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Services Director, Rock River
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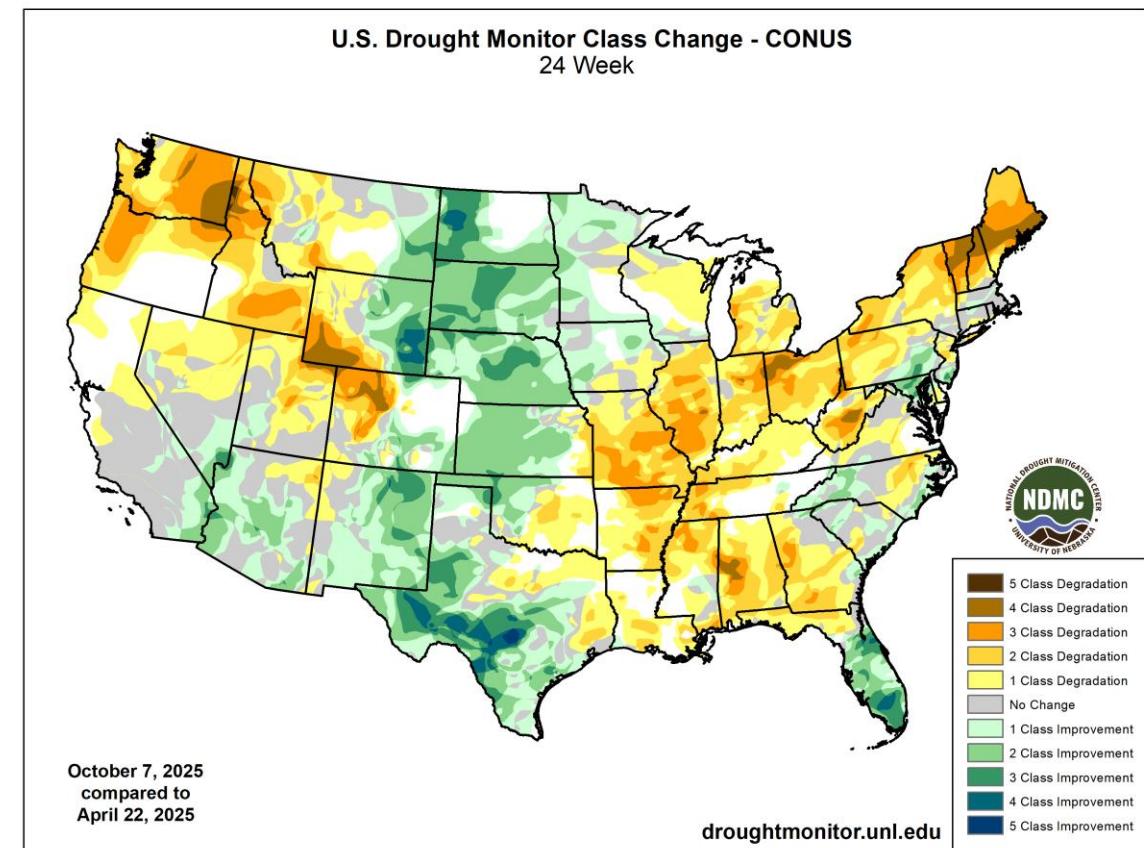
Crop Year Review 2025



**ROCK RIVER
LABORATORY, INC.**
AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS

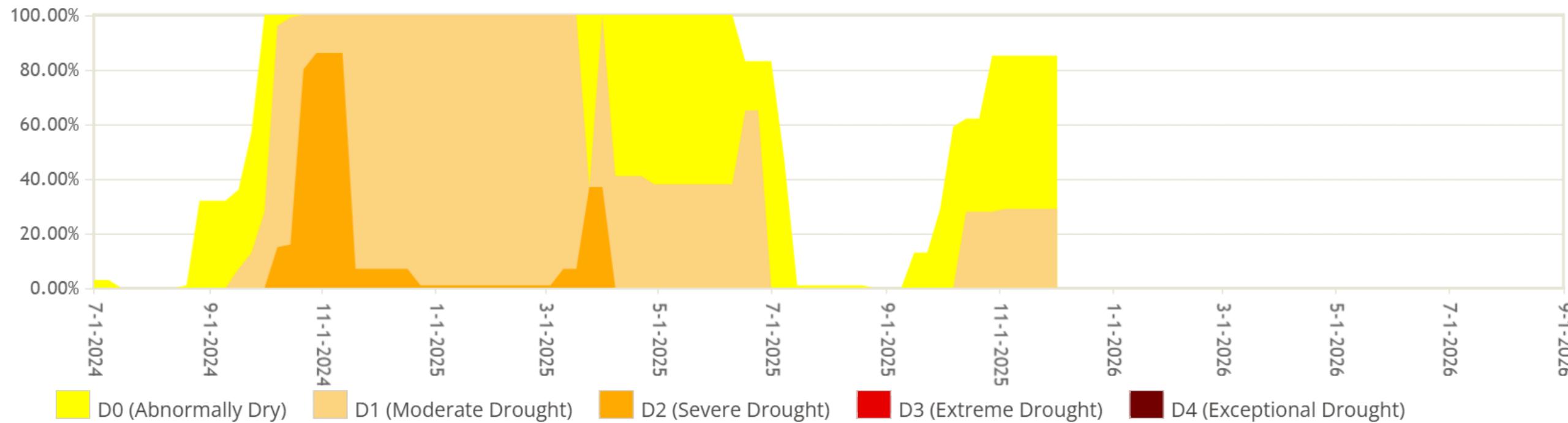
Year Setup

- Over the summer months much of the central plains saw improvements in drought conditions
- Spotty areas in NE WI saw drought conditions
- Fungal diseases such as tar spot and rust were prevalent for much of the Midwest/ into IA



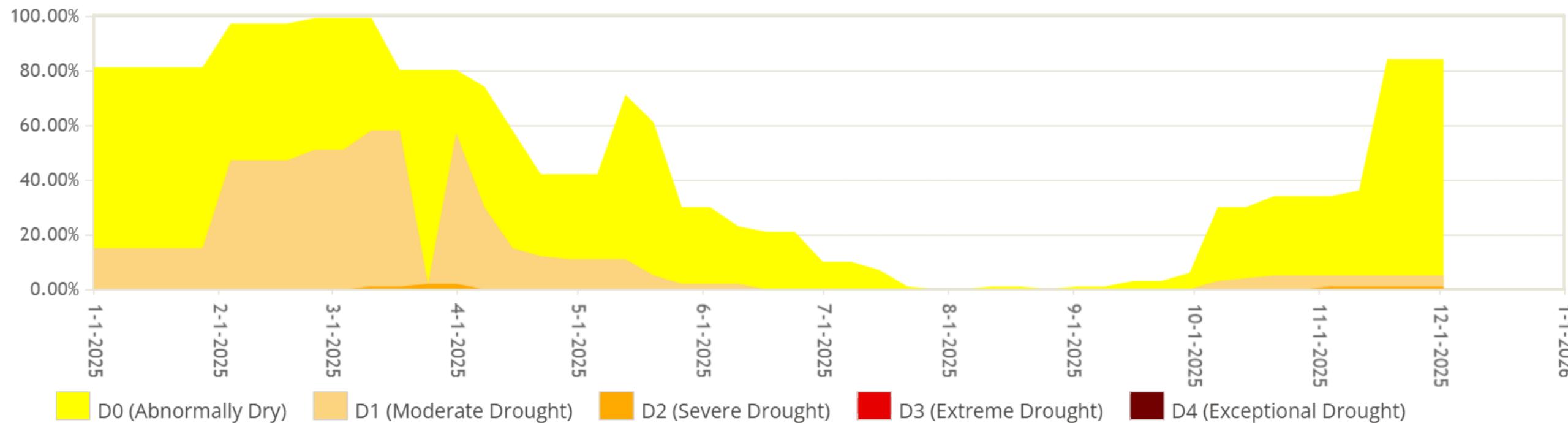
Year Setup- South Dakota

Percent of the Milk Cows Inventory Affected by Drought (South Dakota)



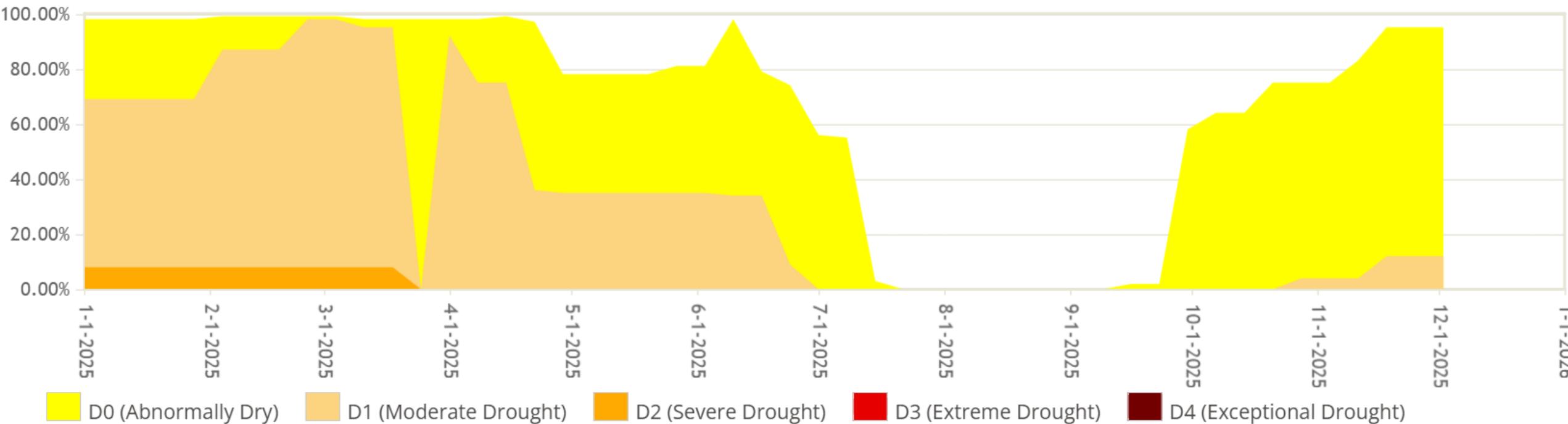
Year Setup- Minnesota

Percent of the Milk Cows Inventory Affected by Drought (Minnesota)



Year Setup- Iowa

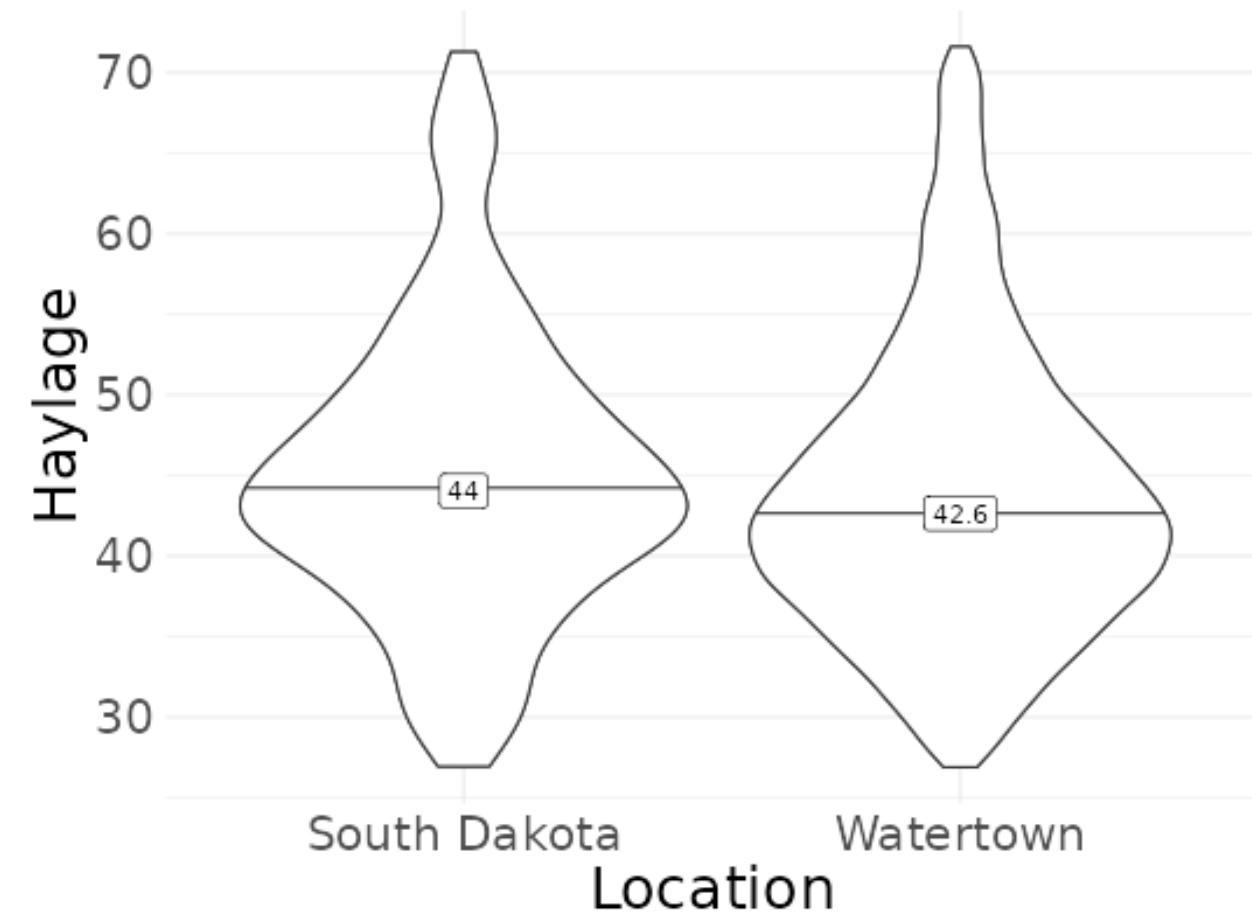
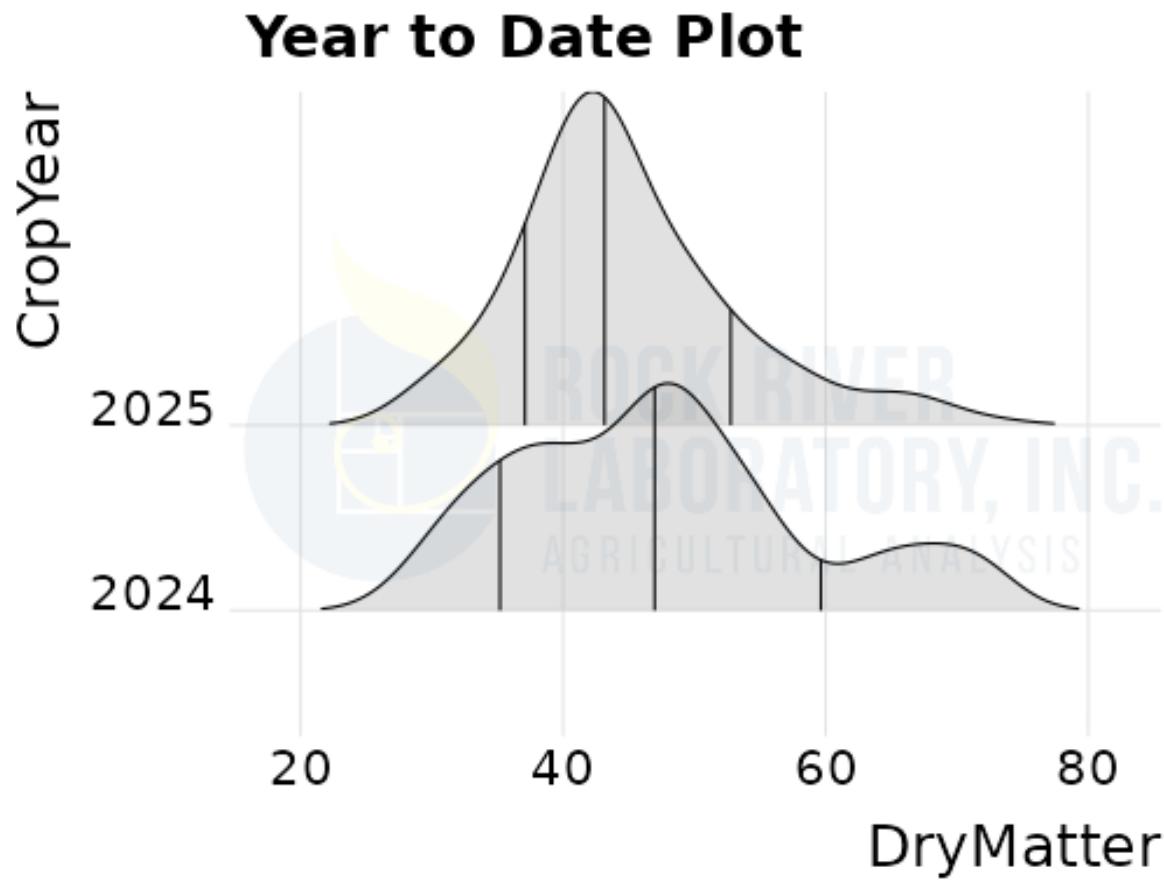
Percent of the Milk Cows Inventory Affected by Drought (Iowa)



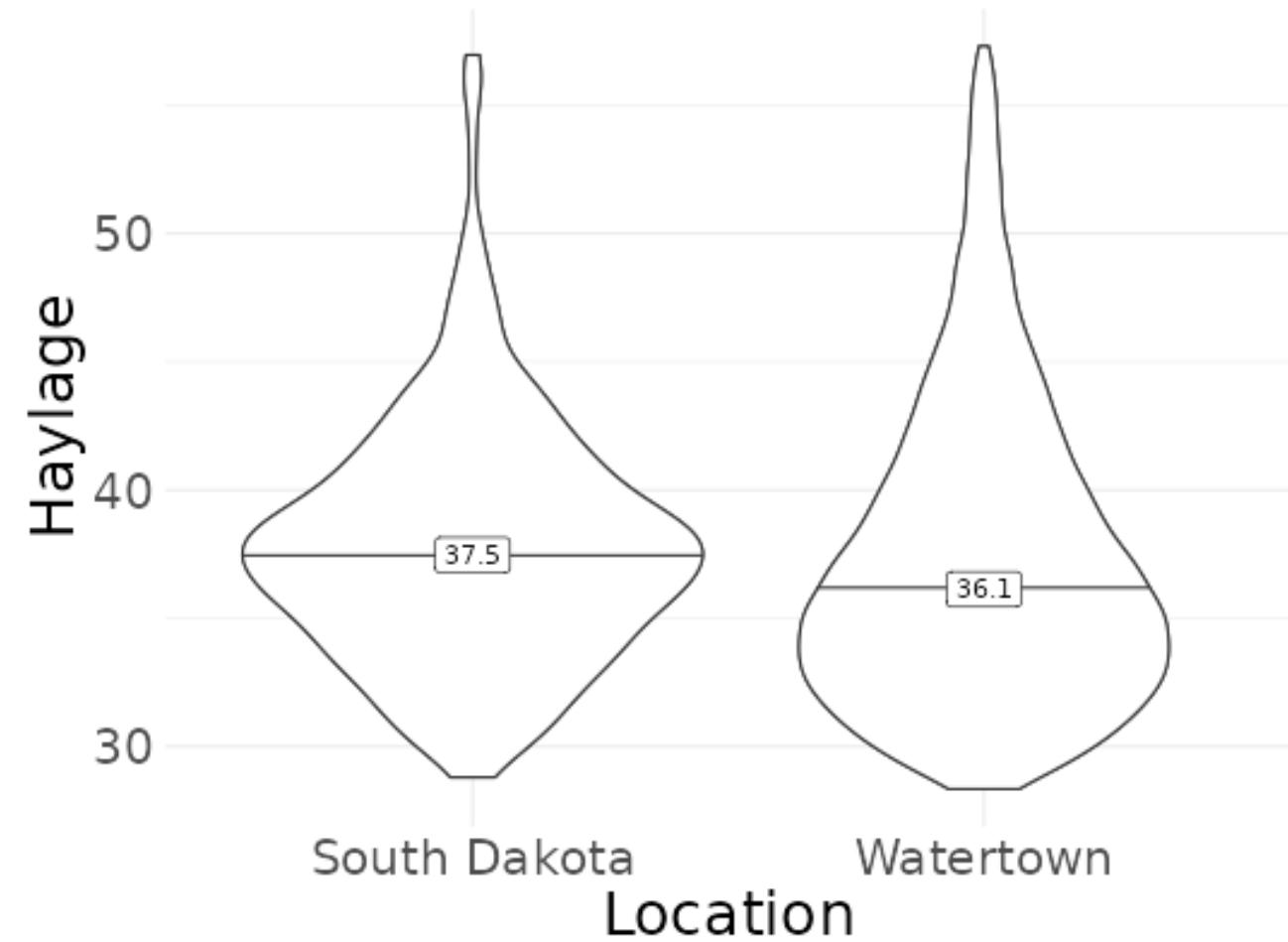
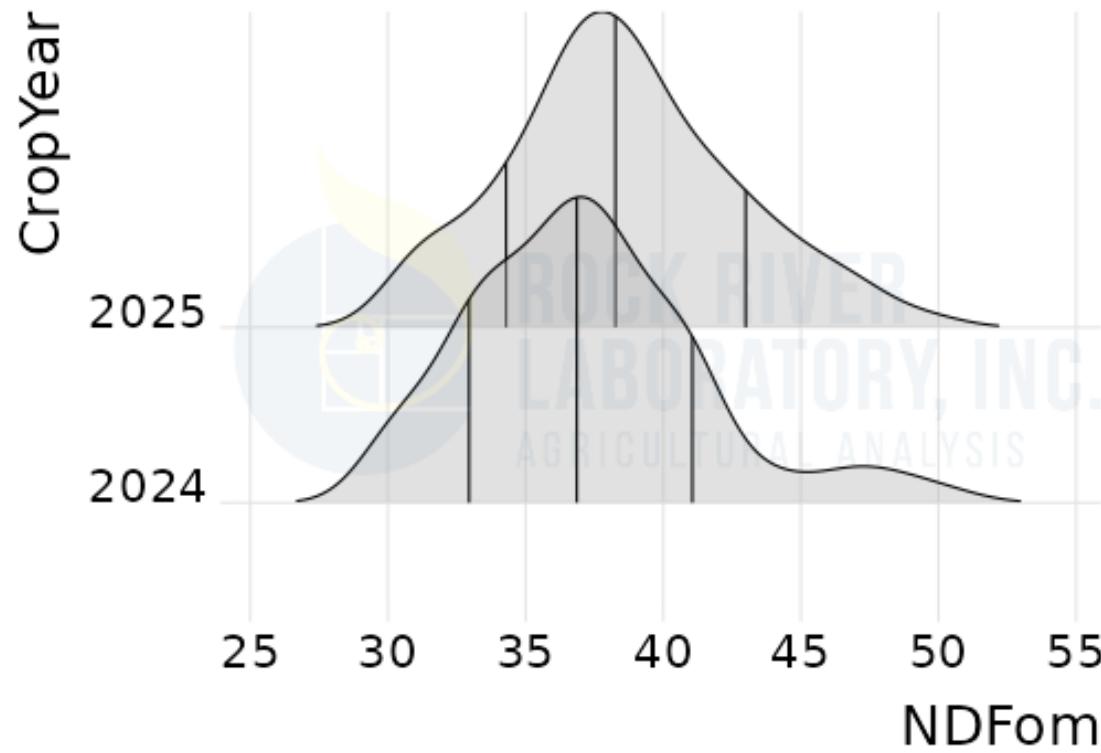
Methods Summary

- Crop Year defined as samples submitted after September 1 for Corn Silage
- Crop Year defined as samples submitted after May 1 for Haylage & Small Grains Silage
- Outliers Omitted
- Year over year & comparison to WI presented

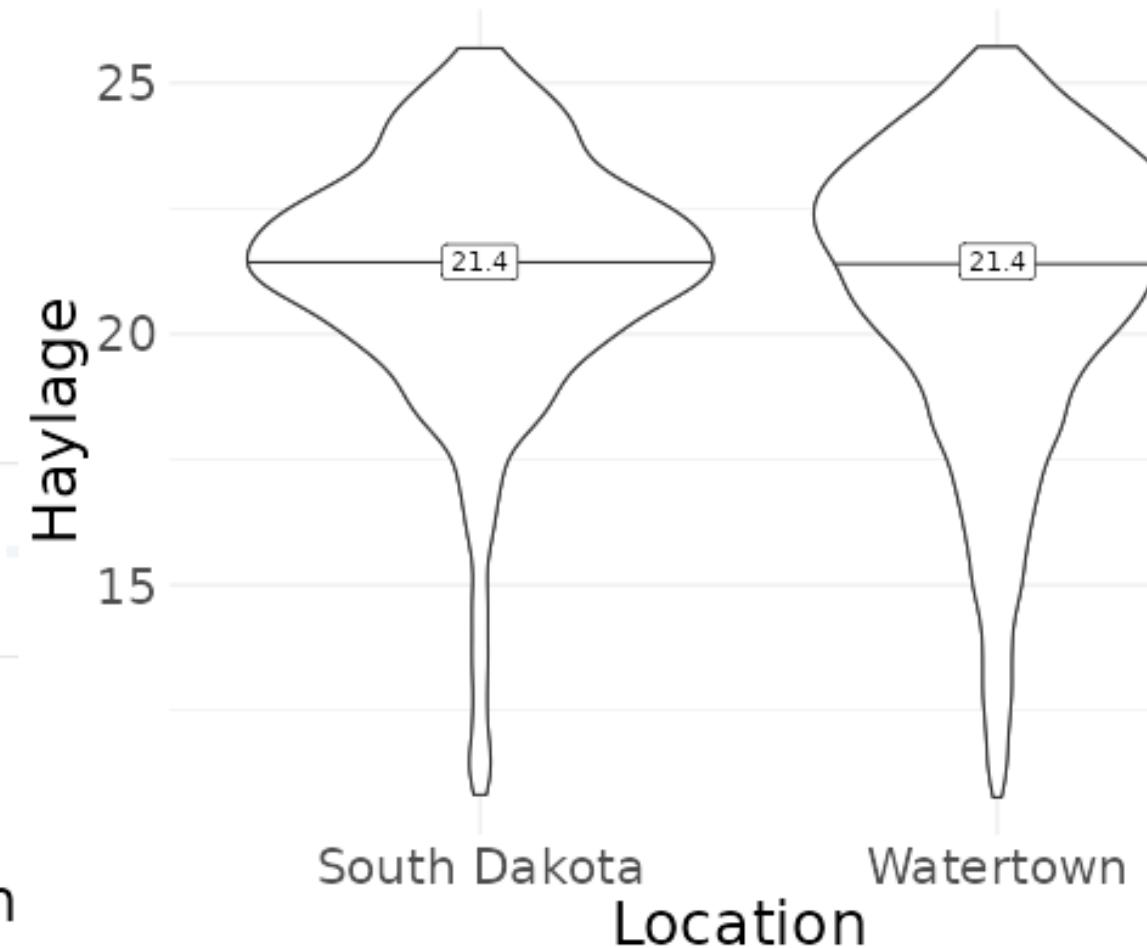
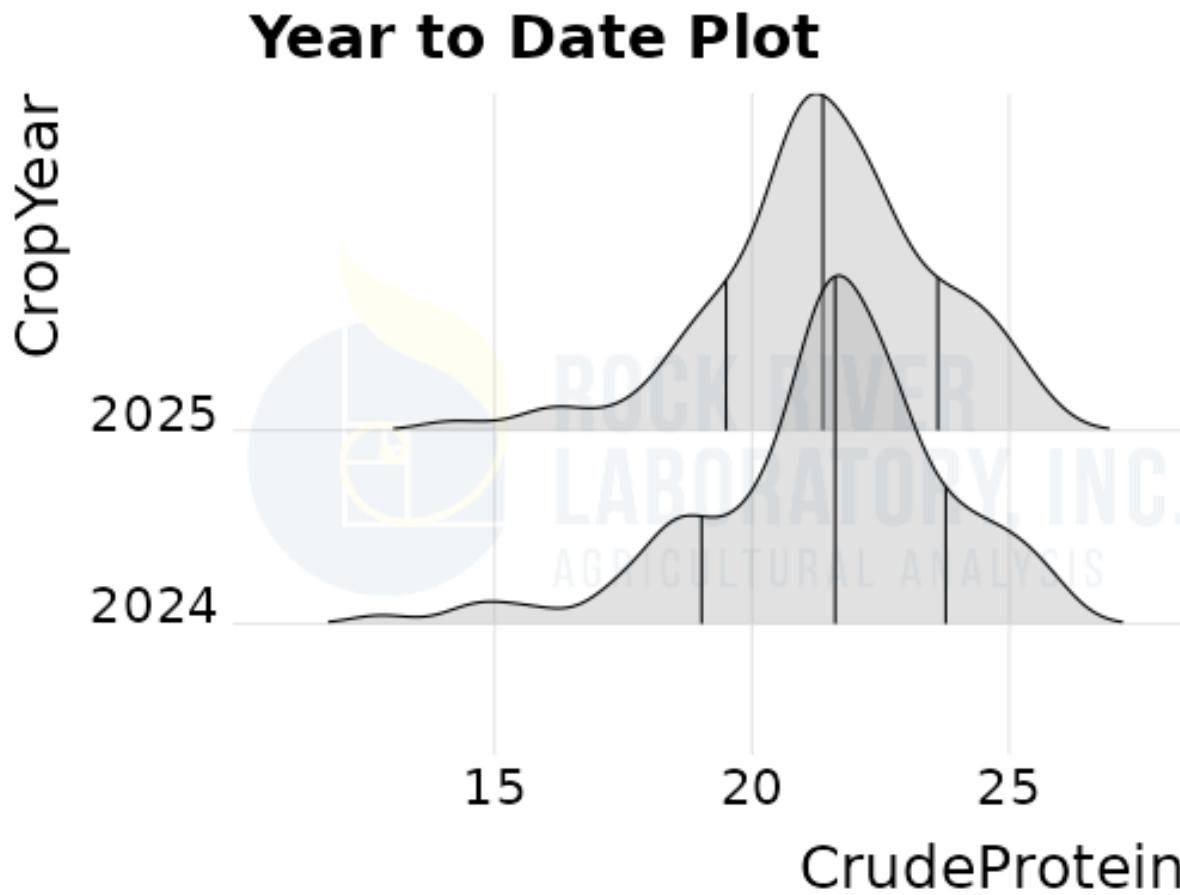
Haylage- Dry Matter



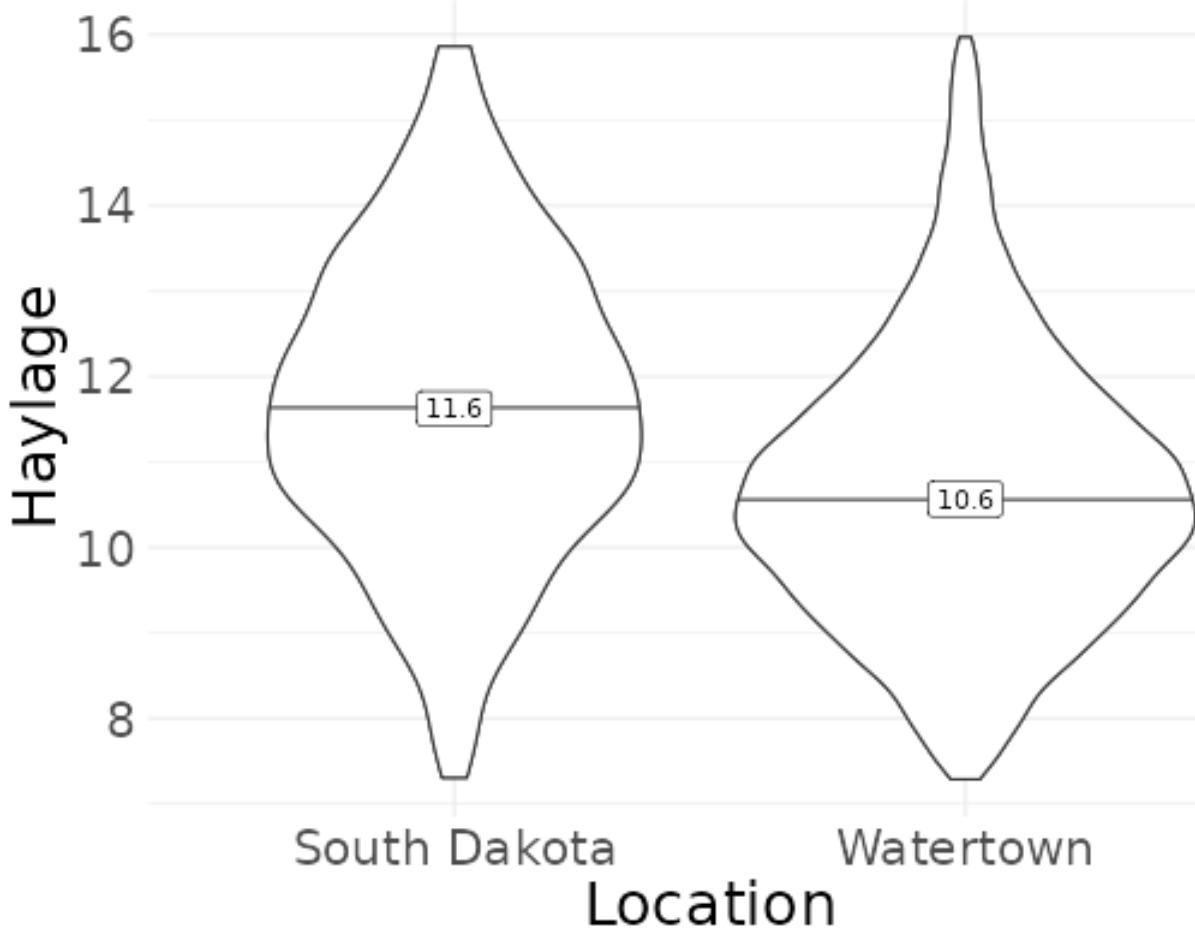
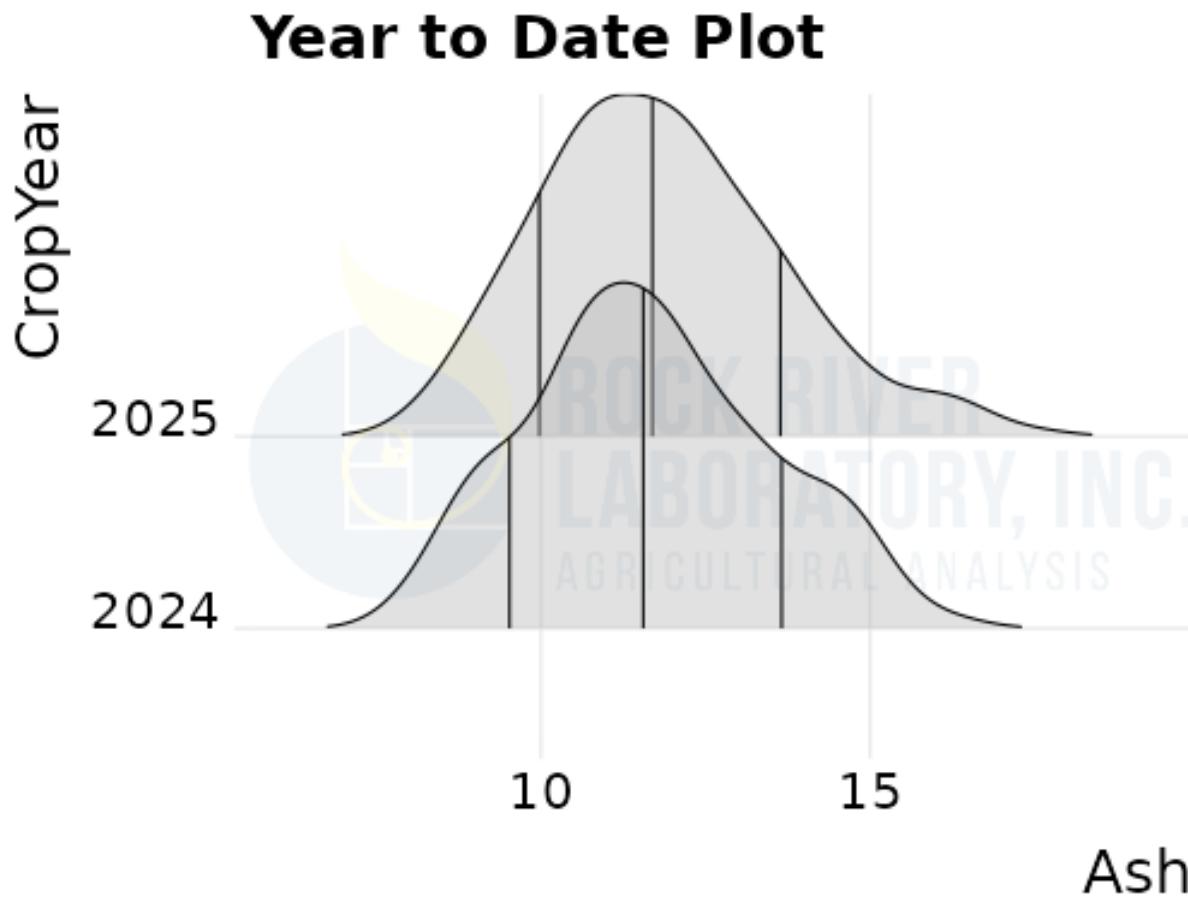
Haylage NDF



Haylage CP

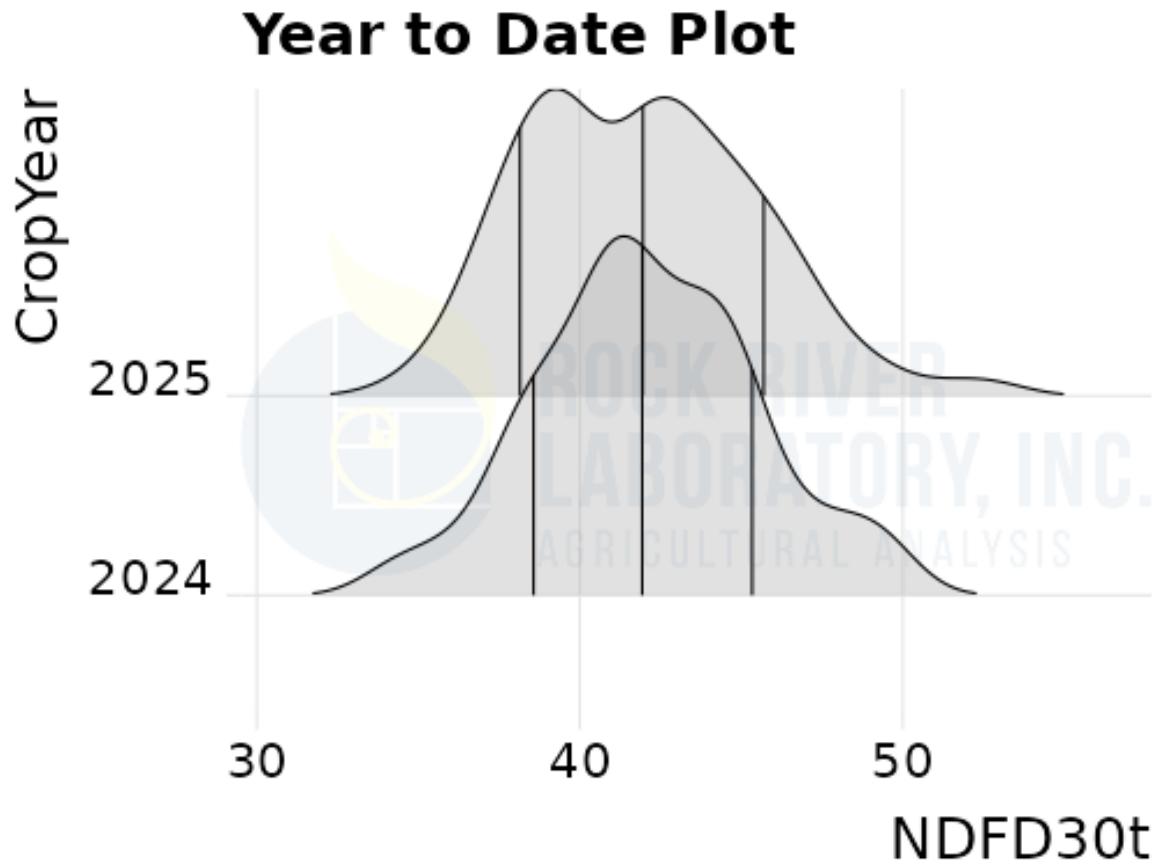


Haylage Ash

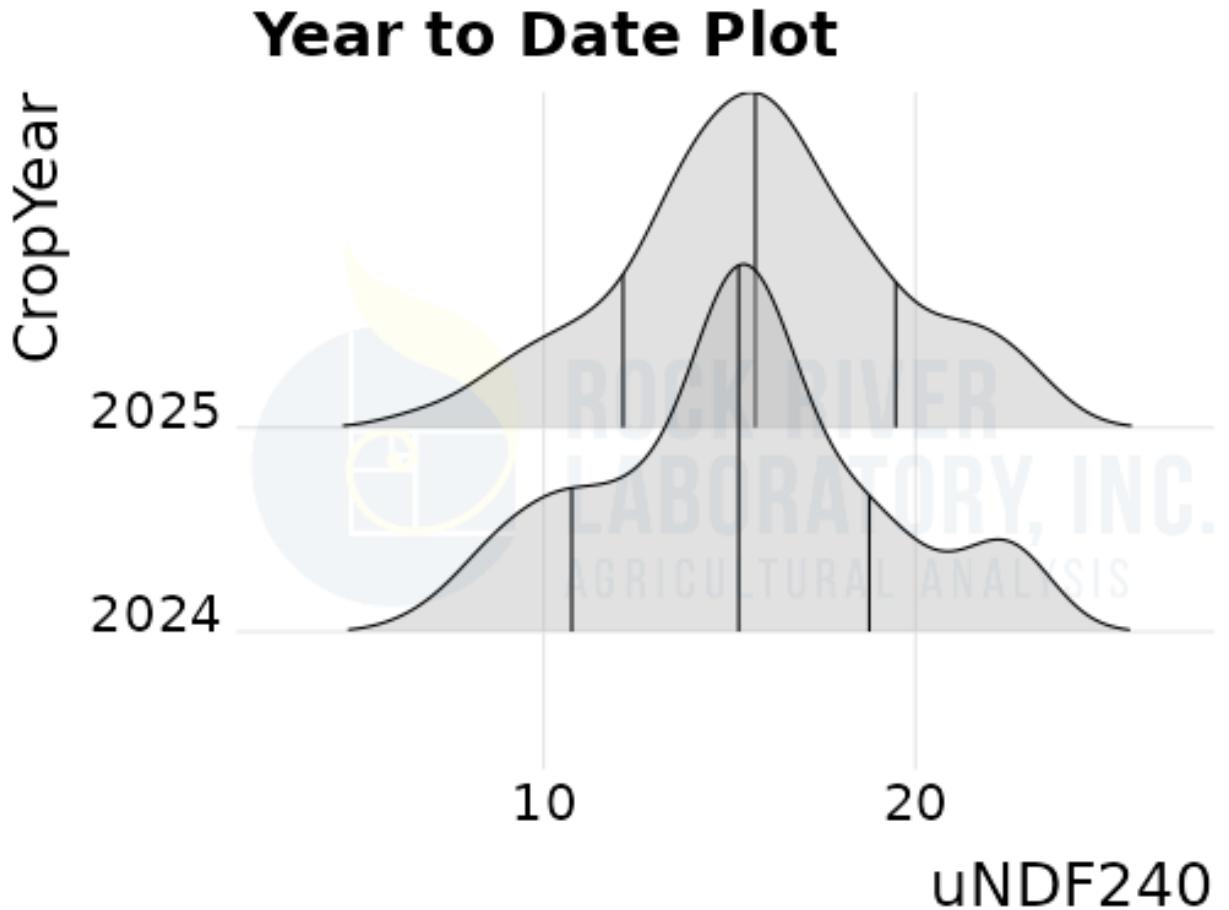




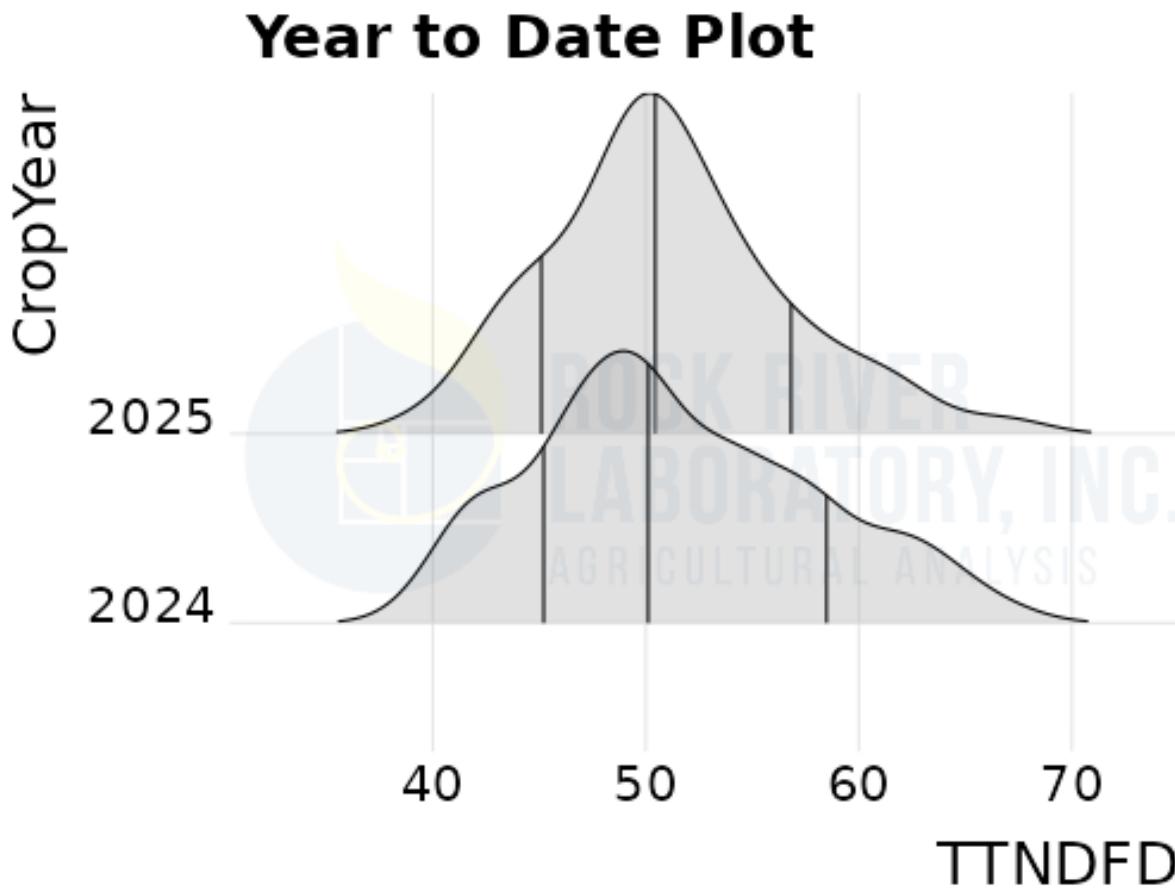
Haylage NDFD30



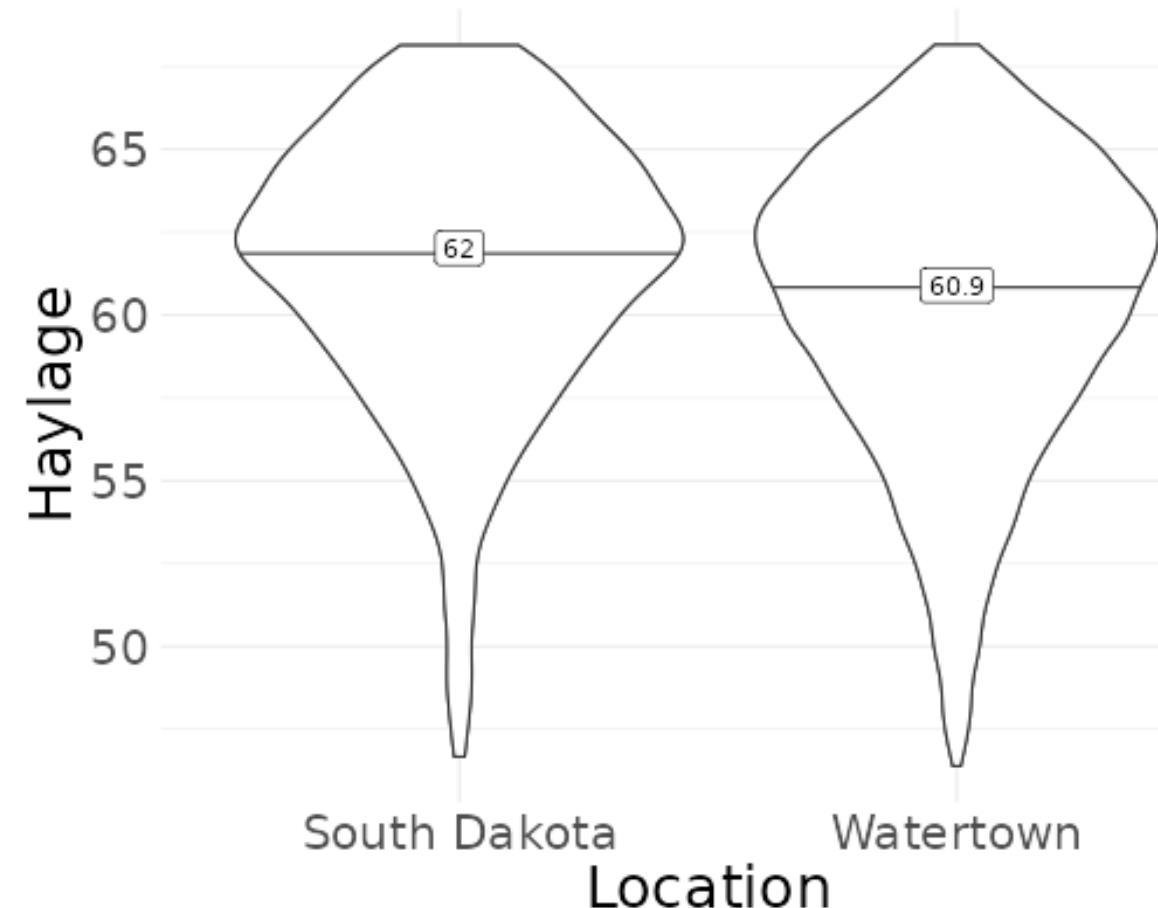
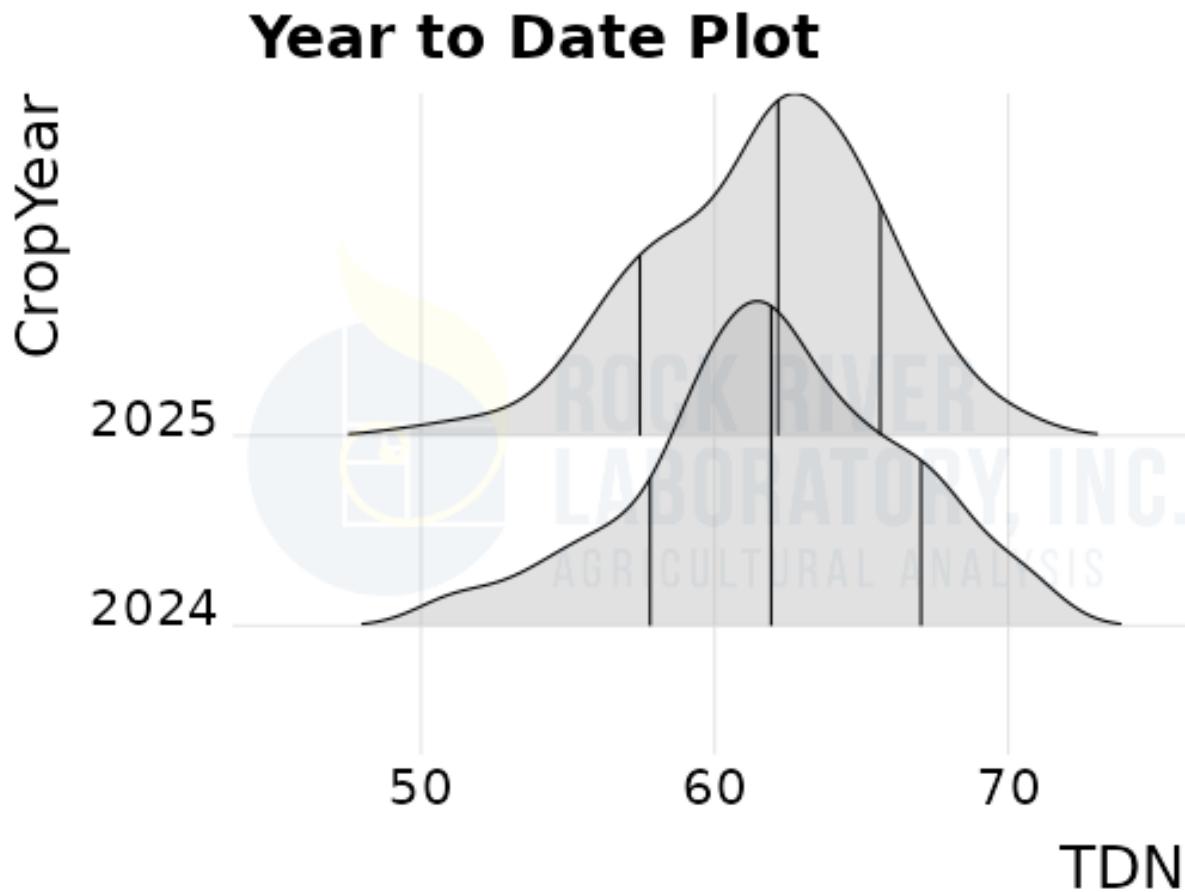
Haylage uNDF240



Haylage UW Total Tract NDF Digestibility



Haylage Modified TDN

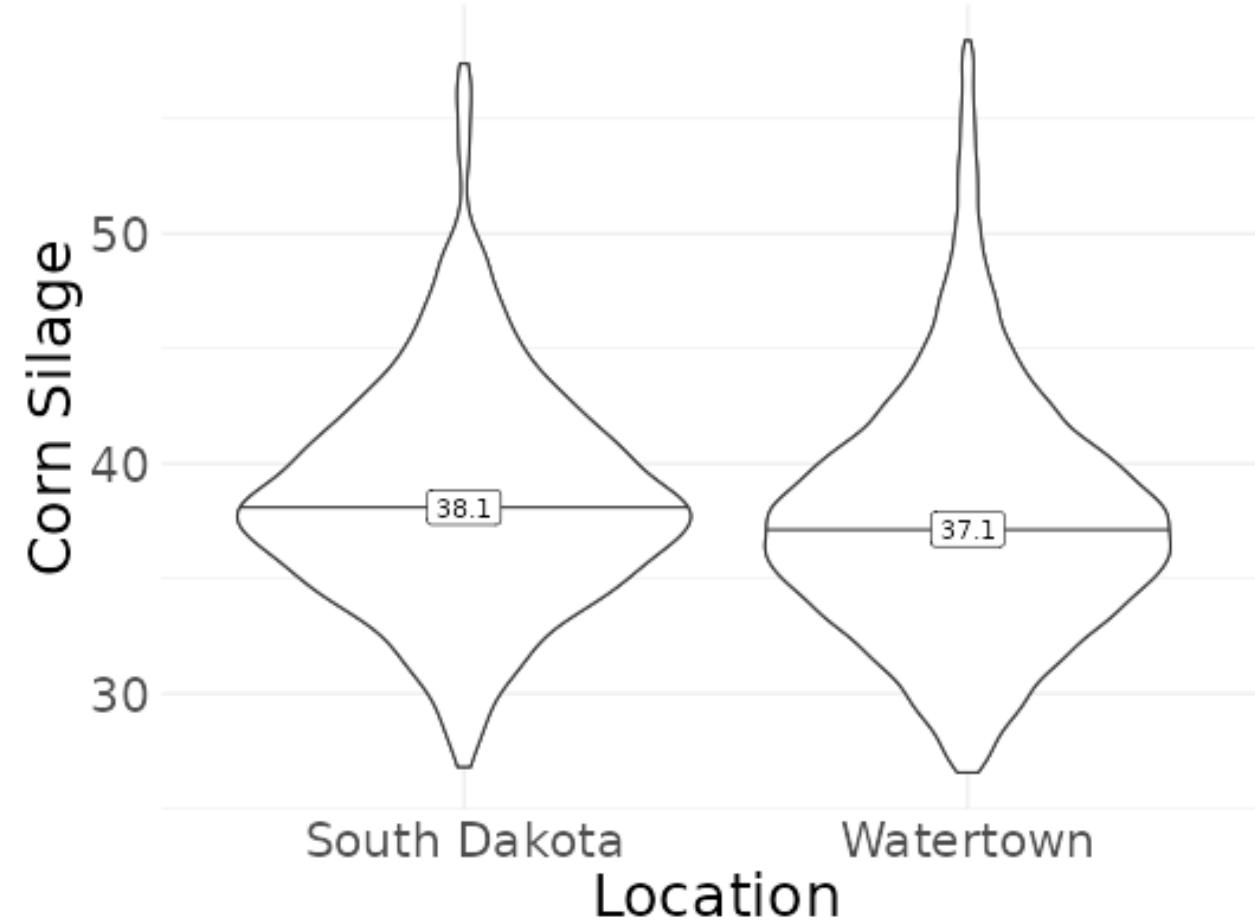
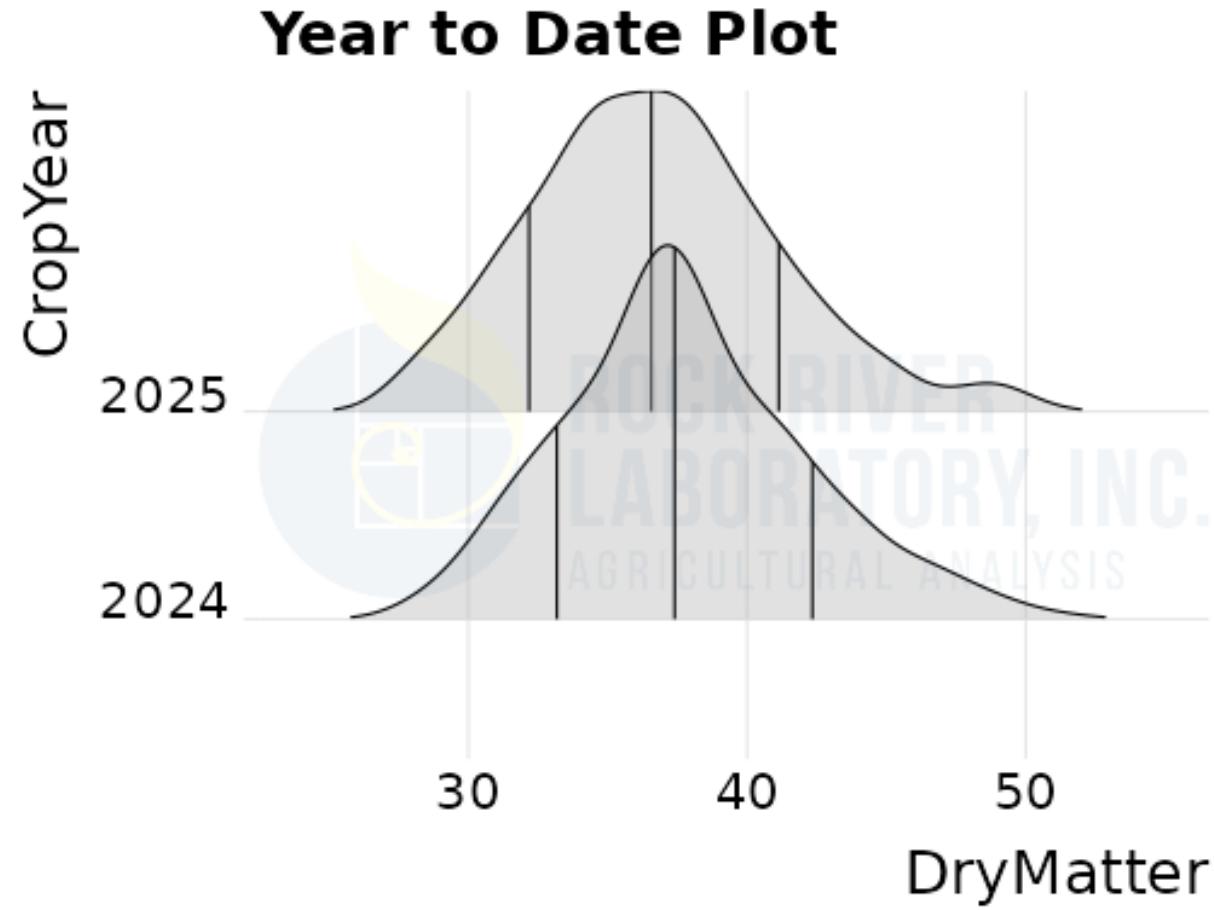


Haylage Summary

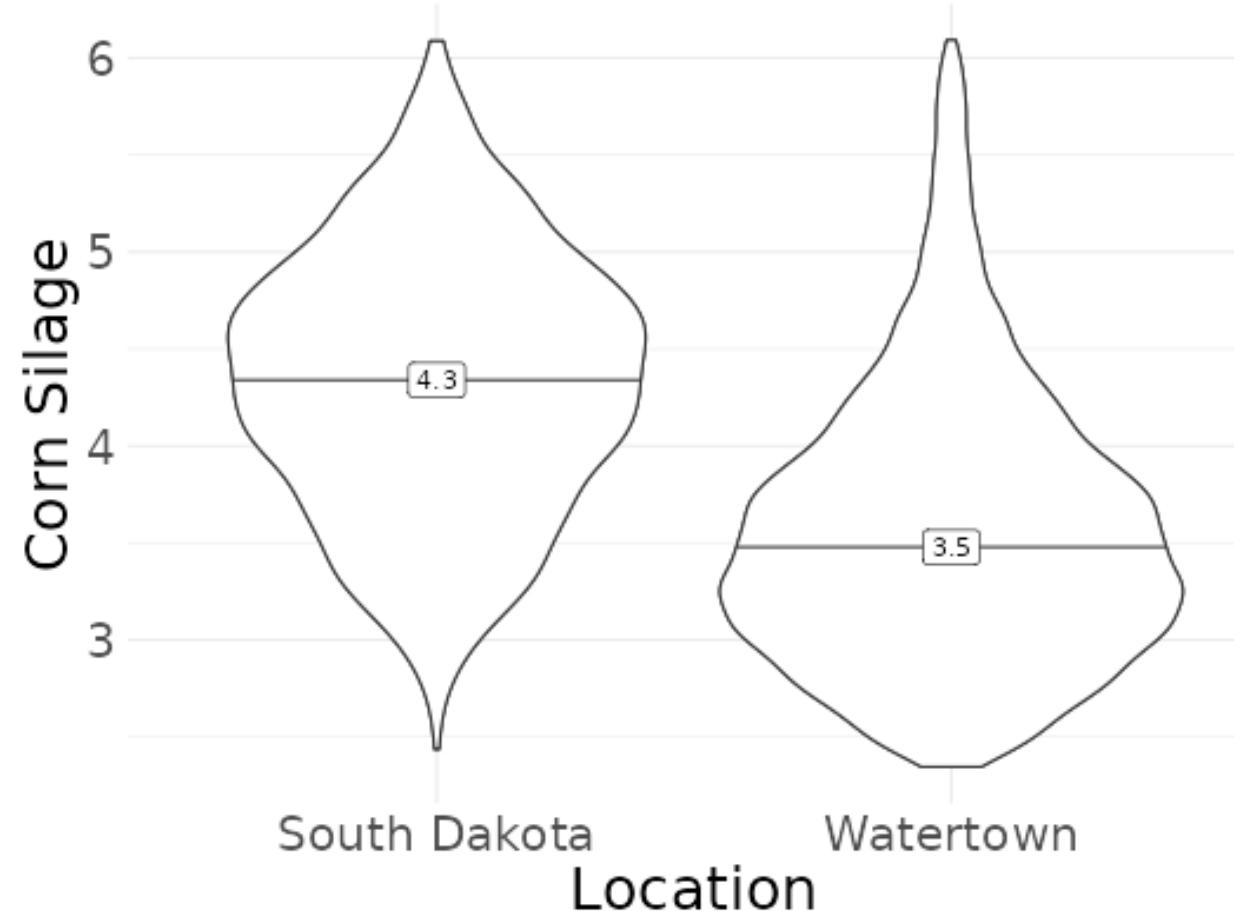
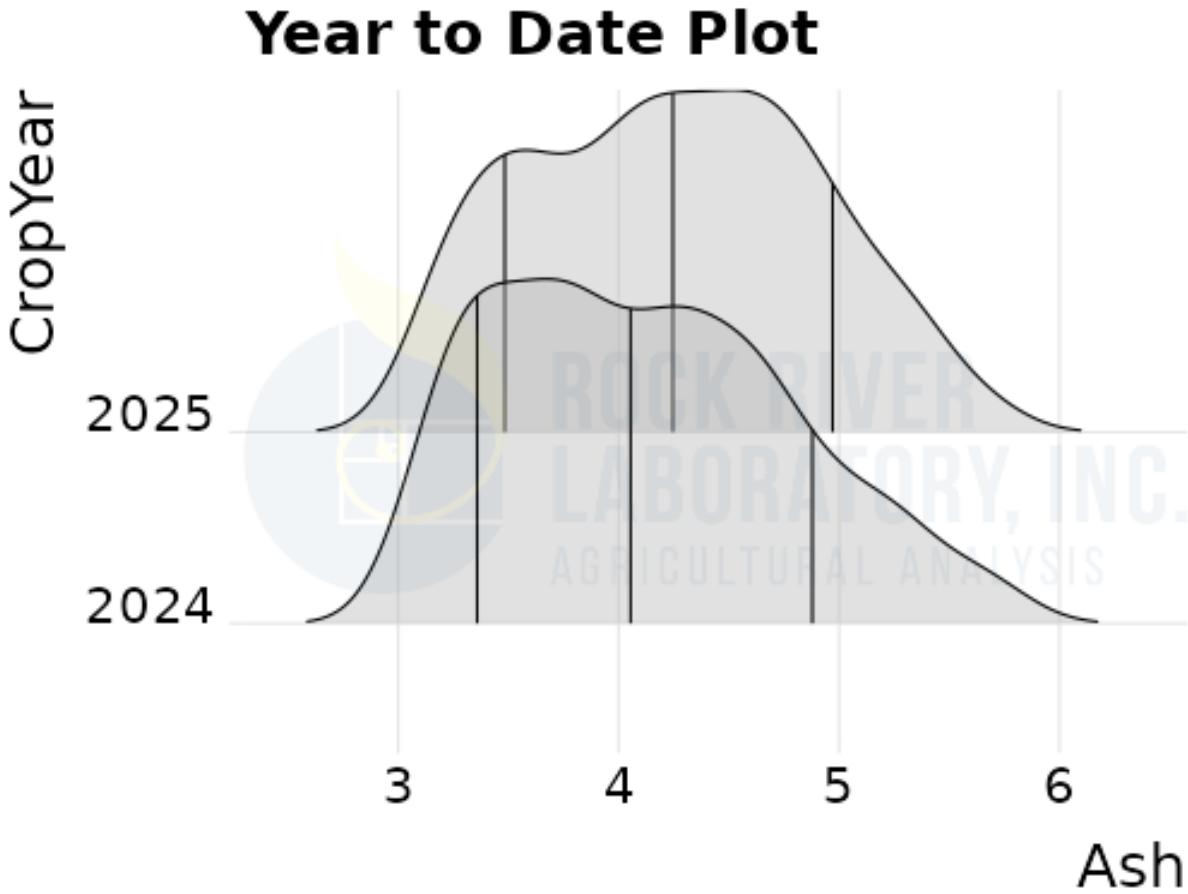
- Overall hay quality looks robust
- Slightly higher NDFom & lower protein
- However, TTNDFD was quite high
 - Although there is more fiber there it should be quite digestible
- TDN up slightly from last year and higher than average Midwest haylage



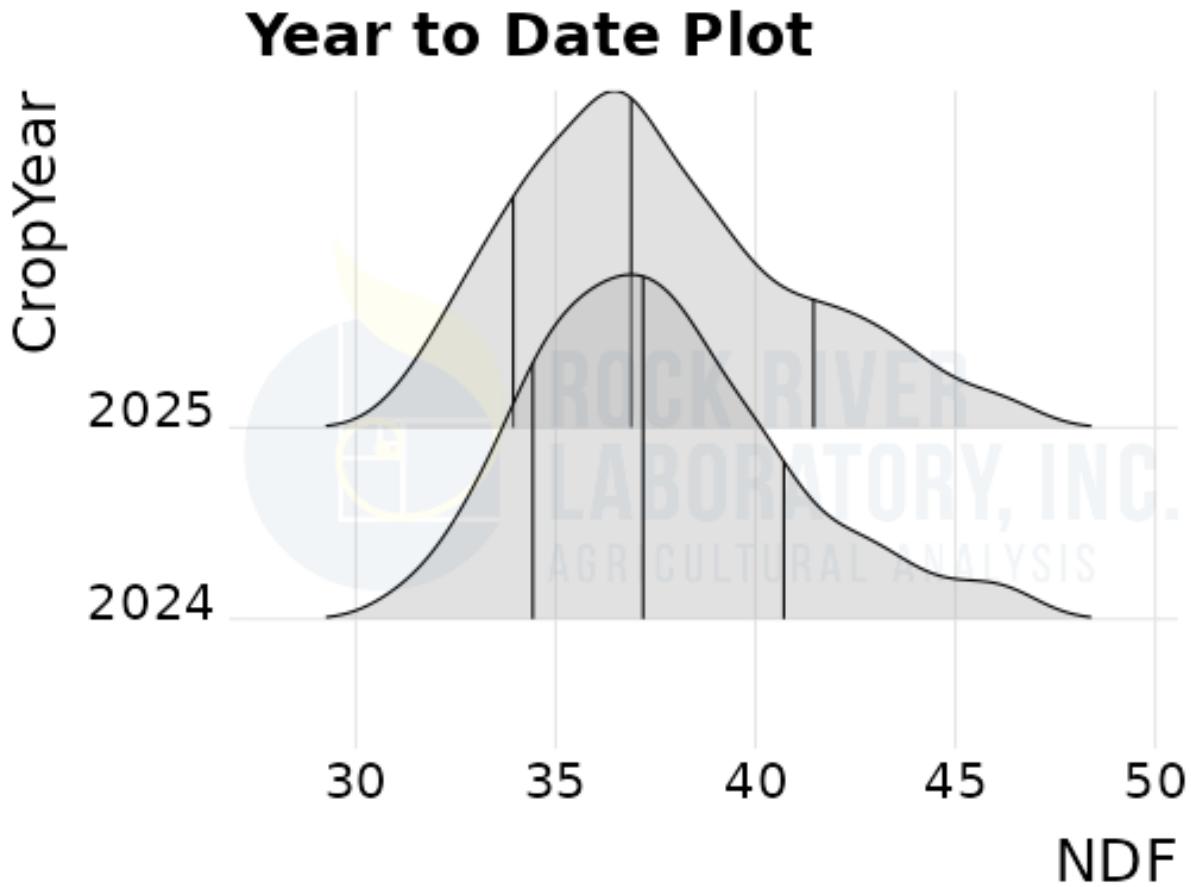
Corn Silage- DM



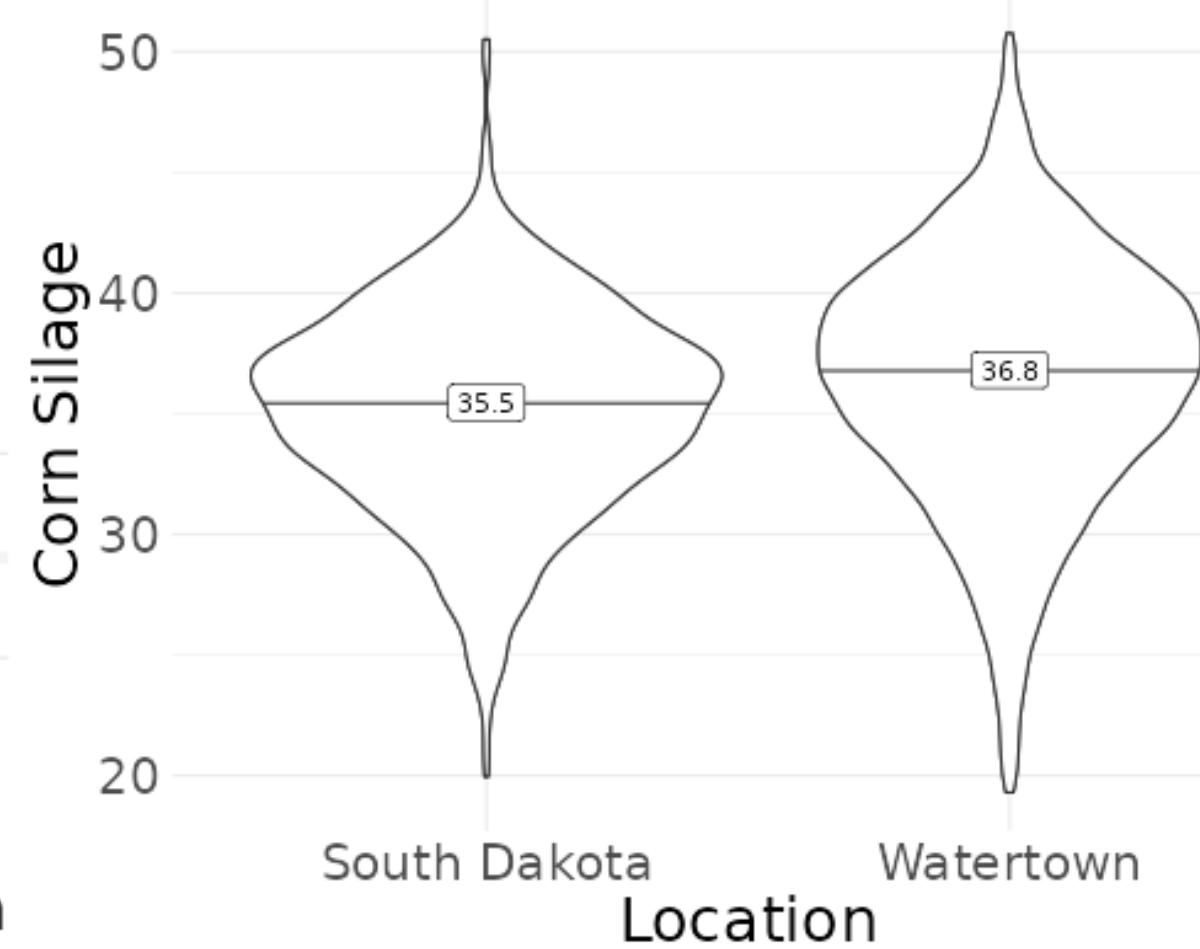
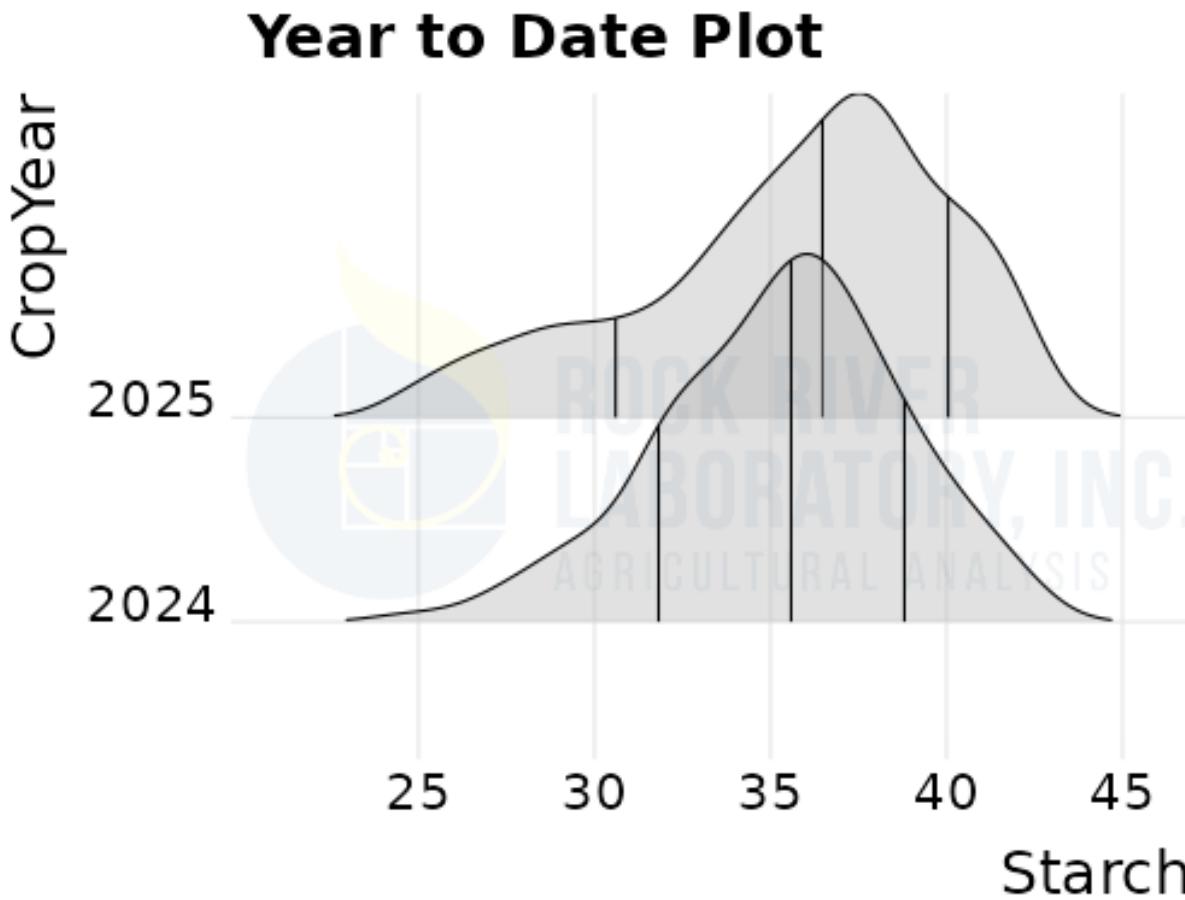
Corn Silage-Ash



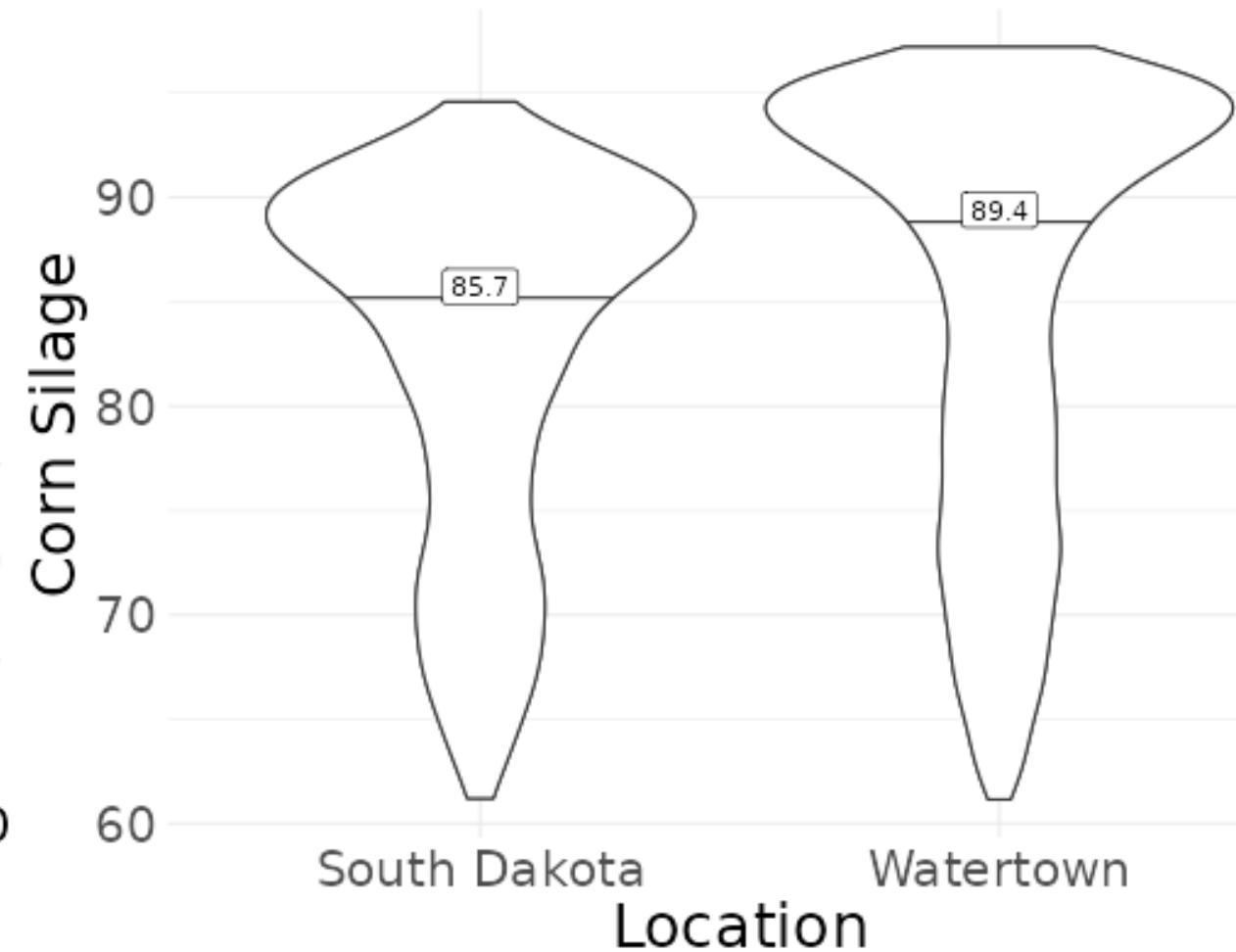
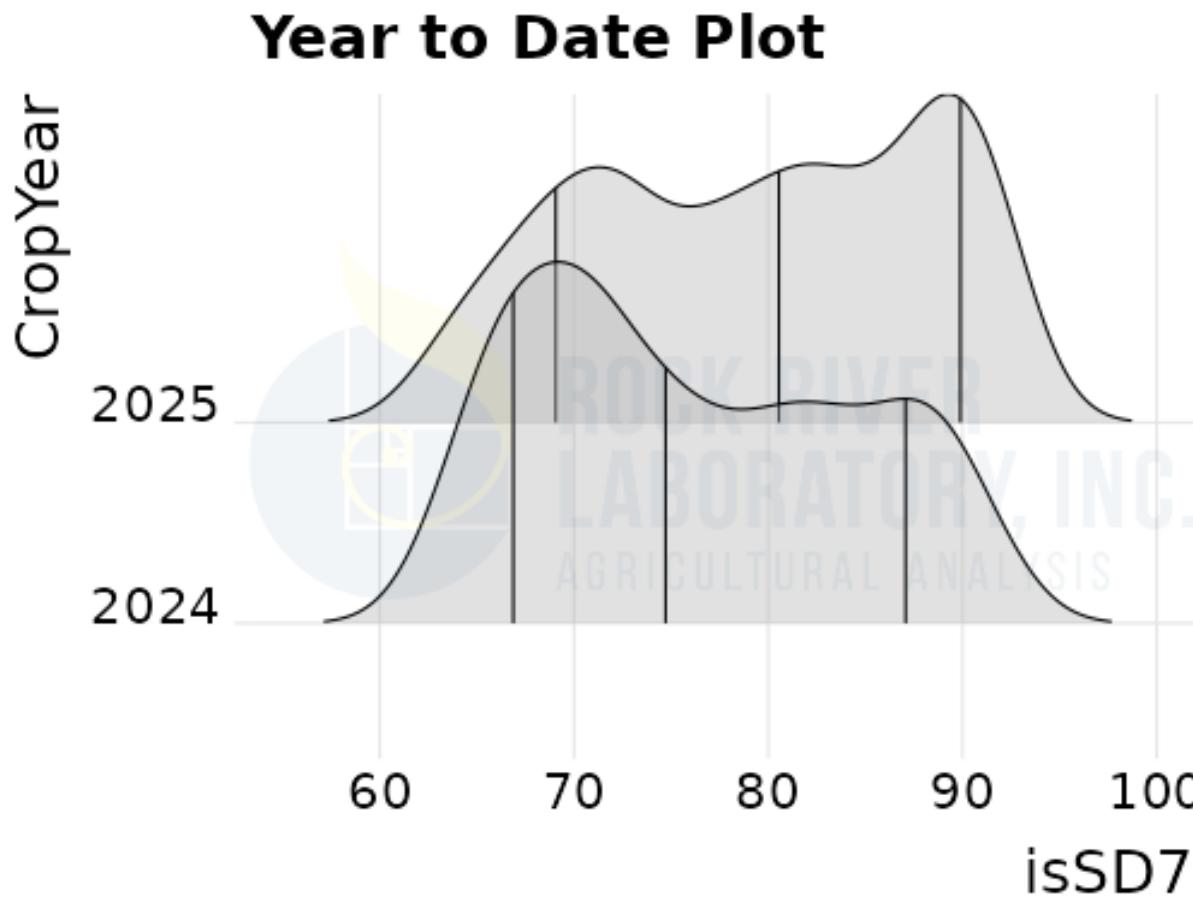
Corn Silage-NDF



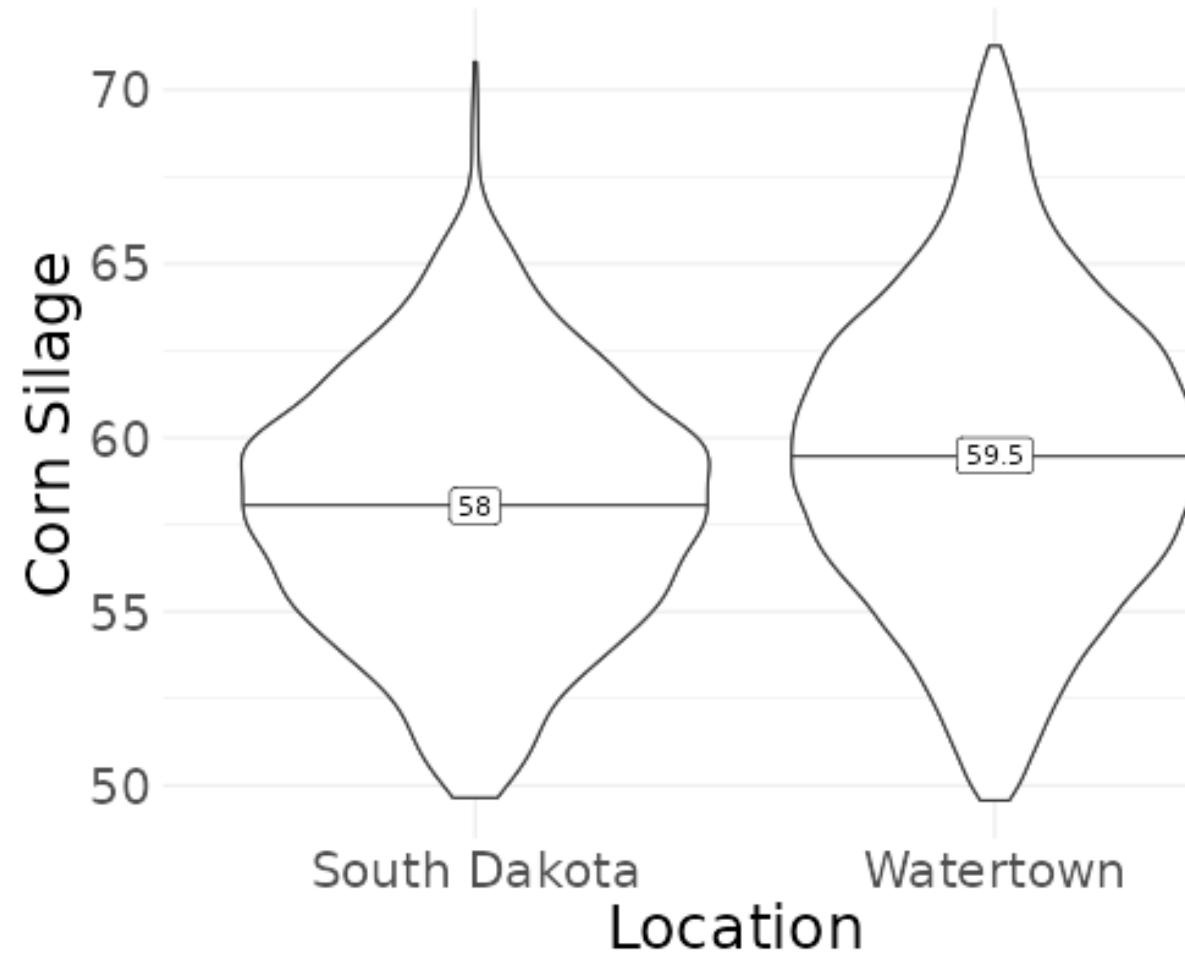
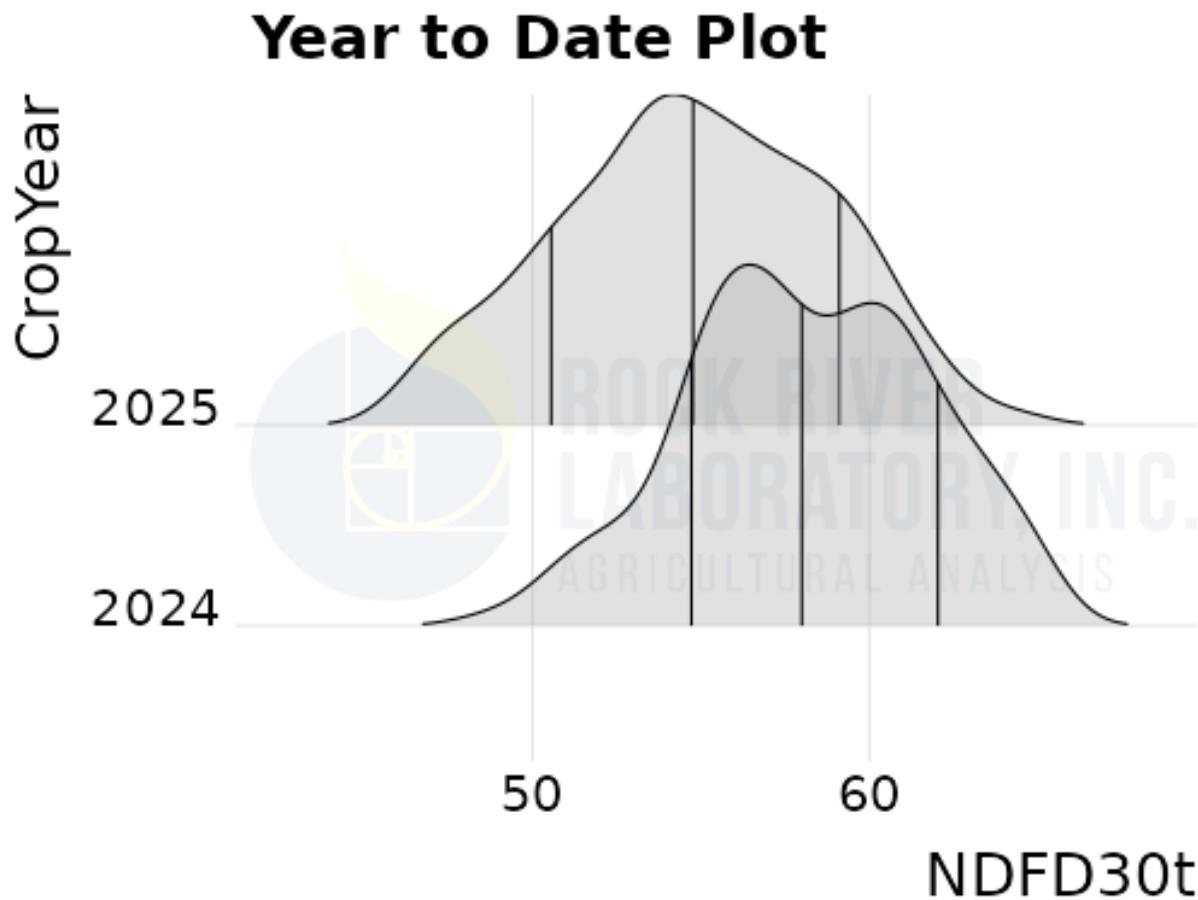
Corn Silage-Starch



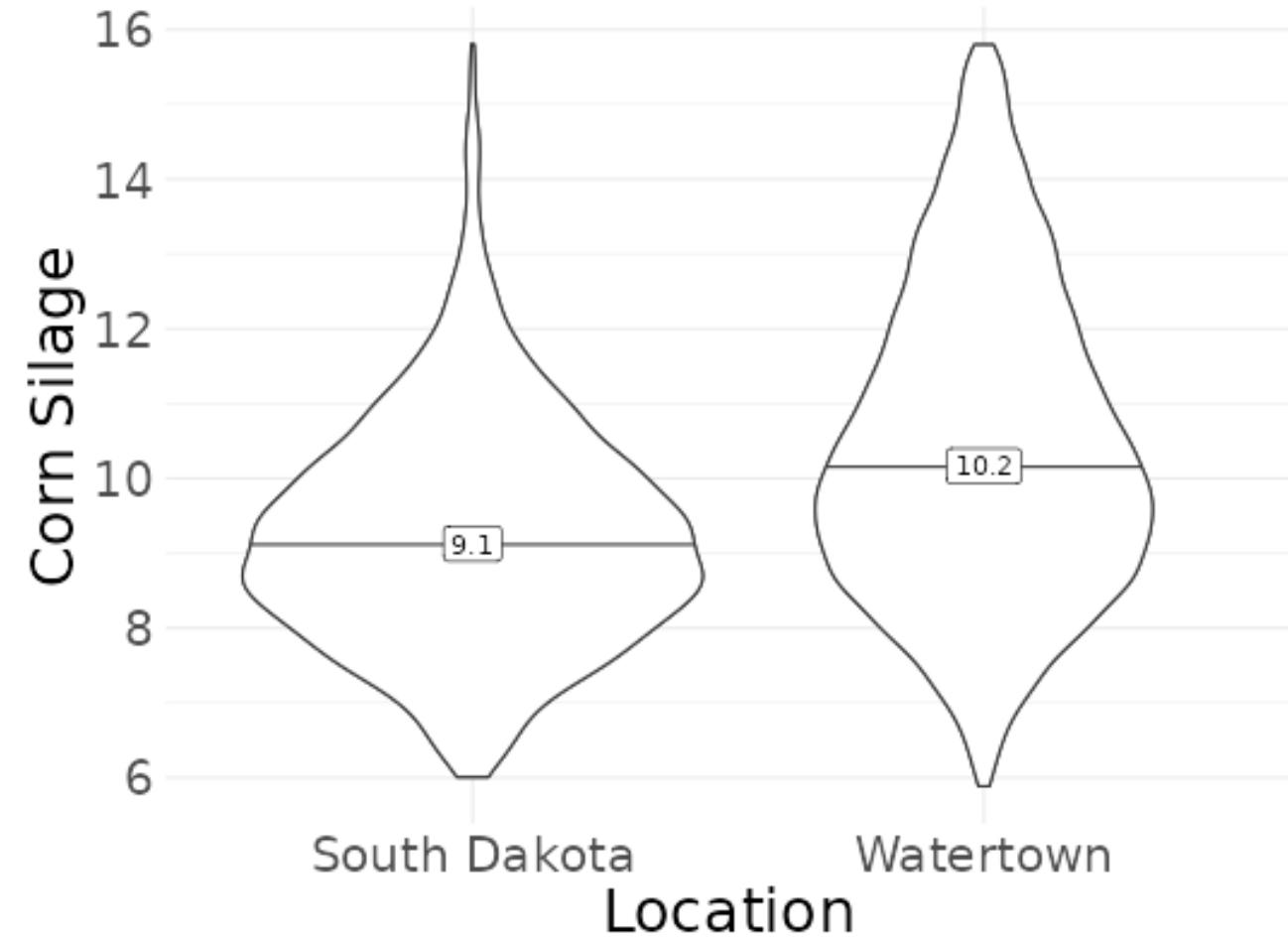
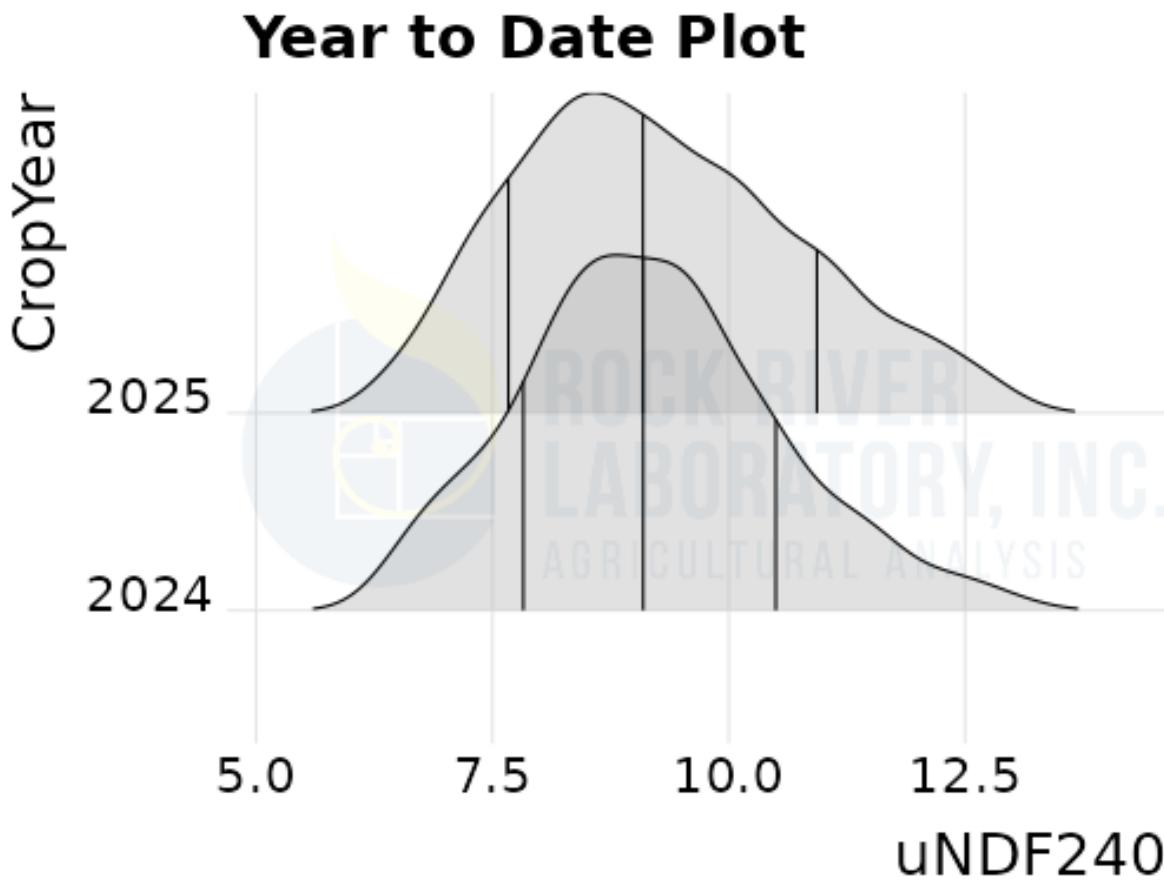
Corn Silage -isSD7



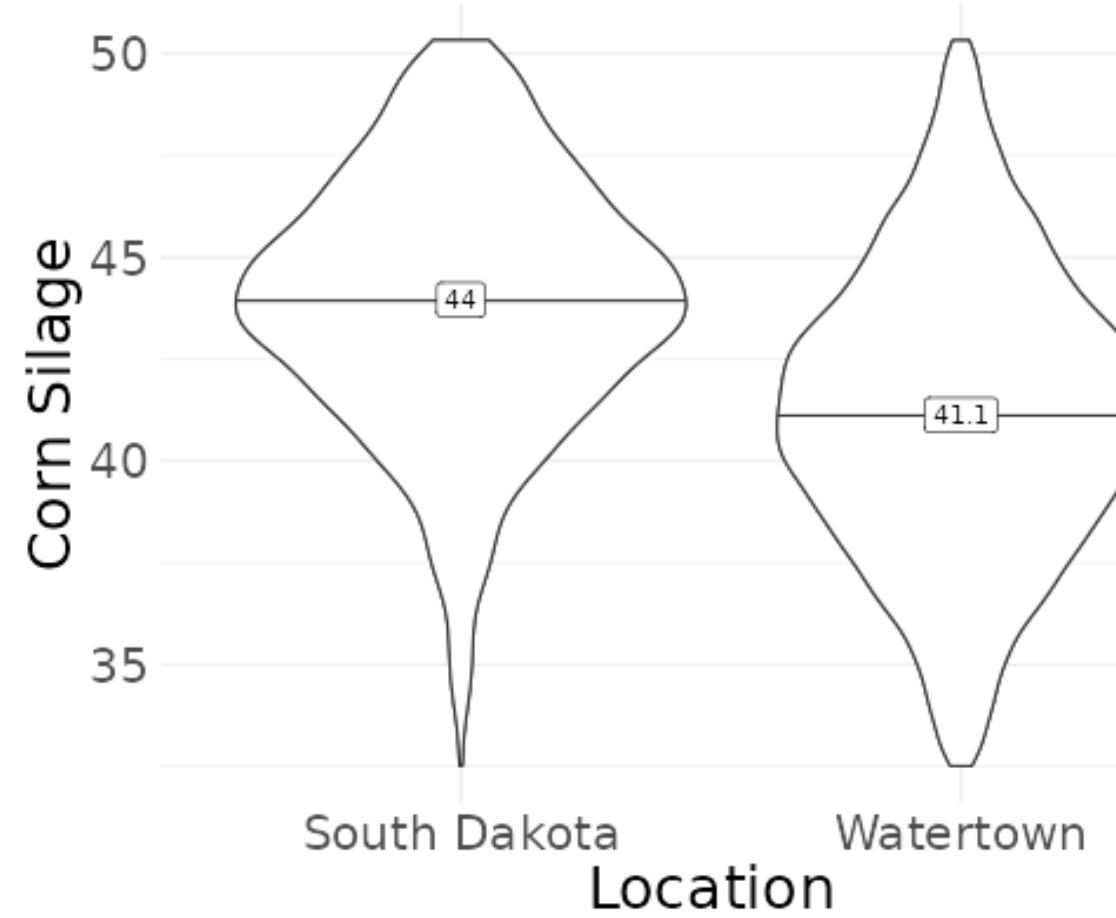
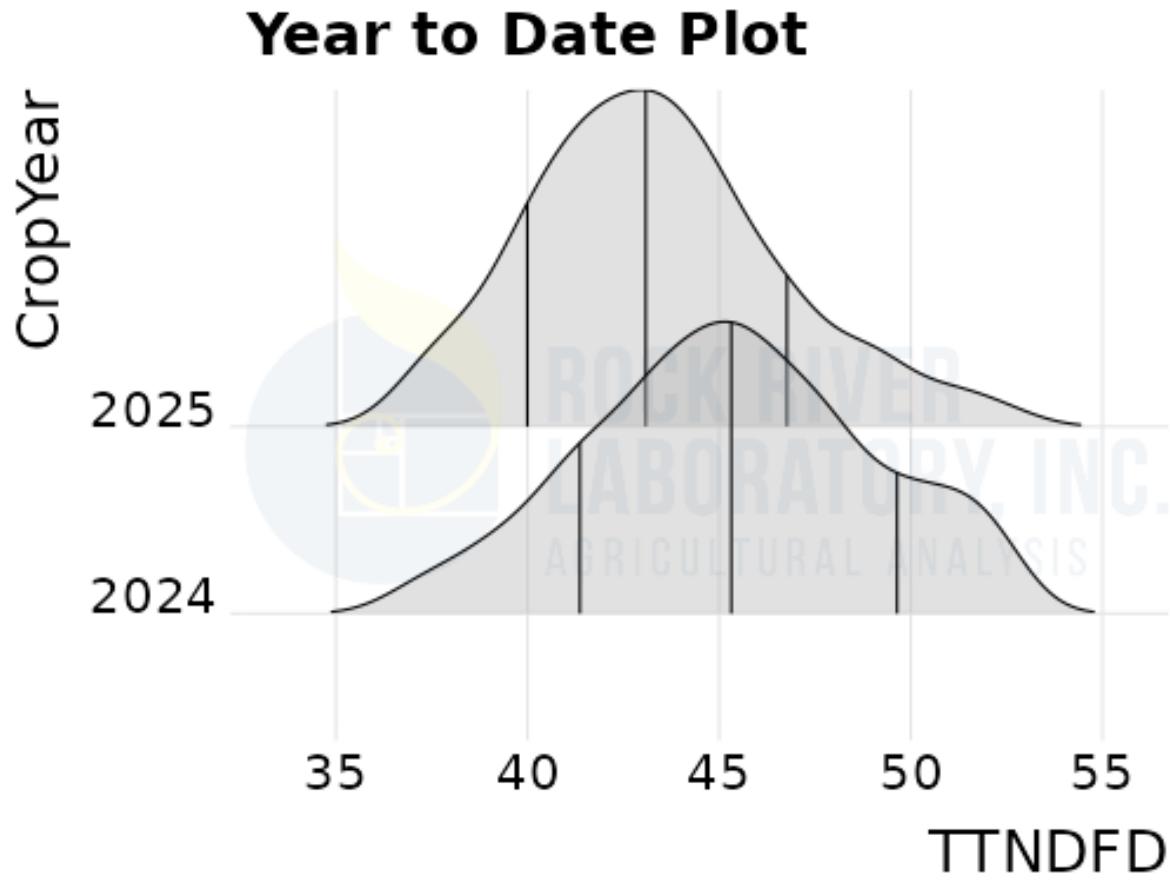
Corn Silage-NDFD 30



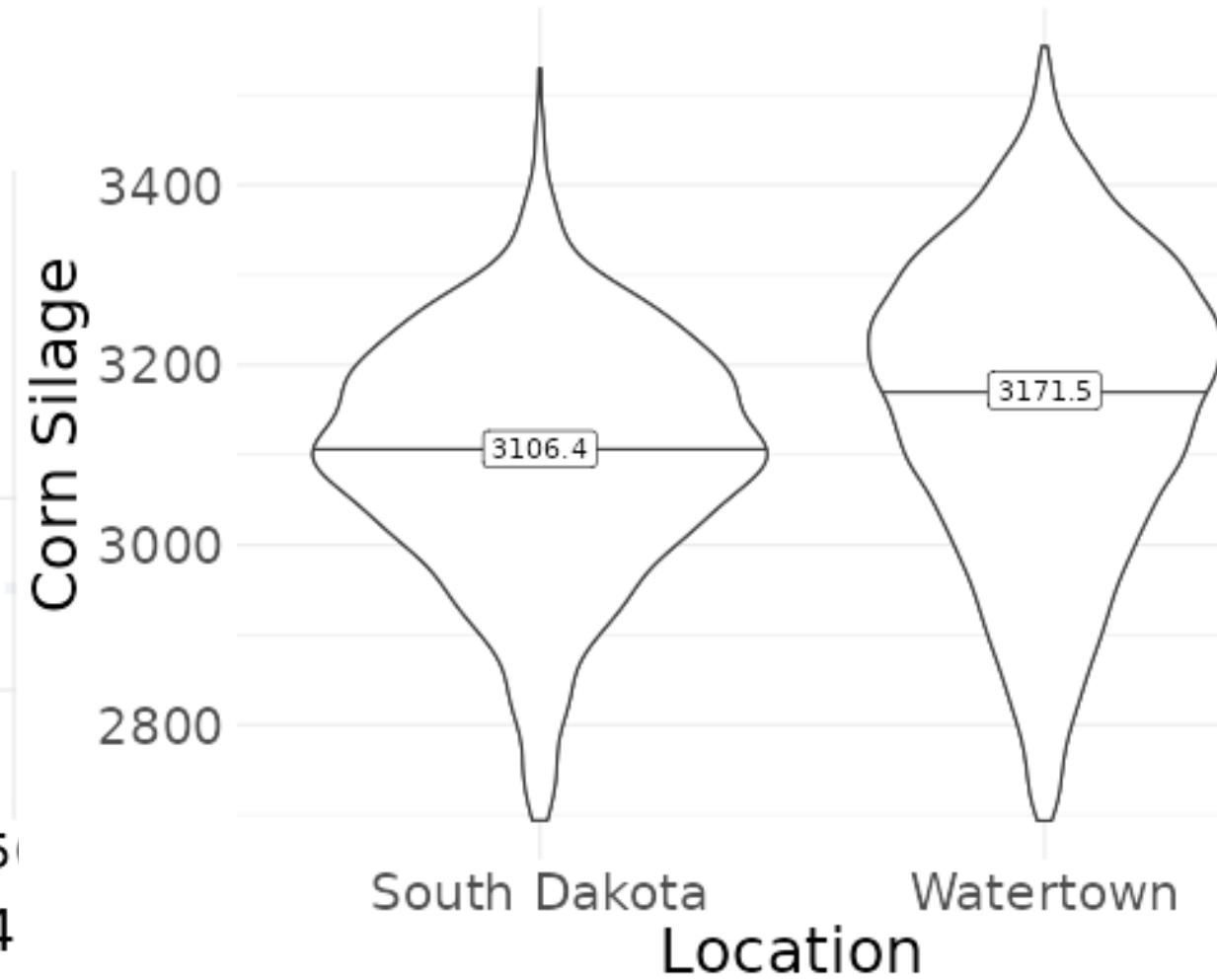
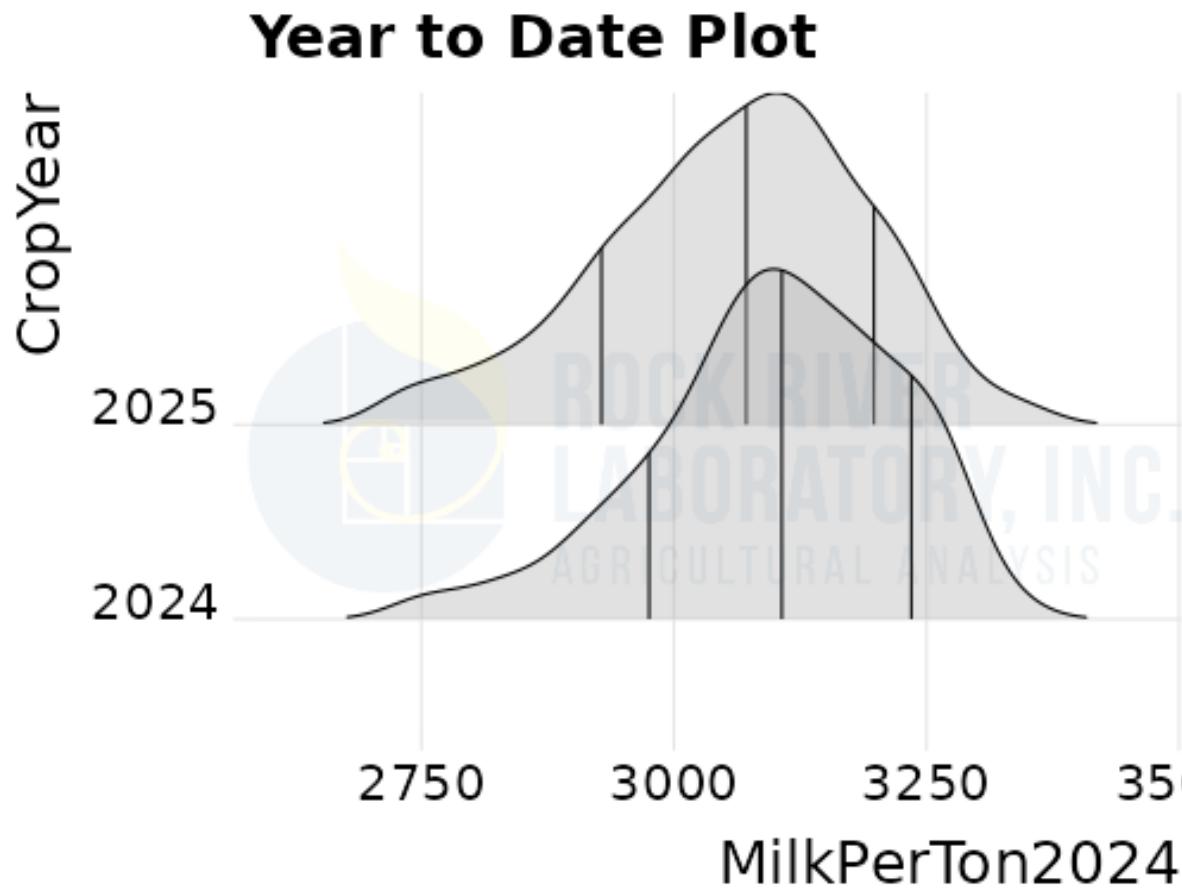
Corn Silage-uNDF240



Corn Silage-TTNDFD



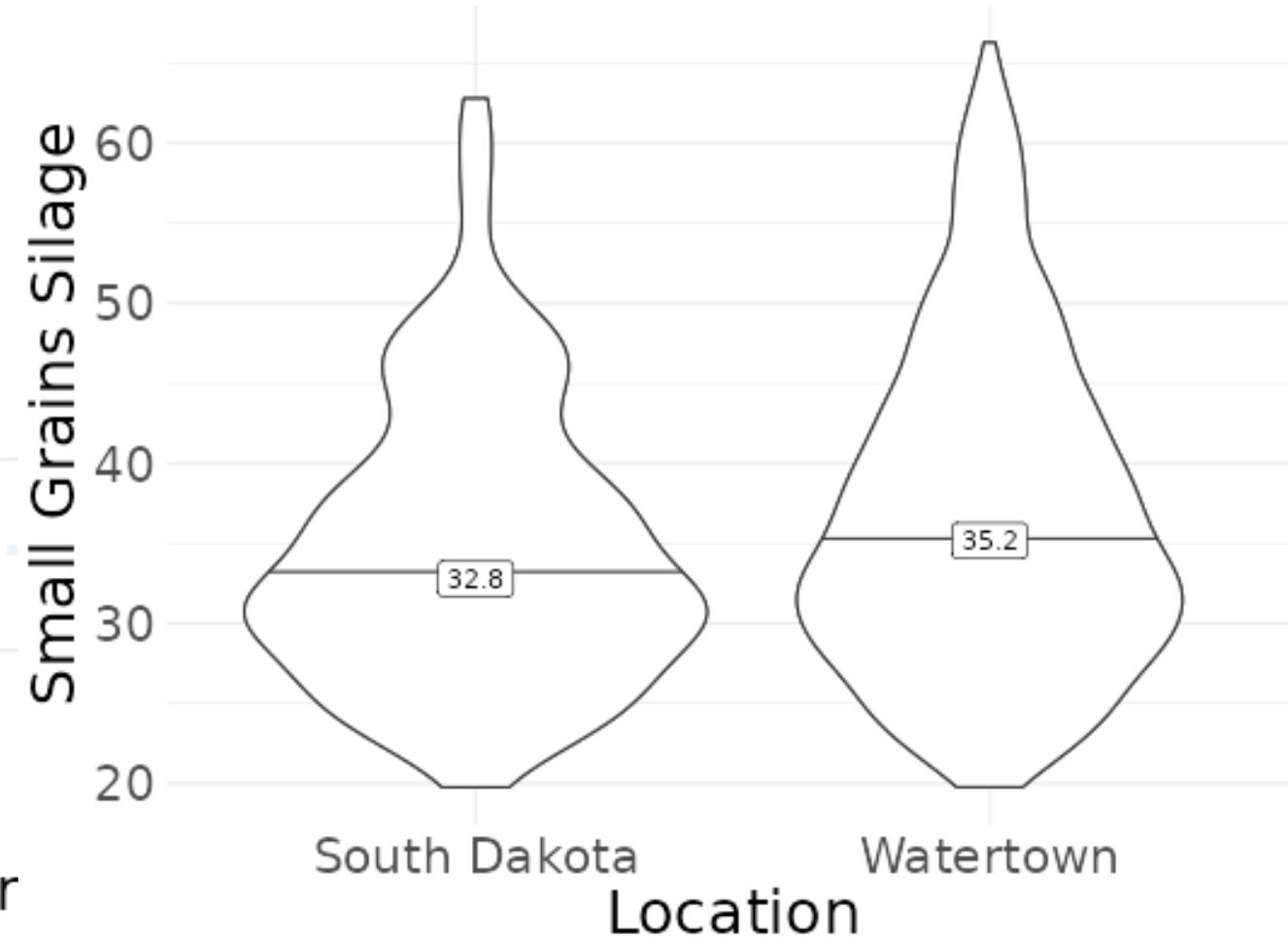
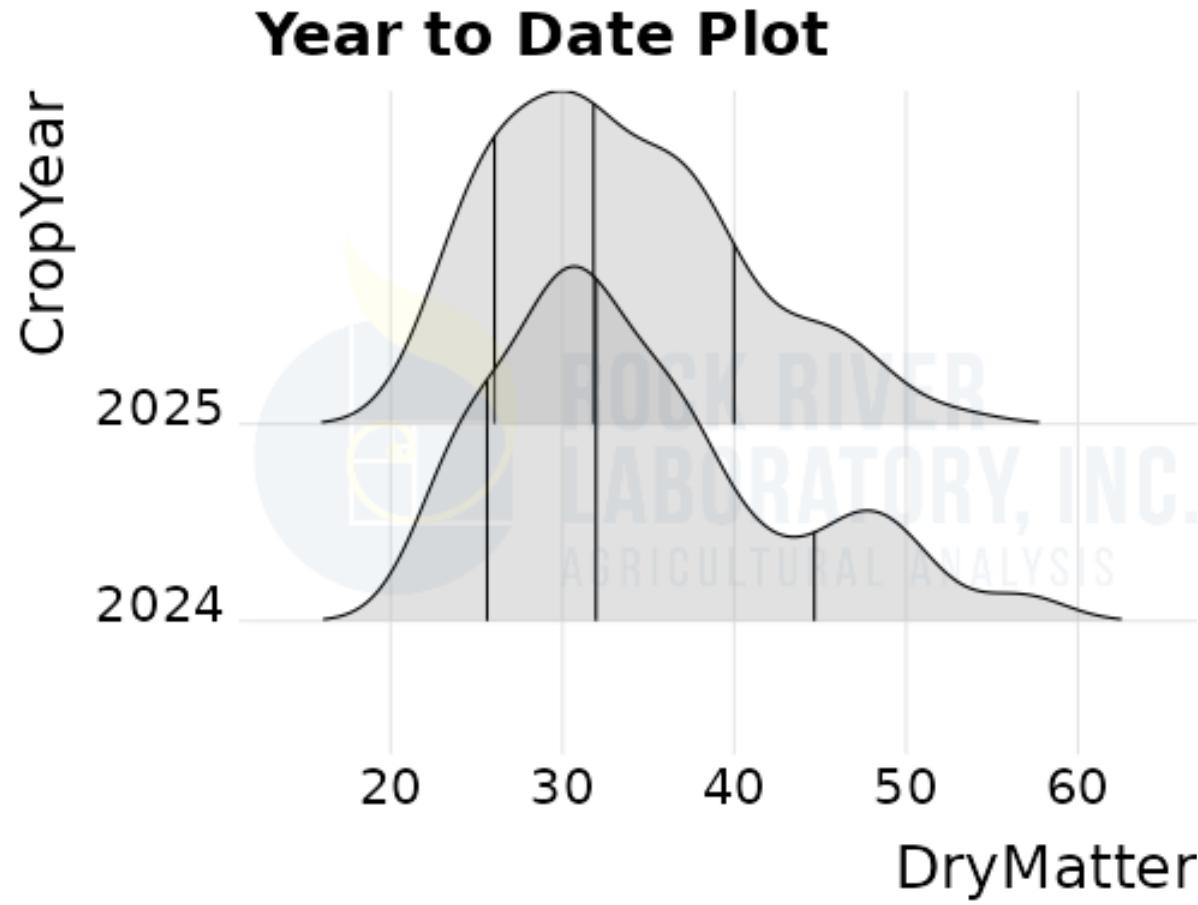
Corn Silage-Milk per Ton



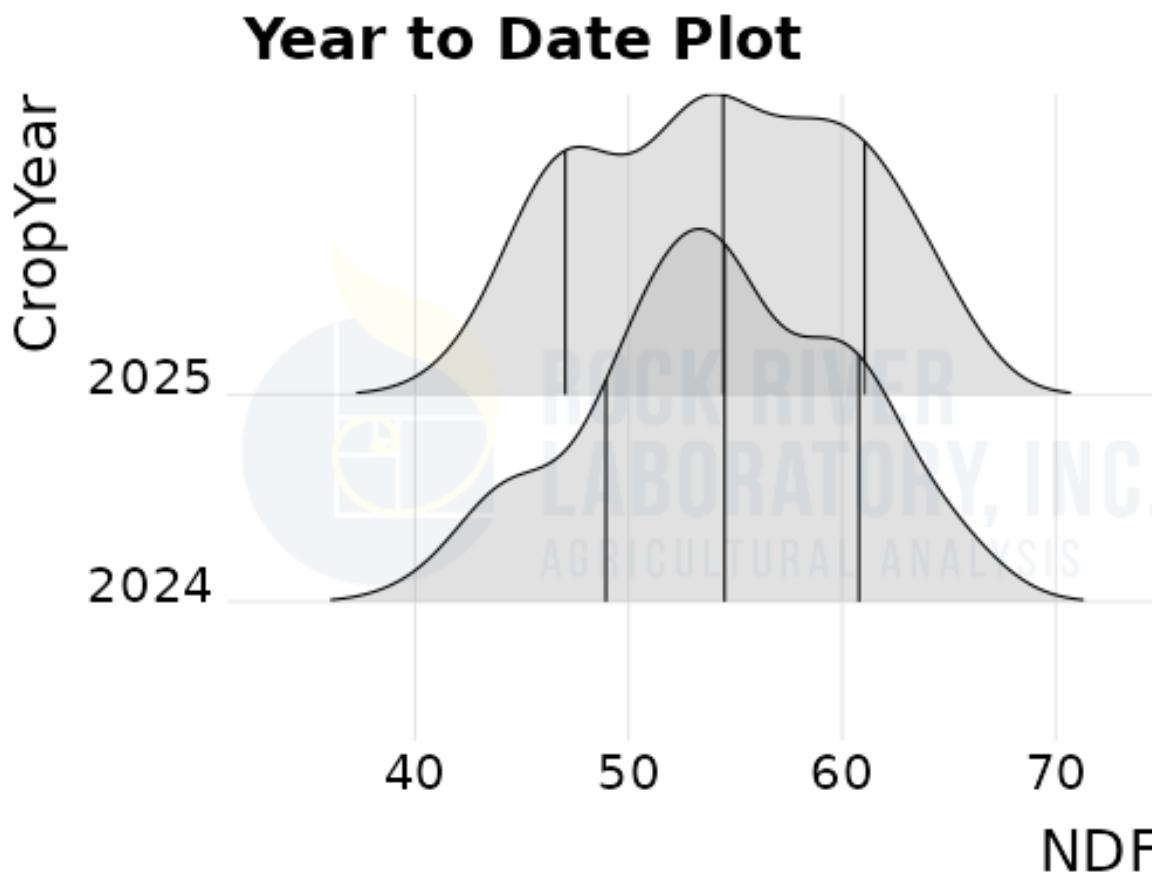
Corn Silage Summary

- Reduction in drought conditions may have helped overall starch accumulation
 - Starch digestibility is ahead of where we were in 2024
- However, fiber digestibility is likely off slightly due to hot, humid conditions
 - Some may be due to fungal/pest pressure
- Overall impact- Milk 2024 predictions down slightly compared to 2024 and compared to average MW silage

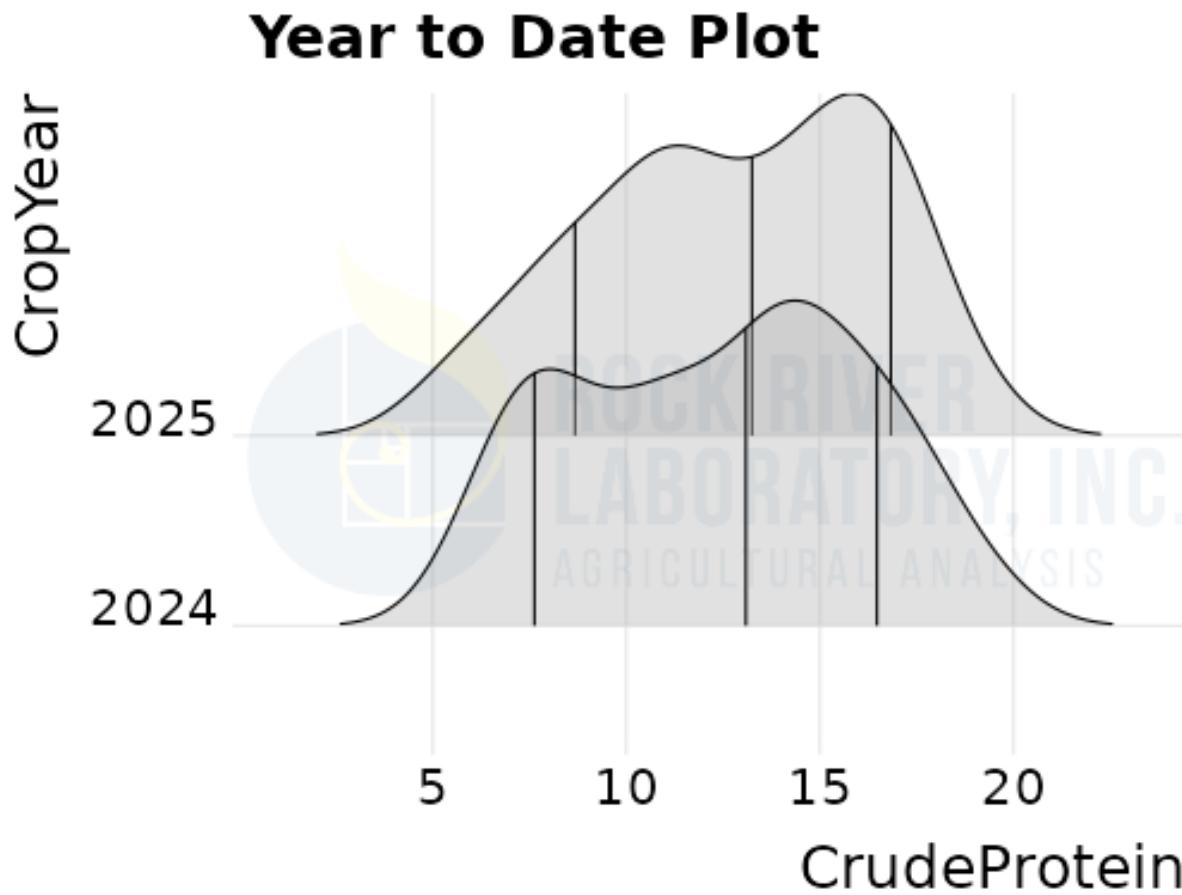
Small Grains Silage- Dry Matter



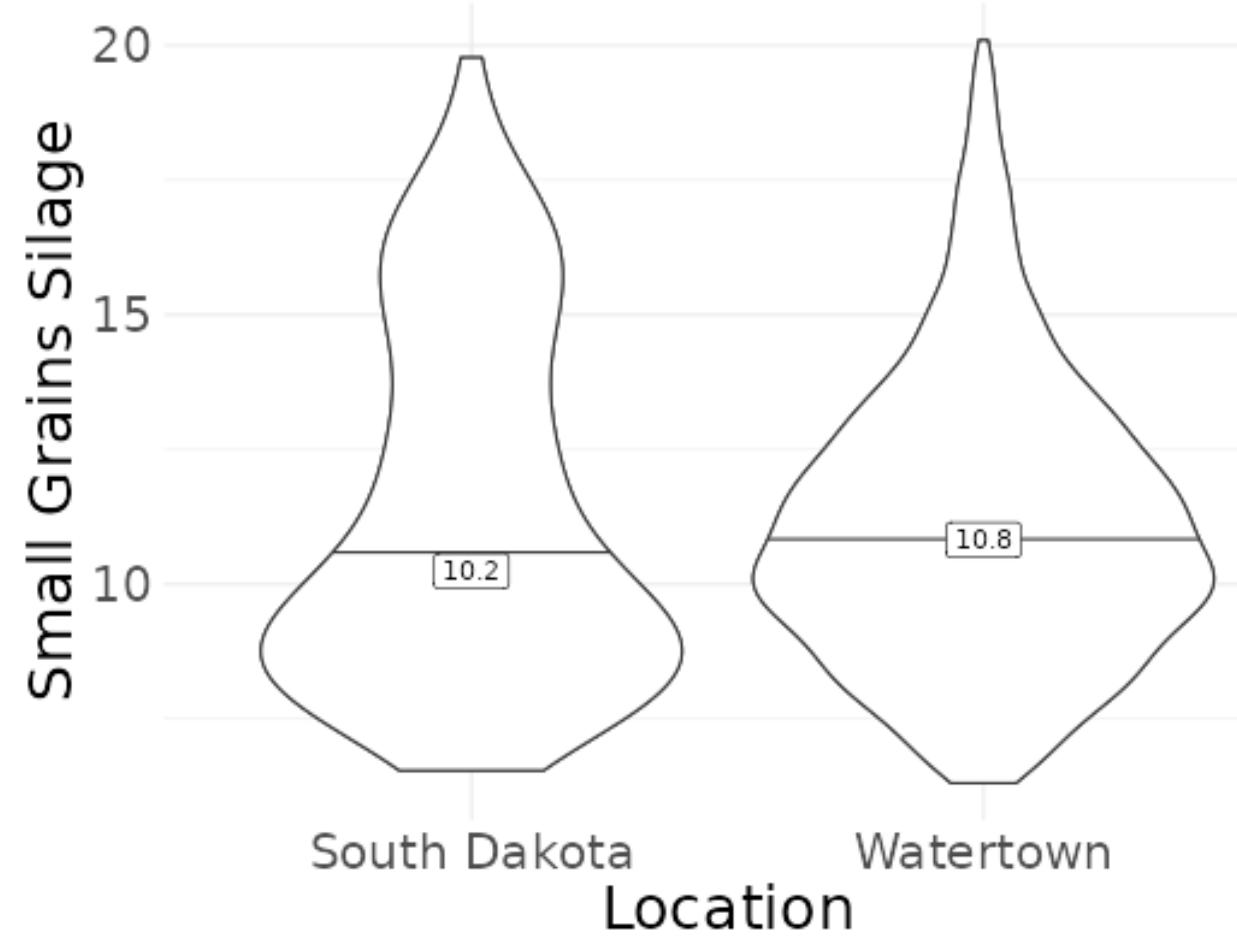
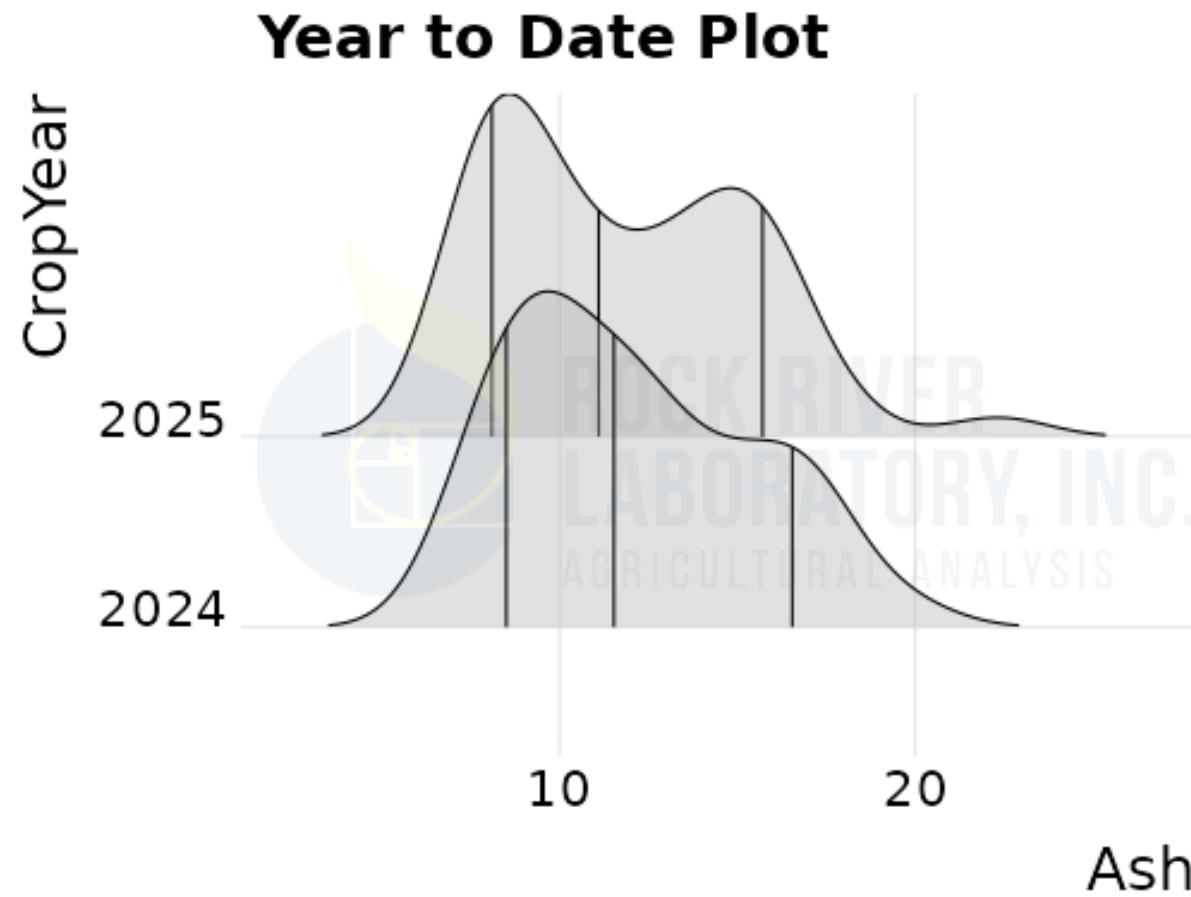
Small Grains- NDF



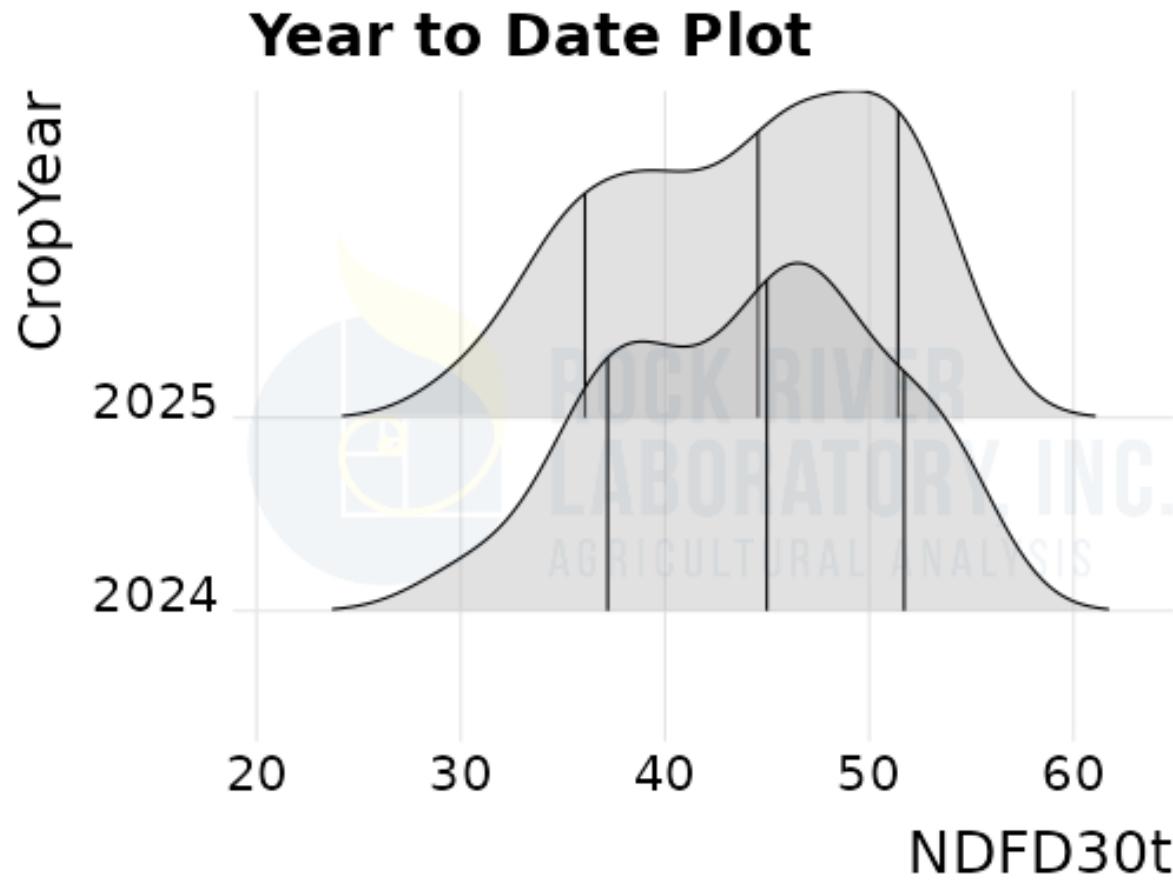
Small Grains- CP



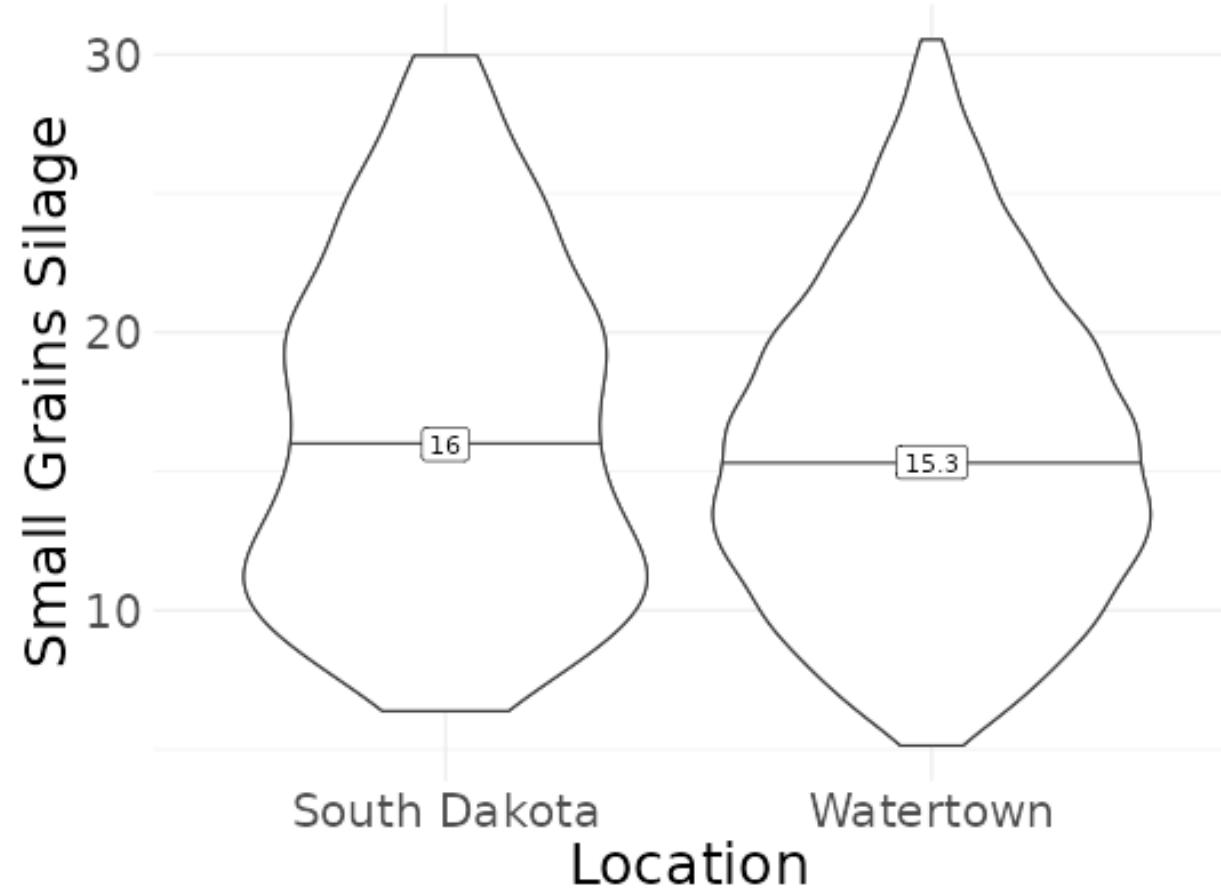
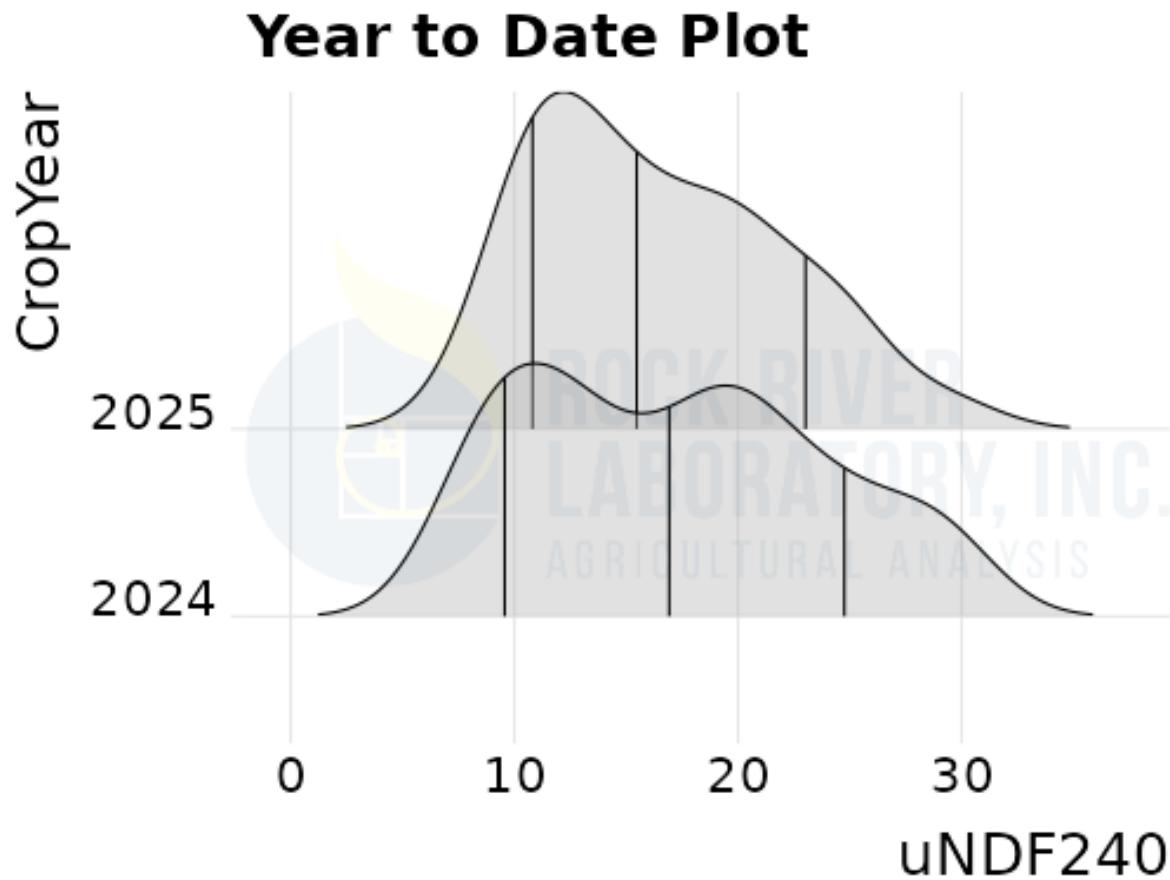
Small Grains- Ash



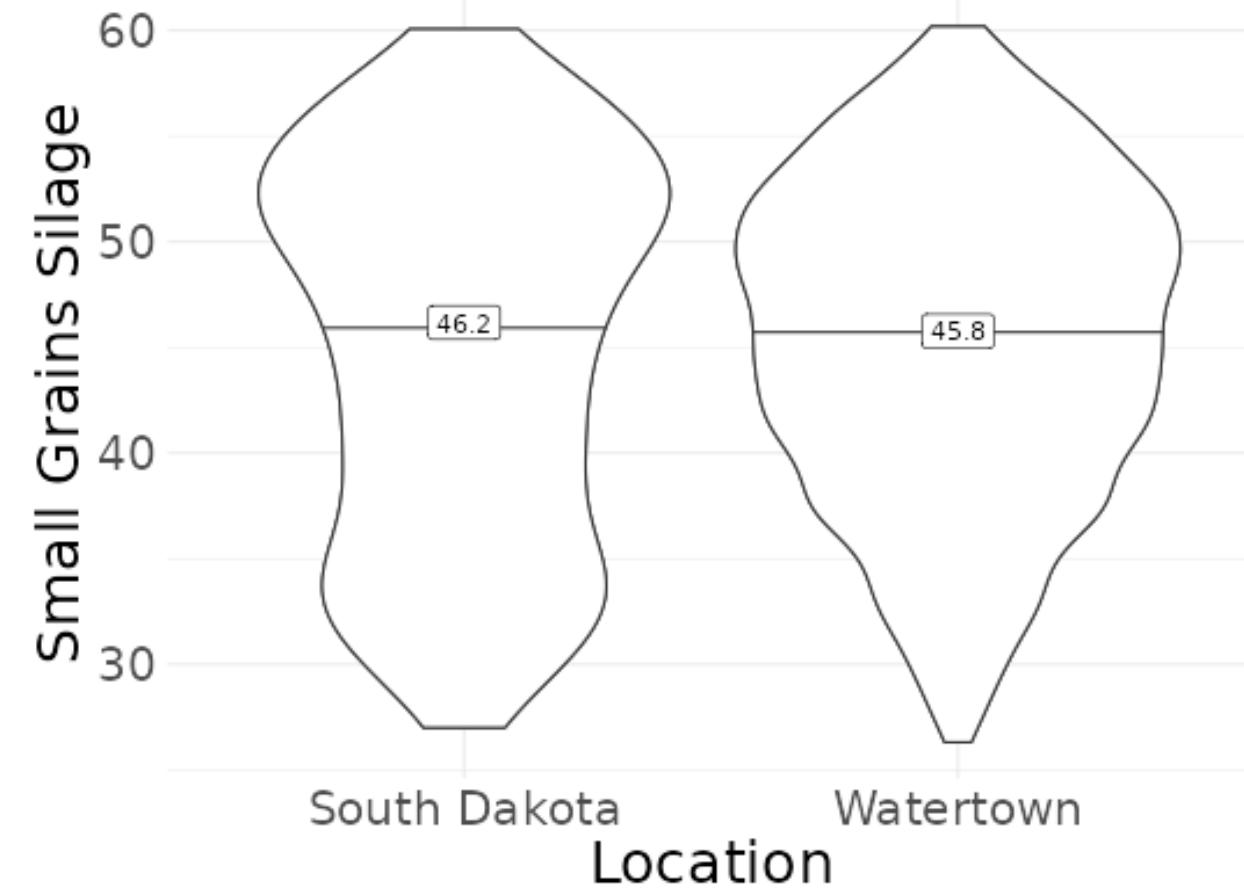
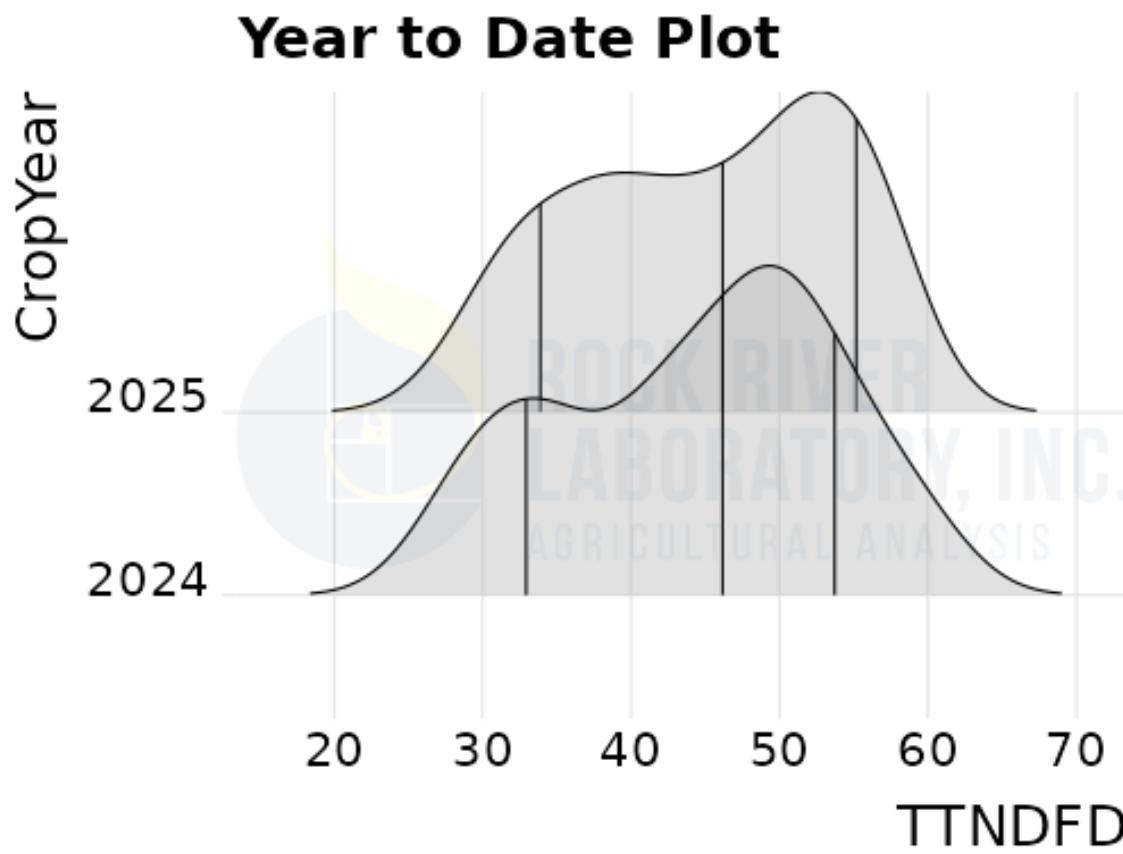
Small Grains- NDFD30



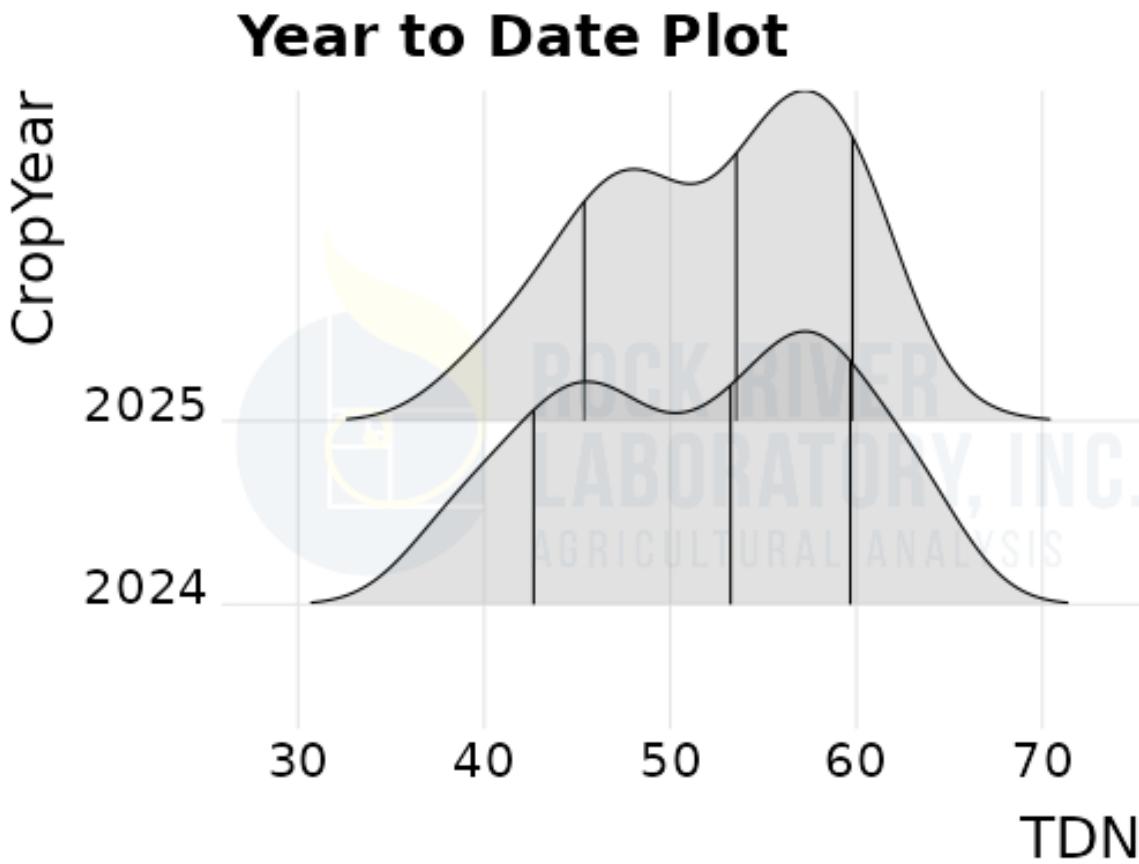
Small Grains- uNDF240



Small Grains- TTNDFD



Small Grains- TDN

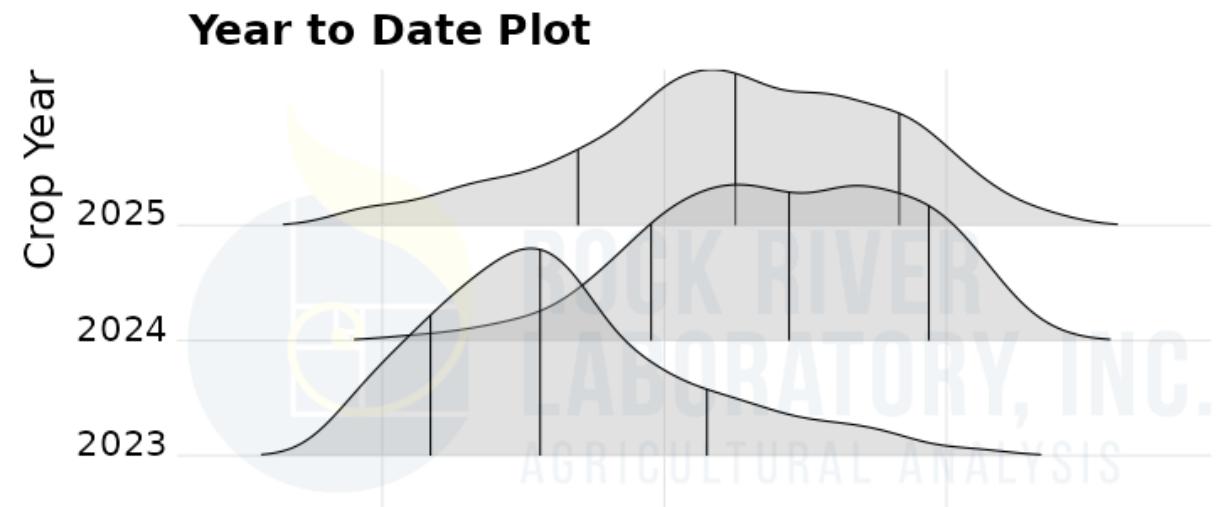
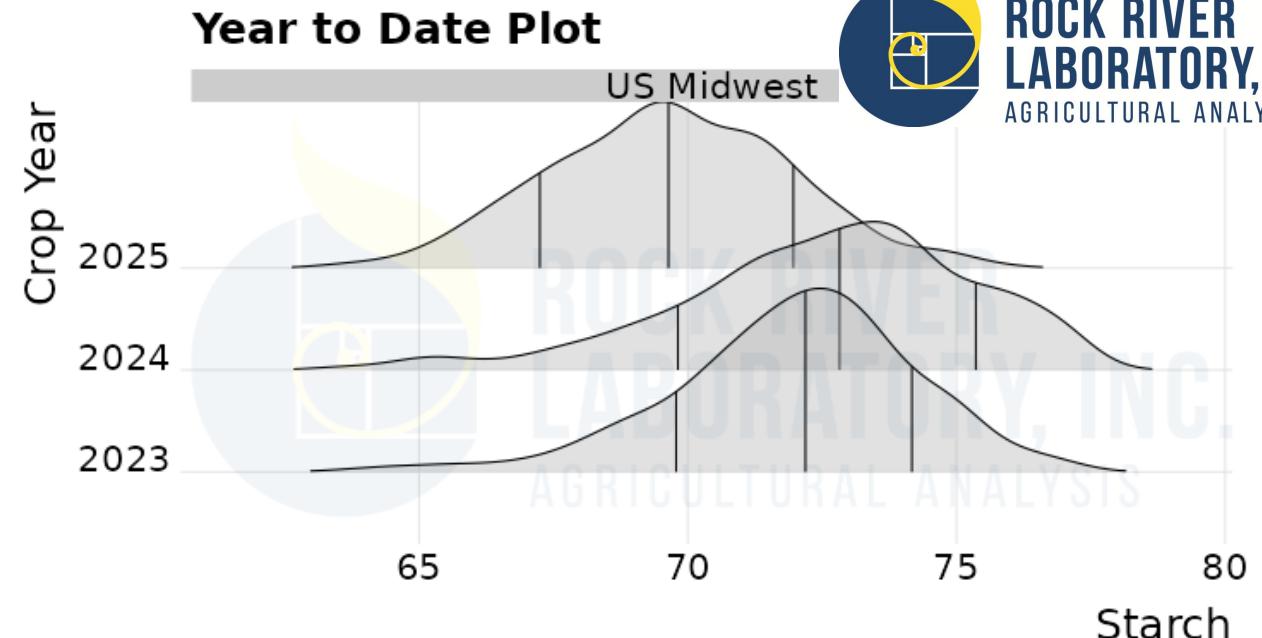


Small Grains Summary

- Very similar to the 2024 crops in terms of quality
- Digestible fiber may have a slightly wider range
 - uNDF240 is down so larger potentially digestible fiber pool
 - These two factors coupled may lead to a slightly wider overall range of digestible fiber
- TDN slightly higher in 2025 & higher than average MW small grains silage
- Overall data is quite variable due to harvest practices and types of crops utilized

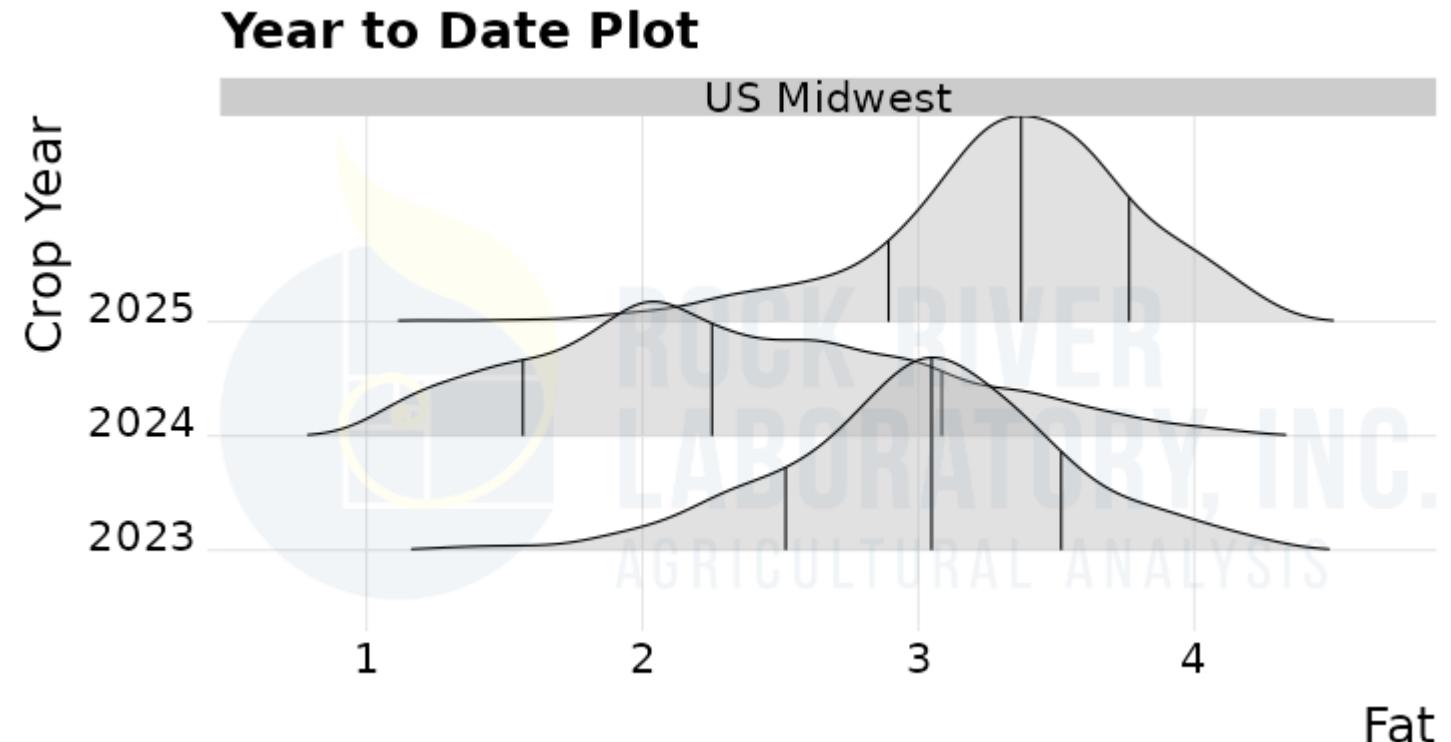
Corn Grain

- Corn Grain Starch is significantly down in the Midwestern states in 2025 compared to previous years
- 7 Hour starch disappearance is also down compared to 2024
- Drought conditions prevalent in I states
- May have impact on dietary energy



Corn Grain-Fat

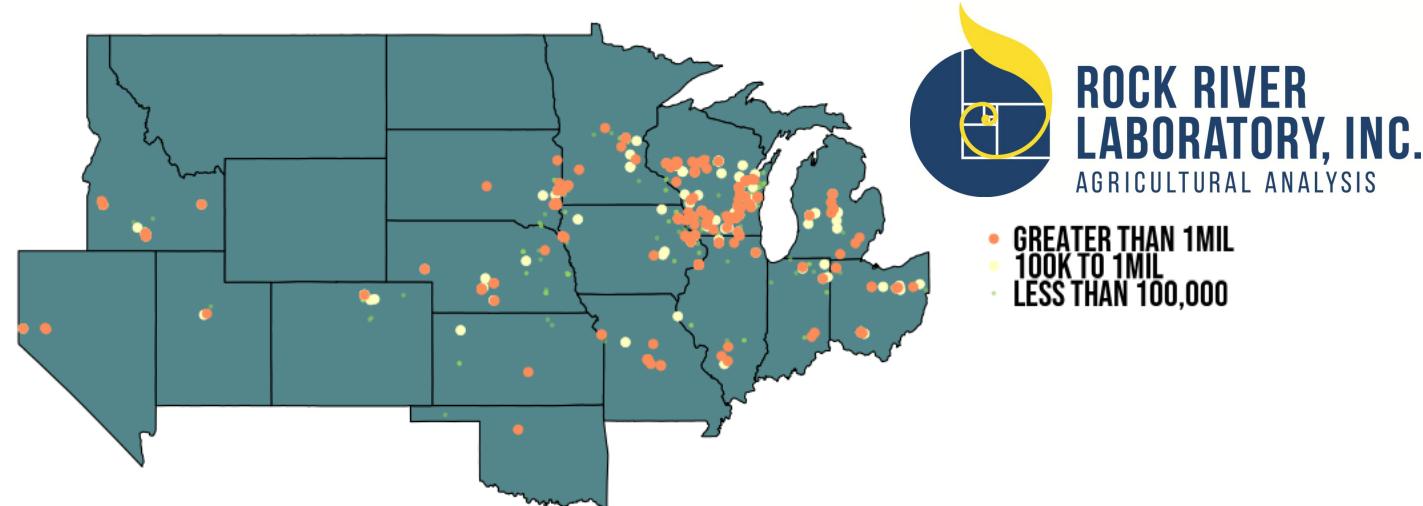
- CP levels have edged up slightly in the 2025 crop
- However, fat is also up significantly
 - Mostly RUFAF
- Watch fecal starches



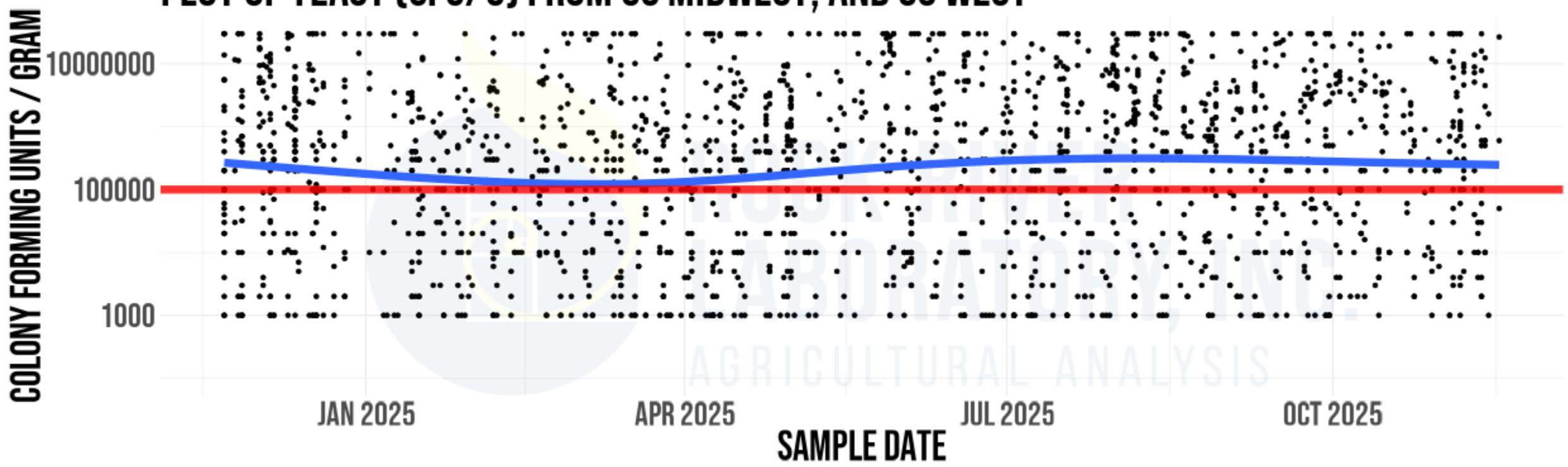
Feed Hygiene Trends

- Midwestern & Western data summarized
 - 2 Years of data
- Trends plotted over time & by submission location
- Major feed hygiene components summarized
- All feed types considered

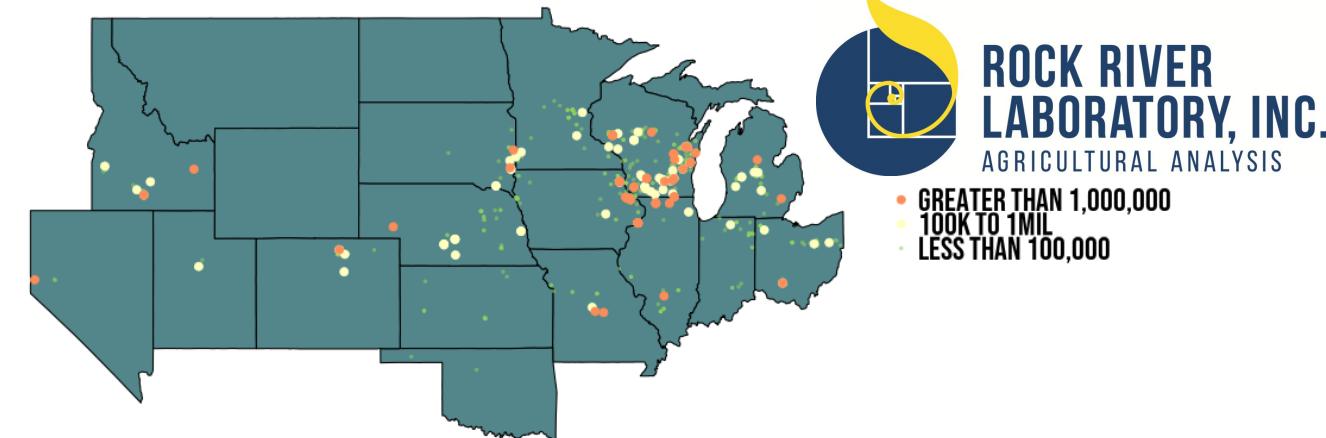
Yeast



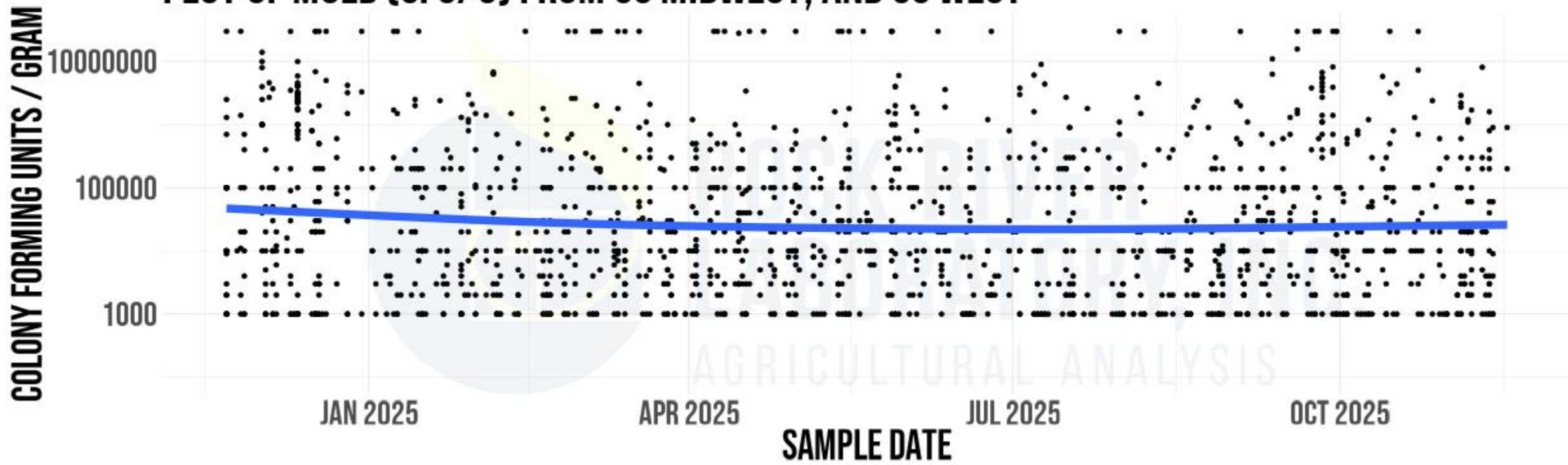
PLOT OF YEAST (CFU/G) FROM US MIDWEST, AND US WEST



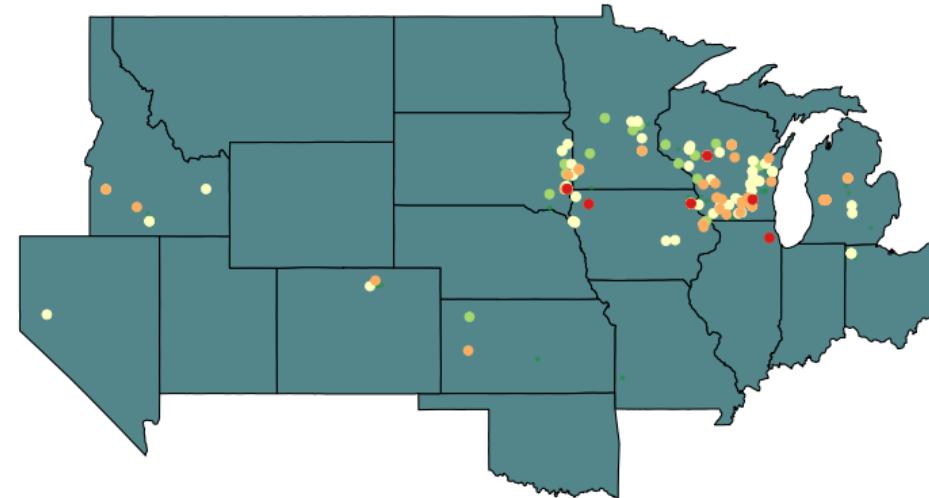
Mold



PLOT OF MOLD (CFU/G) FROM US MIDWEST, AND US WEST

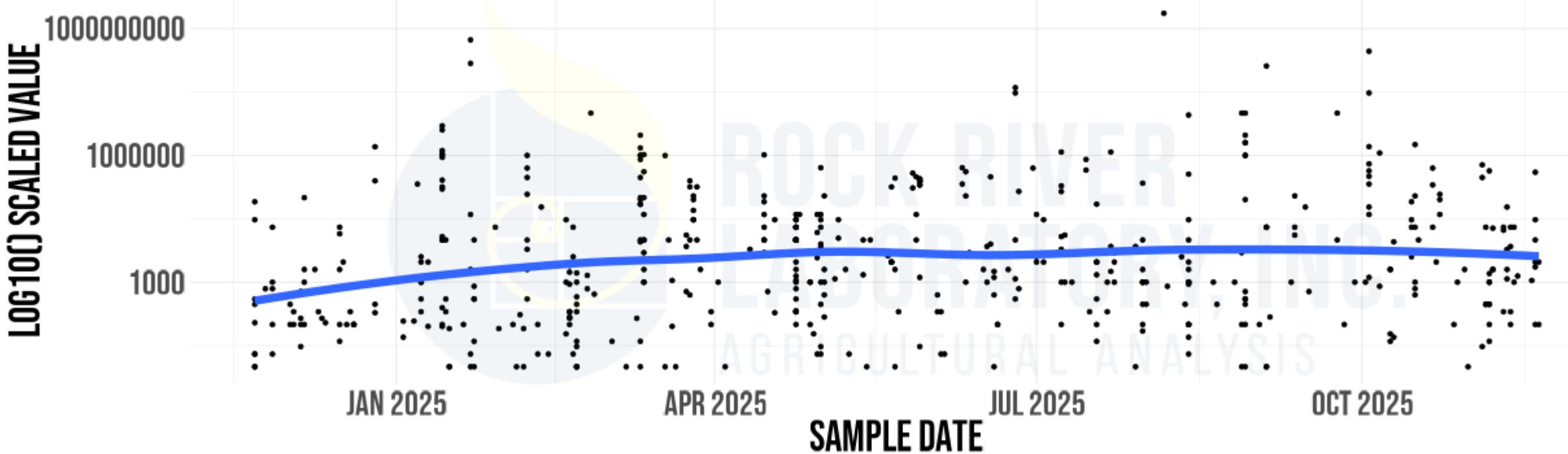


Enterobacteria

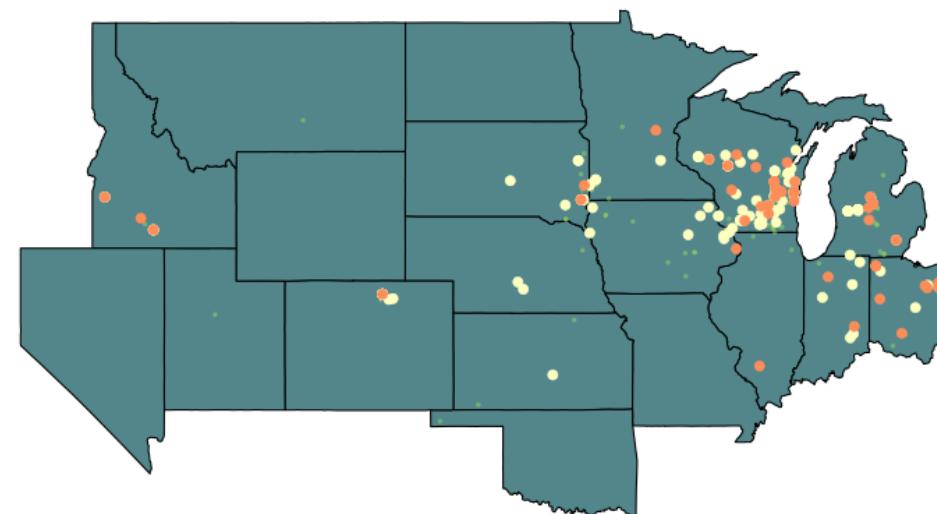


• GREATER THAN 1M
• BETWEEN 10K AND 1M
• BETWEEN 100 AND 10K
• BETWEEN 10 AND 100
• LESS THAN 10

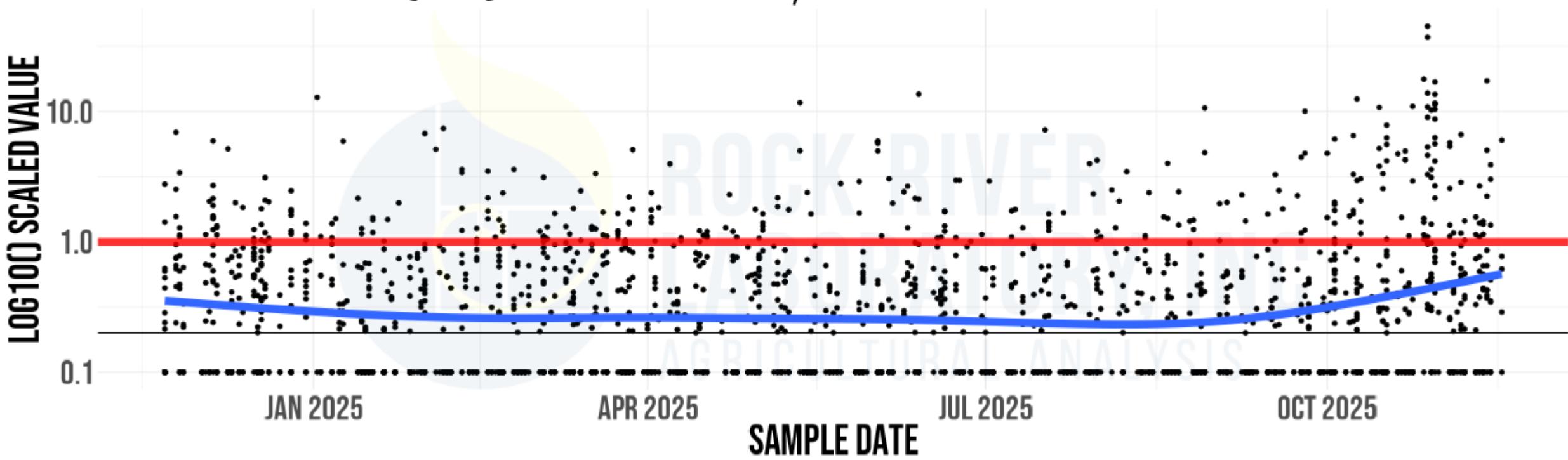
PLOT OF ENTEROBACTERIA (CFU/G) FROM US MIDWEST, AND US WEST



DON



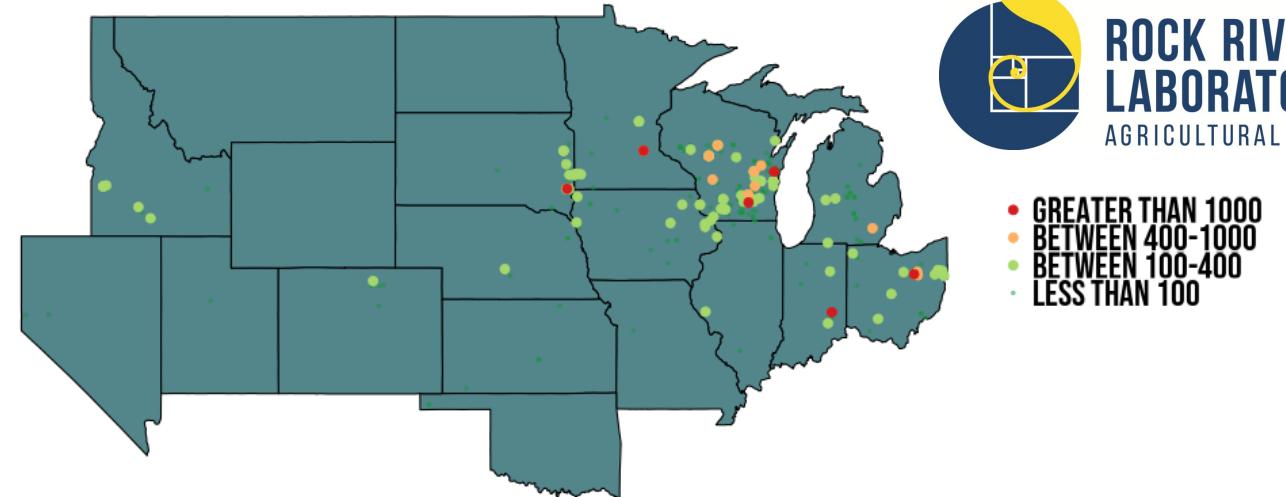
PLOT OF VOMITOXIN (PPM) FROM US MIDWEST, AND US WEST



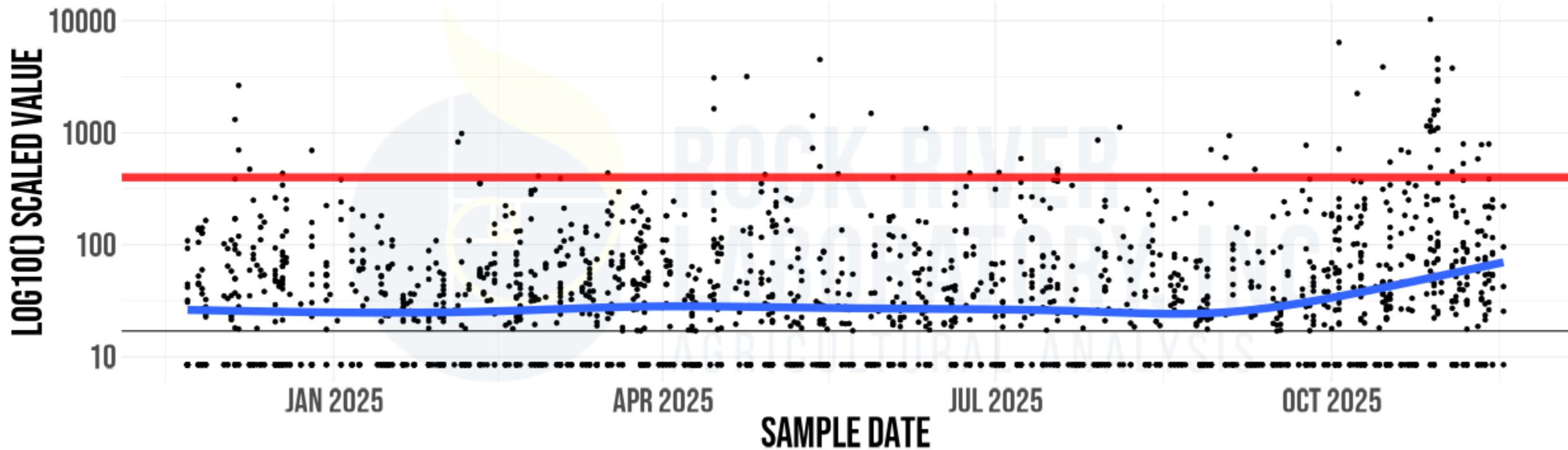


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AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS

Zearalenone



PLOT OF ZEARALENONE (PPB) FROM US MIDWEST, AND US WEST



Feed Hygiene Summary

- Challenging growing conditions led to recent increases in levels of toxins
 - DON
 - GI Upset
 - Lack of performance
 - Other toxins?
 - Proper silage management!
 - ZEA
 - Reproductive issues
 - Enterobacteria in TMR on the rise
 - Coupled with other feed hygiene challenges this may pose issues

Overall Summary

- Hot humid conditions in summer months may have created challenges for Fiber-D in CS
 - Haylage and small grains may help fill these gaps
- CS starch content was robust and digestibility looks to be coming along nicely
 - Help to overcome lower corn grain starch levels
- Keep an eye on gut health
 - Corn grain dynamics & feed hygiene may be challenging
- Make sure digestible fiber supplies are adequate

