

Constraints for nutritional grouping in Wisconsin and Michigan dairy farms

Contreras-Govea et al. A survey was designed to quantify the percentage of dairy farmers that use a single diet for all lactating cows, understand the reasons for physical grouping of cows, and identify constraints to nutritional grouping strategies. A questionnaire was mailed to 971 Wisconsin and 800 Michigan dairy farmers. From returned surveys, 34% of farms with >200 cows and 72% of farms with <200 cows fed the same diet to all lactating cows. Only 52% of farms practiced nutritional grouping of post-fresh cows. Farmers feeding a single diet indicated they wanted to keep management simple and they perceived milk production decreases when cows are moved to a different management group.

Constraints for nutritional grouping in Wisconsin and Michigan dairy farms

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ABSTRACT

A survey was conducted in Wisconsin (WI) and Michigan (MI) to quantify the proportion of farms that use a single diet for all lactating cows and to better understand the reasons for current grouping strategies and the limitations to grouping for better nutritional management. A questionnaire was mailed to all WI dairy farmers with ≥ 200 lactating cows (971 farms) and to a random sample of Grade A MI dairy farmers (800 farms) of varying herd sizes. The survey return rate was 20% in WI (196 farms) and 26% in MI [211 farms; 59 of them had ≥ 200 lactating cows]. Feeding two or more different diets to lactating cows was predominant, 63% in WI (124 farms, all ≥ 200 lactating cows), 76% in MI farms with ≥ 200 lactating cows (45 farms), and 28% in MI farms with < 200 lactating cows (43 farms). Farmers feeding more than one diet used one or more of the following criteria for grouping lactating cows: stage of lactation, milk production, or body condition score. Overall for both states, 52% of the farms (211 from 407 farms) feeding more than one diet grouped cows according to their nutritional needs. However, there was a notable population of farms that fed the same diet to all lactating cows, 37% in WI (72 farms), 24% in MI (14 farms) for herds ≥ 200 lactating cows, and 72% in MI for herds < 200 lactating cows (109 MI farms). “Desire to keep it simple” and “milk drops when cows are moved to a different group” were identified as main constraints to having more groups within a farm for nutritional purposes. Farm facilities and labor were also limiting factors to grouping in farms with herd sizes of < 200 lactating cows.

Key words: Feed efficiency, precision feeding, diet management, survey

INTRODUCTION

A major challenge in feeding high-producing dairy cows has been to find the right nutritional balance (fiber, non-fiber carbohydrates, protein, and fat) to promote rumen health and maximize feed energy intake and nutrient flow to the mammary gland for milk synthesis (VandeHaar et al., 2012). Also, a major limitation to increase feed efficiency in many dairy farms is the unwillingness of farmers to group cows according to their nutritional needs, because feeding a single diet across lactation cannot maximize both production and efficiency simultaneously (VandeHaar et al., 2012). McGilliard et al. (1983) developed a method for grouping dairy cows based on protein and energy requirements (cluster). That method was compared against grouping by test daily milk, fat-corrected milk, or dairy merit. The cluster procedure was the most effective for grouping cows and was more homogeneous to meet their nutrient requirements (McGilliard et al., 1983). Schucker et al. (1988) validation's study and follow-up studies by Williams and Oltenacu (1992) and St-Pierre and Thraen (1999) corroborated that cows grouped by their energy and protein nutrient requirements were more homogeneous than cows grouped by milk production.

Managing multiple-diet groups across lactation has the potential to improve productivity, efficiency and feed cost savings to dairy producers (Williams and Oltenacu, 1992; Allen, 2009; Zwald and Shaver, 2012). Based on the cluster method (McGilliard et al., 1983), Cabrera et al. (2012) developed and tested an online tool, *Grouping strategies for feeding lactating dairy cows* (<http://dairymgt.uwex.edu/tools.php>), to group cows based on nutrient requirements and income over feed cost. The analysis was conducted using data for cow identification, parity, days in milk, milk yield, and milk fat content from 30 Wisconsin commercial farms. The analysis

consistently demonstrated that income over feed cost (IOFC) in all farms was greater for the strategy of using 3 feeding groups per farm than a no grouping strategy (Cabrera et al., 2012).

Previous research supports the practice of grouping animals and adjusting diets according to their energy requirements to maximize feed efficiency and profitability in dairy farms (Allen, 2009; Maltz, et al., 2013). Also, tools already exist to facilitate this task. However, the proportion of dairy farms in the upper Midwest grouping lactating cows according to nutritional requirements or conducting any management to enhance feed efficiency of lactating cows is unknown. Furthermore, the reasons for current grouping practices and constraints to implementation greater grouping are poorly understood. Therefore, the objective of this survey study was to quantify the proportion of farms that uses a single diet for all lactating cows in commercial dairy farms in Wisconsin (**WI**) and Michigan (**MI**) and to better understand the reasons for current grouping strategies and the limitations (perceived or real) to grouping for better nutritional management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey instrument was developed, reviewed and approved by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Education Research and Social and Behavioral Science Institutional Review Board. The survey was mailed to 971 farmers in WI and 800 farmers in MI. All WI farmers \geq 200 milking cows and a random sample of MI Grade A dairy farmers were invited to participate. The survey package contained: 1) consent form explaining that the survey was reviewed and authorized by the Education Research and Social Behavioral Science Internal Review Board at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and researchers' contact information; 2) letter briefly describing the goals and objectives of the project indicating that this project was supported by

the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grant no. 2010-85122-20612 with a list of participating universities and faculties, and a survey code number so that the producer could complete the questionnaire online if desired; 3) 2-page questionnaire; 4) pre-addressed stamped return envelope. All potential respondents were informed that the questionnaire was anonymous, unless they chose to divulge their identity at the end of the questionnaire. The questionnaire had two sections: A) basic dairy farm information; B) feeding and diets for lactating cows. Section A had eight questions about dairy cattle numbers, rolling herd average (**RHA**) and individual cow milk production, primary manager of the farm, who performs the role of nutritionist, pasture-based farm (or not), certified organic (or not), housing facilities, and reasons for current physical grouping of lactating cows. In the questions of reasons for current physical grouping of lactating cows, Likert scale (Bowling, 2009) ranks from 1 to 5 were provided to assess the level of farmer agreement to formulated statements. A rank of 3.0 meant the farmer neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement (neutral), a rank towards 1.0 meant the farmer disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, whereas a rank approaching 5.0 meant that the farmer agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. Section B was divided into four questions: 1) feeding different diets to different groups of lactating cows; 2) reasons for grouping lactating cows for feeding purposes; 3) feeding systems for lactating cows; 4) constraints to feeding groups of lactating cows. Reasons for grouping lactating cows for feeding purposes and constraints to feeding groups of lactating cows (second and fourth questions) also had Likert scale responses ranked from 1, strongly disagree, to 5, strongly agree.

The data were analyzed using the non-parametric Wilcoxon-rank scores with SAS (SAS Inc., Cary, NC, USA), which compared the responses among different herd size groups. It was analyzed in this manner because it was suspected that greater opportunities for nutritional

grouping would exist with larger herd size. For both WI and MI, these groups were defined to have a similar number of farms in each group. To assess the responses between WI and MI at similar herd size, MI surveys were divided in two herd size categories, those farms with < 200 lactating cows and those farms \geq 200 lactating cows. Therefore, herd size categories in WI were 200-250, 251-380, 381-525, 526-802, and > 802 lactating cows. Herd size categories in MI for \geq 200 lactating cows were: 200-240, 241-310, 311-420, 421-600, and > 600. Herd size categories in MI for < 200 lactating cows were: < 40, 40-62, 63-89, 90-132, and > 132. In addition, an analysis of variance was conducted within the questions of physical grouping, feeding groups, and constraints to feeding groups of lactating cows to compare the significance among the options within each question and among these questions. Significance was declared at $P \leq 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The survey return rate was 20% in WI (196 questionnaires returned) and 26% in MI (211 questionnaires, 28% of them (59) with \geq 200 lactating cows). In WI, farms in the range of 200 to 400 cows had the greatest frequency (91 farms), whereas in MI farms < 200 lactating cows had the largest frequency (152 farms, Figure 1). Average herd size for WI was 603 lactating cows (SD = 493, Table 1), with an average RHA of 12,157 kg/cow per yr (SD = 1,409), ranging from 7,031 to 14,969 kg/cow per yr, and average daily milk yield of 37.5 kg/cow per d (SD = 4.7), ranging from 13.6 to 47.6 kg/cow per d. Average herd size for all respondent farms in MI was 205 lactating dairy cows (SD = 320), with an average RHA of 10,393 kg/cow per yr (SD = 1,940), ranging from 5,443 to 15,876 kg/cow per yr, and average daily milk yield of 31.8 kg/cow per d (SD = 7), ranging from 10.6 to 47.6 kg/cow per d (Table 1). Similar to WI, bigger farms had greater RHA and daily milk yield than smaller farms in MI. Farms with \leq 200

lactating cows had a RHA of 9,660 kg/cow per yr (SD =1268) and a daily milk yield of 30 kg/cow per d (SD = 4.5), whereas farms \geq 200 lactating cows had a RHA of 11,761 kg/cow per yr (SD = 639) and a daily milk of 36.1 kg/cow per d (SD = 2.2).

Table 1. Description of the herds and dairy farmers participating in the survey

Items	Wisconsin n=196	Michigan n=211
Number of cows		
Average	603	205
Median	430	106
Standard deviation	493	320
Rolling herd average (RHA, kg/cow per yr)		
Average	12,157	10,393
Minimum	7,031	5,443
Maximum	14,969	15,876
Standard deviation	1,409	1,940
Milk yield (kg/cow per d)		
Average	37.5	31.8
Minimum	13.6	10.6
Maximum	47.6	47.6
Standard deviation	4.7	7
Nutrition management (% of total respondents)		
Feed company	37.8	11.4
Consultant	32.1	38.9
Owner or farmer	3.6	14.7
Other ¹	25.5	35.0

¹Combination of two or more services such as: feed company, consultant, owner or farmer, and veterinarian.

Feeding two or more different diets to lactating cows was predominant in both states. In WI, 69% of the farms (136) fed two or more diets, 26.0% of the farms (51) fed a single diet, and 5.0% (10) fed some concentrate on an individual basis to lactating cows. In MI, 64% of the farms with \geq 200 lactating cows (38) fed two or more diets, 22.0% (13) fed a single diet, and 14% (8) fed some concentrate on an individual basis to lactating cows. In small MI farms (< 200

cows), 15% (23) fed two or more diets, 72% (109) fed a single diet, and 13% (20) fed some concentrate on an individual basis to lactating cows. A limitation of the current study is that the information collected with the questionnaire did not include the specifics of concentrates provided on an individual basis, which would have been important information to collect. These results indicate that there are a great number of dairy farms in both states feeding one diet to all lactating cows. Allen (2009) indicated that grouping cows according to their nutrient requirements could increase profitability by improving milk yield and efficiency of milk production, and reducing culling of over conditioned cows. Maltz et al (2013) reported that feeding lactating cows according to energy requirements increased productivity by 3.2 kg/d.

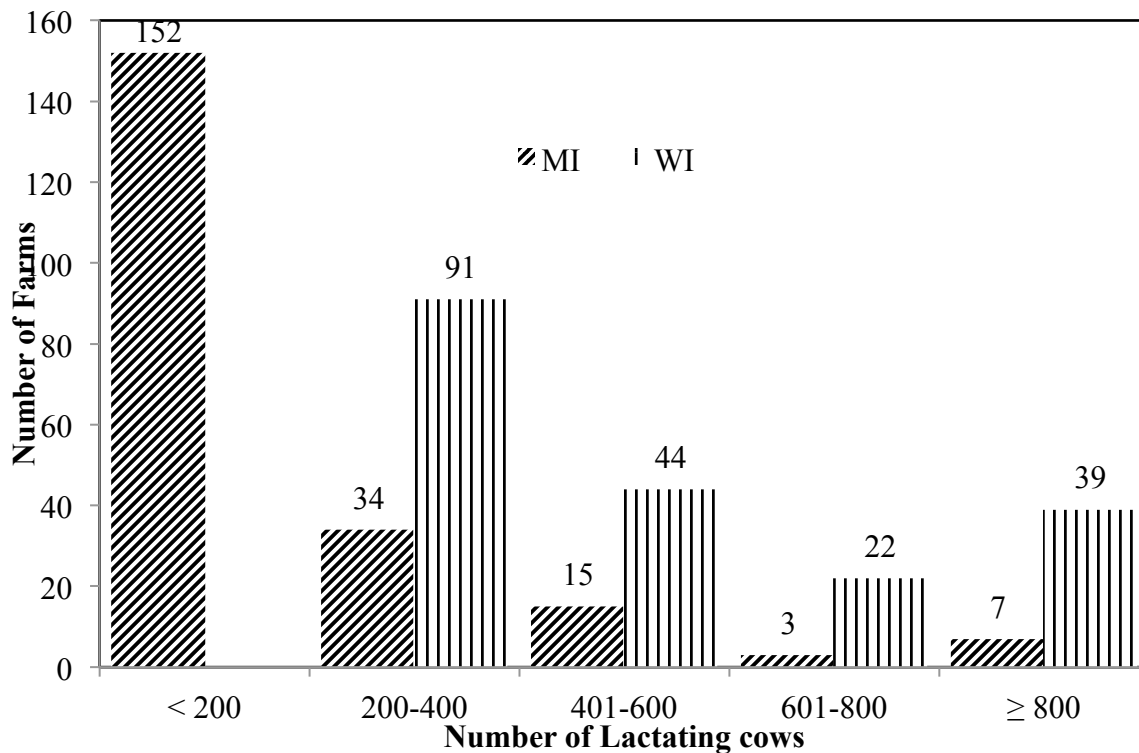


Figure 1. Distribution of herd size (lactating cows) of surveyed dairy farms in Wisconsin (WI) and Michigan (MI)

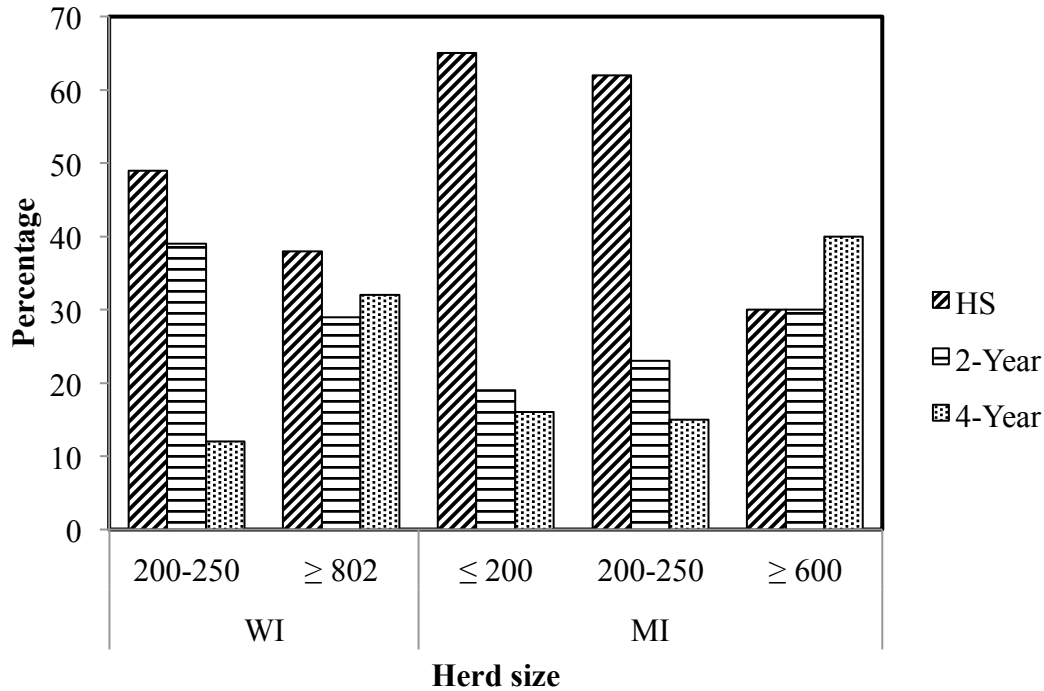


Figure 2. Level of education of the herd manager in Wisconsin (WI) and Michigan (MI) dairy farms. High School (HS), 2-year technical college (2-yr), and 4-year bachelor of science degree (4-yr).

Criteria for Grouping Lactating Cows. Similar trends were found in WI and MI for farms with ≥ 200 lactating cows with respect to grouping of cows (regardless of using different diets; Table 2). In either WI or MI, farmers agreed or strongly agreed that having fresh cow groups and first lactation cow groups were the most important criteria for grouping (Table 2). The third most cited criteria were different between the states. In WI health issues and the need to keep pens full of cows were the next most important grouping reason, whereas in MI days in milk, health issues, and milk production level were next most important, all criteria with similar ranking (rank from 3.6 to 3.9). The fourth most noted criteria were also different between the two states. In WI, it was days in milk, milk production, and reproduction (rank = 3.3), whereas in MI it was need to keep pens full (rank = 3.5). Also in either WI or MI, there were significant differences in

magnitude among farm sizes when respondents indicated the need to have a fresh cow group (Figure 3). In WI, differences were significant for farms with herd size 200-250 lactating cows and those with > 251 lactating cows (rank 4.2 vs. ≥ 4.6); but, overall all farmers agreed or strongly agreed that having a fresh cow group was important to have. In MI, farmers with farms with herd size of ≥ 311 lactating cows strongly agreed that this criterion was important for grouping (rank > 4.5), but for farmers with herd size of < 311 lactating cows it was less important (rank ≤ 4.2). Similar differences also were found for the need to keep pens full in WI farms (data not shown). However, differences among farmers with different herd sizes was just in magnitude (rank 3.3 vs. 4.0) because farmers did not agree or disagree (neutral) with that statement.

Table 2. Reasons for physical grouping of lactating cows. Level of agreement (strongly agree = 5) or disagreement (strongly disagree = 1)

Items	Wisconsin	Michigan	
	herd size \geq 200 (n = 196)	herd size \geq 200 (n = 59)	herd size < 200 (n = 152)
Need to keep pens full of cows	3.7 ^c	3.5 ^{cd}	2.7 ^c
Need to have a fresh cow group	4.6 ^a	4.5 ^a	3.3 ^a
Days in milk (stage of lactation)	3.3 ^d	3.9 ^b	3.1 ^{ab}
Need to have a first lactation heifer group	4.2 ^b	4.3 ^a	3.0 ^b
Milk production level	3.2 ^d	3.6 ^{bcd}	3.3 ^a
Body condition score	2.9 ^e	3.0 ^e	3.1 ^{ab}
Health issues	3.8 ^c	3.7 ^{bc}	3.3 ^a
Reproduction	3.3 ^d	3.3 ^{de}	3.0 ^b
I don't believe differentiating groups has any impact	1.8 ^f	1.6 ^f	2.9 ^b
LSD ¹ ($P < 0.05$)	0.191	0.310	0.233

¹LSD = Least significant difference. Means within column (effect of differences in reasons for grouping) with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$)

In Michigan farmers with herd size of < 200 lactating cows responded similar in the criteria, but differently regarding the importance of grouping cows than those with herd size \geq

200 lactating cows (Table 2). For smaller farms were more important the health issues (rank = 3.3), the need to have a fresh cow group (rank = 3.3), milk production level (rank = 3.3), days in milk (rank = 3.1), and body condition score (rank = 3.1), but all responds were around neutral (rank=3.0). Among all < 200 lactating cows farm sizes, the only differences were in the “need to have a fresh cow group” and “I don’t believe differentiating groups has any impact.” Even though there were differences among herd size for the first (Figure 3) and second criteria (data not shown), in both cases, ranks were below 4.0 toward neutral and disagreement. Michigan farmers with herds ≥ 63 lactating cows slightly agreed (rank between 3.3 and 3.8) that to have a

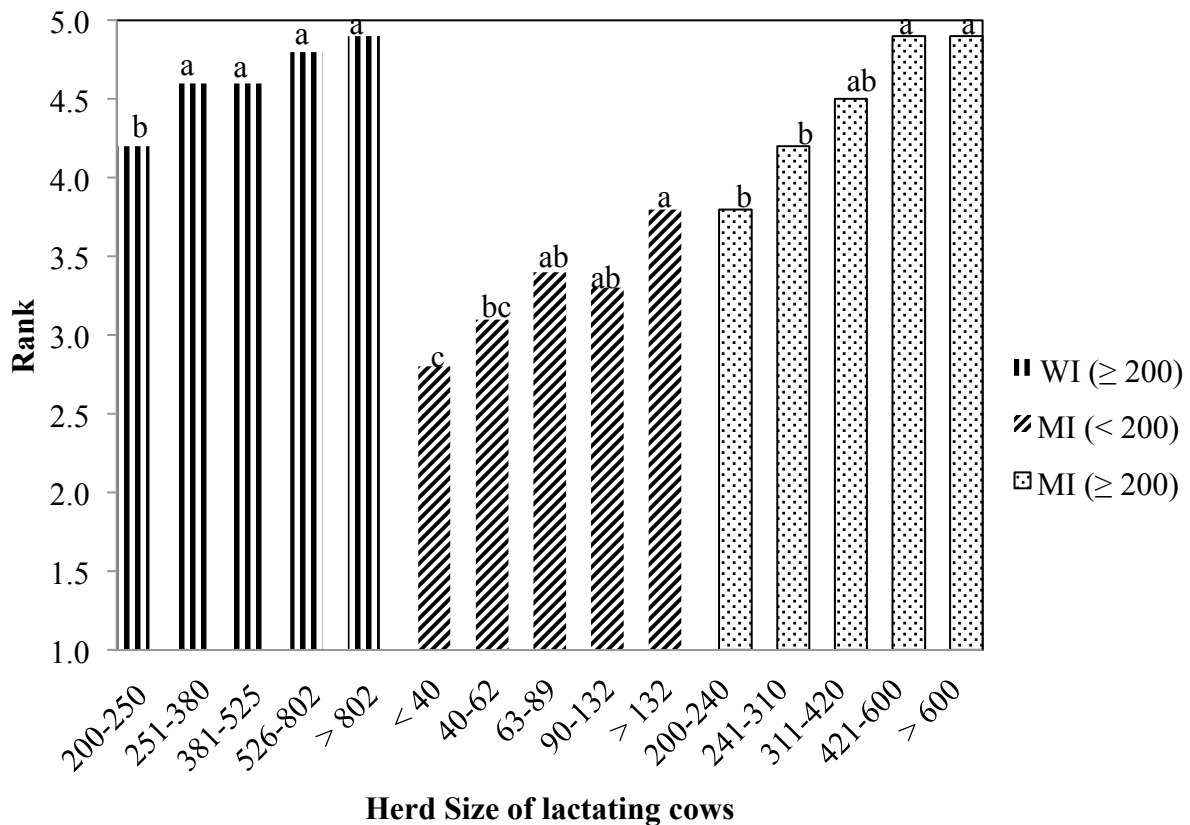


Figure 3. Dairy producers’ ranking of “need to have a fresh cow group” based on herd size in Wisconsin (WI) and Michigan (MI). Columns within state and herd size with different letter are different ($P < 0.05$).

fresh cow group was important, whereas to the second statement, farmers with herds < 89 lactating cows were between neutral (rank = 2.9) and toward agree (rank = 3.5) that they did not believe differentiating groups has any impact.

In both states, the need to have a fresh cow group and the need to have a first lactation heifer group were the most important criteria for grouping lactating cows in farms with ≥ 200 lactating cows (rank ≥ 4.0), whereas answers were of similar importance for need to have a fresh cow group, milk production, and health issues in farms with < 200 lactating cows in MI, but with a rank toward neutral (rank = 3.3). Such difference in the level of ranking between bigger and smaller farms could be an indication that, while dairy farmers with ≥ 200 lactating cows are convinced that grouping is a good practice, farmers with fewer cows are not convinced that grouping is worth the effort. It is well documented that grouping based on nutrient requirements of dairy cows are more homogeneous in protein and energy requirements, and can increase profitability by improving milk yield and efficiency (Williams and Oltenacu, 1992; St-Pierre and Thraen, 1999; Allen, 2009). Responses of farmers with herd sizes ≥ 200 lactating cows were also similar to those of previous reports (Grant and Albright, 2001). Using a fresh cow group from 1 or 3 weeks postpartum is commonly recommended to reduce competition among cows (Grant and Albright, 2001). In addition, a separate group of lactating primiparous cows can be of benefit because primiparous cows produce more milk when separated from mature cows (Phillips and Rind, 2001). Even though grouping cows based on nutrient requirements is a recommended practice for increased feed efficiency, it is not a routine practice for MI's herd size < 200 lactating cows.

Criteria for Feeding Groups of Lactating Cows. In both WI and MI, farmers agree and strongly agree that feeding a diet to fresh cows vs. all other cows (WI rank = 4.5, MI rank = 4.5), and

feeding based on stage of lactation (WI rank = 3.4, MI rank = 4.1) were the criteria for feeding groups of lactating cows (Table 3). Milk production was the third criteria in both states, whereas parity and health issues were fourth and fifth in MI; and, health issues fourth, and parity and body condition score (**BCS**) tied for fifth in WI, respectively (Table 3). Among herd size categories, there was difference in just one of the answers to question statements. In WI, differences were found among herd sizes for BCS (Figure 4). Farmers between 526 and 802 lactating cows considered BCS (rank = 3.2) as a reason for feeding cows, which suggests they neither agree nor disagree, whereas farmers with ≥ 802 lactating cows disagreed that feeding based on BCS was relevant (rank = 2.6). There were differences among respondents by herd size in MI to the statement of “do not believe that more than one diet is needed” (data not shown). Farmers with herds of 421 to 600 lactating cows had very little agreement with that statement (rank = 1.1); whereas, farms with herds between 200 and 240 lactating cows gave a greater value (rank = 2.2). In both cases, farmers disagreed with this statement that they do not believe more than one diet is needed; an indication that they likely agree that more than one diet is needed.

Farmers with < 200 lactating cows in MI did not differ in their responses due to herd sizes. However, their responses were different than those of farmers with herd size ≥ 200 lactating cows. Milk production, stage of lactation, BCS, and the need of having a fresh cow group were the 4 main statements (ranks across groups were greater than 3.0, Table 3), but none of these farms strongly agree (rank = 5) with those criteria of feeding (Table 3). Among herd sizes, milk production level was close to agree (rank = 3.9) for farms with herd sizes < 89 lactating cows (data not shown). These responds indicated that for farms with < 200 lactating cows there was not a specific criterion for feeding different diets other than level of milk production.

Table 3. Reasons for feeding groups of lactating cows. Level of agreement (strongly agree = 5) or disagreement (strongly disagree = 1)

Items	Wisconsin	Michigan	
	herd size \geq 200 (n = 196)	herd size \geq 200 (n = 59)	herd size $<$ 200 (n = 152)
Fresh vs. all other lactating cows	4.5 ^a	4.5 ^a	3.4 ^{ab}
Stage of lactation for non-fresh cows	3.4 ^b	4.1 ^b	3.5 ^a
Parity (lactation number)	3.1 ^{ed}	3.5 ^c	3.1 ^b
Milk production level	3.3 ^{bc}	3.9 ^b	3.7 ^a
Body condition score	3.1 ^{ed}	3.1 ^c	3.5 ^a
Health issues	3.2 ^{cd}	3.4 ^c	3.1 ^b
Reproductive status	2.9 ^{ed}	3.2 ^c	3.1 ^b
I don't believe that more than one diet is needed	1.8 ^f	1.6 ^d	2.3 ^c
I don't feed different diets due to constraints	2.0 ^f	1.8 ^d	2.6 ^c
LSD ¹ ($P < 0.05$)	0.212	0.351	0.361

¹LSD = Least significant difference. Means within column (effect of differences in reasons for grouping) with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$)

Feeding a different diet to fresh cows could be considered a standard nutritional management practice. Consequently, farms that would only differentiate lactating cows as fresh and non-fresh groups could be regarded as not exploiting additional nutritional grouping opportunities. Therefore, we counted all responses that either “agree” or “strongly agree” (rank = 4 or 5) with the statement that they feed groups of lactating cows based on “fresh vs. all other lactating cows,” but did not “agree” or “strongly agree” with any other statement on feeding groups listed in Table 3. These were 11% of farms in WI and 1.0% of farms in MI, which when added to previous results indicates that 37% of WI and 61% of MI farms fed only one additional diet to lactating cows besides the fresh-cow group. More specifically in MI, 34% of farms with \geq 200 lactating cows and 72% with $<$ 200 lactating cows fed only one diet to all lactating cows besides the cow-fresh group.

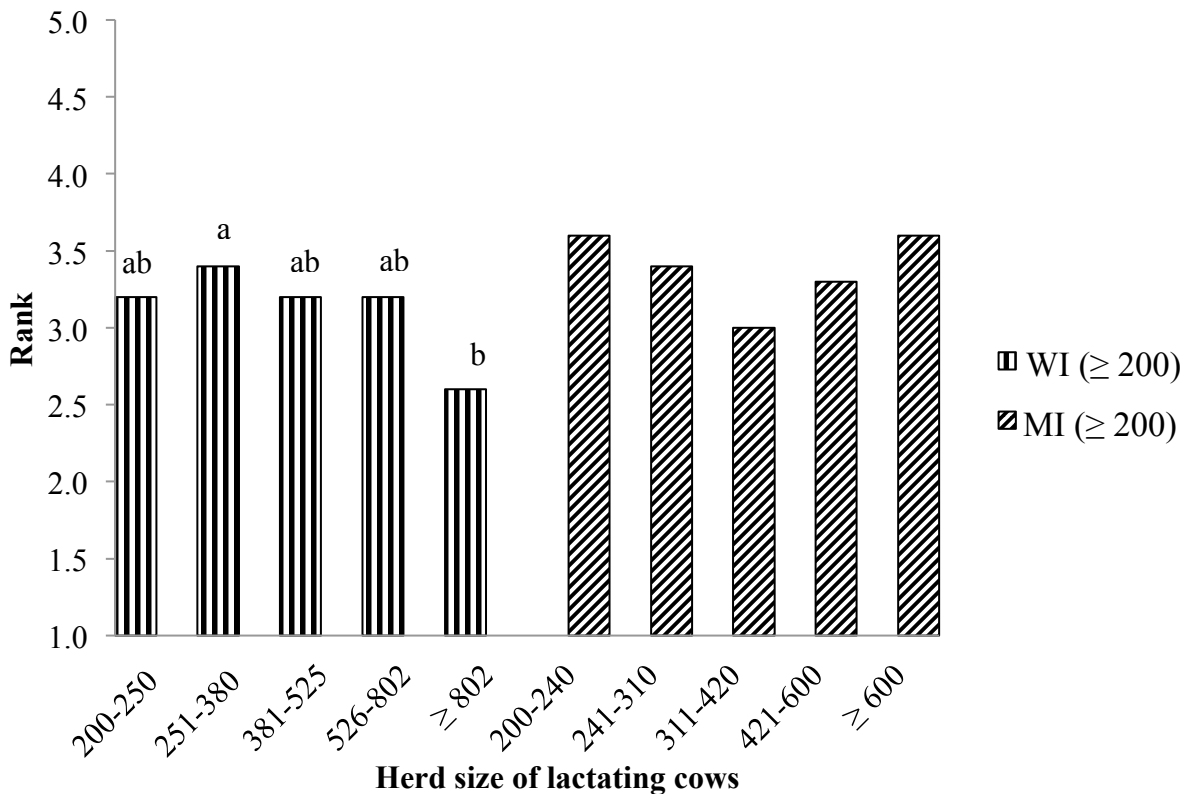


Figure 4. Dairy producers' ranking of "body condition score" based on herd size in Wisconsin (WI) and Michigan (MI) for feeding purposes. Columns within state and herd size with different letter are different ($P < 0.05$).

Constraints to Feeding more Diets to Lactating Cows. In both WI and MI, "desire to keep it simple" (WI rank = 3.2, MI ≥ 200 rank = 3.0, < 200 rank = 3.8) and "milk drops when cows are moved to a different group" (WI = 3.4, MI ≥ 200 rank = 3.2) were the main limitations reported for not feeding more diets (Table 4). This latter constraint was not a surprise. One of the most common concerns among dairy producers is possible decreases in DMI and milk production when cows are moved from one nutritional group to another because of social adjustment or diet change (Albright, 1978; Grant and Albright, 2001; Allen, 2009). It is well documented that dairy cattle are social animals that form dominance hierarchies when managed in groups, particularly

at the feed bunk (Grant and Albright, 2001, von Keyserlingk et al., 2008). Social dominance correlates with age, body size, and seniority in the herd, and plays a role in a newly formed group (Grant and Albright, 2001). Group feeding of cows results in some degree of competition for feed. Typically, new cows in a group spend less time eating than before regrouping (von Keyserlingk et al., 2008). Traditionally, dairy cows have been managed in small groups (40 to 100 cows). However, as groups become larger, it is more difficult for cows to recognize group mates and their status in the social order of the group (Grant and Albright, 2001). This suggests that feed intake and milk production might not decrease as groups become larger. In a recent study, Zwald and Shaver (2012) compared daily milk yield per cow in 2 commercial dairy farms when providing the same diet to mid-lactation cows that were moved to a new group and cows that were not moved to a new group. Moving cows to a different group did not affect milk yield in either farm, and there was no negative social impact of moving cows between groups. In a different experiment, Talebi et al. (2014) evaluated the effects of changing stock density and pen size on the behavior in regrouping cows in late lactation (204 ± 47 DIM) and indicated that regrouping and increasing stocking density can negatively affect cows' behavior. They found that aggressive competition for resources increases after regrouping, which was worst during the first 3 hr following fresh feed delivery when stocking density increased. Decrease in milk production due to social disturbances during regrouping has ranged from 2.5% (Albright, 1978) to 8.5% (von Keyserlingk et al., 2008) compared with control animals, and lasted from 1 d (von Keyserlingk et al., 2008) to 7 d (Grant and Albright, 2001).

Difference among herd sizes for one statement, “not enough personnel to handle it,” in WI, was only at the level of disagreement: disagree vs. strongly disagree (data not shown). In WI, farmers did not agree that personnel were limiting more diets to lactating cows. For farmers

with < 200 lactating cows in MI “farm facilities do not allow it” (rank = 3.9) was also a limitation for feeding more diets, in addition to “desire to keep it simple.” Therefore, in either farm with < 200 or ≥ 200 lactating cows, the “desire to keep it simple” was consistently more important. Demonstrating the benefits of grouping dairy cows via training workshops and management tools based on nutritional requirements, BCS, milk production, and stage of lactation likely increase adoption of nutritional grouping strategies.

Table 4. Constraints to feeding groups of lactating cows. Level of agreement (strongly agree=5) or disagreement (strongly disagree=1)

Items	Wisconsin	Michigan	
	herd size ≥ 200 (n = 196)	herd size ≥ 200 (n = 59)	herd size < 200 (n = 152)
Current farm facilities do not allow it	2.4 ^c	2.5 ^{bc}	3.9 ^a
Not enough labor or personnel to handle it	2.2 ^c	2.3 ^{cd}	3.3 ^b
Desire to keep it simple	3.2 ^a	3.0 ^a	3.8 ^a
Milk drops when cows are moved to different groups	3.4 ^a	3.2 ^a	3.1 ^c
Conflicts with grouping for reproductive purposes	2.8 ^b	2.6 ^{bc}	2.9 ^d
Nutritionist does not want to	2.3 ^c	2.1 ^d	2.5 ^e
I don't believe more than one feeding group is needed.	2.3 ^c	2.0 ^d	2.8 ^d
LSD ¹ ($P < 0.05$)	0.189	0.298	0.218

¹LSD = Least significant difference. Means within column (effect of differences in reasons for grouping) with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$)

Housing Facilities, Nutrition Consulting, and Managers' Education. In WI 74% (145 farms) reported to be free-stall, 3.0% (5 farms) tie-stall, and 23% (46 farms) did not specify. In MI 55% (115 farms) reported to be free-stall, 18% (38 farms) tie-stall, and 27% (58 farms) did not specify. For farmers that reported free stall housing, 97% in WI and 80% in MI, fed TMR; the other 3% and 20%, respectively, fed a partial TMR with additional concentrate. In MI farmers

that reported tie-stall housing (all these farms had < than 200 lactating cows) had more diverse feeding systems. Of these 38 farms, 8 fed a TMR and the other 30 fed using a combination of feeding systems which included partial TMR with additional concentrate or forage, concentrate separate from forage, or top dress in the milking parlor.

In both states, nutrition management work for farms with ≥ 200 lactating cows was done through feed companies (WI=39.3%, MI=18.6%), private consultants (WI=31.1%, MI=47.5%), and a combination of two or more of these services (WI=25.5, MI=32.2%). This task in farms with < 200 lactating cows in MI was performed primarily by consultant services (35.3%), and by the owner or family member (19.3%), with less contribution by the feed company (7.3%), and the combination of two or more services (38.0%). Relatively few (< 3.6% in WI and < 14.7% in MI) farmers did their own nutrition management work (Table 1). Consultants' services for nutritional management were indicated for 30 to 40% of all farms and herd sizes in both states. Consultants and feed company representatives are most often included in decision-making processes regarding the number of diets to be fed to lactating cows. It would be important to engage these services in any plan of training or technology transfer to dairy farmers. However, it should also be considered that in farms with ≤ 200 lactating cows, the owner of the farm and family members play a much more important role in the nutrition management of the cows.

The predominant level of education of the herd manager was high school diploma in both states (Figure 2). However, level of education differed depending upon herd size. As herd size increased, there was a trend towards the herd manager having higher formal education.

CONCLUSIONS

About 34% of farms in Wisconsin and Michigan with ≥ 200 cows fed just one diet to all lactating cows. This situation is more notable for those herds with < 200 lactating cows in Michigan, where 72% fed just one diet. Farmers participating in this survey are not feeding more diets because they want to keep management simple and they have the perception that milk yield declines when cows are moved to a different group or given a different diet. However, from the total 407 completed questionnaires in both states, it was estimated that only 52.0% (211 farmers) practiced grouping for nutritional purposes and fed more than one diet in addition to a diet for fresh cows.

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