warehouses suffered a total loss due to a fire this fall that destroyed about 3% of U.S. butter supplies. This should mean butter prices would rise, however butter prices actually declined by more than 20%. It appears market signals are being overcome by ebbing dairy demand and surging milk supplies that will likely drive prices down sharply during the first third of 2005.

Compelling evidence of this dairy market transformation is the fact that Florida handlers imported only 36 truckloads into the state during the second week of December; compared to over 200 loads per week during early November. Clearly, the market tone is still “confused” as both traders and analysts try to digest the “bullish” market that pushed butter and cheese prices to \$2.00 per lb and the “bearish” market indicated by the recent crash of product prices. Despite the pessimistic market psychology, January 2005 Class I price will reap the benefits of the run up in butter and cheese prices and jump up by about \$2.50 per cwt. and soar to the \$19.00 range. Then, February 2005 Class I milk prices are expected to plunge by almost \$3.00 per cwt. and be reported near \$16.25 per cwt. for the Atlanta/Starkville zone. Dairy farmers, processors and analysts have all been exposed to a confusing but exceedingly exciting 2004 that has left everyone shaking their heads and gasping for breath. We all hope that 2005 generates a market that is more predictable with less volatility and uncertainty.

Milk Production

For the fourth month in a row, U.S. milk production recorded an increase in output compared to the same month in the previous year. Comparing October 2004 to October 2003, milk output grew by 169 (1.2%) million pounds; there were 4,000 (+0.04%) more cows in the U.S. herd; and productivity per cow grew by 18 (+1.2%) pounds per cow. This clearly displays a significant reversal in the trend of declining milk cow numbers in the national dairy herd. For the first time since June 2003, the number of milk cows in the U.S. dairy herd actually increased when compared to the same month in the previous year. Not only are there more cows, these cows are also producing significantly more milk. Dairy cow culling rates also continue to be substantially lower than last year's rates as dairy farmers use this mechanism to rebuild their herds. As usual, the major western milk producing states continue to increase the number of cows on their dairy farms. The USDA reports that in October 2004 California added 42,000 cows; Idaho added 21,000 cows; and New Mexico added 7,000 cows.

2005 Price Outlook for Fuel, Feed, Replacements and Interest Rates

Dr. Gary Hay, Professor

Department of Dairy Science

LSU AgCenter

Energy Costs

World petroleum demand growth for 2004 has been revised downwards slightly from the previous *Outlook* to 2.6 million barrels per day over 2003 levels, but still shows a strong 3.3% growth for the year. Global oil demand growth is expected to slow to 2 million barrels per day (2.5% growth) in 2005 as global economic growth slows toward more sustainable rates, influenced in part by high world oil prices. Lower global oil demand growth in 2005 also reflects the fact that Chinese oil demand growth in 2005 is expected to moderate from its 2004 rate, which reflected a dramatic increase in demand for oil-generated power that is not likely to be repeated.

In response to the strong oil demand growth this year and expected in 2005, U.S. oil inventories and inventories in the other industrialized countries remain relatively low compared to historical standards. These lower inventories, together with limited prospects for large increases in production from outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the near term, suggest that oil prices will remain in the mid-\$40s range through 2005, even though OPEC crude oil production remains high at about 30 million barrels per day. OPEC (and world) production capacity remains about 0.5-1.0 million barrels per day above current output levels, implying a global utilization rate of about 99 percent.

Higher prices for natural gas will likely also put upward pressure on nitrogen fertilizer costs in 2005 and on any utilities or equipment that are powered primarily by natural gas.

Feed Costs

Huge corn, soybean and cotton yields in 2004 all point to cheap feed for 2005. The huge record corn crop of 11.6 billion bushels in 2004 should keep corn prices in the \$1.75-\$2.15 per bushel range for much of the year according to USDA projections. The current USDA projections for the 2004 soybean crop stands at a record 3.1 billion bushels. The South American soybean crop is also expected to show an increase of 778 million bushels next year. Even though world demand is projected to be up by 558 million bushels, record crops and carryover should keep world stocks increasing. Current USDA projections for soybean prices for 2005 are \$4.70 to \$5.50 per bushel; down 30% from last year's average price of \$7.34.

Despite hurricane damage, USDA's cotton crop estimate was raised to a new record of 7.9 million tons—a 15% increase over last year. One factor to be aware of: transportation costs. Fewer long haul trucks on the road along with 14%-15% fuel surcharges means significantly higher transportation costs for everything, especially bulky feed items like whole cottonseed.

Replacement Costs

USDA announced another positive case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in a Canadian cow in late December. This discovery could potentially delay opening the US border to Canadian dairy heifers past April 1, 2005. As a result, strong cull cow prices along with strong demand for replacement heifers should keep 2005 prices similar to 2004 prices in the \$1,400 to \$1,800 range.

Interest Rates

Recent increases in short term interest rates by the Federal Reserve will definitely have an effect on interest rates in 2005. Look for significant increases in short term interest rates as 2005 progresses. Refinancing existing short term debt into long term debt or moving current variable rate loans to fixed rates may help keep interest rates lower. Any decisions about refinancing debt or making real estate, equipment or facility improvements should be made as early as possible during 2005 to avoid higher interest rates.

Other Costs

Increased steel prices during 2004—largely the result of increased demand in China's booming economy—could carry over into 2005 and create a bump in costs for a variety of big-ticket items. A 5% to 7% hike in steel costs will translate into higher price tags for parlor equipment, farm structures, tractors, etc.

Rising health care insurance costs are likely to be the other big item for cost increases in 2005. Producers should pay close attention to their health insurance costs and probably take time to study a wide range of options including medical savings accounts, state-run pool programs (for the otherwise uninsurable) and/or some sort of self insurance.

NEW PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE

Dr. Gary Hay & Dr. Charles Hutchison, Dairy Specialists
LSU AgCenter

BANAMINE (FLUNIXIN MEGLUMINE)

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) amended the animal drug regulations in October 2004 to reflect approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Schering-Plough Animal Health Corp. The supplemental NADA provides for the veterinary prescription use of **BANAMINE** (flunixin meglumine) solution by intravenous injection in *lactating* dairy cattle for control of inflammation associated with a variety of disorders including acute bovine mastitis and for the establishment of tolerance levels for residues of **BANAMINE** in milk.

Tolerances: Animals treated with BANAMINE cannot be slaughtered within 4 days of the last treatment. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not use in dry dairy cows. **Milk that has been taken during treatment and for 36 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food.**

Dairy producers should keep three things in mind when using **BANAMINE**:

- (1) The product can only be used under a veterinarian's supervision
- (2) Milk produced prior to 36 hours after the last treatment with **BANAMINE** must not be used for food
- (3) FDA has established an allowable limit of 2 parts per billion of **BANAMINE** in milk. This means the tolerance level for **BANAMINE** in milk is virtually zero.

RUMENSIN (MONENSIN SODIUM)

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) amended the animal drug regulations in October 2004 to reflect approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by the Elanco Animal Health division of Eli Lilly and Co. The supplemental NADA provides for the use of **RUMENSIN** (monensin sodium) to increase feed efficiency in non-lactating (dry) dairy cows and to increase feed and milk production efficiency in lactating dairy cattle.

RUMENSIN was first approved in the early 1970s to improve feed efficiency in feedlot beef cattle. **RUMENSIN** had previously gained approval for other classes of cattle such as beef and dairy heifers and mature beef cattle to improve rate of gain or feed efficiency. It has also been used to prevent coccidiosis in young calves.

RUMENSIN is classified as an ionophore. **RUMENSIN** alters the microorganism population in the rumen to favor propionic acid production; decreases methane and lactic acid production; and has a protein sparing effect.

Feeding **RUMENSIN** to lactating dairy cattle results in increased milk production *efficiency* by producing more milk per pound of feed. The dosage rate approved by FDA for feeding **RUMENSIN** is 11 to 22 grams per ton of the total ration on a 100% dry matter basis. For example, if cows are eating on average 50 pounds of total ration dry matter, then 11 g/ton would be equivalent to feeding 275 mg/head/day, and 22g/ton would be equivalent to 550 mg/head/day of **RUMENSIN**. A practical calculation of milk production efficiency would be milk production (lbs/head/day) divided by dry matter intake (lbs/head/day). Check with your nutritionist to see which dose rate would yield the best results for your herd.

Effects of Daily Milk Production on Costs and Profitability

Gary Hay, Dairy Specialist

LSU AgCenter

Everyone in the dairy business would probably agree daily milk production has a major impact on costs and profitability. Ever thought about how big an impact? I recently used the *DairyMetrics* program from **Dairy Records Management Systems** (the DHIA records processing center in Raleigh, NC) to compare average milk price, average daily milk production, average daily product value from milk sales, average daily feed costs per cow, average daily feed costs per hundredweight (cwt) of milk produced, average daily income over feed costs per cow and average daily feed costs per cwt of milk on a combination of all the Holstein, Jersey and Mixed DHIA herds from Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. These states were selected because the majority of their dairy operations are similar to operations in Louisiana. Milk production, feed costs, milk income and income over feed costs at different levels of rolling herd average (RHA) were compared. Keep in mind these are actual averages reported on test day by dairymen.

RHA (lbs)	Daily Milk (lbs)	Daily Milk Income/Cow	Daily Feed Cost/Cow	Daily IOFC*/Cow	Milk Price /CWT	Feed Cost /CWT	IOFC* /CWT
<12,000	39.5	\$6.63	\$2.75	\$3.82	\$16.98	\$7.44	\$9.54
12-14,000	43.9	\$7.31	\$2.96	\$4.54	\$16.42	\$6.52	\$9.90
14-16,000	49.5	\$8.26	\$3.26	\$4.89	\$16.53	\$6.59	\$9.94
16-18,000	55.3	\$9.06	\$3.18	\$5.82	\$16.27	\$5.67	\$10.60
18-20,000	61.1	\$9.79	\$3.34	\$6.33	\$15.99	\$5.40	\$10.59
>20,000	70.0	\$11.55	\$3.56	\$8.19	\$16.32	\$5.01	\$11.31

*Income over Feed Costs

The table reveals some interesting trends. Daily milk production, daily milk income per cow and daily feed costs per cow increased as RHA increased. However, daily feed cost per cow only increased by \$.81 as RHA increased from below 12,000 lbs to over 20,000 lbs; while daily milk income per cow increased by \$4.92. In other words, increasing daily milk production and/or RHA from less than 12,000 to over 20,000 increased milk income more than 6 times faster than feed costs on a per cow per day basis. In other words, every additional dollar spent on feed yielded over \$6 in returns from increased milk production from the lowest to the highest level of RHA.

Another interesting trend was in Income over Feed Costs per CWT of milk produced. IOFC/CWT was \$9.54 for herds with RHA less than 12,000 lbs and \$11.31 for herds with RHA over 20,000 lbs. This means herds with RHA over 20,000 lbs have an additional \$1.77 from every cwt of milk produced to spend on other dairy expenses and/or on family living expenses. This was in spite of the fact that herds with RHA less than 12,000 lbs reported getting paid on average \$.66 more per cwt for their milk than herds with RHA over 20,000 lbs. On a 100 cow dairy this equals an **ADDITIONAL** \$112,000 to spend on other dairy expenses and/or family living expenses **AFTER** all the feed bills are paid.

It becomes obvious very quickly that increasing your milk production efficiency is one sure way to increase your profitability. Don't fall into the old trap of lower production equals lower costs equals higher profitability. Since feed costs typically make up 40-60% of the total costs on a dairy farm, lower production usually means lower profits on every cwt of milk produced and sold. Another way to think about this: suppose a herd is milking 100 cows and has a RHA around 20,000 lbs. A herd with a RHA around 12,000 lbs would have to milk around 150 cows to sell the same amount of milk and have the same total income. A 150 cow herd will always have higher total costs than a 100 cow herd because of the higher costs associated with milking, feeding, housing, vaccinating, breeding, calf feeding, etc., more cows.

Where does your herd fall in this table?

New Top Herds List

The following report was created to recognize the efforts of dairy producers whose herds are achieving excellent milk quality and to encourage other dairy producers to set a goal of improving their milk quality. The report ranks the top DHIA herds in the state in ascending order by weighted average test day somatic cell count. The report contains the top 30 herds currently on the DHIA somatic cell count option. The report also contains the average number of cows, days in milk, scc, average test day milk yield for all (including dry) cows and rolling herd average for these herds.

Congratulations to all the herds that made this initial top herds list! Where does your herd rank in comparison?

TOP HERDS BY WEIGHTED AVERAGE TEST DAY SOMATIC CELL COUNT

NAME	DATE	BR	COWS	DIM	SCC	MILK	RHA
USL DAIRY	12/22	X	29	71	114	41.7	10877
CIRCLE G FARMS	12/17	H	178	168	147	43.1	18202
LSU DAIRY	12/29	H	73	206	172	54.6	19603
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	12/14	H	49	125	195	61.9	19332
ROBERT HUTCHINSON JR	12/16	H	95	203	215	40.4	12942
PHILLIP ROBERTS	12/27	X	146	116	268	37.0	14389
PHILLIP ROBERTS	12/27	H	171	175	270	42.0	15953
GEORGE HYDE	12/12	H	109	106	278	53.0	16699
J PAUL ALFORD	12/6	H	103	178	288	46.0	20558
DUSTY SCHILLING	11/30	H	99	145	290	45.2	17898
BRENT & LAURIE DUNCAN	12/28	H	263	112	294	57.2	16173
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	12/14	J	38	123	298	44.3	14391
TO-BEV FARMS	12/13	H	171	163	307	54.0	17797
MAYFIELD'S DAIRY	12/15	H	24	157	314	47.8	14439
FRANCIS HOLMES	12/13	H	28	172	327	48.6	16653
LANNY CONERLY	12/16	H	53	163	328	38.5	12242
LANNY CONERLY	12/16	H	183	157	347	39.1	13890
USL DAIRY	12/22	J	11	93	351	31.2	9702
LADD BLADES	12/22	H	216	138	355	61.6	18909
CLINTON STEVENS	12/8	B	24	204	360	28.0	14138
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	11/29	H	104	157	372	46.4	21337
BRANDON CREEL	12/1	H	98	148	379	32.4	13068
JAMES ROGERS	12/13	H	87	181	383	40.0	12266
NED SIMMONS	12/1	H	159	208	390	31.9	14158
FIVE R FARM	11/30	H	108	256	394	30.6	12412
MARLYNN FARMS	12/20	H	9	221	395	42.4	13828
O B MITCHELL	12/28	X	51	195	397	49.5	16983
ROBERT POTTS	12/20	X	24	141	400	44.1	15303
MARVIN FLETCHER	12/14	H	172	184	412	53.4	19449
FRANCIS HOLMES	12/13	H	38	142	415	53.8	15747
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	12/14	J	74	240	416	25.7	14292
MARK WASKOM	12/21	H	86	167	416	49.0	16360
BOBBY GOINGS	12/2	H	117	178	417	47.1	17175
SE LA EXP STATION	12/15	H	218	165	418	57.9	21923

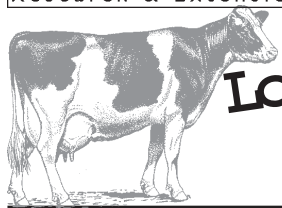
TOP HERDS BY AVERAGE TEST DAY ENERGY CORRECTED MILK (ALL COWS)

NAME	DATE	BR	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT%	PRO%	RHA
SE LA EXP STATION	11/17	H	212	184	53.7	53.9	3.6	3.1	21946
KARIE AND BRAD BLADES	11/17	H	180	282	52.7	51.8	3.6	3.2	18167
LADD BLADES	11/16	H	210	127	51.5	53.1	3.4	2.9	18666
TO-BEV FARMS	11/15	H	167	158	50.9	55.4	3.0	3.0	17636
MARLYNN FARMS	11/22	H	10	181	48.9	51.9	3.1	3.1	13526
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	11/3	H	49	129	48.5	52.7	3.2	2.7	19541
HOLLIS BANKSTON & SONS	11/29	H	77	150	47.4	42.8	4.3	3.2	16296
MARVIN FLETCHER	11/15	H	172	197	47.0	47.8	3.5	3.0	19799
LEESFIELD DAIRY FARM	11/16	H	81	187	46.9	46.9	3.6	3.0	16451
J PAUL ALFORD	11/2	H	106	182	46.3	45.1	3.9	2.9	21084
MAYFIELD'S DAIRY	11/15	H	25	134	45.7	45.8	3.7	2.8	14019
M & B DAIRY FARM INC.	11/19	H	155	148	45.4	44.0	3.9	3.0	14648
BROWN DAIRY FARM	11/15	H	178	133	45.4	45.5	3.5	3.2	15692
MARK WASKOM	11/26	H	89	176	45.1	44.9	3.6	3.2	16298
RODNEY HOLDEN	11/12	H	89	172	44.8	42.1	4.2	3.0	15294
O B MITCHELL	11/9	X	52	195	44.7	43.2	3.8	3.1	16795
UDDER FRESH	11/10	H	102	209	44.5	43.8	3.6	3.2	18252
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	11/16	H	79	205	44.1	46.1	3.2	3.1	17349
FARMER'S DAIRY	11/10	H	50	204	44.1	45.1	3.5	2.9	18851
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	11/12	J	70	94	44.1	41.2	4.0	3.4	16232
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	11/2	H	237	148	43.7	44.4	3.5	3.0	18596
RAYMOND SCHMIDT	11/11	H	76	207	43.3	43.8	3.6	3.0	16956
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	11/3	J	39	126	43.3	42.2	3.7	3.2	14573
RODNEY HOLDEN	11/12	H	90	146	42.9	40.2	4.1	3.0	13990
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	11/3	H	70	179	42.9	46.6	3.1	2.9	19533

TOP HERDS BY AVERAGE TEST DAY ENERGY CORRECTED MILK (ALL COWS)

NAME	DATE	BR	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT%	PRO%	RHA
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	12/14	H	49	125	61.4	61.9	3.7	2.8	19332
LADD BLADES	12/22	H	216	138	60.1	61.6	3.4	3.0	18909
KIRBY VARNADO	11/30	H	94	175	58.6	57.8	3.6	3.2	21267
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	12/2	H	70	152	57.7	63.4	2.9	3.1	19332
HOLLIS BANKSTON & SONS	12/28	H	77	157	57.6	54.6	3.9	3.2	16340
SE LA EXP STATION	12/15	H	218	165	56.8	57.9	3.4	3.1	21923
LSU DAIRY	12/29	H	73	206	55.7	54.6	3.8	3.0	19603
BROWN DAIRY FARM	12/21	H	173	128	55.3	56.2	3.4	3.2	15877
BRENT & LAURIE DUNCAN	12/28	H	263	112	54.0	57.2	3.3	2.9	16173
MAYFIELD'S DAIRY	12/15	H	24	157	52.3	47.8	4.3	3.0	14439
MARVIN FLETCHER	12/14	H	172	184	52.0	53.4	3.4	3.1	19449
O B MITCHELL	12/28	X	51	195	51.1	49.5	3.8	3.1	16983
TO-BEV FARMS	12/13	H	171	163	50.5	54.0	3.2	2.9	17797
DARYL & MARYJO ROBERTSON	11/30	H	140	152	50.2	51.1	3.4	3.1	17526
BILLY ANDREWS	11/29	H	97	149	49.9	49.4	3.7	3.1	18335
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	12/10	H	74	199	49.5	51.6	3.2	3.3	17427
FRANCIS HOLMES	12/13	H	38	142	49.0	53.8	3.0	2.9	15747
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	12/7	H	236	152	48.8	48.2	3.8	3.0	18565
UDDER FRESH	12/17	H	103	200	48.7	45.9	3.9	3.3	18066
BOBBY GOINGS	12/2	H	117	178	48.2	47.1	3.7	3.2	17175
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	12/14	J	38	123	48.0	44.3	4.0	3.4	14391
MARK WASKOM	12/21	H	86	167	47.9	49.0	3.4	3.0	16360
FORTENBERRY AND	12/20	H	109	200	46.7	44.3	3.9	3.3	15150
ROBERT POTTS	12/20	X	24	141	46.5	44.1	4.0	3.2	15303
DARON MILEY	12/21	H	104	206	46.0	43.1	4.1	3.2	16855

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Louisiana

Dairy Digest

Your Herd Management Resource

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EXTENSION PROGRAMS
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Contact your county agent
for more information on any
dairy herd management topic.

Dairy Specialist