

# Weekly Farm Summary 26<sup>th</sup> August 2022

Farm-system impacts of: Kale vs Fodder beet for winter AND Reducing N loss to water by 30%.

	Std Kale Pink	LI Kale Blue	Std FB Green	LI FB Yellow
Farmlet area including wintering	83	61	83	61
Peak cow numbers	229	141	228	140
Milking Area	64	49	64	50
Current Herd size (cows)	228	140	227	140
Cows in Milk*	148	92	135	94
Pasture Stocking rate	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5
Winter Feed Milking supplement	Kale In-Shed feed		Fodder beet Fodder beet/Baleage	
Milk yield (L/cow)/d**	17.9	19.4	18.9	18.8
Milk yield (kgMS/cow/d)**	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Average BCS (Milkers) (24/08/22)	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
Average Cover	2382	2301	2281	2254
Average Growth	29	28	20	30
Target Rotation Length	64	65	63	65
Last week actual rotation (d)	63	66	47	89
Milker pasture (kg DM/cow/d)	11.5	12.0	11.5	12.0
Milker supplement kg DM/cow/d)	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.0
Dry cow crop (kg DM/cow/d)	0	0	9.0	9.0
Dry cow baleage (kg DM/cow/d)	11.0	11.0	4.0	4.0
% of herd on priority feeding	0	0	0	0
<b>Nitrogen Cap kgN/ha/yr</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>50</b>
% Nitrogen used (kgN/ha) YTD	0	0	0	0

Business Area	Current Status
<b>Milk Production</b>	Continue to milk cows TAD (except fresh healthy cows entering their respective milking mobs from the colostrum herd, being milked OAD for an additional 7 days), production continues to increase as cows transition to a full lactating state.
<b>Animals</b>	Incidences of metabolic cases have declined this week following the increase in MgO dusting. Cows continue to respond quickly to treatment. Results of pasture analysis from springer paddocks has identified one paddock high in potassium which may be contributing to the higher incidence of metabolics in the fodder beet cows.
<b>Feed</b>	APC are tracking close to target in our SRP. Aiming for milking mobs to have 90-100m <sup>2</sup> /day, residuals of 1650 kg DM and total intakes of 17.5 kg DM cow comprising 11-12 kg DM as pasture, 3.5 kg DM in-shed barley/PKE blend and the balance as baleage. Supplement is required to fully feed milkers on current area allocation.
<b>Wintering</b>	One mob remains on fodder beet and will stay for 10 more days after which mob numbers will get too low for accurate allocation. Unused breakout will be used to stand off colostrum cows in wet conditions, minimizing pugging in pasture paddocks.
<b>Environment</b>	Still have capacity in the pond, but will look at applying effluent on days when soil and weather conditions are appropriate
<b>People</b>	Staff sickness has put pressure on the team over the last week, but everyone has pulled together to make sure cows are cared for and essential tasks done
<b>Research</b>	Paddock selection and soil testing is being completed for a new plantain plot trial proposed for the farm. Check out the high-level learnings from our research in the latest Talking Dairy podcast <a href="#">DairyNZ Podcast - DairyNZ</a>

\*Includes all calved cows , \*\*Data Source: Delpro Milk Graphs – 7 day average

# Milk Production

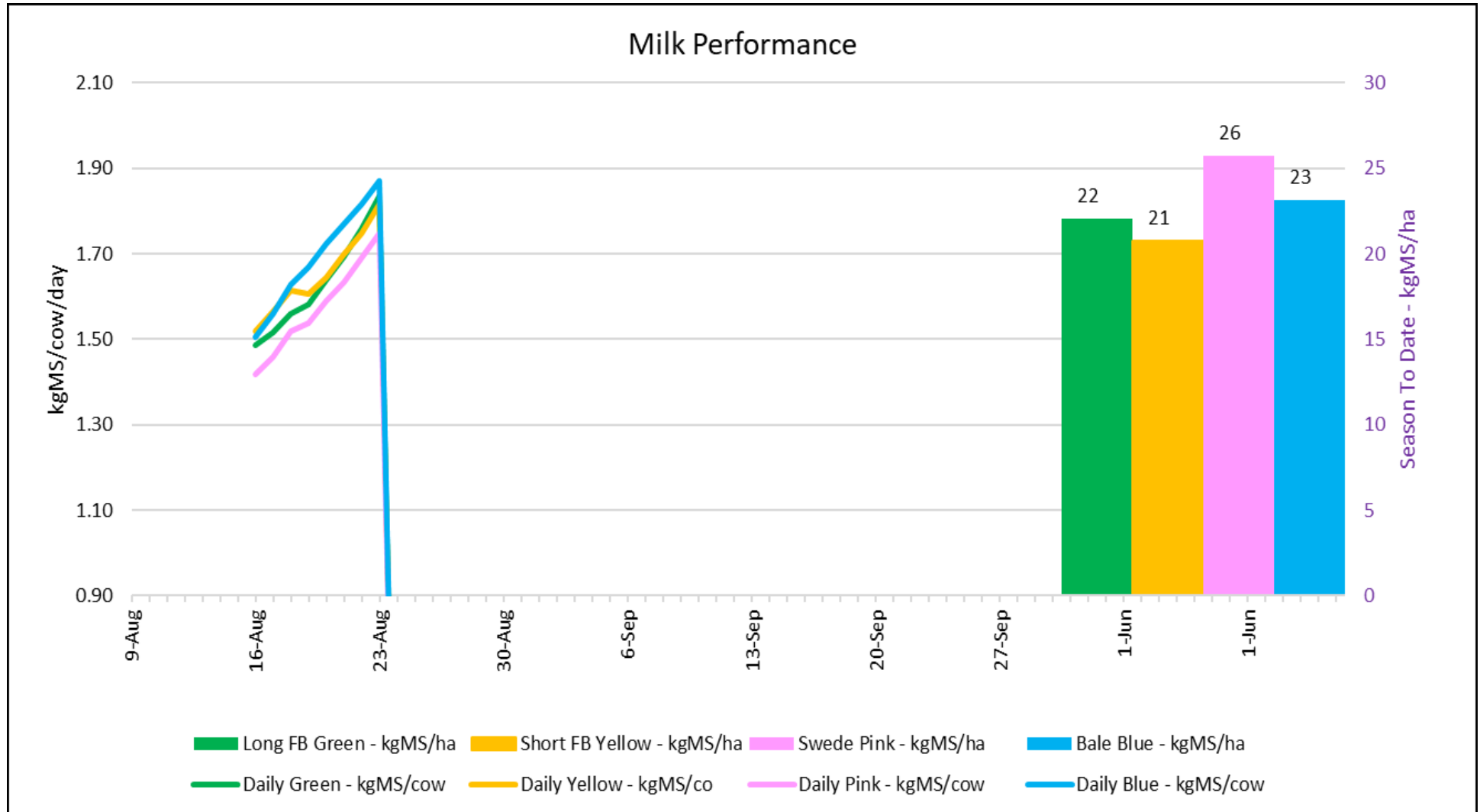
## Principles of Milk Production Management this week

Milk Production	<p>Variability in milk production between the herds has reduced as the numbers of cows calved in each herd settle. The exception is the Std brassica which is producing less than the other three herds. As of 23rd of August we had 65% of each of the Std brassica and LI baleage herds, 60% of the Std FB and 68% of the LI FB herd calved.</p> <p>We are getting a few cases of mastitis being picked up across all herds, but all animals are responding well to treatment.</p>
Key Influences on Milk Production	<p>Calving rate and proportion of the herd as heifers is having the biggest impact on milk production now. Maintaining consistent, but increasing feeding allocations, and using supplements to top up the diet when there is insufficient pasture available in any individual paddocks will be the key to achieving a good peak milk production.</p>
Cow Management	<p>For ease of management, we have separated the colostrum cows from anything that is on treatment. This way we can keep a closer eye on any animals with health issues.</p> <p>Cows exiting the colostrum herd into their milking mobs will continue to be milked OAD for seven days.</p> <p>The Allflex rumination data is being used to monitor freshly calved cows and anything not returning to pre-calving rumination levels will stay on OAD milking in the colostrum mob for longer.</p>

	Standard Brassica Pink	Lower Impact Baleage Blue	Standard Fodder beet Green	Lower Impact Fodder beet Yellow
kg Milksolids per cow this week/ (last week)	1.76 / (1.41)	1.89 / (1.49)	1.85 / (1.47)	1.83 / (1.50)
kg Milksolids per ha this year/ (same time last year)	26 / (21)	23 / (18)	22 / (21)	21 / (20)
Var kg Milksolids per ha Season per ha to date vs last season to date	+/- %	+/-%	+/-%	+/-%
Cows needing preferential feeding (% herd)	0 cows (0%)	0 cows (0%)	0 cows (0%)	0 cows (0%)
Animal health peculiarities	None	None	None	None

Source: Delpro Data

# Milk Production



Source: Delpro Data

# Feed

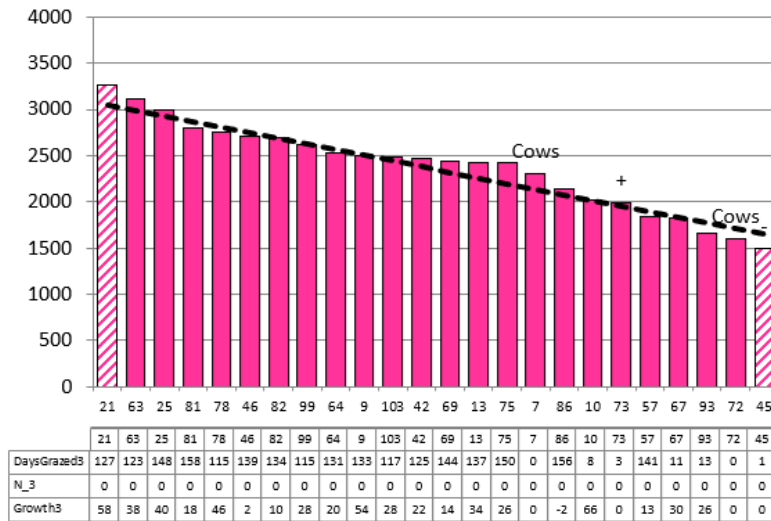
## Principles of Pasture & Feed management this week

Feed Quality	Results from the pasture and supplement samples taken from the springer paddocks last week are back and except for the springer paddock the fodder beet cows are currently grazing the results look good. Pdk 18 is above 3% potassium which is pushing up the grass tetany index. We will continue to closely monitor cows calving from this paddock and if necessary, move to another paddock to reduce the risk of metabolic's around calving (See table below).
Growth Rate Management	<p>Growth rate is currently being managed using the spring rotation planner and adhering to our weekly area allocations. Where paddocks are short of pasture for the target intake within the area allocation, cows are being topped up with in shed feed and baleage.</p> <p>With nearly 70% of the cows calved we have made the decision to use one of the springer paddocks for the colostrum cows for the next week. This mob is getting smaller so is taking too long grazing through milker paddocks. We have chosen the highest quality springer paddock from the ones available based on the recent pasture quality results. Rotation lengths are variable across the farmlets as it depends on which farmlet paddocks are grazed by springers and colostrum's each week.</p>
Nitrogen Strategy	<p>While soil temperature is increasing, we will not be applying nitrogen fertilizer until around the second week of September at the earliest. Discussions are occurring with our fertilizer rep to ensure we have the right blends to achieve our research outcomes.</p> <p>The average soil temperature for this week was 9.5 C, up from 6.6 C last week</p>

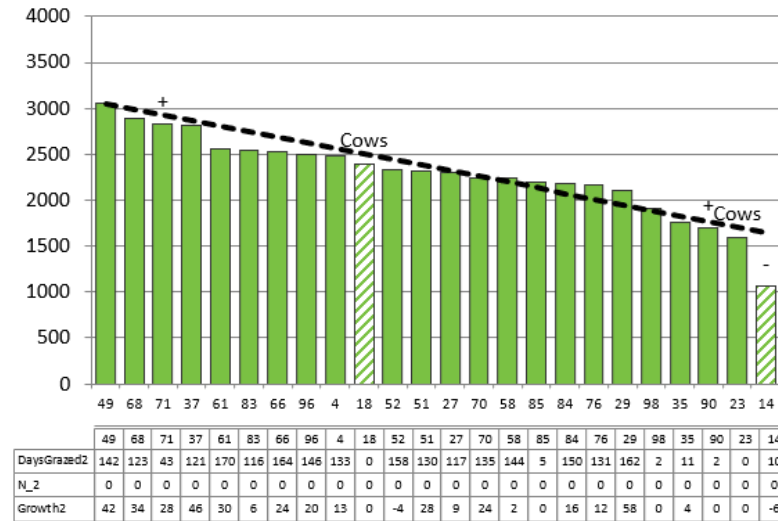
	Standard Brassica Pink	Lower Impact Baleage Blue	Standard Fodder beet Green	Lower Impact Fodder beet Yellow
Quantity	Currently OK	Currently OK	Currently OK	Currently OK
Quality	Variable depending on paddock history	Variable depending on paddock history	Variable depending on paddock history	Variable depending on paddock history
Surplus Management	None	None	None	None
Deficit Management	6.5 kg (up 3 kg from last week)	6.5 kg (up 3 kg from last week)	6.5 kg (up 3 kg from last week)	6.5 kg (up 3.5 kg from last week)
Target Rotation Length	64 days	65 days	63 days	65 days

# Feed

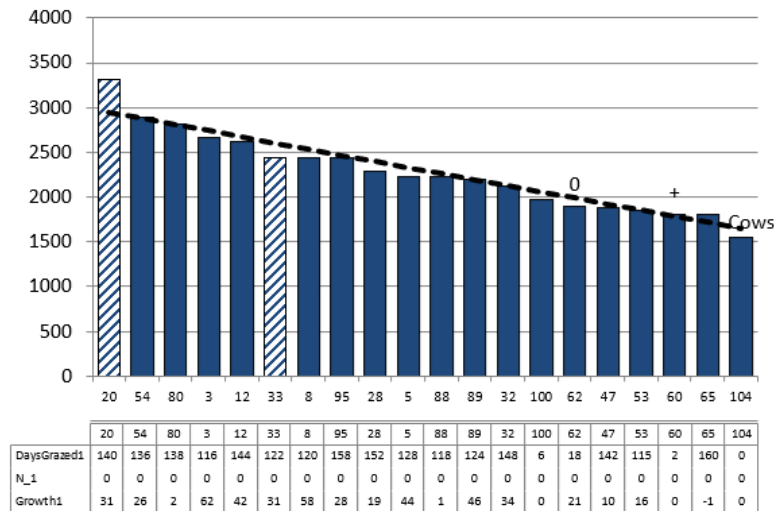
## Standard Brassica



## Standard Fodder Beet



## Lower Impact Baleage



## Lower Impact Fodder Beet

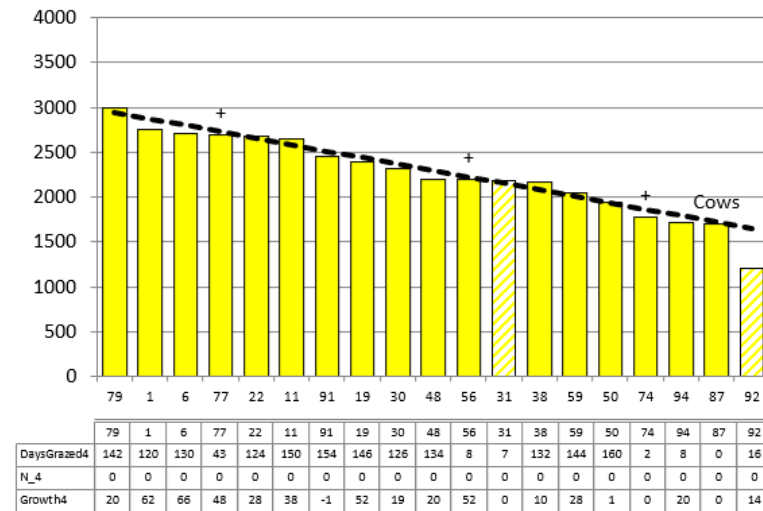


Figure 1: Feed Wedges as of 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2022

# Feed

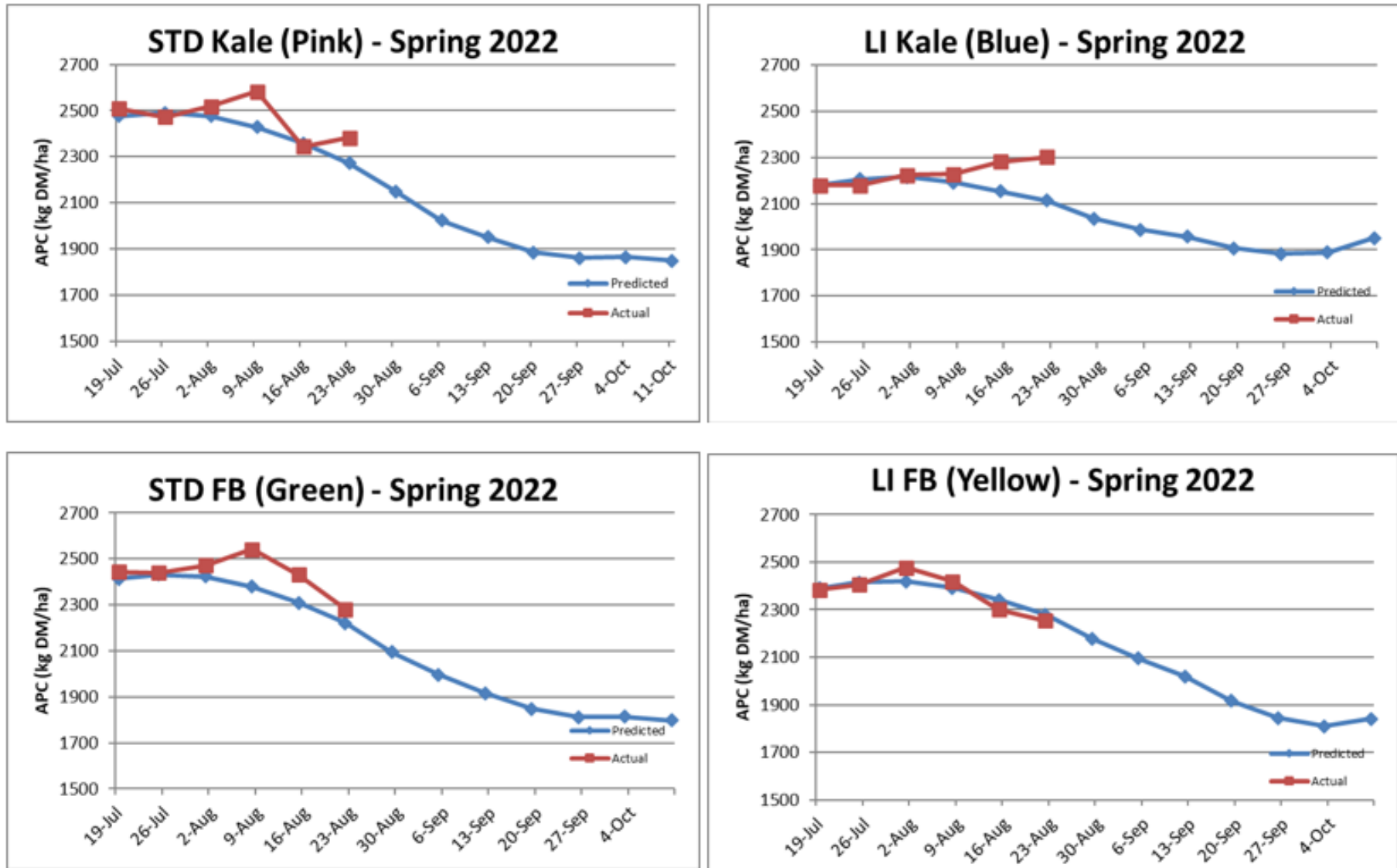


Figure 2: Spring feed budget APC targets vs actual –23<sup>rd</sup> August 2022

# Feed

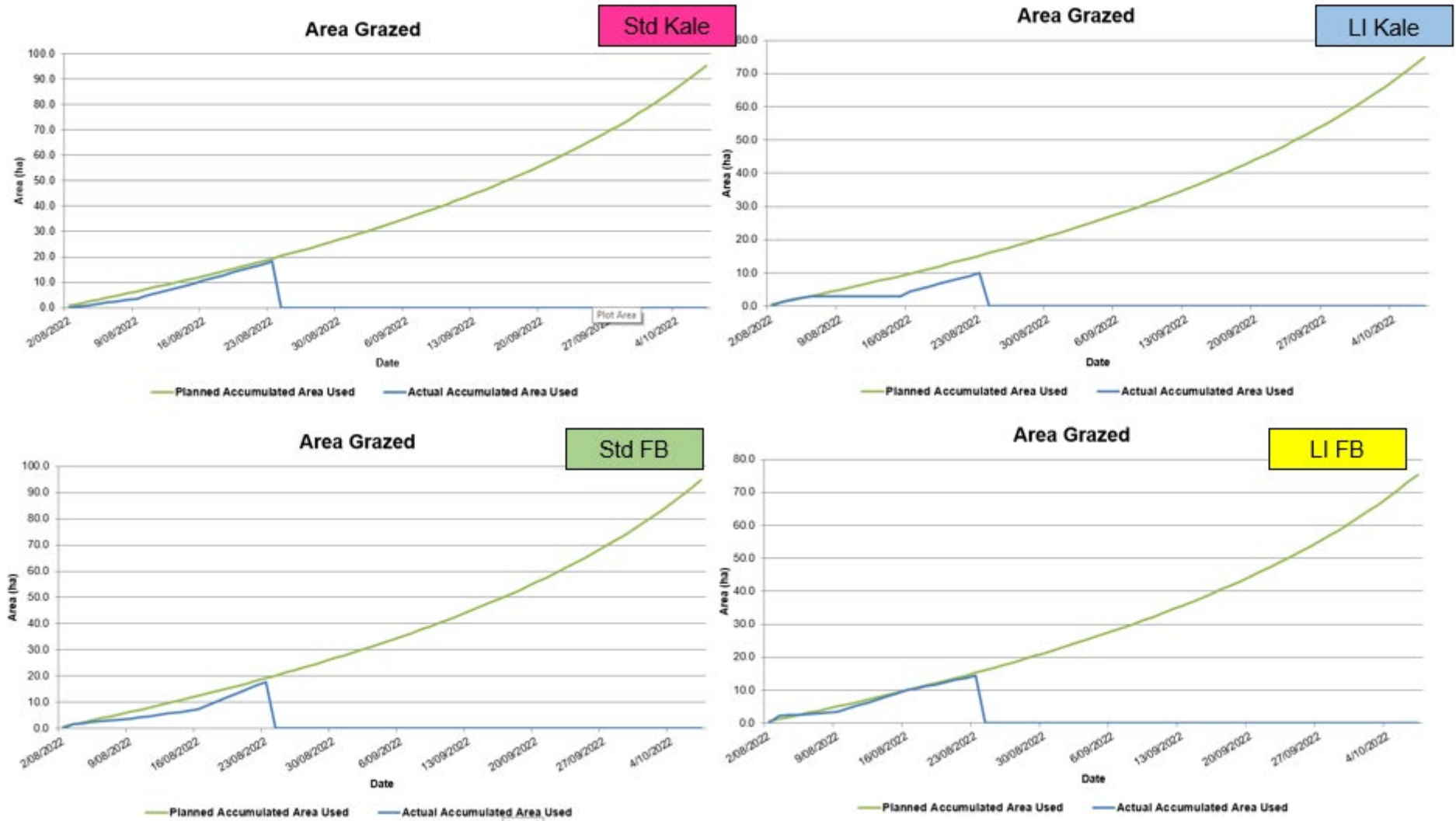


Figure 3: Area grazed vs predict from SRP by Farmler – 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2022

# Feed

Table 1: Pasture and baleage quality results from the springer paddocks

	Dry Matter	Crude Protein	NDF	ME	Phosphorus	Potassium	Sulphur	Calcium	Magnesium	Grass Staggers Index	DCAD
PDK 18	17.5	21.8	39.4	12.1	0.35	3.2	0.32	0.34	0.18	2.6	323
PDK 20	17.9	17.5	39	12.5	0.39	2.4	0.27	0.44	0.19	1.7	256
PDK 21	19.1	17	39.7	12.6	0.36	2.1	0.27	0.45	0.19	1.4	267
PDK 31	18.6	18.5	42.7	12.3	0.35	2.5	0.27	0.55	0.2	1.8	223
PDK 45	19.4	25.4	41.4	11.7	0.36	3	0.36	0.41	0.21	2	251
Baleage	57.5	8.9	60.8	8.2	0.18	1.3	0.15	0.46	0.17	0.9	148



# Biosecurity

## Principles of Biosecurity management this week

Biosecurity	Biosecurity is a practice that is about reducing the risk of unwanted organisms entering onto our farms and spreading into our communities. We want to protect our businesses and New Zealand's ability to export high-quality disease-free products
Practices on farm	<p>Below is a list of steps to help protect your farm and business</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>New stock</b> - ask questions regarding the disease status, animal health, vaccinations and movement history and consider any risks before they enter your property or herd</li><li>2. <b>NAIT</b> - Ensure all animals are NAIT RFID tagged and registered within 180 days of birth OR before they move off farm – whichever comes first. Record all on and off-farm movements of animals in NAIT within 48 hours</li><li>3. <b>Talk to your graziers at least 2 weeks prior to animals moving</b> - have an agreed plan and goals around feeding, welfare and preparedness and contingency planning in the event of an incursion or weather event</li><li>4. <b>Overseas visitors/workers</b> – Ensure a full 7 days standdown period from the time they arrive in NZ to when they go on farm – especially anyone who has been in contact with livestock overseas or returning from a country with foot and mouth disease.</li><li>5. <b>Clean on, clean off practice every time</b> - Ask visitors to arrive with clean equipment, footwear, or clothing. Provide a footbath, with water and disinfect and scrubbing brush. Only essential people to enter the calf shed - cleaning gear and boots before entering</li><li>6. <b>Biosecurity signage</b> – have this in place so visitors know who to contact when entering the farm and ask them to sign in</li><li>7. <b>Boundary fences</b> – check regularly to ensure they are secure. Avoid grazing or double fence the boundary when the neighbour's cows are adjacent</li><li>8. <b>Look out and report the unusual</b> - Know what weeds and pasture pests look like and how to prevent them. Report any unusual diseases, pests, and weeds to the MPI pest and disease hotline 0800 80 99 66.</li><li>9. <b>Pest control</b> - control animal pests, store feed securely and keep building surrounds free of clutter and long grass</li><li>10. <b>Do not feed untreated meat products to animals</b>, especially pigs – Meat products are a risk pathway for FMD and other diseases</li></ol>
What are we doing at the Hub?	<p>Over the last few years Biosecurity risks in and to New Zealand have been very much in the public eye, ranging from Velvet Leaf to Mycoplasma Bovis and even COVID-19, with more recently the cases of Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) being detected in Indonesia.</p> <p>At the Hub we have updated our Biosecurity Policy to reflect the following changes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Increased the number of locations to have Disinfection Stations</li><li>2. Increased the required number of days for visitors to stand-down if they have recently travelled overseas</li><li>3. Added new protocols relating to external grazing and the management of Hub stock, including contact with other stock on the same farm</li></ol>

For more information and tools please visit the DairyNZ website: <https://www.dairynz.co.nz/business/biosecurity/>

