

QUESTION: We keep our feeding program the same throughout the year, but come late summer our butterfat hits a yearly low - why?

ANSWER: This is currently the most asked question that has come in since the establishment of the DHIA hotline here in Pennšylvania.

More payment emphasis has been on fat than at any other time in history. At current prices, a 1-point change in butterfat is worth

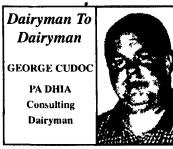
about 25 cents per hundred pounds of milk.

Many of the dairymen who I talk to feel that their cows have dropped no less than 5 points in the last couple of months.

Those same dairymen are looking at fall and winter production of past and know that these same fat prices during those times can represent quite a bit of extra income. Will these prices hold? Your

guess is as good as mine. The average herd in Pennsylva-

nia with a 5-point drop in percent



butterfat during June, July, August and September lost about \$5,550 in potential income.

This is not exactly correct, because the fact is that the reasons for the drop in butterfat during these months are the same reasons we get slightly higher milk yields.

Let us discuss the causes for this and decide if we have a reasonable trade-off.

First, we need to examine the statement made about this particular herd and its non-changing feed program.

With the information that was gathered we indeed see that these cows are being fed the same this summer as last winter. Corn silage, hay silage, high moisture corn, protein concentrate and hay make

up the diet year-round. Careful consideration is given to macro- and micro-nutrient balance.

This indeed looks like a diet that is well-balanced and derserving to be put in front of cows.

There is a reason that we should look at what the cows tell us and not what the ration spreadsheet says. In this case, I'm quite certain we are looking at one of the most common mistakes made in trying to feed our herds — the on-paper diet is not the one the cows are consuming.

Further study into what this herd is eating tells us pretty much why there is a butterfat problem.

Cows are housed in the barn at night and are fed cafeteria style, according to the formulated ration.

During the day they are turned out to their haylage feeding which happens to be round-bale silage.

The mistake made was to assume the dry matter intake remained the same during the past few months.

With no known way to measure

the hay lage consumed outside, and the cows eating inside at night to eat all their grain and cornsilage, there can be a large shift in the amount of fiber consumed from forage.

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Add the knowledge that inside the barn the cows eat everything except a portion of their long hay, and the problem becomes compounded.

How do we correct the problem? First of all, when conditions become hot, we need to adjust the diets to account for lower dry matter intakes.

In my experience, it is better to guess the DMI too low than too high.

Rumen health will suffer and lead to other problems associated with it when diets get out of balance, from a fiber-standpoint, for more than just a short time.

When we can't measure what the cows are eating, we must make educated guesses about DMI. I for one like to start with the notion that cows will drop DMI about 10 percent when heat and humidity rise over a combined total of 150 (80 degrees and 70 percent humidity).

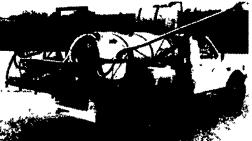
Making this adjustment has served me well in the past, but you need to make that determination according to how well you manage for cow comfort during these times. Of course, as temperature and humidity increase, so will the drop in DMI.

Your cows will tell you when you feed them right. Use your DHIA reocrds, along with on-thefarm indicators, such as manure scoring, body condition scoring, and DMI to adjust diets that will maintain proper rumen health.





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