

## Innovations

Socio economic Resilience / Environment



2006

Arrival of Alexandre. Farm with a huge diversity of production (25 dairy cows, vegetable and fruit, 60 sheep)

2013

Retire of Alexander's father. Arrival of his mother. Stop the legume productions and regrowth of the dairy goats unit (180 dairy goats).

## Farming milestones

2007

Arrival of Amandine, Alexandre's wife. Building of the goat barn and the cheese dairy.

2020

Arrival of Simon, the neighbor of the farm. Merge of the 2 dairys cows farms and recovery of hens (250). New activity of fattening calves.

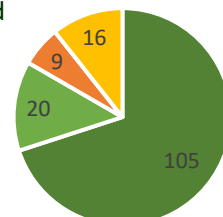
### The dairy cows herd

- 45 Prim'Holstein dairy cows
- 260 kL sold to a dairy industry (Sodiaal) et 40 kL transformed in cheese on the farm
- Sexed-AI for the replacement and beef cross breed (Charolais ou Limousin)
- Calving period: all year
- 30 % of replacement rate
- Age at first calving : 32 years

### Agricultural area

162 ha AA

- 115 ha of permanent grassland
- 22 ha of temporary grassland
- 9 ha of maize silage
- 16 ha of cereals
- 93 % grass / main forage area
- 1 ha of cherry trees



### Workforce

- 4 partners
- 1 full time employee
- Hire regularly interships
- Aim : 4 weeks of holidays

### Areas of interest

- Grazing
- Added-value
- Low inputs and efficiency

### Main buildings and equipment

For dairy cows:

- Freestall housing on straw
- 12 ha of grazing for dairy cows
- 2 x 3 milking parlour

For the other activities:

- Barn drying for dairy goats
- Mobile hen house
- Cheese dairy unit : 130,000 L of milk transformed in cheese (70 % of goat and 30 % of cows)

### Production / Technical results

- 310,000 L produced
- 39 g/L fat & 32 g/L protein content
- 6 900 L/cow/year

- 204 days/year of grazing
- 215 g/L de concentrés
- Operational load = 29 % of gross product
- Net profit : 37 % of gross product



### Strenght

- Huge diversity of productions (Dairy cows and goats, hen, sheep...)
- Added-value
- Good relationship with partners



### Weakness

- Large amount of work
- Sandy and drying soil
- Altitude



### Opportunities

- Slaughter house close from the farm
- Farmers shop and market at 8 km from the farm



### Threats

- Climatic disorder
- Health problem on one of the partner

## Farmer’s strategy for a resilient system

To build a resilient system, farmers went to a feed self-sufficiency system and work on complementary of their productions. Thanks to the cheese dairy unit and the meat production, they decide the price of their product in order to cover the cost of production and to pay the labour forces.

## Aspirations/needs for the future

Farmers would like to reduce the use of chiminal fertilizer by decreasing maize production and increasing multispecies pasture. Also, they keep improving the adaptation of their system to climate change.



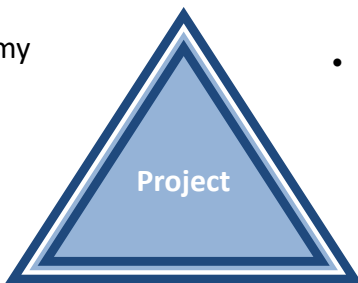
## Improvement project - objectives

- Better use of multi-species grasslands
- Reinforce protein autonomy
- Planting trees for hens

Economy and labour

- Adaptation to economic fluctuation

- Improve animal welfare (stop dehorning)



Ressource efficiency

Environment and animal welfare



Partenaires



“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/>