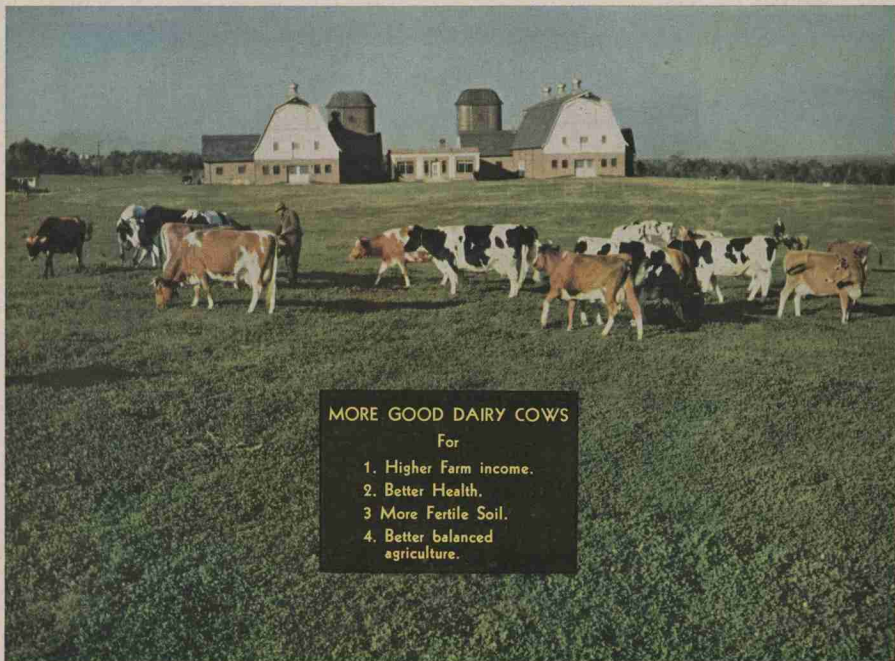


A Guide To **BETTER DAIRYING**

*N. C.'s Dairy Industry Is A \$63,000,000 Business
It Should Be A \$200,000,000 Business*



MORE GOOD DAIRY COWS

For

1. Higher Farm income.
2. Better Health.
3. More Fertile Soil.
4. Better balanced agriculture.

Ladino Clover Pasture

N. C.'s DAIRY GROWTH DI

ANNUAL FEED FOR ONE COW

- 2 Acres of well-fertilized pasture
- 2½ Tons of high-quality hay*
- 20 Bushels of corn
- 20 Bushels of oats (14 bu. Barley)
- 650 Pounds of protein supplement

*Instead of 2½ tons of hay, you can feed 1½ tons of hay and 3 tons of silage. Count feed requirements of two heifers equal to one cow.

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FEED FOR 12-COW HERD

(10 Cows and 4 Heifers)

- 24 Acres of well-fertilized pasture
- 18 Tons of high-quality hay
- 36 Tons of silage
- 240 Bushels of corn
- 240 Bushels of oats*
- 4 Tons of protein supplement

*Or 168 bushels of Barley

DEPENDS ON MORE FEED

HOW TO GROW IT

1. Seed Permanent Pastures August 15 to September 15, or March.

Seeding Per Acre

12 lbs. Orchard Grass
2 lbs. Ladino Clover
or
12 lbs. Orchard Grass
2 lbs. White Clover
15 lbs. Lespedeza

Fertilization

1 ton limestone
600 lbs. 0-12-12 at seeding
300 lbs. 0-12-12 each year
Topdress with manure
whenever possible

On poor to medium soils use 6 lbs. orchard grass, 6 lbs. red top, and 15 lbs. lespedeza.

Seed small grains (4-6 bus.) and crimson clover for fall and winter grazing; Sudan grass and lespedeza for summer grazing. Permanent pasture should not be over-grazed.

2. Grow More and Better Quality Hay with Alfalfa.

- A. Seed between August 20 and September 15 in Piedmont.
Seed between August 10 and September 1 in Mountains.
- B. Kansas or Oklahoma seed, 25 lbs. per acre.
- C. Give land 1 to 3 tons of lime, depending upon soil test, and 800 lbs. of 2-12-12 with borax per acre. Topdress with 500 lbs. of 0-9-27 each year.

3. Grow More Corn per Acre.

Prepare a good seed bed
Use adapted hybrid seed
Use enough fertilizer (200-500 lbs. 6-8-6 or 4-8-8)
Provide enough plants (16 inches in $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. rows for 75 Bu.)
Sidedress with nitrogen (20-80 lbs. nitrogen equivalent to 125-500 lbs. soda)
Cultivate shallow to protect corn roots

4. Double Small Grain Yields by

Seeding early
Using adapted seed

300 lbs. 0-14-7 or 4-12-4
Applying 16-32 lbs. nitrogen as a topdresser.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT

1. Provide good grazing for the longest possible period. It is the cow's cheapest feed.
2. Give cows all the good quality hay they will consume and around 25 pounds of silage daily, when not on pasture.
3. Feed grain according to milk production, about 1 pound to each 3 pounds of milk.
4. Use a 16 percent protein grain mixture with good hay. One of the following mixtures is suggested:

200 lbs. corn & cob meal	280 lbs. corn & cob meal
100 lbs. ground oats or barley	120 lbs. cottonseed or soybean meal
100 lbs. cottonseed or soybean meal	4 lbs. salt
4 lbs. salt	
5. Feed same mixture at a heavier rate with poor hay.
6. Provide a constant supply of fresh water.
7. Keep cows clean and comfortable.
8. Milk quickly, completely, and at regular intervals.
9. Give each cow a rest period of 6 to 8 weeks with ample feed before freshening.
10. Handle cows gently. Rough treatment and high production are never found in the same barn.
11. Use herd sires of high inheritance for milk production.
12. Breed for more fall freshening.

(See your county agent for further information)

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