Dairy Research 2015 Supplements

B. Bradford
Kansas State University, Manhattan, bbradfor@k-state.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr
Part of the Dairy Science Commons

Recommended Citation

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright January 2015 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Dairy Research 2015 Supplements

Abstract
Kansas State University is pleased to present the 2015 Dairy Research Report of Progress.

Keywords
dairy cattle

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

This Dairy Cattle: Economics article is available in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports:
https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr/vol1/iss8/9
Foreword

Kansas State University is pleased to present the 2015 Dairy Research Report of Progress. The Kansas dairy industry continues to grow, ranking third nationally with an increase of 7,000 cows between 2013 and 2014. During the past 5 years (2009 to 2014), total milk production in Kansas has increased by 25%; the number of cows by 20%; and pounds of milk per cow by 979. At the end of 2014, Kansas ranked 15th nationally in milk yield per cow at 22,064 lb, 15th in the number of dairy cows (141,000), and 16th in total milk production (3.11 billion lb). Kansas now has 315 dairy operations and averages 448 cows per herd (Hoard’s Dairyman, March 25, 2015, pp 212-213).

Selected production traits of our Kansas State University Dairy Teaching and Research Center (DTRC) herd are shown below. The excellent functioning of our herd is largely a tribute to the dedication of our staff: Michael Scheffel (manager), Daniel Umsheid, Robert Feist, Alan Hubbard, Kris Frey, and Eulises Jiron Corrales. Special thanks are given to Cheryl Armendariz, Wenjing Fausnett, and a host of graduate and undergraduate students for their technical assistance in our laboratories and at the DTRC. We also acknowledge the support and cooperation of the Heart of America Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) for its assistance in handling research milk samples.

| Kansas State University Dairy Teaching and Research Center Herd<sup>1</sup> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Cows, total no.             | 322              |
| Rolling herd milk, lb       | 30,129           |
| Rolling herd fat, lb        | 1,091            |
| Rolling herd protein, lb    | 896              |
| Somatic cell count × 1,000  | 131              |
| Calving interval, mo.       | 12.6             |

<sup>1</sup> October 26, 2015 test day (milking 2 to 3 times daily; no bST).

The sustained increases in productivity and efficiency on dairy farms in Kansas and across the U.S. are largely driven by improved technology and management decisions by dairy producers. It is our hope that the type of research presented in this report contributes to those improvements.
Thorough, quality research is not only time-intensive and meticulous, but also expensive. Nevertheless, studies have demonstrated that each dollar spent for research yields a 30 to 50% return in practical application. Those interested in supporting dairy research are encouraged to consider participation in the Livestock and Meat Industry Council (LMIC), a philanthropic organization dedicated to furthering academic and research pursuits by the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry. Additional details about the LMIC are found at the end of this report.

B. J. Bradford, Editor

2015 Dairy Research Report of Progress
Biological Variability and Chances of Error

Variability among individual animals in an experiment leads to problems in interpreting the results. Although cows on treatment X may have produced more milk than those on treatment Y, variability within treatments may indicate that the differences in production between X and Y were not the direct result of treatment alone. Statistical analysis allows us to calculate the probability that such differences occur because of the treatment applied rather than from chance.

In some of the articles herein, you will see the notation “P < 0.05.” That means the probability of treatment differences resulting from chance is less than 5%. If two averages are reported to be “significantly different,” the probability is less than 5% that the difference is from chance, or the probability exceeds 95% that the difference resulted from the treatment applied.

Some papers report correlations or measures of the relationship among traits. The relationship may be positive (both traits tend to get larger or smaller together) or negative (as one trait gets larger, the other gets smaller). A perfect correlation is one (+1 or -1). If there is no relationship, the correlation is zero.

In other papers, you may see an average given as 2.5 ± 0.1. The 2.5 is the average; 0.1 is the “standard error.” The standard error is calculated to be 68% certain that the real average (with an unlimited number of animals) would fall within one standard error from the average, in this case between 2.4 and 2.6.

Using many animals per treatment, replicating treatments several times, and using uniform animals increase the probability of finding real differences when they exist. Statistical analysis allows more valid interpretation of the results, regardless of the number of animals in the experiment. In all the research reported herein, statistical analyses are included to increase the confidence you can place in the results.
The Livestock and Meat Industry Council, Inc.

The Livestock and Meat Industry Council, Inc. (LMIC) is a nonprofit charitable organization supporting animal agriculture research, teaching, and education. This is accomplished through the support of individuals and businesses that make LMIC a part of their charitable giving.

Tax-deductible contributions can be made through gifts of cash, appreciated securities, real estate, life insurance, charitable remainder trusts, and bequests as well as many other forms of planned giving. LMIC can also receive gifts of livestock, machinery, or equipment. These types of gifts, known as gifts-in-kind, allow the donor to be eligible for a tax benefit based on the appraised value of the gift.

Since its inception in 1970, LMIC has provided student scholarships, research assistance, capital improvements, land, buildings, and equipment to support students, faculty, and the industry of animal agriculture. If you would like to be a part of this mission or would like additional information, please contact the Livestock and Meat Industry Council/Animal Sciences and Industry, Weber Hall, Manhattan, Kansas 66506 or call 785-532-1227.

LMIC Board Members
Kyle Bauer
David Clawson
Joe Downey
Galen Fink
Mark Gardiner
Craig Good
Lyle Gray
Ken Grecian
Frank Harper
Greg Henderson
Roy Henry
Patsy Houghton
Virgil Huseman
Justin Janssen
Larry Jones
Mark Knight
Pat Koons
Kelly Lechtenberg
Jan Lyons
Bill Miller
Stanton O’Neil
Tom Perrier
Rich Porter
Ken Stielow
Warren Weibert

Royal Board Members
Dell Allen
Jerry Bohn
Richard Chase
Calvin Drake
Stan Fansher
Randy Fisher
Sam Hands
Bernie Hansen
Steven Hunt
Steve Irsk
Larry Jones
Kenny Knight
Gina Miller
Andrew Murphy
Phil Phar
Harland Priddle
Lee Reeve
Don Smith
Mikel Stout
Kathleen Strunk
Duane Walker
Acknowledgments

Appreciation is expressed to the following organizations for their support of dairy teaching, research, and extension at Kansas State University during 2014-2015.

Absolute Innovations, Osceola, IN
Aerotech, Mason, MI
AgTech, Inc., Manhattan, KS
Arm & Hammer Animal Nutrition, Princeton, NJ
Balchem Corporation, New Hampton, NY
Bayer Animal Health, Shawnee Mission, KS
Biotracking, Moscow, ID
BouMatic, Madison, WI
Cargill, Inc., Wayzata, MN
Dairymaster, County Kerry, Ireland
DeKalb Asgrow, St. Louis, MO
DeLaval, Kansas City, MO
Diamond V Mills, Cedar Rapids, IA
Dupont Pioneer, Johnston, IA
Elanco Animal Health, Greenfield, IN
Evonik Industries AG, Essen, Germany
Grain States Soya, West Point, NE
Heart of America Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Manhattan, KS
High Plains Dairy Management Conference
Hubbard Feeds, Mankato, MN
Iowa Limestone, Des Moines, IA
K-State Research and Extension, Manhattan, KS
Kansas Dairy Commission, Victoria, KS
Kansas Farm Management Association, Manhattan, KS
Kansas Health and Environment, Topeka, KS
Kemin Industries, Des Moines, IA
Land O’Lakes Animal Milk Products, Shoreview, MN
Livestock and Meat Industry Council, Manhattan, KS
Merck Animal Health, Whitehouse Station, NJ
Novus International, St. Charles, MO
Rota-Mix, Dodge City, KS
Select Sires, Plain City, OH
Sweet Bran, Dalhart, TX
USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
Zinpro Corp., Eden Prairie, WI
Zoetis Animal Health, Florham Park, NJ

The Department of Biological and Agricultural Engineering and the College of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State University are recognized for their cooperation and contribution to our dairy research and teaching program.