

New World News



June Dairy Month, the History of...

June was Dairy Month. An annual tradition developed to celebrate the dairy industry and its many contributions to our society, that originated in 1937. During its first two years, in 1937 and 1938, it was called National Milk Month and ran from June 10 to July 10. "June Dairy Month" became the official title of the promotion in 1939 and focused on greater use of dairy products. June Dairy Month was initially funded by a one cent per pound butterfat assessment in June.



June Dairy Month continued to evolve over the years and entire communities across the country, both rural and urban, have embraced it and have become involved in many ways. Some celebrate with dairy food demonstrations. In others, dairy

princesses have distributed product samples at creameries, grocery stores, and local banks. Some rural communities sponsor cattle shows and princess contests with coronation ceremonies.

In 1955 the American Dairy Association (ADA) became the national leader for June Dairy Month campaigns. The emphasis changed to sales programs for dairy products, and advertising and merchandising programs were added to an already-effective public relations program.

The cooperation between farmers and other community members are really the basis of what June Dairy Month is all about—celebrating and using a wonderful product.

Source: Midwest Dairy Association

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Did you Know?

Did you know:

- that bulls are colour-blind?
- that a cow's only sweat glands are in her nose?
- that it is possible to lead a cow up-stairs, but not downstairs?
- that the average number of squirts from a cow's udder needed to yield a gallon of milk, is 345?

Market Update

The Mideast Federal Milk Marketing Order, which includes Michigan, Ohio and the majority of Indiana, milk prices are shown to the right.

For daily milk market information, visit: www.dairy.com and go to the "Dairy Reports" section.

*The Class I price is adjusted based on location and will range from \$17.72 to \$18.22 in the Mideast Order.

2007 Milk Prices (announced on June 1, 2007)		
Class of Milk	Price per 100 pounds (or 45.36 kg.)	Change from Previous Month
I Fluid Milk for drinking	\$18.12	+\$0.92
II Soft products: yogurt, cream cheese	\$16.62	+\$2.11
III Cheese	\$17.60	+\$1.51
IV Butter, powder milk	\$18.48	+\$2.36



Taking on More Responsibilities

If your dairy is growing, you will probably need to hire more people and delegate some of your responsibilities to others. Sometimes, those responsibilities are technical in nature, like being in charge of breeding; while other times, they are supervisory. That means creating middle-management positions, such as assistant managers and herdsmen.

Research indicates that 61 percent of dairies with 500 cows or more already have a Hispanic manager in place. Those people did not appear there overnight; they got there through hard work, with many successes and probably some failures along the way.

Yet, sometimes it is difficult for Hispanics to take on additional responsibility. When asked why this is, the Hispanic managers and supervisors will tell you:

- Hispanics don't take orders from Hispanics very well. Perhaps they are originally from the same town or the same family and already have their roles identified. Perhaps placing one in power over another will put a strain on relationships.
- They want the Anglo-American owner or manager to tell them what to do.

- People have different motivators and different goals in life.



The reluctance to take on more responsibility is partly cultural. Culturally, Hispanics tend to focus on the well-being and harmony of the group; that is "we came together, we are in the same position together."

So, when you want to promote someone, aside from his/her technical competencies (best milker, best breeder), assess his leadership abilities as well. Look for confidence, respect, fairness, ability to lead others, ability to supervise, ability to help others, decision-making and problem-solving abilities and communications abilities.

People who are willing to take on more responsibility typically do so to provide for their families, better themselves professionally and to help others, including Hispanics.

EPA Collaborates with Farmers on Nationwide Study

EPA announced the beginning of the first-ever nationwide study of air emissions from poultry, dairy and swine animal feeding operations (AFOs).

With EPA oversight, researchers from eight universities will take part in the 2-year, \$14.6 million study to measure levels of hydrogen sulfide, particulate matter, ammonia, nitrous oxide, volatile organic compounds and other gases from livestock facilities. The research officially began June 14 at 24 sites in 9 states.

EPA concluded in the late 1990's that it did not have sufficient air emissions data for AFOs, which made it difficult to determine the compliance status of AFO's with existing air emissions requirements. EPA began discussions with AFO owners in 2001. Ultimately, EPA

developed an innovative and voluntary consult agreement with the AFO industry. This agreement established a framework for farmers to participate in a monitoring study. Over 2600 agreements were signed, representing approximately 14,000 swine, dairy, egg-laying and broiler chicken farms.

As part of the consent agreement, AFOs contributed to a fund to pay for the monitoring study. The study is being conducted by Purdue University and its partners.

EPA intends to use the data from the monitoring study to develop an improved method for estimating emissions from individual AFOs. EPA believes this innovative agreement will bring farms into compliance more quickly than could have been accomplished through traditional, case-by-case enforcement.

Source: www.epa.gov

Why Heat Stress Steals Milk...

Heat stress costs the dairy industry millions, if not billions, of dollars. Going into the summer, many people are focused on cow-cooling equipment, such as misters and fans. Often, that requires a large capital investment, and there isn't always the need for the equipment once it is installed. A more flexible approach involves nutrition.

Based on new research from the University of Arizona, the following questions and answers were assembled by Dairy Herd Management.

Q. Under what circumstances does heat stress occur?

The temperature-Humidity index is often used to gauge the effects of climate on dairy cows. Heat stress occurs whenever the index reaches or exceeds 72. This can occur at temperatures as low as 75 degrees F, provided the relative humidity is 65% or higher.

Q. How does heat stress affect the cow physiologically?

Not only do cows tend to eat less during heat stress, but their bodies partition the nutrients differently.

Much of it has to do with the way the cow utilizes glucose, a precursor for milk production. As the illustration shows, glucose that would normally be used for milk production often gets diverted for other uses during times of heat stress. Burning glucose generates less metabolic heat than burning fat, so a heat-stressed cow prefers to utilize more glucose in her muscle and organs, says Lance Baumgard, assistant professor of nutritional physiology at the University of Arizona. "The heat-stressed cow goes into survival mode. And by switching over the glucose, it produces less heat and, as a consequence, the animal can hopefully survive the bout of heat stress," he says.



But this comes with a price. With less glucose reaching the mammary gland, the body is deprived of an important building block for milk production.

Q. Does new research shed light on the problem?

Last year, researchers at the University of Arizona conducted an experiment to further explain the drop in milk production seen among heat-stressed cows. For 14 days of the 21-day trial, heat-stressed cows were kept in warm conditions ranging from 85 degrees F to 102 degrees F. They were compared to an equal number of "underfed" cows whose access to feed was restricted and whose environment was kept at a constant 68 degrees F.

With feed intake the same, ambient temperature became the key variable.

Milk yield in the heat-stressed cows dropped by 45%, compared to 19% in the "underfed" cows. The difference, says Baumgard, had to do with the physiology of the cows. The "underfed" cows (with no heat stress) metabolized fat for muscles and organs, but the heat-stressed cows metabolized more glucose because it burned cooler in their bodies.

Q. What specific nutritional strategies can come out of this?

Based on this research, Baumgard concludes that about half of the reduction in milk yield is related to reduced feed intake and the other half to physiology and the way heat-stressed cows partition nutrients. "I think there are some opportunities for the industry to recoup some of that milk," Baumgard says, including:

- Feeding an ionophore like monensin. Research has shown that monensin increases production of a volatile fatty acid known as propionate. The idea is to increase the pool of available propionate that is later re-converted to glucose and makes its way to the mammary gland for milk production.
- Using bovine somatotropin to alter insulin sensitivity. By decreasing insulin effectiveness, less glucose is diverted to the muscles and more is used by the mammary gland to make milk.

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Welcome!

Although the Hulsbosch family has been residing in the Greensburg area for quite a while, we like to put a delayed welcome to the Hulsbosch family in this newsletter. Dominique, Marij and their three sons, Wim, Vital and Roel relocated from Hechtel-Eksel, Belgium and are developing their dairy in Greensburg Indiana. They are residing at: 6678 South County Road 700 W Greensburg, IN 47240

Welcome to the Huiskes family!
Jan, Jenny and their children Gerda, Henk-Jan, Marianne, Erik, Bram and Reinoud relocated from Ureterp, the Netherlands and are residing at:

507 South Perry Street
Attica, IN 47918

Welcome to the Zuurhout family!
Johan, Jacqueline and their children Jessica, Sjors and Rick relocated from Warten, the Netherlands and are residing at:

7046 Andrew Drive
Oxford, IN 47971

Heat-Stress continued from page 3

And, don't forget these traditional strategies during times of heat stress:

- Provide plenty of water.
- Feed during the evening or early morning when it's relatively cool outside.
- Cow cooling in general.
- Feed highly palatable, highly digestive forages. That way, you help keep dry matter intake up and also gain more energy from the forage portion of the diet. Often, in the summer, people are tempted to feed more grain or fat to keep energy levels up. But the heat-stressed cow is already prone to acidosis, so feeding more grain can be a problem.
- Feed sodium bicarbonate or potassium carbonate. A cow that's totally heat-stressed and panting will blow off a lot of carbon dioxide, and that's a problem because carbon dioxide helps create bicarbonate in the cow's system. With less buffering capacity, the cow is more prone to acidosis.
- Consider adding yeast culture to the diet. A diet containing supplemental yeast culture may help the rumen utilize nutrients more efficiently.

Source: Dairy Herd Management

Announcements

When hiring new employees, please make sure that you have the right paper work completed (for all employees). All documents need to be fully completed and signed. This includes the W-4, State W-4, I-9 and State new hire form. In addition to the I-9 form, you should have copies of two types of identification attached to it.

EPA has announced a \$7.9 million grant opportunity through which the Agency will help livestock operators prevent water discharges and reduce air emissions by identifying environmental challenges and learning ways to address them. EPA is seeking applicants for the funding opportunity. The grant recipient will provide livestock operations with two types of technical assistance at no cost to the operator: voluntary comprehensive assessments of water and air quality environmental challenges; and, development or review of the facility's nutrient management plan. Eligible livestock operations include facilities of all sizes in all animal sectors throughout the United States. The new deadline for applying is July 13, 2007. For more information visit www.epa.gov.

