

PREMIER PRESS

NOVEMBER 2012

USDA's October Milk Production Report Summary

Milk production down 0.14% versus a year ago. October was the third consecutive month of declining production.

Milk per cow up 2 lbs/cow versus a year ago. October was the fifth consecutive month of very small increases in milk per cow. Normal trends are 10 – 15 lbs of milk per cow increase.

Cow numbers down for the sixth consecutive month. US dairy herd is under 9.2 million head.

Georgia Dairy Conference

2013 Georgia Dairy Conference will be held on Monday, January 14th - Wednesday, January 16th at the Savannah Riverfront Marriott in Savannah, GA.

To reserve a room please call the hotel directly at (912) 233-7722. For more information please contact GA Milk Producers at (706) 310-0020.

38th Annual Southern Dairy Conference

The 38th Annual Southern Dairy Conference will be held from Tuesday, January 22nd through Wednesday, January 23rd at the Embassy Suites Airport – Atlanta, Georgia. More information to come.



Focus on PI Counts

After monitoring several years of PI counts through SMA's quality program, a trend has developed where PI counts during the months of December, January and February have trended higher than any other time of the year. Several reasons were given as to the cause however no one has a defined reason why. Below are numerous causes for high PI counts. As these months are now here, please review these items once per week on your farm to keep a high PI count from occurring. An acceptable PI count will be 50,000 or less. That is why PMI starts penalizing producers when counts are above 50,000. A PI count less than 20,000 is very good, that is why a premium of \$0.30/cwt is paid for averages less than 20,000. The causes for high PI counts are the following:

1. Dirty equipment caused by improper cleaning and sanitizing of milk system and bulk tank. The wash water should be at least **160 degrees** at the start of the wash cycle. Approximately 10 minutes of wash time is needed to dissolve or suspend milk soils. Washing should stop when the water reaches 120 degrees. Generally adequate temperature is more critical than the precise minutes of contact time of cleaning solutions. Milk lines need to be washed after every milking and the bulk tank washed after each pickup. Vacuum lines need to clean periodically.
2. Poor cooling of milk. Milk needs to be cooled as rapidly as possible to less than 40 degrees, preferably to 36 degrees. Once milk is in the tank, when new milk is added the temperature should not rise above 45 degrees. Check the temperature of the milk with a thermometer once a month if you have low counts. If your counts are high, check once per week.
3. Deteriorated rubber parts. When rubber parts get old, they start to crack and milk can build up in those cracks causing PI counts to increase. Inflatons, gaskets, milk hoses, vacuum hoses, automatic take-offs, and meter hoses are most of the rubber parts that need replacing from time to time. Remember, if a hose is cracked on the outside, then it is cracked on the inside too.

4. Dirty dairy cows. Udder preparation must be consistent and thorough. Clean teats with an approved sanitizing solution or pre-dip. How dirty is the rest of the udder after the teats are cleaned? Make sure that the teats are clean and dry before attaching the milking unit. Keeping good hygiene pre-milking procedures and following them consistently is very important.
5. Water quality on the farm. If untreated water is used, check for coliforms and psychrotrophic bacteria. Rinsing out sediment in a sanitized tank or chasing milk with water puts water in the milk and can cause your counts to increase. The last thing to touch milking surfaces prior to milking should be sanitized water or an acidified rinse. Failure to sanitize milking systems prior to milking has caused increased PI counts.
6. Sample collection. Dippers must be sanitized with an approved sanitizer before pulling a sample from the tank. Samples are not to be pulled from the bottom valve of the bulk tank. The milk samples need to be immediately put in a cooler and covered with ice. Monitor the milk hauler to make sure he is doing everything correctly.

When a PI count is 3 – 4 times higher than your Standard Plate Count (SPC), that indicates potential problems related to one of the areas listed above. A PI count equal or slightly higher than a high SPC suggests that the high SPC is possibly due to mastitis or severe build up of dirt/milk in the lines or tank. One last source, partial pickups from a tank can cause elevated PI counts from milk residue on the tank wall above the milk line. If you need further assistance with troubleshooting a problem, a list of people that can help you is listed on this newsletter.

Premier Milk Inc.

1531 SE 36th Avenue, Suite D
Ocala, Florida 34471

Phone: (352) 433-2527

Fax: (352) 433-2547

www.premiermilk.org

info@premiermilk.org

Premier
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Where Premium Quality Comes Standard.



Premier Milk MARKET MINUTE

Commodity Prices	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Current
Cheese - World Market	\$ 1.7917	\$ 1.6783	\$ 1.6443	\$ 1.6329	\$ 1.6329	\$ 1.6329	\$ 1.7123	\$ 1.7804	\$ 1.7917
Cheese - CME Block	\$ 1.5193	\$ 1.5039	\$ 1.5239	\$ 1.6313	\$ 1.6855	\$ 1.8262	\$ 1.9245	\$ 2.0757	\$ 1.8250
Cheese - CME Barrel	\$ 1.5152	\$ 1.4556	\$ 1.4683	\$ 1.5871	\$ 1.6826	\$ 1.7889	\$ 1.8780	\$ 2.0240	\$ 1.7250
Cheese - NASS	\$ 1.5248	\$ 1.5361	\$ 1.5215	\$ 1.5846	\$ 1.6857	\$ 1.7682	\$ 1.8647	\$ 2.0479	\$ 2.0849
Butter - World Market	\$ 1.7393	\$ 1.5932	\$ 1.4373	\$ 1.4331	\$ 1.4132	\$ 1.4666	\$ 1.6443	\$ 1.6755	\$ 1.7265
Butter - CME Cash	\$ 1.4895	\$ 1.4126	\$ 1.3532	\$ 1.4774	\$ 1.5826	\$ 1.7687	\$ 1.8807	\$ 1.9086	\$ 1.7000
Butter - NASS	\$ 1.4347	\$ 1.4634	\$ 1.3657	\$ 1.3991	\$ 1.5386	\$ 1.6859	\$ 1.8269	\$ 1.9168	\$ 1.8923
NFDM - World Market	\$ 1.3636	\$ 1.2871	\$ 1.2204	\$ 1.2530	\$ 1.2601	\$ 1.3693	\$ 1.5422	\$ 1.5691	\$ 1.5479
NFDM - Central A.O.M.	\$ 1.3213	\$ 1.2338	\$ 1.1700	\$ 1.1950	\$ 1.2338	\$ 1.3650	\$ 1.5325	\$ 1.5419	\$ 1.5450
NFDM - NASS	\$ 1.3310	\$ 1.2514	\$ 1.1551	\$ 1.1023	\$ 1.1744	\$ 1.2543	\$ 1.3768	\$ 1.4636	\$ 1.5057
Whey - Central A.O.M.	\$ 0.6325	\$ 0.5466	\$ 0.4978	\$ 0.4763	\$ 0.4875	\$ 0.5153	\$ 0.5750	\$ 0.6000	\$ 0.6225
Whey - NASS	\$ 0.6107	\$ 0.5921	\$ 0.5389	\$ 0.5013	\$ 0.5023	\$ 0.5352	\$ 0.5846	\$ 0.6205	\$ 0.6415
F. O. 6 Class I @ Tampa	\$ 21.70	\$ 21.06	\$ 21.25	\$ 20.64	\$ 20.91	\$ 21.95	\$ 22.99	\$ 24.28	\$ 26.10
Net Cl. I Prem. @ Tampa	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.09	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25
F.O. 6 Class I Utilization	86.4%	83.4%	81.8%	81.7%	83.1%	86.7%	85.1%	86.2%	
F. O. 6 Blend @ Tampa	\$ 20.83	\$ 20.31	\$ 19.98	\$ 19.73	\$ 20.20	\$ 21.46	\$ 22.40	\$ 23.70	
PMI - Average SCC	280,411	278,818	276,685	302,470	321,028	346,512	317,776	290,472	
PMI - Average SPC	10,816	12,244	15,237	10,214	7,852	9,657	7,550	10,481	
PMI - Average PIC	55,283	65,451	29,944	16,965	16,714	43,054	20,583	105,037	
Premiums Paid - PMI	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.28	
PMI Cen FL Price	\$ 20.98	\$ 19.80	\$ 19.68	\$ 19.70	\$ 20.46	\$ 21.79	\$ 21.99	\$ 23.40	

(with rBST-free premium)

Class III Milk Futures	July	August	Sept	Oct	Current
Nov-12	\$ 18.88	\$ 19.90	\$ 20.83	\$ 21.06	\$ 20.71
Dec-12	\$ 18.87	\$ 19.88	\$ 19.86	\$ 20.16	\$ 19.40
Jan-13	\$ 18.55	\$ 19.77	\$ 19.42	\$ 19.43	\$ 18.96
Feb-13	\$ 18.16	\$ 19.37	\$ 19.11	\$ 19.04	\$ 18.60
Mar-13	\$ 18.10	\$ 19.20	\$ 18.92	\$ 18.85	\$ 18.50
Apr-13	\$ 18.01	\$ 19.12	\$ 18.62	\$ 18.81	\$ 18.52
May-13	\$ 18.06	\$ 18.87	\$ 18.61	\$ 18.74	\$ 18.50
Jun-13	\$ 18.09	\$ 18.65	\$ 18.65	\$ 18.62	\$ 18.48
Jul-13	\$ 18.09	\$ 18.80	\$ 18.84	\$ 18.62	\$ 18.59
Aug-13		\$ 18.55	\$ 18.83	\$ 18.60	\$ 18.50
Sep-13			\$ 18.66	\$ 18.53	\$ 18.41
Oct-13				\$ 18.41	\$ 18.23

Note: Class III milk futures prices are quoted at the close on the last day of the month.

Mailbox Price Comparison		
FL	USDA	PMI
Oct-12		\$ 22.79
Sep-12		\$ 21.58
Aug-12		\$ 21.12
Jul-12	\$ 19.60	\$ 19.98
Jun-12	\$ 18.61	\$ 19.25
May-12	\$ 18.49	\$ 19.22
Apr-12	\$ 18.71	\$ 19.39
Mar-12	\$ 19.54	\$ 20.58
Feb-12	\$ 20.23	\$ 21.05

Note: USDA's figures include the South Florida prices that are priced at higher levels due to zone adjustments.