2014 WTN Dairy Team Activity: Advisors Edition

Use the DHIA records to answer the following questions and work with the assumption that today’s date is 7/3/2014.

1. Which cow was the next cow due to calve?

To find: Go to the far right hand column under breeding information. Then go to the sub tab of due date.

1. F9 is due 9/26 b. 708 is due 9/10 c. E19 is due 7/4 d. F20 is due 9/7
2. Which cow recorded a greater than 20% drop in production this test month?

To find: In the second third of the page, there is a column that says Test Month and has the full test date (7-1-14) This is the latest test date. If you will read the asterick in the bottom right hand corner, those with that mark in that column have a 20% decrease.

1. 33 (no mark) b. 59 (has a mark by the 43#) c. 369 (no mark) d. 723 (no mark)
2. Find the cow with the highest somatic cell score the month after calving.

To find: Under the Somatic Cell Count and Milk Weights by Test Date columns are were you will begin. Find where the cow went dry and then go to the next test month. The top number is somatic cell scores and the bottom number is milk weight.

1. 49 (4.3) b. D41 (7.3) c. F10 (5.6) d. 723 (1.3)
2. Which cow is costing the farmer the most amount of money?

To find: In the column on the far right before breeding information is a section called ERPA Milk. This is estimated relative production average or in normal terms, is she making more money than she is eating in feed costs. Positives are good and negatives are bad…sorry I just had to put that!

1. 708 (-$901) b. 705 (-$573) c. 723 (-$423) d. E19 (+$904)
2. When comparing mature equivalents, which cow is projected to make the most pounds of protein?

To find: Mature equivalents are abbreviated ME on the DHIA sheet. In the final third of the page, after lactation to date, there is a column marked ME Pro/ME Milk. You will be looking for the highest top number.

1. C35 (560#) b. D41 (527#) c. E22 (613#) d. F9 (557#)
2. Which two cows are not paternal sisters?

To find: The second column on the far left has sire id/permanent id. You will be looking for cows who have the same sire ID.

1. 705 & 708 (7JE510)
2. b. 369 & F2 (7JE590)
3. c. E22 and F10 (113829954: our herd bull)
4. d. 33 (7JE1000) and F20 (7JE590)
5. Which cow’s ME milk production is closest to the herd’s RHA?

To find: RHA is rolling herd average which is located in the middle of the page at the very bottom in a box. The RHA for milk is 14,858# of milk. Then you will go to the same column where they looked for ME Protein and this time use the number on the bottom or ME milk.

1. 59 (20,316#) b. C35 (15,003#) c. F2 (17, 406#) d. F57 (19,375#)
2. Which cow, still in milking form, has been milking for the longest?

To find: To start, go to the columns under Lactation to Date. Find the one column marked CAR/DIM. DIM stands for Days in Milk! Then using the cows listed, make sure they are not dry as the question asks for the cow still in milking form. The way you will know if they are dry is that under the last test month, the word dry will be in the square instead of a milk weight and SCS.

1. C35 (337 days) b. E19 (dry cow) c. E22 (dry cow) d. F9 (392 days)
2. Which cow had the biggest difference between her first test and her peak production?

To find: Start with the first milk weight after the last square that says DRY. Then find the highest milk weight across the row. Subtract the smaller from the larger number.

1. 49 (85-62) b. D41 (78-34) c. F10 (73-28) d. F57 (74-71)
2. Which cow show signs of having an abnormal estrus cycle?

To find: Using prior knowledge that a normal estrus cycle is 18-21 days, go to the columns under breeding information. Find the column marked Intvl Days. Find the cow that is most out of the 18-21 day range.

1. E22 (12 days) b. 723 (18 days) c. F51 (20 days) d. E19 (19 days)