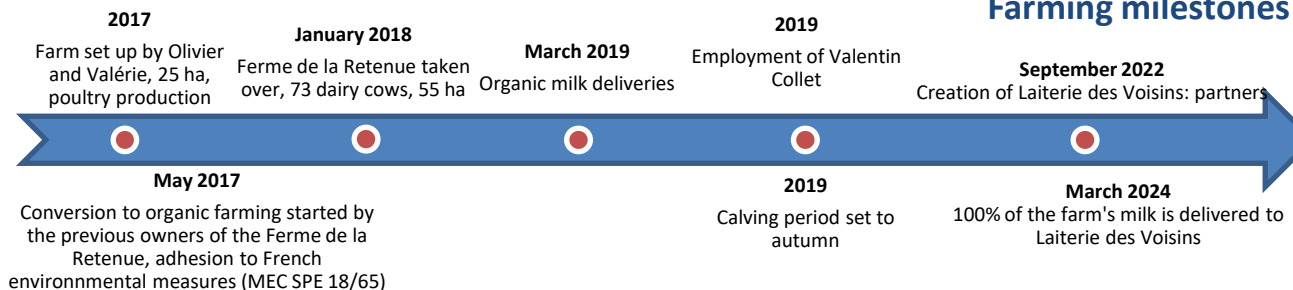


Innovations

Socio economic
Resilience /
Environment



Farming milestones



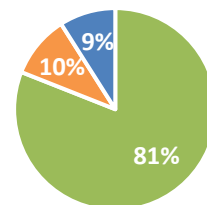
The herd

- 88LU
- 70 dairy cows
- Breeds: Holstein 3-way crossing (Montbéliarde, Scandinavian Red)
- Replacement rate: 17%
- Calving period: 53% autumn
- Age at first calving: 28 months
- Suckling heifers (100 %)

Agricultural Area

85 ha AA

- 50 ha temporary grassland
- 20 ha permanent grassland
- 8 ha maize silage
- 7 ha cereal-protein crops (grains)
- 78 ha forage area
- Grass: 90% / forage area



Workforce

- 2 associates-partners and 1 employee
- 3 FTE for dairy (2) & poultry production (1) = 70 dairy cows & 375 000 L milk
- 4 weeks of holidays / year and 2 out of 3 weekends free
- Co-creators and partners of Laiterie des Voisins: local delivery and outlets

Areas of interest

- Grazing
- Cost-effective system
- Added-value
- Territorial independence



Main buildings and Equipment

- Free-stall housing with cubicles, 70 places
- Swing-over parlour, 2x5
- 24 paddocks ranging from 0.8 to 2 ha. 19 ha accessible to dairy cows
- 3.5 km of stabilised roads
- Poultry 100 days: 4,200 per year



Production/ Technical results

- 405,000 L produced (dairy coop « Biolait »)
- 42,7 g/l fat & 32 g/l protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,1 LU/ha forage area
- 5 785l/cow/year, 5 190 l/ha forage area
- 270 days/year of grazing and feeding
- Feed cost = 60€/1000 L
- 210 kg of concentrate/cow/year (auto-production)
- Operating costs = 29% of gross product



Strengths

- Good economic efficiency
- Technical skills
- Creators and partners of their own dairy, in the short supply chain
- Complementary productions



Weaknesses

- Few areas accessible for grazing (27 ares/DC at spring and 57 ares/DC in summer)
- Long working hours due to the fragmentation of the land
- Dry area



Opportunities

- Strong involvement in networks and partnerships
- Transmission of the farm
- Close to Saint Brieuc - dynamic sector



Threats

- Climatic hazards in the dry area could lead to a reduction in the number of animals
- Loss of land in urban areas

Farmer’s strategy for a resilient system

To build a resilient organic system, the farm owners have come up with a cost-effective and self-sufficient way of being less dependant on input price (feed, fuel, etc.). Calving occurs at autumn to liberate grasslands and ease the workload during summer. Also, having two productions (milk & poultry) diversifies their income. The farm’s good economic results make it possible for the owners to hire an employee and free up their own personal time to engage in their own personal commitments.

Aspirations/Needs for the future

They are now preparing the transfer of the farm to their employee by training and helping him with his succession plan. They want to perpetuate the farm’s current model by passing it on.

Improvement project - objectives

- Diversify sources of income
- Better use of multi-species grasslands
- Increase protein self-sufficiency



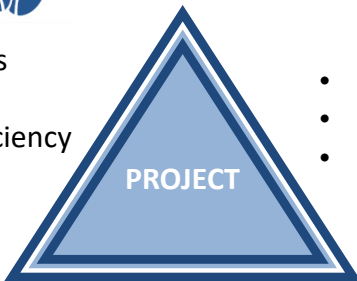
ECONOMY & LABOUR

- Increase the added value per hour worked

- Improve animal welfare
- Develop biodiversity
- Reduce energy consumption



RESOURCE Efficiency



ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL WELLBEING



Partners



“Resilience 4 Dairy” is a European project involving 15 European countries and 18 partners. R4D is a thematic network on innovations and aims to support EU dairy farming in these regions where dairy farming is a main economic activity.



R4D pilot farmers are involved in a National Dairy Akis group where needs, solutions and knowledge are exchanged with other farmers, advisors and scientists on their way to build a resilient system.

More information <https://resilience4dairy.eu/>