Lowest SCC Lancaster DHIA Herds For May

The 50 lowest rolling SCC herds in Lancaster DHIA as of the month of May are as follows:

Lancaster DHIA
Lancaster Dairy Herd Improvement Assoc.
1592 Old Line Rd. Manheim, PA 17545
(717) 665-5960

NAME	TOWN	BRD	RHA SCC	NO COWS
GARY & JENNY BOWMAN	NOTTINGHAM	H	73	49
BO JOY FARM	QUARRYVILLE	X	115	11
DEAN R PATCHES	LEBANON	H	116	79
IRA M HEISTAND JR	ELIZABETHTOWN	H	119	51
ROY E SENSENIG	NOTTINGHAM	H	140	79
JOHN S NOLT	NEW HOLLAND	H	141	39
MEADOW-WOOD FARM	LEBANON	H	143	244
DARRYL&REBECCA REITER	NARVON	J	149	38
CLAY FARM	LITITZ	H	155	56
NATHANIEL D. STOLTZFUS	LEOLA	H	156	41
LEONARD J STOLTZFUS	GAP	H	158	60
BO JOY FARM	QUARRYVILLE	H	160	20
LEE NOME FARM	GORDONVILLE	H	161	33
ROB-BONNIE WENTWORTH	QUARRYVILLE	A	161	51
WATERLOO FARM	GAP	H	163	58
SONNEN SPRINGS FARM	RICHLAND	H	164	53
CARL&DARLENE EBERLY	READING	H	168	87
NORMAN H NOLT	LEOLA	H	169	43
SAMUEL F LONG	PEACH BOTTOM	H	170	47
JOSEPH E STOLTZFUS	LANCASTER	H	170	37
DALE WEILER	EAST EARL	H	170	64
GORDON E HERR	NOTTINGHAM	H	173	80
STEPHEN F STOLTZFUS	CHRISTIANA	H	174	51
WARREN A SCHMUCK	PEACH BOTTOM	A	177	72
DAVID R WENGER	MANHEIM	H	181	57
DANIEL E STOLTZFUS	HONEY BROOK	H	184	37
GORDON & CAROLE HOOVER	GAP	H	185	103
DAVID K STOLTZFUS	PEACH BOTTOM	H	188	35
MOUNT VIEW ACRES	EPHRATA	H	188	42
CLAIR N OBERHOLTZER	ELIZABETHTOWN	H	189	74
EL-DELL FARM	LITITZ	H	191	29
MIKE S ZOOK	HONEY BROOK	A	193	55
KENT HOFFER	LEBANON	H	193	52
AARON R ZEISET	LEOLA	H	195	43
TRITOWN FARM	LEOLA	H	196	32
MAR MULLDALE FARM	QUARRYVILLE	H	196	138
MEADOW VISTA FARM	BAINBRIDGE	H	196	159
ED STOLTZFOOS	LEOLA	H	197	54
THOMAS ARROWSMITH	PEACH BOTTOM	J	198	53
TOM AARON	QUARRYVILLE	H	198	23
MICHEAL L CASSEL	MANHEIM	H	199	55
BO JOY FARM	QUARRYVILLE	B	199	52
WELK SHADE HOLSTEINS	QUARRYVILLE	H	200	70
LUTHER R PATCHES	MANHEIM	H	200	43
SAMUEL L ALLGYER	NARVON	H	203	42
DANIEL E KING	LANCASTER	H	205	38
NOAH N MARTIN	KIRKWOOD	H	206	53
SAMUEL K LAPP JR	LANCASTER	H	207	44
DANIEL B ZOOK JR	GORDONVILLE	H	207	33
CARL E & NANCY G BRANDT	MANHEIM	H	209	76

Top 50 Protein Herds, Lancaster DHIA For May

The top 50 protein producing herds for May in Lancaster DHIA are listed as follows:

NAME	TOWN	RHA MILK	RHA FAT	RHA PRO	NO. COWS
DALE R HERSHEY	KINZERS	25594	896	807	56
MARVIN R STOLTZFUS	LEOLA	25265	918	803	55
EUGENE & SUSAN HESS	MARIETTA	25431	851	803	68
DONALD B TRIMBLE	PEACH BOTTOM	24123	939	796	35
ABRAHAM SHELLY JR	MANHEIM	23886	873	791	29
NATE+TRISH STOLTZFUS	HONEY BROOK	24831	801	788	45
JONAS S STOLTZFUS JR	HONEY BROOK	25153	849	788	49
WEA-LAND FARM	QUARRYVILLE	24034	911	787	69
ELVIN+DORCAS REIFF	MOUNT JOY	24247	871	784	64
FRANK GRAYBILL	HERSHEY	24550	898	776	150
GARY LEE MASE	LEBANON	23996	860	775	36
JOSEPH C WIVELL	COLUMBIA	23449	800	773	55
JOHN H HOWARD	WILLOW STREET	24190	860	772	41
EARL & ANNA MAE REIFF	EPHRATA	24581	855	768	41
DENNIS E TICE	COLUMBIA	23683	821	768	39
STEPHEN S RIEHL	CHRISTIANA	24450	922	768	45
JEFFREY L AUNGST	ELIZABETHTOWN	23865	851	766	53
KAT LIN FARM	LITITZ	24008	835	764	62
EARL N LANDIS	MANHEIM	23637	866	759	57
ROBERT L SHELLY	MANHEIM	22617	876	755	55
CLAY FARM	LITITZ	23867	867	755	56
JOHN E COLEMAN JR	RONKS	22923	842	753	69
DARYL + SAM MARTIN	GAP	23020	840	749	85
CURTIS E AKERS & SON	QUARRYVILLE	22969	853	748	57
ROY E SENSENIG	NOTTINGHAM	23180	784	748	79
CHRIST S FISHER	HONEY BROOK	23195	833	748	42
NOAH N MARTIN	KIRKWOOD	23117	817	747	53
STEPHEN L WEAVER	STEVENS	24016	800	744	56
KARL W HERR	OXFORD	22837	832	742	93
DAVID K STOLTZFUS	PEACH BOTTOM	23461	845	741	35
PARKE H RANCK JR	RONKS	23255	789	740	51
NEVIN S HORNING	LITITZ	23119	842	739	49
SIXCORNER FARM	LEOLA	22994	870	738	39
THOMAS C LAPP	GAP	23043	847	737	59
J ELMER STOLTZFUS	HONEY BROOK	22712	766	737	39
DENNIS & KAREN WEAVER	NEW HOLLAND	23054	791	736	45
SHELMAR ACRES	MOUNT JOY	22734	837	735	90
JOHN ALLEN WENGER	LEOLA	22427	833	735	42
GERALD MARTIN	EPHRATA	22527	790	733	55
RANDY ANDREWS	LANCASTER	22789	824	733	54
JAY RICHARD GROFF	MANHEIM	23676	846	731	158
LEROY H. HOOVER	NEW HOLLAND	23194	785	729	48
RICK + MIM BRENNEMAN	QUARRYVILLE	21825	815	727	47
TRITOWN FARM	LEOLA	23127	783	724	32
JOHN M. BURKHOLDER	WASHINGTON BORO	23450	888	724	70
VERNON W HEISEY	MANHEIM	23028	799	724	31
LESTER MARTIN	NEWMANSTOWN	23244	797	724	91
WEAVER HOMSTEAD FARM	NEW HOLLAND	22497	850	723	88
BRANDYVALE FARM	HONEY BROOK	23258	898	723	46
LINDEN DALE FARM	RONKS	22599	807	723	51

Scout For Nutrient Deficiencies

NORCROSS, Ga. — Plants provide clues to nutrient problems in the field if we pay attention to the symptoms they show. Unfortunately, by the time visual symptoms are observed, the potential yield of the crop has probably been severely reduced. This "hidden hunger" is one of the biggest yield robbers.

Know the growth stages and expected development rate of a healthy crop. This will be helpful in identifying deviations from normal growth — often the first sign of nutrient deficiences. If growth is unusually slow or if plants appear stunted, take leaf samples for laboratory analysis. Know the common nutrient deficiency symptoms for the crops you are growing. For many crops, nitrogen deficiency causes yellowing of the leaf tissue (along the midrib of grassy plants), usually visible on lower leaves first. Supplemental nitrogen application may help recover some lost yield potential if the crop is not yet fully developed.

Potassium deficiency causes leaf margins to turn yellow and eventually die. Lower leaves exhibit symptoms first, because part of the potassium is moved from them to the more actively growing parts of the plant when insufficient amounts of potassium are available for normal growth. Response to supplemental potassium applied after symptoms develop is not very likely, but increasing potassium on that area next year may help prevent recurrence of the problem.

Phosphorus deficiency shows up as a purple coloration of newly developed leaves. Since phosphorus is critical to sugar utilization in plants, its deficiency leads to a buildup of sugar in the leaves and reduced chlorophyll content, allowing the purple pigments to be more visible. Phosphorus deficiency may be induced by restricted root growth or cool temperatures. Nutrient applications can be adjusted to prevent recurrence of the deficiency in successive years. The symptoms may disappear as the root system expands and growing conditions improve.

Nutrient deficiency symptoms are often actually caused by other problems such as insect feeding, compaction, poor root development, disease injury, competition from weeds, poor drainage or mechanical injury to the plant. These problems inhibit the uptake or utilization of available nutrients. The real cause may be masked by other symptoms, so don't be too quick to diagnose the cause-effect relationships. On the other hand, maintaining adequate nutrient availability will often reduce the impact of these other yield limiting factors.

Make use of old tools as well as new technology to help detect, identify and correct nutrient problems. Soil testing is one source of clues. With the availability of more intensive sampling data, areas of low nutrient levels may be easier to locate. Make a special effort to check such areas. Plant analysis is another useful tool for identifying nutrient deficiencies. Take samples from suspected deficient plants and also from healthy plants for comparison. Standard sufficiency threshold values are available for most crops, but the comparison approach may be more useful in field diagnostics. Quick-test kits can be used as a first cut analytical tool. Such tissue tests should be confirmed with laboratory analysis before making major nutrient management decisions.

Ion-specific electrode tools are useful for in-field analysis. A sample of plant sap (or a diluted sample) is squeezed onto the electrode and the electronic display provides a reading calibrated for the relative nutrient content of the plant sap. Here again, confirmation with laboratory analysis is desirable, but research has shown these electrodes are reliable if properly calibrated.

If possible, use global positioning systems (GPS) to document the specific geographic location of deficiency symptoms and where soil and plant samples are taken for analysis. The GPS coordinates can link these observations to other data bases such as soil survey, soil test data and yield maps. These tools are all helpful in determining the true cause-effect relationships resulting in the nutrient deficiency. If GPS is not available, take detailed notes on where symptoms occur in the field. This will be valuable for future management decisions.