



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

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Louisiana

Dairy Digest

Your Herd Management Resource

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

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September - October 2002

Sign Up for the Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) Program

Gary Hay and Charles Hutchison, Dairy Specialists
LSU AgCenter

The 2002 Farm Bill authorizes direct payments to dairy producers through the Farm Services Agency (FSA), USDA during months for which the Class 1 milk price in Boston, MA falls below \$16.94. The program, titled the Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC), began on December 1, 2001 and terminates on September 30, 2005. Guidelines for participation in the program along with producer sign-up forms are given on a USDA web site located at <http://forms.sc.egov.usda.gov/eforms/mainservlet>. Sign-up for the MILC Program began on Tuesday, August 13, 2002. Several questions concerning program participation can be answered from the guidelines released by USDA:

Who is Eligible?

- a DAIRY OPERATION is any person or group of persons who as a single unit as determined by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), produces and markets milk commercially produced from cows and whose production facilities are located in the United States. Section 6, Item B of the guidelines further states that the Deputy Administrator of Farm Programs, USDA shall determine what may be considered a separate and distinct operation and that decision shall be final.
- a PRODUCER is any individual, group of individuals, or other business that shares in the risk of producing milk, and makes contributions (including land, labor, management, equipment, or capital) to the dairy farming operation and who shares in the proceeds of the operation as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, USDA.
- a producer must be in compliance with highly erodible and wetland conservation regulations and must enter into a contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to provide monthly marketing data in order to qualify for the program.
- A dairy operation entering into a MILC contract shall not after December 1, 2001 reorganize the dairy operation for the sole purpose of receiving more than one payment. If during the contract period a reorganization occurs, the modification to the MILC contract will not take effect until the first day of the fiscal year following the month the county (parish) FSA office received notification of the change.

How are payments determined?

Program payments will be made in months when the price of Class 1 milk in Boston falls below \$16.94 per cwt. Payment rates will be 45% of the difference between \$16.94 and the Boston Class 1 price for that month. Producers will not receive a payment for months during which the Class 1 price in Boston is \$16.94 or higher.



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- Program payments may be made to a dairy operation only up to the first 2,400,000 pounds of eligible production per fiscal year (October 1 through September 30).
- Program payments will be made consecutively on a monthly basis after the starting month has been designated by the producer in the MILC contract until either (a) the annual payment quantity is reached or (b) the end of the fiscal year.
- Program payments will be made monthly no later than 60 days after the last day of the month that the production evidence is provided to the county (parish) FSA office. Payments are scheduled to begin in October 2002.

How are payments for the Transition Period determined?

- The transition period begins on December 1, 2001 and extends through the last day of the month preceding the month a producer enters into the MILC contract or the last day of the month preceding the month designated by the dairy producer as the starting month. In other words, if the dairy producer selects October as the starting month, the transition period will be from December 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002. This production will also have a 2.4 million lb cap.
- A last minute change announced in mid-August allows producers some flexibility in choosing their retroactive transition payments. Producers can be paid for milk produced starting in December 2001 or they can elect to apply their entire transition payment allocation to milk produced in September 2002. This would benefit larger operations producing at least 1.3 million lbs per month. However, most dairy producers in Louisiana should select December 2001 as the starting month for their transition payment.

The following table will allow dairy producers in Louisiana to approximate their transition payment based on production from December 1, 2001 through the end of September 2002. Remember to limit total production in the table to the first 2.4 million lbs.

Month	Payment Rate per CWT	My Production	Payment Amount
December 2001	\$15.23 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$.77	_____	_____
January 2002	\$15.21 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$.78	_____	_____
February 2002	\$15.20 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$.78	_____	_____
March 2002	\$14.87 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$.93	_____	_____
April 2002	\$14.72 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$1.00	_____	_____
May 2002	\$14.51 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$1.09	_____	_____
June 2002	\$14.28 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$1.20	_____	_____
July 2002	\$13.87 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$1.38	_____	_____
August 2002	\$13.73 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$1.44	_____	_____
September 2002	\$13.71 - \$16.94 X .45 = \$1.45	_____	_____
Totals through September 2002 (up to 2.4 million lbs)		_____	_____

How do I select a Starting Month for the MILC program?

- With the exception of the transition period, a dairy operation that enters a MILC contract must designate in the contract the month that CCC shall begin making payments to the dairy operation. The starting month selected by the dairy operation must be before the first day of the month for which payment is sought.
- A dairy operation cannot select as starting month a month which has (a) already begun (b) already passed (c) no milk was produced by the dairy operation.
- Dairy operations can change the selected starting month provided the change occurs before the first day of the month selected; otherwise, the starting month selected cannot be changed until the next fiscal year. The starting month for each fiscal year will remain the same as the initial starting month for the duration of the program unless a different starting month is designated during each fiscal year.

- Payments will be made consecutively on a monthly basis until either (a) payment quantity is reached or (b) the end of the fiscal year. Dairy operations not selecting a starting month in the contract will by default be issued payments consecutively starting with the first month of the fiscal year (October).
- A dairy operation assumes the risk of not reaching the maximum payment quantity based on the month selected by the dairy operation. Payments will not be made for past months for the sole purpose of reaching the maximum payment quantity when the starting month was incorrectly selected by the dairy operation.

Dairy producers in Louisiana should carefully consider their monthly production potential when selecting a starting month in order to maximize their payment potential under the MILC program. Unless the majority of the 2.4 million lb cap is marketed within a very short time frame, selecting a starting month other than the first month of the fiscal year could limit the amount of production that qualifies for payment. For example, if January is chosen as the starting month, production for October, November and December would not be eligible for payment. If the Class 1 price in Boston rises above \$16.94 for March through September, then only production for the months of January and February would qualify for payments under the MILC contract.

Complete program guidelines are being finalized by USDA and should be released in September 2002. It is highly recommended that interested dairy producers in Louisiana contact their local FSA office for complete details of the MILC program prior to October 1, 2002.

AUGUST 2002 Advanced Class I Price

C.W. "Bill" Herndon, Dairy Economist
Mississippi State University

August Advanced Class I Milk Falls 9th Straight Month to \$13.58/cwt. The Advanced Class I milk price fell for the ninth straight month plunging \$5.45 (28.6%) since last October. Increased national milk production pushed the Class I milk price to its lowest level since Federal Order reform was implemented in January 2000. The August Class IV skim milk price served as the Class I price mover (based on the value of skim milk used in butter and milk powder production) because it was greater than the corresponding Class III price (representing skim milk value in cheddar cheese production). The August 2002 Advanced Class IV Skim Milk price was \$6.86 per hundredweight (cwt) compared to the Advanced Class III Skim Milk price of \$5.77 per cwt. The difference between the Class IV and Class III prices (after factoring in butterfat prices) resulted in a \$1.05 per cwt *higher* Class I base price (\$10.48 vs \$9.43, respectively). Therefore, the USDA announced on July 19 that the August 2002 Advanced Class I "base" milk price would be \$10.48 per cwt (for 3.5% butterfat milk). After adding the \$3.10 Class I price differential for the pricing zone which includes Atlanta and Starkville (Oktibbeha County) to this "base" price, the Advanced Class I milk price for August will be \$13.58 per cwt. So, the August Advanced Class I price (for the North Central Zone) is \$13.58 per cwt. and represents a DECREASE of 14 cents per cwt (-1.0%) BELOW the corresponding July price of \$13.72. Since about 55-70 % of Mississippi milk is processed into Class I products, farmers should expect less milk revenues when they receive their settlements checks in mid-September as the final payment for milk produced and sold in August.

Advanced Class I Milk Price @ 3.5% bf

	Price/cwt. in North Central MS Zone	Price Differences vs. August 2002 \$/cwt.	% Change vs. August 2002 %
August 2002	\$13.58	---	---
July 2002	\$13.72	↓\$0.14	↓1.0%
June 2002	\$14.13	↓\$0.55	↓3.9%
August 2001	\$18.50	↓\$4.92	↓26.6%
August 2000	\$15.05	↓\$1.47	↓9.8%

Milk Production. Milk supplies nationwide continue to increase due to sharp enhancements in milk output per cow and growing numbers of milk cows on U.S. dairy farms. For example, the number of milk cows in our national dairy herd increased by 49,000 cows between June 2002 and June 2001, while monthly milk productivity grew 25 lbs./cow. The U.S. market was still witnessing dramatic growth in milk supplies through the end of the 2nd quarter of 2002 due to these two factors. Monthly and second-quarter statistics are listed in the table below for selected states, the southeast region and the nation. U.S. milk production swelled by 306 (+2.2%) million pounds between these months. Mississippi's second-quarter milk output displayed its usual declining trend as production fell 2.9% compared to the April-May-June quarter of 2001. Louisiana, however, showed a 2.4% increase in overall milk production during the second quarter.

Comparing 2002 vs 2001

	June Change in Prod.(%)	June Change in Output/Cow (%)	2nd Quarter Change in Prod. (%)
<u>U.S. Total</u>	↑2.2%	↑1.5%	↑3.0%
California	↑5.1%	↑1.4%	↑5.7%
Wisconsin	↓2.2%	↓0.7%	↓1.4%
Idaho	↑5.0%	↓0.6%	↑5.6%
New Mexico	↑14.4%	↑1.1%	↑15.6%
Indiana	0.0%	↑2.1%	↑2.7%
Florida	↓2.0%	↑0.7%	↓3.6%
Kentucky	↓3.6%	↑0.5%	↓1.6%
Virginia	↑1.7%	↑0.4%	↑2.7%
Texas	↑2.8%	↑8.8%	↑6.5%
Mississippi	Not Available	Not Available	↓2.9%
Louisiana	Not Available	Not Available	↑2.4%
Alabama	Not Available	Not Available	↓6.2%
11 State SE Region	Not Available	Not Available	↓0.5%

Market Conditions. Sharp increases in national milk output during the past three-quarters of a year have forced down milk and dairy product prices. Milk production increased for the eighth straight month during August (+2.0%). This has been driven by a combination of both increased productivity per cow and more cows in the national milk herd. However, milk production should begin to decline in response to the onslaught of hot and extremely dry weather conditions in selected Western states and the prolonged heat wave in the Southeast and the Northeast. Also, fluid milk demand normally rises as schools open for their fall terms during August and September. These two factors are expected to fall push up milk prices by \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt through October or November.

Dairy Product Prices. Cheddar cheese, butter and nonfat dry milk (NDM) are beginning to display some improvement as the amount of milk supplies begin to decline with hot, summer weather conditions. Surplus milk supplies are declining and butter and cheese have responded with slightly higher product prices. Cheese prices rose 7-9% while butter price grew only 0.5% and NDM increased 2.2% between July 2 and August 2. Cheese prices have recovered and are again above the government support prices, but the USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) did purchase about 850,000 pounds of barrel and processed cheese in late-July. The CCC continues to purchase very large quantities of NDM at a rate of between 13 and 30 million pounds per week during July. As of August 2, the CCC has purchased a total of almost 610 million pounds of NDM since October 1 compared to nearly 365 million over the same time span last year. The U.S. government owns a total of 1.25 billion pounds of NDM as of July 26, 2002 vs a total of nearly 640 million pounds during the same week of 2001. The table below shows Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) cash prices for selected dairy products and trading dates.

CME Dairy Product Prices

	August 2 (\$/lb)	July 2 (\$/lb)	Price Change (\$/lb)	Change(%)
40# Block Cheese	\$1.1600	\$1.0650	↑\$0.0950	↑8.9%
500# Barrel Cheese	\$1.1275	\$1.0550	↑\$0.0750	↑6.9%
Grade AA Butter	\$1.0625	\$1.0575	↑\$0.0050	↑0.5%
Grade A Nonfat Dry Milk	\$0.9200	\$0.9000	↑\$0.0200	↑2.2%

Seeding Rate and Variety Effects on Annual Ryegrass Production

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Seeding Rate Study

Annual ryegrass seeding rates are normally based on pounds of seed per acre. Recommended seeding rates vary throughout the southeastern US from 20 to 35 lbs per acre. In some cases producers plant as much as 40 to 50 lbs of seed per acre to ensure adequate stands. Recent research has demonstrated that seed size may vary considerably among ryegrass varieties. Past recommendations for seeding rates need to be updated.

A study was initiated in the fall of 1999 at four LSU AgCenter research stations to investigate the effects of seeding rate on subsequent forage yield, seedlings per square foot, and seasonal yield distribution. Three ryegrass varieties; *Abundant*, *Jackson*, and *Rustmaster* were established at four seeding rates at each of the four locations. Seeding rate was based upon the number pure live seed (PLS); not pounds of seed per acre. The study was conducted over two growing seasons at the Macon Ridge Research Station in Winnsboro, the Idlewild Research Station in Clinton, the Rosepine Research Station in Rosepine, and the Southeast Research Station in Franklinton. Seeding rates were 37, 74, 111 and 148 PLS per square foot. Actual pounds of seed per acre at these PLS rates for all three varieties and two years evaluated are presented in Table 1. The differences observed in lbs/acre to attain a given PLS, were due to yearly fluctuations in seed size and germination rates.

Table 1. Relationship between pure live seed per acre and pounds of seed per acre for three annual ryegrass varieties across two years.

Variety	Year	Pure live seed per square foot			
		37	74	111	148
		lbs/acre seed			
<i>Abundant</i>	2000	16	32	48	64
	2001	15	30	45	60
<i>Rustmaster</i>	2000	12	24	36	48
	2001	9	18	27	36
<i>Jackson</i>	2000	10	20	30	40
	2001	10	20	30	40

Total forage produced at each PLS rate for 2001 and 2002 is presented in Table 2. With the exception of the lowest seeding rate (37 PLS/sq foot) there were no significant differences in total yield.

Table 2. Total seasonal forage production at four PLS seeding rates for 2001 and 2002 across four locations.

PLS /ft ²	Year	
	2000	2001
	lbs dry forage per acre	
37	7700	6500
74	8300	7100
111	8500	7200
148	8000	7200

Seeding rates greater than 74 seed/sq foot did not result in greater total yield. *Jackson* required an average of 20 lbs of seed per acre to achieve 74 PLS per square foot; while *Rustmaster* required 21 lbs of seed per acre and *Abundant* required 31 lbs of seed per acre to achieve the same result. Depending on the price, planting cost should be less for *Jackson* and *Rustmaster* than for *Abundant*.

Long-term Annual Ryegrass Variety Evaluation

The LSU AgCenter also conducted annual ryegrass variety performance evaluations in Louisiana at multiple locations for many years. Data from five testing locations; Clinton, Franklinton, Jeanerette, Rosepine and Winnsboro was compiled for analysis across 12 years of testing. Only varieties that had data for three consecutive years were included in the analysis. The objectives were to look at total forage production, seasonal yield distribution and variety stability.

Total forage production did not increase across all 12 years. Newer varieties did not significantly out produce older varieties for total forage production across the entire growing season. For example, the data indicated that *Marshall* was not significantly superior to *Gulf* for total forage production. However, there were seasonal distribution differences among varieties. For example, *Gulf* had slightly higher production during the early part of the annual ryegrass growing season (through February); while *Marshall* produced significantly more late season (after March 1) forage.

In addition to differences among varieties, there were also differences across years and locations. As a matter of fact, the environment had a larger impact on total seasonal forage production than variety. This indicated the need for continued variety testing in numerous regions over several years. When selecting a ryegrass variety it is important to look at results that are from an area similar to the intended growing site and match the growth characteristics to the needs of the farm.

Effects of Bovatec® and Supplemental Vitamin E in Newborn Calves Infected with Coccidiosis

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With calving season approaching, it is important to begin thinking about strategies to improve performance of young heifers. One disease that affects young calves is coccidiosis. Coccidiosis accounts for annual production losses in the U.S. of \$62 million with a 24% morbidity rate.

Coccidial infections may be controlled through nutrition, sanitation techniques and various drug therapies. One possible way to prevent coccidiosis is to increase the calf's level of immunity. Calves acquire passive immunity from the ingestion of antibodies contained in colostrum; protecting the calf until acquired immunity develops. Nutrition plays a large role in acquired immunity. Newborn calves have low vitamin E levels and including vitamin E in their diet in excess of currently recommended levels may improve their immune response. Another method to control coccidiosis is by using lasalocid (Bovatec®) as a dietary drug therapy.

Based on the current knowledge of Bovatec® and limited information on the use of supplemental vitamin E, a study was conducted in the LSU Dairy Science Department to determine whether supplemental vitamin E and/or Bovatec improves the health and growth performance of early weaned dairy calves challenged with an oral dose of coccidiosis.

Thirty-two male Holstein calves were utilized in an eight-week experiment to determine the effects of dietary inclusion of vitamin E and/or Bovatec® on performance and health of early weaned calves when challenged with an oral dose of coccidiosis. After receiving colostrum for the first 5 days, calves were assigned to one of four treatments. One group received a commercial milk replacer and grain starter that did not contain either Bovatec® or supplemental vitamin E. A second group received the same milk replacer and starter, but was also given 180 IU supplemental vitamin E either in milk replacer or as an oral supplement after weaning. A third group received a commercial milk replacer along with a commercial grain starter that included Bovatec® at a rate of 45 mg/lb. The fourth group received milk replacer and starter containing

Bovatec® as well as supplemental vitamin E. Calves were given an oral dose of 100,000 *Eimeria bovis* (coccidia) oocysts at 2 weeks of age. Calves were reduced to one feeding per day of milk replacer at 4 weeks of age and weaned at 5 weeks of age.

Least Square Means for all 4 treatments for average daily gain (ADG) across all 8 weeks of the trial and average daily grain intake (AGI) during the 8th week of the trial are shown in Table 1. Calves fed Bovatec® had ADG more than two times higher than calves fed supplemental vitamin E alone. Calves fed Bovatec® also had almost 2 lbs per day more AGI during the 8th week of the trial. Calves fed supplemental vitamin E alone had lower ADG and AGI than unmedicated control calves.

Table 1. Least Squares Means for Average Daily Gain (ADG) and Average Daily Grain Intake (AGI) during Week 8 across 4 Treatment Groups in Early Weaned Holstein Calves.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>ADG (lbs)</u>	<u>AGI (lbs)</u>
Control	1.09	3.89
Vitamin E	0.62	2.66
Bovatec®	1.28	4.36
Vitamin E + Bovatec®	1.54	4.44

Fecal scores are a measure of the degree of diarrhea in calves. Higher fecal scores are an indication of greater levels of diarrhea. Calves fed Bovatec® had lower mean fecal scores throughout the study. Lower fecal scores observed with Bovatec® show its' effectiveness in controlling diarrhea, one of the major clinical symptoms of coccidiosis. Calves supplemented with vitamin E but not receiving Bovatec® actually had higher fecal scores than either control calves or calves fed Bovatec®. Vitamin E supplementation alone without using Bovatec® did not provide protection from coccidia infections in young calves.

These results show the importance of using Bovatec® early in a calf feeding program for prevention of coccidiosis. Calves fed Bovatec® had higher average daily gains, higher grain intake and less diarrhea. The addition of supplemental vitamin E alone did not provide protection from coccidiosis to the calves. The use of Bovatec® will result in increased performance of young heifers as they get their start in life.

Calendar of Events

Sep 12	2 nd DOPP Training Meeting @ 10:00 a.m., SERS Franklinton
Sep 13	2 nd DOPP Training Meeting @ 10:00 am., Keatchie Town Hall
Sep 14	Open Dairy Show Tylertown, MS
Sep 24 –29	Dairy Educational Awards Trip Mid-South Fair Memphis, TN
Sep 27- Oct 4	National 4-H Dairy Judging Trip, Madison, WI
Sep 27- Oct 4	National 4-H Dairy Conference Trip, Madison, WI
October 11	Mississippi State Fair, Open Dairy Show, Jackson, MS
October 19	Washington Parish Fair Open Dairy Show Franklinton, LA
October 26	State Fair of Louisiana Open Dairy Show Shreveport, LA
October 27	State Fair of Louisiana Junior Dairy Show Shreveport, LA
Oct 30 - 31	PDHGA & SE Land Grant Universities Sponsored Field Day and Program Gainesville, FL
November 7	MS-LA Dairy Management Conference Percy Quin Conference Center McComb, MS

Web Site of the Month

The Merck Veterinary Manual is one of the most comprehensive electronic references for animal care. The manual contains over 12,000 indexed topics and over 1,200 illustrations. The user can rapidly search by topic, species, specialty or disease. The web address for the Merck Veterinary Manual is: www.merckvetmanual.com/

National 4-H Dairy Judging Contest

The 4-H dairy judging team comprised of Ashley Landry (Lafourche Parish), Sandi Cortez (Lafourche Parish), Ashley Blanchard (Lafourche Parish) and Lance Sanchez (Assumption Parish) will represent Louisiana at the National 4-H Dairy Contest in Madison, Wisconsin in October. The Lafourche Parish team was the winning team at the 4-H Short Course dairy judging contest and Lance Sanchez was the high individual. Congratulations to this fine group of 4-H members and “Good Luck !” at Madison.

National 4-H Dairy Conference

The dairy record book winners this year are Chance Hilburn (Bossier Parish), Eric Brown (Jeff Davis Parish), Lea Landreneau (Evangeline Parish) and Joelle Templet (Assumption Parish). This group of 4-H members along with the 2002 Premier Dairy Exhibitor, Jessie Hoover from Livingston Parish will represent Louisiana at the National 4-H Dairy Conference in Madison, Wisconsin this October. Congratulations to these winners I know they will do an excellent job of representing Louisiana at this conference.

LSU Dairy Science Club

The LSU Dairy Science Club was honored as the third place collegiate chapter at the American Dairy Science Association Student Affiliate Division Meeting held in Quebec City, Canada, July 20-24, 2002.

In addition to the chapter award, several club members received individual awards. Ms. Rebekah Blades from Tangipahoa Parish completed her term as 3rd Vice President of the Student Affiliate Division and was elected President of the Student Affiliate Division for the 2002-2003 school year. Ms. Blades also placed second in the Dairy Foods Division of the Undergraduate Paper Presentation Competition. Mr. Ian Norris of Iberia Parish, past national President of the Student Affiliate Division was named Outstanding Dairy Science Student and placed second in the Original Research Division of the Undergraduate Paper Presentation Competition.

The American Dairy Science Association was founded in 1906 as a scientific and educational association to serve the dairy industry through research, teaching and extension programs. The 2002 Annual Meeting was held in conjunction with the American Society of Animal Science and the Canadian Society of Animal Science in Quebec City, Canada and attracted more than 3,000 professional dairy scientists and students from around the world.

Congratulations to all these great students and their faculty advisor, Dr. Cathy Williams!

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

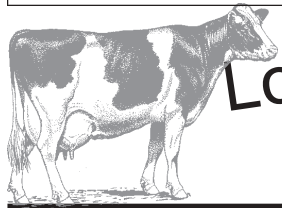
NAME	DATE	BR	COWS	DIM	*ECM	FAT%	PRO%	RHA
J PAUL ALFORD	07/03	H	116	187	59.2	3.6	3.0	20073
FARMER'S DAIRY	07/18	H	51	198	55.5	3.6	3.0	18833
O B MITCHELL	07/03	H	69	215	52.5	3.5	3.1	20332
DARYL & MARY ROBERTSON	07/09	H	88	192	52.2	3.5	3.0	19253
GALEN NIGHTINGALE	07/17	H	87	221	51.3	3.0	2.9	21152
LADD BLADES	07/12	H	214	180	50.3	3.7	2.9	19016
BRAD AND GLYNDA TONEY	06/30	H	42	191	49.6	3.4	2.7	19756
TO-BEV FARMS	07/16	H	166	199	48.2	3.2	2.9	19803
HALL BURFORD	07/23	H	177	181	47.2	3.5	2.8	19664
UDDER FRESH	07/12	H	111	222	46.7	3.7	3.0	17023
CIRCLE G FARMS	06/27	H	139	161	46.6	3.3	2.9	17052
SE LA EXP STATION	07/24	H	196	213	46.2	3.6	3.1	21447
PHILLIP ROBERTS	06/28	X	95	164	45.6	3.6	3.3	15756
BILLY ANDREWS	07/05	H	102	255	44.8	3.7	3.3	19951
PHILLIP ROBERTS	06/28	H	164	195	44.7	3.4	3.1	17675
KARIE AND BRAD BLADES	07/09	H	177	248	44.4	3.3	3.2	17598
BROWN DAIRY FARM	07/16	H	176	238	43.7	3.5	2.9	18982
DUSTY SCHILLING	07/28	H	84	185	43.1	3.5	2.7	18326
M&M CATTLE COMPANY	07/06	J	30	187	43.0	4.0	3.1	14678
NOLAN D ALFORD	07/03	H	117	202	42.4	3.2	2.9	15878
J W DOC SCHILLING	07/09	H	141	208	42.4	3.7	3.1	16048
BRAD AND GLYNDA TONEY	06/30	A	21	156	42.3	3.6	2.9	15411
RAYMOND SCHMIDT	07/19	H	75	280	41.5	3.1	3.0	17618
RUSSELL AND RUSTY CREEL	07/27	H	102	222	39.5	3.3	3.2	16905
KEITH TAMOR	07/02	H	51	169	39.2	3.3	2.9	13870
LEESFIELD DAIRY FARM	07/30	H	96	196	38.1	3.3	2.9	17083
RODNEY HOLDEN	06/28	H	135	166	37.7	3.6	2.7	14003
M & B DAIRY FARM INC.	07/16	H	129	250	37.4	3.4	2.9	14715
MARVIN FLETCHER	07/12	H	177	240	37.2	3.2	2.6	18550
CLINTON STEVENS	07/02	H	142	197	36.7	3.5	3.0	14533
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	07/02	H	46	211	36.6	3.3	2.8	20938
JOHN FAUNCE JR DAIRY	07/01	H	218	209	36.4	3.3	2.9	16664
C JOHNSON & W LITWILLER	07/23	H	89	315	36.4	3.6	3.1	19541
MOCKING BIRD DAIRY	07/20	H	97	197	36.1	3.2	3.1	18552
MICHAEL W GUY	07/24	H	65	251	36.0	3.6	3.0	15719
FORTENBERRY AND	07/23	H	130	154	35.7	3.4	3.0	14842
DONALD DUNCAN DAIRY	07/10	H	52	201	35.0	3.1	3.1	16573
CREEL DAIRY	07/12	H	180	218	34.8	3.2	2.9	13890
LOUISIANA TECH DAIRY	07/02	J	40	208	34.0	4.0	3.3	15086
ROBERT POTTS	07/22	H	162	217	33.8	3.6	3.1	16400
IVERY REED	07/25	H	62	220	33.6	3.2	2.9	14419
MARLYNN FARMS	07/15	X	124	218	33.3	2.9	3.0	13958
ALBERT FRAZIER	07/02	H	71	187	32.9	3.1	2.7	14671
ROBERT DRUDE	07/08	H	49	253	32.6	3.6	3.1	12169
T C HALL	07/01	H	119	178	32.3	3.1	3.0	9900
LANNY CONERLY	07/23	H	155	186	32.1	3.4	2.9	14783
CHARLES A BURFORD	07/30	H	151	214	31.7	3.5	2.9	15089
LANNY CONERLY	07/23	H	58	208	31.5	3.4	3.0	15526
Average			111	208	40.9	3.4	3.0	16869

(Energy Corrected Milk) = (.3246 * MILK LBS) + (12.86 * FAT LBS) + (7.04 * PROTEIN LBS)

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