



School of Animal Sciences
Dairy Science Building
LSU AgCenter
Baton Rouge, La 70803
Phone: (225) 578-4411
Fax: (225) 578-4008
www.lsuagcenter.com



Louisiana

Dairy Digest

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Dairy Specialists

Dr. Gary Hay
Dr. Charles Hutchison
(225) 578-4411 Phone
(225) 578-4008 Fax

DHIA Office

Joe Trabeaux
Mark Williams
(225) 578-6099 Phone
(225) 578-3290 Fax

December 2006

A TRIBUTE TO WESLEY S. FARMER

The Mississippi Dairy industry suffered a tremendous loss on November 9th, 2006 as Mr. Wesley Scott Farmer passed from this world of suffering brought about by his battle with cancer to enter into eternal peace and contentment.

Wesley, a native of Dry Creek, Louisiana, unselfishly served Mississippi's dairy industry for over fifteen years in the capacity of Associate Extension Dairy Cattle Professor with the Mississippi State University Extension Service. His wit and wisdom made him a valuable asset to the Mississippi State University Department of Animal and Dairy Sciences and a trusted source of infallible information for dairy producers and others affiliated with the dairy industry. His love of life and genuine concern for his fellow man made Wesley a treasured friend of all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Wesley touched the lives of everyone he encountered...the dairy producer seeking his advice, the 4-H member in a dairy cattle judging workshop, the elected official seeking information about the dairy industry, the dairy farm employee seeking tips on proper milking procedures, the journalist asking questions about issues facing dairy farmers, the young people intrigued by his inspirational insights revealed as he conducted Children's Church, the housewife inquiring about nutritional benefits of dairy products, the County Agent needing information for an educational program at the very last minute, the frantically upset lady who had hit a deer with her car at three o'clock in the morning as he was on his way to a dairy farm to train a new DHIA technician, the dairy farm wife seeking advice that her husband was too 'proud' to ask for, the anxiously nervous 4-H member about to lead his or her dairy heifer into the show ring for the very first time, the Mississippi DHIA technician needing help with uploading herd information in the middle of the night, the young ladies wandering the cattle barns at the Mississippi State Fair desperately looking for the restroom facilities, the family who lost all of their household possessions as their home was completely destroyed by fire, his friends and clientele who suffered tremendous losses as Hurricane Katrina roared through South Mississippi, his coworkers with whom he tirelessly labored every day, his fellow patients and their family members he encountered during periods of hospitalization, hospital staff members who looked forward to his humorous and uplifting verbalizations, people he met while walking down the street who simply needed to see a cheerful face and hear an encouraging word, each of his family members whom he loved dearly... Wesley Farmer touched these and countless more lives in ways that simply cannot be described in this manuscript.

Wesley Farmer was an exemplary leader for the Mississippi State University Extension Service, the Mississippi and Louisiana dairy industries, the Mississippi 4-H program, the Mississippi Holstein Association, the Mississippi Jersey Cattle Club, and many community and civic groups in the Brookhaven/Lincoln County area. His stellar dairy cattle educational programs conducted throughout his career will continue providing dividends to dairy producers and others affiliated with the dairy industry in Mississippi and Louisiana for many years to come. His delightful positive outlook upon life and the example he provided...even in the face of adversity...will forever be a vibrant inspiration for everyone who knew him.



A State Partner in the Cooperative Extension System

The LSU Agricultural Center is a statewide campus of the LSU System and provides equal opportunities in programs and employment. Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, Louisiana parish governing bodies, Southern University, and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating

An outstanding educator, a skillful leader, a compassionate friend...words that fall short of adequately describing Wesley Farmer. Over and above his true dedication to serving those involved in Mississippi's dairy industry, Wesley was devoted to providing a safe, sound, and nurturing family environment for his loved ones. I know you all join me in prayerful support of Wesley's family (Jeannie and the children: Scott, Shelby, and Seth; his parents and brothers) as they celebrate the inspirational life that Wesley shared with us all.

Reverend Wayne Webster, Pastor of the Brookhaven First United Methodist Church, comforts us all through his gentle reminder that although Wesley walked through this world for just a couple of weeks shy of forty-five years...it is not the short duration of his life upon which we should focus, but rather we should celebrate the donations of joy and inspiration Wesley shared with us throughout his life that will live in us forever.

I firmly believe Wesley is smiling upon us as we continue celebrating the many donations he made to our lives. I know those of you who knew Wesley join me in rejoicing in the precious memories we have of the times we shared and in drawing strength from the testimony and inspiration Wesley leaves behind. Indeed, Wesley Farmer lived a life to be celebrated...and we all are the beneficiaries of it.

Joe Trabeaux Retires

Joe Trabeaux, long time manager of the Louisiana DHIA lab retired effective November 30, 2006. Joe has been employed with the Louisiana DHIA program as lab manager for 34 years. Joe will be succeeded as lab manager by Mrs. Anita Canal effective January 2, 2007. Ms. Canal is also a long time employee of the dairy science program at LSU. She is currently employed as Dr. John Chandler's research associate.

Although officially retired from LSU, Joe will continue to work for Louisiana DHIA part-time for the next several months assisting in the transition to our new lab manager.

Dairy Market News

Current Milk Prices

The Uniform Blend Price (UBP) on 3.5% butterfat milk for October 2006 for the Southeast Milk Marketing Order (Federal Order 7) reported by the USDA Milk Market Administrator was \$14.60. This price was \$0.92 higher than the September 2006 UBP and \$1.70 higher than the June 2006 UBP. This marks the fourth month in a row the UBP in FO 7 increased from one month to another. Class 1 utilization in FO 7 was 65.88% in October and 66.34% in September. The October Class I utilization was 16.91% higher than June 2006.

The Advanced Class 1 price in FO 7 for December 2006 will be \$15.53 per cwt. This price is an increase of \$0.03 from the November Advanced Class 1 price. The December 2006 MILCX payment will be \$0.4248 per cwt, or about \$857 on 200,000 pounds of milk.

Milk Production

A quick review of USDA statistics finds that U. S. milk production in October 2006 expanded 1.7% compared to the same month of last year. Although the output is still expanding, the expansion is much lower than the 5-6% rates seen earlier in 2006. Nationally, there were 47,000 more cows being milked this October compared to last October. Milk production statistics for selected states clearly shows that milk output is slowing in most states (except Idaho and Texas).

Dairy Product Prices and Futures Prices

Dairy product prices displayed some "confusing signals" for the four dairy product categories during November. Generally, cheese markets witnessed ups and downs but have improved slightly. Butter prices remained steady but weak, while nonfat dry milk (NDM) prices remain constant but were able to sustain their amazing strength. Over the past month, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) reported that 40-pound block prices rose 2.0 cents while 500-pound barrel cheese prices remained steady as the market remains in its battle to restore the "normal" 3 to 4-cent price premium for block versus barrel cheese products. During November, Grade AA butter prices rose slightly by 0.75-cents per pound while the astonishing price increases recorded during September and October in the Grade A nonfat dry milk (NDM) price has been sustained at \$1.6500 per pound. International demand for U.S. NDM has been fueled by the weak U.S. dollar and also by several factors including: (1) a severe drought in Australia that is curtailing milk output; (2) a reduction in dairy price supports in the European Union that is affecting dairy production; and (3) limitations in land available to expand milk output in New Zealand.

The table below displays Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) futures contract prices for the upcoming three months and reveals that dairy markets have weakened during November as milk supplies continue to grow while the U.S. economy is beginning to slowdown. For example, Class III milk prices have weakened for the first three months of 2007 while butter futures ebbed for January and March but improved for February. These price movements seem to indicate that milk handlers and processors have getting nervous about the ability of U.S. consumers to maintain their willingness to consumer more and more quantities of dairy products. So, traders contend that the outlook for Class III milk prices will deteriorate over the next two to three months. For today's trading activity on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and dairy market commentary, go to the CME Daily Dairy Report at www.dailydairyreport.com.

CME Dairy Futures Contract Prices	November 1 Settlement Prices	December 1 Settlement Prices	Nov 1 to Dec 1
<u>Class III Milk Futures</u>	— \$/cwt —	— \$/cwt —	
January Contract	\$13.23	\$13.03	-1.5%
February Contract	\$13.24	\$13.10	-1.1%
March Contract	\$13.40	\$13.13	-2.0%
<u>Butter Futures (Cash)</u>	— \$/lb —	— \$/lb —	
January Contract	\$1.3100	\$1.2950	-1.1%
February Contract	\$1.3102	\$1.3225	-0.9%
March Contract	\$1.3700	\$1.3550	-1.1%

Calf Rearing – It's More Than the Milk!

Cathy Williams, LSU School of Animal Sciences

With calving season upon us, it may be a good idea to review some essential calf management practices. These young heifers represent the future of your dairy operation, so proper feeding and care of these animals is essential for success. Great emphasis is placed on feeding plenty of high quality colostrum as soon as possible after birth for passive transfer of immunity and for providing nutrients to the newborn calf. After colostrum feeding, emphasis is placed on selecting the type of liquid feed to be given to the calves. Feeding whole milk or a high quality milk replacer are excellent sources of nutrition for the young calf through weaning. While colostrum feeding is the most important management practice in getting calves off to a good start in life and milk or milk replacer feeding follows closely behind; there are two other management practices that are often overlooked. These include *feeding calf starter* and *providing water*.

Calf starter is the first dry feed given to a young calf. It should be very palatable to encourage intake. *Quality* of the calf starter should be the number one factor in selecting a calf starter; not the cost. The starter must contain adequate amounts of *readily digestible energy* and should be *low in fiber*. Young calves lack the ability to digest fiber at this early age and filling them up with indigestible fiber will limit their intake of the nutrients they need to continue to grow and develop. Good quality calf starters contain no forage and usually contain no more than *7% fiber*. Calf starters must also contain sufficient 16 to 20% crude protein to meet the demands for growth. On average, most nutritionists recommend selecting a calf starter that contains *18% crude protein*. If calves are weaned early or raised on an accelerated growth program, the starter should contain higher levels of protein. Other additives to consider include antibiotics, coccidiostats, and ionophores. Some calf starters do contain antibiotics; however, if the milk replacer contains antibiotics, then the calf starter must be free of them. A coccidiostat such as decoquinate is commonly included in calf starters as a means of preventing coccidiosis. Ionophores such as lasalocid (Bovatec®) or monensin (Rumensin®) are also very common as additives in calf starter. These ionophores not only aid in the prevention of coccidiosis but also have been proven to improve body weight gain and feed efficiency in growing calves.

Starter feeds should be offered to the calf in the *first 3 to 5 days of life*, and they should begin eating small amounts by day 7 to 10. If calves do not begin “nibbling” on starter during the second week, starter consumption should be encouraged by placing some in the milk bucket or on the calf’s muzzle after she has finished her milk. Once the calf is consuming starter, feed as much as she will eat until intake reaches 6 pounds per day. Early consumption of a good quality calf starter is important for two reasons. First of all, starter consumption is the primary basis for determining when a calf should be weaned; not days or weeks of age or body weight gain. As soon as a young calf is consuming 1.5 pounds of starter per day for 3 consecutive days, then she can be weaned. The earlier calves can be weaned from the more expensive liquid feeds onto the less expensive starter feeds, provided the calves are gaining well, the sooner these economic advantages will be seen. The second reason for encouraging early consumption of calf starter is rumen development. Intake of highly digestible calf starter stimulates rumen development by promoting proliferation of the rumen microbial population and growth of the tissues, primarily the papillae, which line the rumen. Microorganisms grow rapidly and ferment the readily digestible carbohydrates in calf starter to produce volatile fatty acids (VFA). These VFA stimulate the growth and development of the rumen papillae which are the sites of absorption of nutrients in the calf. The population of microbes must be established prior to weaning, so starter consumption is critical for proper development of the rumen as the calf transitions into becoming a fully functional ruminant animal. In feeding young calves it is important to note that *forages should not be fed until calves are weaned*. Once calves are weaned high quality hay can and should be provided, but early consumption of hay prior to weaning will limit intake of the more nutrient dense calf starter. While the growth and development of the rumen depend primarily on grain, the papillae may become too well developed if no forage (or roughage) is fed after the calf is weaned. Additionally, adequate particle size of the starter is important in proper development of these papillae. The papillae could matt together which may result in decreased absorptive capacity. As the calf is transitioning to becoming a fully functional ruminant, incorporation of forages or roughages into the diet will also help promote development of the rumen musculature. However, it is important to remember that *calf starter is by far the most vital feed for rumen development in the young neonatal calf.*

The selection of high quality liquid and dry feeds for calves is certainly the basis for a sound calf nutrition program. As previously discussed, these feeds are necessary for growth of the calf and development of the rumen. However, providing plenty of fresh, clean water is extremely important for ensuring proper growth and development. Water is the most important nutrient and is required in greater quantities than any other ingested substance. Animals will consume more dry feed when water is available, and this will help young calves begin eating starter at an earlier age. Calves should be offered water as soon as they are offered starter, typically on day 3 to 5 of life. The water provided by the milk or milk replacer is not enough because milk is 87% water, and milk replacer, when mixed according to label directions, is approximately 88% water. A calf fed milk or milk replacer may only receive about 0.88 gallons of water per day and only at feeding time.

Besides promoting feed intake, water has many functions in the body. In times of heat stress, water intake will increase as the calf is trying to regulate its body temperature. Water is also important for proper rumen function. *Clean drinking water is vital to the overall health and well being of the young neonatal calf, just as much as a good quality calf starter.*

A successful heifer rearing program begins with the proper management of the newborn calf. After initial colostrum feeding, a sound nutritional program is the key to success. In addition to milk or milk replacer, feeding high quality calf starter and water are very important components of the nutritional management plan. The heifers are the future, so make sure they are off to a good start in life.

HAIRY HEEL WARTS: FADS AND FASHIONS

Richard L. Wallace, University of Illinois

INTRODUCTION

Lameness is an economically important problem in dairy cattle worldwide. Economic losses resulting from lameness arise not only from the cost to treat clinical cases but also from decreased milk production, decreased reproductive efficiency and premature culling. New York researchers estimate the average cost of lameness per 100 cows per year to be nearly \$9000. The average incidence was 30 cases per 100 cows per year with a case fatality rate of 2 percent, involuntary culling rate of 20 percent, and increase in average days open of 29 days. The National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) Dairy 96 study revealed that 15 percent of dairy cows were culled due to lameness or injury.

The lameness caused by wart-like growths on the feet of dairy cattle has been given many names. Most commonly the condition is called *hairy heel warts (HHW)* while other names include, hairy foot warts, digital warts, strawberry foot, raspberry heel, interdigital papillomatosis, or most accurately *papillomatous digital dermatitis (PDD)*. Hairy heel warts have existed for many years and were first described in Europe in the mid 1970's and then in the United States in the mid 1980's. By the early 1990's, many dairy operations in the continental United States and Canada had one or more cows afflicted with hairy heel warts. The origin of HHW in the United States and factors that contributed to the rapid spread of this disease are unknown. The sale and purchase of cattle, dairy shows, hoof trimmers, nutritionists, veterinarians and any other farm visitors have been implicated in contributing to the transmission across the country. The disease is found primarily in adult dairy cattle housed in confinement facilities. The incidence is lower in dairy cattle on pasture and is rarely diagnosed in beef cattle. Hairy heel warts have been diagnosed in cattle as young as 6 months of age.

THE LATEST FASHION IN DISEASE

Hairy heel warts have been recognized as a significant disease producing lameness on 40 percent of dairy operations in the Midwest (NAHMS Dairy 96). The NAHMS Dairy 96 study also showed that 82 percent of mature cows and 86 percent of bred heifers affected by HHW displayed clinical signs of lameness. It was estimated that 57 percent of all cows reported as lame were affected with HHW. This emerging disease has had a major impact on the dairy industry due to the loss of productivity in lame cows. Hairy heel warts is a superficial skin disease of the bovine. Cattle often stand on their toes and are reluctant to bear weight on their affected heels. The lesions occur most commonly on the area just above the heels on the rear feet. They are also frequently observed on the front side of the foot in the interdigital cleft extending into the interdigital space between the claws. Lesions develop fine finger-like projections and are extremely painful to the cow. In naive cattle, even the smallest lesion can produce severe pain so that the animal is non-weight bearing in the affected limb. Most cows prefer to lie in their stalls rising only when necessary. This results in reduced feed intake and weight loss which calculates to a significant reduction in milk yield. One study reported a decrease in milk production by 20-50 percent in affected animals.

Hairy heel warts are extremely contagious. From results of tissue cultures and the evidence provided by a favorable response to antibiotic therapy, most researchers agree that HHW are caused by invasion of the hoof skin with one or more bacteria and most likely one is a spirochete organism. A major risk factor is the moisture level in the areas where cows stand. Although lesions respond well to antibiotics initially, foot warts will frequently reoccur in animals previously treated.

In a recent field trial performed at the U of I dairy farm, a distinct breed predilection was demonstrated. While performing a topical spray trial, the rear feet of all cows were scored for severity of pain, lesion size and color. Lesion scores were more prevalent in the larger breeds. Ninety percent of Holsteins (120/132) and Brown Swiss (9/10) showed evidence of foot warts, while only 19 percent of Jerseys (5/26) and 45 percent of Ayrshires (6/11) had lesions. Half of the Holstein cows had heel warts larger than 2.5 cm which produced varying degrees of pain, while 40 percent had smaller, less painful lesions. There was no difference between cows with and without foot warts when days since calving or lactation number were evaluated.

A California study surveyed dairy operations to determine the prevalence of HHW and risk factors related to the disease. Herds with more than 500 cows were more likely to have HHW than smaller herds. Herds with greater than 50 percent Holsteins had more HHW, again suggesting a possible breed predilection. Foot trimmers and foot baths were used on 87 percent of the operations with HHW. Another California study characterized risk factors in herds with greater than 5 percent incidence compared with herds with less than 5 percent incidence. Herds with muddy corrals were 19 times more likely to have greater than 5 percent incidence compared with herds in a drier environment. Those herds that purchased replacement heifers were 4.7 times more likely to have an incidence rate of HHW greater than 5 percent compared with herds not purchasing replacements.

Treatment

The therapeutic goal is to control the deep infection of the skin. Early therapeutic approaches included surgical removal with a multitude of topical salves, creams, solutions, crystals or granules. Compounds ranged from antibiotics like tetracycline and lincomycin, to copper sulfate and iodine crystals, to more caustic substances including muriatic acid and formaldehyde. Electro-cautery and freezing were tried to remove the warts but recurrence was commonplace. ***Although labor intensive, topical antibiotic treatment using foot wraps have been shown to provide better than 90 percent recovery rates.*** Bandages should be removed in 3-5 days. Cows should continue to be monitored since reinfection is common.

Antibacterial agents injected systemically require large doses to control the infection. Treatment with penicillin and ceftiofur at extra-label doses for 3 days has been highly successful but economically unrewarding when many cows in the herd are affected. In two different studies, 72 and 87 percent of cows recovered from HHW when high doses of ceftiofur were administered for three consecutive days. Injectable antibiotic therapy may be useful as an adjunct to topical treatment in selected refractory cases.

Topical Sprays

Daily, topical antibiotic or disinfectant sprays on the HHW lesions have been successful in eliminating the infection. To obtain penetration of the antibacterial agent, it is beneficial to remove the mud, manure, and debris from the foot prior to any form of topical therapy.

In another study in California, cows were treated with topical Lincomycin/Spectinomycin (LS50) applied once a day for 5 days, followed by a 2-day rest period, followed by a second 5-day treatment period. Lesion scores were lowered significantly by LS50 compared with controls 90 days after treatment started. Treatment schedules that work on one farm may not be effective on the next. Two of the most effective schedules use tetracycline or lincomycin. Mix one packet of Terramycin 343 (Pfizer) in one gallon of distilled or demineralized water (hard water will cause the tetracycline to precipitate). Alternately, mix one packet of Lincomix soluble powder (Upjohn) in 2 quarts of distilled or demineralized water. Use these solutions as a topical spray at the rate of 10-20 cc per foot. Apply to the heels and between the toes while coating visible lesions. This is an extra label use of these products. Consult your local veterinarian for proper labeling and further instruction. During the first week, treat all feet of all cows once daily for 5 to 7 consecutive days. In subsequent weeks, continue daily topical treatment of all cows with visible lesions only.

Foot baths

Foot baths were originally developed to control foot rot in sheep. Zinc sulfate is a common chemical used for this purpose. When these foot baths are used effectively, sheep are paraded through one at a time. The sheep have little time to defecate in the foot bath and contaminate the solution. Some researchers have questioned the efficacy of foot baths for HHW control because they become manure slurries after multiple cow passages. Foot baths with 5-10 percent copper sulfate or 1-10 gram/liter tetracycline have been moderately successful in controlling the disease. To achieve these concentrations add 5 to 10 pounds of copper sulfate in 8.5 gallons of water or one packet of Terramycin 343 (Pfizer) in 25 gallons of water (1 gram/liter). Foot bath schedules range from daily soaks, to twice weekly, to each month for 3-4 days. It is recommended that the foot bath be placed in the return alleys, not in parlor. Dirt and manure should be washed off of the cow's feet prior to walking through the footbath. The solution in the foot bath should be changed when grossly contaminated or after no more than 150 cows have passed through it.

Dairy producers usually prefer to use foot baths to control HHW because they requires less labor. Assuming labor costs are \$10/hour, we can compare the cost to maintain two 50 gallon foot baths (one for each side of the parlor) to topical spray treatment program on a 150 cow dairy. Each foot bath could be used for two milkings (75 cows each side, twice a day) before refreshing. It would require four packets of Terramycin (at \$12 each) to charge both foot baths for one day. Three consecutive daily foot baths with one hour labor each day would cost \$174 or \$58 per day. Increasing the concentration in the foot bath to 5 grams/liter would increase the cost to \$750 or \$250 per day. ***The same number of cows could be treated by topical spray at 25 grams/liter tetracycline for \$42 per day (3 hours hired labor/day, \$12 for tetracycline).***

A Good Nutrition Program Is Essential for Herd Health

Charles F. Hutchison, LSU School of Animal Sciences

Feed prices have increased considerably in the past few months, but now is not the time to cut back on your nutritional program for the lactating herd, dry cows and replacement heifers to save money. Not only will productivity be diminished, but herd health can also be compromised. Savings in the short term could result in greater losses in the near future.

We often think of herd health in the terms of a good vaccination program, dry cow therapy and a program for reducing both internal and external parasites. However, sound nutrition and feeding management are vital in maintaining herd health through helping to enhance the cow or calf's immunity. Also, good immunity is necessary for vaccines to be the most effective in preventing diseases.

Good nutrition programs start with nutrient analyses of the forages and then balancing rations for the milking herd, dry cows and replacements to provide adequate amounts of fiber, energy and protein. Many dairymen are feeding various by-products in their rations this winter. Some of these by-products can be variable in nutrient composition from one load to the next. Also, pay attention to the macro minerals, several of the by-products being used contain different levels of minerals as compared to the staple feed ingredients of corn and soybean meal. One mineral that is often found at fairly high levels in several of these by-products is phosphorus. Overfeeding of phosphorus is not good for the environment or the pocketbook since inorganic phosphorus sources used in mineral mixes are expensive. Therefore, getting a nutrient analysis of each load of by-products is recommended and then work with your nutritional advisor to formulate and feed the most economical ration that still meets the nutrient requirements of the animal and helps enhance herd health.

Even though minerals and vitamins are required in much smaller quantities as compared to protein and energy, proper supplementation of these micronutrients are vital to herd health. Research has shown that slight deficiencies of certain trace minerals such as selenium, zinc and copper along with vitamins A and E may detrimentally affect a cow's immune function or her natural ability to fight infections such as mastitis and other diseases. A decrease in immune function may occur before decreases in milk production are noticed or severe deficiency symptoms become apparent. Work with your nutritional advisor on formulating and feeding a ration with an adequate level of mineral and vitamin supplementation. Some general guidelines for providing minerals and vitamins in the diet are:

- * Minerals and vitamins should be fed through the grain mix. This is often referred to as force feeding. Feeding minerals and vitamins in this manner ensures that not only milking cows but also dry cows and heifers receive the needed minerals and vitamins.
- * Offering a free-choice mineral and vitamin mix as the sole source of mineral and vitamin supplementation and hoping that each animal will consume enough of the mix to meet their needs is not a very practical or efficient method of providing nutrients.
- * Cattle do not selectively consume minerals in the amounts needed with the exception of salt. Therefore, offering salt free choice in one mineral feeder and offering a free choice mineral and vitamin mix with salt in the mix in another mineral feeder is a very inefficient method of trying to meet their mineral and vitamin needs.
- * Offering trace mineralized salt free choice as the sole source of trace minerals will not meet the animal's needs
- * If your nutritionist recommends 100 lb of a complete mineral and vitamin mix be added per ton of the grain mix or TMR grinder load and only 50 lb is added to save money; the small savings in reducing the cost of the ration, may cost more in the long run due to lower milk production, decreased ability to get cows rebred and lower immunity resulting in more problems with mastitis and other diseases.
- * Reformulate the grain mix to meet the vitamin and mineral needs of the animal, if the amount of grain mix being fed is reduced by the addition of by-products in the ration.
- * Usually, feeding the lactating cow grain mix to the dry cows and replacement heifers results in not meeting these animals mineral and vitamin needs due to the lower inclusion rate of the grain mix in the ration.

Providing a properly balanced ration of all nutrients for each class of animal will result in increased productivity and improve animal health.

33rd Annual Southern Dairy Conference

January 31 and February 1, 2007
The Westin Atlanta Airport Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

- 7:30 am **CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION**
- Presiding: Bill Herndon,
Mississippi State University
- 9:15 am **Welcome**
- 9:30 am **National Dairy Situation and Outlook**
Ken Bailey, Penn State University
- 10:15 am **Trade, Farm Bill and Dairy Policy Developments**
Scott Brown, University of Missouri
- 11:00 am **Energy Outlook/Ethanol & Biodiesel Production**
Matt Roberts, Ohio State University
- 11:30 am **Ethanol & Biofuel Production: Impacts on Dairy & Feed Costs**
David Anderson, Texas A&M University
- 12:00 pm **LUNCH**
- Presiding: Geoff Benson,
North Carolina State University
- 1:15 pm **SUDIA Update**
Cheryl Hayn, SUDIA General Manager
- 1:35 pm **Overview of U.S. Dairy Products Trade: Impact on U.S. Dairy Prices**
Den Bailey, Penn State University
- 2:05 pm **State Dairy Incentives/Legislation and Program Overview**
Hal Harris, Clemson University
- 2:45 pm **BREAK**
- Presiding: Steve Nickerson,
University of Georgia
- 3:15 pm **Successful Dairying in the Southeast: A Dairy Producer Panel**
David Sumrall, Large MS Dairy Producer
Will Maloney, Sweetwater, TN Dairy Farmer
Al Wehner, GA Pasture based/value added dairyman
Kerry Chestnut, NZ Dairy Group in GA
- 4:30 pm **Panel Discussion: Developing Successful Dairies in the South**
Moderator: Steve Nickerson
- 5:30 pm **SOCIAL AND CASH BAR**
6:30 pm **DINNER ON YOUR OWN**

Thursday, February 1, 2007

- 7:00 am **CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST**
- Presiding: Steve Washburn,
North Carolina State University
- 8:15 am **New Zealand Dairy Farm Expansion in the U.S.: Why Southern Missouri?**
Kyle Bounous, Dairy Farmers of America
Field Representative
Charles Fletcher, Missouri Dairy Farmer
- 8:45 am **Update on the Status of the EPA Air Quality Study**
Jim Tillison, NMPF
- 9:15 am **Crossbreeding Dairy Cattle: Impact on Milk Volumes & Components**
Bennet Cassell, Virginia Tech University
- 9:35 am **New Opportunities for Managing Heat Stress: Impact on Milk Volumes & Components**
Joe West, University of Georgia
- 10:00 am **BREAK**
- Presiding: Sue Mosley, Market Administrator
- 10:30 am **Visions for the Future of the Southeast Dairy Industry**
Rick Smith, CEO of Dairy Farmers of America
- 11:30 am **Discussion and Wrap Up...Evaluation**
Jodie Pennington, University of Arkansas
- 12:00 pm **ADJOURN**

ROOM RESERVATIONS

Each person attending the conference should make reservations directly with the Westin Atlanta Airport Hotel or motel of their choices. Single or double occupancy rooms at \$119.00 are available. For hotel reservations, you may call 1-888-627-7211. When registering, please indicate you are with the **Southern Dairy Conference**. **Reservations must be made on or before January 9, for room to be held at the conference rate.**

Location: The Westin Atlanta Airport Hotel is conveniently located at 4736 Best Road, Atlanta, GA. Complimentary airport shuttle transportation is provided.

NOTE: Guarantee rooms with credit card if arrival is to be after 6 pm EST. Room occupancy is available at 3 pm EST.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

For your convenience, a pre-registration form is attached. Online Registration can be done at the following website (credit card only): www.pware.net/2532. Registration forms may also be completed and faxed to 706-583-0348 with credit card or purchase order information as well as mailed to the following address with appropriate form of payment. (CAES Conference Office University of Georgia 202 Hoke Smith Building Athens, GA 30602) On-Site Registration at the conference will be held adjacent to the meeting room at the Westin Atlanta Airport Hotel, on Wednesday, January 31, 2007.

The Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Milk sponsors milk breaks. Their continuing support of the conference is gratefully acknowledged.

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

This program is planned and presented to focus on issues and opportunities affecting the entire dairy industry of the Southern United States.

Southern Regional Dairy Challenge

The 1st Annual Southern Regional Dairy Challenge was held in Roanoke, Virginia on November 20-21, 2006. The North American Intercollegiate Dairy Challenge began 5 years ago as an educational event to give college students majoring in dairy science an opportunity to apply the knowledge and skills they acquire in the classroom to practical dairy farming decision making. There are currently 4 regional dairy challenges as well as the national challenge.

In the dairy challenge, teams of 4 students analyze a commercial dairy operation through the farm's actual records, tour the farm to make practical observations on the farm facilities and routine management practices and finally interview the farm owner and/or manager to ask questions about specific aspects of the farm. The team then produces a 20 minute oral and visual presentation on the strengths and weaknesses of the farm and their recommendations for improving the physical operation and/or profitability of the farm. The team then presents their findings and recommendations to a panel of industry experts such as veterinarians, nutritionists, etc. The team is then graded on their findings as well as the quality of their presentation and the judges review their performance immediately following their presentation. Each team at the regional event is made up of students from different universities. The teams are ranked in three categories according to their scores: platinum group, gold group and silver group.

There were 42 students from 9 universities who participated in the 1st Southern Regional Dairy Challenge. Five dairy science students from the LSU School of Animal Sciences traveled to Virginia to compete in the southern regional event; Allman Alongio, Jeanne Hymel, Mark Konzelman, Ashley Pitrie and Colorado Robertson. All five of the LSU students were team members on teams that placed either platinum or gold at the event.

The 2007 North American Intercollegiate Dairy Challenge will be held in late March 2007 in South Dakota and the LSU team members will be competing in the event. The 2007 Southern Regional Dairy Challenge will be held on November 15-16, 2007 and will be hosted by Louisiana.

Seventeenth Annual Mississippi–Louisiana Dairy Management Conference Thursday, January 11th, 2007

Southwest Events Center

Highway 48 East * Tylertown, Mississippi

~Adjacent to Holmes Water Park~

From Highway 98, take Highway 198 to downtown Tylertown.

Turn onto Highway 48 East toward Sandy Hook and travel 0.5 mile.

The Southwest Events Center entrance is on the right (west) side of Highway 48.

9:00 a.m. Registration & Visiting Commercial Exhibitors

9:30 a.m. Educational Program Begins

Feeding By-Products From Ethanol Production to Dairy Cattle

Charles F. Hutchison, Ph.D., Associate Professor & Extension Dairy Specialist

Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dairy Price, Cost & Policy Outlook for 2007~The Good, Bad, & Ugly

C. W. “Bill” Herndon, PhD., Professor of Agricultural Economics & Extension Dairy Economist

Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi

Herd Health for Dairy Producers

Christine B. Navarre, DVM, MS, DACVIM, Associate Professor & Extension Veterinary Specialist

Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

This conference is designed to bring dairy producers, dairy managers, and dairy farm employees useful information to improve profitability on their farms. **Please join us and bring someone with you!!!!** Lunch will be served at the conclusion of the educational presentations, courtesy of the commercial exhibitors and sponsors.

Hill Farm Dairy Herd Dispersal

The Hill Farm Research Station will hold a dispersal sale of all dairy animals on Wednesday, January 24, 2007 beginning at 11 a.m. at the station south of Homer, Louisiana. The sale will be handled by Walnut Grove Auction Company, and approximately 200 Jersey cows, heifers, and calves will be sold. Most animals are registered with a few cross-bred individuals to be sold also. A sales brochure can be found at: <http://www.walnutgroveauction.com/farms.htm> after December 15th. For a hard copy of the brochure, call Cheryl Lee at 318-927-2578, and your name will be added to Walnut Grove’s mailing list.

The dairy research herd at the Hill Farm Research Station has been used for the last 46 years to study mastitis and evaluate various teat dips, vaccines and therapies for treating or preventing mastitis. The various research procedures employed have not been designed to impact milk safety, milk quality, or the long term health of the cows. Milk from the Hill Farm herd has been sold as Grade A milk for the entire history of the herd and met the highest industry standards for quality and SCC.

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

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA
LSU DAIRY	H	7/10	73	239	58.7	68.0	3.6	3.0	236	23844
LADD BLADES	H	7/6	221	244	56.0	56.1	3.8	3.1	392	20343
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	7/5	38	244	53.4	65.1	2.9	2.9	392	22872
CLIFFORD CHAMPLIN	H	7/29	216	245	51.8	54.1	3.8	3.2	575	21621
J PAUL ALFORD	H	7/3	111	234	49.1	47.0	3.8	3.1	273	17120
BROWN DAIRY FARM	H	7/27	191	251	48.5	55.8	3.9	3.3	418	18880
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	7/11	121	224	48.0	53.7	3.6	3.5	151	13921
UDDER FRESH	H	7/21	100	267	47.4	52.5	3.2	3.2	545	18086
SE LA EXP STATION	H	7/22	203	236	46.8	55.9	3.6	3.2	316	20825
PHILLIP ROBERTS	H	7/17	283	201	43.6	46.3	3.5	3.2	318	14601
KARIE AND BRAD BLADES	H	7/15	166	306	43.2	47.9	3.4	3.1	.	17003
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	7/17	153	249	42.5	52.6	3.6	3.1	485	18090
MARK WASKOM	H	7/10	82	262	42.4	46.5	3.6	3.0	456	15696
HOLLIS BANKSTON & SONS	H	7/26	88	265	41.8	48.8	3.5	3.2	484	16525
O B MITCHELL	H	7/18	49	204	41.4	46.5	4.1	3.2	735	17481
LEESFIELD DAIRY FARM	H	7/6	95	237	41.1	52.0	3.6	3.0	582	17202
CLINTON STEVENS	H	7/6	125	262	40.8	47.5	3.5	3.3	434	15890
DIXIE FARMS	H	7/27	388	268	40.2	42.8	3.5	3.2	695	16771
NOLAN D ALFORD	H	7/2	117	197	39.6	50.5	3.4	3.0	604	14447
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	7/12	167	251	38.1	51.9	3.7	3.0	497	17112
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	H	7/11	243	227	37.3	47.4	3.6	3.1	.	17433
MARLYNN FARMS	B	7/11	134	228	36.4	42.3	3.3	3.1	411	14698
NED SIMMONS	H	7/18	188	209	36.0	42.6	3.9	3.3	392	13891
RAYMOND SCHMIDT	H	7/19	66	291	35.2	41.6	3.0	3.1	465	14992

TOP HERDS BY TEST DAY SCC (MILKING COWS)

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	7/11	121	224	48.0	53.7	3.6	3.5	151	13921
LSU DAIRY	H	7/10	73	239	58.7	68.0	3.6	3.0	236	23844
BRENT & LAURIE DUNCAN	H	7/19	255	264	37.2	40.4	3.4	3.0	264	16636
J PAUL ALFORD	H	7/3	111	234	49.1	47.0	3.8	3.1	273	17120
SE LA EXP STATION	H	7/22	203	236	46.8	55.9	3.6	3.2	316	20825
PHILLIP ROBERTS	X	7/17	283	201	43.6	46.3	3.5	3.2	318	14601
TO-BEV FARMS	H	7/10	162	266	34.9	47.2	3.6	2.9	346	18046
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	7/5	38	244	53.4	65.1	2.9	2.9	392	22872
LADD BLADES	H	7/6	221	244	56.0	56.1	3.8	3.1	392	20343
NED SIMMONS	H	7/18	188	209	36.0	42.6	3.9	3.3	392	13891
MARLYNN FARMS	B	7/11	134	228	36.4	42.3	3.3	3.1	411	14698
BROWN DAIRY FARM	H	7/27	191	251	48.5	55.8	3.9	3.3	418	18880
CLINTON STEVENS	H	7/6	125	262	40.8	47.5	3.5	3.3	434	15890
DUSTY SCHILLING	H	7/13	99	245	32.1	45.2	3.4	2.9	449	16230
M & B DAIRY FARM INC.	H	7/19	131	204	22.2	35.6	3.0	2.8	454	14011
MARK WASKOM	H	7/10	82	262	42.4	46.5	3.6	3.0	456	15696
RAYMOND SCHMIDT	H	7/19	66	291	35.2	41.6	3.0	3.1	465	14992
ROBERT A. & STEPHEN A. FORNEA	H	7/28	221	251	38.5	45.0	3.3	3.0	481	13813
HOLLIS BANKSTON & SONS	H	7/26	88	265	41.8	48.8	3.5	3.2	484	16525
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	7/17	153	249	42.5	52.6	3.6	3.1	485	18090
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	7/12	167	251	38.1	51.9	3.7	3.0	497	17112
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	J	7/5	41	235	35.2	48.3	3.8	3.4	507	16345
CHARLES A BURFORD	H	7/5	153	188	29.9	44.5	3.4	3.1	518	14507
UDDER FRESH	H	7/21	100	267	47.4	52.5	3.2	3.2	545	18086
DARYL & MARYJO ROBERTSON	H	7/23	226	257	26.1	41.3	3.3	3.1	571	14328

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

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA
KIRBY VARNADO	H	8/8	94	217	54.9	64.3	3.4	2.9	467	20916
LADD BLADES	H	8/4	220	260	46.8	52.1	3.9	3.2	376	20377
J PAUL ALFORD	H	8/7	111	246	45.4	55.5	3.8	3.2	448	17197
SE LA EXP STATION	H	8/16	198	247	44.1	57.5	3.9	3.3	277	20599
KARIE AND BRAD BLADES	H	8/28	154	305	43.5	46.9	3.7	3.5		17129
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	H	8/6	95	230	42.9	48.2	3.4	3.0	436	16753
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	H	8/22	77	276	42.0	49.8	3.5	3.3	586	20023
MARK WASKOM	H	8/22	81	283	40.5	43.3	3.8	3.1	462	15634
BANKSTONS UDDERWISE DAIRY	H	8/11	57	144	40.0	48.1	3.6	2.9	217	13324
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	8/7	124	229	39.9	39.8	4.5	3.6	456	13931
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	8/2	37	247	39.7	47.4	3.3	3.0	385	23004
PHILLIP ROBERTS	H	8/17	277	204	37.2	45.9	3.4	3.2	341	14598
CLINTON STEVENS	H	8/2	123	269	36.7	46.8	3.4	3.2	356	15936
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	8/14	165	237	36.3	48.4	3.9	3.1	369	17066
FRANCIS HOLMES	H	8/28	65	225	36.0	47.9	3.2	3.0	916	16230
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	8/14	151	263	35.0	49.2	3.7	3.1	592	18154
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	H	8/8	245	219	33.8	46.6	3.4	3.0		17190
NOLAN D ALFORD	H	8/3	116	184	33.6	42.8	3.4	3.1	856	14375
MARLYNN FARMS	B	8/14	132	227	33.4	38.2	3.6	3.2	403	14747
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	H	8/24	104	293	32.0	43.9	3.2	3.3	423	19085
RODNEY HOLDEN	H	8/22	102	200	30.0	47.8	4.0	3.0	657	15131
TO-BEV FARMS	H	8/10	162	264	29.6	46.1	3.6	3.0	405	18034
JEFF & MARY ADDISON	J	8/10	65	234	29.1	37.1	4.0	3.5	762	12782
ANDY HERRING	H	8/7	289	246	29.0	36.7	3.5	3.0	363	15163
VICTOR WOMACK	H	8/31	116	221	27.9	37.7	3.9	3.5	939	14569

TOP HERDS BY TEST DAY SCC (MILKING COWS)

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA
BANKSTONS UDDERWISE DAIRY	H	8/11	56	144	40.0	48.1	3.6	2.9	217	13324
SE LA EXP STATION	H	8/16	216	247	44.1	57.5	3.9	3.3	277	20599
PHILLIP ROBERTS	H	8/17	298	204	37.2	45.9	3.4	3.2	341	14598
CLINTON STEVENS	H	8/2	126	269	36.7	46.8	3.4	3.2	356	15936
ANDY HERRING	H	8/7	292	246	29.0	36.7	3.5	3.0	363	15163
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	8/14	171	237	36.3	48.4	3.9	3.1	369	17066
LADD BLADES	H	8/4	229	260	46.8	52.1	3.9	3.2	376	20377
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	8/2	45	247	39.7	47.4	3.3	3.0	385	23004
ROBERT HUTCHINSON JR	H	8/16	109	228	10.7	41.0	.	.	386	14783
MARLYNN FARMS	B	8/14	128	227	33.4	38.2	3.6	3.2	403	14747
TO-BEV FARMS	H	8/10	182	264	29.6	46.1	3.6	3.0	405	18034
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	H	8/24	104	293	32.0	43.9	3.2	3.3	423	19085
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	H	8/6	104	230	42.9	48.2	3.4	3.0	436	16753
J PAUL ALFORD	H	8/7	114	246	45.4	55.5	3.8	3.2	448	17197
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	8/7	125	229	39.9	39.8	4.5	3.6	456	13931
JACKSON BRUMFIELD	H	8/5	65	181	8.4	40.3	.	.	458	12025
MARK WASKOM	H	8/22	81	283	40.5	43.3	3.8	3.1	462	15634
KIRBY VARNADO	H	8/8	99	217	54.9	64.3	3.4	2.9	467	20916
PINE GROVE FARMS	H	8/24	40	233	23.7	38.9	3.4	2.9	565	.
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	H	8/22	76	276	42.0	49.8	3.5	3.3	586	20023
CHARNEL BAILEY	H	8/15	230	197	8.4	35.8	.	.	591	13580
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	8/14	161	263	35.0	49.2	3.7	3.1	592	18154
BOND DAIRY	H	8/10	35	79	12.8	44.0	.	.	597	.
H3 FARMS	H	8/21	97	211	29.8	37.8	3.5	3.2	621	12720
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	J	8/2	45	169	25.9	42.7	4.0	3.4	631	16303

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

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA
LSU DAIRY	H	9/6	77	179	58.7	64.4	4.4	3.1	397	23670
OB MITCHELL	H	9/21	49	184	50.6	48.1	4.3	3.2	224	17288
SE LA EXP STATION	H	9/18	204	199	47.0	60.7	4.0	3.2	454	20387
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	H	9/26	106	264	44.9	52.0	3.7	3.3	460	19088
KARIE AND BRAD BLADES	H	8/28	154	305	43.5	46.9	3.7	3.5	.	17129
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	H	9/26	79	257	43.1	56.1	3.3	3.1	665	19822
BROWN DAIRY FARM	H	8/30	187	248	42.2	51.0	4.2	3.6	662	18772
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	9/13	165	191	42.0	50.9	3.6	3.1	776	17026
TO-BEV FARMS	H	9/24	179	146	40.7	54.7	3.6	2.9	486	17900
HOLLIS BANKSTON & SONS	H	9/27	83	232	40.3	46.7	3.8	3.2	819	16471
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	J	9/11	43	127	40.2	50.4	4.0	3.2	562	16212
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	9/11	38	207	40.1	56.7	3.1	3.0	209	23209
CLINTON STEVENS	H	9/6	125	249	39.9	46.9	3.8	3.2	509	15930
ROBERT A. & STEPHEN A. FORNEA	H	9/7	84	187	39.1	46.5	3.3	3.0	492	13533
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	H	9/5	239	195	39.0	49.2	3.7	3.1	.	17035
LADD BLADES	H	9/8	208	266	38.1	47.0	4.0	3.3	628	20522
UDDER FRESH	H	9/27	93	298	38.0	43.4	3.9	3.4	698	17913
NOLAN D ALFORD	H	9/6	113	181	37.1	47.5	3.4	3.1	779	14696
NED SIMMONS	H	9/11	186	219	36.5	42.1	3.9	3.3	271	14025
CLIFFORD CHAMPLIN	H	9/16	209	258	36.4	49.7	3.9	3.3	537	21419
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	H	9/19	92	235	35.4	44.1	3.4	2.9	325	16783
J PAUL ALFORD	H	9/5	110	256	35.3	50.1	4.0	3.2	577	17232
MARLYNN FARMS	B	9/25	128	215	34.9	43.8	3.7	3.3	355	14802
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	9/12	155	245	34.9	51.3	3.8	3.3	501	18064
PHILLIP ROBERTS	X	9/28	271	219	33.8	45.2	3.6	3.2	438	14760

TOP HERDS BY TEST DAY SCC (MILKING COWS)

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIM	ECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	9/11	43.3	207	40.1	56.7	3.1	3.0	209	23209
O B MITCHELL	H	9/21	46.9	184	50.6	48.1	4.3	3.2	224	17288
ROYCE SALLEY	H	9/17	277.9	169	22.5	38.9	3.2	3.2	237	12929
NED SIMMONS	H	9/11	183.1	219	36.5	42.1	3.9	3.3	271	14025
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	H	9/19	100.8	235	35.4	44.1	3.4	2.9	325	16783
MARLYNN FARMS	B	9/25	128.4	215	34.9	43.8	3.7	3.3	355	14802
ANDY HERRING	H	9/20	293.5	216	31.2	37.2	3.5	3.2	374	15054
LSU DAIRY	H	9/6	79.4	179	58.7	64.4	4.4	3.1	397	23670
H3 FARMS	H	9/22	96.8	190	28.0	36.6	3.6	3.2	425	12721
PHILLIP ROBERTS	H	9/28	296.7	219	33.8	45.2	3.6	3.2	438	14760
SE LA EXP STATION	H	9/18	215.6	199	47.0	60.7	4.0	3.2	454	20387
PINE GROVE FARMS	H	9/25	45.6	162	33.0	46.6	3.7	2.9	457	.
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	H	9/26	103.7	264	44.9	52.0	3.7	3.3	460	19088
MARK WASKOM	H	8/22	81.3	283	41.0	43.3	3.8	3.1	462	15634
KIRBY VARNADO	H	8/8	98.7	217	55.7	64.3	3.4	2.9	467	20916
TO-BEV FARMS	H	9/24	179.1	146	40.7	54.7	3.6	2.9	486	17900
ROBERT A. & STEPHEN A. FORNEA	H	9/7	197.4	187	39.1	46.5	3.3	3.0	492	13533
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	9/12	160.2	245	34.9	51.3	3.8	3.3	501	18064
CLINTON STEVENS	H	9/6	126.4	249	39.9	46.9	3.8	3.2	509	15930
CLIFFORD CHAMPLIN	H	9/16	227.2	258	36.4	49.7	3.9	3.3	537	21419
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	J	9/11	44.9	127	40.2	50.4	4.0	3.2	562	16212
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	9/12	125.4	189	31.6	35.2	4.2	3.5	563	13755
J PAUL ALFORD	H	9/5	114.4	256	35.3	50.1	4.0	3.2	577	17232
DARYL & MARYJO ROBERTSON	H	9/25	215	179	30.1	43.2	3.6	3.0	598	14091
M & B DAIRY FARM INC.	H	9/19	139.3	169	22.8	32.9	2.7	2.7	619	13176

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

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIME	ECM	MILK FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA	
LSU DAIRY	H	10/18	78	160	57.8	69.1	3.7	3.0	144	23581
KIRBY VARNADO	H	10/9	94	202	50.8	62.6	3.6	3.1	867	21009
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	H	10/30	105	259	49.3	53.0	3.8	3.4	441	19246
SE LA EXP STATION	H	10/17	205	176	48.9	62.4	3.9	3.2	421	20253
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	H	10/26	82	219	48.6	58.0	3.3	3.1	385	19773
BROWN DAIRY FARM	H	10/28	229	149	48.5	52.1	4.5	3.4	561	18752
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	10/25	158	186	48.1	54.9	3.6	3.0	538	17193
DARREL VARNADO	J	10/25	72	176	46.0	52.5	4.2	3.5	285	15107
ROBERT A. & STEPHEN A. FORNEA	H	10/12	90	202	45.4	46.9	4.0	3.1	421	13674
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	J	10/9	44	125	44.9	49.8	4.0	3.3	988	16154
KARIE AND BRAD BLADES	H	10/11	151	302	44.5	47.3	3.4	3.3	.	17234
TO-BEV FARMS	H	10/18	179	134	42.1	54.7	3.5	2.9	402	17879
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	H	10/3	240	163	41.4	51.9	3.3	2.9	.	16979
DIXIE FARMS	H	10/4	355	230	40.7	46.2	3.9	3.2	639	16628
CLINTON STEVENS	H	10/4	120	231	39.7	46.4	3.6	3.1	411	16007
FRANCIS HOLMES	H	10/16	64	190	39.5	48.4	3.3	3.2	1001	16420
MARK WASKOM	H	9/28	79	317	38.3	41.5	4.0	3.2	505	15732
RAYMOND SCHMIDT	H	10/12	69	281	38.1	48.3	3.3	3.2	809	15864
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	10/9	41	187	37.9	57.0	2.9	3.0	401	23426
CHARLES A BURFORD	H	10/25	144	133	36.7	45.3	3.7	3.1	642	14231
DUSTY SCHILLING	H	10/7	101	121	36.5	48.5	3.3	2.9	796	15921
LEESFIELD DAIRY FARM	H	10/4	93	184	36.3	52.7	3.7	3.1	535	17000
NOLAN DALFORD	H	10/3	110	188	36.0	42.6	4.0	3.1	842	14931
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	10/10	128	201	35.9	38.2	4.2	3.6	384	13543
LADD BLADES	H	10/6	210	246	35.8	45.2	3.9	3.2	580	20496

TOP HERDS BY TEST DAY SCC (MILKING COWS)

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIME	ECM	MILK FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA	
LSU DAIRY	H	10/18	80	160	57.8	69.1	3.7	3.0	144	23581
BOBBY BROWN	H	10/25	35	165	11.8	42.9	.	.	252	17037
ANDY HERRING	H	10/24	294	209	34.7	43.9	3.5	3.2	254	14997
DARREL VARNADO	J	10/25	75	176	46.0	52.5	4.2	3.5	285	15107
J PAUL ALFORD	J	10/2	114	190	34.3	51.6	3.6	3.2	313	17138
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	10/10	126	201	35.9	38.2	4.2	3.6	384	13543
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	H	10/26	77	219	48.6	58.0	3.3	3.1	385	19773
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	10/9	42	187	37.9	57.0	2.9	3.0	401	23426
TO-BEV FARMS	H	10/18	178	134	42.1	54.7	3.5	2.9	402	17879
CLINTON STEVENS	H	10/4	126	231	39.7	46.4	3.6	3.1	411	16007
SE LA EXP STATION	H	10/17	216	176	48.9	62.4	3.9	3.2	421	20253
ROBERT A. & STEPHEN A. FORNEA	H	10/12	176	202	45.4	46.9	4.0	3.1	421	13674
ROBERT HUTCHINSON JR	H	10/21	112	227	9.1	36.3	.	.	436	14438
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	H	10/30	104	259	49.3	53.0	3.8	3.4	441	19246
CHARNEL BAILEY	H	10/23	238	129	10.2	38.6	.	.	443	13385
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	10/9	160	197	35.1	53.8	3.6	3.2	483	17972
MARK WASKOM	H	9/28	82	317	38.3	41.5	4.0	3.2	505	15732
LEESFIELD DAIRY FARM	H	10/4	94	184	36.3	52.7	3.7	3.1	535	17000
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	10/25	169	186	48.1	54.9	3.6	3.0	538	17193
BRENT & LAURIE DUNCAN	H	10/19	258	265	17.7	28.3	3.6	3.2	541	16465
H3 FARMS	J	10/23	97	145	30.0	39.9	3.7	3.2	541	12822
MARLYNN FARMS	B	10/23	129	210	34.4	39.2	4.2	3.4	549	14822
BROWN DAIRY FARM	H	10/28	198	149	48.5	52.1	4.5	3.4	561	18752
JEFF & MARY ADDISON	J	10/11	66	212	31.9	39.0	4.0	3.6	570	12672
LADD BLADES	H	10/6	229	246	35.8	45.2	3.9	3.2	580	20496

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

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIMECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA	
SE LA EXP STATION	H	11/18	208	153	61.1	68.4	3.9	3.3	355	20376
O B MITCHELL	H	11/27	48	180	60.8	59.4	3.9	3.4	401	17552
CLIFFORD CHAMPLIN	H	11/11	231	146	50.5	63.0	3.8	3.2	384	21031
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	11/27	160	172	49.6	56.7	3.7	3.0	450	17369
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	H	11/7	238	156	47.8	52.1	3.8	3.1	.	17043
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	11/20	167	153	47.3	61.5	4.2	3.2	340	17770
J PAUL ALFORD	H	11/8	117	145	46.4	55.3	4.0	3.2	367	17043
DUSTY SCHILLING	H	11/13	97	97	45.8	53.1	3.8	2.8	497	15904
LADD BLADES	H	11/9	229	178	45.3	58.3	3.8	3.2	504	20454
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	11/6	41	145	45.2	56.9	3.8	3.0	413	23572
KARIE AND BRAD BLADES	H	11/16	155	304	44.9	46.6	3.8	3.3	.	17157
DIXIE FARMS	H	11/1	349	222	42.6	48.5	3.8	3.3	526	16590
LEESFIELD DAIRY FARM	H	11/24	92	166	42.0	61.9	3.0	3.0	399	16933
ROBERT A. & STEPHEN A. FORNEA	H	11/25	87	205	41.2	43.3	4.1	3.3	510	13833
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	J	11/6	44	119	40.5	44.8	4.6	3.3	918	15988
FRANCIS HOLMES	H	11/27	61	184	40.5	48.3	3.5	3.2	645	16468
CHARLES A BURFORD	H	11/19	144	137	40.4	47.1	3.8	3.0	521	14187
BANKSTONS UDDERWISE DAIRY	H	11/7	56	136	38.9	51.0	3.6	3.0	324	14090
DARYL & MARYJO ROBERTSON	H	11/14	166	164	38.4	46.4	3.8	3.2	584	14047
UDDER FRESH	H	11/2	91	288	38.2	43.0	3.9	3.5	488	17812
NED SIMMONS	H	11/1	175	206	37.6	43.4	4.3	3.5	213	14065
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	11/21	128	196	37.4	37.8	4.2	3.8	476	13364
RODNEY HOLDEN	H	11/8	94	176	37.4	48.1	3.6	3.2	803	15045
MARLYNN FARMS	B	11/20	127	184	36.9	39.1	3.8	3.4	492	14843

TOP HERDS BY TEST DAY SCC (MILKING COWS)

NAME	BR	DATE	COWS	DIMECM	MILK	FAT	PRO	SCC	RHA	
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	H	11/17	98.1	230	34.5	43.2	3.8	3.2	211	16540
NED SIMMONS	H	11/1	184.5	206	37.6	43.4	4.3	3.5	213	14065
BOND DAIRY	H	11/23	38.1	128	13.2	48.4	.	.	285	.
CHARNEL BAILEY	H	11/27	243.1	138	13.2	45.9	.	.	293	13396
JACKSON BRUMFIELD	H	11/3	64.9	111	9.3	41.9	.	.	311	11760
H3 FARMS	H	11/22	48.4	116	32.6	40.1	4.1	3.4	316	12853
BANKSTONS UDDERWISE DAIRY	H	11/7	57.1	136	38.9	51.0	3.6	3.0	324	14090
CIRCLE G FARMS	H	11/20	159.8	153	47.3	61.5	4.2	3.2	340	17770
SE LA EXP STATION	H	11/18	215.1	153	61.1	68.4	3.9	3.3	355	20376
J PAUL ALFORD	H	11/8	114.3	145	46.4	55.3	4.0	3.2	367	17043
CLIFFORD CHAMPLIN	H	11/11	228.1	146	50.5	63.0	3.8	3.2	384	21031
LEESFIELD DAIRY FARM	H	11/24	94.4	166	42.0	61.9	3.0	3.0	399	16933
O B MITCHELL	H	11/27	47.2	180	60.8	59.4	3.9	3.4	401	17552
JEFF & MARY ADDISON	J	11/13	65.9	189	29.1	41.9	4.6	3.6	412	12628
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	H	11/6	41.4	145	45.2	56.9	3.8	3.0	413	23572
BOND DAIRY	H	11/23	81.6	133	13.7	49.5	.	.	413	.
H3 FARMS	H	11/22	97.6	108	32.8	40.5	4.1	3.4	428	12839
MARVIN FLETCHER	H	11/27	167.8	172	49.6	56.7	3.7	3.0	450	17369
HILL FARM RESEARCH STATION	J	11/21	125.7	196	37.4	37.8	4.2	3.8	476	13364
UDDER FRESH	H	11/2	99.7	288	38.2	43.0	3.9	3.5	488	17812
MARLYNN FARMS	B	11/20	129.6	184	36.9	39.1	3.8	3.4	492	14843
DUSTY SCHILLING	H	11/13	103	97	45.8	53.1	3.8	2.8	497	15904
NOLAN DALFORD	H	11/10	122.1	163	33.5	42.5	3.6	2.9	500	15266
LADD BLADES	H	11/9	228.4	178	45.3	58.3	3.8	3.2	504	20454
ROBERT A. & STEPHEN A. FORNEA	H	11/25	150.2	205	41.2	43.3	4.1	3.3	510	13833

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