1964

Production Test for More Dairy Profits

Hollis D. Hall

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production test

FOR MORE DAIRY PROFITS

Cooperative Extension Service

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE

No 254

To show a profit from the dairy herd today, a successful dairyman can not operate on short-term planning — he must be continually raising the production of his herd. This can be done through a long-range breeding, feeding, and management plan based on accurate production records. It is the high year-after-year production that pays the dairy expenses and gives the dairyman the profit he deserves.

Knowing the average production of the dairy herd from the milk check at the creamery is of little value. This information does not indicate which cows are "freeloaders" on the good cows in the herd.

The average cow is not a money maker if the dairyman values his labor. The average production of all dairy cows in South Dakota is 5,900 pounds of milk, while the average cow on DHIA produces 10,735 pounds of milk. The difference between these cows is 4,835 pounds, or with milk at $3.30 per cwt., $160 in gross profits. Yet the 10,735 pound producer eats only about $37 more in feed than the one that produces 5,900 pounds.

Why do the herds on a testing program produce more milk per cow and make more money? Simply because these dairymen have good production records and they use them to do a better job of feeding, breeding, culling, and management.

HOW PRODUCTION RECORDS CAN BE USED

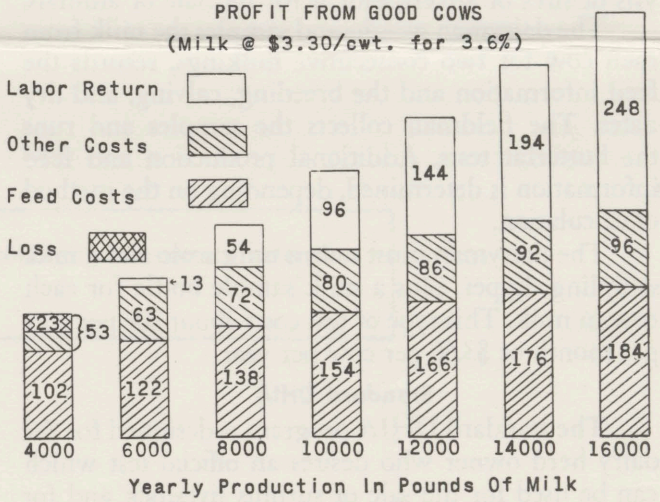
It is impossible to feed effectively without some production record-keeping plan. A dairy cow can be fed grain in three ways: overfed, underfed, or fed correctly according to production. How can a cow be fed according to production if the production remains the big question? Butterfat percentages should be considered in feeding and this is impossible if individual tests are not taken. Overfeeding increases the feed bill unnecessarily and underfeeding cuts milk production. Dairy production records can be used at the very start in the feeding practices. Often feed savings alone will pay for the cost of record-keeping.

Culling

There is no other way to find low producing cows than to keep production records. If a dairyman's labor is worth anything, it is easy to understand that many cows are being milked at a financial loss (note the graph). About 100 hours of labor are involved with each dairy cow during the year. This means that the cow producing only 6,000 pounds of milk a year returns 13c per hour, while the cow producing 16,000 pounds returns $2.48 per hour.

Culling out low producers is probably the greatest single use that can be made of production records. The average South Dakota milk cow, not on test, produces about 5,760 pounds of milk and returns about $8 labor income, while the average South Dakota DHIA cow produces 10,735 pounds of milk and returns about $114 labor income, or about 14 times as much.

Many dairymen who do not test their herds measure a cow's production by the amount she produces at the peak of her production. Production records indicate the total days in milk and the total production for this length of time. Records will reveal these "hot-shot, short-time" milkers. Two cows may produce the same amount of milk but test quite differently. There is a great difference in the value of 10,000 pounds of milk testing 2% and 10,000 pounds testing 4%. Individual butterfat tests can only be obtained from production records.



CULL THE LOW PRODUCER

By Hollis D. Hall, Extension Dairyman

Breeding

It is much quicker, less expensive, and a more sound practice to raise herd replacements than to buy them. It costs approximately $155 to raise a dairy heifer from birth to 2 years of age. This is about $100 cheaper than the cost of purchasing a springing heifer about which little or no production data may be known. Production records will aid in locating good brood cows upon which to build a good producing herd. Selecting or purchasing herd replacements without records is certainly a blind venture.

Production records will enable a dairyman to breed low testing cows to bulls with high test analyses, so as to develop a herd to fit his particular market situation.

Sale of Surplus Stock

After dairymen have been able to replace the low producers in their herds with heifers of high production potential, they may find that there are some surplus heifers for sale to other dairymen. Buyers who are interested in improving their herds look for replacements from cows with DHIA records. These animals command a premium sale price and can easily pay for many years of testing.

TYPES OF PRODUCTION RECORDS

The most common production record keeping systems used in South Dakota are Owner-Sampler and standard DHIA. Each is specifically designed for the dairymen's varied needs.

Owner-Sampler

The Owner-Sampler program is designed for the dairyman with a smaller grade herd who does not anticipate selling surplus cattle but wishes production information for culling and feeding purposes. These records are not official and can not be used in the analysis of sires or advertisement for the sale of animals.

The dairyman weighs and samples the milk from each cow for two consecutive milkings, records the feed information and the breeding, calving, and dry dates. The fieldman collects the samples and runs the butterfat tests. Additional production and feed information is determined, depending on the method of calculation.

The dairyman must own a milk scale and a milk sampling dipper, plus a milk sample bottle for each cow in milk. This type of test costs about 30c per cow per month or $3.60 per cow per year.

Standard DHIA

The standard DHIA program is designed for the dairy herd owner who desires an official test which can be used for the sale of surplus livestock and for sire analysis. The DHIA fieldman weighs, samples, and tests the milk from two consecutive milkings; records the amount and price of feed consumed by each cow; and identifies and eartags newly born calves. Additional production, feed, and cost information is provided for the dairyman's use in management practices.

The dairyman agrees to provide room and board for the fieldman during his monthly field visit to the farm. All necessary testing equipment is supplied either by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association or the fieldman. This type of record costs approximately 60c per cow per month or $7.20 per cow per year.

METHODS OF CALCULATING THE RECORDS

Owner-Sampler records can be calculated either manually or by electronic data processing machines. The standard DHIA records are all processed by an electronic data processing machine. When production records are manually calculated all of the bookwork is completed by the DHIA fieldman. When production records are processed by electronic data processing machines, the DHIA fieldman submits the completed barn sheet to the processing center. The processing center for this area is at Ames, Iowa. The method of calculation does not alter the reliability of the records; however, more information is available when the records are machine processed.

The information available for each type of record under each method of calculation is shown in the table on page 5.

Owner-Sampler Barn Sheet

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY

CARBON PAPER NOT NEEDED IN USING THESE FORMS

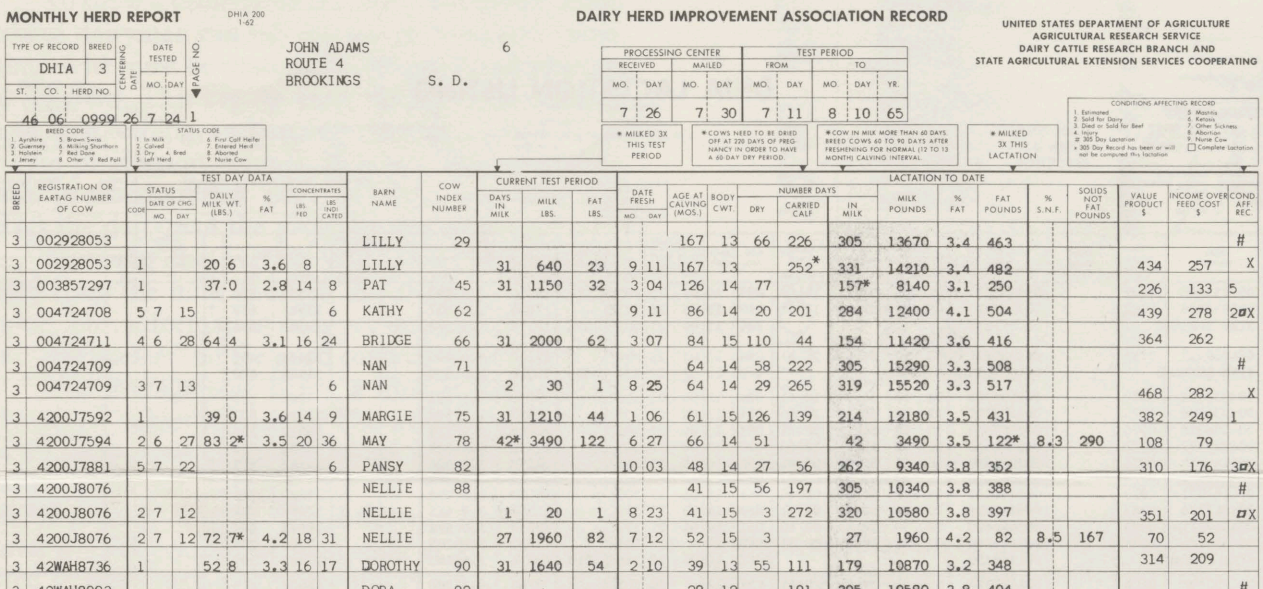
Production Record for Month of JAN., 1965
Total cows in herd 17
Centering date 20

Owner JOHN ADAMS
Address RT. 4 BROOKINGS, S. DAK.
Tester M. R. JONES

Samples taken 1-21
Samples returned 1-22
Reported 1-26

Sple No.	Cows Name	Weight of Milk Eve.	Weight of Milk Morn.	Milk 1 day	Milk Month	%	Fat Month	Total to Date Days	Total to Date Milk	Total to Date Fat	Dates Bred Fresh or Dry	Grain per Day
1.	9	15.0	14.0	29.0	900	4.5	41	243	10060	431		10
2.	26	27.0	26.7	53.7	1660	3.8	63	199	10600	381		16
3.	DUCHESS	25.0	24.3	49.3	1530	3.7	57	106	6750	242	Bred 12-21-64	14
4.	AMY	14.6	13.0	27.6	860	4.2	36	327	11410	461		9
5.	BELLE							274	10530	454	Sold 1-4-65	
6.	SUSAN	21.8	20.0	41.8	1300	3.9	51	85	4190	177		13
7.	OPAL	15.0	14.5	29.5	910	3.3	30	303	10010	404		7½
8.	SPOT							478	17930	707	Dry	4
9.	PRIMROSE	31.6	31.0	62.6	1940	4.1	80	33	2070	85	Fresh (M) 12-31-64	20
10.	MARY	18.8	19.0	37.8	1170	3.4	40	146	6780	264		10
11.	B-ETHEL	23.4	23.4	46.8	1450	3.4	49	97	4340	153		12
12.	GRACE	26.1	26.4	52.5	1630	3.6	59	90	4500			15
13.	SALLY	23.4	23.2	46.6	1440	3.5	50	69	2650	100		12½
14.	MYRT	25.0	25.8	50.8	1570	3.0	47	63	3530	122	Bred 1-20-65	12
15.	HAZEL										Purchased Dry 12-24-64	4
16.	SMITH	11.4	11.1	22.5	590	3.9	23	26	590	23	Purchased 1-9-65	7
17.	EMBLEM	28.4	29.0	57.4	1780	2.7	48	31	1780	48	Fresh (F) 1-2-65	12
18.												
19.												
20.												
21.												
22.												
23.												
24.												
	Totals				18730	3.6%	674					
	Average				1171		42.1					

FIGURE 1



MONTHLY HERD REPORT — DHIA 200 1-62

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION RECORD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
DAIRY CATTLE RESEARCH BRANCH AND
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES COOPERATING

TYPE OF RECORD: DHIA | BREED: 3 | CENTERING DATE | DATE TESTED: MO. 7 DAY 26 | PAGE NO. 1

JOHN ADAMS 6
ROUTE 4
BROOKINGS S. D.

ST. 46 | CO. 06 | HERD NO. 0999 | 26 7 24

PROCESSING CENTER: RECEIVED MO. 7 DAY 26 | MAILED MO. 7 DAY 30
TEST PERIOD: FROM MO. 7 DAY 11 | TO MO. 8 DAY 10 YR. 65

BREED CODE: 1. Ayrshire 2. Guernsey 3. Holstein 4. Jersey 5. Brown Swiss 6. Milking Shorthorn 7. Red Dane 8. Other 9. Red Poll

STATUS CODE: 1. In Milk 2. Calved 3. Dry 4. Bred 5. Left Herd 6. First Calf Heifer 7. Entered Herd 8. Aborted 9. Nurse Cow

* MILKED 3X THIS TEST PERIOD

* COWS NEED TO BE DRIED OFF AT 220 DAYS OF PREGNANCY IN ORDER TO HAVE A 60 DAY DRY PERIOD.

* COW IN MILK MORE THAN 60 DAYS, BREED COWS 60 TO 90 DAYS AFTER FRESHENING FOR NORMAL (12 TO 13 MONTH) CALVING INTERVAL.

* MILKED 3X THIS LACTATION

CONDITIONS AFFECTING RECORD: 1. Estimated 2. Sold for Dairy 3. Died or Sold for Beef 4. Injury 5. Mastitis 6. Ketosis 7. Other Sickness 8. Abortion 9. Nurse Cow. # 305 Day Lactation. * 305 Day Record has been or will not be computed this lactation. ☐ Complete Lactation

BREED	REGISTRATION OR EARTAG NUMBER OF COW	TEST DAY DATA: STATUS CODE	DATE OF CHG. MO	DAY	DAILY MILK WT. (LBS.)	% FAT	CONCENTRATES LBS. FED	CONCENTRATES LBS. INDICATED	BARN NAME	COW INDEX NUMBER	CURRENT TEST PERIOD: DAYS IN MILK	MILK LBS.	FAT LBS.	LACTATION TO DATE: DATE FRESH MO.	DAY	AGE AT CALVING (MOS.)	BODY CWT.	NUMBER DAYS: DRY	CARRIED CALF	IN MILK	MILK POUNDS	% FAT	FAT POUNDS	% S.N.F.	SOLIDS NOT FAT POUNDS	VALUE PRODUCT $	INCOME OVER FEED COST $	COND. AFF. REC.
3	002928053								LILLY	29						167	13	66	226	305	13670	3.4	463					#
3	002928053	1			20 6	3.6	8		LILLY		31	640	23	9	11	167	13		252*	331	14210	3.4	482			434	257	X
3	003857297	1			37.0	2.8	14	8	PAT	45	31	1150	32	3	04	126	14	77		157*	8140	3.1	250			226	133	5
3	004724708	5	7	15				6	KATHY	62				9	11	86	14	20	201	284	12400	4.1	504			439	278	2¤X
3	004724711	4	6	28	64 4	3.1	16	24	BRIDGE	66	31	2000	62	3	07	84	15	110	44	154	11420	3.6	416			364	262	
3	004724709								NAN	71						64	14	58	222	305	15290	3.3	508					#
3	004724709	3	7	13				6	NAN		2	30	1	8	25	64	14	29	265	319	15520	3.3	517			468	282	X
3	4200J7592	1			39 0	3.6	14	9	MARGIE	75	31	1210	44	1	06	61	15	126	139	214	12180	3.5	431			382	249	1
3	4200J7594	2	6	27	83 2*	3.5	20	36	MAY	78	42*	3490	122	6	27	66	14	51		42	3490	3.5	122*	8.3	290	108	79	
3	4200J7881	5	7	22				6	PANSY	82				10	03	48	14	27	56	262	9340	3.8	352			310	176	3¤X
3	4200J8076								NELLIE	88						41	15	56	197	305	10340	3.8	388					#
3	4200J8076	2	7	12					NELLIE		1	20	1	8	23	41	15	3	272	320	10580	3.8	397			351	201	¤X
3	4200J8076	2	7	12	72 7*	4.2	18	31	NELLIE		27	1960	82	7	12	52	15	3		27	1960	4.2	82	8.5	167	70	52	
3	42WAH8736	1			52 8	3.3	16	17	DOROTHY	90	31	1640	54	2	10	39	13	55	111	179	10870	3.2	348			314	209	
3	42WAH8993								DORA	92						29	12		191	305	10580	3.8	404					#
3	42WAH8993	3	7	1				5	DORA		- 10	170	7	8	23	29	12	41	236	309	10650	3.8	407			356	203	X
3	42WAH8017								CORA	93						28	12			305	8480	4.2	356					3#
3	42WAH8017	5	7	1					CORA		- 10	130	8	8	25	28	12			307	8510	4.2	358			307	177	3¤X
3	005413211								JOY	96						24	12		171	229	9730	3.6	351					8#
3	005413211	8	7	15				10	JOY		4	140	5	11	25	24	12	3	171	229	9730	3.6	351			312	192	8¤X
3	005413211	8	7	15	44 5	4.0	14	16	JOY		24	1070	43	7	15	32	12	3		24	1070	4.0	43			37	25	8
3	005413212	1			36.5	3.4	14	11	LADY	97	31	1130	38	2	11	25	11		101	178	8610	3.5	303			267	174	
3	42WAH9363	8	7	20	40.8	3.7	14	14	LIZ	98	31	1260	47	12	01	26	11			216*	10260	3.8	387			349	223	8
3	42WAM8225	7	6	30	32 4	3.9	14	8	8225	100	42	1360	53				13			42	1360	3.9	53			46	23	X
3	004936251	7	7	1	51 7	3.5	16	17	SMITH	101	41	2120	74	3	25	50	14	48	72	136	7230	3.5	253			256	180	
3	005413213	2	7	12	46 5*	4.4	16	16	MYRT	102	27	1260	55	7	12	25	14			27	1260	4.4	55	9.4	118	47	31	
3	42WAM8223	2	7	19			14		LIDIA	103				7	19	30	12											

HERD DATA	NUMBER OF COWS: ON TEST	IN MILK	MILK	% BUTTER FAT	FAT	CONCENTRATES CONSUMED	SUCCULENTS CONSUMED	DRY ROUGHAGE CONSUMED	PASTURE	FEEDING INDEX	AVG. BODY CWT.	RATE OF FORAGE FEEDING	VALUE OF PRODUCT	COST OF CONCENTRATES	FEED COST	INCOME OVER FEED COST	FEED COST PER CWT. MILK	MAN DAYS	TOTAL POUNDS CONCENTRATES INDICATED	SOLIDS NOT FAT
HERD TOTALS THIS MONTH	COW-DAYS 498	COW-DAYS 407	CWT. 202		POUNDS 726	POUNDS 6484	10 LBS. 2988	10 LBS. 597	DAYS				$10 64	$10 13	$10 26	$10 38		15	7440	POUNDS
DAILY AVG. PER COW THIS MONTH	COW-MONTHS 16	% 82	POUNDS 40 6	3.6	POUNDS 1.4	LBS 13	% N E 44	LBS 60	% N E 35	LBS 12	% N E 22	% N E 94			$ 2.2	$ 1 29	$ 26	$ 52	$ 77	$ 1 28	MILK PRICE 3 10	% FAT 3 5	%	POUNDS
12 MONTH HERD TOTALS	COW-DAYS 7600	COW-DAYS 6565	CWT. 2693		10 LBS. 983	CWT. 831		TONS 136		TONS 69		10 DAYS		$10 868	$10 174	$10 368	$10 500		NUMBER OF WORKERS	1000 LBS. MILK PER WORKER	$100 RETURN ABOVE FEED COST PER WORKER	10 LBS.
12 MO. HERD AVG.	COW-YEARS 20.8	% 86	POUNDS 12974	3.7	POUNDS 473	CWT. 40	% N E 40	CWT. 131	% N E 23	CWT. 67	% N E 37	NO. DAYS	% N E	107	13	2.2	$ 417	$ 84	$ 177	$ 240	$ 1 37	5	539	100	%	LBS.

FIGURE 2

PRODUCTION RECORDS DO NOT COST, THEY PAY

Standard DHIA records can pay for themselves by a savings of 1 pound of grain per cow per day. If each cow, by proper feeding and culling, can increase production by 220 pounds of milk, or 8 pounds of butterfat per year, the record has paid for itself. This is an increase of less than one glass of milk per cow per day. Replacing two 6,000 pound milk producers with two 10,000 pound producers or four 8,000 pound producers with four 10,000 pound producers will pay for each year of standard DHIA testing in a 30-cow herd. The above-mentioned savings need only be half as great to pay for the Owner-Sampler records.

These savings can not be made without the information received from production testing records.

HOW TO ENROLL IN A PRODUCTION TESTING PROGRAM

In many areas of the state, dairy production testing programs are in operation. If a dairyman wishes to join a Dairy Herd Improvement Association existing in the county or area, he should contact the county extension agent, who will in turn direct him to the local DHIA board or fieldman.

If there is no program in operation, a Dairy Herd Improvement Association consisting of standard DHIA, Owner-Sampler, or both, can be organized in a county or a group of counties when a sufficient number of dairymen are interested. Twenty or more is advisable; however, an association can be organized with as few as five dairymen if a part-time fieldman

LIFETIME HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL COW Index no. 45

Barn name: PAT		Tattoo no.	Eartag no.: 46WAD9255
Registration name: SO DAK JANE PAT			Registration no.: 3857297
Breed: REG. HOL.	Date of birth: FEB. 1, 1960	Official type classification	Check if cow is progeny of artificial insemination ☐
Sire: SO DAK VALLY PAT			Registration no. of sire: 913076
Dam: SO DAK FOBES DORIS		Index no.: 5	Eartag or registration no. of dam: 2629349

LACTATION PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Lact. no.	Type of record	Calv. age (mo.)	Calv. wt.	Days dry before calv.	First 305 days: Lbs. Milk	% B.F.	Lbs. B.F.	% S.N.F.	Lbs. S.N.F.	Complete lactation: Days in milk	Milk	B.F.	S.N.F.	Income over F.C.	Fldmn's initial
1											11950	478	992	376	MRJ
2	DHIA	26	12	--	11380	4.0	455	8.3	945	327					
3	DHIA	38	14	61	13430	4.2	565	8.2	1101	340	14330	602	1175	480	MRJ
4	DHIA	52	14	63							26280	1080	2167	856	MRJ
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															

CALVING RECORD

Lact. no.	Date of calving: Mo.	Day	Year	Calf's name and eartag no.	Sex	Pg. no.	Sire of calf	Disposal of calf
1	4	4	62	46WAB7921 SUE 3672984 Reg. #	F	94	2140	
2	4	26	63	46WAC9283	M		DUKE	veaied 8-15-63
3	3	4	64	46XAB2005 MABEL 4182396 Reg. #	F	133	JUNIOR	
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

FIGURE 3

BARN NAME PAT INDEX NO. 45

PEDIGREE

Sire SO DAK VALLY PAT No. 913076

Classified EX.

Proof

15 Daus 16,560 m. 3.6% 596 b.f.

15 Dams 14,806 m. 3.5% 518 b.f.

Diff. + 1754 m + .1% + 78 b.f.

Grand sire SO DAK VAL No. 816035

Classified V.G.

Proof

+ 1,290 m + 456 f

Grand dam SO DAK JAN Index no. 1890555

Classified EX

4-0 305d 12,490m 475 b.f.

5-2 305d 14,150m 524 b.f.

6-3 305d 14,590m 569 b.f.

Grand sire SO DAK DUKE No. 889506

Classified V.G.

+ 500 m + 30 b.f.

Grand dam SO DAK FRANCIS Index no. 2095633

Lifetime record of

145,100# m 5224#b.f.

Dam SO DAK FOBES DORIS Index no. 5

2629349

Age	Days	Lbs. Milk	% B.F.	Lbs. B.F.	% S.N.F.	Lbs. S.N.F.
2-2	306	11250	3.6	406		
3-2	310	13540	3.7	501		
4-4	305	14200	3.7	525		
5-5	305	16780	3.5	587	8.5	1426
6-6	305	15200	3.6	547	8.6	1307

Other data

Remarks, treatment record, pictures, etc.

6-14-62 T.B. Test Neg.

5-1-63 Milk Fever-Treated by Dr. Brown

8-9-64 Mastitis Antibiotic treatment

9-14-64 Mastitis Hot pack treatment

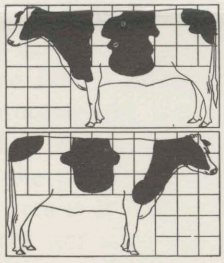


FIGURE 4. REVERSE SIDE OF FIG. 3.

can be employed. The interested group should meet with the county extension agent and the county dairy committee to formulate plans for canvassing the area for more dairymen interested in the program. Generally it is much easier to hire a competent DHIA fieldman with a large number of members than with few members.

After a sufficient number of interested dairymen have been contacted, they should all meet to form the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. A board of directors should be elected and a constitution and by-laws adopted.

The local association should operate under the direction of the state Extension dairyman through the county extension agent. All of the business affairs of the association will be handled by the local board of directors.

Total cost of equipment should be investigated and membership and annual dues set so as to defray these association expenses. An association of many dairymen will experience much lower individual dues to pay for equipment than a small association.

The association must also decide on a testing fee and contact candidates for the DHIA fieldman position. The responsibility of hiring a fieldman lies with the association, but the training of the fieldman is the responsibility of the state Extension dairyman.

TESTING HAS HELPED OTHERS— IT CAN HELP YOU ALSO

During the 40 years that testing has been in operation in South Dakota, the tested cow has increased production on the average of 119 pounds of milk per year, while the untested cow has increased only 78 pounds annually.

Production testing has been a useful tool to increase production in herds for many years. You too can invest in this tool and advance in the dairy business.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE WITH EACH TYPE OF RECORD UNDER EACH METHOD OF CALCULATION

(Manually calculated) Owner-Sampler	(Machine calculated) Standard DHIA and Owner-Sampler cow information	(Machine calculated) Standard DHIA and Owner-Sampler herd information
(Figure 1)	(Figure 2)	(Figure 2)
A. Individual Cow Information 1. Amount of milk produced (daily, monthly, and lactation to date). 2. Amount of butterfat produced (monthly and lactation to date). 3. Butterfat test on test day. 4. Recommended daily amount of grain mix to feed. **B. Herd Information** 1. Monthly totals and average milk and butterfat production for the herd. 2. Yearly totals and average milk and butterfat production for the herd.	1. Amount of milk produced (daily, monthly, and lactation to date). 2. Amount of butterfat produced (monthly and lactation to date). 3. Butterfat test on test day and average test for lactation to date. 4. Amount of grain fed daily and recommendations as to the amount to feed daily. 5. Lactation to date value of product. 6. Lactation to date income over feed costs. 7. Lactation summary when cow is dried off and a 305-day lactation summary.[1] 8. Number of days dry previous to starting present lactation, days carrying a calf during present lactation, and days in milk with present lactation. 9. Calving and lactation records entered by the fieldman on the "Lifetime History of Individual Cow" form (figures 3 and 4).[2]	1. Average daily milk, butterfat, and percent test. 2. Average daily amounts of feed consumed. 3. Average daily value of product, feed costs, and income over feed costs. 4. Total herd production, feed consumption and costs, value of product, and income over feed costs for the present month. 5. Twelve month herd average on production, feed consumption and costs, value of products, and income over feed cost. (A rolling herd average is computed each month. This is an average of the past 12 months production.) 6. Total herd production, feed consumption and costs, value of product, and income over feed costs for past 12 months. 7. A DHIA lactation listing of all cows grouped by sires with actual and 305-day, 2-times-a-day milking, mature equivalent records to facilitate culling and breeding. Lactation averages, actual and 305-day, 2-times-a-day milking, mature equivalent records grouped according to calving season. This information is made available to the dairyman annually on the "DHIA Lactation Listing" (figure 5).

[1] 305-day lactation used for sire analysis on standard DHIA only.

[2] This form completed by fieldman on Standard DHIA only.

For additional information contact your county extension agent of DHIA fieldman.

DYS–82 A

DHIA LACTATION LISTING

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
of Science and Technology,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Cooperating

REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDING 11 (MO.) 65 (YEAR)

BREED	HERD CODE		
3	99	85	0027
	ST.	CO.	HERD NO.

JOHN ADAMS
ROUTE 4
BROOKINGS, S. D.

HERD OWNER

BREED	HERD CODE		
3	99	85	0027
	ST.	CO.	HERD NO.

BREED CODE
1. Ayrshire 5. Brown Swiss
2. Guernsey 6. Milking Shorthorn
3. Holstein 7. Red Dane
4. Jersey 8. Other
9. Red Poll

PAGE NO.

* MILKED 3X THIS LACTATION

Conditions Affecting Record: 1. Estimated 2. Sold Dairy 3. Died or Sold Beef 4. Injury 5. Mastitis 6. Ketosis 7. Other Sickness 8. Abortion 9. Nurse Cow

BREED OR GRADE	COW NUMBER	COW INDEX NUMBER	BARN NAME	DAM OR SIRE NUMBER	BIRTH DATE MO.	BIRTH DATE DAY	BIRTH DATE YR.	DATE FRESH MO.	DATE FRESH DAY	DATE FRESH YR.	AGE MO.	BODY CWT.	NUMBER DAYS DRY	NUMBER DAYS TO 10 DAYS CARRIED CALF	NUMBER DAYS IN MILK	NO. RECORDS	PRODUCTION ACTUAL MILK LBS.	ACTUAL % FAT	ACTUAL FAT LBS.	% S.N.F.	SOLIDS NOT FAT POUNDS	305 2X ME MILK LBS.	305 2X ME FAT LBS.	CAR	HERDMATE PRODUCTION MILK LBS.	HERDMATE PRODUCTION FAT LBS.	DIFFERENCE MILK	DIFFERENCE FAT
R3	003933296	0062		003147373	09	03	52	11	14	60	098	16	04	22	305		15550	3.8	590			15550	590					
R3	003933296	0062		003147373	09	03	52	11	12	61	110	16	05	20	305		17640	3.4	607			17993	619	7				
R3	SIRE AVERAGE			000951239							104	16	04	21	305	002	16595	3.6	598			16771	604					
R3	004260117	0082		003332611	03	29	56	03	27	61	060	13	02	22	294		11240	3.6	400			11465	408					
R3	SIRE AVERAGE			001019538							060	13	02	22	294	001	11240	3.6	400			11465	408					
R3	003933992	0070		003698168	04	19	54	09	10	61	089	15	06	22	305		9090	3.6	325			9090	325					
R3	004036398	0075		003307503	12	13	54	11	20	60	071	13	05	22	305		15320	3.4	528			15473	533					
R3	004036398	0075		003307503	12	13	54	11	29	61	083	13	04	07	305		16910	3.1	525			16910	525					
R3	004036399	0071		002290330	01	02	55	11	16	60	070	13	06	22	305		12310	4.2	523			12433	528					
R3	004199052	0078		003446880	10	21	55	01	05	61	063	14	05	15	244		14590	3.8	556			14882	567	8				
~~R3~~	~~004199052~~	~~0078~~		~~003446880~~	~~10~~	~~21~~	~~55~~	~~09~~	~~09~~	~~61~~	~~071~~	~~14~~			~~189~~		~~8410~~	~~3.4~~	~~283~~			~~11552~~	~~389~~	~~3~~				
R3	004199053	0079		003446880	10	21	55	11	09	60	061	16	05	17	305		19150	3.7	706			19533	720					
R3	004317770	0083		003446878	09	11	56	09	06	61	060	14	03	21	305		17350	3.5	615			17697	627					
R3	004317771	0085		003446880	09	30	56	12	02	60	051	14	04	21	292		15750	3.6	572			16538	601	8				
R3	004317771	0085		003446880	09	30	56	09	23	61	060	14		18	305		5280	3.9	205			5386	209					
R3	SIRE AVERAGE			001168150							067	14	04	18	286	010	13416	3.6	483			13949	502					
R3	004992608	0106		004527724	09	24	59	09	18	61	024	12		20	305		9160	4.3	396			12000	519					
R3	SIRE AVERAGE			001216567							024	12		20	305	001	9160	4.3	396			12000	519					
R3	004992610	0108		004527726	11	16	59	11	01	61	024	10		22	305		12260	3.2	392			16061	514					
R3	005042546	0107		004527725	10	25	59	11	23	61	025	11		22	298		12560	3.7	469			16328	610					
R3	005042548	0109		004036398	11	27	59	12	01	61	025	12		22	305		12780	3.7	477			16614	620					
R3	SIRE AVERAGE			001220204							024	11		22	302	003	12533	3.6	446			16334	581					
R3	004429587	0088		003307502	02	20	57	06	14	61	052	13	12	14	276		11500	4.2	478			12437	517	3				
R3	004618495	0094		003307502	02	15	58	09	13	61	043	14	12	19	267		8490	3.5	295			9509	330	8				
R3	004618495	0094		003307502	02	15	58	06	10	62	052	14			105		2860	3.5	100			6757	236	3				
R3	004618496	0095		004036402	04	06	58	07	22	61	039	13	05	11	197		7390	3.6	268			11303	410	3				
R3	004618497	0096		004036401	04	01	58	08	15	61	040	15	03	23	305		9730	4.7	453			11092	516					
R3	004618498	0100		003446880	04	05	58	02	06	62	046	15	14	12	229		7400	3.6	269			9605	349	3				
R3	004792385	0098		004121009	08	04	58	11	12	61	039	12	05	17	305		12840	3.6	463			14766	532					
R3	004825427	0097		004317679	09	19	58	09	03	61	036	13	05	~~14~~	305		13780	3.8	530			16260	625					
R3	004825428	0102		004317771	10	01	58	02	05	61	028	12		22	305		12030	3.8	454			15158	572					
R3	004900759	0103		003307502	02	08	59	02	20	61	024	11		20	305		12500	4.0	495			16375	648					
R3	004927901	0105		004260117	04	10	59	09	27	61	029	10			305		13430	3.6	484			16788	605					
R3	004927902	0104		004036401	04	19	59	08	08	61	028	13		21	305		10350	4.1	421			13041	530					
R3	SIRE AVERAGE			001247304							038	12	08	17	267	012	10191	3.9	392			12757	489					
COWS ARE IN ORDER BY SIRE NO. WITHIN BREED				SEASON 1 Lactation average							047	13	06	18	267	013	9755	3.8	373			11762	449				INCLUDES COWS CALVING IN MAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER	
				SEASON 2 Lactation average							054	13	05	19	294	016	13801	3.6	501			15355	558				INCLUDES COWS CALVING IN OCTOBER THROUGH APRIL	
				Herd lactation average							051	13	05	18	282	029	11987	3.7	444			13744	509	17%			PERCENT COWS	
TO BE COMPLETED BY HERD OWNER - State breed lactation average											051	12	06	17	267	36100	10232	3.6	370			12048	436	18%			LEFT HERD	

FIGURE 5

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