



Members: This Report's PIP

PIP. That's short for Potential Identification Problems, and it's a new report being sent to members on official programs every spring and fall. What's it used for? Simply to alert members to possible identification problems with some of their animals before the semi-annual USDA genetic evaluations are done. That will give members the chance to correct those ID errors that could prevent their animals from being evaluated, or prevent their records from being used in bull proofs.

When you receive the report, which looks like the one shown below, check the information listed and if there are errors, let the records auditors in State College know right away. Just call 800-344-8378 (800-DHI-TEST) and talk with Gary or Dan. They'll be glad to help you.

Average Farm Feed Costs For Handy Reference

To help farmers across the state to have handy reference of commodity input costs in their feeding operations for DHIA record sheets or to develop livestock feed cost data, here's this week's average costs of various ingredients as compiled from regional reports across the state of Pennsylvania. Remember these are averages so you will need to adjust your figures up or down according to your location and the quality of your crop.

Corn, No. 2y - 2.65 BU. 4.74 CWT.
Wheat, No. 2 - 2.66 BU. 4.44 CWT.
Barley, No. 3 - 1.56 BU. 3.34 CWT.
Oats, No. 2 - 1.39 BU. 4.34

RELATIVE FEED VALUES: Multiple Feedstuffs as of June 19	
PRICE INPUT:	
Shelled Corn Per Bushel-->	\$2.70
44% Soybean Oilmeal Per Ton>	\$223.00
Crop/Feedstuff	Relative Feed Value @ DM %

Table 1. Grains		
1 EAR CORN.....	86.74 Per Ton	85
2 EAR CORN, high moisture.....	63.49 Per Ton	65
3 EAR CORN, bushel basket.....	1.52 Per Bu.	85
4 CORN, shelled, high-moisture ...	77.93 Per Ton	72
5 OATS, spring.....	1.60 Per Bu.	90
6 BARLEY, winter.....	2.61 Per Bu.	89
7 WHEAT, winter.....	3.03 Per Bu.	86
8 RYE, winter.....	2.94 Per Bu.	88
9 SORGHUM, grain.....	2.64 Per Bu.	89
10 SOYBEANS, whole, raw.....	6.23 Per Bu.	90

Table 2. Supplements & Extenders		
11 COTTONSEED MEAL.....	10.42 Per Cwt.	93
12 BREWER'S GRAIN, wet.....	37.23 Per Ton	24
13 BREWER'S GRAIN, dried.....	141.92 Per Ton	92
14 DIST. CORN GRAIN, dried.....	158.11 Per Ton	93
15 HOMINY FEED.....	5.51 Per Cwt.	91
16 CORN GLUTEN FEED.....	7.24 Per Cwt.	90
17 WHEAT BRAN.....	5.39 Per Cwt.	89
18 WHEAT MIDS.....	6.00 Per Cwt.	90
19 BEET PULP, dried.....	4.53 Per Cwt.	91

Table 3. Hay		
20 LEGUME.....	103.34 Per Ton	87
21 MIXED, mainly legume.....	97.68 Per Ton	87
22 MIXED, mainly grass.....	79.96 Per Ton	88
23 GRASS.....	76.11 Per Ton	89

Table 4. Silages		
24 CORN.....	30.82 Per Ton	34
25 LEGUME, haycrop.....	55.01 Per Ton	47
26 MIXED, mainly legume.....	50.65 Per Ton	46
27 MIXED, mainly grass.....	39.93 Per Ton	43
28 GRASS, haycrop.....	34.94 Per Ton	40
29 SMALL GRAIN.....	39.04 Per Ton	37
30 SORGHUM-SUDAN.....	32.64 Per Ton	34

Based on nutrient values in Penn State University Feeds Library.

Program by:
W.K. Waters, Dept. of Ag. Econ. & Rural Soc., Penn State University.

CWT.	Soybeans, No. 1 - 5.50 BU. 9.19	CWT.	Mixed Hay - 74.75 BU. 3.74
CWT.	New Ear Corn - 66.50 BU. 3.33	CWT.	Timothy Hay - 72.78 BU. 3.64
CWT.	Alfalfa Hay - 90.75 BU. 4.54	CWT.	

How Does Your Herd Compare?

STATE COLLEGE (Centre Co.) — This data is pulled from Pennsylvania DHIA's mainframe computer each week. It is a one-week summary representing approximately one-fourth of the herds on test, as they are tested monthly.

These data are valuable from a business management standpoint and can be used for comparing your operations to the averages from almost 1,400 herds across the state.

DHIA Averages for all herds processed between 6/17/91 and 6/24/91

Number of Herds Processed	1,447
Number of Cows Processed	83,047
Number of Cows Per Herd	57.3
Milk Per Cow (Lbs)	17,594
%-Fat	3.65
Fat Per Cow (Lbs)	643
%-Protein	3.18
Protein Per Cow (Lbs)	560
Average Days in Milk Per Cow	316
*Value for CWT Milk(\$)	12.98
*Value for CWT Grain(\$)	7.88
*Value for CWT Hay(\$)	4.21
*Value for CWT Silage(\$)	1.54
*Value for Pasture Per Day(\$)	.30
*Value for Milk Per Cow Per Year(\$)	2,284
*Feed Consumed Per Cow Per Year(Lbs)	
A: Grain	7,088
B: Hay	2,503
C: Silage	14,680
D: Day Pasture	68
*Feed Cost Per Cow Per Year(\$)	
A: Grain	558
B: Hay	105
C: Silage	226
D: Pasture	21
*Total Feed Cost Per Cow Per Year(\$)	911
*Income Over Feed Costs Per Year(\$)	1,372
*Grain to Milk Ratio	1:2.4
*Feed Cost Per CWT Milk(\$)	5.18
Avg Level For 1,185 SCC Herds	384,814

*Member generated figures

Keep Cows Cool

ESTON MARTZ

PSU Ag Info Services

UNIVERSITY PARK (Centre Co.) — Keeping your dairy cows cool and comfortable during the dog days of summer can help ensure that their milk production remains steady.

"Good ventilation for dairy cows is critical during hot weather," said Stephen Spencer, professor of dairy and animal science in Penn State's College of Agriculture. "When temperatures rise and the cows are uncomfortable, they may respond by reducing their feed and dry matter intake. Subsequently, their milk production falls, too."

Spencer said that sometimes it is difficult to tell whether heat is making a cow uncomfortable.

"Cows seldom exhibit obvious symptoms of poor ventilation, except in brutally hot weather when they begin to pant," he said.

"Changes such as a reduction in dry matter intake can be subtle and hard to detect — until milk production falls off."

Instead of waiting for obvious symptoms to appear, make sure your cows' quarters are cool before they become uncomfortable.

"Get stagnant air out of the barn and let the cows breathe fresh air," Spencer said. "It's easy to use fans to augment your present ventilation system, and it's virtually impossible to move too much air

VM6299R LISTING OF ACTIVE COWS WITH POTENTIAL ID PROBLEMS

TUE MAY 14 00:59:20 1991
HERD CODE 29-
TYPE TEST 31 DHI AP
BREED 4

HUSTONTOWN PA 17229

INDEX	NAME	VISID	REG/ET	NOTES	SIRE REG	NAABCODE	SHORTNAME	NOTES	DAM REG/ET	NOTES
00354	MIKE	176	423CTP4970		423JUNK0000			U	4003365264	
00371	KAYLA	199	323CTP4986	H	3001815223	0008H0416 PEPPER			323VEW2696	
00382	IRENE	278	423DJB1723		4000634142	0003J0134 ROYAL			323CTP4927	H
00387	JENNY	293	323DJB1730	H	3001755806	0008H0318 REBEL			323CTN2081	

CODE APPEARING UNDER "NOTES" MEANS:

B - BREED INVALID
C - POSSIBLE NAAB CODE FOR SIRE REG
E - EARTAG INVALID OR NOT PENNSYLVANIA OR REGNUM EXCEEDS BREED ASSN MAXIMUM
Z - REG/ET ZERO OR BLANK
N - NOT (OR NO LONGER) ON FILE
U - REG/ET CONTAINS "UNKNOWN"
H - HERD AND ANIMAL BREED DIFFER

HERD TOTALS FOR ACTIVE COWS WITH ID PROBLEMS/CHANGES

0.0% UNK COWS 1.2% UNK SIREs 1.2% UNIDENTIFIED SIREs 4.9% POTENTIAL PROBLEMS 0.0% ID CHANGES

VM6299R LISTING OF REMOVED COWS WITH POTENTIAL ID PROBLEMS

TUE MAY 14 00:59:20 1991
HERD CODE 29-
TYPE TEST 31 DHI AP
BREED 4

HUSTONTOWN PA 17229

INDEX	NAME	VISID	REG/ET	NOTES	SIRE REG	NAABCODE	SHORTNAME	NOTES	DAM REG/ET	NOTES
00297	JENNY	86	323CTN2099	H	3001850965	0008H0462 JAY			323CTN2084	
00335	HILDA	42	4003424718		4000640900	0007J0160			001747474	BH
00340	MEL	154	323CTP4967	H	3001713656	0008H0346 RUSTY			323CJN2085	
00342	PAM	172	323CTP4962	H	3001926432	0008H0592			323CTN2077	
00372	SHAUNA	225	323CTN2085	H	3001683574	0015H0224 SPECIAL			323BZC5855	
00374	BETH	221	323DJB1756	H	3001780684	0003H1198 QUESTOR			323CJR1831	

into the barn."

One way dairy farmers can use fans to keep cows cool is by turning their barn into a "wind tunnel."

"Placing fans at intervals throughout the barn and opening the doors at either end can create a tunnel effect," Spencer said. "It moves the air through the barn and helps keep the cows comfortable." This "wind tunnel" effect can

thwart another source of cow discomfort — insects.

"If air is moving steadily through the barn, it will help reduce fly problems," Spencer said. "Flies don't like to be in the wind."

"Make sure free-stall barns have adequate side ventilation," he said. "Side panels usually are too small to provide adequate air movement."

Spencer said dairy farmers may want to consider new ventilation ideas such as curtain walls for free-stall barns.

"A number of farmers have replaced the side walls of their barns with curtains, which allow the whole side of the barn to be opened for ventilation," he said. "It makes a remarkable difference in the air and temperature conditions inside the barn."

