

# FARMBOCK JUNE 2024

The book that briefly presents our 121 European dairy farms

link to the website







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# What about this project?

Resilience 4 Dairy is a European project to contribute to the social, economic and environmental development of dairy farming. The project, funded by the **EU Horizon 2020 programme**, was launched in January 2021. During the last three and half years, **18 organisations** from **15 European countries** were cooperating under the leadership of the French Institut de l'Élevage IDELE.

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 was focused on three knowledge areas in order to enhance dairy farms' sustainability:

- · Economic and social resilience
- Technical efficiency
- Environment, animal welfare and society friendly production systems.







# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

In few facts and figures

## 121 R4D Pilots Farms

Global production of all pilots farms



23,750 Dairy cows

240,000,000 litres of milk produced in 2021

Average production of a R4D pilots farms

Average of 8,980 litres of milk per cow







Average dairy cows per farm: 194 cows/farm





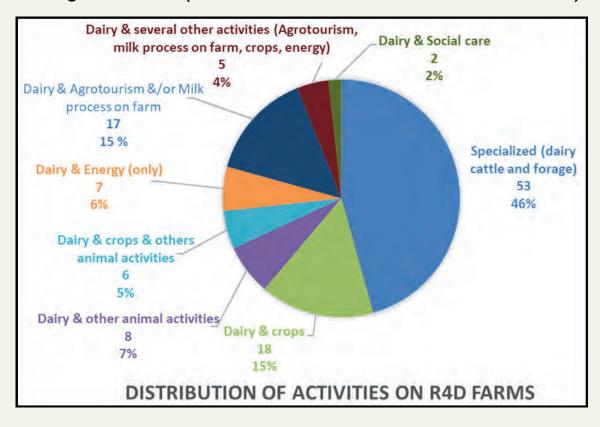
## A huge diversity amongst farms and countries

- -----> From 8 cows in Lithuania to 1 700 in Hungary
- From 64 000 litres/farm/year to 23 000 000 litres/farm/year
- From 1 Workforce to 130
- 54 % Pilot farm with dairy activity and one or several additional activities per farm

milk, dairy cattle and forage production

## ---> 46 % Pilot farm are specialized in dairy production

cereals, milk processing and direct sales (yogurt, cheese, ice cream...), energy production (solar panels, biogas units), and agrotourism (farm visits, rural hostels, restaurants...).







# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations











## EARL DE LA LANDERIE

Pilot Farm description Savigny (Normandy) – 2022



#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience /





**Farming milestones** 

1996 Rodolphe's establishment

Creation of the EARL and building of the milking parlour 2013

**Built two treehouses** 

2000

Aurélie's arrival as collaborating partner

2009

Opening of 2 farm gite

2015

Barn and manure area expansions+ building of a pool

#### The herd

- 134 LU
- 85 dairy cows

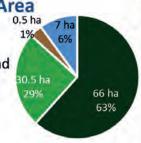
Breed: Normande (100%)

- 25% replacement rate
- average calving rank 3.4
- Calving period: grouped
- Age at first calving: 29 months
- Sexual seed, genotype (100%)

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 104 ha AA (2022)

- 57 ha permanent grassland
- 9 ha temporary grassland
- 30.5 ha maize silage
- 7 ha wheat
- 0.5 ha of orchard



#### Workforces

- 2 MWU
- 42 cows & 300 000 I/MWU

#### Areas of interest

- **Pastures**
- Work organization
- Genotyping / A2A2

#### Main buildings and Equipment

- Building of piled litter
- Dynamic rotational grazing for DCs (0.6 ha of paddocks)
- 2x6 TPA milking parlour, single output
- MilkTaxi

**CUMA** 

6,230 l/ha main forage area

**ETA** 

#### **Production / Technical results**

- 46 g/l fat & 37 g/l protein content
- Load: 1.4 LU/ha main forage area

- 604,000 liters of milk produced
- 7,000 I/DC/year of raw milk and 7,800 I/DC of corrected milk





-High economic efficiency -Good technical skills level (pastures, healthcare) -Agratourism





#### Opportunities

Strong participation in



-Weather conditions that could lead to a reduction of the tourism part

Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system:

In order to have a resilient system, the farmers have developed a family-based production system that values milk production, with a majority share of grass, by a Norman herd. With the development of farm tourism activity with gites and tree houses, a particular attention is paid to the acceptability of this traditional Norman system to welcome a urban audience (food autonomy, animal welfare, proximity

and positive attitude). A high level of resilience for this farm with an efficient organization, a technical and organizational anticipation at its best, a natural propensity for exchanges and self-questioning.

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

Maintaining the high economic efficiency of the system by reinforcing the share of food autonomy, the quality of the pastures and milk. By targeting tourists, farmers wish to reinforce the attractiveness of the farming profession and especially their positive communication.

### **Projects - Objectives**



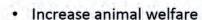
- Improve the quality of grasslands
- Reinforce food autonomy
- Improve milk quality



TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY **ECONOMY &** LABOUR

ROJECTS

hour worked Installation of their son



Develop positive communication

Maintain the added value per

Reduce energy consumption

**ENVIRONMENT** 

ANIMAL WELFARE



**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 group where needs, solutions and knowledge are exchanged with other farmers, advisors and scientists on their way to build a resilient system.





#### GAEC de Faouët Pilot Farm description Hillion-2024



#### **Innovations**

Socio economic Resilience / Environment









2017

Farm set up by Olivier and Valérie, 25 ha, poultry production

January 2018

Ferme de la Retenue taken over, 73 dairy cows, 55 ha Organic milk deliveries

March 2019

**Employment of Valentin** Collet

Farming milestones

September 2022 Creation of Laiterie des Voisins: partners

May 2017

Conversion to organic farming started by the previous owners of the Ferme de la Retenue, adhesion to French environnmental measures (MEC SPE 18/65)

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 %)

#### 2019

Calving period set to autumn

March 2024 100% of the farm's milk is delivered to Laiterie des Voisins

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 85 ha AA

50 ha temporary grassland

20 ha permanent grassland

8 ha maize silage

7 ha cerealprotein 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 independance



#### 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 »)

5 785I/cow/year 5 190 I/ha forage area

- 42,7 g/l fat & 32 g/l protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,1 LU/ha forage area
- 270 days/year of grazing and feeding
- Feed cost = 60€/1000 L
- 210 kg of concentrate/cow/year (autoproduction)
- 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

- Long working hours due to the fragmentation of the land
- Dry area



#### Opportunities

- Transmission of the farm Close to Saint Brieuc



#### 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 selfsufficient 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



**ECONOMY &** 



- Better use of multi-species grasslands
- Increase protein self-sufficiency



RESOURCE Efficiency

PROJECT

- Increase the added value per hour worked
- Improve animal welfare
- Develop biodiversity
- Reduce energy consumption

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL WELLBEING



**Partners** 











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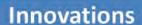


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Ferme des deux vallées Pilot Farm description Saint Romain de Popey – 2022





Socio economic Resilience

Environment









2006

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

2013

**Farming milestones** 

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



0



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

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

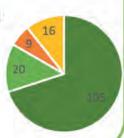
#### The dairy cows herd

- 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 internshipers
- · 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



#### Opportunites

- 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 chimical 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

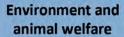
· Planting trees for hens

Ressource

Economy and labour



- Adaptation to economic fluctuation
- Improve animal welfare (stop dehorning)





**Partenaires** 



efficiency









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## GAEC de la FROMAGÈRE Pilot Farm description St Martin d'Aubigny - 2021



#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience/ **Environment** 





#### Farming milestones



2008 Standardization 64 DC/5 5 00 L/DC

96 DC/5 4 00 L/DC

0



2 milking robots Objectives: 120 DCs (dairy cows)

#### 1993 and 1995

Arrivals of Sandra and then Vincent

#### 2006

Reduction of tillage Start of no-till

#### 2016

Implementation of dynamic grazing Measurement of grass height once a week

#### 2021

Arrival of Astrid Organization of the grazing system Installation of 1 boviduc

#### The herd

- 165 LU including 96% milk LU
- 104 dairy cows
  - Breed: Normande (100%)
- Replacement rate: 20%
- Calving period: all year round expected
- Age at first calving: 35 months
- Al on Dairy Cows and bull for heifers

#### Agricultural Area 2021

#### 99.8 ha AA - 97% of main forage area

- 51.9 ha permanent grassland
- 30.9 corn silage
- 6.3 ha temporary grassland
- 3 ha lucerne
- 1 ha meslin for seeds
- 1.1 ha soft wheat
- 5.5 ha corn grain



#### Workforce & Farm structure

#### 3 HTU (human time unit) and 1 employee

Progressive stop of the oxen because more milk has to be produced. Delegation of desilting and spreading of liquid slurry to a coop (Cuma) Delivery of milk to the Réo cheese factory for processing PDO products (raw milk camembert, butter, cream)

#### Areas of interest

- Maximized grazing (good soil conditions) and monitoring of grass growth
- Conservation agriculture
- PDO added value
- Automated milking

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Building 120 cubicles for DCs + 30 cubicles for 1/2 years old heifers and a mulched litter for heifers over 2 years old
- 29 paddocks of 1 to 2 ha for grazing
- 1.5 km of dirt and/or stabilized roads + water in the plots
- 2 dairy robot stalls since 15/06/2022



#### **Production / Technical results 2021**

- 595,000 liters of milk produced
- 41.54 g/l fat & 35.2 protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.79 LU/ha main forage area
- 200 days/year of integral grazing
- 3.7 t DM of stored fodder/LU
- 624kg of concentrates/DC/year (109g/I)
- 5,729 I/DC/year and 6,690 I/ha main forage area Operating expenses: 34% gross revenue





- -PDO
- Fodder autonomy Economic efficiency



#### Weaknesses

 Purchase of concentrates and straw



#### Opportunities

Strong involvement in especially in PDO



#### Threats

Climatic hazards No-till cultures and glyphosate removal may affect plot contamination

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Grazing has been a focus for several years: implementation of dynamic grazing since 2016, measurement of grass heights once a week in the 29 paddocks during the grazing/grass harvest season, increase of areas for legume cultures... This focus makes it possible to reduce the dependence on concentrates.

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

With the arrival of Astrid in 2021, to continue with the same objective: for this purpose, installation of boviduc to facilitate the access of the DCs to the pasture, starting of 2 stalls milking robot during 2022 with of course, a strong interest for grazing: in parallel, work on the ways to access the pasture, watering, quality of the crops...

These boviduc and milking robots will facilitate the management and the organization of work, which will allow to produce an additional volume with less work for the milking of course, but also for the management of the pasture with the sorting gates!

#### **Projects - Objectives**



- Arrange the labour organization with robot
- Continue to maximize grazing
- Improve the use of grasslands to integrate more grass in food intake
- Renew temporary grasslands

PROJECTS

- Reinforce animal welfare
- Develop biodiversity
  - Reduce energy consumption



**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL WELFARE** 



**Partners** 











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#### GAEC Pré en Bulles Pilot Farm description Hillion – 2021



#### **Innovations**

Socio economic Resilience / Environment







2022

1 employee hired - adhesion to a group of employers



Farming milestones

.



2018 Organic farming 2019

Dominique Madec and Benoit Cabaret

take over the farm

Adhesion to French environmental measures MAEC SPE 12/70 2020

Suckling calves

2022

Orchard planting

#### The herd

- 61 LU
- 53 dairy cows

Breed: crossbreeds with a Holstein basis

- · Replacement rate: 15%
- Calving period: all year
- First calving: 30 months
- Suckling calve rearing and heifer production transferred from 4 to 28 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 44 ha AA

- 30 ha temporary grassland
- 4 ha permanent grassland
- 4 ha of meslin (grain)
- 4 ha maize silage
- 38 ha forage area
- Grass: 89% / main forage area
- 2 ha of orchards

#### Workforce

- 2 partners and 35 days of hired farm labour (2 FTE)
- 53 dairy cows & 248 000 L milk sold
- Free time: 3 weeks of holidays (aim: 5 weeks)/ year and 1 weekend out of 2

#### Areas of interest

- Grazing
- Cost-effective system
- Cider and apple juice production
- Added-value



#### Main buildings and Equipment

- Freestall housing on straw 58 places
- 25 paddocks of 1 ha =23 for dairy cows
- 1.2 km of flattened tracks
- 2x4 Milking parlour, double-up system
- Cider (10,000 bottles/year) and apple juice (4000/year)



#### **Production/ Technical results**

- 302,000 L produced (dairy coop « Biolait »)
   245 days/year of grazing
- 42 g/l fat & 32 g/l protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.6 LU/ha forage area
- 5700 l/cow/year 7950 l/ha forage area
- Feed cost = €59/ 1000L
- 180 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- (autoproduction)Operating costs = 37% of gross product





#### Strengths

- Economic efficiencyRecent set-up 3 years
- •Diverse production systems
- •Accessible area (23 ha)
- Percentage of milk sold directly (ice cream



#### Weaknesses

 Not quite self-sufficient in fodder: buy 8TDM /year
 High stocking density in dra areas



#### **Opportunities**

 Strong involvement in networks and partnerships
 Direct sale of cider and apple juice



#### **Threats**

- Climatic hazards could lead to a reduction in the number of animals
- · Urban land pressure

#### Farmer's strategy for a resilient system

To build a resilient system, Benoît and Dominique went for a cost-effective and independent strategy to be less dependent on the input prices (feed, fuel, etc.) found in organic farming by diversifying their income (long supply chain milk and short supply-chain cider). In order to further develop this protein and fodder autonomy, they have been testing new fodders: sorghum, rapeseed, trees, etc. and are also diversifying their grasslands to compensate for drier areas: cocksfoot, Ray-grass, clover, alfalfa, plantain, fescue, etc.

#### Aspirations/Needs for the future

Both farmers wish to continue with this autonomy and climatic resilience by focusing on hedges and fodder trees: planting, fodder testing, etc., as well as on reducing GHGs on the farm.

## Improvement project - objectives

- Diversify production
- Better use of multi-species grasslands
- Diversify fodder production
- Reinforce protein autonomy
- Planting fodder trees



RESOURCE Efficiency ECONOMY & LABOUR



- Increase the added value per hour worked
- · More free time
- · Improve animal welfare
- Develop biodiversity
- Reduce energy consumption

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL WELLBEING



**Partners** 











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## **GAEC Vert de Lait** Pilot Farm description Haut-Corlay - 2021



#### **Innovations**

Socio economic Resilience / Environment









2012

Franck Le Breton takes over the family farm

2016

Conversion to organic farming started for the rest of the farm 100% grass-based system

2017

Maud Cloarec partners

**Farming milestones** 



Creation of a dairy cow Calving period set to autumn First closing building and a milking of the milking parlour - adhesion to French parlour - adhesion to environmental measures (MAEC SPE 12/70) MAEC SFEI

2018-2019 3 km of hedges planted

2020 Eating apple orchard planted

2021 Considering creating a vineyard

#### The herd

- 70 LU
- 45 dairy cows + 10 females crossed with Belgian Blue or Charolaises for meat Breeds: Crossbreeds (100%)
- Replacement rate: 23%
- Calving period: Spring (March-April)
- Age at first calving: 24 months
- Milking OAD all year round

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 68 ha AA

- 68 ha perm. grassland
- 250 apple trees
- + 25 juice apple tree
- 68 ha forage area
- Grass: 100% / forage area



#### Workforce

- 2 partners and 1 employee (50%)
- 2.50 work units FTE
- 45dairy cows & 155,000 L
- Holidays: 8 weeks of holiday/year, free time available, No work on 2/3Wednesdays and 1/2Saturdays

#### Areas of interest

- 100% grass and hay-based
- Cost-effective system
- Grouped calving period
- Milking OAD
- Added-value
- Agroforestery



#### Main buildings and Equipment

- Freestall housing, cubicles on dolomite sand
- 20 paddocks of 1,5 ha to 3 ha 38-40 ha for dairy cows
- 3.5 km of stabilised roads
- 2x5 Milking parlour

#### **Production/ Technical results**

- 180,000 L produced (dairy coop « Biolait »)
- 45 g/l fat & 36 g/l protein content
- Stocking rate: 1 LU/ha forage area
- 4,000 I/cow/year 2,650 I/ha forage area
- OAD milking for 270 days (=9 months) of lactation
- 310 days/year of grazing
- < 1t DM of stocked fodder/LU
- 0 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- Operating costs = 6% of gross product





#### Strengths

- Economic efficiency
- Technical skills
- Less worktime
- Low load (adapted, room to manoeuvre)
- Little dependence on inputs and price volatility



#### Weaknesses

- Milk is mostly the source of income
- Reproductive diseases more troublesome in group calving system



#### **Opportunities**

 Strong involvement in networks and partnerships

- Knowledge sharing through communication and bookwriting
- Diversification of workshops (meat, honey, apples, vines,



#### **Threats**

- Increasing effects of climate change
- Context of the dairy industry

#### Farmer's strategy for a resilient system

To build a resilient system, both farmers went for a cost-effective and independent strategy by grouping all calving over 9 weeks at springtime. By milking once a day and closing the milking parlour 2.5 months in winter, they both fulfil their aim of limited working hours ranging from 10h/week to 70h/week (at peak) for 2.5 labour units. The grass-based system contributes to limit their environmental impact by reducing their GHG emissions. Carbon emissions are thus reduced thanks to grasslands and hedges, and by limiting the number of unproductive animals on the farm.

#### Aspirations/Needs for the future

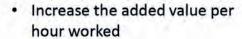
Farmers are seeking to go ever further towards energy self-sufficiency. They also aim to gain greater control over the future of the farm's production (milk and meat). The GAEC now wants to communicate widely, highlighting their quality of life, the excellent economic results and the low environmental impact of the system. By reaching out to non-farmers in particular, the farmers hope to make the farming profession more attractive.

#### Improvement project - objectives

· Diversify the farm



ECONOMY & LABOUR



 Tree-planting (bocage, orchards, vineyards)



RESOURCE Efficiency PROJECT

- Improve animal welfare
- Develop biodiversity
- Reduce energy consumption

ENVIRONMENT
ANIMAL WELLBEING



**Partners** 











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#### GAEC DOUILLET

Pilot Farm description Val D'Izé – 2021



#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment





2013

Romain works with his father 92 ha – 530 000 I - Agrienvironmental measure with low-input forage



2016

Conversion to organic farming 2 ways crossbreeding Holstein x Norwegian Red 2018 Switch to organic farming Farming milestones

2014

Expansion building, 125 cubicles with mattresses, manure pit

2017

Switch to a milking robot Heifer breeding delegation 2021
Acquisition of 20 ha
Fodder shed with photovoltaic panels

#### The herd

- 119 LU
- 112 dairy cows
  - Breed: Holstein x Norwegian Red
- Replacement rate: 27%
- Calving period: all year
- · Age at first calving: 28 months
- 100% Al + Angus bull

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 121ha AA

- 95ha Temp. + 4ha Perm. Grassland
- · 9ha hybrid ryegrass & red clover sold
- · 6ha of dehydrated corn (full plant)
- 114ha main fodder area
   95% grass /main fodder area
- 6ha dehydrated corn cob
- · 1ha English ryegrass seeding

# 9 ha 6 ha 1 ha 5% 1% 1% old 99 ha 82%

#### Workforces

- 3 labor units including 1 employee
- 2.95 labor units assigned to milk activities
  - = 38 cows & 231,000 I/labor unit
- 0.05 labor units assigned to sales crops
- Objectives: 1/5 days off + 1 week-end off /3
   + 4 weeks off per year.
- Daily routine work in winter: 15 min/cow/week

#### Areas of interest

- · Milking robot and grassland
- · Grazing improvement
- Food autonomy
- Genetic crossing
- Added value
- Animal welfare
  - Heifer breeding delegation

#### Main buildings and equipment

- Barn: cubicles with mats and slurry outlet for 125 cows
- 23 rectangular paddocks of 2–3 days with front/rear wire and day/night paddocks
- 600m of hardened paths

- 2 Lely Milking robots
- Individual boxes for calves on a platform with an outdoor park
- Heifers collective boxes up to 3 months old

#### **Production/Technical results**

- 692,000 liters of milk produced (99% sold)
- 40.9 g/l fat & 32.6 g/l protein content
- Stocking rate: 1LU/ha main fodder area
- 6,200 l/cow/year 6,060 l/ha fodder area
- · 270 days/year/complete grazing year
- 3.2 t of dry stored forage/LU
- 450kg of concentrates/ cow/year (dehydrated corn on the cob, foods with vitamins and minerals)
- Feeding costs for the herd: 59 €/1000 I
- Milk gross margin = 395 €/1000 I
- Operating costs = 21% of total product





#### Strengths

- Reduced working time
- · High economic efficiency
- Good technical skills (grazing, care)
- Grouped parcels
- Good land potential
- 10 years farm business plan



#### Weaknesses

- Some parcels are humid
- Only one organic breeder for the delegation of heifer breeding in the department for now



#### Opportunities

- DESHYOUEST company is nearby (dehydrated corn and ryegrass for robot)
- Farm seeds adapted to soils for farm modernization plan
- Involvement in his dairy



#### **Threats**

- Climate hazards
- Context of the organic dairy industry
- · Farm transfer

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

To build a resilient system in organic agriculture, the farmers adopted a cost-saving and self-sufficient strategy in order to be less dependent on the price of inputs (feed, fuel, etc.). The fodder is mainly made of grazed and stored grass with dehydrated corn before being distributed by the robot. Crossbreeding provides cows that are strong and adapted to grazing while maintaining milk productivity. By maximizing grazing, implementing milking robots and delegating the breeding of heifers to an outside farm, the farmers have reached their work objectives with less than 35 hours/week/partner.

#### Aspirations/Needs for the future

The farmers wish to maintain the economic efficiency of the farm with an self-sufficient grassland system. After the retirement of his father, Romain wishes to keep his working time objectives in order to keep his commitments and projects outside of the farm.

### **Projects-Objectives**

- Produce more milk by reaching 125 dairy cows (building and surface optimized)
- Construction of a tunnel to make 25ha accessible to dairy cows
- Winter grazing
- Dehydrated corn cobs only



RESOURCE

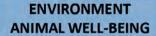
ECONOMY &

PROJECTS



- Farm transmission within 5 years
- Increase the added value per hour worked

 Rotation with milling wheat on mowing plots





**Partners** 











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#### GAEC LE TROUENCON

Pilot Farm description Val Couesnon - 2022



#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment





Third party installation by the parents Philippe and Claudie - 35ha



Standardization - 50 slot DC stables AP+AE, nursery, 2x6 milking parlour



2017

Expansion and renewal of the cattle building 87ha and 725,000 I



2019

Beginning of the Holstein x Viking Red x Normande dairy cross

Farming milestones

180,000 I of milk

2014

Milk return, transition to cubicles (70 cows) - 60ha AA and 380,000 I



Expansion of the DC stables (110 sleeping areas)

#### 2020

Arrival of Arnaud and departure of Claudie 92ha AA and 725,000 I

1,7

21,5 ha

23%

#### The herd

- 120 dairy LU
- 98 dairy cows

Breed: Holstein x Viking Red x Normande

- Replacement rate: 28%
- Calving period: autumn-winter

2005

Expansion

60ha and 260,000 I

- Calving age: 28 months
- 80% Al and 20% Limousin bull
- 15 LU for meat: 10 crossbred bull calves kept each year for 30-36 months beefproduction

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 92ha AA

21.5ha permanent grasslands

36.3ha temporary grasslands

3ha lucerne, 7ha hybrid ryegrass & red clover

22.7ha corn silage

1.7ha beet

7 ha 39%

22,7 ha

74% grass/main fodder area Grassland planted under cover of mixed grain

#### Workforces

- 2 labour units
- 2 labour units assigned to milk activity => 49 cows & 362,000 I/labour unit
- Objectives: to simplify work, 1 milking/person in the morning or the evening, take time off if needed - 2 weeks of per year

#### Areas of interest

- Grazing management
- Mown grasslands
- Three-way crossbreeding
- Feeding self-sufficiency
- Added value on farm
- Blocked calving in autumn
- Valuation of livestock effluents

#### Main buildings and equipment

- Dairy cows stables with 80 cubicles and 30 straw-lined stalls - 110 headlocks
- Thirty paddocks of 1ha for dairy cows and paved paths
- 2x6 milking parlour

- Nursery in collective boxes
- Straw-bedded barn: 45 stalls for heifers, dry cows, feeder cows, steers

#### Production/Technical results

- 731,000 l of milk produced (98% sold)
- 43,8 g/l fat & 33,6 g/l protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.5 LU/ha main fodder area
- 7,500 I/cow/year & 7,950 I/ha fodder area
- Dynamic rotational grazing without silo closure
- 700kg of concentrates/cow/year
- Grazing of heifers and steers as early as the 1st year
- Gross margin = 73% of cattle product 372 €/1000 l
- Herd feed cost = 90 €/1000 I







#### Strengths

- •Grouped parcels with 84ha available for cows
- Solid economic efficiency
   Complementarity of dairy & meat activities
- •All Farms' equipment is owned & managed within cooperatives



#### Weaknesses

- Low potential of lowlands or remote plots
- for manure/slurry spreading •need to purchase nitrogen corrector to balance rations



#### Opportunities

- Feeder cows for calves sold at 15 days
- Use of chipped wood from hedges as litter for non dairy livestock units
- 25% corn silage hoed



#### **Threats**

- •Philippe's retirement within 5-6 years
- Climate events impacting grass and corn fodder yields

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

In order to build a resilient system, the farmers have set up a low-cost, autonomous system to reduce their dependence on the cost of inputs (feed, fertilizer, fuel, etc.). The milk is produced by balanced fodder without energy concentrate. Nitrogen-rich grazing and early mowings of lucerne as well as hybrid ryegrass and red clover grasslands reduce the use of nitrogen correctors. Technically, crossbreeding is meant to improve cows' longevity and health while maintaining a satisfactory productivity per cow. The cultivation of corn, the valuation of animal manure throughout the agriculture area, the rotations with grasslands as break crops, and antibiotic-free drying contribute to environmental resilience.

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future:

The farmers wish to continue and cement the latest actions implemented such as crossbreeding and block calving in autumn. They wish to maintain the economic efficiency of the farm, maintain a milk production per cow and gain in protein autonomy.

### Projects - objectives

- Passing on within 5 years
- · Improve comfort at work
- · Keep a good economic efficiency

ECONOMY & LABOUR





 Planting meslin grain to reduce the purchase of nitrogen correctors

 Building stabilized paths to facilitate grazing

PROJECTS

- Continue hedge planting
- All calves with feeder cows?
- Switching to organic farm?



RESOURCE EFFICIENCY ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL WELL-BEING



**Partners** 











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## BURETTE Jean-Marc Pilot farm description



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### Innovations

Socio economic resilience / **Environment / Work** organization / Communication



1990



2006

Pursuit of work organization: feed simplification, machineries, no tillage, field exchange)

2012

Low volume practice (pesticide)

#### Farming milestones

Alexis come back in partial time

Cereals

Set up by Jean-Marc on the family farm Change of status -(30 cows -220 0001 -25ha)

1994 EARL (2UMO)

1996

reduction of unpaid worker,

work simplification (crop

delegation, group calving, mutual aid)

2011

Change in work organization: End of the EARL status, Elisabeth employee

2015

End of mutual aid, work with contractor 2021

Savoir vert : Farm educational tour Alexis full time

#### The herd

- 101 LU
- 76 Prim'Hosltein dairy cows
- 30% replacement rate

1993

Set up by Elisabeth

(+240 000l, +24ha)

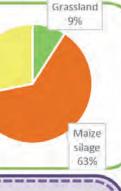
- Calving period: grouped (80% between june and september)
- Age at 1st calving: 24 months

#### Agricultural area

#### 62 ha AA

5,4 ha permanent grassland

- 37,4 ha maize silage
- 16,8ha cereals
- 45,5 ha forage area
- 82 % maize / forage area



#### Workforce

- 1 farmer.
- 2 employees (Elisabeth, Alexis)
- Alexis employee to anticipate farm transmission
- Harvest delegation to a contractor

#### Areas of interest

- Work simplification
- Environmental friendly practice: no tillage, cover crops, low volume, alternative medicines, carbon footprint
- Communication toward general public: open days, local newspaper, events...

#### Main buildings and equipment

Cows: strawed cubibles

Heifers: free stall housing

Milking parlour 2 x 5

Few machineries



#### Production / Technical results

- 720 000 I produced milk
- 39 g/l fat & 33,7 g/l protein
- Stocking rate: 2,3 LU / ha forage area
- 9 355 I/cow/year 15 846 I/ ha forage area
- Winter 2023 feed cost 111€/1000L
- 1750 kg concentrate/cow/year
- 570 kg concentrate/heifer/year (milk yogourt)
- Production cost 2021 414€/1000l, balance price 356€/10001
- Carbon foot print: 0,9 kg eq CO2/I





#### Strenghts

- Consideration about farm strategy,
- Anticipation about expectation (environment, social), work force evolution
- Technical and economical efficiency



#### Weaknesses

 Feed system reliant on meal (and price
 Limited area, which lead to a high productivity/ha



#### **Opportunities**

- Strong involvement in networks, partnerships and training
- Come back of Alexis with news project, but following on the farm strategy



#### **Threats**

 Pressure on land (price, with resident)
 Dairy specialised system:
 precarious if price instability

#### Farmer's strategy for a « resilient » system

To built a resilient system, the farmers have adopted a spesialization strategy in dairy and work simplification (cattle and crops).

They focus mainly on 2 topics: 1st the environment with no tillage practice, the use of cover crop, alternative medicines. The farm is involved in Law carbon label. The 2<sup>nd</sup> one is about social expectations with a lot of communication actions: Savoir vert, open days, articles...

#### Aspirations for the future

Jean-Marc and Elisabeth anticipate the farm transmission to Alexis : transfert of responsability, decisions making...

## **Improvement project - Objectives**

Work balance



 Economical efficiency to pull a revenue

- Soil fertility
- Reduce use of pesticide
- Mix productivity and efficiency





- Low carbon approach
- Actions for social expectations

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL WELFAIR



**Partenaires** 











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Pilot farm description

EARL TRAULLE-CORBIN



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# Coulonvillers



#### Inovations

Socio economic résilience / **Environment** 









Farm take over by the father (50 ha, 35 cows)

2011 Photovoltaïc building

2014 1st milking robot 2020

2<sup>nd</sup> milking robot, slatted floor in the feeding corridor, 150 places

Milestone

2001

80ha - 50 cows New building

strawed free stall, milking parlour 2\*6 2019

Simon arrival with the take over of a 2<sup>nd</sup> farm

= 160ha - 650 000l

2021

New forage pit Hiring of an apprentice

Collective digester 1 190 0001

2022

994 0001

#### The herd

- 183LU
- 125 Prim'Hosltein cows
- 42% replacement rate
- Calving period: all year
- Age at 1st calving: 30 months

#### Agricultural area

#### 160 ha AA (17ha own)

- 10 ha permanent grassland
- 8ha temporary grassland
- 41 ha maize silage
- 63 ha wheat
- 27 ha flax
- 10 ha peas

#### Work force

- 2 full times (father and son)
- 1 apprentice (=0,5 LU)

#### Areas of interest

- Productivity of the farm
- Productivity of the work force
- Simplification of the work organization (balance profit/risk)

#### Main buildings and equipment

- Cows: Straw free stall, slatted floor in the feedig corridor
- Heifers: Straw free stall
- 2 milking robots (Lely A4 and A5)
- Own machineries except for silage and harvest
- In CUMA: slurry spreader, windrower
- Feed mixer wagon

#### Production / Technical results 2021

- 954 000l produced milk (359€/1000l 21/22)
- 39,29g/l fat & 32,94 g/l protein
- Stocking rate: 2,90 LU / ha forage area 9500l/cow/year - 15000l/ ha forage
- 1600kg concentrate/cow/year
- 180g concentrate/I milk
- 330kg concentrate/heifer/year
- Gross margin 2020/21: 199 €/1000L
- Carbon footprint: 1kg eq CO2/I





- Work productivity
- One free week-end out of 2
- Diversified system in case of market instability



#### Weakness

- Intensif system, dépendance to input (and price)
- village, few expansion options
- Land dividing up (50 plots)



#### Opportunities

- Good land potential
- Close to an urban area with consumers



#### **Threats**

- · Input price
- Regional dynamic in dairy farming

#### Farmer's strategy for a resilient system

A farm with attractive work conditions : on-call daily work can be done alone, alternate week-ends and vacations

Economics: Reasoned investment, Secured income (using/recycling old barns to limit the investment, labour tool not full crowded, diversified income)

Develop activities to strenghten the dairy unit: digester unit nowadays, milk processing maybe tomorrow

#### Aspirations/Needs for the future

Maintain good work conditions and in the same time prepare the retirement of the father

#### Improvement project - objectives



- Lighten on-call daily work
- · Pay off recent investment
- · Diversify income coming from the dairy
- · Low carbon approach

Reduce input price



RESOURCE Efficiency PROJECT

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL WELLBEING



**Partenaires** 











"Resilience 4 Dairy" est un projet européen impliquant 15 pays européens et 18 partenaires. R4D est un réseau thématique visant à soutenir l'élevage laitier européen dans les régions où l'élevage laitier est une activité économique importante.



Les fermes pilotes de R4D sont impliquées dans un groupe de travail national visant à partager avec d'autres éleveurs, conseillers et scientifiques les besoins et solutions pour construire des systèmes laitiers résilients.

Plus d'informations https://resilience4dairy.eu/





#### Domaine de Merval Pilot Farm description Brémontier-Merval - 2021



#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment









1988

Creation of the pedagogical farm

Start of organic conversion of the rest of the farm

2019

Land development to extend the grazing area **Farming milestones** 

2013

Organic conversion of orchards

2017

Global rethinking of the farm. Search for synergies between productions and circular economy 2021

Milking parlour extension + implementation of agroforestry on 17 ha

30 ha

#### The herd

- 150 Livestock Units (LU)
- 116 dairy cows

Breeds: Normande (100%)

- 20 % of replacement rate
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 28 months
- Using bull for reproduction (100%)

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 120 ha AA

- 74 ha perm. grassland
- 30 ha temp, grassland
- 4 ha triticale-pea mix crop (grain)
- 104 ha main fodder area
- 100 % of grassland / forage area
- 12 ha of orchards

#### Workforces

- 11 labour units of the farm
- 2,5 FTE allocated to dairy production = 39 dairy cows & 158 000 I /FTE
- 4,5 FTE allocated to cheese processing
- Aims: all hours worked are paid or recovered, 5 weeks of vacation per year, 10% of profits shared with employees

#### Areas of interest

- Grazing
- Low-cost system
- Circular economy
- Added value
- Agroforestry
- Self-sufficiency (local and territorial)

74 ha

62%

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Sleeping area on wood chips litter
- > 60 paddocks of 1-2 ha each
- 3,5 km of stabilized paths for grazing
- 2 x 8 milking parlour

- Cheesery and ripening cellar (180 -220 000 Neufchâtel produced/year)
- Cider and Calvados factory (18 000 bottles of cider/an)

#### Production / Technical results

- 470 000 liters of milk produced (75% processed) 270 d/year of 100% grazing
- 42,5 % fat & 34,6 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.3 LU / ha forage area
- 4 000 I/cow/year & 3 660 I/ha forage area
- 1,7 t DM of stored fodder / LU
- 85 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- Operating costs = 12% of Revenues





#### Strengths

- High economic efficiencyGood technical skills
- (grazing, health statue) Polyvalent labour
- Polyvalent labour
- Strong complementarity of the productions



#### Weaknesses

 Not 100% selfsufficient in fodder



#### Opportunities

- Strong involvement in networks and partnerships
- To disseminate innovation via the high school
- To distribute products in important cities (Rouen, Caen, Paris)



#### Threats

 Climatic hazards may require to reduce stocking rate

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

To build a resilient system, the farmers have adopted a strategy of autonomy and low-cost in order to be less dependent on the input prices (feed, fuel, etc.). By transforming the milk on the farm, they can fixe sales prices to cover the production costs and to ensure a good remuneration of the workforce. The complementarity of the productions allows a better valorization of the by-products (wood chips, whey, etc.) and thus to accentuate this resilience.

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

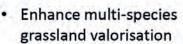
The farmers now wish to communicate widely on the transition approach achieved on the farm, highlighting the very good economic results. By addressing in particular the students at the high school, the farmers want to strengthen the attractiveness of the farmer's profession.

## Improvement project - objectives

 Create local and remunerative employment

ECONOMY & LABOUR

 Increase the added value per working hour



- · Improve protein autonomy
- Search for fodder tree essence



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- · Enhance animal welfare
- Develop the biodiversity
- Reduction of energy use

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 











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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations













Fam. D'Hooghe Karel en Sofie Pilot Farm Discription Zele



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment





2005 Started in side business 27 cows



Far

**Farming milestones** 

**Brussels** 

-011

adapt youngstock barn +shed + continue grow

2010

Expansion to 55 cows

2022

New low-emission dairy barn

84 cows

#### The herd (2020)

- 152 Livestock Units
- 84 Holstein
- 68 Young stock

· Calving period: all year round

• Age at first calving: 25,2months

· Calving interval: 417 days



#### Workforces

- 1 labor units: Karel + help from family
- Aims: Generate income, climate friendly production, optimalisation and private time

#### **Areas of interest**

- · Animal welfare
- Rotational grazing
- More own protein production
- Robot milking

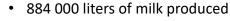
### Main buildings and Equipment

#### dairy cows

- Cubicle barn for cows
- Milking: 2 x 3 (Packo)
- Low-emission barn with solid floor
- Dry cows on sand



#### **Production / Technical results (2020)**



Fat: 46,9 % & protein: 37,4 %

Replacement Rate: 18 %

10 500 kg of milk /cow /year (FPCM)

- 1 132 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- 2 279 kg of concentrated feed/cow/year
- Return over feed cost : 31 €/100 l
- CFP: 1,01 CO<sub>2</sub> eq./kg FPCM (2021)







#### **Strenghts**

- Efficiency
- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults
- Grassmanagement



#### Weaknesses

 Pressure of nature areas



#### **Opportunities**

- Interest in nature
- Interest in robotmilking
- Interest in biodigester



#### Threats

- Rapidly changing legislation
- Increased feed and fertiliser costs
- Climate change, drought

#### Strategy of the farmer to improve resilience

The company wants to work on its climate impact. A carbon footprint calculation was carried out for this purpose. As measures, a new stable (low-emission stable) and committing to maximum grassland, grass/clover (no maize in the ration) are the most important measures. Other important things are separate group housing on sand for dry cows, antibiotic use is close to zero. And the farmer is also member of Ben&Jerry's caring dairy project.

#### Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Karel has further interest and ambition to invest in milking robot and bio-digester

#### **Improvement project - objectives**

- · Reduce work load
- Reduction of cost production



ECONOMY & LABOUR



 As much milk as possible with the fewest cows



RESSOURCE Efficiency



Energy-efficiency

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 





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Fam. Op 't Roodt Koen en Celine **Pilot Farm Discription** Olen





Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 



2001

Koen works on the parents' farm. First step from 100 to 150 cows.



2009

construction of new barn with sand in cubicles (240 cows)



**Farming milestones** 

2005

Koen steps into co-habitations with parents



Expansion to 300 cows and annual production increase

#### The herd (2022)

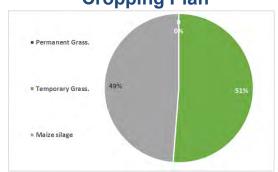
- 550 Livestock Units
- 322 Holstein
- 228 Young stock

Calving period : all year round

Age at first calving: 25 months

Calving interval: 379 days

#### Cropping Plan



#### **Workforces**

- 2 labor units: Koen & Celine & parents
- 1 external worker
- Aims: high production, quality forage and top genetics

#### Areas of interest

- Animal welfare & health
- Genetics
- Top quality for grass (possibility of irrigation)

## Main buildings and Equipment

#### dairy cows

- Cubicle barn for cows
- Milking: 5 robots (Lely)
- Sand in cubicles



#### **Production / Technical results (2022)**



Fat: 3,87 g/l & protein: 3,42 g/l

Age of cows: 4Y 3M

13 200 kg of milk /cow /year (FPCM)

- 3 400 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- 4 908 kg of concentrated feed/cow/year
- Replacement Rate: 29 %
- Return over feed cost: 32 €/100 l
- CFP: 0,87 CO<sub>2</sub> eq./kg FPCM (2021)







#### Strenghts

- Efficiency
- High production
- Good technical keyresults
- large areas of good quality grassland



#### Weaknesses



#### Opportunities

- Threats
- Rapidly changing legislation
- Increased feed and fertiliser costs
- Climate change, drought

#### Strategy of the farmer to improve resilience

The company chooses high production. They are very much into breeding with focus on production, good health and condition. The stables are equipped with deep sand boxes, full manure floor and manure sliders. Because of the good grasslands on low lying polder, the aim is to be able to mow every 4 weeks so that top quality and top productions are also achieved here. The grassland consists of grass clover with also soft-leaved reed fescue which gives more structure. Mowing, picking up and ensiling is done very labour-efficiently with attention to good pressing of the grass.

#### Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

The company is currently facing a lot of questions about the future at their current location and thus needs clarity.

#### Improvement project - objectives

- High production
- Efficient labour



A lot of own roughage



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Healthy cows
- Sustainable use of grassland

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 





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Fam. Van Hecke - Cornu Geert en Carine **Pilot Farm Discription Oudenburg** 

young livestock:

new roof and new equipment



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 









**Farming milestones** 

2001

Geert en Carine

take over a mixed farm

2005 - 2007

dairybarn: new milking parlour, cubicles, mattresses and wind screens

2022

one of the sons is considering joining the company

#### The herd (2021)

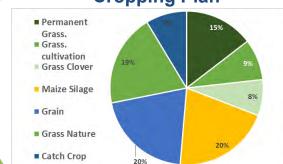
- 145 Livestock Units
- 88 Holstein
- 57 Young stock



Calving period: all year round Age at first calving: 24 months

Calving interval: 380 days

## **Cropping Plan**



#### **Workforces**

- 2 labor units: Geert & Senne
- Aims: Generate income, low cost production, optimisation and private time
- Also sows and porkers on the farm

#### Areas of interest

- Animal welfare
- Work efficiency: LEAN techniques
- More own protein production
- Own concentrate extraction

## Main buildings and Equipment

#### dairy cows

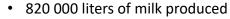
- Cubicle barn for cows
- Milking: 2 x 7 (fullwood Packo)

#### **Young stock**

< 5 months: straw</li>



## **Production / Technical results (2021)**



- Fat: 4,4 g/l & protein: 3,6 g/l
- Replacement Rate: 26 %
- 9 640 kg of milk /cow /year (FPCM)
- 1 770 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- 2 490 kg of concentrated feed/cow/year
- Return over feed cost: 21 €/100 l







## **Strenghts**

- Efficiency
- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults
- Mixed farm : risk management



#### Weaknesses

- Pressure of nature areas
- Mixed farm: more investments, more knowledge needed



## **Opportunities**

Improvement technical results



#### **Threats**

- Rapidly changing legislation
- Increased feed and fertiliser costs
- Climate change, drought

## Strategy of the farmer to improve resilience

This company is focused on cost control. Top production is not the objective. Less focus on production means significantly lower vet costs, which improves the health and wellbeing of the cows. As managers, they are also always looking for more work efficiency. In doing so, they use LEAN where very simple techniques can ensure very simple work and quick overview.

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Continue working on LEAN techniques for further optimisation and possibly interest in small wind turbine to increase energy efficiency.

## **Improvement project - objectives**

- · Reduce work load
- Reduction of cost production



Private time and family

 More own protein production



RESSOURCE Efficiency



Animal welfare

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 





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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: www.resilience4dairyeu





Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## Fam. Van Hecke -Tamsyn Johan en Maria **Pilot Farm Discription** Maldegem



#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 





Brussels

**Farming milestones** 

1987

Johan en Maria

take over a mixed farm

Investment in robotmilking

2012

new barn built over the older

1987-2023

always been involved in testing and research

#### The herd (2021)

- 96 Livestock Units
- 64 Holstein
- 32 Young stock



Calving period: all year round Age at first calving: 25 months

Calving interval: 410 days

#### **Cropping Plan** ■ Permanent Grass. Grass Clover cultivation Maize Silage Red Clover Fodder beet Catch Crop

#### **Workforces**

- 2 labor units: Johan & Maria
- Aims: Generate income, low cost production

#### Areas of interest

- Animal welfare
- Work efficiency
- Roughage milk
- Research topics

## Main buildings and Equipment

#### dairy cows

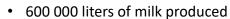
- · Cubicle barn for cows
- Milking: robot (Lely)

#### **Young stock**

< 5 months: straw</li>



## **Production / Technical results (2021)**



- Fat: 4,2 g/l & protein: 3,4 g/l
- Replacement Rate: 13 %
- 9 690 kg of milk /cow /year (FPCM)
- 1 940 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- 2 340 kg of concentrated feed/cow/year
- Return over feed cost: 21 €/100 l







## Strenghts

- Efficiency
- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults



#### Weaknesses



## **Opportunities**



#### **Threats**

- Rapidly changing legislation
- Increased feed and fertiliser costs
- Climate change, drought

## Strategy of the farmer to improve resilience

This company is focused on cost control. Top production is not the objective. Johan and Maria have a very strong social commitment. Their motto is 'farming to live, not living to farm'. They have always been involved in working groups and research. They are very strongly open to sharing knowledge and have done so throughout their careers. Last they developed a machine to crush and feed fodder beet automatically via the milking robot.

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

They feel that young farmers are not given enough space in Flanders today and that it is therefore difficult to motivate them. This is very unfortunate.

## Improvement project - objectives

- Reduce work load
- Reduction of cost production



Less concentrate



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



Animal welfare

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 





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Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770 Fam. Vanneste Nico en Veerle Pilot Farm Discription Oedelem



## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment





2021/2022

Want to build new dairy barn but face permit freeze



**Farming milestones** 

2003

Cooperating company with parents + new dairy barn



Complete take over of farm + construction of new hangar for storage

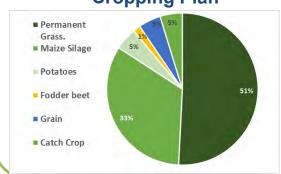
## The herd (2021)

- 182 Livestock Units
- 101 Holstein
- 81 Young stock
- · Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 25 months
- Calving interval: 418 days

#### 2023

Challenge to buy a farm in Wallonië (move in aug 2023)

#### **Cropping Plan**



#### **Workforces**

- 1,5 labor units: Nico & Veerle
- Aims: Generate income, low cost production, optimalisation and private time for taking care of the children

#### **Areas of interest**

- · Animal welfare
- Labour organisation

## Main buildings and Equipment

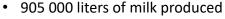
#### dairy cows

- Cubicle barn for cows
- Milking: herringbone parlour 7 & 8

#### **Young stock**

< 6 months: straw</li>

## **Production / Technical results (2021)**



• Fat: 4,6 g/l & protein: 3,5 g/l

- Replacement Rate: 34 %
- 9 550 kg of milk /cow /year (FPCM)
- 1 140 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- 2 050 kg of concentrated feed/cow/year
- Return over feed cost: 21,5 €/100 I







- Efficiency
- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults



#### Weaknesses



## **Opportunities**

Open minded for relocation of the farm



#### **Threats**

- Rapidly changing legislation
- Increased feed and fertiliser costs
- Climate change, drought

## Strategy of the farmers to improve resilience

The business leader is convinced of the 'what you do yourself you do better' strategy. So he fully commits to own labour and good organisation. The company can only grow until its own labour is saturated. This means, among other things, that land work is done in-house, repairs are done during quiet periods on the farm and renovations are also done in-house as much as possible.

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Continue working on further optimization.

## Improvement project - objectives

- Reduce work load
- Reduction of cost production



Private time and family

More own protein production



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



Animal welfare

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 





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Fam. Van Parys Steven en Fien **Pilot Farm Discription** Machelen - Zulte



## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 







**Farming milestones** 

2005

Steven graduates and starts a technology company

2019

Specialization through the construction of a new dairy barn



Taking over the family farm together with Fien 2022-2023

Expansion to 230 cows and optimisation of youngstock barn

The herd (2023)

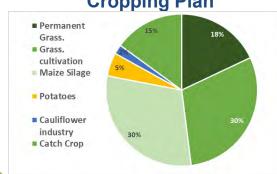
- 360 Livestock Units
- 230 Holstein
- 130 Young stock



Calving period: all year round Age at first calving: 25 months

Calving interval: 402 days

Cropping Plan



#### Workforces

- 2 labor units: Steven & Fien
- Aims: Generate income, automatization, optimalisation and private time

## Areas of interest

- Automatization
- **Energie-efficiency**
- Genetics

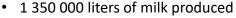
## Main buildings and Equipment

#### dairy cows

- Cubicle barn for cows
- Milking: 4 robots GEA
- Automatic feeding with feed kitchen own design
- Pocket digester



## **Production / Technical results (2022)**



Fat: 3,9 g/l & protein: 3,5 g/l

Age of cows: 4Y 6M

11 800 kg of milk /cow /year (FPCM)

- 1 920 kg of concentrate/cow/year
- Replacement Rate: 15 % (young farm and growing)
- Return over feed cost: 27 €/100 I







## Strenghts

- Efficiency
- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults
- **Energy optimalisation**



#### Weaknesses



## **Opportunities**



#### **Threats**

- Rapidly changing legislation
- Increased feed and fertiliser costs
- Climate change, drought

## Strategy of the farmer to improve resilience

The manager works very mathematically and reasoned. Ease of work is central to the choice of certain techniques. Repetitive work such as feeding and shuffling feed was something Steven wanted to avoid as much as possible. The barn layout combined with 100% controlled cow traffic ensures healthier animals and peace and quiet in the barn. The extra cost of automation is offset by the smaller barn, savings on other equipment and time savings. Electricity consumption is also constantly monitored and smartly adjusted.

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Reasoned and calculated are 2 key words at this company. The main focus should be on the cows and producing milk. Therefore, they want to further focus on ration knowledge and genetics. Family life also gets an important place on this farm.

## Improvement project - objectives

- Reduce work load
- Reduction of cost production



Private time and family

As much milk as possible with the fewest cows



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



Energy-efficiency

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 





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Dirk en Griet
Pilot Farm Description
Wervik



#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment





1994

Dirk started working at the farm of his parents



1997

Taking over the family farm together with Griet



#### **Farming milestones**

2013

new GEA milking machine 2 x 10



\_

Building of a loose barn for 50 cows

2010

Expansion to 120 cows and youngstock

The herd (2021)

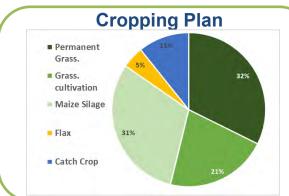
- 155 Livestock Units (LU)
- 110 Holstein
- 45 young stock



Calving period : all year round

Age at first calving: 23 months

• Calving interval: 391 days



#### Workforces

- 2 labor units : Dirk & Griet
- Aims: Generate income, optimalisation and work-life balance

#### **Areas of interest**

- · Grass management
- · Care farm
- Commitment to benefit the sector through representation in various structures

## Main buildings and Equipment

dairy cows, heifers and calves

- · Cubicle barn for dairy cows and for heifers
- Milking: 2x10 herringbone parlour
- 3 Concentrate feeders of GEA



## **Production / Technical results (2021)**



- Fat: 4,67 g/l & Protein: 3,56 g/l
- CFP: 0,85 CO<sub>2</sub> eq./kg FPCM
- Age of cows: 4Y 6M
- 9 860 kg of milk /cow /year (FPCM)
- Use of 50% beef cattle for surplus youngstock
- 1 653 kg concentrate/cow/year
- 3 345 kg concentrated feed/cow/year
- Replacement Rate: 20 %
- Return over feed cost: 21 €/100 I







#### Strenghts

- Low replacement rate
- Livestock management
- Efficiency
- Labour planning
- Good economic results



#### Weaknesses

- Limited possibilities for additional ha



## Opportunities

- Choice of dairy
- Low Carbon Farm



#### **Threats**

- Rapidly changing legislation
- Increased feed, fertiliser and energetic costs
- Climate change, drought

## Strategy of the farmers to improve resilience

The business leader wants to achieve high returns with relatively modest resources and simple operations. They try to keep up with all the challenges facing the industry. They also try to avoid unexpected situations through continuous monitoring of the animals. They have integrated this way of working after following a LEAN thinking training. Doing the work at the right time pays off. For mental resilience, they make sure they also have a network outside agriculture.

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Efficiency and a thoughtful approach are 2 keywords at this company. The computer is important to keep track of everything. They also pay attention to the social aspect in the family situation and as a care farm.

## Improvement project - objectives

- Reduce workload
- Reduction of production cost



Single raw materials



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Care farm
- Low number of youngstock

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



#### **Partners**





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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

## Farm's presentations













#### **Decoster-Paris Farm**



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment /** technical efficience











**Farming milestones** 

1982

Installation in the family

1995 New tunnel silo 2007 Son arrival

1989 Milking

2000 New

2016 Windmill

parlor increasing

stable and new milking parlor

compensation

#### The herd

- 360 Livestock Units (LU)
- 200 Prim'Holstein (100 %)
- 260 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 26 months
- Calving interval: 400 days

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 197 ha AA

25 ha permanent grassland

30 ha temporary grassland

22 ha maize

- 8 ha sugar root
- 33 ha wheat
- 31 ha potatoes
- 23 ha peas
- 20 ha windmill compensation
- 3 ha vegetable and flowers

#### Workforces

- labor units: 5 LU (3 family LU-2 employs)
  - Aims: Transmission of the farm, biodiversity, transmission of knowledge

#### Areas of interest

- Calves management
- Farm transmission
- Biodiversity: Windmill compensation

## Main buildings and Equipment

#### Dairy cows

- Cheap building: sleeping area on slurry
- Milking parlor: 2\*8 herringbone MP
- Automatic Feed Station: 2 station

#### Heifers and calves

- Individual boxes for young calves
- Young heifers together



- 2186000 liters of milk produced
- 4,4% fat & 3,5 % protein content
- 8400 I of milk /cow /year & I /ha forage area
- Stocking rate: 4,2 LU / ha forage
- 1893 kg of concentrate/cow/year





- Calves management
- Son transmission
- Tasks repartition
- Forage autonomy



#### Weakness

Lack of workforce



## Opportunity

- School knowledge
- External certification



#### Threat

- Legislation (loss of decision-making autonomy)
- advising independance

## Strategy of the farmers / Resilience

Calves management is an important part of the farm. Indeed, a good control of the growth of the calves and the young animals conditions the productive life of the cows. The presence of the son on the farm, with a view to his takeover, provides additional manpower in addition to a long-term vision. Biodiversity is also very present on the farm through the implementation of bushes and a wind compensation area (20ha).

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

A serene transmission of the farm remains a point of attention of the farm. Biodiversity, how to preserve it and how to improve it?

## Improvement project - objectives

Workforce management



- Farm transmission
- Tasks repartition

- Waste management
- **Energy prodcution**



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Calve management
- Windmill compensation

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Divoy Farm**



## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / technical efficience









#### **Farming milestones**

1982 Family farm takeover

2003 Son arrival

esilience

2017 New stable for calves

1997

**New milking** 

parlor

2004

**New milking** parlor

2022

Vegetable production

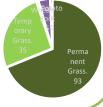
#### The herd

- 55 Normande
- 150 suckling cows (Crossing with Normande+BB; Piedmontaise)
- Calving period : sep-june
- Age at first calving: 34 months
- Calving interval: 370 days

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 135 ha AA

- 93ha permanent grassland
- 35 ha temporary grassland (alfalfa, meslin ...)
- 1 ha wheat
- 1 ha potatoes (direct selling)
- 5 ha forage root



#### **Workforces**

- labor units: 3 family LU
- Aims: terminal crossing with calves fattening, diversification, farm transmission

#### Areas of interest

- Diversification: vegetable production
- Farm transmission

## Main buildings and Equipment

#### Dairy cows

- Cheap building: straw bedding
- Milking parlor: 1\*8 rear-mounted milking Males fattening with suckling herd

#### Heifers and calves

- Individual boxes for calves



- 220 000 liters of milk produced
- 4,6% fat & 4,2 % protein content
- 4000 I of milk /cow /year

- Stocking rate: LU / ha forage
- kg of concentrate/cow/year





- Strength
- Son transmission
- Diversification
- Forage autonomy



#### Weakness

- multiplication of knowledge, materials and tasks



## Opportunity

 Adaptability according the market



Threat

Legislation

#### **Strategy of the farmers**

Diversification of production is an essential point of the farm. In addition to dairy and meat production, the farmer has started in 2022 to vegetable production by offering potatoes and vegetables on direct sale. The animals obtained by terminal crossing of his Normandes with Piedmontese are fattened with suckling herd (calf under mother)

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

The farmer take careful about diversification of his production: milk and beef production with terminal crossing and fattening the calves. They started to production vegetable, potato's and flowers with selling directly or on local markets.

## Improvement project - objectives

Diversification: vegetable and flowers production



Farm transmission

Forage autonomy





- Calves under mother
- Terminal crossing with calves fattening

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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## D'Esclaye farm Henin family



#### European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment /** technical efficience





2007

Taking over the family

farm







#### **Farming milestones**

2021

2015 Arrival of the sister and Brother on farm

Calves under mother

2009

Organic farming

2015

Milk transformation: cheese

#### The herd

- 85 Prim'Holstein (100 %)
- 51 dairy heifers
- Calving period: winter and spring
- Age at first calving: 25 months
- Calving interval: 365 days
- Terminal crossing (Montbeliard) except on primiparous cow

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 110 ha AA

- 60 ha permanent grassland
- 28 ha temporary grassland
- 10 ha spelt
- 12 ha meslin (triticale/oats/peas)



#### **Workforces**

- 3,5 labor units: 3 children + 0,5 father
- Aims: Save time, be efficient, task repartition

#### Areas of interest

- Milk transformation
- Seasonal calving: spring
- Mono milking
- Calves fattening and calves under mother

## Main buildings and Equipment

#### **Dairy cows**

#### Cheap building: straw bedding

#### · Calves under mother

**Heifers and calves** 

Milking parlor: stanchion cows with pipeline

#### **Production**



- 396 000 liters of milk produced
- 3,8% fat & 3,36% protein content
- 6600 I of milk /cow /year

500 kg of concentrate/cow/year





## Strenghts

- Calves management
- Family farm
- Mono milking
- Transfromation
- Open mind



#### Weaknesses

- old building
- Milking system



## **Opportunities**

- Organic market
- Direct sales



#### Threats

- Legislation
- Climate change

#### **Strategy of the farmers**

Herd management is one of the main innovative aspects of the farm. In fact, group calving in spring to make the most of grass growth for mono milking.

The development of a family farm involving several members of the brotherhood has enabled a new vision and division of tasks, as well as freeing up time for everyone's family life to flourish.

## Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

On-farm processing and direct sales are being developed following the arrival of the sister on the farm. The breeding of calves under mother's milk with grass fattening is also being tested on the farm.

## Improvement project - objectives

Mono milking



- Task repartition
- Milk transformation
- Spent time for family

Forage autonomy





- Calves under mother
- Calves fattening

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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## **Didier Thiry Farm Organic farming**



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#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 









**Farming milestones** 

1999

family farm

Taking over the

2008

New milking pallor

2018

Start the transition period to organic farming

2013

Concrete access way to grassland 2021

Organic farming

#### The herd

2000

Upgrading

building

- 200 Livestock Units (LU)
- 90 Prim'Holstein (100 %)
- 30 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 30 months
- Calving interval: 440 days
- Terminal crossing except on primiparous cow

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 91,62 ha AA

- 60,15 ha permanent grassland
- 26 ha temporary grassland
- 5,47 ha of meslin
- 100 % of forage area





#### Workforces

- 2 labor units: farmer + 0,5 wife + 0,5
- 45 dairy cows & 308 000l /FTE
- Aims: Save time, be efficient

#### Areas of interest

- Grass management
- Agroforestry: Nuts production

## Main buildings and Equipment

#### **Dairy cows**

- Cheap building: sleeping area on slurry Individual boxes for calves
- Milking parlor: 2x6 side opening
- Automatic Feed Station: 2 stations

#### **Heifers and calves**

- Collective boxes on slurry
- Terminal crossing





- 615 000 liters of milk produced
- 20 liters / 2 days to local bakery
- 4,36 % fat & 3,30 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 2,36 LU / ha forage area
  - 6 550 I of milk /cow /year & 6780I /ha forage area
- Terminal crossing on cows
  - 1100kg of concentrate/cow/year
- Long milking period: 400 days
- Operational cost: 30% of production





## **Strenghts**

- Good skills to valorise grass
- Continuing training
- Large reflection about the management
- Economic performance



#### Weaknesses

- Old buildings
- Mother's retirement
  - Rent land



## **Opportunities**

Organic market



#### **Threats**

- Not owner of his land (concrete access way)
- Dairy landscape is moving fast, with number of dairy cattle decreasing
- Natura 2000 area

## **Strategy of the farmers**

The choice of organic farming was motivated by the desire to valorize the farm's own production, i.e. grass. The farmer defends the more intensive use of concentrates than a classic organic system because of the need to add nitrogen and minerals to his plots through fertilization. The terminal cross is also an opportunity to increase his revenue. The diminution of the cow production has the aim to reduce the work load, epically the milking and the possibility to manage the farm alone (retirement of the farmer'mother)

#### Areas of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

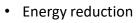
The development of agroforestry, especially nut cultivation, was motivated by the presence of some trees on his plots but also by the implementation of an oil press in the area.

## Improvement project - objectives

- · Reduce work load
- Reduction of cost production



Valorisation of farm production





RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Organic farming
- Surry valorisation

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations











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## Swędrowski Michał **Pilot Farm description**

Jaroszewo – 2021 (R4D-PL-01)



#### **Innovations**

Technical & socio-economic efficiency











mixed farm with pig production and . slaughterhouse

next generation take over the farm

2020 direct sales of own cheese and beef

2017 direct sale of milk

**Farming milestones** 

2004

expansion dairy production with 20 cows

#### The herd

- 90 cattle heads
- 33 dairy cows Breeds: HF
- 20 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round (unintentional 33% in December)
- Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 70 ha

- 20 ha perm. grassland
- 5 ha temp. grassland
- 13 ha maize silage
- 26 ha wheat
- 5 ha triticale
- 44 ha forage area



#### **Workforces**

- 4 family labour units (FTE)
- 1 employee (FTE)

#### **Areas of interest**

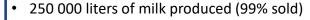
- Improving labor efficiency
- Biogas plant / photovoltaic panels
- Milk hygiene
- Economic use of cows

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Freestall housing with deep bedding
- Outdoor corral for cattle
- Milking robot
- TMR feeding system

- Boxes for calves
- Heifers in outdoor corral





- 4,1 % fat & 3,7 % protein content
- 170 000 liters for direct sale
- 7500 I of milk /cow /year

- Traditional breeding
- Quality of milk
- **Economics**







- Direct sales
- Self-sufficiency in farm management
- Precision farming
- Family support
- Willingness to learn



#### Weaknesses

- Work organization
- Lack of financial stability (permanent investment, loans)



## Opportunities

- Direct sale of milk and beef
- Customer demand for local products
- Cooperation in direct sales among producers



#### **Threats**

- Climate change droughts
- Restrictions on CO2
  makes
- Frequent changes in legislation

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Diversified activities and create multiple sources of income:

- Dairy production
- Beef production
- Milk, cottage cheese and beef direct sales

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

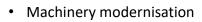
- Improving resource efficiency
- Biogas plant
- A2 milk production

## Improvement project - objectives

 Better management of family labor resources (less input)



 High profit diversification from dairy production (milk and dairy products, beef)





RESOURCE Efficiency



- Increasing cow longevity
- Traditional dairy farming

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Serówka Piotr Pilot Farm description Skoraczewo – 2021 (R4D-PL-02)



#### **Innovations**

Technical efficiency & animal wellbeing









**2004** next generation take over the mixed

•

regular investment in machinery, only dairy production

**Farming milestones** 

#### The herd

- · 200 cattle heads
- 100 dairy cows <u>Breeds</u>: HF + 4 cows Simmental
- 100 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round (higher intensity in IX-XII)
- Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

2019

built a new 100-head barn

#### 90 ha

- 35 ha perm. grassland
- 33 ha maize silage
- 22 ha cereals
- 90 ha forage area



#### Workforces

- 4 family labour units (FTE)
- 225 hours for seasonal workers

#### **Areas of interest**

- Investments in machinery and buildings
- Biogas plant / photovoltaic panels
- · Animal welfare

## Main buildings and equipments

- Freestall housing
- · Paddock for cattle
- Fishbone milking system 2x7







- 4,1 % fat & 3,32 % protein content
- 8000 I of milk /cow /year

- Quality of milk (fat & protein)
- High herd health (< 80 000 somatic cells)</li>









- **Financial** independence – self-financing of investments
- Young successor on the farm



#### Weaknesses

- Lack of heifer barn



## Opportunities

Sale of heifers



#### Threats

- Climate change and carbon regulation
  - Restrictions linked to crop production

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Liability-free farm
- Financial buffer in the event of a market crisis
- Investments in machinery and buildings

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

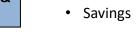
- **Building heifer barn**
- **Biogas plant**
- Returns diversification heifers sale
- Reducing labour input

## Improvement project - objectives

Reduce of family labour input



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 



Machinery and buildings modernisation



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



Dairy cow welfare

Loan elimination

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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## Bączkowski Ryszard Pilot Farm description Jastrzębiec – 2021 (R4D-PL-03)



#### **Innovations**

Technical efficiency & cow longevity









2001
next generation take over the mixed farm

2011

focusing on dairy production

2006

quit pig production and switching to beef production

Farming milestones

#### The herd

- 180 cattle heads
- 93 dairy cows <u>Breeds</u>: HF
- 87 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 26-28 months
- Increasing the cow herd evaluation of the breeding value of cows

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 100 ha

- · 15 ha perm. grassland
- 15 ha temp. grassland
- 37 ha maize silage
- 33 ha cereals
- 100 % forage area



#### **Workforces**

- 1 family labour unit (FTE)
- 1 employee (FTE)
- 1000 hours for seasonal workers (600-700 hours in crop production)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Increase milk cow yield
- Investment in machinery
- Increasing the cow herd

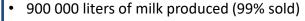
#### Main buildings and equipment

- · Freestall housing
- · Loose keeping of calves
- Fishbone milking system 2x8
- TMR feeding system



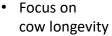


#### **Production / Technical results**



• 4,0 % fat & 3,2 % protein content

11 000 l of milk /cow /year



• Milk yield







- Cow herd
- Barn reducing labour input
- Milk yield
- Manure removal system



#### Weaknesses



## Opportunities

Biogas plant



#### Threats

- Changing agricultural policy and its requirements
- Unstable cooperation with dairies

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Diversification in income sources not directly linked to agricultural production (e.g. machinery services)
- Farm generating an income

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

- **Increasing resource efficiency**
- Income from the sale of milk by-products
- Improving mechanisation of production

## Improvement project - objectives

Reduce of labour input



Diversification of income sources

Investment in machinery and buildings



RESOURCE **Efficiency** 



Dairy cow longevity

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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# Szymańska Anna Pilot Farm description Trzebień – 2021 (R4D-PL-04)



#### **Innovations**

Technical efficiency & cow healthy









2009 next generation take over the pig farm 2021

dairy production and sale of grain maize

2012

dairy production with 8 cows and beef production and rabbit farming (10 ha AA) **Farming milestones** 

#### The herd

- 102 cattle heads
- 52 dairy cows
   Breeds: HF
- 50 dairy heifers
- · Calving period: all year round
- · Age at first calving: 24 months

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 92 ha

- 12 ha perm. grassland
- 10 ha temp. grassland
- 35 ha maize silage
- · 35 ha cereals
- 57 ha forage area
- 83% rented area



#### Workforces

5 family labour unit (FTE)

#### **Areas of interest**

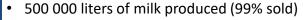
- Purchase of a milking robot
- · Building a new barn
- Purchase of AA

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Freestall housing
- · TMR feeding system
- Young cattle kept loose
- · Milking parlour







- 3,9 % fat & 3,5 % protein content
- 11 000 l of milk /cow /year

- · Focus on animal welfare
- Quality of milk







 Willingness to gain knowledge (distance not a problem)



#### Weaknesses

Small space barn limiting the activities



#### **Opportunities**

Introduction of new production system practices e.g. milking, feeding



#### **Threats**

- Increase input prices
- Low trust in inputs producers = on-farm product testing

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Financial security buffer to survive milk market crises

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

- New dairy barn
- AA purchase
- Improving mechanisation of production

## Improvement project - objectives

 Reduce of labour input



 Testing innovations in milk production

 Investment in milking robot and dairy barn



RESOURCE Efficiency



Keeping cows healthy

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin

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## Saganowski Artur **Pilot Farm description Ggdecz – 2021** (R4D-PL-05)





#### **Innovations**

Machinery investment & production increase







#### 2009

1991 18 ha pig farm with 8 cows

dairy herd increasing and start building dairy barn for 68 cows

2020 added wing for 26 cows

#### 2000

decision to develop dairy production, purchased 10 cows and milk tank

#### 2012

welcome new Farming milestones

#### The herd

- 240 cattle heads
- 86 dairy cows Breeds: HF
- 96 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round (usually autumn-winter)
- Age at first calving: 23-24 months
- Beef production with 59 bulls

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 150 ha

- 15 ha perm. grassland
- 15 ha temp. grassland
- 30 ha maize silage
- 15 ha rapeseed
- 60 ha cerelas (20 maize grain)



#### Workforces

3 family labour unit (FTE)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Reduction of cow health problems
- Increase of the dairy herd (60 cows)

#### Main buildings and equipments

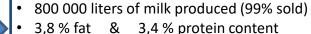
- Freestall housing
- TMR feeding system
- Tandem parlour
- Calves in pens







#### **Production / Technical results**



10 200 I of milk /cow /year

- Focus on cow healthy
- Milk yield









- Work organization
- Good production results
- Investments in machinery in crop production



#### Weaknesses



## **Opportunities**

- Increasing the dairy
- Potential to grow



#### Threats

Environmental restrictions limiting the possibility of increasing production

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- **Growth of dairy production**
- Diversification of production: beef and crop

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Improving mechanisation of production
- Solution of the cow health problem (legs, hoof)

## Improvement project - objectives

Reduce of input costs



Testing innovations in crop production

Investment in crop machinery



RESOURCE **Efficiency** 



Reduce cows health problem

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



#### **Partners**

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## Kaźmierczak Marek Pilot Farm description Wójcin – 2021 (R4D-PL-06)



## **Innovations**

Machinery investment & production increase









2006

the farm in the possession of the current owner

2009

100% of livestock production = milk production



new barn for 100 cows was completed, and it housed 26 cows

**Farming milestones** 

#### The herd

- 186 cattle heads
- 95 dairy cows Breeds : HF
- 90 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round (ca. 10 calves per month)
- · Age at first calving: 24 months

## Agricultural Area

#### 216 ha

- 60 ha perm. grassland
- 12 ha temp. grassland
- 40 ha maize silage
- 47 ha cereals
- 35 ha sugar beets



#### **Workforces**

- 3 family labour unit (FTE)
- 1.5 employees (FTE)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Improving production/farm organization
- Implementing a milking robot to reduce labor input

## Main buildings and equipments

- · Freestall housing / deep bedding
- · Automatic feed machine
- Fishbone milking system 2x5 air-conditioned
- Calves in boxes





- 1 000 000 liters of milk produced (99% sold)
- 4,0 % fat & 3,5 % protein content
- 10 000 l of milk /cow /year









- Good work organization and care of cows
- Healthy cow herd
- Easy births (cows and heifers)



#### Weaknesses

- Deep bedding =
- oriented to non-dairy



## Opportunities

- - Additional source of trading/drying



#### Threats

Fluctuations in milk prices/market instability

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Good management of labor resources (mechanization of production)
- Farm independent of the use of external resources

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Improving the organisation of production
- Ownership of a larger area of land
- Improving mechanisation of crop production

## Improvement project - objectives

Reduce of labour costs



Purchase of land

Investment in crop machinery



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



Replacement bedding system

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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## Klupczyński Waldemar **Pilot Farm description Głogówiec – 2021** (R4D-PL-07)



## **Innovations**

Machinery investment & animal health











dairy-crop farm rented from national agency (founded company)

CEO change, dairy herd reactivation, the barn conversion

#### 2018-2021

the dairy herd was enlarged from 50 to 130 cows



#### 2005-2006

dairy herd from 200 to 50 due to leukaemia virus

#### 2018

completely removed new freestall barn

#### **Farming milestones**

#### The herd

- 240 cattle heads
- 130 dairy cows Breeds: HF
- 70 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 26 months
- All male calves sold after 2 weeks

dairy tethering system, completed

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 430 ha

- 20 ha temp. grassland
- 130 ha maize silage
- 220 ha cereals (wheat + barley)
- 60 ha rapeseed
- 99 % rented land



#### **Workforces**

15 employees (FTE)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Improving animal welfre
- Sale of breeding heifers to generate additional income

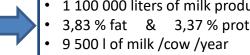
## Main buildings and equipments

- Freestall housing / deep bedding
- Fishbone milking system 2x5
- Feeding table
- Heifer barn





- 1 100 000 liters of milk produced (99% sold)
- 3,37 % protein content









- High motivation for change and agility
- Skills of reorganization of the enterprise



#### Weaknesses

- Rental costs from national agency
- Unstable rental
- creates investment risk



## Opportunities

- Constantly improving production
- Production of breeding heifers



#### Threats

- Permanent decrease in work resources
- Dependence on the national agency

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Independent of financial external sources
- Well-managed farm (economical, rational, not over-invested)

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Providing modern machinery for crop production
- Improving dairy productivity

## Improvement project - objectives

 Keeping the employment, reduced labour input



 Investment in machinery for crop production



RESOURCE Efficiency



 High animal welfare and cattle health

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Bereźnicki Marcin Pilot Farm description Słębowo – 2021 (R4D-PL-08)



#### **Innovations**

Machinery and building investments & animal health







18 cows and eliminated pig production



2010 current owner takes over the farm

0



2022 new barn for 120 cows in progress

'

2001 enlarged the farm to 13 ha 2005 freestall housing for

30 cows

2010 extension to the barn for 70 cows and fattening bulls

Farming milestones

#### The herd

- 230 cattle heads
- 90 dairy cows Breeds: HF
- 110 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round Age at first calving: 24 months
- 30 fattening bulls

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 70 ha

- 4 ha perm. grassland
- 15 ha temp. grassland
- 48 ha maize silage
- 13 ha cereals
- 100 % forage area



#### **Workforces**

- 3 family labour unit (FTE)
- 1 employee (FTE)

#### **Areas of interest**

- · Improving animal welfare
- Investments in herd increase/buildings and machinery
- Biogas plant

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Freestall housing / slatted floor
- 2 milking robots, milking parlour
- · Fedd mixer wagon



- 700 000 liters of milk produced (99% sold)
- 3,6 % fat & 3,4 % protein content
- 8200 I of milk /cow /year







#### Strengths

- Hard-working
- Knowledge and skills
- Prospective thinking



#### Weaknesses



#### Opportunities

- On-farm milk processing factory selling products with longer expiry dates
- Direct sale



#### Threats

- Overproduction on the market and purchase prices decrease
- Increase in loan interest rates

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Possession of financial protection
- Good labour input management

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

- **Biogas plant**
- Maximizing effects of slurry application
- Improving mechanisation of crop production

## Improvement project - objectives

Better management of labour (no time)



Enlargement of the dairy herd

Investment in crop machinery



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



Improvement of cow health

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin

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# Kadow Mariusz Pilot Farm description Jeżewice – 2021 (R4D-PL-09)



#### **Innovations**

Profitability & cow health and longevity







A multi-generation farm, the dairy herd has grown over the years from 3 cows to 200 head

#### **Farming milestones**

2014

dairy barn modernisation, milking system fishbone 2x7

#### The herd

- · 300 cattle heads
- 93 dairy cows <u>Breeds</u>: HF
- 100 dairy heifers
- Calving period: seasonal resulting from the natural calving cycle (pasture)
- · Age at first calving: 24 months
- · Dairy grazing system

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 230 ha

- 180 ha perm. grassland
- 10 ha temp. grassland
- 40 ha maize silage
- 100 % forage area
- 200 ha rented

#### **Workforces**

- 2 family labour unit (FTE)
- 1200 h/year temporary workforce

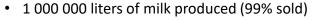
#### **Areas of interest**

- · Longevity and cow health
- · Economics of milk production

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Freestall housing
- Fishbone milking system 2x7
- · TMR feeding system
- Calves in boxes

#### **Production / Technical results**



- 4,2 % fat & 3,4 % protein content
- 6 500 l of milk /cow /year

 Focus on cow longevity







#### Strengths

- Passion of dairy production
- Location near the natural forests



#### Weaknesses

Poor soil



#### **Opportunities**

Increase in importance of grassland-based dairy



#### Threats

- High risk of firess
- Climate change prolonged droughts and falling yields

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Financial comfort ability to repay loans from current operations
- Savings opportunities to create a financial buffer for times of crisis

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

- **Improving buildings**
- Maintenance of the land in good condition
- Less environmental impact

#### Improvement project - objectives

Reduce of labour input



High profitability of milk production

Investment in buildings



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



Dairy cow health & longevity

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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## Dąbrowski Paweł Pilot Farm description Łabiszyn-Wieś – 2021 (R4D-PL-10)



#### **Innovations**

Investment in machinery, land & cow longevity







A barn was built, the feeding system was changed, the machinery was modernised, a fodder mixing wagon, new tractors

#### **Farming milestones**

#### The herd

- · 200 cattle heads
- 100 dairy cows Breeds: HF
- 70 dairy heifers
- Calving period: seasonal
- Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 120 ha

- 30 ha perm. grassland
- 60 ha maize silage
- 20 ha cereals
- 100 % forage area

#### Workforces

- 2 family labour unit (FTE)
- 2 employees (FTE)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Cow longevity
- Animal welfare
- · Maintaining cow yields

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Freestall housing / deep bedding
- Tandem parlour
- TMR feeding system
- Calves in boxes and loose



- 900 000 liters of milk produced (99% sold)
- 4,1 % fat & 3,4 % protein content
- 10 000 l of milk /cow /year





#### Strengths

- Financial independence
- Ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions



#### Weaknesses

Limitations related to



#### Opportunities

Production of milk



#### Threats

- COVID-19
- Climate changes droughts

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Financially protected the family has the means to freely meet its needs
- Loan-free farm possibility to invest based on equity and subsidies without the participation of banks

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Improvement machinery
- **Acreage increase**

#### Improvement project - objectives

More time for rest



Financially protected

Investment in machinery and land purchase



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



Dairy cow health & longevity

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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## **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations











## Soc. Agr. Cervi Ciboldi Ernesto, Maria Cecilia e Maria Paola S.S. LOMBARDY – Cremona



#### **Innovations**

Socio-econimic
efficiency
&
Technical
efficiency





#### **Farming milestones**

XVIII century
Foundation

•

2016 New barn

•

**2010** Photovoltaic system

**2017 -2020**Automatic
Feeding System

#### The herd

- 700 Livestock Units (LU): 600 (milk) + 100 (beef)
- 360 dairy cows

<u>Breeds</u>: Italian Frisian + beef breeds

- 137 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving : 22 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 200 ha AA

- 130 ha maize
- 38 ha alfa alfa
- 32 ha barley
- 30 ha grassland/Lolium
- 24 ha sorghum

#### **Workforces**

8 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Energy self-sufficiency
- · Raw materials self-sufficiency
- Automation



#### Main buildings and equipments

- Free walk housing
- Cubicles + Permanent bedding
- 16+16 milking parlor
- Unifeed: Automatic Feed Mixer and feed pusher robot
- Individual + collective boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers



- 4400000 liters of milk produced
- 4,27 % fat & 3,52 % protein content
- 41 liters of milk /cow / day (average)
- 100% to Latteria Soresina Cooperative Cheese Factory





#### **Strengths**

- Innovation
- Raw materials self-sufficiency



#### Weaknesses

renewal



#### **Opportunities**

Agricultural area and many discussion opportunities



#### **Threats**

Cooperatives weaknesses

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Technical efficiency: automation (automatic TMR mixing wagon, feed pusher robot, calf rail)
  - Socio-econimic efficiency: raw material self-sufficiency

#### **Aspirations / Needs for the future**

- Energy self-sufficiency
- Improve raw material self-sufficiency
  - Automation





**Partners** 



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#### Società Agricola Ponte Vecchio Veneto - Treviso



#### **Innovations**

Technical efficiency & Economic resilience





## Farming milestones

1945 2004-2006 2012: 2018
Foundation cheese factories FIRE e-commerce

2000

mountain pasture in summer

2010

•

photovoltaic system

• 2014-2015

AFS, milking robots, automatic milk dispenser for calves 2021

new cooling system

#### The herd

- 280 Livestock Units (LU)
- 120 dairy cows
- <u>Breeds:</u> Bruna Alpina (90%), Italian Frisian and Jersey (10%)
- 90 dairy heifers
- · Calving period : autumn, winter, spring
- Age at first calving: 26 months

#### **Workforces**

- Family-run business
- 3 labour units: farm/fields
- 2 labour units: cheese factory
- 2 labour units: shop
- 20 labour units: at "malga" (summer)

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 30 + 150 ha AA

- 10 ha maize + sorghum
- 20 ha grassland
- 150: alpine pasture

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Free walk housing
- Straw cubicles
- · 2 milking robots
- Unifeed (TMR): Automatic Feeding System (Lely Vector)
- · Individual + collective boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter cubicles for heifers





#### **Production / Technical results**

- 50000 liters of milk produced
- 4,1 % fat & 3,8 % protein content
- 36 liters /cow/day (Oct-May) + 30 liters/cow/day (June-Sept)
- Products: milk, cheese, yogourt, butter ...
- Other products/activities: meat, agritourism at malga

#### **Areas of interest**

- Management
- Marketing
- · Market strategies





Strengths
-Very good
management and
economic skills



#### **Weaknesses**

-Prosecco area – few surface for other productions -Few opportunities of discussion -High



**Opportunities**Tourism, export,
e-commerce



Threats
Lack of land for
future expansion



"The innovation of yesterday is the tradition of today "

- Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system
  - Technical efficiency: milking robot, AFS, sexed semen
- Social/environmental sustainability: summer alpine pasture, automatic milk dispenser for calves
  - · Economic resilience: generation continuity, multi-purpose farm, management
    - Aspirations / Needs for the future:
      - Grow in marginality

**Partners** 



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Società Agricola Ca' Notari Parma – Emilia Romagna



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### **Innovations**

Technical efficiency



## Farming milestones

**2017** Foundation

#### 2019

Free walking housing, TMR mixer wagon, new barn for hifers



#### The herd

- 200 Livestock Units (LU)
- 100 dairy cows
- Breeds: Holstein
- · 70 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- · Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 90 ha AA

- Alpha alpha
- Wheat
- Grassland
- Pasture

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Free walk housing
- Straw cubicles
- 3+3 tandem
- Unifeed (TMR): mixer wagon
- Individual + collective boxes for young calves
- · Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers



#### Workforces

3 labour units

#### **Areas of interest**

· Genetics and technical efficiency

- 1000000 liters of milk produced
- 3,90 % fat & 3,40 % protein content
- 35 liters /cow/day
- Products: Parmigiano Reggiano







- Genetic
- Welfare



- Area subject to drought and landslides



- PDO product



Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

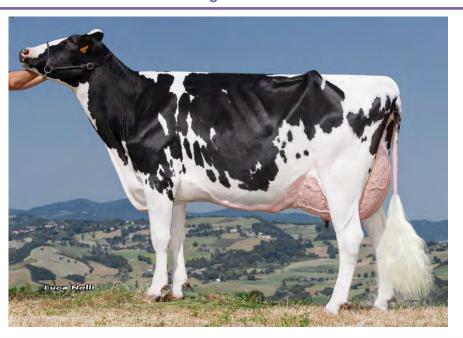
Technical efficiency: genomic, cooling system

Social/environmental sustainability: genetic selection for health

Economic resilience: selection for congenital diseases and mastitis

Aspirations / Needs for the future:

**Management skills** 



**Partners** 



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AZ. AGR. LA MOLINA D DELLAI GIORGIO E FRANCESCO



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from terropean Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment



#### **Farming milestones**

1970

Bought 5 ha of land

#### 1988

80 milk cows in Tie Stall & stop meat bulls

#### 2010

New barn for haifers and dry cows, 104 cubicles on gum carpet, photovoltaic system for 58 KWH on barn roof

#### 1976

30 cows in Tie Stall Barn and 50 meat bulls

Free housing barn with 80 straw cubicles and milking room 8+8 in parlour system

2002

#### The herd

- 250 Livestock Units (LU)
- · 115 dairy cows
- Breed: Frisian
- Calving period : all year round
- In spring and autumn heifers and dry cows are outdoor for 70/80 days

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 70 ha AA (12 property + 58 rented)

- 39 ha hay
- 12 ha maize
- 19 ha double crop:



IN SPRING: 6 ha ryegrass, 6 ha grain silage, 4 ha barley silage, 3 ha pasture IN AUTUMN: 9 ha sorghum silage, 8 ha grain sorghum for mash, 2 ha soybean

#### **Workforces**

- · Family-run business
- 3 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Technical efficiency: cooling system, slurry management, electric mixing wagon
- Genetics: milk quality for PDO products (casein)
- · Optimization of milk price
- Animal welfare and sustainability







AZ. AGR. LA MOLINA D DELLAI GIORGIO E FRANCESCO



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### **Main buildings and Equipment**

Free housing

Milking cows: 80 straw cubicles

· Haifers and dry cows: 104 cubicles on gum carpet

• Milking parlor: 8+8 in parlour system

· Photovoltaic system for 58 KWH on barn roof



#### **Production / Technical results**

- 1310 tons of milk produced, 100% delivered to cooperative Lattebusche for PDO cheeses production (eg. Grana Padano and Asiago Cheese)
- 3,92 % fat & 3,32 % protein
- 37 I of milk /cow /day



#### **Strengths**

- Good skills to project themselves, rigorous, follow their objectives
- Adaptability
- High-performance & modernized equipment



#### Weaknesses

- Sensitive area with duty to maintain permanent grassland
- Geneviève's retirement in short term



#### **Opportunities**

- Proximity of dairy plants
- local dynamism
   allowing common work
   collective investment



#### Threats

- Frequent weather hazards
- Dairy landscape is moving fast, with number of dairy cattle decreasing

#### Improvement project - objectives

· Reduce work load



- Reduce concentrate for cow
- · Save water consumption





- Optimize dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre
- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- 19 ha **double crop**: PRING (ryegrass, grain silage, barley silage, pasture) and AUTUMN (sorghum silage, grain sorghum for mash, soybean)
- All the hay and silages are self-produced (only flours and concentrates are purchased)
- All land work to produce hay is done by the farm

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Keep the same number of animals, but modernize the cooling system and adopt new techniques/technologies for slurry/manure management
- Collaborate with the Cooperative to improve quality of milk, particularly using genetic research and bulls for the improvement of casein content
- Collaborate with the Cooperative to improve animal welfare and environmental sustainability
- At the moment the price of milk is 0,36 € excluding quality and VAT, but the farm hopes to have a balance at the beginning of 2022 (In 2020 the final price was 0,46 €/It including quality and VAT)
- Purchase an electric mixing wagon

**Partners** 



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# Farm: SOC. AGR. **DELSANTE ELVEZIO E SAVERIO**

&

Cheese Factory:
CASEIFICIO SAN PIER DAMIANI

ITALY Emilia-Romagna Region



#### **Innovations**

Socio-econimic
efficiency
&
Technical
efficiency





#### Farming milestones with regard to resilience

#### 2012

- Herd management sofware
- Photovoltaic system



#### 2015

• Farm balance / economic performance

#### **2018**

- · Automatic feeder
- Creation and developing of an e-commerce web-site and use of social media and web marketing

#### 2019

Cow's DNA and milk tests

#### **2020**

- · Heifers monitoring with collar sensor
- A2A2 productions

#### 2021

- improved cooling system in the barn (ventilation)
- new machine to optimize the cheese yield automatic skimming system
- product innovation with the 1° Parmigiano Reggiano PDO A2A2









# Farm: SOC. AGR. **DELSANTE ELVEZIO E SAVERIO**

&

Cheese Factory: CASEIFICIO SAN PIER DAMIANI ITALY Emilia-Romagna Region



#### The herd

- 350 Livestock Units (LU)
- 182 dairy cows

**Breeds**: Italian Frisian

- 120 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- · Age at first calving: 24.5 months

#### Agricultural Area



#### 120 ha AA

· Alfa-alfa grass, wheat, ryegrass

#### **Areas of interest**

- Technical efficiency
- Milk quality



#### **Workforces**

- Family-run business
- 6 labour units (Full Time Equivalent):
  - 2 partners
  - 4 employees

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Indoor tied up stall on straw
- Milk Pipeline
- Automatic feeder
- Individual + collective boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers

- Herd management sofware
- Photovoltaic system
- Heifers monitoring with collar sensor
- Improved cooling system in the barn (ventilation)
- Machine to optimize the cheese yield automatic skimming system





- 1550000 liters of milk produced
- 4 % fat & 3,45 % protein content
- 30 liters of milk /cow / day (average)
- Parmigiano Reggiano Cheese; fresh cheese "Damianino"
- Parmigiano Reggiano "only brown- cows" and "naturally A2A2 protein



#### **Strengths**

Good management skills, exploitation of commercial niches and new sales media



#### Weaknesses

Sensitivity to climate change (hot summers with few rain)



#### **Opportunities**

PDO – Parmigiano Reggiano Cheese



#### **Threats**

Weather hazards: drought and heat

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

#### FARM

- 1. Animal health and welfare  $\rightarrow$  Reduction of antibiotics starting from calves (vax) and optimize the proportion dairy cows/heifers
- 2. To be self sufficient for forage production
- 3. DNA Tests and genetic **selection of A2A2** cows.

#### **DAIRY PLANT:**

- 1. Make the **milk price stable** increasing **direct sales** in-store and **on-line**, profiled **marketing strategy** and **tourist reception** with new **shop and tasting room** (2019: >7.000 visitors)
- 2. Diversifying the production looking for market niches such as Parmigiano Reggiano "only brown- cows" and "naturally A2A2 protein" (first PDO certified), fresh cheese "Damianino" out from quota system
- 3. **Control the full production** process from the land to milk to cheese to the final consumers.

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

#### FARM

2023: build a new barn with milking robot system

#### **DAIRY PLANT**

Increasing direct sales via B2B and B2C targets to cover the 100% of the production

**Partners** 











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Soc. Agr. Capitello VENETO – Vicenza



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

#### **Innovations**

Technical efficiency

&
Environment and
animal welfare

# Marcolin



#### **Farming milestones**

**1912** Foundation

**1978** Associate to Cooperative Cheese Factory

1998 TMR mixer wagon

**1999** From Tied-up to free-walk housing

2015
Management from father to sons

#### The herd

- 200 Livestock Units (LU)
- 108 dairy cows
   <u>Breeds</u>: Italian Frisian (36%),
   Montbèliarde + Swedish Red and
   White (35%), Alpine Bruna (29%)
- 78 dairy heifers
- Calving period: 35% all year round, 65% Sept-Dec
- Age at first calving: 25 months



#### Workforces

3 labour units (Full Time Equivalent): family run business

#### **Areas of interest**

- Milk quality improvement
- · Genetic improvement
- · Hey quality improvement
- Marketing

#### **Agricultural Area**

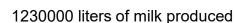
#### 48 ha AA

- 20.5 ha maize
- 15 ha wheat and grassland
- · 2,5 ha vineyard



#### Main buildings and eqipments

- Free walk housing
- · Cubicles with mats
- 10+10 milking parlor
- Unifeed: TMR mixer wagon
- Individual + collective boxes with cubicles for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter with cubicles for heifers



- 4,20 % fat & 3,6 % protein content
- 36 liters of milk /cow / day (average)
- 100% to Caseificio sociale di Ponte di Barbarano, Cooperative Cheese Factory





#### **Strengths**

 Good management, agricultural, good animal husbandry skills



#### Weaknesses

Climate



#### **Opportunities**

Improvement oriented management

Generational renewal



Threats

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Technical efficiency: cross-breeding, hey maturation system
- Socio-econimic efficiency: generational integration and renewal, strong link with local citizens/young generations
  - Sustainability and animal welfare: colostrum bank, mats, refrigeration system, organic manuring and reduction of inputs

#### **Aspirations / Needs for the future**

Improve Carbon footprint and water input, improve management and marketing skills, reduce work load





La mía passione è il mondo degli animali....specialmente le mucche. Vi porto nel mío grande mondo....



Razze,
alimentazione e
i «sensi» della
mucca

**Partners** 



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#### Società Agricola Minelli Aristide e Pincella Cesarina SS LOMBARDY - Mantua





Social and environmental sustainability & Technical efficiency





#### Farming milestones

1995

from tied up to free

2000 : ET

From 2014 to 2018:

milking robot

1952

walking stall

1996 TMR

**2010:** heat detectors

**2019** photovoltaic system

a la a sal

1979 AI

The herd

340 Livestock Units (LU)

170 dairy cows

Breeds: Italian Frisian, Bruna Alpina, Jersey

170 dairy heifers

Calving period : all year round

Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 110 ha AA

- 80 ha alfa alfa
- 30 ha grassland

#### Workforces

- · Family-run business
- 3,5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Genetic/genomic
- Environmental impact reduction

#### Main buildings and equipments

- · Free walk housing
- · Straw cubicles
- milking robots
- Unifeed (TMR): Feed Mixer Wagon
- Individual + collective boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter cubicles for heifers



- 1800000 liters of milk produced
- 3,80 % fat & 3,40 % protein content
- 38 liters of milk /cow / day (average)
- PDO Parmigiano Reggiano Cheese production





 Good management and economic assessment skills



#### Weaknesses

 Area with high risk of Nitrates concentration



#### **Opportunities**

PDO production (Parmigiano Reggiano Cheese)



**Threats** 

Lack of land for future expansion

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Technical efficiency: milking robot, genetic/genomic, AI and ET
- Social/environmental sustainability: manure separator, strong commitment to enhancing farmers reputation at civil society

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

· Reduce emissions and environmental impact





#### **Partners**



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## Farm Giovannini Galdino e Pecchini Drusilla S.S.



#### **Innovations**

## Technical efficiency







## **1960** Foundation

•

#### 2016

Automatic feed pusher

#### **Farming milestones**

**2014** Milking robot

**2020** Automatic Feed System

#### The herd

- 460 Livestock Units (LU)
- 400 dairy cows
  - Breeds: Italian Frisian
- No heifers The farm by directly milking cows
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: NA (the farm buys pregnant first calving cows)

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 150 ha AA

- 100 ha maize
- 150 ha wheat (rotation)

#### **Workforces**

- Family-run business + employees
- 6 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)

#### **Areas of interest**

- Saving energy
- · Renewable energy production

#### Main buildings and equipments

- · Free walk housing
- Cubicles with mats + deep litter
- 1 milking robots for 60 cows + 8+8 parlor system for 340 cows
- AFS: Automatic Feed System + Feed pusher
- Individual boxes for calves

- 40000 liters of milk produced
- 4.3 % fat & 3.7 % protein content
- 35 liters of milk /cow / day (average)
- Grana Padano PDO











Good management skills

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Technical efficiency: milking robot, Automatic Feed System (preparation + distribution)
 and TMR pusher robot

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

Saving energy and production of renewable energy





**Partners** 



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## Società Agricola Penati Luigi e C. S.S. LOMBARDY - Milan



#### **Innovations**

Social and environmental sustainability & Technical efficiency



1996

Foundation



2019

Manure separator and Alligator bag

#### **Farming milestones**



#### The herd

- 200 Livestock Units (LU)
- 100 dairy cows
  - Breeds: Italian Frisian
- 50 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 110 ha AA

- 50 ha rice
- 20 ha maize
- 10 ha alfa alfa
- 30 ha grassland



#### Workforces

- Family-run business
- 3 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)

#### **Areas of interest**

- · Genetic improvement
- Milk quality

#### Main buildings and equipments

- · Free walk housing
- Sand and straw cubicles
- 2 milking robots
- Unifeed: Automatic Feed Mixer
- Individual + collective boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers



- 1100000 liters of milk produced
- 3,94 % fat & 3,29 % protein content
- 37,7 liters of milk /cow / day (average)
- Fluid milk (for direct consumption)





Good management skills



#### Weaknesses

Slightly high stoking density



#### **Opportunities**

Crops diversification



#### **Threats**

Frequent weather hazards

Hail, flooding

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

· Technical efficiency: milking robot

Social/environmental sustainability: manure separator and slurry storage (Alligator bag)

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

Improve dimensions





#### **Partners**



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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







## STALLA SOCIALE SAN MARTINO EMILIA-ROMAGNA - Parma



#### **Innovations**

Technical efficiency Social/environment al sustainability

Socio-Economic efficiency





## Farming milestones

2009

Unifeed mixer wagon

1971

2008

2017-18

Foundation

cubicles

new ventilation system

#### The herd

- 770 Livestock Units (LU)
- · 350 dairy cows

**Breeds**: Italian Frisian

- 370 dairy heifers
- · Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

None

**COOPERATIVE-FARM:** the Partners commit

fodder

#### **Workforces**

6 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)

#### **Areas of interest**

Improvement of feed efficiency

#### Main buildings and equipments

- Free walk housing
- Cubicles
- Milking parlor: 12+12 in parlour system
- Unifeed: Automatic Feed Mixer
- · Collective boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers



- 4100000 liters of milk produced
- 3,9 % fat & 3,4 % protein content
- 33 liters of milk /cow / day (average)
- 100% PDO Parmigiano Reggiano Cheese





Cooperative system with young partners



Weaknesses

Lac of agricultural area



**Opportunities** 

CooperativeSystem



Threats

Market instability

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system:

- Technical efficiency: Remote control of unifeed mixer wagon and milking parlour
  - Social/environmental sustainability: manure separator, biogas (not of farm's property), compost barn
    - Socio-Economic efficiency: cooperative system

**Aspirations / Needs for the future** 

Improve farm dimension and farm efficiency

**Partners** 



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## **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

## Farm's presentations











#### **Holstein Bosseler Pilot Farm description Limpach - 2021**







1956: **Purchase** of the farm



1965: Takeover by his grandfather; 80 dairy cows & 4 horses

0



2002: optimisation of milk production & focus on show cows



Farming milestones

2020: Takeover by Pit Bosseler

**1959:** Move to new farm with 40 dairy cows & 20 Ardennes

breeding horses

1990:

Takeover by his father Carlo Bosseler

2014: new investments robotisation

The herd

200 Livestock Units (LU)

65 dairy cows

**Breeds**: Holstein Friesian

120 dairy heifers & 30 bulls

Calving period: all year

Age at first calving: 25 months

**Agricultural Area** 

#### 120 ha AA

- 50 ha perm. grassland
- 50 ha temp. grassland
- 20 ha Maize silage
- 120 ha main fodder area
- 83 % of grassland / forage area



#### Workforces

- 1,5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 43 dairy cows/FTE & 533.333 I /FTE
- Aims: - economic optimum

#### Areas of interest

Power supply

#### Main buildings and Equipment

- Free stall barn for dairy cows
- Milking robot, feeding robot, cleaning robot
- Calf and young heifer barn with collective boxes on straw



- 800.000 liters of milk produced (96 % sold)
- 3,95 % fat & 3,40 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,6 LU / ha forage area
- 11815 I of milk /cow /year & 9846 I/ha forage area





- Strengths
- broadly positioned with competent staff
- always well organised



#### Weaknesses

leased land



#### Opportunities

new construction milk more cows without new investments



#### Threats

- society and suburban
- quality of forage due to weather

#### Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Achievieng the best possible result with little manpower - Maximum self-production of the feed

#### Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Own power supply - Improvement of forage

#### Improvement project - objectives

- Reduce workload
- Optimize dairy gross margin

**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

 Keep a good global rentability for a knowledge transfer centre

- Drastically reduce concentrate for cow
- Reduce water consumption



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Project** 











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## **SOPIBO Pilot Farm description** Waldbillig - 2021



## **Innovations**







1985: Foundation of the merger by Pinnel and Boonen

2010: Major fire and reconstruction of the stables

2020: Conversion and new construction of a dairy cow barn

1986:

Resettlement

2020: Farm takeover

2022: Completion of the new cow barn for 380 animals

farm for 100 dairy cows

#### The herd

- 480 Livestock Units (LU)
- 290 dairy cows

**Breeds**: Holstein Friesian

300 dairy heifers

Calving period: all year

Age at first calving: 27 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 330 ha AA

- 195 ha perm. grassland
- 25 ha temp. grassland
- 75 ha Maize silage
- 5 ha fodder beet
- 15 ha barley/ 15 ha wheat
- 300 ha main fodder area
  - 75 % of grassland / forage area

#### Workforces

- 7 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 69 dairy cows/FTE & 550.000 I /FTE
- increase to 400 cows
- increase efficiency & performance

#### Areas of interest

- Milk production
- Main fodder quality
- Biogas production

#### Main buildings and Equipment

- Conversion of the old dairy cow barn into a dry cow and young heifer barn
- New dairy cow barn with 5 milking robots
- Calf and young heifer barns
- Fodder hall, machine hall & workshop



- 2.500.000 liters of milk produced (100 % sold)
- 4,3 % fat & 3,52 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,6 LU / ha forage area
- 8.800 I of milk /cow /year & 6.500 I/ha forage area





- specialisation in milk production
- simple workflows



#### Weaknesses

- only one mainstay
- 130ha in the water protected area
- LU stocking at maximum



## **Opportunities**

- food shortage
- large area structure
- good cooperation with neighbour farms



## **Threats**

- price fluctuations on the world market
- feed shortage during dry years
- heavy rainfall events reduce forage quality

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Develop a plan for all known recurring risk situations
- For unforeseen situations, reduce the risk of harm through replacement
- Respond more quickly to situations through better collaboration between administrations and practitioners

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Exclusive milk production in a state-of-the-art robot barn with 400 dairy cows
- Entry into biogas production in the future

## Improvement project - objectives

- · Labour saving
- · More free time





- Increase milk performance
- Increase efficiency, cost saving, profit increase

 Improve main fodder quality



RESSOURCE Efficiency Increase animal welfare in the barnManure application at the optimal

time

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Project** 











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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/





# Michel Mensen Pilot Farm description Hautbellain - 2021



## **Innovations**





Year: 2009 Construction of the dairy cow barn



Year: 2014

Expansion of the cow barn and commissioning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> milking robot



**Farming milestones** 

Year: 2011

Commissioning of 1<sup>st</sup> milking robot and reconstruction of young cattle barn

Year: 2019

Construction of a new calf barn

#### The herd

- 176 Livestock Units (LU)
- 119 dairy cows

**Breeds**: Holstein Friesian

93 dairy heifers

Calving period : all year

Age at first calving: 25 months

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 171 ha AA

- 28 ha perm. grassland
- 24 ha temp. grassland
- 24 ha Maize silage
- 30 ha barley/ 25 ha wheat
- 40 ha rapeseed and potatoes
- 76 ha main fodder area
- 68 % of grassland / forage area

#### **Workforces**

- 2 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 60 dairy cows/FTE & 550.000 I /FTE
- Aims :
- increase efficiency
- Work facilitation

#### **Areas of interest**

- Digitalisation
- Data synchronization
- · Staff management

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Cubicle walk-in barn with 2 milking robots
- Cubicle walk-in barn for young cattle
- Straw barn for calves with single and group boxes





- 1.100.000 liters of milk produced (99 % sold)
- 4,1 % fat & 3,42 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 2,3 LU / ha forage area
- 9.250 l of milk /cow /year & 14.470 l/ha forage area





- Organisation (standard operating procedures)
- many different pillars of income
- many workforces, a lot of family members involved



## Weaknesses

- diversification (interest



## Opportunities

- good location (soil,
- located near border, available land abroad



Threats

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Diversification (several pillars)
  - Cost Savings
  - Increase efficiency **Long crop rotation**

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Drive digitalisation forward
  - Increase automation

## Improvement project - objectives

- Reduce workload
- Hire workers



Increase efficiency

- Save concentrates
- Reduce Energy



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Increase animal welfare
- Reduce environmental impacts

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Project** 











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Leider Gilbert
Pilot Farm description
Erpeldange-sur-Sûre 2021



## **Innovations**









#### **Farming milestones**

2007: Milestone: Business takeover & classroom

**2017:** new dairy cow barn

**2022:** farm manager 60 years old, son 18 years old

**2011:** Modification of young cattle barn

**2019:** pedagogical farm

#### The herd

- 1,3/1,4 GVE
- 60 dairy cows

Breed: Holstein Friesian

- 70 heifers
- Calving period : all year
- Age at first calving: 25-26 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 90 ha AA

- 60 ha permanent grassland
- 10 ha silage maize
- 10 ha barley 10 ha Wheat
- 13 ha forest
- 70 ha main forage area
- 85 % of grassland / forage area

#### **Workforces**

- 1 labour unit (Full Time Equivalent)
- 60 dairy cows/FTE & 600.000 I /FTE
- Aim: outsourcing field work

#### Areas of interest

- breeding
- digitalisation

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Milking robot
- Young cattle in older buildings (deep straw & cubicles)
- Slurry stockage (capacity for 11 months)



- 600.000 liters of produced milk (100% sold)
- 4,2 % fat & 3,3 –3,4 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,3 LU / ha forage area
- 10000l of milk /cow /year & 8571 l /ha forage area





- Cattleman
- classroom, group activities



#### Weaknesses

 not every AA or farm site near the barn



## **Opportunities**

visit of LTA



#### **Threats**

- no expansion possible at the site
- land loss

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Sustainable management: water protection, optimal spreading of slurry
  - Pedagogical farm will be extended
- Low mineral nitrogen fertilisation (12 t KAS), 17 ha in agri-environmental and climate measures

## Aspirations / Need for the future

- Plant some fruit trees → make apple juice with the classes

## Improvement project - objectives

More free time



- 10.000 l, milking milk profitably
- Better forage

Young cattle on pasture



RESSOURCE Efficiency



 Water protection → optimisation of slurry spreading

**ENWIRONMENT & ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 











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# Franky Peller Pilot Farm description Keispelt - 2021















**Farming milestones** 

**1999:** Death of his father Rene Peller

**2016:** Dissolution of cooperation

**2016:** Beginning of direct marketing with eggs

**2020:** Flowers to cut yourself

**2021:** Self picker garden



Establishment of

cooperation



**2016:** Conversion of deep litter to

free stall barn

**2020**: Construction of a driving silo and a dung plate

**2021:** Construction of a new calf and young heifer barn (finalized 2022)

#### The herd

2001:

100 Livestock Unites (LU)

70 dairy cows

<u>Breeds</u>: Prim Holstein

70 dairy heifers

Calving period: all year

Age at first: 27-28 months

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 102 ha AA

- 56 ha perm. grassland
- 3,8 ha temp. grassland
- 21 ha Maize silage
- 21 ha others\*
- 80,8 ha main fodder area
- 74 % of grassland / forage area
- \* triticale, spelt, vegetables, potatoes, flowers

#### Workforces

- 1,8 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 39 dairy cows/FTE & 595.000l /FTE
- Aims: sustainable management, efficient use of operating resources

#### **Areas of interest**

- Effective workflows
- Sustainable management
- Integration of direct marketing into farm structure

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- 3-row free stall barn with 60 cubicles, DeLaval milking robot
- Calf and young heifer barn with automatic milk distributer (from 2022)
- Multi-purpose hall for fodder storage and dry cows on straw
- machine hall with workshop (from 2022)



- 590.000 liters of milk produced (ca. 95 % sold)
- 4,1 % fat & 3,45 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,23 LU/ ha forage area
- 8.500 I of milk/cow/year & 7.283 I/ha main fodder area





- very low farm-to-field distances
- high proportion of land owned by family members
- versatile interests



#### Weakness

- due to new investments
- focused on dairy cattle due to the direct marketing branch



## Opportunities

- favourable location for
- equipment enables easy conversion from cattle rearing



#### Threats

- increasingly large cuts due to water protection areas
- liquidity bottleneck in case of prolonged low price phase

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

To be in a strong/stable position financially, as well as in the areas of nature, climate and water protection, through the diverse business branches "Dare the new and preserve the old"

## Aspirations/Needs for the future

Learn more about different contexts Improve performance, efficiency and remounting

## **Improvement project - Objectives**

More efficient workflows



Integrate direct marketing into farm structure

Efficient use of operating resources



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Sustainable management
- Installation of a PV system

**ENVIRONMENT,** ANIMAL WELLBEING



#### **Project**

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Lycée Technique



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## Thirifay Daniel Pilot Farm description Landscheid - 2023



## **Innovations**







esilience





## **Farming milestones**

**2020:** Takeover of the farm by Daniel; Re-start self-marketing of beef

2012: Start 8 year crop rotation

9: Start ge



**2019:** Start genomic testing of heifers (program KuhVision)

#### The herd

- 90 GVE
- 48 dairy cows

<u>Breeds</u>: Holstein Friesian (black & red), some Jerseys

- 50 dairy heifers + 20 beef heifers
- Calving period : all year
- Age at first calving: 24-26 months

## **Agricultural Area (2023)**

#### 105 ha AA

- 45 ha perm. grassland
- 55 ha cropland
- Main crops: grassseeds/grass-clover mix, maize, wheat, rye, barley, peas, rapeseed etc. in an 8 year rotation

#### **Workforces**

- 1 labour unit (Full Time Equivalent) and many voluntaries
- Aims: Improving the work-life balance

#### **Areas of interest**

- Reduction of concentrate use
- Increase of protein self-sufficiency

## **Housing system**

- Free-ranging indoor system
- Milking parlour
- Early-summer pasturing
- Young cattle mostly on low-input grassland

- 480.000 liters of milk produced (90 % sold)
- 4,34 % fat & 3,51 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,3 GVE/ha forage area
- 9900 L of milk /cow /year & 6800 L/ha forage area
  - 40000 L milk performance of departure cows; 17kg lifetime performance







- Land availability
- Mixed farm (arable, milk & beef cattle)
- Self-mechanisation
- Basic fodder production
- Calf rearing



#### Weaknesses

- "Mapower unit per hour" availability
- Workload
- Obsolescence rate of the buildings
- High costs due to mechanisation and area requirements



## **Opportunities**

- flexible allocation of land when fodder shortage
- Availability of temporary staff
- Optimisation of premiums



#### **Threats**

- climate change drought
- Imminent invest
- Responsibility and work weighs on one person

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- Resist the climat change with its capricious weather conditions (crop rotations, legumes ...)
- Improve the degree of self-sufficieny of espescially crude-protein (CONVIS)
- Improve the longevity of the cows (less heifers more Beef-on Dairy)
- Increase the **efficiency** of the whole system (CONVIS); Breed a more **efficient cow!**
- Reduce losses on all sectors (Feeding, Fertilisation, Cattle-Stock)

#### Main innovations used to be a resilient farm

- **High quality silage** preparation (layers, silage additives etc.)
- Beef-on Dairy with partly self-processing (BBB, Limousin, INRA, Angus)
- Zero-loss goal on calf-rearing to reach a high health status
- Extended Crop-Rotation to minimize the risk of capricious weather conditions
- Heath-Detection System MEDRIA (France)

RESSOURCE

**Efficiency** 

• Genomic-Testing of young cattle

## Improvement project - objectives

 possibly higher feedefficiency through block-calving in autumn



Higher added value of the milk through processing and high-quality products



 Adaptation of breeding programms to changing conditions

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



#### **Project**

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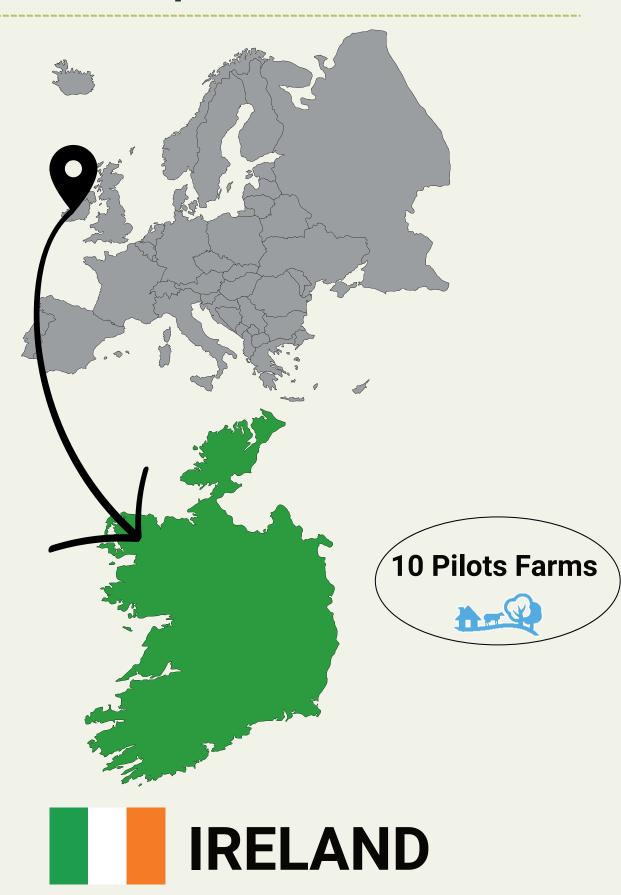




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## **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

## Farm's presentations











# Bryan & Gail Daniels Pilot Farm description Kilmoganny, Co. Kilkenny



## **Innovations**

Environment / Precision







## **Farming milestones**

2014

New milking parlour

Colored Colore

2021

Calf and calving accommodation

Started farming

1995





Leased land

2015

Quota removal Land leased

#### The herd

- 370 Livestock Units (LU)
- 290 dairy cows

  Breed: Holstein-Friesian/British Friesian
- 65 dairy heifers
- 65 dairy heifer calves
- Compact spring calving system
- · Age at first calving: 24 months
- 2 times a day milking

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 140 ha Farm

- 65 ha rented
- All in permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.7 LU/ha forage area
- Cows graze from February to November
- Calves & heifers graze from March to November

#### Workforces

- Farmer
- 1 full time & 1 student in spring
- 1 relief milker for weekend work
- · Aims: Reduce labour

#### **Areas of interest**

- Forage quality
- Sustainability
- Environment
- Animal genetic quality

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Low emission slurry spreading trailing shoe & dribble bar
- · Variable rate fertiliser spreading
- GPS fertiliser application

- 50 point Delaval rotary parlour
- Cubicle housing for cows
- Calves winter on mats on slats
- Slatted & concrete slurry stores



- Yield 5,500 litres
- Feed 530 kg
- Milk from forage: 4,440 litres
- 4.36% butterfat, 3.72% protein
  - Milk solids 530 kg

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Tirlan
- €0.33/litre cost of production (Including all labour)





- Good quality land
- Herd genetic quality
- Innovative
  - Breeding beef calves, sexed semen
  - Pasture red and white clover reseeding



## Weaknesses

- High altitude (300m above sea level)
- Dependent on leased land



## **Opportunities**

- Trying to reduce Carbon footprint
- Genetics more tailored use of sexed and beef semen



## **Threats**

- Increasing costs
- Public misconception of farming practices
- Environmental legistlation

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Focussing on breeding a productive, healthy and fertile herd

Reseeding and oversowing with high clover swards.

Making use of precision GPS programming to improve fertiliser efficiency.

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Focused on reducing fertiliser N dependency – by incorporating clover in pasture.

Breeding strategy change to reduce number of dairy breed calves born and increase the value of the beef cross calves born on the farm.

## Improvement project - objectives

 Maintain a labour efficient work load



• Optimize dairy gross margin

 Maintain a low level of concentrate input per cow while increasing milk yield



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Reduce fertiliser N use
- Breed healthy productive cows
- Breed quality surplus calves

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Dermot O Connor White Fort Dairies Ltd Shanagolden, Co. Limerick



## **Innovations**

Environment / Precision











#### **Farming milestones**

2007201220142016Started farmingFarm TransferredNew milking parlourHeifers Contract Reared

2012

Won FBD Young Farmer of the Year 2015

Quota removal Land leased 2019
Purchased additional
Farm Land

#### The herd

- 220 Livestock Units (LU)
- 220 dairy cows
   Breed: Cross Bred Herd
- 50 dairy heifers (Reared off farm)
- 50 dairy heifer calves (Reared off farm)

2008

Milk Production

Partnership with Father

- · Compact spring calving system
- Age at first calving: 24 months
- 2 times a day milking

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 91 ha Farm

- 31 ha Leased
- All in permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.4 LU/ha forage area
- Cows graze from February to December
- Calves & heifers graze from March to November (Off Farm)

#### **Workforces**

- Farmer
- 1 full time & 1 student in spring
- 1 relief milker for weekend work
- Aims: More Family Time

#### **Areas of interest**

- Forage quality
- Sustainability
- Environment
- Animal genetic quality

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Two Tractors for light work
- · Contractors carry out majority of work
- Automatic Calf Feeder

- 18 point Dairymaster parlour
- Cubicle housing for cows
- Calf and Calving Facilities
- Slatted & concrete slurry stores



- Yield 5900 litres
- Feed 1000 kg
- Milk from forage: 4,500 litres
- 4.76% butterfat, 3.82% protein
  - Milk solids 535 kg

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Kerry
- €0.34/litre cost of production (Including all labour)





- Focus on Soil Fertility
- Extended days at grass
- Innovative
- Use of Protected Urea
- Improving Clover content
- Knowledge sharing with like minded farmers



#### Weaknesses

- Prone to light droughts in the summer
- Higher stock replacement rate due to Herd Health Issues



## **Opportunities**

- Knowledge transfer
- Adapting new technologies to improve performance
- Genetic
- increasing use of sexed semen to improve herd resilience



#### **Threats**

- Increasing costs
- Time sensitive pressures caused by EU legislation changes.
- Social media mis-conception of farming practices

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Reseeding and oversowing with high clover swards.

Collaborating with like minded farmers to improve implementation of the new technologies

Using Protected urea to improve fertiliser efficiency

Aspirations / Needs for the future

Focused on improving forage quality while reducing fertiliser N dependency – by incorporating clover in pasture.

## Improvement project - objectives

 Maintain a labour efficient work load



ECONOMY & LABOUR

 Adopting new technologies to reduce fertiliser N use

 Improved genetics to lower carbon footprint over time



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Optimise dairy gross margin
- Maintain a high level of animal nutrition with better utilization of forage while reducing dependency on high levels of concentrates

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Niall Callanan Pilot Farm description Craughwell Co Galway 2022



## **Innovations**

Environment/ Efficiency









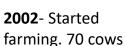


**2005** Bought 20 ha

**2020-** 60 extra cubicles added

Farming milestones

**2021-** Silage pit slab



**2017**Purchased additional 18ha
Built slurry lagoon, extra
cubicles, calving pad

2022 & 2023
Rotary parlour & new calf shed

#### The herd

- 290 dairy cows
   Breed: Friesian Jersey cross
- 60 dairy
- Spring calving system
- · Age at first calving: 24 months
- All Al

#### Agricultural Area

#### 150 ha Farm

- 65 ha Leased
- All in permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.4 LU/ha forage area
- Cows & heifers graze from February to November
- Calves graze from 17th March to December

#### **Workforces**

- Farmer
- 1 full time farm worker
- 1 full time calf rearer
  - 4 or 5 floating farm workers

#### **Areas of interest**

- Genetics
- Grassland Management

## Main buildings and equipment

- Cubicle shed for 260 cows
- Calf shed, calf accommodation on rented farm
- 44 bail rotary parlour & drafting unit
- Cow monitoring collars

- Machinery: JCB loader, 2 tractors, mower, sprayer, feed wagon
  - Fertiliser & slurry is contracted out



- Yield 5,200 litres
- Feed 600 kg
- Milk from forage: 4,720 litres
- 4.77% butterfat, 3.82% protein
- Milk solids 440 kg

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Aurivo
- €0.37/litre cost of production (incl. labour)





- Grassland management- Grass10 finalist
- Animal husbandry
- •Environmenthedgerows



#### Weaknesses

6 ha prone to flooding during the



#### **Opportunities**

Using sexed semen Availing of technologies Attracting labour- promoting good farming practisescommunity involvement



#### Threats

Social media pedalling false information Can only control what's inside the farm gate

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Attractions of labour- been involved in the local community, been approachable and willing to change

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Using best genetics

Availing of technologies

Promoting good mental health & time away from the farm, hobbies outside of the farm

## Improvement project - objectives

Lean efficiencysimple system

technologies such cow

monitoring collars &

Continue using

drafting unit



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

PROJECT

Continue to improve sustainability on the farm- planting more hedgerows, putting in bee boxes & planting wild flowers

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 





RESSOURCE Efficiency

**Partners** 



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## David Brady Pilot Farm description Stradone Co Cavan



## **Innovations**

Genetics/ Environment





1997 - Starting farming

with parents



2015- Quota removal

**2016**- Joined Teagasc Heavy Soils Programme

**2008**- Construction of slatted shed & silage walls

#### The herd

- 110 Dairy cows
  Breed: High E.B.I Holstein Friesian
- 25 dairy heifers
- 25 dairy heifer calves
- Compact Spring calving system
- Age at first calving: 24 months

#### Agricultural Area

 $\rightarrow$  Expanded from 70 to 110 cows  $\rightarrow$ 

#### 80 ha Farm

- 20 ha rented
- All in permanent grassland
- Stocking rate:1.9 LU/ha forage area
- Cows graze from February November (weather depend)
- Calves & heifers graze from March -November

#### Workforce

- Farmer
- Parents
- Student during the springtime

#### **Areas of interest**

- Genetics/breeding
- Heavy soils
- Sustainability/environment

#### 10 unit parlour

- Cubicle housing for cows
- Calf shed with timber slats
- Slatted & concrete slurry store
- Cow monitoring collars

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Tractor & loader
- Low emission slurry spreading
- GPS fertilizer application
- Track machine

- Yield 6515 litres
- Feed 1.1 tonne
- 4.44 % butterfat, 3.63% protein
- Milk solids 545 kg

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Lakeland Dairies
- €0.41 litre cost of production (Incl. all labour)





- Excellent management of herd
- Herd genetic quality
- Genomic testing of herd
- White & red clover reseeding



#### Weaknesses

- •High rainfall area
- •Heavy soils farm
- Fragmented yard
- •Crossing 2 roads



#### **Opportunities**

- Trying to reduce carbon footprint
- More selective breeding
- Using more sexed semen
- Use of SenseHub cow monitoring collar system



#### **Threats**

- Labour
- Increasing costs
- Banding/renting land
- Environmental legislation

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Breeding a productive healthy herd with high kgs of milk solids Continuing to reseed every year, including white & red clover

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

To have a central farmyard and construct two underpasses

## Improvement project - objectives

 Full time employee on the farm



ECONOMY & LABOUR

- · Genomic testing of all herd
- Installing solar panels & plate cooler
- Doubling up 10 unit parlour



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Planting more parcel areas for forestry
- Hedge cutting plan
- Breeding better stock making use of genomics

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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David Fennelly
Pilot Farm description
Emo, Co. Laois



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Innovations**

Environment / resilience









#### **Farming milestones**

2010 Mixed farm enterprise

2015 Quota removal

2016 David at University 2020
David farming full time

•

2013

New milking facilities

2015 – present Gradual expansion

#### The herd

- 370 Livestock Units (LU)
- 310 dairy cows Breed: Holstein-Friesian
- 80 dairy heifers
- 70 dairy heifer calves
- Compact spring calving system
- · Age at first calving: 24 months
- 2 times a day milking

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 152 ha Farm

- 64 ha rented
- All in permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.5 LU/ha forage area
- Cows graze from February to November
- Calves & heifers graze from Late January to November

#### Workforces

- Father & Son Partnership
- 1 full time
- 2 relief milkers for weekend work

#### Areas of interest

- · Reduction in chemical N
- Optimum stocking rate
- Biodiversity improvement

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Low emission slurry spreading trailing shoe & dribble bar
- GPS fertilizer application
- Cow monitoring collars

- 20 unit Dairymaster parlour
- Cubicle housing for cows
- Calves winter on mats on slats
- Slatted & concrete slurry stores



- Yield 6,108 liters
- Feed 945 kg
- Milk from forage: 4,216 liters
- 4.55% butterfat, 3.70% protein
  - Milk solids 519 kg

- · Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Tirlan
- €0.34 litre cost of production (Incl. all labour)





- Good quality land
- Herd genetic quality
- Innovative
  - Breeding –compact calving.
  - Pasture MSS, red/ white clover reseeding



## Weaknesses

- Low rainfall area and light land
- High fixed costs



## **Opportunities**

- Trying to reduce Carbon footprint
- Genetics more tailored
   use of sexed and beef semen



#### **Threats**

- Increasing costs
- Public misconception of farming practices
- Environmental legislation

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Focussing on breeding a productive, healthy and fertile herd

Reseeding and oversowing with high clover swards.

Making use of multi species swards and to improve drought resilience.

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Focused on improving soil health and biodiversity on farm.

Breeding strategy change to reduce number of dairy breed calves born and increase the value of the beef cross calves born on the farm.

## Improvement project - objectives

 Maintain a labour efficient work load



• Optimize dairy gross margin

 Maintain a low level of concentrate input per cow while increasing milk yield



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Reduce fertiliser N use
- Breed healthy productive cows
- Breed quality surplus calves

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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## **Eoghan McCarthy Pilot Farm description** Milltown Co Kerry 2022





**Environment** 





**Farming milestones** 

1994

Started **Farming**  2015

Milk quota removalincreased to 120 cows

1996-1999

Rented land

2006

Bought milk quotas-increased from 70 to 100 cows.

Built 120 cow cubicle shed

2020 & 2021

Bought 60 acre farm & added additional cubicles

#### The herd

- 160 dairy cows
- Breeds: Holstein Friesian
- Calving period: Compact spring calving
- Age at first calving: 24 months
- All Al

#### Agricultural Area

#### 92 ha farm

- All in permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.1 LU/ha forage area
- Cows graze from Mid February to Mid November
- Heifers graze from March to November
- Calves have access to paddock from calf shed after 4 weeks age

#### Workforce

- Farmer & family
- 1 farm employee
- Student

#### **Areas of interest**

- Genetics- E.B.I & genotyping
- Grassland management
- **Environment**

## Main buildings and equipment

- Cubicle shed- 187 cubicles, all underground
- Large pens for calving
- 18 unit parlour- ACRs, dumpline, automatic washer
- Slatted shed & mats (outfarm)- young stock &
- 18 unit parlour ACRs, dumbline, automatic washer
- Equipment- 2 tractors, dribble bar slurry tank, fertiliser spreader, mower
- Contractor does majority of slurry & fertiliser

- 6200 litres of milk produced/cow
- 4.32% fat & 3.68 % protein content
- Milk solids 500 kg per cow
- Feed: 900 kg concentrate per cow
- Milk from forage: 87-90%
- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Kerry
- €0.31/litre total dairy cost production





- Good land base
- Good healthy, high E.B.I cows



#### Weaknesses

- High rainfall area average 1.6m rain every year
- Heavy soils farmed with ½ farm below sea level



#### **Opportunities**

- Growing home grown feed- big advantage, only buying in meal
- High environment status



#### **Threats**

- Can't control cost outside the farm gate
- Disease risk

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Continuing to use protected area to improve fertiliser efficiency

Being 'Report Rich' -utilising every report (e.g. milking recording & breeding reports), understanding reports & been involved in discussion groups & with advisors

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

To be a good operating farmer, keep making improvements to help the next generation and have a good work life balance.

## Improvement project - objectives

 Maintain a labour efficient work load



- Installed the Sensehub health monitoring collars
- Look into using sexed semen
- Continue focussing on producing quality calves



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Continuing to incorporate clover
- Focus on sustainabilitycontinue to plant more hedgerow, using protected urea & using soil fertility reports

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Killian Brennan Pilot Farm description Kilcogy Co Cavan



## **Innovations**

Grassland / Environment



2000- Started farming



**Farming milestones** 

2019- Rented extra land & built 52 more cubicles



## 2015- Milk quota removal

#### The herd

120 dairy cows

Breeds: Crossbreeds
Replacement heifers: 29
Calving period: Spring

Age at first calving: 22-24 months

All Al

· All heifer calves go contract rearer

## Agricultural Area

- Own 22 ha
- Renting 33 ha
- All permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 3.5ha milking platform,
   2.2 overall farm
- Grazing season: February to Nov

#### Workforce

- · Farmer & family
- Relief milker- some weekdays, 2 weekends every month
- Student starting in March for 8 weeks

#### **Areas of interest**

- Grassland management- reseeding & clover incorporation
- Labour efficiency
- Breeding- E.B.I & sexed semen

## Main buildings and equipment

- 12 unit parlour
- Cubicle shed for 150 cows with calving bay for 30 cows
- Calf house- 20 individual pens, automatic calf feeder

- Allflex cow monitoring collars & drafting gate
- Slurry & fertiliser is contracted out



- Yield 6,000 litres/cow
- Feed 770kg/cow
- 4.55% butterfat, 3.70% protein
- Milk solids 488 kg/head

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Lakeland dairies
- €0.38 litre cost of production (Incl. all labour)





- Cow type
- Grassland management-white clover reseeding
- Labour efficiency- work life balance



#### Weaknesses

Rented land is a big



## **Opportunities**

- Trying to reduce Carbon



#### Threats

- Cost of land, fertiliser, meal
- Milk prices going to fall
- Environmental legislation- need tanks for washings/slurry

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Reseeding & incorporate white clover

Using a contractor to apply fertiliser using GPS system, more accurate

Using cow collars for monitoring cow health, heat & reproduction

Aspirations / Needs for the future

Continuing to reseed with white clover and try incorporate red clover into silage ground

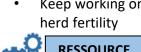
Look into installing solar panels to generate renewable energy on the farm.

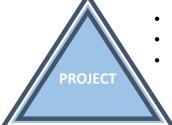
## Improvement project - objectives

Maintain a labour efficient work load



- Installing automatic washer in the dairy
  - Keep working on herd fertility





- Reduce fertiliser N use
- Breed healthy productive cows
- Use solar energy on the farm

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 





RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 

**Partners** 



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# Philip Donohoe Pilot Farm description Goresbridge, Co. Carlow



## **Innovations**

Environment / Precision









## Farming milestones

1995 Started farming

New milking parlour 2021

Calf and calving accommodation

0

2013

Leased land

2015

Quota removal

#### The herd

- 220 Livestock Units (LU)
- 180 dairy cows
   <u>Breed: Holstein-Friesian</u>
- 40 dairy heifers
- 40 dairy heifer calves
- · Compact spring calving system
- · Age at first calving: 24 months
- 2 times a day milking

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### 85 ha Farm

- 37 ha rented
- All in permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.5 LU/ha forage area
- Cows graze from February to November
- Calves & heifers graze from March to November

#### **Workforces**

- Farmer
- 1 full time & 1 student in spring
- 1 relief milker for weekend work
- Aims: Reduce labour

#### **Areas of interest**

- Forage quality
- Sustainability
- Environment
- Animal genetic quality

## **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Low emission slurry spreading trailing shoe & dribble bar
- · Variable rate fertiliser spreading
- GPS fertiliser application

- · 20 points Dairymaster parlour
- · Cubicle housing for cows
- Calves winter on mats on slats
- Slatted & concrete slurry stores



- Yield 6,300 liters
- Feed 850 kg
- Milk from forage: 4,600 liters
- 4.27% butterfat, 3.88% protein
  - Milk solids 530 kg

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Tirlan
- €0.37/litre cost of production (Including all labour)





- Good quality land
- Herd genetic quality
- Innovative
  - Breeding Wagyu calves, sexed semen
  - Pasture red and white clover reseeding



## Weaknesses

- Low rainfall area and light land
- Dependent on leased land



## **Opportunities**

- Trying to reduce Carbon footprint
- Genetics more tailored
   use of sexed and beef semen



#### **Threats**

- Increasing costs
- Public misconception of farming practices
- Environmental legislation

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Focussing on breeding a productive, healthy and fertile herd

Reseeding and oversowing with high clover swards.

Making use of precision GPS programming to improve fertiliser efficiency.

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Focused on reducing fertiliser N dependency – by incorporating clover in pasture.

Breeding strategy change to reduce number of dairy breed calves born and increase the value of the beef cross calves born on the farm.

## Improvement project - objectives

 Maintain a labour efficient work load



• Optimize dairy gross margin

 Maintain a low level of concentrate input per cow while increasing milk yield



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Reduce fertiliser N use
- Breed healthy productive cows
- Breed quality surplus calves

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Sean O'Donnell Pilot Farm description Ballina, Co Mayo



## **Innovations**

#### Grassland







## **Farming milestones**

2009 Quota removal Land leased Underpass installed

2010 New parlour

3010 New parlour

4010 New parlour

4010 New parlour

5010 New parlour

6010 New parlour

#### The herd

· 210 dairy cows

**Breeds**: Crossbred Jersey

Calving period: 7<sup>th</sup> Feb- 15<sup>th</sup> April

Age at first calving: 22-24 months

All Al

#### Agricultural Area

- 70 ha of milking platform across two milking platforms
- All permanent grassland
- Mixed Soils Grassland Farmer Year in 2021
- Stocking rate 2.5 LU/ha forage area
- Cows graze from February to middle November
- Calves & heifers graze from end February to end October/November

#### Workforces

- Farmer
- · 1 full time
- 2 milkers

#### **Areas of interest**

- Animal Breeding
- Grassland management
- Labour efficiency

## Main buildings and equipment

- 2 Milking parlours 16 and 12 unit
- Cubicle housing for 200 cows
- Calf shed
- Calving accommodation

- Tractor & loader, fertiliser spreader
- Uses contractor



- 1.1 million litres of milk produced
- 4.87 % fat & 3.84 % protein content
- Feed 780kg /head
- Milk solids 506kg / cow

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Aurivo





- Herd genetic quality
- Growing 14T grass/ha
- Innovative:
- **Breeding crossbred** Jerseys
- Pasture clover



#### Weaknesses

- leased land



## Opportunities

- Genetics- more tailored use of sexed & beef
- Next generation are



#### Threats

- Environmental legislation
- Cost of leased land

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Focusing on breeding healthy, productive, high solid cow

Reseeding- clover

Low cost system Aspirations / Needs for the future

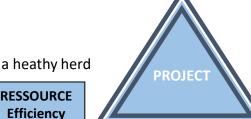
Using all sexed & beef semen from this year on

Being environmental compliant

## Improvement project - objectives

- Maintain labour efficient work load
- Work life balance





- Reduce fertiliser N use- clover, plantain
- Breed healthy productive cows
- Breed quality heifer & beef calves

Maintaining a heathy herd



**Efficiency** 

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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# Steven Fitzgerald Pilot Farm description Aglish Co.Waterford— 2022



Ireland

## **Innovations**

## Environment / resilience







esilience

Farm Manager at Teagasc farm for 9 years



2019 Farming milestones

More cubicles added.

Increased cow numbers



2008

Partnership with father

2017

Full time farming

2022

New parlour

#### The herd

- · Dairy beef farm
- 185 dairy cows
   <u>Breeds</u>: Holstein Friesian
- Dairy heifers 40
- Compact spring calving system
- · Age at first calving: 24 months
- All beef calves are brought to stores for sale
- AI & Stock bull

## Agricultural Area

#### 132 ha farm

- 63 ha rented
- All permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.2LU/ha forage area
- Grazing: 1<sup>st</sup> Feb- 1<sup>st</sup> Dec

#### Workforce

- Steven & father full time
- His mother & wife help out
- Student for 3 months in spring

#### **Areas of interest**

- Genetics- improving EBI
- Grassland- reduce fertiliser N, incorporate more clover

## Main buildings and equipment

- 25 units parlour with drafting system
- Cubicle housing for cows
- Calf accommodation for 190 calves and Calving Facilities
- 3 tractors
- Low emission slurry spreading
- GPS fertiliser application



## Yield – 6100 litres/cow Production / Technical results

- Feed 850kg/head
- Milk from forage: 90%
- 4.48% butterfat, 3.72% protein
- Milk solids 500 kg/cow

- Grass based dairying
- Milk sold to Tirlan





- Growing 13/14 t tonnes/DM per ha
- Long grazing season
- Good herd fertility



#### Weaknesses



## Opportunities

 Grow the farm further in future years



#### Threats

- Increasing costs outside the farm gate
- Environment legislation

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Breeding the most efficient cow, focussing on EBI & the size of the cow, more solids from a smaller cow

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Maintaining cow numbers & improving yield

## Improvement project - objectives

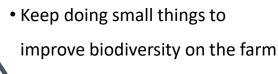
Long term-improve infrastructure further



**PROJECT** 

• Breed healthy productive cows

Adapting new technologies such as health monitoring collars for cows





RESSOURCE Efficiency

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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## **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

## Farm's presentations





## **NETHERLAND**









## De Marke **Pilot Farm description** Hengelo - 2022



## **Innovations**

**Environment /** Resource efficiency









1991

Start innovation farm on N/P

1996

Low emission floor

Additional 2 hectares of nature area

1997

2001

Digester generated energy **Farming milestones** 

targets

Emission low floor, catch

rops, own productio fodder beets, crop rotation

grass/maize/3 yrs



0





2012 Solar panels installed

2018

Herb rich grassland

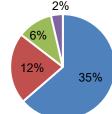
#### The herd

- 96 Livestock Units (LU)
- 80 dairy cows (42 young stock, 20 calves) Breeds: HF + Montbeliarde and Swiss Red
  - · now rebreeding to HF
- 20 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 24 months

#### **Agricultural Area**

#### Total 55 ha AA

- 35 ha grassland
- 12 ha corn production
- 6 ha for corn cob silage
- 2 ha grain



#### **Workforces**

- 1 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 80 dairy cows & 800000 I / FTE

#### **Areas of interest**

- Climate
- Nature
- Sustainable circularity

## Main buildings and equipments

- 1 free stall barn, office buildings
- Robot milking system- Two-box GEA MiOne
- Manure separation digester, solar panels
- Manure and feed storage units



## **Production / Technical results**



- 842831 liters of milk produced
- 4.47 % fat & 3.61 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.74 LU / ha forage area
- 10291 | of milk /cow /year & 15333 | /ha forage area



Intercalving interval: 381 days

Insemination rate: 1.8



- Craftsmanship
- · Integral approach
- Room for innovation
- Authority/role model
- 30 year data pool
- Broad support base within sector



#### Weaknesses

- Part of WUR: slow decision making
- Openness may feed
   undesired policy making
- Representativeness vs practice
  - Dry soil on 1 location



## **Opportunities**

- Education
- Cooperation
- Future prospecting
- Agriculture to support nature
- Building blocks for new financial models



## **Threats**

- Climate change
- Public/sector opinion and view
- Gap between city/rural
- areas
- Low rewards for taken measures
- Government policy changes

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- 1) Work on soil improvement (diversity of crops, green manure, drip irrigation),
- 2) Develop the building blocks for and/or adopt new financial models (that connect to societal desire/wish),
  - 3) Work on circular agriculture

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Knowledge. Regional reward systems based on KPI's. More intense collaboration with local community, government, the entirety of the supply chain, NGO's, national organizations, basically all stakeholders. Constant renovation/innovation of buildings and infrastructure

## Improvement project - objectives



ECONOMY & LABOUR

Base for new financial model

- Strive for circularity
- · Optimization of feed and land use
- Multifunctional use of the environment (agroforestry)



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Increased herbs
- Soil quality and health

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# Bosman **Pilot Farm description** De Krim – 2022



# **Innovations**

**Environment /** Resource efficiency









2012

2014

2015

Deep straw

Pedometers New robot and grazing management

New management of farm

bedding

Focus on presence on farm and additional labour support

New floor

0



2018

2018

2020

2022

Following the 'New Dutch Pasturing' concept

Combination of knowledge and traits regarding entrepreneurship and farming capabilities

Weir

Water infiltration Oxygenation of system

the soil

New feeding system

### The herd

- 130 dairy cows (28 young stock, 32 calves) Breeds: HF + Brown Swiss/Swiss Red
- Calving period : all year round, some peaks at the end of the year
- Age at first calving: 24 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### Total 70 ha AA

- 58 ha grassland
- 4,5 ha herb rich grassland
- 2023: another 12 ha herb rich (clover, plantain)
- 12 ha corn production

# 80%

### Workforces

- 1,5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- Flexible support
- 130 dairy cows & 800000 I / FTE

### Areas of interest

- Soil quality and management
- Strong cows, breeding for utility
- Barn design in favour of manure requirements

# Main buildings and equipments

- 1 x free stall barn with automated feeding system
- 3 robots (3 box GEA)
- 2 concentrate feeders
- Water infiltration system

- 1200000 liters of milk produced, with 5,7 average present vs 6,8 (average total)
- 4.56 % fat & 3.60 % protein content, 24kg concentrate / 100kg milk
- Stocking rate: 1.86 LU / ha forage area,
- 9000 I of milk /cow /year & 15333 I /ha forage area



- Creativity, innovation driven
- Do-mentality, integrally approached
- Resolute and enthousiasm



### Weaknesses

- Communication skills
- Relative chaos
- Keep focus



# Opportunities

- Networking for integra solutions
- Policies that direct consumer behaviour
- Application of (supported) biodiversity



### **Threats**

- Public view
- Ever-changing policy
- N-space
- Lack of open mindedness
- with policy makers
- Lack of rewarding extensive systems

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Work on soil quality, using smallest amount of energy as possible, get the most out of the soil. (O2, water, nutrition). 2) reduction of labour intensity 3) Circular approach, less external input and more output, lower footprint, better farming, reduction of losses.

Primary separation of manure for targeted application. 4) Low budget

Aspirations / Needs for the future

Knowledge (from different disciplines). SBV (subsidized research) request to new Dairy Welfare floor and capture the barn air. Connect captured air with water infiltration system. Manure robot with brushes to better clean floor grooves. Room for experimentation. Time to show and prove innovations, that include testing, monitoring and leniance towards failure.

# Improvement project - objectives



ECONOMY & LABOUR

- Reduction of diesel use
   Small animals, feeding efficiency adapt cow to the
- barn



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Labour flexibility (automatization)
- Community fall back systems
- Oxygenation of the soil to improve quality
- Being active in local community activities





**Partners** 



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# Tilburg Pilot Farm description Siddeburen – 2022



# **Innovations**

Environment / Resource efficiency









2003

Start dairy farm on an original arable farm 2007

Cow comfort + focus on longevity + dry cow ration 2009

Youngstock rearing improvement

2012

Focus on cow comfort, housing improvements

**Farming milestones** 



0

2015

2020

Including a new barn, focus on self-development & management (feeding, cost price efficiency) Improving (udder) health

Increase bed sizes, calving pen increase, removing wall:

Farmwalk (more milk from grass)

Biodiversity and energy (mills/panels, self suffiency)

The herd

130 dairy cows (42 young stock, 20 calves)
 Breeds: HF + FH

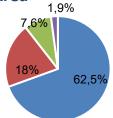
 Calving period : close to all year round (except July/August due to insemination stop)

· Age at first calving: 25 months

**Agricultural Area** 

### Total 95 ha AA

- · 66 ha grassland
- 19 ha nature grass
- 8 ha corn
- 2 ha arable



### **Workforces**

- 1,5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 130 dairy cows & 766666 I / FTE
- Support from in-house sustainability and grazing coach

### **Areas of interest**

- Societal acceptance
- Optimalization of (farm) management; land (soil/crops/herbs), cow and energy production, biodiversity

# Main buildings and equipments

- 1 x barn (3 x 3 free stall)
- Separate barn for youngstock
- 2x12 parallel milking parlor
- Blueprints for H2 Electrolyser
- Windmills and solar panels





- · 1150000 liters of milk produced
- 4.47 % fat & 3.61 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.74 LU / ha forage area
- 8800 I of milk /cow /year & 15333 I /ha forage area



- Balanced approach towards cow, land, barn
- Strong, optimistic team
- Work pleasure
- Self sufficient
- Externally and society focused



### Weaknesses

- Heavy financing
- Possible balance between ideology and economy
- Need to be in control
- Sense of powerlessness



# **Opportunities**

- Contributing to many projects that help development, open to change
- Regional support
- The province desires to be agriculturally focused



### **Threats**

- Public opinion
- Framing of NGO's
- Unbridled, unilateral negative communication
- Lack of focus
- Shortage of time
- Insecurity regarding licensing and policy making

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Sustainability with regards to energy (towards community). 2) Self-sufficiency and reduce external dependence (commercial advisor, feed, input, soil) 3) Animal welfare focus 4) Being open to change, balance between ideology and economy

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Knowledge (about policy and legislation, innovations, agricultural developments (i.e. on soil/herbs)). License to keep producing as a dairy farm and priority on the N-space.

# Improvement project - objectives



ECONOMY & LABOUR

 Thinking about future prospective on economic models (open minded)

- H2 conversion
- · Artificial N reduction
- Reduce external input



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Increased herbs
- Longevity (6,7 yr on average)

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Koonstra **Pilot Farm description** Vinkebuurt - 2022



# **Innovations**

**Environment /** Resource efficiency





European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770





2014

Use of new Freewalk barn 2019

'Weldaad' Freewalk cheesery 2021

A2 Milk

2022

1 Star better life quality branding

2021 Compost/manure

combination sales

By selection of cows on BB milk genetics

0

0

Reception and

By selection of cows

on A2 milk genetics

2021 Kappa Casein BB

The herd

92 dairy cows (18 young stock, 18 calves) Breeds: HF + few Brown Swiss/Swiss Red

Calving period: all year round Age at first calving: 26 months **Agricultural Area** 

Total 60+19 ha AA

50 ha grassland

7 corn cob mix

3 Fodder beats

7 ha natural land

12 ha additional natural land

83%

### Workforces

- 1,4 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- Flexible support
- 130 dairy cows & 617857 I / 1,4 FTE

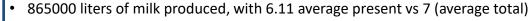
### Areas of interest

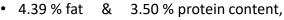
- Animal welfare
- Circularity
- Increasing value of bedding
- Increasing value of milk (health (breeding)/cheese)
- Very low input of concentrates

# Main buildings and equipments

- Freewalk housing barn
- Roof with solar panels
- Automatic feeding system (Vector)
- 2 x 10 rapid exit
- Reception area with floor heating from the barn







- Stocking rate: 1.53 LU / ha forage area,
- 9400 I of milk /cow /year & 15333 I /ha forage area





- High soil organic matter
- **Enthusiasm**
- Circular mentality
- Creative with secondary income sources (humest, AA milk, cost savings)
- Wood chip bedding



### Weaknesses



# **Opportunities**

- Improvement of soil
  Developments in human
- Scaling up of secondary



### Threats

- CH4 levels of freewalk farming system is higher
- Slothness of policy makers No rewarding systems for innovators
- Economic situation (inflation)
- Illogical policies and regulations
- One-issue solutions

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Possibly becoming organic 2) Value increase on farm for milk (cheesery, direct farm sales to consumer, branding (health/animal welfare)) and manure (humest). 3) Strive to be fully self sufficiency.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Policy that is comprehensible and can therefore be implemented. Rewarding all sustainability measures (reward for CO2-storage). Interest discount at financer (bank). Additional land and land ownership/use and tenancy stability, especially on upgraded land/soil.

# Improvement project - objectives



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

**PROJECT** 

Added value of manure and milk

- More organic matter in soil
- No internal input of fertilizers and concentrates



RESOURCE **Efficiency** 

A2 Milk / BB Milk

Organic farming as an option





**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.







Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# Grondman **Pilot Farm description** Witharen - 2022



# **Innovations**

**Environment / Resource efficiency** 









Participant Ben & (Re)start dairy Jerry's supplier

farm

Cooperation with other dairy and calf rearer

Herd increased from 90 to 210

2017

Start new feeding strategy

Farming milestones

Additional land purchase

0

New barn with sand

and rubber flooring,

rotary parlor

To increase P-space

Increased grazing

and summer barn feeding

### The herd

220 dairy cows (28 young stock, 32 calves) Breeds: HF + Brown Swiss/Swiss Red

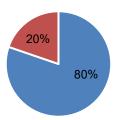
Calving period: all year round,

Age at first calving: 24 months

### **Agricultural Area**

### Total 119 ha AA

- 95.5 ha grassland
- 23.5 ha corn production
- +5,5 ha grassland to be added



### **Workforces**

- 1,5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 220 dairy cows & 1426000 I / 1,5 FTE
- Succession guaranteed

### Areas of interest

- **Energy transition**
- More milk from grass
- Complexity of the system (soil/animal)

### Main buildings and equipments

- 1 x 36 stall rotary
- 1 main free stall 2+3 with sand bedding with concentrate feeding
- Sand filtering and urine storage





- 2140000 liters of milk produced, with 5,7 average present vs 6,8 (average total)
- & 3.60 % protein content, 22kg concentrate / 100kg milk
- Stocking rate: 1.85 LU / ha forage area,
- 9737 I of milk /cow /year & 18000 I /ha forage area



# Strenaths

- Location and flexibility
- Secondary incomes that connect to society
- Reception/workshop area
- Good (internal/external) cooperation, trustworthy
- Stress resilient



### Weaknesses

- Need for additional



# Opportunities

- Influence on public Succession guaranteed Farmers quitting business,



### Threats

- Unpredictable and erratic policy making
- Trust-based cooperation with partners
- Derogation reduction
- Public opinion and distance with rural areas

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Low energy, energy savings / L milk. 2) Focus on how to keep youngstock rearing outsourced to partner (no youngstock on site in Witharen) 3) Focus on short term strategies and actions to cope with today, opportunistic attitude towards change and future prospective (for succession). Be part of the 25% best in the country on all farm aspects .

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Rewarding systems for innovative applications. Predictable and not changing politics. Political vision. Desires and vision of succession.

# Improvement project - objectives



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

- Energy (savings)
- Succession

- Milk from fresh grass (summer-grass) feeding
- Technical efficiency



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



- Increased grazing
- Sand bedding and rubber
- Dry cow management DCAD

**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.







Kohne
Pilot Farm description
Middenbeemster 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Environment / Resource efficiency









2013

New free walk barn with wood chips 2020

lower and longer silage storage walls

2021

Change of feed strategy without corn

2021

More grassland, less tulips and field beans

Farming milestones

2021 2022

Feed strategy changed to herb rich

Change of ownership

ed to herb rich ownersh feeding

To reduce silage losses

### The herd

105 dairy cows (44 young stock)

Breed: HF

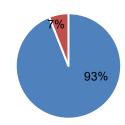
Calving period : all year roundAge at first calving : 25 months

Calving interval: 420 days

# **Agricultural Area**

### Total 68 total ha AA

- · 63 ha grassland
- 5 ha corn



### **Workforces**

- 1,5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 102 dairy cows & 620000 I / 1,5 FTE
- Succession is likely

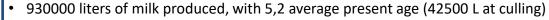
### Areas of interest

- · Circularity; soil quality
- Feed efficiency
- More natural methods of feeding and manure application

# Main buildings and equipments

- 1 main free walk stall with wood chips
- 2x Milking robots
- Air ventilation engine/system





- 4.3% Fat, 3,5% Protein
- Stocking rate: 1.5 LU / ha forage area, 6kg concentrate / cow day
- 9100 l of milk /cow /year & 13600 l /ha forage area





# Strenaths

- Critical entrepreneurship Focus and investment in
- soil quality and health
- Low protein in rations
- Animal health status
- Circular system (youngstock for own herd)
- Free walk barn





# **Opportunities**

- Planet Proof Healthy soil/cows Adopting to societal desires

- manure/compost Exception rule for free walk
- No fertilizer use Organic farming



- Unclear/insecure policy making Public opinion and specific group opinion
- Subsidy on biomass competes with bedding supply
- Framing of agriculture Barn type due to novelty not always incorporated in all systems

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Work on soil/cow quality and health to work towards organic/fertilizer free 2) Free walking system to support farming philosophy 3) Reduction of derogation will lead to having less livestock and sales of higher value composting material

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Clear policy (regional) and security of those, ability to make sustainable plans. Free walking system recognized as an emission low farming system.

# Improvement project - objectives



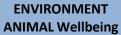
Higher value from lesser and lower input

Milk production increase with same concentrate





Carbon sequestration due to farming system





**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.







Vlaming
Pilot Farm description
De Waal – 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Environment / Resource efficiency







Amsterdam
Netherlands

**Farming milestones** 

2019

Oxes on farm

2016

Start change to organic farming

2017

Move of farm to new location

**2017**Building of new barn

2019 Herb rich grassland

on farm

0

Old farm has become natural land and 40 ha of additional natural Low emission freewalk artificial floor

# The herd

110 dairy cows (30 oxes, 90 young stock)
 Breed: HF

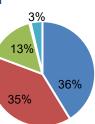
Calving period : all year round, steering at seasonal calving

Age at first calving: 27 months

### **Agricultural Area**

### Total 111 total ha AA

- 46 ha grassland
- 44 ha natural grassland
- 17 ha temporary grassland
- 0.5 ha herb rich grass
- 4 ha corn



### **Workforces**

- 1,1 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 110 dairy cows & 454545 I / 1,1 FTE
- Aim is to get more support in labour

### Areas of interest

- Circularity
- Energy transition
- Soil, fertilization
- · Own production, cheese making, meat
- Tourism

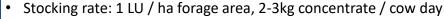
# Main buildings and equipments

- 1 main free walk stall with manure separation floor
- · Separate storage for slurry manure and urine
- 2x Milking robots



# **Production / Technical results**





5000 I of milk /cow /year & 4500 I /ha forage area





# Strenaths

- Grassland management professionality
- Practical thinker
- Innovation focus
- In-house interdisciplinary knowledge on mechanics and business



- Stability of income



# Opportunities

- Regional pilot on water infiltration
- Farm/business flexibility towards arable Rewarding system for organic



# Threats

- P, N spaces
- Low rewarding for circular systems/thinking
- N permit limits
- No investment possibilities
- Increasing sea water level (land salination)
- Drought for longer periods

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- 1) Focus on public awareness and exposure (cheesery) and additional income from tourism.
- 2) Soil and grassland management as much from own land, increased quality, fertilization, organic and circular agriculture
  - 3) Increase production (in robot + cow toilet) and connection with the public using innovations

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Cheesery knowledge/investment, Cow Toilet, improve freewalk artificial floor

# Improvement project - objectives



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

- Need for support and invest in labour
- Focus on tourism

- Low input, increase output
- 6000-7000 L / cow
- Improve grassland management



RESOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Floor quality and bedding
- Being/remain self-sufficient
- Additional nature land for oxes/young stock

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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JONGBLOED
Pilot Farm description
Wytgaard – 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Environment / Resource efficiency







1917 1978 1992 2006 2015 2012 2016 2017

Farm starts Free stall built Increase barn size Youngstock barn + No more corn additional owners production due to farm ownership parlor parlor

under grand grandfather













•

Wytgaard

Netherlands

Amsterdam

4th generation

License for 160 cows, but due to regulation back to 125 (leased Pspace)

### The herd

150 dairy cows (60 young stock)
 Breed: HF + Jersey/Fleckvieh/Noors RB

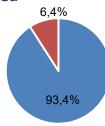
Calving period : all year roundAge at first calving : 24 months

Calving interval: 441 days

### **Agricultural Area**

### Total 80 total ha AA

- 80 ha grassland
- Of which 8 ha herb rich



### **Workforces**

- 3 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 150 dairy cows & 466666 I / 3 FTE
- Succession has recently occurred and family is very supportive to farming

### **Areas of interest**

- Self supportive, grass management
- Production from own roughage / grass
- Year round grazing (195 days) / 10 hours / day
- · 25% best regarding cow health

# Main buildings and equipments

- · 2x2 side-by-side, with movable floor
- New young stock barn
- Low emission floor (eco) –
- 2+2 free stall barn
- Lots of self-owned machinery





- 10 cows > 100.000L production, some health issues with mycoplasma
- 4.54% Fat, 3.64% Protein
- Stocking rate: 1.8 LU / ha forage area, 2400+350kg 6.7 concentrate / cow day / yr
  - 9400 l of milk /cow /year & 13600 l /ha forage area





- In top 25% best performers (good technical results)
- Strong family cooperation
- Self –sustainable and adaptive
- Location and land close to farm
- Good genetics cows
- Sharing of land



# Weaknesses

- Risk of friction in the family
- Time to adapt/evolve
- Lack of time for
- social/work balance
- Lack of focus on own farm
  - Efforts going into old herd



# **Opportunities**

- Being a pioneer
- Potential succession within neighbour(ing farm(s)
- New Dutch rewarding system (GLB)
- Planet Pro



### Threats

- Government
- uncertain/unpredictable policy
- Animal health issues
  Reduction of derogation
- Society view/opinion and distance
- between rural areas and citySmall market for higher value milk
- · Stability of income
- City expansion

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Focus on genetics 2) Focus on technical soil/grassland and animal management (health) using interdisciplinary strength within the family 3) Feed and manure management 4) Keep an eye open for entrepreneurial opportunities, as a team, yet still independent (internally and externally). 5) Exposure to the community to improve goodwill and image of the sector (transparency)

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Space to purchase and expand to other nearby farm, national government vision (long term vision), clarity and consistent policies.

# **Improvement project - objectives**



- Getting into higher reward systems (Dutch 'GLB')
- Balance between farm/external labour

- Different crops (Luzern?)
- Milk solids, fertility



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Improve genetics
- Improve claw health

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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**VAN ROESSEL Pilot Farm description** Haarsteeg - 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

### **Innovations**

**Environment / Resource efficiency** 









Farming milestones

2004 Start social care farm

2014 Low emission

2017 Social care branch privatized

2019 Gas production and flaring

2021

2022

Purchase of P-space

Gas collection

floor installed

0

0

0

0

0

### The herd

64 dairy cows (44 young stock)

Breed: HF

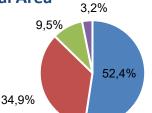
Calving period: all year round

Age at first calving: 25 months

### **Agricultural Area**

### Total 63 total ha AA

- 33 ha grassland
- 22 natural grassland
- 6 maize
- 2 arable



### Workforces

- 1,5 for the cows labour units (Full Time Equivalent) + 1 FTE volunteers
- 2 FTE total for the human care
- 64 dairy cows & 176465 I / 1 FTE

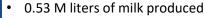
### Areas of interest

- Energy transition and production
- Technical and creative development
- Inventions

# Main buildings and equipments

- 1 Boumatic double milking robot with 3D cameras
- Mobile biogas production and compactor installation
- Low emission floor to separate feces and urine. And mechanical separator to separate feces in liquid and solids.





- 4,47% Fat, 3,59% Protein
- Stocking rate: 1.3 LU / ha forage area
- 8270 I of milk /cow /year & 9625 I /ha forage area





- Optimal barn with low NH3 emissions
- Technical efficiency and self sufficency
- Creative, entrepreneurial spirit
- High quality roughage
- Human care branch



### Weaknesses

- Danger of focus loss, due to having two business branches
- Chaotic management and character



# **Opportunities**

- Availability of additional land plots nearby
- Potential to become (more) extensive
- Business opportunities regarding methane
- Expand the human care branch with care professionals



### **Threats**

- Size of the investment
- Continuity of the human care branch
- Lack of government vision

  Pressure on the sector and expectations on successor

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Focus on potential valorization of methane 2) expansion, professionalization of the human care branch 3) extensivation, more ha's

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

1) Availability of land plots 2) clarity and vision on regulation and future perspective

# Improvement project - objectives



ECONOMY & LABOUR

• Human care branch expansion

High quality roughage



RESOURCE Efficiency



(Passive) Biogas installation

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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**VLIERT Pilot Farm description** Biddinghuizen - 2023



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# **Innovations**

**Environment / Resource efficiency** 









# **Farming milestones**

2006 Setup farm at new location with new barn

2006 Increase in herd size and cooperation with neighbouring arable farm

2010 New young stock barn

2014 Puchase of 12 ha more land

2019 Solar panels, Start grazing

rich grassland

Introduction of herb Increase in cooperation

with arable farm

### The herd

120 dairy cows (80 young stock)

Breed: HF

Calving period: all year round

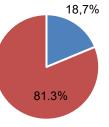
Age at first calving: 23 months

Calving interval: 450 - but this is not an item on the farm (insemination is around 100 days)

### **Agricultural Area**

### Total 64 total ha AA

- 12 ha herb rich grassland
- 52 in rotation with the arable farm



### Workforces

1,6 FTE

### Areas of interest

- Circular farming
- Cooperation with arable farm
- Breeding and genetics
- Animal welfare

# Main buildings and equipments

- Robots
- Milk cow barn
- New young stock barn





- 1.24 M liters of milk produced, with 7,5 years at culling
- Few last years (about 16) > 100.000L production
- 4.42% Fat, 3.38% Protein
- Stocking rate: 2.23 LU / ha forage area,
- 10333 I of milk /cow /year & 19375 I /ha forage area



- Longevity of the cows
- Focus on animal welfare
- High labour efficiency
- Passion for dairy farming





# Opportunities

- Neighbouring arable farms Open mindedness Secondary income source
- Crossbreeding beef



# Threats

- Interest increase
- Nitrogen regulations
- Climate (change) policies Investment for succession
- Government vision/clarity on regulations

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

1) Focus on genetics 2) Cooperation with arable farms, improve regional circularity 3) improve milk production (liters/values) 3) focus on cost price reduction: mechanization, animal health

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

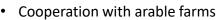
Clarity on vision of regulations and good relationship with arable farms

# Improvement project - objectives



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

- Low cost price mechanization
- Succession guaranteed



Use of clover to reduce artificial manure



RESOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Genetics
- Longevity
- High quality animals

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations





# **NORTHEM IRELAND**









Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Hugh Harbison Pilot Farm description** Aghadowey - 2022



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 







Joined

Grasscheck



2020 Joined ARCZero



**Farming milestones** 

2015

New calf house

2017

Updated milking parlour with Feed to Yield

2021

New heifer house

### The herd

- 240 Livestock Units (LU)
- 180 dairy cows
  - **Breed: Holstein-Cross**
- 50 dairy heifers
- 50 calves
- Calving period : Block Calving autumn
- Age at first calving: 24 months

### **Agricultural Area**

### 108 ha Farm

80 ha owned

28 ha rented

Stocking rate: 2.85LU/ha forage area

Permanent grassland

Multi Species Swards - 7ha

Rotational/strip grazing system

Grazing 4.5 CE/ha

### Workforce

- Farmer (Full time)
- Family help e.g. Father
- 1 man full time labour
- 1 man part time labour

### Areas of interest

- Sustainability
- Conservation
- Forage quality
- Milk quality

# Main buildings and Equipment

- Low emissions slurry spreading equipment – trailing shoe
- 20 points swingover automatic drafting
- 220 full size cubicles

- AG Duo sawdust bedder
- Platemeter
- 28 teat batch calf feeder
- Automatic scrapers

Milk sold to Dale Farm Cooperative



- Yield 8626 litres
- 4.40% butterfat and 3.54% protein
- Feed 2.51T
- Milk from forage 3216kg Milk solids - 685kg
- Cost of production £0.321/litre (incl family
  - Labour)
  - Rotational/strip grazing system





• Innovative - willing to try new things and take part in R&D.



### Weaknesses

- Heavy land very high clay content, black peat type soils
- High rainfall over 1000mm annual rainfall



# **Opportunities**

- Net Zero Farming already ahead of most farms
- Renewables



### Threats

- Increasing Feed and Fertiliser costs
   Energy costs
- Decreased milk payments from pre price rise milk contract

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Making use of good quality grazed and conserved forage
Reducing artificial fertiliser usage through the use of clover and multi-species swards
Operates a compact autumn block calving system, with a 88% in calf rate

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Continue to reduce fertiliser usage through more use of clover and multi species swards Aiming to reach Net Zero carbon emissions on farm through reducing cow size, reduced fertiliser usage, and continuing to maximise technical efficiency

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



- · Reduce concentrate for cow
- Save water consumption
- Reduce cow size
- · Reducing artificial fertiliser use



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Optimize dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre
- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Ian McClelland Pilot Farm description Banbridge - 2022



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment









2015 Started Milking with 56 Cows

Built Cubicle House

**2021**Joined 2 x EIP

Farming milestones

groups

2016

\_

2018

•

2021

Joined GrassCheck **Built Calf House** 

Became R4D

### The herd

- 120 Livestock Units (LU)
- 90 dairy cows Breed: Holstein
- 25 dairy heifers
- 25 calves
- Calving period : Block Calving autumn
- · Age at first calving: 24 months

### **Agricultural Area**

### 50 ha Farm

- Own 46ha
- · Rent 4ha
- All permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.2 LU / ha forage area
- · Extended Grazing System
- Grazing 5 CE/ha

### **Workforces**

- Farmer (Full-Time)
- Relief Milker (Part-Time)
- Family help e.g. children
- Aims: Efficiency, Make best use of time

### **Areas of interest**

- Economic efficiency
- Grassland Management
- Forage Quality
- Sustainability

# **Main buildings and Equipment**

- 12 Point Swing-over Parlor
- 136 Full Size Cubicles
- Generous Sawdust Bedding for Cows & Calves – Free from Local Mill
- Platemeter
- Low emission slurry spreading Dribble Bar
- Variable rate fertiliser Sower and GPS



- Yield 10,017 litres
- Feed 3.14T
- Milk from Forage 3028 litres
- 3.86 % Butter Fat & 3.21 % protein
  - Milk solids 708kg

- Extended grazing system
- Milk sold to Lakeland Dairies
- £0.189/lire cost of production (inc. family labour)
- £1312 Net Profit per cow (avg. £875)





- Innovative willing to try new things and take part in R&D
- New entrant committed to business objectives



### Weaknesses

Restricted by Farm



# Opportunities

 Net Zero Farming – already ahead of most



### Threats

Increasing Feed and Fertiliser costs

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Aspirations / Needs for the future

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 



- Optimize dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre

- Reduce concentrate for cow
- Save water consumption



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 

- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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**Jack Johnston Pilot Farm description** Ahoghill, Co. Antrim - 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 









**Farming milestones** 

2005

New dairy unit built

Mark and Jack came home to farm

26ha purchased

2017 Joined Grasscheck

2022 Parlour extension for extra 4 units

The herd

- 417 Livestock Units (LU)
- 275 dairy cows **Breed: Holstein-Friesian**
- 100 dairy heifers
- 100 calves
- 55 beef cattle
- Calving period: Block Calving autumn, calving over 6 months

2007

Cow numbers

increased from

120 to 200

Age at first calving: 24-25 months

### **Agricultural Area**

### 198 ha Farm

- 68ha rented
- Mainly permanent grassland, 16ha used for growing barley, 7ha used for growing wholecrop rye
- Stocking rate: 2.4LU/ha forage area
- Rotational grazing system
- Autumn calving cows kept in from September, turned out in March

### Workforces

- Farmer (Full time), Father and Brother
- 3 relief milkers
- **Aims:** Using technology to reduce

labour

### Areas of interest

- Forage quality
- Grassland management
- Sustainability

# Main buildings and Equipment

- Wind turbine and solar panels
- Low emission slurry spreading dribble bar
- **GPS** fertiliser application

- 24 point Dairymaster swingover parlour
- 20 cubic metre Trioliet diet feeder
- 2x Volac automatic calf feeders
- Delaval robotic scrapers



- Yield 8433 litres
- Feed 2.91T
- Milk from forage: 3050 litres
- 4.06% butterfat, 3.36% protein
  - Milk solids 626kg

- Milk sold to Dale Farm Cooperative
- Rotational grazing system
- Cost of production £0.31
- Net profit £887 per cow
- Dairymaster Moomonitor heat detection system





- Good grazing platform
   able to get cows out
   early to grass
- Innovative willing to try new technology and take part in projects



### Weaknesses

- Lacking cubicle space for herd expansion
- More part time
- labour required



# **Opportunities**

- Net Zero Farming already ahead of most farms
- Improving cow fertility
- Renewables solar panels and wind turbine on farm



### Threats

- Increasing Feed and Fertiliser costs
- Large amount of land on short term lease

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Using more home grown feed, including grassland, wholecrop and cereals to reduce bought in concentrate usage. Focussing on longevity of cows through improving fertility and milk solids. Looking to introduce more clover into the grassland swards. Regular reseeding of grassland to maintain grass quality.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Wanting to increase herd size, however infrastructure and staffing will need to be updated and increased. Wanting to introduce more clover into the grassland swards, however this will require a change in management style to make clover incorporation effective.

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load

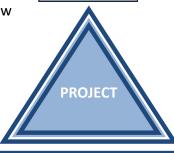
ECONOMY & LABOUR

Reduce concentrate for cowSave water consumption

 Decreasing energy consumption through improved efficiency



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Optimize dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre
- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

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.







# **John Rafferty Pilot Farm description** Poyntzpass, Co.Down - 2022

N. Ireland

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Precision** 





European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovatio program under grant agreement No 1010007



Started Zero Grazing

Lely Vector automated diet feeder installed

**Farming milestones** 

New dry cow house built

2010 2x Lely Astronaut Milking robots installed

2013 Added 20kw solar PV

panels

2021 Additional farm 14 acres

### The herd

- 210 Livestock Units (LU)
- 150 dairy cows, milking 115 year round Breed: Holstein
- 44 dairy heifers
- 40 calves
- 40 beef cattle
- All year round calving
- Age at first calving: 26 months
- Full confinement system

### **Agricultural Area**

### 72 ha Farm

- 62ha permanent grassland, 10ha used for growing wholecrop rye
- Stocking rate: 2.9LU/ha forage area
- Zero grazing system being changed to full TMR system
- Regular reseeding of grassland taking place to improve grass sward quality

### Workforces

- Farmer (Full time)
- Family help (Father)
- **CAFRE Student**
- **Aims** using technology to reduce labour

### Areas of interest

- Forage quality
- Grassland management
- Sustainability
- Automation

# Main buildings and Equipment

- Low emission slurry spreading dribble
- Lely automatic calf feeders
- Slurry bubbler system

- 2x Lely Milking robots
- Lely Vector automated diet feeding
- Lely automated scraper
- COSMIX Out of parlour feeders



- Yield 10076 litres
- Feed 3877kg
- Milk from forage: 1460 litres
- 4.13% butterfat, 3.38% protein
  - Milk solids 757kg

- Milk sold to Lakeland Dairies
- Margin over concentrate £1748
- Gross Margin per cow £1468
- Full confinement system fed TMR





- Fully automated dairy offers flexibility
- Good land base All Land within 2 miles of home farm



# Weaknesses



# Opportunities

- Net Zero Farming already ahead of most
- Renewables- wind on



### Threats

 Increasing Feed and Fertiliser costs

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Breeding strategy has been focussed on producing smaller cows to reduce maintenance requirements and for easier management. Other breeding focuses include improving fert ility, reducing lameness and improving locomotion, and improving milk components. There is a focus on improving grass silage quality to increase production and cut concentrate costs.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Any developments in automation in the future that can improve business efficiency will be adapted on farm. Investment in silage storage is required to cut the risk of any environmental damage. Investment in renewable energy on farm will be important in the future to reduce energy consumption from the Grid.

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

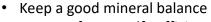


- Optimize dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre

- Reduce concentrate for cow
- Save water consumption



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



Improve forage self-sufficiency

**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.







Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# Samantha McCarroll Pilot Farm description Fintona, Co. Tyrone - 2022



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience/ Environment









2015

Installed Dairymaster parlour 2021

Installed Lely robotic scraper

**Farming milestones** 

2015

Purchased farm

2016

Joined Business Development Group 2022

Increased grass grown on farm from 6.5t/DM/ha/year to 10.5t/DM/ha/year since starting the farm

### The herd

- 137 Livestock Units (LU)
- 95 dairy cows
   Breed: Jersey x Friesian and
   Irish Holstein Friesian
- · 20 dairy heifers
- 28 dairy calves
- Calving period : Block Calving Spring calving over 10 weeks
- Age at first calving: 24 months

# Agricultural Area

### 66 ha Farm

- 19ha rented
- All permanent grassland
- Stocking rate: 2.08LU/ha forage area
- Extended grazing system cows grazing by day from mid February weather permitting
- 12 hour strip grazing during summer

### **Workforces**

- Farmer (Full time)
- · Farming Partnership with Husband
- Casual labour relief milkers
- · Aims: Make best use of time

### Areas of interest

- Forage quality
- Grassland management milk from forage
- Sustainability

# **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Low emission slurry spreading dribble bar, done by contractor
- Dairymaster 10 point swingover, plate cooler, variable rate milk pump
- Lely Robotic scraper
- Cut and weigh equipment for measuring grass, used with Agrinet to optimally utilise grass
- 110 full size cubicles



- Yield 5460 litres
- Feed 0.699T
- Milk from forage: 3907 litres
- 4.65% butterfat, 3.71% proteinMilk solids 456.46kg
- Milk sold to Glanbia Milk
- Cost of production £0.317/litre (including family labour and finance)
- Net Profit £394/cow
- Sexed semen used for 3 weeks, beef bull after





- Maximising grassland utilisation through extended grazing
- Excellent cow fertility
- Excellent milk from forage and milk solids



### Weaknesses

- High rainfall area and farm is considered wet
- Lower cow yield compared to other systems



# **Opportunities**

- Net Zero Farming already ahead of most farms
- Grow more grass increased soil fertility



### **Threats**

 Increasing Feed and Fertiliser costs

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Maximising use of grass through extended grazing and strip grazing herd. Excellent herd fertility with good quality cows, use of sexed semen in first 3 weeks of breeding to breed replacements, with other cows put to the bull to breed beef calves for sale.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

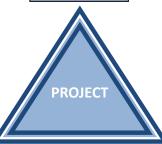
Increase grass production through improved soil fertility and similar amount of chemical nitrogen, increasing milk production – components and litres. Strategising meal use through increasing feeding during peak milk production.

# **Improvement project - objectives**

Reduce work load



ECONOMY & LABOUR



- Optimize dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre

- Keep concentrate/cow similar
- Save water consumption



RESOURCE Efficiency

- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

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.







Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Thomas Steele Pilot Farm description** Kircubbin, Co.Down - 2022





# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Precision** 









**Farming milestones** 

Moved towards GPS Mapping of fields

2010

Started Milking in new unit

Additional farm with 30 acres



New straights

2019

Additional farm with 50 acres

### The herd

- 750 Livestock Units (LU)
- 520 dairy cows Breed: Holstein-Friesian
- 200 dairy heifers
- 200 calves
- Autumn to spring calving system
- Age at first calving: 23.5 months
- 3 times a day milking

### **Agricultural Area**

### 303 ha Farm

- 140ha rented
- 200ha permanent grassland, 48ha forage maize, 10ha lucerne, 44ha wheat and barley
- Stocking rate: 2.14LU/ha forage area
- Fully housed dairy system on TMR
- Mix all straights for cow diets

### **Workforces**

- Farmers Father and 2 brothers
- 5 full time
- 5 relief milkers
- Aims: Using technology to reduce labour

### Areas of interest

- Forage quality
- Sustainability
- Automation
- Animal genetic quality

# Main buildings and Equipment

- Low emission slurry spreading trailing shoe
- Variable rate fertiliser spreading, GPS fertiliser application
- Straights store

- 60 point Fullwood rotary parlour
- Lely automated silage pusher
- Slurry bubbler system
- Strautmann 28 cubic metre diet feeder
- Solar panels



- Yield 10400 litres
- Feed 2.8T
- Milk from forage: 3500 litres
- 3.99% butterfat, 3.24% protein
  - Milk solids 752kg

- Full indoors TMR system
- Milk sold to Lakeland Dairies
- £0.34/litre cost of production (Including) family labour)
- AfiFarm Herd Management system





# Strenaths

- Good land base, all land within 5 miles of farm
- Herd genetic quality
- Innovative willing to try new things and take part in R&D



# Weaknesses

- Lacking skilled labour



# Opportunities

- Home grown proteins
- Trying to reduce Carbon



# Threats

- Increasing Feed and Fertiliser costs
- Public misconception of farming practices

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Focussing on longevity of the herd – breeding for fertility, good feet, and cell count More dependency on home grown proteins. Making more use of measured data to improve performance. Making use of Precision GPS mapping to improve record keeping.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

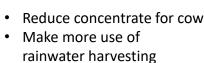
Need to breed the low maintenance cow. Investment in staff training to upskill staff to improve daily management. Investment in infrastructure required in the future to continue to build and improve the business. To make more use of automation

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 





RESOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Optimize dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre
- · Educating the public on farm practices and quality of welfare
- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency and protein self sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 

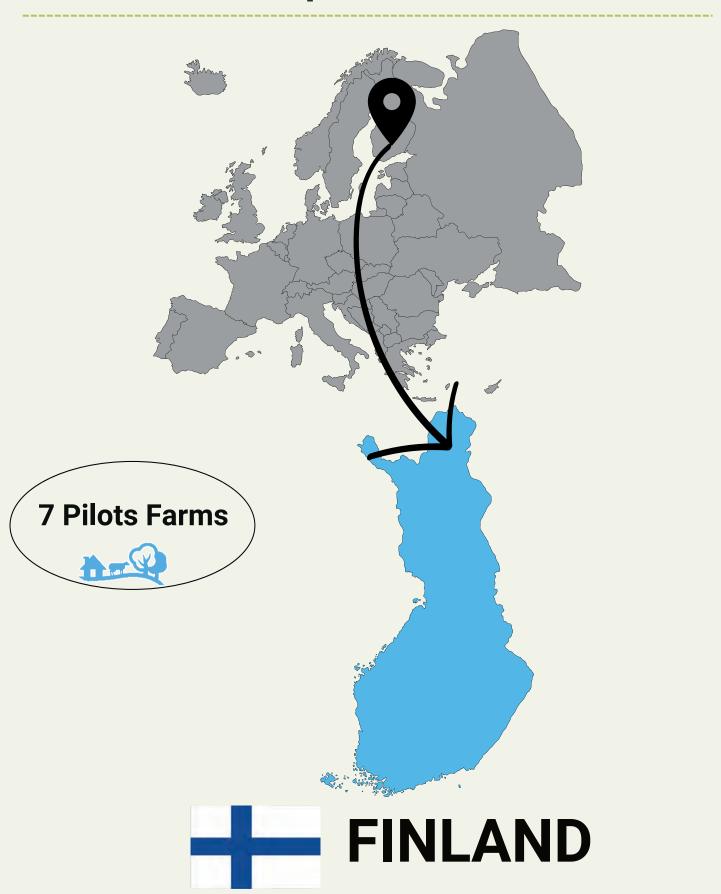


"Resilience 4 Dairy" is a European project involving 15 European countries and 18 partners. R4D is a thematic network on innovations and aims to support EU dairy farming in these regions where dairy farming is a main economic activity.



# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations











Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received fundir European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# Koivurannan tila Niko & Hanna Mähönen Maaninka 2022





### **Innovations**

Resource efficiency /Socio-economic Resilience









# **Farming milestones**

2008

First loose housing barn built with milking parlour (Now the barn is used by heifers)

2018

New barn and AMS (milking robot)

2020

3 feed silos built

2021

Separate barns renovated and expanded for heifers and calves

### The herd

470 Livestock Units (LU)

285 dairy cows

Breeds: Holstein (85%)

Nordic Red (15%)

180 dairy heifers

Calving period: all year round

Age at first calving: 24.5 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 380 ha AA

- 280 ha grass silage
- 10 ha pastures
- 10 ha other grasses
- 80 ha cereal grains

### **Workforces**

- 3.5 employees + 2 during harvest season
- Machinery cooperation and working together with Kuikkalahti dairy during harvest season

### Areas of interest

- New manure separation systems
- Cooperation and networking with other
- Continuous development of the business

# Main buildings and equipment

- Loose housing barn for dairy cows, water beds
- 4 milking robot (Lely Astronaut A5)
- Feed mixer wagon (TMR feeding)
- Lely Juno- Automatic feed pusher

- Individual boxes for young calves
- Heifers and calves in separate barns, deep straw bedded lying area for calves



- 3 050 000 liters of milk produced per year
- 4.21 % fat & 3.4 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.6 LU / ha forage area
- 10 500 l of milk /cow /year & 6 382 l / ha forage area
- Carbon footprint 1.16 kg CO<sub>2</sub> e/kg ECM





- A modern farm that is rapidly developing and capable of rapid changes
- Good availability of labour



### Weaknesses

- vveaknesses
- Good field/animal relationship → easier to plan farm expansion

**Opportunities** 



# **Threats**

- Agricultural policy
- High prices of inputs (e.g. fertilisers, concentrate feeds)

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Continuing business development and keeping up-to date. Well prepared for time of crisis.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

**Expansion on the farm in the future.** 

# Improvement project - objectives

- Excellent harvesting machines
- · Excellent milking system



**ECONOMY &** 

- Responsibility compensation (Valio dairy company)
- Compensation for welfare and environment (Valio)
- Carbon footprint calculations



RESSOURCE Efficiency

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# **Kuikkalahti Dairy** Markus & Heli Rytkönen

# Maaninka

Facebook: Kuikkalahti Dairy



# **Innovations**

Resource efficiency / Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 









2015

New barn and AMS (milking robot)

12 000 ECM / cow / year Calvings / cow 3.0

**Farming milestones** 

2018

850 000 kg milk / one robot

2023

Recycled manure solids as a bedding material, automated spreading system

**Agricultural Area** 

### The herd

285 Livestock Units (LU)

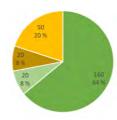
210 dairy cows

Breeds: Holstein 85%, Nordic Red 15 %

130 dairy heifers

Calving period: all year round Age at first calving: 23 months 250 ha AA

- 160 ha grass silage
- 20 ha pastures
- 20 ha whole crop cereal
- 50 ha barley grains



## Workforce



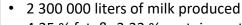
- 3 employees
- Machinery cooperation and working together with Koivuranta dairy during
  - harvesting season.

- Areas of interest
- Increasing utilization of technology
- Communication towards general public; student groups, training days...
  - Cow breeding (Semex company)

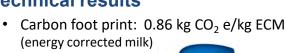
# Main buildings and equipment

- Loose housing barn for dairy cows
- 3 milking robots (Lely Astronaut A4)
- Feed mixer wagon (TMR feeding)
- Recycled manure solid bedding spread automatically
- Heifers and calves in separate barns, deep straw bedded lying area for calves





- 4.25 % fat & 3.33 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.4 LU / ha forage area
- 11 500 l of milk /cow/305 d & 11 500 l / ha forage area







- Modern farm
- Good cooperation network
- Enthusiasm for the development of the whole dairy sector



# Weaknesses

Lack of field area



# **Opportunities**

Open minds for change Social media



### **Threats**

- Agricultural policy
- High prices of inputs (e.g. fertilisers, concentrate feeds)

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

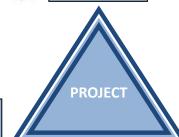
Enthusiasm for development Well prepared for time of crisis Good network and enough resources

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Expansion of the farm in the future / fourth milking robot

# Improvement project - objectives

- Recycled manure solids as a bedding material
- Ventilation in barn
- Improvements in the conditions of dry cows



ECONOMY & LABOUR

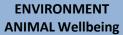
(Valio dairy company)
Compensation for welfare and

Responsibility compensation

environment (Valio)

Carbon footprint calculations







**Partners** 



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# Kuukkajärvi Pellervo Kässi & Ulla Heinonen **Uurainen 2022**





**Technical** efficiency









**Farming milestones** 

Generation change

2000

European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

Build loose-house barn for cows

2006

Barn extension and two milking robots

# The herd

- 135 Livestock Units (LU)
- 95 dairy cows

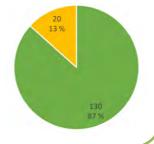
Breeds: Holstein (60%), Nordic Red (30%), Finncattle (9%), Jersey (1%)

- 48 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 26 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 150 ha AA

- 130 ha grassland
- 20 ha cereal grains



### **Workforces**

- 1 full time, summer intern 3 months and one employee in the barn
- Aims: Labour efficiency

### Areas of interest

- Labour organization solutions
- Feeding: total mixed ration

# Main buildings and equipments

- Half warm loose housing dairy barn
- 2 milking robots
- Slatted floors



- 826 400 liters of milk produced
- 5.00 % fat & 3.97 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 0,9 LU / ha forage area
- 8 700 l of milk /cow /year & 5 509 l / ha forage area •
- The breeding criteria: easy calvings and genetically polled animals
  - All animals grazing for 5 months



- Relatively little work in the barn.
- Grazing all animals
- Use of a mixture of 8 grass species



# Weaknesses

- Production level has not worked as desired
- employee to 1/3 part-
- Motivational problems



# **Opportunities**

- Change of production direction, plant cultivation
- Good location
- Development of responsible production



**Threats** 

Weather risks

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

- The aim is to keep legumes in cultivation -> nitrogen fixation, savings in fertilization costs

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

- Modern data management of milking robot

# Improvement project - objectives

 Increasing the amount of employees



Biogas plant



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Ethics of production
- Reduction of environmental load

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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Nikkanen Juho Nikkanen Somero 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment









# **Farming milestones**

**2013** Started farming with family members

**2020** New loose-housing barn

2016

Farm type changed to limited company

# The herd

- 184 Livestock Units (LU)
- 125 dairy cows

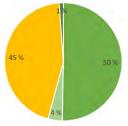
Breed: Holstein 70 %, Nordic Red 30%

- 50 dairy heifers + calves 75
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 24.1 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 177 ha AA

- 90 ha grass silage
- 7 ha Clover-grass
- 2 ha pasture
- 80 ha cereals



# Workforces

- 3 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 41.7 dairy cows & 500 000 I / FTE

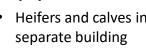


# **Areas of interest**

- Transparency of production towards consumers
- Carbon farming
- Quality of grass silage
- · Animal welfare

# Main buildings and equipments

- Loose housing barn with curtain walls
   Heifers and calves in
- Resting cubicles 3x2, cow mattresses with peat bedding
- 2 milking robots







- 1 500 000 l of milk produced (98 % sold)
- 4.29 % fat & 3.53 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.9 LU / ha forage area
- 12 500 l of milk /cow /year & 15 152 l / ha forage area
- Breeding cows of high genetic merit for energy corrected milk





- Enough field area
- Good attitude and open mind of the young
- Entrepreneurship skills



# Weaknesses



# Opportunities

- All fields are situated near the barn
- Agricultural friendly



# **Threats**

- New Forest Damages Prevention Act
- Climate extremes (drought)
- War in Europe
- Price fluctuations

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Animal monitoring and utilisation of the data from AMS Simple feeding with TMR system + supplement from AMS Good quality grass silage based systems Solar panels, own bore wells, backup electricity system with tractor powered aggregate

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Feed and energy self sufficiency Need for extra labour in the future

# Improvement project - objectives

More labour

systems



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 



- Energy self-sufficiency
- Reintroduction of grazing
- Carbon farming

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



RESSOURCE

**Efficiency** 

Backup electricity and water

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# Pohjois-Korven tila Raimo & Riitta Haapalainen *Maaninka*



# **Innovations**

Resilience / Environment/ Animal Wellbeing









# **Farming milestones**

1993

Rotational grazing

1996

Generation change

2000

Extension of the barn

2015

The first cow exceeded 100 000 kg of life time milk vield 2021

Silver medal for 20 years of milk produced in an exellent quality class

### The herd

- 80 Livestock Units (LU)
- 40 dairy cows

Breeds: Holstein (56%)

Nordic Red (23%) Jersey (3%)

- 30 dairy heifers and 10 calves
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 27 months



### **Agricultural Area**

7 ha annual Italian ryegrass)

### 65 ha AA

- 38 ha grass silage
- 22 ha pastures
   (15 ha perennial timothy grass,
- 5 ha cereal grains

### **Workforces**

- 2 farmers
- 1 employed during harvest season

### **Areas of interest**

- Maximising the benefits of grazing
- Welfare of calves
- Higher milk production / cow

# Main buildings and equipment

- Tie stall barn, 40 stalls
- Milking system: 6x milk master DeLaval
- Solid manure

- Individual boxes for young calves
- Calves 2 months whole milk 9 l/d
- Winter: Silage + high-protein compound feed + cereal
- Summer: Pasture + compound feed

- 348 000 liters of milk produced
- 4.8 % fat & 3.6% protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.1 LU / ha forage area
- 10 000 l of milk /cow /year & 5800 l /ha forage area
- Summertime; Rotational grazing (Grazing time 21 h /d, cows change the grazing zone every day)





- A stable economic situation
- Long experience
- Healthy cattle



# Weaknesses

Farm requires
 investments if we want
 to make a generation
 change



# **Opportunities**

Special knowledge of grazing

Good fields and good growing conditions



# Threats

- Agricultural policy
- The maintenance of farm and ageing of farmers

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Maintenance of the financial buffer Effective exploitation of grazing

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Increasing the milk yield of cows by investing in breeding and feed quality

# Improvement project - objectives

- Carbon footprint calculations
- Keep the machines operational





**ECONOMY &** 

LABOUR

- Responsibility compensation (Valio dairy company)
- Compensation for welfare and environment (Valio)
- Take care of the health of cows and calves by supporting species-typical behaviour

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



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# Satulin tila Marko ja Marianne Mänki Jokioinen 2022



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# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment







2005

Enlargement of the

barn for 90 cows



**Farming milestones** 

2018

2 milking robots

1994

Starting farming

\_

2000

Barn for 45 cows

2014

New loose-housing

### The herd

187 Livestock Units (LU)

130 dairy cows

<u>Breed</u>: Nordic Red 87 %, Holstein 12 %, Finncattle 1 %

95 heifers and calves

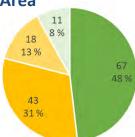
Calving period : all year round

Age at first calving: 25.4 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 160 ha AA

- 100 ha grass for silage
- 15 ha grass for hay
- 5 ha natural biotopes
- 40 ha barley, oats



### Workforce

- 3.5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent; FTE)
- 42.3 dairy cows & 369 700 I / FTE

### Areas of interest

- · Animal and human welfare
- Renewable energy and energy self sufficiency
- Feeding & management of calves and heifers
- Carbon farming

# Main buildings and equipments

- · Free ranging barn, cubicles
- · 2 milking robots
- Separate building for young stock





- 1 150 580 l of milk produced (97 % sold)
- 4.62 % fat & 3.73 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.63 LU / ha forage area
- 8851 | of milk /cow /year & 10 005 | / ha forage area
- Maintaining high genetic value in breeding of cows





- Good co-operational farms
- Cows are of high genetic value
- Good attitude and open minds of farmers



# Weaknesses

- Field area quite low
- Generational change
- Availability of workforce changes



# Opportunities

- Good availability of labour so far
- Open minds for change



# **Threats**

- Weather extremes
- Change in consumption habits of dairy products
- ▶ Generational change
- Price fluctuations

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Long experience in farming, open minds, readiness to face new things
No opposition to changes has been tradition in this farm for many generations
Active participation in farmers peer-groups

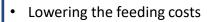
# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Improvement of working conditions
Generational change

# Improvement project - objectives



 Improvement of working conditions



Building more storage space
 Bronging for never blockout

Preparing for power blackouts

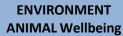


RESSOURCE Efficiency





- Economic monitoring
- Carbon farming
- Increasing renewable energy sources
- Improvements of feeding and housing of heifers and calves





**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.







Tarinaharju Jaana & Juha Roivainen Kuopio 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

**Economy and** labour/ technical efficiency









1993

Starting the farm of 20 ha

2016

Farm expanded to 100 ha

Farming milestones

2023 Generational change

2003 Walter Ehrström's gold medal

for milk quality

2022

Farm expanded to

The herd

38 Livestock Units (LU)

29 dairy cows

Breeds: Holstein (81%), Nordic Red

(12%), Crossbreeds (7%).

17 dairy heifers

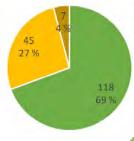
Calving period: all year around

Age at first calving: 26.1 months

**Agricultural Area** 

### 170 ha AA

- 118 ha grassland
- 45 ha barley grains
- 7 ha other



# Workforce

- 2 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- Aims: Efficient cultivation, improving average milk yield

### Areas of interest

- self-sufficient energy production
- Cultivation of special crops (pea and faba bean)



# Main buildings and equipment

- 1x4 herringbone milking station
- Unlimited outdoor access during summer and winter



- 305 500 liters of milk produced
- 4.29 % fat & 3.43 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 0.22 LU / ha forage area 10 357 | of milk /cow / year & 1 796 | / ha forage area
- Breeding criteria
- Feeding results
- **Economics**
- Feed only first cut silage





- Enough field area for expansion
- good machinery
- good location of the fields
- Replaced by a new generation



# Weaknesses

- Sometimes too little labour force
- Old barn -> have to build a new one.



# **Opportunities**

 Good starting points for the development of the farm



### **Threats**

- Weather
- World situation, energy and fertilizer crisis

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Amount of arable land for the current number of animals, even in bad years there will be enough grass to harvest

**Good machinery** 

Remote manure tanks enable to storage the manure for the actual need for the next growing season, and optimization of fertilization

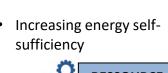
Self-sufficient grain production, purchased feed costs can be kept in a minimum

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

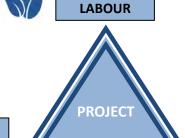
Generation change and building a new barn

# Improvement project - objectives

- Intensification of cultivation
- Precision farming







**ECONOMY &** 

- · Optimization of feeding
- Possibility of walking in the outdoor yard all year round
- Decrease of milk fever in cows

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 DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations













# Zsadanyi Malom 95 Ltd Pilot Farm description Zsadány – 2021 (R4D-HUN-01)



# **Innovations**

Technical efficiency









**1997:** Zsadanyi Malom 95 Ltd was established **2018:** Start of the embryo programme

**Farming milestones** 

**2012:** Building of milking barn and new barn (506 stocking capacity)

**2021:** New calf barn for calves and new maternity

### The herd

- 650 dairy cows <u>Breeds</u>: Holstein-Friesian
- 800 heifers
- Calving period: all year
- · Age at first calving: 23.3 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 1100 ha

- 800 ha arable land:
  - 200 ha wheat, 100 ha sunflower
  - 160 ha corn, 100 ha silage corn
  - 30 ha lucerne, 40 ha Italian ryegrass
  - 170 ha others
- 300 ha grassland

### **Workforces**

63 employees (FTE)

### **Areas of interest**

 Excellent breeding, biotechnology (embryo transfer)

# Main buildings and equipments

- Free stall barn,
- · Aquaboard, automatic feed pusher
- Carousel milking, milk taxi
- Technology avoid heat stress (ventilation, bedding)





- 7 500 000 liters of milk produced (100% sold)
- 3.84 % fat & 3.40 % protein content
- 11.060 I of milk /cow /year
- Extra milk quality







- The genetic value of the herd
- Modern buildings
- Mechanization, automation
- Excellent milk quality



# Weaknesses

- Stocking capacity
- Shortage of labour



# Opportunities

- Herd development
- Project
- Promoting the consumption of dairy products



# **Threats**

- Climate change droughts
- Low purchase price
- Few own forage area

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Embryo programme (embryo washing and implantation within the herd) Beef on dairy

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

A2 milk production Increase production efficiency

# Improvement project - objectives

 Increasing the quality of production



ECONOMY & LABOUR

 Improving the genetic quality of the herd



RESOURCE Efficiency



- Aquaboard, climate protection
- Separation of manure

ENVIRONMENT
ANIMAL WELLBEING



### **Partners**



# Project

"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.







# Geo Milk Ltd Pilot Farm description Sárospatak – 2021 (R4D-HUN-02)



# **Innovations**

Technical & socio-economic efficiency









1992: Geo Milk Ltd was established 2015: Building of new barn (406 stocking capacity) **2020:** Building of new maternity stable (220 stocking capacity)

2012: New milking barn

2018: Building of 2 new barns (306 stockig capacity)

Farming milestones

# The herd

- 1200 dairy cows <u>Breeds</u>: Holstein-Friesian
- 1300 heifers
- Calving period: all year
- · Age at first calving: 23.9 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 3400 ha land:

- 2475 ha arable land:
  - 850 ha wheat, 130 ha barley
  - 140 ha Italian ryegrass
  - 380 ha corn, 510 ha silage corn,
  - 360 ha lucerne, 105 ha forage sorghum
- 950 ha grassland

### **Workforces**

• 115 employees (FTE)

### **Areas of interest**

- · Intensive production
- Rye and triticale silage for dairy cows

# Main buildings and equipments

- Free stall barn, laying boxes, matrasses,
- 3 barn for milking cows, 1 maternity stable, 2 rearing centre (capacity: 600 and 700),
- Parallel milking parlour,
- Technology avoid heat stress (ventilation, bedding)



- 12 000 000 liters of milk produced (100% sold)
- 3.61 % fat & 3.26 % protein content
- 11 500 l of milk /cow /lactation
- Extra milk quality







- The genetic value of the herd
- The genomic breeding value of the whole herd is known
- Modern technology
- Quality of production



# Weaknesses

- Shortage of labour
- Only leased land



# Opportunities

The production of milk • for cheese-making



# Threats

- Climate change droughts
- New diseases
- Lack of own forage area

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Only milk production with excellent management Improving the quality of forage Modernisation of the sowing structure

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

**Increase production efficiency** 

# Improvement project - objectives

- Cost reduction
- Increase profitability



Increasing production efficiency



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



- Aquaboard, climate protection
- Use of feed supplements to reduce methane emissions
- Separation of manure

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL WELLBEING



### **Partners**



### **Project**

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# **István Kocsis Pilot Farm description** Szuhafő – 2021 (R4D-HUN-03)





# **Innovations**

**Technical** efficiency









**Farming milestones** 

2010

Purchase of the farm 

2018

Building new barn and technology

2016

Purchase of import Jersey

2021

Construction of a milk processing plant

### The herd

- 55 dairy cows **Breeds**: Jersey
- Others animals: beef cattle
- 100 heifers
- Calving period: all year
- Age at first calving: 23.8 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 700 ha land

- 200 ha arable land
  - 50 ha wheat/corn
  - 150 ha roughage
- 500 ha grassland

### Workforces

- 4 employees (FTE)
- 1 owner (FTE)

### **Areas of interest**

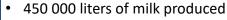
- **Excellent breeding**
- Milk processing
- Modern technology

# Main buildings and equipments

- Milking robot,
- Automated feeding,
- Free stall barn,
- Laying boxes,

- Slatted floor with low emission
- Robot to clean the barn.
- Ventillation,
- Low stress by technology





- 50 000 liters for own processing (yoghurt, cheese)
- 4.3 % protein content 5.4 % fat &
- 5600 I of milk /cow /lactation







- The genetic value of the herd
- Modern technology
- Automation
- Milk processing



# Weaknesses

- Few young workers



# **Opportunities**

- A2 milk production
- Increase production



# Threats

- Animal health risk
- Increase interest on the loan
- Rising input prices

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Not common breed, modern technology, milk processing Rationalisation of water use Solar panels

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

**Increase production efficiency** 

# Improvement project - objectives



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

Increase the amount of milk

Reduction of calving intervals



RESOURCE **Efficiency** 

**PROJECT** 

- Aguaboard, climate protection
- **Ecological farming**

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL WELLBEING



### **Partners**



### **Project**

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# Kasz-Farm Ltd Pilot Farm description Derecske – 2021 (R4D-HUN-05)



# **Innovations**

Technical & socio-economic efficiency











**1997:** The purchase of the "Vöröscsillag Tsz" and the establishment of KaszCoop Ltd

2006: Renovation of the milking barn

2021: New young barn (100 stocking capacity)

0

**Farming milestones** 

**2006:** Kasz Farm Ltd was established **2006:** Barn extension to 700 places

2021: New young barn (300 stocking capacity)

# establisi

# The herd

700 dairy cows
 <u>Breeds:</u> Holstein-Friesian

650 heifers

Calving period: all year

Age at first calving: 23.2 months

# **Agricultural Area**

# 550 ha land:

- 150 ha lucerne,
- 250 ha corn, silage corn
- 150 ha others (triticale, autumn mixed fodder etc.)

### Workforces

• 45 employees (45 FTE)

### **Areas of interest**

- Innovation
- Good genetics
- Efficient production
  - High quality breeding programme

# Main buildings and equipments

- Barn for milking cows (capacity: 640 cows)
- · Calf barn for calves,
- 200 steinmann pen; barn for 650 heifers
- Free stall barn,
- Laying boxes (clay, aquaboard),
- Parallel milking parlour (2x16, Fullwood)
- · Forced ventillation, autofeeder cart
- Modern slurry storage



- 8 000 000 liters of milk produced (100% sold)
- 3.74 % fat & 3.35 % protein content
- 11 900 l of milk /cow /lactation
- Extra milk quality







- The genetic value of the herd
- Stable, experienced employees



# Weaknesses

Little forage-growing



# **Opportunities**

- Beef on dairy
- Livestock slaughter and meat sale



# Threats

- Climate change droughts
- Low milk price

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

High quality breeding programme **Meat processing Embryo production** 

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

**Increase production efficiency** 

# Improvement project - objectives

Rationalise the use of input products



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 

Mechanisation, automation (milking robot)



**RESOURCE Efficiency** 



Animal welfare (aquaboard, climate protection)

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



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# Berek Farm Ltd Pilot Farm description Tisztaberek – 2021

Hungary

Tisztaberek

(R4D-HUN-06)

# **Innovations**

# Technical efficiency



1993: The establishment of Berek Farm Ltd



2006: Splitting of the company, Berek Farm Ltd continues milk production with half the herd 2019: Building of 3 new barns and 1 milking barn

0

**2022:** Building of new barn

•

1996:

Starting of dairy cattle breeding

2008:

Reconstruction of the farm

2020: Robot feeding

Farming milestones

### The herd

- 860 dairy cows <u>Breeds</u>: Holstein-Friesian
- · 860 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year
- · Age at first calving: 23 months

# **Agricultural Area**

# 750 ha land for feed production:

- 200 ha for corn silage,
- 150 ha corn,
- 150 ha grass,
- 250 ha lucerne

### Workforces

· 26 employees (FTE)

### **Areas of interest**

- Intensive production,
- Precision technology in dairy and crop production

# Main buildings and equipments

- 4 Free stall barn (capacity: 900),
- · Laying boxes (aquaboard),
- · Feeding and bedding robot,
- Herringbone milking parlour (2x15)
- Tools avoid heat stress,
- Ventillation



- 12 000 000 liters of milk produced (100% sold)
- 4,0 % fat & 3,5 % protein content
- 12 500 l of milk /cow /lactation
- Extra quality milk







- The genetic value of the
- Automation, precision farming
- Quality of forage production
- Excellent milk yield



- Lack of heifer barns
- Few and fragmented



# Opportunities

A2 milk production



### Threats

Climate change droughts

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Precision technology in dairy and crop production Increase the forage area Reasonable crop rotation, second crops

Reducing the amount of forage purchased, increasing own production Solar panels

Aspirations / Needs for the future

**Increasing production efficiency** 

# Improvement project - objectives

Increasing production efficiency



- Machinery modernisation
- Automation



RESOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Aquaboard, climate protection
- conservation tillage
- Reducing emissions of pollutants
- Organic manure instead of fertilizer

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL WELLBEING



### **Partners**



### **Project**

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# Nyakas Farm Pilot Farm description Hajdúnánás – 2021 (R4D-HUN-07)





Technical efficiency









**2007:** Farm reconstruction, new milking barn (carousel)

**2015:**Building of new barn (capacity: 300)

•

of Berek Farm Ltd.

**1995**: The establishment

barn

2014:Building of new

**Farming milestones** 

### The herd

- 1726 dairy cows <u>Breed</u>: Holstein-Friesian
- 1882 heifers
- 336 calves
- · Calving period: all year

# **Agricultural Area**

### 1900 ha land

- 800 ha silage corn,
- 180 ha lucerne,
- 250 ha sunflower,
- 200 ha wheat,
- 140 ha corn,
- · 330 ha grassland

### **Workforces**

130 employees (FTE)

### **Areas of interest**

- · Excellent breeding
- Modern technology
- · Intensive production

# Main buildings and equipments

- Free stall barn, laying boxes
- 2x12 fish-bone milking parlour
- Carousel milking parlour (capacity: 40)
- 3 barns for milking cows, 1 maternity stable, 1 rearing centres





- 21 000 000 liters of milk produced
- 3.6 % fat & 3.2 % protein content
- 11 427 I of milk /cow /lactation







- Family farm
- Modern technology
- Appreciation and training of employees



# Weaknesses

 Lack of labour and specialist



# **Opportunities**

Project and support



# Threats

- Climate change droughts
- High input prices
- Damage caused by war

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Modern technology Appreciation of employees Solar panel

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Improving production efficiency

# Improvement project - objectives

 Better management of labor resources



Reducing energy consumption

- Machinery modernisation
- · Purchase of machines



RESOURCE Efficiency



Building of modern barn for dairy cows

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



### **Partners**



### **Project**

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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations













# Audronė Rudienė

LITHUANIA

Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment







2019

Raduktory Pakalniškių
Tyrulių Paryllitio Sedroym
Seduriniskių
Bajsogalos
Seduriniskio Skemių

**Farming milestones** 

2017

Audronė and her family started farming

Included corn in cows ration/ work with genomic testing and working for cow genetic

2018

Renew grassland with alfa grass 2020

Lupin beans changed soy beans

learning and knowledge development for farmers

# The herd

- 90 Livestock Units (LU)
- 35 dairy cows
- Breeds holstein/lithiuanian mix
- 55 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 26 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 80 ha AA

- 35 ha perm. grassland(alfa alfa/ mix)
- 15 ha Maize silage
- 30 ha lupin/beans / barley /wheat

### **Workforces**

- 1 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 43.5 dairy cows & 265 000 I /FTE
- · Aims: Save time, be efficient,
- · Aware of society and suburban issues

### **Areas of interest**

- Look for the economic optimum
- Resist to changing climate and economic coming crises
- Quality of forage due to weather

# Main buildings and equipments

- Sleeping area on straw litter
- Exercise area producing solid manure
- Individual boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers



- 310 000 liters of milk produced (98 % sold)
- 4.3 % fat & 3,7% protein content
- 8780 I of milk /cow /year & 4 050 I /ha forage area



- Years of experience
- A desire and love for farming
- Family business
- Suitable land for farming



# Weaknesses

- Government's lack of action on dairy issues
- Lack of digitisation



# Opportunities

- Aquiring new knowledge
- Cooperation
- Traineeships abroad, implementation of foreign technologies



# **Threats**

- Adverse weather conditions
- Unfavourable economic
  situation in the country

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Adhere to high standards of animal welfare, providing a comfortable and stress-free environment for dairy cows. This includes ensuring proper housing, access to clean water, regular veterinary care, and promoting behaviors that reduce cow stress, such as avoiding overcrowding and harmful handling practices.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

To create good conditions for both farm animals and farm workers. To automate farm operations and improve the quality of milk production.

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



Optimize dairy gross margin

· Reduce concentrate for cow



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 









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# Donatas Kaktys Pilot Farm description 2022



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment









**Farming milestones** 

2013

Donatas started working at the farm of his parents

2017

new housing stable for heifers and dairy cows

•



2018 Renovated old farm for \_\_\_\_\_

2022 Start new farm building for heifers

# The herd

- 190 Livestock Units (LU)
- · 90 dairy cows
- · 100 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- · Age at first calving: 29 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 183 ha AA

- 100 ha perm. grassland
- 23 ha Maize silage
- 60ha of barley, wheat, rap eseed and beans



- grassland
- maize silage
- cereal

### Workforces

- 5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- Aims: generate income, automatization, genetics

### Areas of interest

- Grass management
- Automatization
- Robot milking

# Main buildings and equipment

- Cubicle barn for cows
- 2 Automatic calves Feed Stations
- Milking parlour 2x3

- Individual boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers



- 711 000 liters of milk produced (100% sold)
- 4.4 % fat & 3,30 % protein content



- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults
- High-performance & modernized equipment



# Weaknesses

 Limited possibilities for additional ha.
 Weight of employed wor

force



# **Opportunities**

- Interest in genetics
- local dynamism
   allowing common work
   collective investment



# **Threats**

- Pressure on landprice, resident.
- Dairy landscape is moving fast, with number of dairy cattle decreasing

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Raising a healthy, productive cow herd starts with a healthy calf, genetics and the right growing conditions.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

To build a new calving parlour and install two milking robots in the cowshed.

# **Improvement project - objectives**

Reduce workload



Economical efficiency to get an income

 Mix productivity and efficiency



RESSOURCE Efficiency



 Diversify income coming from the dairy

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 









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# Ieva Bitaitytė Pilot Farm description 2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment







2018

Rotating grazing

0



Farming milestones

2022 new Lely milking robots

0

2015

leva started working at the farm of her mother

2016

joined the milk buying cooperative

2019

extensive management of grasslands with cattle grazing

# The herd

- 60 Livestock Units (LU)
- 60 Holstein
- 35 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 26 months

# **Agricultural Area**

### 80 ha AA

- · 25ha perm. grassland
- · 40 ha of barley and wheat
- 15 ha main fodder area
  - grassland
  - barley/wheat
  - main fodder area

### **Workforces**

- 4 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 60 dairy cows
- Aims: Save time, be efficient, generate bigger income, automatization

### **Areas of interest**

- Automatization
- Milk quality
- Genetics
- Quality of forage due to weather

# **Main buildings and Equipment**

- Cubicle barn for cows
- Milking: 2 robots Lely
- Feeding: 1 Lely Juno feed pusher
- Heifers: Free stall housing

# Daniel Control



- 420 000 l. sold milk
- 4.70 % fat & 3.40 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.1 LU / ha forage area
- 7000l of milk /cow /year



- Good skills to project themselves, rigorous, follow their objectives
- Labour planning
- High-performance & modernized equipment



# Weaknesses

 Sensitive area with duty to maintain permanent grassland
 Feed system reliant on



# Opportunities

- Proximity of dairy plants
- local dynamism allowing common work & collective investment



# **Threats**

- Frequent weather hazards
- Dairy landscape is moving fast, with number of dairy cattle decreasing

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Leva want to achieve high returns with relatively modest resources and simple operations. She try to keep up with all the challenges facing industry.

Strengthen grass part in in the cattle feed. A farm with attractive work conditions.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Maintain good work conditions.

The main focus is on the cows and producing good quality milk.

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



Optimize dairy gross margin

• Reduce concentrate for cow



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**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.







# Saulius Gaidžiūnas Pilot Farm description 2022



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment









**Farming milestones** 

2005

Saulius started working at the farm of his parents

new housing stable for

heifers and dairy cows

2017

•

2007

Renovated old farm

2022

Start new farm building

### The herd

- 250 Livestock Units (LU)
- 125 dairy cows
- 100 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- · Age at first calving: 29 months

# **Agricultural Area**

# 330 ha AA

- 120 ha perm. grassland
- 50 ha Maize silage
- 160ha
   of barley, wheat, rap
   eseed and beans



- grassland
- maize silage
- cereal

### **Workforces**

- 10 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- **Aims**: generate income, automatization, genetics

### Areas of interest

- Land restoration
- · Grass management
- Automatization

# **Main buildings and Equipments**

- Cubicle barn for cows
- 3 Automatic calves Feed Stations
- Milking parlour 2x7

- Individual boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on straw litter for heifers

# **Production / Technical results**



4.3 % fat & 3,20 % protein content





- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults
- High-performance & modernized equipment



# Weaknesses

- Limited possibilities for additional ha.
- Weight of employed workforce



# **Opportunities**

- Interest in genetics
- local dynamism
   allowing common work
   collective investment



# **Threats**

- •Pressure on land price, resident.
- Dairy landscape is moving fast, with number of dairy cattle decreasing

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

To build resilient system Saulius have adopted a specialization strategy in dairy and work simplification. The new barn is controlled cow traffic ensures healthier animals and peace and quiet in the barn.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Creation of cheese processing unit.
Installing two Lely milking robots.
Pay more to cows genetics

# **Improvement project - objectives**

Reduce work load



Economical efficiency to pull a revenue

 Mix productivity and efficiency



RESSOURCE Efficiency



 Diversify income coming from the dairy

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 









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Viktorija Švedienė
Pilot Farm description
2022



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment









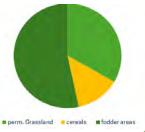
#### The herd

- 20 Livestock Units (LU)
- 10 Holstein
- 5 mix breeds
- 5 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 26 months

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 15 ha AA

- 5ha perm. grassland
- 2 ha of barley and wheat
- 8 ha main fodder area



## Workforces

- 1 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 15 dairy cows
- Aims: generate bigger income, automatization

#### **Areas of interest**

- Milk quality
- Genetics

## Main buildings and equipments

- · Cubicle barn for cows
- DeLaval cooling fans
- DeLaval mobile robot milking unit

Heifers: Free stall housing

- 63 800 l. sold milk
- 4.15 % fat & 3.40 % protein content
- 6 000l of milk /cow /year



- Good skills to project themselves, rigorous, follow their objectives
- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults



### Weaknesses

- Sensitive area with duty to maintain permanent grassland
- Feed system reliant or meal.



## Opportunities

- Proximity of dairy plants
- local dynamism
   allowing common work
   collective investment



### **Threats**

- Pressure on land price, resident.
- Dairy landscape is moving fast, with number of dairy cattle decreasing

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Reduce the use of mineral fertilisers. To reduce nitrogen emissions, manure is treated with probiotic products Strengthen grass part in in the cattle feed. Viktorija want to achieve high returns with relatively modest resources and simple operations.

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Improving the dairy performance of livestock and increase cow longevity with a focus on their genetics.

## Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



 Economical efficiency to improve income

Mix productivity and efficiency



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Keep a good mineral balance
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 





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# Vilmantas Navickas Pilot Farm description 2022



## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment





2005

Saulius started working at the farm of his parents



2017

new housing stable for heifers and dairy cows



**Farming milestones** 











2022 Start new farm

building

2007 Renovated old farm

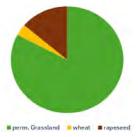
#### The herd

- 49 Livestock Units (LU)
- 30 dairy cows
- · 11 dairy heifers
- · Calving period: all year round

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 145 ha

- 120 ha perm. grassland
- 5 ha wheet
- 20ha of rapeseed



#### **Workforces**

- 2,25 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- Aims: generate income, automatization, genetics

## **Areas of interest**

- Land restoration
- Grass management
- Automatization

## Main buildings and equipments

- Deep bedding shed for cattle (access to field all year round)
- Calf feeding milk
- Milking parlour 1X7

- Individual boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on deep straw bedding for heifers

- 30 00 litres (100% sold)
- 4.3 % fat & 3,20 % protein content
- · Cheese fermented: 6000kg sold



- Labour planning
- Good technical keyresults
- High-performance & modernized equipment



## Weaknesses

- Limited possibilities for additional ha.
- Weight of employed wor force



## Opportunities

- Interest in genetics
- local dynamism allowing common work & collective investment



### **Threats**

- Pressure on land price, resident.
- Dairy landscape is moving fast, with number of dairy cattle decreasing

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

To process on-farm produce and sell it directly from the farm. Follow a farm-to-table strategy. To take care of the welfare of the cows, improving feed quality, housing conditions, etc.

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Creation of cheese processing unit. Installing milking robot.
Pay more to cows genetics, grassland management

## **Improvement project - objectives**

Reduce work load

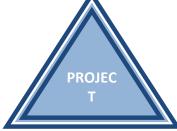


• Economical efficiency to improve income

 Mix productivity and efficiency



RESSOURCE Efficiency



 Diversify income coming from the dairy

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 









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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

## Farm's presentations











Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## Grøndalsgård Nørager Pilot farm description











New cow barn & 2 grain silos. Demolished fire site

2016

New feed storage

2018

Reconstructed crop storage into 2 slaughter

calf pens

2015

2017

Changed to solid concrete

2019

2020

Expanded crop storage & built gas leakage proof grain silo

2021

Fire in feed barn & equipment building

New calf housing & collection area

floors & deep bedded sand cuhicles

#### **Innovative features**

- Organic production
- High % crossbreeding
- Legumes in crop rotation
- Tractor traffic GPS
- Rubber walkways between pastures







## **Buildings & Equipment**

- Modern indoor housing
- Deep sand cubicles
- Rotary milking parlour
- Individual calving pens
- Manure scraper
- Individual calf housing & group housing
- Own claw trimming equipment

#### Labour force

- 10 employees
- 2 students

#### **Areas of interest**

- Environment & ecology
- Animal nutrition
- Societal issues

### The herd

415 cows in total 375 cows in milk 310 dairy heifers

All-year-round calving Age at first calving: 24.5 mo Summer grazing (7h x 150d)

**Breeds**: 57% Holstein 43% Holstein x Danish Red x Montbéliarde





Milk production: 11,341 kg ECM per cow per year

Total: 567 ha

## Agricultural area

318 ha grass/clover

71 ha winter rye (harvest)

65 ha barley/pea mix

56 ha winter rye (graze)

31 ha spring barley

26 ha perennial grass

10% 56%



- Low debt
- High crop yields
- High milk production
- N-fixation from legumes in crop rotation (peas)
- High proportion crossbred cows



## Weaknesses

- Relatively high bulk tank SCC
- X



## **Opportunities**

- X
- X



### Threats

- Climate adaption
- Increasing regulations
   & limits
- Land rented for limited period only

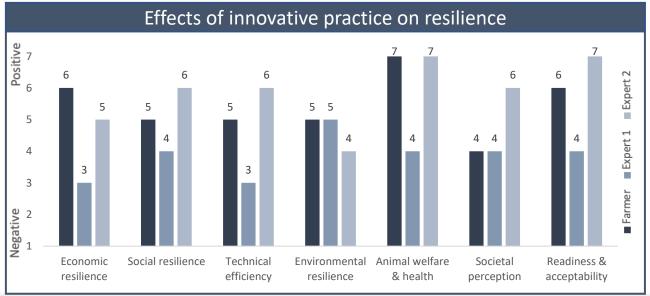
## Innovative practice

Install deep bedded sand cubicles & V-shaped solid concrete floor with automatic manure scraper as strategy for improving economic resilience through improved animal welfare

## Potential future solutions

- Strategic leadership
- Self-sufficiency in feed production
- Decrease debt





#### Partners:



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https://resilience4dairy.eu/





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## Store Blæsbjerg Holstebro Pilot farm description









	Bought Store Blæsbjerg farm
	(430 cows & 6 milking
2010	robots)
	•

Start common field management 2014 

Replaced all milking robots

2021

2012 Bought farm for

Bought Gammelmølle farm for Heifers

Built calf stables, 2 new milking robots & 575 cows

2015

2018 Bought Ålykke & Borris pig farms

**Innovative features** 

- Highly mechanised
- Embryo transfer

arable land

- DNA testing heifers
- Manure treatment to reduce NH<sub>3</sub> emissions







## The herd

2014

590 cows in total 530 cows in milk 560 dairy heifers

All-year-round calving Age at first calving: 22 mo Fulltime indoor housing

55% Holstein x Danish Red x Montbéliarde

Milk production: 11,330 kg ECM per cow per year



## **Buildings & Equipment**

- Cubicles with mattress & rubber mat
- Group calving pens
- Group housing of calves on straw
- 8 x milking robots
- Manure robot
- Feed collector robot
- Bedding robot

#### Labour force

- 5 full time employees
- 3 students

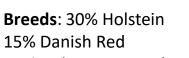


#### **Areas of interest**

- Environmental impact
- Welfare of employees
- Economic efficiency







## Agricultural area

331 ha spring barley

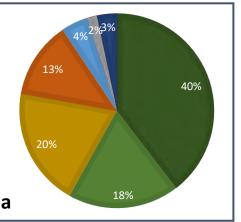
155 ha silage maize

107 ha maize (corn) 165 ha grass/clover

37 ha winter rye

14 ha sugar beet

28 ha other Total: 837 ha





- Able to find low-cost production methods
- Does 80% of field work self
- Modern equipment in barn
- DNA testing & embryo transfer to improve herd



## Weaknesses

- No pasture access
- Sandy soils
- Building for calving and close-up cows is outdated



## **Opportunities**

- Upgrade barn for heifers, dry cows & close-ups
- Install automatic feed mixers
- Select positive herd traits via DNA testing



## Threats

- More strict environmental regulations
- War in Eastern Europe
- Low field yields because of sandy soils

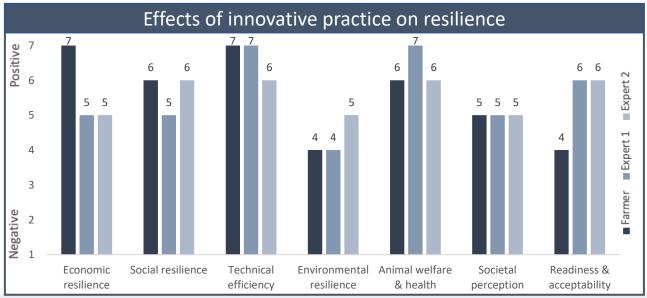


New & improved calf housing as strategy for improving animal welfare & economic resilience. Individual housing 1<sup>st</sup> wk, then group housing (6-7 calves) on straw

## Potential future solutions

- Reduce ammonia emissions
- Closed feed storage
- Feed additives to reduce emissions





#### Partners:



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https://resilience4dairy.eu/



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# Elmegården Karup J Pilot farm description











Built new housing facilities with 4 x milking robots, feed robots & bedding robot

2008

Replaced milking robots with milking parlour. Built heifer & dry cows housing & increased herd to 900 cows

2006

Bought Elmegården farm 2007

Bought 100 ha arable land

2015

#### **Innovative features**

- Modern housing
- Pair- & group-housing calves
- Precision feed management system (online)







## **Buildings & Equipment**

- 2 x 150m long buildings
- Deep bedded sand cubicles
- Group calving pens
- Group housing of calves on straw
- Milking parlour (2 x 24)
- Manure robot (12x p/d)

#### **Labour force**

- 15 full time employees
- 5 part-time students



#### **Areas of interest**

- Social welfare
- Animal nutrition
- Environmental welfare

## The herd

910 cows in total 805 cows in milk 570 dairy heifers

All-year-round calving Age at first calving: 22 mo Fulltime indoor housing

**Breeds**: 40% Holstein 60% Holstein x Belgian Blue & Angus





Milk production: 12,831 kg ECM per cow per year

## Agricultural area

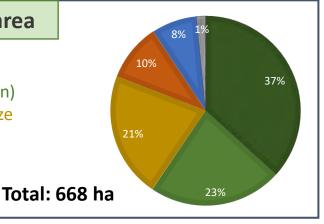
245 ha grassland

152 ha maize (corn)

143 ha silage maize66 ha sugar beet

52 ha barley

10 ha grass (hay)





- 4x larger herd than average in Denmark
- Very high milk yield per cow
- All arable land located close by
- Modern equipment in barn
- High labour force



## Weaknesses

- Milking parlour requires more labour
- X
- X



## **Opportunities**

- Connect with others to install biogas plant
- X
- X



### **Threats**

- More strict environmental regulations
- Periods of drought because of high altitude

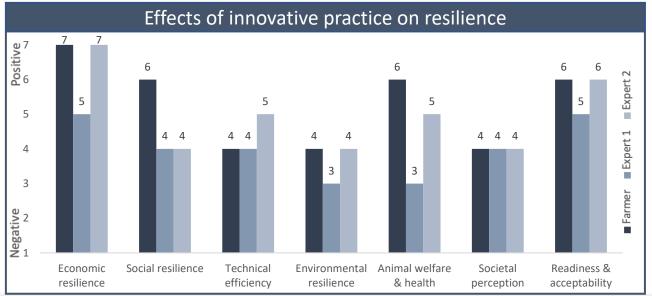
## Innovative practice

Replace 4 milking robots with a 24:24 milking parlour as a strategy for improving economic resilience.

## Potential future solutions

- Energy production (biogas, wind or solar
- Feed additive to reduce methane
- Self-sufficiency in feed production





#### Partners:



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## Lykkegården Ørsted Pilot farm description











Bought new milking robot & more arable land 2009

2014

Bought new milking robot

•

Sold 35ha, added blowers in cow barn, CowConnect feed management & 2019 started with embryo transfer 2021

Started with pea production

Bought farm (120 cows, 430 sows); new barn & 3 milking robots

Stopped pig production

2015
Invested in LED lights

Replaced 4 milking robots, replaced all lights with LED

2022

#### **Innovative features**

- Embryo transfer
- Wagyu semen for beef
- Larger cubicles to reduce risk of injuries







## **Buildings & Equipment**

- Modern indoor housing
- Deep sand cubicles
- 5 x milking robots
- Individual calving pens
- Manure scraper
- Individual calf housing & group housing

#### Labour force

- 4 employees
- 1 student

#### **Areas of interest**

- Animal health & welfare
- Animal nutrition
- Society-friendly system

## The herd

330 cows in total 300 cows in milk 290 dairy heifers

All-year-round calving
Age at first calving: 23 mo
Pasture access for pregnant
heifers

**Breeds**: 97% Holstein 3% Holstein x Belgian Blue & Holstein x Wagyu





Milk production: 12,653 kg ECM per cow per year

## Agricultural area

101 ha silage maize

99 ha winter wheat

75 ha grass/clover (silage)

37 ha spring barley

25 ha winter rye

24 ha winter rapeseed

39 ha other

area

ze
at
r (silage)
ey
seed
Total: 400 ha



- Young farmers with highly adaptable mentalities
- High level of education
- High milk production
- Highly productive grain lands



## Weaknesses

- High labour costs
- Lack of computerised herd management



## **Opportunities**

- Crossbreeding
- Labelling if cows graze nature area



### Threats

- War in Eastern Europe
- Unpredictable future
- Increasing regulations& limits
- CO<sub>2</sub> tax

## Innovative practice

Embryo transfer of top cows as strategy for improving economic and animal welfare resilience

## Potential future solutions

- She mentioned strategies that she already implemented



#### Effects of innovative practice on resilience Positive 5 5 5 5 Farmer Expert 1 4 3 Negative 2 Economic Social resilience Technical Environmental Animal welfare Readiness & Societal resilience efficiency resilience & health perception acceptability

#### Partners:



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# Ny Dyrvig Tarm Pilot farm description







2019

Replaced milking

parlour with 2 milking

robots



Started renting 90 ha arable land

2016 • • • 2018

Bought farm (organic dairy production)

cow-calf contact system

2020

Converted to foster

(organic daily production)

## The herd

150 cows in total 140 cows in milk 120 dairy heifers

All-year-round calving Mortality rate: 3%

Pasture access for all calves, heifers & cows

## **Crossbreeding**:

Holstein x Jersey x Scandinavian Red



Milk production: 9,074 kg ECM per cow per year

#### **Innovative features**

- Cow-calf contact (CCC)
- Striving for self-sufficient feed production
- 3-way rotation crossbreeding (AA breeding)







## **Buildings & Equipment**

- Indoor housing
- Free-walk straw yards
- 2 x milking robots
- Feed pusher robot
- Straw bedding robot
- Pens equipped for gradual weaning from foster cow

#### Labour force

- 3 employees



#### **Areas of interest**

- Animal health & welfare
- Labour conditions
- Environmental impact

## Agricultural area

100 ha grass/clover

24 ha spring barley/oats

21 ha spring grain/legume

21 ha winter rye/grass

17 ha spring grain mix

12 ha woods & tree line

12 ha perennial grass 9 ha peas/grass/clover

9 ha peas/chicory/plantago/grass

e 8% 45%

Total: 225 ha 9%



- Young farmers
- Milk sold under CCC label
- Low disease incidence
- Crossbreeding
- No antibiotics for mastitis
- High animal welfare



## Weaknesses

- Relatively low milk yield per cow
- Relatively low pregnancy rate



## **Opportunities**

- Labelling subsidy
- X



### Threats

- Economic efficiency
- X
- x
- x

## Innovative practice

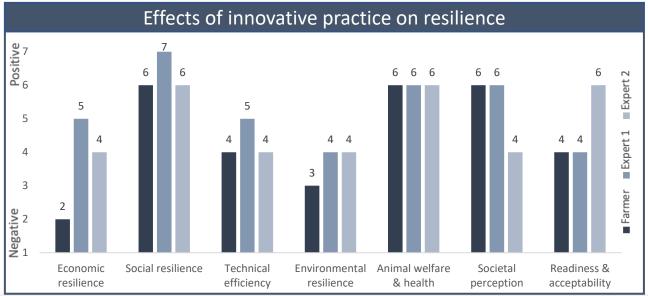
Cow-calf contact as strategy for improving animal welfare resilience.

Dam-calf contact for 1 wk, then foster groups until 3 mo

## Potential future solutions

- On farm sale of dairy products
- Multi-cropping
- Free living housing





#### Partners:



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# Fårup Overgaard Rødkærsbro Pilot farm description









1995	Increased to 500 cows		laboration neighbo ought dairy new far (130 cows, 170ha)	rm	Built new cow barn	Bu <b>2008</b>	ilt feed storage facilities	e 2016	Bought 90ha land	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Bought f (50 cows, ! Developed	55ha).	Built new cow barn		pted new fa r youngstoc		Bought pig farm (150ha)	2009	Installed biogas plant	2017	

#### **Innovative features**

- Biogas facilities
- Large area arable land located closely
- 100% sexed semen







## **Buildings & Equipment**

- Cubicles with rubber mat or water mattress
- Individual calving pens
- Milking parlour (2 x 20)
- Manure scraper
- Individual calf housing & group housing
- Separate location for youngstock & far-off cows

#### Labour force

- 6 employees



#### **Areas of interest**

- Environmental impact
- International relations among dairy farmers

## The herd

415 cows in total 365 cows in milk 405 dairy heifers

All-year-round calving Age at first calving: 24 mo Fulltime indoor housing

**Breeds**: 98% Holstein 2% Holstein x Belgian Blue





Milk production: 12,608 kg ECM per cow per year

## Agricultural area

162 ha silage maize

92 ha grains

88 ha rapeseed

70 ha grassland

60 ha winter wheat

19 ha 'braak'

9 ha other

ze 12% 4%2% 32% 14% Total: 500 ha 18%



- High milk production per cow
- Biogas production
- Farm machinery is leased
- Low tax per kg milk produced
- Low debt



## Weaknesses

- No pasture access
- Concrete, rubber matted cubicles for youngstock



## **Opportunities**

- Member of European Dairy Association
- X
- X



### Threats

- War in Eastern Europe
- Lack of reliable employees

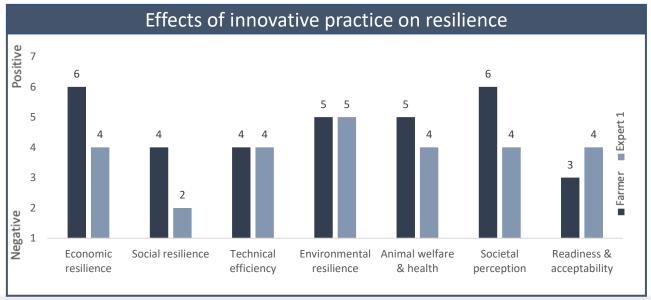
## Innovative practice

Installing a biogas plant as strategy for improving environmental resilience. Codigestion of cattle and pig manure & maize silage

## Potential future solutions

- Employee cooperation
- Self-sufficiency in feed production





#### Partners:



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https://resilience4dairy.eu/

# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

## Farm's presentations











Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## Fam. Simon ČRETNIK **Pilot Farm Description** Pernovo 12, 3310 Žalec





## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment / Animal welfare** 









### **Farming milestones**

2016

Taking over family farm from parents 2022

High increase in milk yield

2012

Stop using of plough for soil preparation

2021

2023

New Free-Walk barn for dairy cows



72 Livestock Units (LU)

55 dairy cows

Breeds: Holstein & Brown

21 dairy heifers

Calving period: all year round

Age at first calving: 26 months

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 40 ha AA

- 20 ha Perm. Grassland
- 6 ha Wheat
- 12 ha Maize silage
- 2 ha Temp. Grassland
- 5 ha Forest

#### Workforces

- 2 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 27 dairy cows & 313 885 kg /FTE
- Aims: Save time, be efficient,
- Aware of animal and environmental friendly housing system for dairy cows

#### Areas of interest

- Feed management
- Genetics
- High production
- Sensors for early detection of changes

## Main buildings and equipment

- FreeWalk barn without cubicles with permeable floor for dairy cows
- **Fullwood Milking Robot**
- 1 Feed Automat for concentrate
- Individual boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes for calves and heifers



- 627 770 kg of milk produced (98 % sold via cooperative)
- 3.90 % fat & 3.48 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 2.1 LU / ha forage area
  - 11 694 kg of milk /cow /year & 18 464 kg /ha forage area
- 1800 kg concentrate/cow/year
- Replacement rate: 22 %
- Breeding criteria
- High-production



- Family 2 generations
- High productive cows
- Healthy cows
- High animal wellbeing
- Farmer and consumer friendly housing system
- Low emission system



- A lot of rented land
- Price for buying land is
- less than 1 ha



## Opportunities

Improvement in breeding, production and forage quality



### Threats

- Climate changes (drought, storms ...)
- Political situation
- Environment impact negative opinion of society, restrictions on farming

## Strategy of the farmers / Resilience

Healthy high production cows with low CO<sub>2</sub> footprint per litre of milk. Using sensors for early detection of diseases. Best welfare possible to achieve max. production with optimal health

## Area of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Improving grassland management. Possibility of using alternative medicine for cows because of early detection of changes.

Good balance between work and free time.

Reduce work load



Private time and family

Reduce concentrate for cow



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



Improve longevity of cows

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partner** 



University of Ljubljana

"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.







**Pilot Farm Description** Stara Oselica 2, 4225 Sovodenj

Fam. Jakob DOLINAR

Slovenia

Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 







New free-barn for dairy cows & increase the herd



2014

Construction of milk processing place & farm shop 2018

Hot air haystack



## **Farming milestones**



Start processing of milk

2015

Taking over the farm from father 2023

Solar power plant on the roof

#### The herd

42 Livestock Units (LU)

30 dairy cows **Breed: Simmental** 

11 dairy heifers

Calving period: all year round

Age at first calving: 28 months

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 30 ha AA

- 30 ha perm. grassland
- 30 ha Forest

#### Workforces

- 2 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 15 dairy cows & 108 000 I /FTE
- Aims: Save time, be efficient,
- Aware of society and consumers

#### Areas of interest

- Grass management
- Milk processing to the cheese
- Genetics genotype & suitable cows for grazing

### Main buildings and equipment

- Barn for dairy cows with cubicles & slatted floor & old barn for dry-off cows
- Milking parlour: Auto-tandem: 5 units
- 1 Feed Station for concentrate
- Individual boxes for young calves
- Collective boxes on slatted floor for heifers



- 215 676 kg of milk produced (50 % sold, 50 % processed on the farm)
- 4.03 % fat 3.49 % protein content &
- Stocking rate: 1.4 LU / ha forage area
- 1.350 kg concentrate/cow/year
- Replacement rate: 33 %
- Breeding criteria (BB, A2A2)
- Grass-based production 7 423 kg of milk /cow /year & 7.189 kg /ha forage area



- Family 3 generations
- All land is in one piece
- Grass based milk production
- Processing of own milk and direct selling
- Rich biodiversity



## Weaknesses

- Sloped land a lot of hand work / danger
- No arable land no maize / no corn
- Very much depend on the purchase of energy components



## Opportunities

- Genetic improvements of dairy cows
- Improvement of grass management
- Society is in favour of their farming system



## <u>Threats</u>

- Legislation which is not in favour of farming
- Climate changes (drought, storms ...)
- Politic situation
- Lower consumption of milk and dairy products

## Strategy of the farmers / Resilience

Production of high-quality grass-based milk, which is the basis for processing of high-quality dairy products. Improvement of health and longevity of dairy cows. Added value and direct selling of dairy products in farm shop.

## Area of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Efficiency and improvement of grassland management are 2 keywords of this farm. Reducing of hard manual work and simplification of work tasks. They also pay attention to the balance between work and free time. Family life is important for this family.

· Reduce work load



· Private time and family

· Reduce concentrate for cow



RESSOURCE Efficiency



Improve longevity of cows

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partner** 



"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.







Nada & Martin JAMŠEK Pilot Farm Description Moste 103, 1218 Komenda





#### European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 





Completion of extra barn building

2008

Purchase of a new 150 HP tractor, which is still the biggest today

Starting selling milk directly to schools

**Farming milestones** 

2006

Purchase of a new forage mixer 2009

Opening of milk vending machines in Kamnik and Ljubljana

Started mixing our own concentrate

2018

### The herd

- 87 Livestock Units (LU)
- 53 dairy cows Breed: Holstein
  - 39 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 29 months

## **Agricultural Area**

- 35 ha Permanent Grassland
- > 8 ha Forest
- 61 ha Arable land:
  - 21 ha Maize
  - 8 ha Soybeans
  - 10 ha Barley
  - 13 ha Alfalfa
  - 9 ha Grass

## Workforces

- 3,5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 53 dairy cows
- Aims: Be more efficient, automatise more
- Aware of society and consumers

#### Areas of interest

- Optimal feeding at all stages of cow life
- Cow comfort and wellbeing
- Automation in dairy farming
- Using AI in areas of dairy farming

## Main buildings and equipment

- Tied-in barn for dairy cows
- Pipeline milking system: 8 units
- 1 Feed Automat for concentrate on rail Collective boxes on slatted
- Individual boxes for young
  - floor for heifers





- 722 853 kg of milk produced (85 % sold via cooperative, 10 % sold via Milk vending machines, 5 % to schools)
- 3.47 % fat 3.44 % protein content &
- Stocking rate: 1.12 LU / ha forage area 13 117 kg of milk /cow /year & 9.267 kg /ha forage area
- 2.350 kg concen./cow/year
- Replacement rate: 32 %
- Breeding criteria
- High-production



- Location: Proximity to Ljubljana
- Good land distribution
- Good cow genetics
- Good knowledge on production practices
- Diversified MilkDistribution Channels



## Weaknesses

- Tied-in barn with inappropriate dimensions
- Bad cow comfort
- Expensive land



## Opportunities

- Genetic improvements of dairy cows
- Direct sales of milk
- Better cow practice
- Al Implementation
- Innovation: Taking advantage of wide-spread knowledge



## Threats

- Legislation which is not in favour of farming
- Community Complaints:
   Negative attitudes or complaints from the public
- Lower consumption of milk and dairy products

## Strategy of the farmers / Resilience

In the future, we aim to heighten our farm's resilience through sustainable farming and optimized resource use, ensuring the long-term health of our land and livestock. We will diversify our milk distribution channels to mitigate market risks and sustain high productivity by investing in robust genetics. Embracing AI technology is an opportunity to increase operational efficiency and adaptability. Lastly, we plan to foster stronger community relations to maintain harmonious coexistence, thereby securing our farm's resilience and long-term prosperity

## Area of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Our objective is to enhance operational efficiency and prioritize cow comfort, aiming to thoughtfully automate routine tasks to lessen our workload. In all our transformations, the welfare of our livestock remains a key focus. Achieving these goals will require ongoing learning, adaptability, and strategic improvements. Furthermore, the exchange of knowledge and experiences with other farms on similar paths is invaluable to us.

- Reduce work-load
- Utilize farm management software



- More free time
- Increase productivity

- Improving feed efficiency
- Automate tasks
- Lower production costs



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Improve longevity of cows
- Improve cow comfort
- Precision feeding

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



#### **Partner**



University of Ljubljana

"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.







Pilot Farm Description

Gorenje Ponikve 20, 8210 Trebnje

Fam. Toni KUKENBERGER

Slovenia



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Environment / Animal welfare







TALY COUNTY COUN

**Farming milestones** 

2010

Taking over the farm from parents 2014

New FreeWalk barn for dairy cows 2017

New Dairy Plant

2013

**2016** Certificated Hay milk 2023

Expanding dairy processing

Transition to organic farming

29 Livestock Units (LU)

The herd

- 24 dairy cowsBreed: Brown
  - 3 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 27 months

## **Agricultural Area**

#### 28 ha AA

- · 15 ha Perm. Grassland
- 13 ha Arable land
- 50 % rented
- 50 % own land
- 11 ha Forest

#### Workforces

- 6 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- Aims: Save time, be efficient,
- Aware of animal and environmental friendly farming system and people friendly working shifts

#### **Areas of interest**

- Processing of milk
- · Grassland management
- Genetics
- Organic / Hay production



#### Main buildings and equipment

- Freestall barn with cubicles and slatted floor for dairy cows
- Compost bedded pack barn during grazing season
- Milking: 1x4 side by side
- FULL TMR all time
- Individual boxes for new calves
- Group boxes for calves and heifers



- 180 809 kg of milk produced (90 % processed on the farm)
- 4.02 % fat & 3.82 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1,04 LU / ha forage area
   8.716 kg of milk /cow /year
- 1.450 kg concentrate/cow/year
- Replacement rate: 33 %
- Breeding criteria: BB, A2A2, high protein, longevity, good udder
- Organic / Hay milk



- Fields nearly all together
- Healthy cows
- Quality hay
- High animal wellbeing
- Very loyal and devoted co-workers



### Weaknesses

- Insufficient arable land
- Severe droughts
- Too heavy work load for family members
- Too small drying facility
- Too small barn in the middle of village



## Opportunities

- Nice landscape
- Possibility for agrotourism
- High quality products
- Very good trade mark



## Threats

- Climate changes (drought, storms ...)
- Political situation
- Environment impact negative opinion of society, restrictions on farming

## Strategy of the farmers / Resilience

Producing high quality hay and corn and provide good grazing management. Breeding of BB / AB & A2A2 genotype of Brown cows. Processing organic hay milk to high quality dairy products – e.g. cheese Prosenik. Direct marketing of milk and dairy products. To have good relations with co-workers, consumers and society.

## Area of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Efficiency and improvement of grassland management are 2 keywords of this farm.

Reducing of hard manual work and simplification of work tasks, managed by a loyal and devoted team of co-workers. They also pay attention to the balance between work and free time. Family life is important for this family.

Reduce work load



· Private time and family

· Reduce concentrate for cow



RESSOURCE Efficiency



Improve longevity of cows

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partner** 



"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.







Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Gregor & Marta ROČNIK Pilot Farm Description** Zavodnje 31, 3325 Šoštanj



Slovenia



## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment / Animal welfare** 







LOVENIA

2010

Taking over the farm from parents

2014

**Farming milestones** 2022

2012

New barn for 125 animals

2020

New barn for dry-off cows

2024

Robotic feeding -**VECTOR** 

#### The herd

- 140 Livestock Units (LU)
- 66 dairy cows

Breeds: Holstein & Brown

- 31 dairy heifers
- Calving period: all year round
- Age at first calving: 24 months

## 40 ha AA

- 24 ha Perm. Grassland
- 11 ha Maize silage
- 5 ha Pasture
- 16 ha Forest

#### **Workforces**

- 2 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 33 dairy cows & 424 911 kg /FTE
- Aims: Save time, be efficient,
- Aware of society and consumers

#### Areas of interest

**Agricultural Area** 

- Feed management
- Genetics
- High production

## Main buildings and equipment

- Free barn with cubicles and slatted floor for dairy cows
- Lely Milking Robot
- Individual boxes for young calves
- · Collective boxes on deep straw for heifers and dry-off cows





- 849 822 kg of milk produced (98 % sold via cooperative)
- 3.99 % fat & 3.34 % protein content –
- Stocking rate: 3.5 LU / ha forage area
- 2.350 kg concentrate/cow/year
- Replacement rate: 34 %
- Breeding criteria
- High-production



- Family 2 generations
- High productive cows
- Healthy cows
- Grass silage with high protein level
- High animal wellbeing



## Weaknesses

Insufficient arable land



## Opportunities

- Nice landscape
- Possibility for agro-



### Threats

- Climate changes (drought, storms ...)
- Political situation
- Environment impact negative opinion of society, restrictions on farming

## Strategy of the farmers / Resilience

High production of milk with lower costs. Selling of breeding animals for good price.

## Area of interest / Aspirations / Needs for the future

Use of anolyte – anionic water. Treatment of somatic cells with garlic boluses. Reduce working hours – more free time.

Reduce work load



Private time and family

Reduce concentrate for cow



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



Improve longevity of cows

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



#### **Partner**

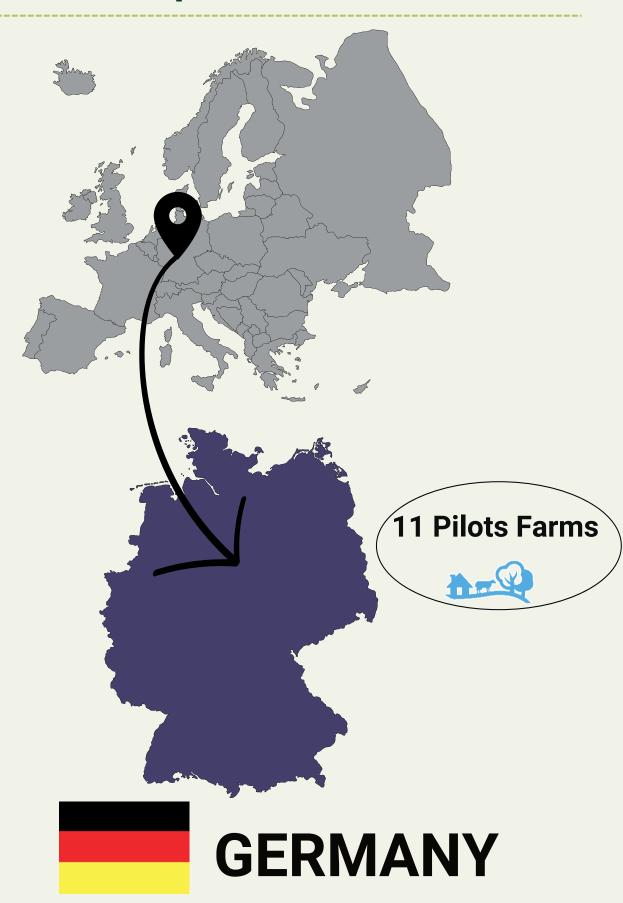


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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations











**Andreas Hobus** Dörphof, Schleswig-Holstein **Pilot Farm description** 



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Animal welfare** 









2011

Andreas is starting to take over the farm from his parents

2014

Biogas plant based on manure and feed waste 170 KW flexibel

#### 2021

30 ha grassclover and reintroduction of grazing

**Farming** milestones

2013

**Building new** barn for 250 cows with 408 KW solar panels



2016 3 mobile houses for laying

hens, farm shop with vending maschines also for fresh milk



Diversification of crop rotation with 6 different crops

#### The herd

- 314 Livestock Units (LU)
- 235 dairy cows Breed: Holstein Frisian 30% – replacement rate
- 140 dairy heifers
- Calvingperiod:allyearroundcalving(sofar)
- Age at first calving: 26.8 months + 600 laying hens in mobile houses (2 LU)

#### **Agricultural Area** 236 ha

- 41 ha perm. grassland
- 39 ha temp. grass/clover
- 40 ha Silage maize
- 5 ha Flowering strips
- 18 ha Spring oats
- 55 ha Winter Wheat
- 10 ha Oil seed rape
- 28 ha Winter barley
- 120 ha main forage area 51 % of AA

#### Workforces

- 5.5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 3 for dairy farm, 2 for cash crops + biogas
- + 0.5 farm shop and hens + ice cream prod.
- 78.3 dairy cows & 810.750 kg /FTE

### Areas of interest

- Regional based agricutral production Home grown protein and concentrates based on regonal production
- Closing the cycle diversification

## Main buildings and equipments

- Cubicle house for 250 cows with rotary milking system flexible that 2 persons can mange the cows, deep litter boxes with straw + chalk
- Old cubicle house for heifers above 0.6 month
- Fresh calves in single huts and the calf pen in groups with straw
- 400 KW photo voltaics, 170 KW biogas, 24/7 Farm shop with 4 vending machines
- 3 movable houses for laying hens, always fresh grass (rotational grazing:))

## **Production / Technical results**

- 2.432 250 kg of milk produced (97 % sold) 210 gr. Concen-
- 4.03 % fat 3,37 % protein content &
- Stocking rate: 1.78 LU / ha forage area
  - 10 350 kg of milk /cow /year & 14 474 l /ha forage area

trates / kg milk







#### **Strenaths**

- Strong family 4.5FTE are family
- Diverse mixed farm spreading risks over
  - 1. Milk production
  - 2. Renewable energy
  - 3. Cash crops
  - 4. Farm shop and laying hens



## Weaknesses

- too many projects at the same time
- Family is getting old
- High investments and
   high loans have to be met by high productivity



## Opportunities

- Bild up ideas to streamline the farm, shift to a low input grazing system around
- Touristic region Sell more products directly
- Open minded looking for opportunities



### Threats

- Future agricultural politics is unpredicttable
- too much burocracy
   Very high land prices,
   both to buy or to rent
- climatic change

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Working on beeing independent from external purchases, even as conventionel farmer growing grass red clover for silage making and grass white clover for grazing, this leads to reduction of protein rich concentrates and artificial nitrogen-fertilisers.

Efficient rotational grazing system under devellopment. 2.5 cent /kg milk less feeding costs compared to neigbours. Bio-diversity as opportunity. Crop rotations with clover and 5 other criops allow for special subsidies, but also leads to carbon sequestration.

With financial support from partners(companies + private people) growing 5 ha wild flowers

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Further development of the grazing system: changing from all year round calving to autumn block calving. More own products in the farm shop sofar also meat and ice cream

## Improvement project - objectives

 Reduce work load by shifting to a lowcost grazing system



ECONOMY & LABOUR

 More legumes (clovers + pulses) to be less dependent on concentrates + artificial N



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Growing biodiversity for others
- Further development of farm shop
- Shift to autumn block calving
- Improve grazing system better cow roads

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 











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## **Bent Jensen-Nissen** Jübek, Schleswig-Holstein **Pilot Farm description**



## **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Efficiency









2003 Renting a farm in Eastern Germany with additional 135 cows



2018 **Building 110** additional spaces and focus only on farm at Jübek



2023/24 Bent buys his partner's shares in the business

with a neighbor merging the dairy herd to 95 cows

1999

Foundation of civil

law partnership



2000 Extending the central barn of 60 with 150 cow spaces

2006

65 additional spaces + calving area at Jübeck, now 270 cows there

2021 New

barn for heifers

**Farming** milestones

#### The herd

- 541 Livestock Units (LU)
- 400 dairy cows, breeds: Holsteins (36 Red + 330 Black) + 38 Angeln Cattle
- Replacement rate: 32 %
- 256 heifers
- Calving period: all year round calving
- Age at first calving: 23,5 months

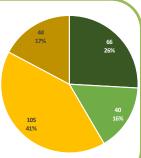
## **Agricultural Area**

#### 255 ha AA

- 66 ha perm. grassland
- 40 ha temp. grassland
- 105 ha Silage maize
- 44 ha Winter rye

211 ha main forage area

= 83 % of AA



#### Workforces

- 6.5 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 62 dairy cows & 675 700 kg milk /FTE
- Aims: Cost degression by size be efficient

#### Areas of interest

- Efficient management, rentability
- Healthy cows through good welfare
- Exchange with other farmers
- Good personnel management

## Main buildings and equipment

- Efficient barn for 440 with additional 50 cubicles outside, barn is result of feed a basic barn that was extended 3 times, high share of self construction
- Depreciated effective milking facilities
- Photovoltaics (151 KW),

Cooperative Biogasplant (600 KW), 16.5% shares owned



- 4 392 000 liters of milk produced (97 % sold)
- Concentrates: 305 gr. per kg milk
- 4,05 % fat & 3,46 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 2.56 LU / ha forage area; 2.12 LU / ha agricultural area
- 10 980 kg of milk /cow /year & 20,815 kg /ha forage area



- Good personnel management
- Good to talk to other people
- Efficient organisation of the farm
- Building construction



### Weaknesses

- Dependence on a good herdsmanager
- High proportion of borrowed capital after the former partner's payout



## **Opportunities**

- Just the right size, no pressure to continue growing at any cost
- Creating the possibility to generate wind and solar energy on own land ( with partners)



### **Threats**

- Future agricultural politics, Time consuming bureaucracy
- Skilled labor shortage

## Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Foundation of civil law partnership with a neighbor and merging the farms was the key to the actual effective farming enterprise, due to generations shift after a very good partnership the former is bought out. Now the farm has just the right size, no pressure to continue growing at any cost. Consolidation is now in the focus, aim to have less than 2 cent capital costs per kg Milk

Rearing of heifers is now contratced to a neighbor farm

Good personnel management.

Focus on animal welfare access to 18 ha pasture for cows in the second half of lactation

## Aspirations / Needs for the future

Exploring possibilities to spread the risks by financial investments in renewable energy produced on farm, focus will not be on biogas but wind and solar energy

## Aims and planned projects for further improvement

 Reduce work load as important part of the consolidation process

 Investments in solar and wind energy projects



Renewable energy





- Growth only when there are good opportunities
- Outsourcing of heifers, focus on dairy cows, calves and animals in preparation for calving

RESSOURCE Efficiency



**Partners** 







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# **Christian Cordes** Wanderup, Schleswig-Holstein **Pilot Farm description**



# program under grant agreement No 101000770

European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Animal welfare** 











2004 New loose

2010 **Biogas** plant

400 KW

Upgrade of barn to Animal welfare barn

2021

Neighbour farm bought = + 340 KW Biogas and large pig barn

**Agricultural Area** 

# housing barn 166 cubicles



0

2006

Solar

panels

220 KW



Upgrade: flexibilization of biogas plant to 950 KW, Reintroduction of grazing

2020 New barn

for calving + young stock **Farming** milestones

# The herd

- 213 Livestock Units (LU)
- 175 dairy cows Breeds: Holstein Frisian 22% – replacement rate
- 35 + 35 dairy heifers
- Calving period: autumn block calving
- Age at first calving: 25 months
- + 2500 piglets (7- 30 kg) = 18 000 per year

# 433 ha AA

- 124 ha perm. grassland
- 25 ha temp. grassland
- 40 ha Silage maize(cows)
- 32 ha Winter rye
- 32 ha sugar beet (biogas)
- 180 ha Silage maize (biogas)

130 ha main fodder area

69 % of grassland / forage area

# Workforces

- 5 FT-labour units (3 Dairy production 2 Biogas + piglets)
- 58.3 dairy cows & 583 300 I /FTE + 18 000 piglets fed from 7 to 30 kg

Aim/pressure: We have to be efficient

# Areas of interest

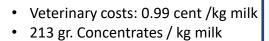
- Healthy cows, animal welfare
- Cost efficient feeding
- Exchange of experiences with other farmers (EIP-Operational Groups, EDF)

# Main buildings and equipment

- Animal welfare barn, 1.1 feeding places, 175 cubicles with straw + 42 cubicles outside. New calving barn and pen for calves
- Under installation 3 milking robots in combination with AB-grazing system
- 220 KW Photovoltaics, 740 KW Biogas, heating with excess heat
- Barn for piglet rearing from 7 to 30 kg for 2500 piglets



- & 3.4 % protein content 4.1 % fat
- Stocking rate: 1.63 LU / ha forage area
- 10 050 kg of milk /cow /year & 13 461 kg /ha forage area
- 18 000 piglets (7- 30 kg) per year







- Open minded
- Strong family 3.5 FTE are family
- Very good co-workers
- Spreading risks via
  - 1. Milk production
  - 2. Reneable energy
  - 3. Piglet rearing



- High investments and
- Coarse sandy soils with low water



# Opportunities

- 2 sons are willing to
- Dairy company pays extra for animal welfare milk from



# Threats

- Weather dependency, climatic change because of coarse sandy soils
- Future interest rate developments

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Diversification with three main branches of the farm enterprise Reintroduction of grazing in combination with minor investments to increase animal wellfare in the barn, gave possibility for a special contract with a dairy company (+ 4 cent/kg) More animal wellfare + pasture increased cow health.

Based on grazing lower costs for concentrates (- 1.5 kg ECM)

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

After fast growth of the farm, the farm has just the right size, no pressure to continue growing at any cost. Consolidation is now in the focus. Reduction of work load via changing to automatic milking system (3 robots)

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load via shift to automatic milking system in late summer 2024

on residuals and manure

instead of silage maize



Base biogas production more PROJECT

- Installation of 3 milking robots and make them work in combination with AB-grazing system
- Optimisation of grazing infrastructure – challenge: a lot of potential pasture is separated from the farm by a small public road

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



RESSOURCE

**Efficiency** 







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# **Hof Backensholz** Jasper + Thilo Metzger Petersen Oster Ohrstedt, North Frisia



European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Animal welfare** 









1989

Conversion to organic farming 2002

1st biogas plant 140KW

2018

Opening of Farm-Kindergarden

**Farming** milestones

1991

Start cheese making

2006

Biogas upgrade to 720 KW + Solar panels (200 kw)

2019

New Farm shop and restaurant

# The herd

- 880 Livestock Units (LU)
- 520 dairy cows Breeds: 90 %Frisian + some **Brown Swiss & German Red**
- replacement rate 23%
- Calving period: all year
- Age at first calving: 25 months
- Average calving rank: 3.9 lactations

Breeding aim: hornless, high Kappa-casein

### Agricultural Area 820 ha

- 160 ha perm. grassland
- 240 ha temp. grass/clover
- 120 ha Silage maize
- 40 ha Potatoes
- 70 ha Faba beans
- 60 ha Spring oats
- 60 ha Grass seed production
- 590 ha main forage area 78 % of AA

# Workforces

- 12 farm workers (Full Time Equivalent)
- 9 for dairy farm, 3 for cash crops + biogas
- 58 dairy cows & 750 000 I /FTE
- 28 people find their work in the cheese manufactory, restaurant and farm shop

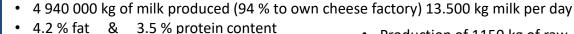
# Areas of interest

- Organic farming, animal welfare
- Milk processing
- Direct sale via farm shop and internet
- Electricity production for 2000 households
- Information transfer to many visitors

# Main buildings and equipment

- Historic grown farm, 1991 build new barn for 100 dairy cows, additionally 2006 barn with 256 cubicles + 2018 animal welfare barn for 250 cows
- 2018 new Calf pen for 150 calves with access to the outside
- 2002 + 2006 Biogas plant in addition photovoltaics.
  - Since 1991 constantly expanding cheese factory now 14.000 kg milk/day





- Stocking rate: 1.49 LU / ha forage area
- 9,525 I of milk /cow /year & 8,474 I /ha forage area
- Production of 1150 kg of raw milk cheese daily





- Mixed farm, most forage area around the farm allows to graze 500 cows
- Independency from classic milk marked



# Weaknesses

- Inflation had and can have negative impact on organic cheese
- Grown family farm we have to organize secondary leadership



# Opportunities

- Take opportunities as they come, there are lots of opportuinities
- Spreading financial risks by diversification



# Threats

- Weather dependency (because of grazing)
- Very high land prices, both to buy or to rent

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Early converted to organic farming and built up large experience.

Good mechanisation especially with farm machinery for organic weed management.

Deep rooting red clover as drougt tolerant main protein (XP) and nitrogen (N) source.

Good working atmosphere, good relations to co-workers, good team of co-workers.

Self sufficiency with electricity and especially heat used for the cheese manufactory.

High self sufficiency with XP and N and grazing are the base for a low Carbon-footprint

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Expand direct sale of products via web-shop
Cheese factory needs to be extended and modernized
Estimation of the environmental footprint of own cheese-production as base for marketing

# Aims and planned projects for further improvement

 Automatic feeding system



ECONOMY & LABOUR

 Purification of Biogas to methane for feeding it into the public gas network



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Development to be a transparent farm to maximize customer trust.
- Establishment of a biological wastewater treatment for the cheese factory based on willows (Dual purpose: wood chips)
- Professionalisation of the grazing system

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL wellbeing



Partners:





Wir fördern den ländlichen Raum







"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.







Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the **European Union's Horizon 2020** research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# Hof Brehmhöft Hanno and Max Lammers Winnert, Region North Frisia



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Animal welfare







Schleswig-Holstein
Hamburg

1970 Intensified grazing inspired under Max's internship in Ireland 1984 Shift to seasonal spring calving, at least one month without milking around Christmas 2019
Upgrade and extension of barn to house 150 cows

new milking parlour and fresh calvers area + hospital pens (to house 40 cows



**2010**Renovation of barn to fit to HF-size

2020 Rebuilding a pig barn to house 100 heifers

Farming 'milestones

# The herd

- 155 dairy cows + 130 heifers
- 236 Livestock Units (LU)

Breeds: Holsteins (15 Red +

129 Black) + 2 Brown Swiss

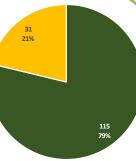
- + 14 Angeln Cattle
- 30 % replacement rate
- seasonal winter calving, start early January
- first calving: 33 months

# Agricultural Area

# 146 ha AA

- 115 ha permanent grassland
- 31 ha silage maize

146 ha main forage area 100 % forage area



# **Workforces**

- 2.3 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 82dairy cows & 655 000 kg /FTE
- Aims: Seasonal calving allows to concentrate working processes. Save time based on healthy calves + grazing

# Areas of interest

- High forage quality, high quality silages
- Grazing grass in young stages
- Healthy cows, animal welfare,
- High working efficiency
- · exchange with other farmers

# Main buildings and equipment

- Historical slowly grown in mainly depreciated barn
- new milking parlour + selection + waiting area for effective milking by 1 person
- Good infrastructure for grazing, constantly stocked aimed growing hight 6 cm
- · Own forage wagon with front Mower allows additional green feeding





- 1 506 135 kg raw milk (97 % sold)
- 3.85 % fat & 3.4 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.6 LU / ha forage area
- 9 717 kg EC Milk /cow /year
- 10 315 kg Milk /ha forage area
- 220 gr. concentrates / kg milk
- Young fresh grass and at least 5 grass silage cuts as main protein source



•Relaxed, level-

headed person not easily disturbed •Efficient son-father enterprise, well equipped with machines

and well established

grazing system

**P** 

# Weaknesses

- Too high first calving age
- Too high land prices



# **Opportunities**

- Good climate + soils to grow enough forage
- Large enough forage area allows for reserves to cope with dry years
- High degree of independence contractor only for maize harvest



# Threats

- Climate change in the long run, because of weather dependency of the grazing system
- Excessive bureaucracy

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

A very efficient grazing system based on winterblock calving - pasture is constantly stocked and a maximum growth hight of 6 cm (= Kurzrasenweide) leads to very high concentrations of crude protein and net energy in the grazed grass.

Key to low feeding costs is high forage quality, based on own efficient forage wagon high flexibility to make good grass silage at the right time.

Silage maize is harvested leaving at least 50 stubble hight. This leads also with maize to extremly high forage quality, as a consequence 30% less concentrates are fed compared to meighbors. Since many years the well established grazing system is the background for low production costs.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Development goals: 10 500 kg milk per cow, 11 000 kg milk produced per ha pasture while at the same time reduce concentrate feeding to 180 gr concentrates per kg milk

# Improvement project - objectives

 Increase efficiency 1 000 000 kg milk per FTE



ECONOMY & LABOUR

 Increase herd size to 200 and still can manage it with 2 FTE



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Improve management and breeding with respect to longevity
- Try extend grazing area around farm with rented land
- Further improvement of cow comfort, happy cows are easy cows:)

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



## **Partners:**



Kiel University
Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

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Jan Danker Brügge, Schleswig-Holstein **Pilot Farm description** 



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Efficiency









Denmark

Building new loose housing barn with 96 cubicles

2001 + 2004

Additional buildings for 180 + 80 cows

2018

24 spaces for calving and fresh milking cows

**Farming** milestones

1996 + 1998

New milking barn with 2 x 14 side by side + selection 2011

New barn for 80 calves

2019

Renting the neighbour farm to house up to 220 heifers

# The herd

- 617 Livestock Units (LU)
- 450 dairy cows Breed: Holstein Frisian 28 % – replacement rate
- 290 heifers
- Calving period : all year round calving
- Age at first calving: 24,4 months

### **Agricultural Area** 275 ha AA

- 90 ha perm. grassland
- 2 ha set aside land
- 82 ha Silage maize
- 18 ha Oil seed rape
- 12 ha Winter wheat
- 48 ha Winter rye
- 172 ha main forage area = 63 % of AA

# **Workforces**

- 9 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 50 dairy cows & 515 000 I /FTE
- Aims: Cost degression by size be efficient

# Areas of interest

- Efficient management
- Rentability
- Healthy cows
- Comradely relationship with employees

# Main buildings and equipments Efficient barn for 470 cows with good feed and slurry storage capacity

- Depreciated effective milking facilities
- Renting of the neighbor farm to raise the young stock there
- Photovoltaics (300 KW), heating of 5 houses based on wood chops (100 KW) from hedgerows supported by heat recovery from milk cooling approx. 10 KW





- 4.635 000 liters of milk produced (97 % sold)
- 3,95 % fat & 3,45 % protein content
- More than self sufficient with
- Stocking rate: 3.59 LU / ha forage area; 2.24 LU / ha agricultural area 10.522 | of milk /cow /year & 26,947 | /ha forage area



- Very good team, strong familiy
- All fields not too far from the farm good neighbours



# Weaknesses

- Impatient
- High investments and relatively high interest burden



# **Opportunities**

- Just the right size, no pressure to continue growing at any cost
- Good soils and good climatic conditions to grow forage



# Threats

- Future agricultural politics
- Time consuming bureaucracy

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Beeing prepared with respects to financial risks,

Good, fair and stable long-term loans, good incurances to help covering risks.

Beeing prepared in case of unforseen things like accidents – have your testament in place :)

Very good structured working processes

Comradely relationship with employees, good living conditions in farm owned houses Flat hierarchy

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Reduce the workload

At one time replacing depreciated effective milking facilities by milking robots

# Aims and planned projects for further improvement

Reduce work load



 Improve digital cow management



Digitalisation



- Growth only when there are good opportunities
- Field work, mainly done by contractors, only necessary basic machinery on the farm
- Milking robots when the time is right for this investment

RESSOURCE Efficiency



**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.







# Grünhof Jörg Riecken Großbarkau, Schleswig-Holstein **Pilot Farm description**



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Animal welfare** 





Building a loose housing barn outside the village



Additional buildings for calves, dry cows + slurry storage

2019

Animal welfare barn + slurry storage

**Farming** milestones

Hamburg

1968

Start autumn block calving + rotational grazing

2011

Solar panels and heating with chopped wood

2022

Schleswic Holstein

Denmark

3 Milking robots in combination with grazing (AB)

# The herd

- 192 Livestock Units (LU)
- 140 dairy cows Breeds: Holstein Frisian 31% – replacement rate

90 dairy heifers

Calving period: autumn block calving

Age at first calving: 29 months

### **Agricultural Area** 130 ha AA

- 66 ha perm. grassland
- 23 ha temp. grassland
- 25 ha Silage maize
- 12 ha Winter cereals
- 4 ha set aside land
- 114 ha main fodder area
- 78 % forage area

# Workforces

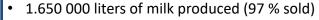
- 2.2 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 63.6 dairy cows & 750 000 I /FTE
- Aims: Save time, be efficient, I am able to concentrate my work

# Areas of interest

- Healthy cows, animal welfare
- Cost efficient feeding
- Exchange of experiences with other farmers, (EIP-Operational Groups, EDF)

- Main buildings and equipments
  Animal welfare barn with 1.1 feeding places and cubicles per cow, cubicles with comfort mattresses and straw litter
- 3 Milking robots in combination with an AB-Grazing system
- Photovoltaics (35 KW), heating based on wood chops from hedgerows





- 3,9 % fat & 3,3 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.78 LU / ha forage area
- 11,785 | of milk /cow /year & 14 474 | /ha forage area



- Veterinary costs: 0.75 /kg milk
- 240 gr. concentrates / kg milk



- Block calving gives possibility to concentrate seasonal work and healthy calves
- Always prepared:
   able to act instead of reacting under press



# Weaknesses

- Feeding strategy for dry cows.
- High investments and high loans have to be met by high productivity (pressing)



# **Opportunities**

- Grazing area accecible from the farm
- Spreading financial risks by also investing outside agriculture



# **Threats**

- Weather dependency (because of grazing)
- Very high land prices, both to buy or to rent

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Beeing prepared taking preventive measures: e.g. own emergency power supply, able to milk, cool and warm up in case of power failure. Regenerative energy (Photovoltaics and wood chips for heating) Own mechanisation, to be independend from contractors when needed. The very efficient grazing system is the centra point, it leads to low feeding costs and healthy cows. Compact block calving offers many opportunities to concentrate working processes but also enables for holydays with the family during summer

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Invest more outside the agricultural sector

Building an additional storage for 1000 tons of maize silage to build up reserves for draught as well as to have already ensiled maize for cows calving in mid of september

cows

# Aims and planned projects for further improvement

· Reduce work load



ECONOMY & LABOUR

 Buffer tank for milk to allow constant milking for the robots even under cleaning



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Optimising of forage storage
- Enlargement of storage for solid manure
- An additional milking robot as back up
- Improve the cows roads with recycled artificial grass from urban football fields

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL wellbeing



**Partners** 









Agrarberatung-Mitte e.V. Landwirtschaftliche Unternehmensberatung

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# **Hof Sophiental** Kirsten Wosnitza and **Gerd-Matthias Albertsen** Löwenstedt Northern Frisia

# Germany



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Animal welfare** 









2009 Building of new barn with outside feeding trough and solar panels

2011 Intensification of grazing shift to autumn block calving with grazing

**Farming** milestones

Hamburg

Schleswig-Holstein



2011 **Building of Biogas** plant together with 7 other farmers

2022 Change from HF to crossbreeding

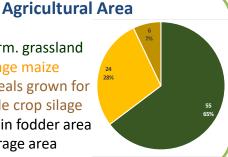
Denmark

# The herd

- 156 Livestock Units (LU)
- 120 dairy cows Breed: HF + crossbreeds 23% - replacement rate
- 62 dairy heifers
- Calving period: autumn block calving
- Age at first calving: 27 months

# 85 ha AA

- 55 ha perm. grassland
- 24 ha Silage maize
- 6 ha Cereals grown for whole crop silage
- 85 ha main fodder area
- 100 % forage area



# Workforces

- 1.7 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 70.6 dairy cows & 713 000 I /FTE
- Harvest of grass and maize, as well as tillage + spraying is done by contractors

# Areas of interest

- animal welfare, longevity
- Cost efficient feeding
- **Biodiversity**
- Networks (e.g. EIP), agricultural politics

# Main buildings and equipment

- Animal welfare barn with outside trough feeding
- Grazing infrastructure
- Cooperative biogas plant (570 KW /12.5% shares owned), shares in a village owned Windpark, Photovoltaics: 88 KW



# **Production / Technical results**



- 1 212 000 kg of milk produced (97 % sold)
- 4.1 % fat & 3.4 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 1.84 LU / ha forage area
- 10 100 kg of milk /cow /year & 14 260 kg /ha forage area



Veterinary costs: 1.4 cent/kg milk

219 gr. concentrates / kg milk



- High work efficiency with good work-life balance
- Longevity of cows, good animal welfare
- Good public acceptance
- Biodiversity on grassland
- Low carbon footprint of milk production



# Weaknesses

- Coarse sandy soils with low water storage capacity
- farm too small for necessary machinery for
- Contractors not ready for regenerative farming



# Opportunities

- Grazing area accecible from the farm
- good climatic conditions to grow forage
- Good advisory system and farming infrastructure ( a choice of dairyand feedstuff companies



# Threats

- climate change because of weather dependency
- volatile milk prices
- public acceptance of dairy farming in general
- Underminig Green Deal decreases chances for sustainable farming
- Return of wolves

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

A very efficient grazing system based on autumn block calving - pasture is constantly stocked and a maximum growth hight of 7 cm (= Kurzrasenweide) leads to very high concentrations of crude protein and net energy in the grazed grass.

The block calving leads to healthy calves and allows efficient feeding in the first half of the lactation period, as a consequence 30% less concentrates are fed compared to neighbors.

High animal welfare and a comparatively low carbon footprint of milk (PCF) production of 870gr. CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg ECM are reached (without PCF reduction caused by the renewable energy sources). Grazing creates biodiversity (less cuts, cow dung as insect feed source) and increases CO<sub>2</sub>-storage

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Intensive dialog between consumers/citizens, farmers and politics to create a system, which pays for public goods and gives sustainable dairy farming a future (market + CAP)

Establishing applied science, advice, school and on farm education for grassland and grazing systems

# Aims and planned projects for further improvement

- Find a part time employee (for time off)
- Find a partner or contractor to transform crop production towards a regenerative system
- Breeding: reduce milk yield per cow and increase meat yield



**ECONOMY &** 

Change to a more robust cow (Pro Cross), optimal yields over a long period instead of maximum yields in only a few lactations

Improve the cows roads/grazing infrastructure of grazed pastures

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL wellbeing



**Partners** 



RESSOURCE

**Efficiency** 







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**Lindhof (Kiel University) Organic mixed farm** at Noer in Schleswig-Holstein



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Animal welfare** 





European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770



Denmark Schleswig-Holstein Hamburg

1954

Dairy cows in loose housing barn

Conversion to organic farming, shift to suckler cows

**Building of animal** welfare barn, purchase of 80 Jersey heifers

**Farming** milestones

Shift from dairy cows to beef production (400 animals). Silage Maize as main forage

1970

## 2006

Start of outdoor piglet and pork production in a rented deep litter barn

## 2016 Restart of milk

production in a full grazing systemt

# The herd

- 170 Livestock Units (LU)
- 111 dairy cows Breeds: 60% Jerseys + 10% Angeln+30% EBI-Crossbreeds
- replacement rate 16,5%
- Calving period: spring calving
- age at first calving: 23,5 months Average calving rank: 5 lactations Breeding aim: hornless, high fertility

# 160 ha

# Agricultural Area

- 10 ha perm. intesive grassland
- 53 ha temp. grass/clover
- 6 ha silage maize
- 40 ha wet biodiversity grassland (low input)
- 25 ha spring oats
- - 13 ha Winter spelt
  - 69 ha main forage area/58% of productive AA

# Workforces

- 3 farm workers (Full Time Equivalent)
- 37 dairy cows & 750 000 I /FTE Lindhof is an experimental farm for organic farming owned by Kiel university Additional 3 FTE work with experiments

# Areas of interest

- Organic farming, animal welfare
- **Eco-efficiency**
- Low-cost full grazing
- Beef production with crossbred excess heifers on nature conservation grassland

# Main buildings and equipment

- Straw bedded loose housed animal welfare barn with outside feeding (2015)
- Depreciated straw bedded barn for young stock with outside area (1970)
- Flexible barn for seasonal produced calves and fattening pigs
- Good grazing infrastructure 110 hectares accessible
  - Full range farm shop for marketing of meat (driven as separate company)





- 5.2 % fat & 3.7 % protein content
  - Stocking rate: 1.95 LU / ha productive forage area
- 120 gr. concentrates / kg milk
- 7840 kg of EC-milk /cow /year & 12 608 kg /ha forage area
- 25 dairy/meat crossbred heifers for beef production produced on wet grassland



Mixed farm, spreading financial risks and efficient nutrient management

 Cooperation with an organic all arable farm



- Not able to grow size of agricultural area



# Opportunities

 Using organic waste potatoes and carrots addtional feeding Spreading financial risks by diversi-



# Threats

- Weather dependency (because of grazing)
- Very high land prices, both to buy or to rent

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Early converted to organic farming and built up large experience. Low cost full grazing system on grass clover, 85 % of milk is produced from forage (forage costs: 16 cent /kg ECM-Milk (organic). Long grazing season (March to end of october). 5 month full grazing (May to September). Undersown grass clover and cover crops are used as additional forage. Eco-efficient milk production. Carbon footprint: 630 gr. CO2eq/kg ECM. Grazing is carried out on drought tolerant multispecies grass/clover (chicory and plantain) Cooperation with an organic all arable farm swapping solid manure against grass clover, sharing combine and some machinery for tillage with a conventional all arable farm.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Expand direct sale of meat, try to produce own cheese with help of a mobile cheese factory When possible, extend herd size

# Aims and planned projects for further improvement

Intensify cooperation with other farms also with respect to low input beef production

Reduce feeding of concentrates even further



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 

**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 



- Additional focus on breeding increase longevity and fertility
- Reduce calving period by 2 weeks (Mid January to mid April)
- Improve the cows roads and grazing infrastructure

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL** wellbeing



Partners:



Noturland Bioland

Wir fördern den ländlichen Raum





Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

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Michael Petersen, **Taarstedt, Region Angeln Schleswig-Holstein** 



Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770

# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Animal welfare** 







Denmark Schleswig-Holstein 2022

1993 Building new barn for 54 cows

2006 extension of cow barn to 86 cows

2010 building new barn for machinery and as fodder storage

new silage storage facilities











2017 new animal welfare barn for dairy cows



milestones

new barn for the calves

2009 new barn for heifers

# 291 ha AA Agricultural Area

- 48 ha perm. grassland
- 11 ha temp. grassland
- 46 ha Silage maize
- 39 ha Oil seed rape
- 105 ha Winter cereals
  - 7 ha Set aside land
- 105 ha main forage area = 36 % of AA

# The herd

- 241 Livestock Units (LU)
- 164 dairy cows Breeds: Angeln cattle 38% – replacement rate
- 99 dairy heifers
- Calving period: whole year
- Age at first calving: 26 months

# Workforces

- 4 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 2 FTE for fieldworks
- 82 dairy cows & 826 838 kg /FTE
  - Aims: Flexibility through mixed farming

# Areas of interest

- Healthy cows, animal welfare,
- Breeding Angler cows: High milk yield with high ingredients
- Exchange of experiences with other farmers, (EIP-Operational Groups, RSH)

# Main buildings and equipments

- Animal welfare barn, 1:1,1 feeding places and cubicles per cow, Cubicles with deep straw litter
- 3 Milking robots in combination with jogging pasture
- Photovoltaics (35 KW)





- 1 653 676 kg of milk produced (97 % sold)
- 4.5 % fat & 3.6 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 2.3 LU / ha forage area
- 10 879 I of milk /cow /year

- 25 021 kg Milk /ha forage area
- Veterinary costs: 0.84 /kg milk
- 280 gr. Concentrates / kg milk



- High milk yields, with high concentration of milk solids
- •New modern buildings
- •Mixed farm to spread financial risks





# Opportunities

 The large acerage ient excess from milk production and be a base for growth of it • Can be self sufficient also with concentrates



# Threats

- Hard to find good employees
- Very high land prices, both to buy or to rent

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

The focus of the business is the pursuit of efficient milk production. This, with targeted breeding goals, technologies (milk robots) and comfort, serves as a basis for a path to high productivity. This lays the foundations for healthy cows. This results in high milk production both per cow and per labour unit.

Mixed farming spreads financial risks, the additional arable land takes up excess nutrients.

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Invest more outside agriculture, Building an additional storage for 1000 tons of grass silage. Building a new barn to get more place for calves.

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load

and applikation

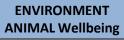
Optimising slurry storage



**ECONOMY & LABOUR** 



- Optimization of forage storage
- new barn for heifers
- additional barn for calves
- Breeding goals for longevity





**Partners:** 





RESSOURCE

Efficiency

Agrarberatung- Wir fördern den ländlichen Raum Mitte e.V. andwirtschaftliche Unternehmensberatung





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Nis and Dirk Petersen, Scheggerott, Region Angeln Schleswig-Holstein



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# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / Animal welfare









2015
Intensification of grazing shift to autumn block calving

Schleswig-Holstein

2021 First multispecies swards with plantain and chicory

Farming milestones



dairy cows



Building extention to house 160 dairy cows plus replacement



Strong focus on biodiversity and white clover + alfalfa

# 2023

new milking parlour + selection + waiting area

# The herd

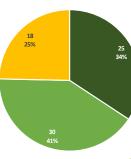
- 218 Livestock Units (LU)
- 164 dairy cows
   <u>Breeds</u>: Angeln cattle
   30 % replacement rate
- · 99 dairy heifers
- Calving period : whole year
- Age at first calving: 26 months

# Agricultural Area

# 73 ha AA

- 25 ha perm. grassland
- 30 ha perm. grassland
- 18 ha Silage maize

73 ha main fodder area 100 % forage area



# **Workforces**

- 2.0 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- 82 dairy cows & 715 600 kg /FTE
- Aims: Seasonal calving allows to concentrate working processes + healthy calvess and grazing, all saves time

# Areas of interest

- · Healthy cows, animal welfare,
- Breeding Angler cows a old local robust breed with high milk solids
- Exchange of experiences with other farmers in several networks

# Main buildings and equipments

- Historical slowly grown and mainly depreciated barn for 160 cows
- new milking parlour + selection + waiting area for effective milking by 1 person
- Good infrastructure for grazing fast rotational grazing 7 paddocks at short grazing height of 7 cm





- 1 331 000 kg raw milk (= 1 430 000 kg ECM (94 % sold, rest needed for calf rearing))
- 4.57 % fat  $\,$  8  $\,$  3.6 % protein content
- Stocking rate: 2.9 LU / ha forage area
- 8 729 kg EC Milk /cow /year

- 19 590 kg Milk /ha forage area
- Veterinary costs: 0.82 /kg milk
- 202 gr. Concentrates / kg milk



- Efficient production at low costs, comparatively low input of concentrates and Nfertilizer
- High biodiversity



# Weaknesses

- Quite high stocking rate
- High specialization on only milk and beef production



# **Opportunities**

- Good climate + soils to grow forage and to replace mineral N-fertiliser by clovers also on our convential farm
- Higher price paid for milk from pasture



# **Threats**

- Climate change because of weather dependency of the grazing system
- Very high land prices, both to buy or to rent

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

A very efficient grazing system based on autumn block calving - pasture is constantly stocked and a maximum growth hight of 7 cm (= Kurzrasenweide) leads to very high concentrations of crude protein and net energy in the grazed grass. Alfalfa and white clover increase self suffiency with protein. Deepr rooting chicory, plantain and alfalfa stabilize forange yields in dry years. The block calving leads to healthy calves and allows efficient feeding in the first half of the lactation period, as a consequence 30% less concentrates are fed compared to neighbors. High animal welfare and a comparatively low carbon footprint of milk (PCF) production of 850gr. CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg ECM are reached.

Grazing creates biodiversity (less cuts, cow dung as insect feed source) and increases CO<sub>2</sub>-storage

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Intensive dialog between consumers/citizens, farmers and politicians to increase attention to advantages of pasture based milk as eco efficient future way of milk production

# Improvement project - objectives

 Reduce work load in the long run find a part time employee



• Furter increase of white clover content in grassland



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Improve management and breeding with respect to longevity
- Try to extend agricultural area at reasonable prices
- Regenerative farming

ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners:** 









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# **R4D DAIRY FARM NETWORK**

# Farm's presentations











**Pilot Farm description** Álava - 2021 Resilience for Dairy (R4D) has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101000770





# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment/ Technical** Efficiency





2020

Acquisition of the farm

2020 (2<sup>nd</sup> semester)

New building project

2022 (1st semester)

Armoki Kop.

First animal addition

**Farming milestones** 

2020 (1st semester)

Gaztenek incorporation 2021

Start of construction of the building

2022 (2nd semester)

Total incorporation of animals

# The herd

341 Livestock Units (LU)

184 dairy cows

Breeds: Frisian (100%)

82 dairy heifers

Calving period : all year round Age at first calving: 24 months

# **Agricultural Area**

# 103 ha AA

- 36 ha perm. grassland
- 21 ha temp. grassland
- 46 ha Maize silage

## Workforces

- 2 young and formed workers(Full Time Equivalent) and 2 experienced employees
- Aware of society and suburban issues
- Aims: save time and increase milk and forage production

# **Areas of interest**

- Improve labour efficiency
- Improve milk production, saving time
- Reduce inorganic fertiliser
- Increase free time

# Main buildings and equipments

- 210 cubicles with sand bed
- Heifer warm bedding shed
- Milking robots: 4

- 5000 m<sup>3</sup> Slurry pit
- Boxes for calves





- 2.080.070 liters of milk produced
- 3,75 % fat & 3,19 % protein content
- 13.036 I of milk /cow /year
- Concentrate: 5.000 kg/cow



- New Facilities to imrove animal health and milk production
- Trained and formatted farmers
- Modernized equipment



# Weaknesses

- High investment
- Difficulties in replacing worker
- Not valued (as a sector)



# **Opportunities**

- Ease of changing farm management
- Adaptability



# **Threats**

- Large area under lease (tourist site → possible Lost)
- Low skilled labour force

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Use of forwarder wagon to reduce fuel use and improve quality of forage harvested. 5000 m3 pit to store slurry and use it on land, reducing the use of inorganic fertilizer.

One more milking robot (4 in total)

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Implementation of solar panels and the application of a solid-liquid separator, in order to reduce inputs and achieve a more sustainable management

Progress in improving fodder production

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



- Reduce fossil fuels
- Save water consumption



RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre
- Reduce inorganic fertiliser
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



**Colaborators** 





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R4D pilot farmers are involved in a







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# Behi-Alde S.Coop. Pilot Farm description *Álava - 2021*



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic
Resilience /
Environment/
Technical
Efficiency





### 1970

Setting up the cooperative (experiment)

### 1986

Involvement in the creation of associations and Aberekin

# 2000

Milking parlour refurbishme

# 2022

Rotational grazing (since founded)



Participation in the first milk cooperative for milk collection

# 1999

Constitution of the Cuma albina

# 2017

Genotyping

**Agricultural Area** 

# The herd

1043 Livestock Units (LU)

550 dairy cows

Breeds: Frisian (100%)

· 279 dairy heifers

Calving period : all year round

Age at first calving: 25 months

327 ha AA

- 78 ha perm. grassland
- 190 ha temp. grassland
- 59 ha Maize silage



# **Workforces**

- 17 labour units (Full Time Equivalent)
- · Good working conditions (free time)
- · Large amount of AA
- Genotyping (A2A2)

# **Areas of interest**

- Improve milk digestibility
- improve slurry decomposition
- · Improve forage quality
- · Increase free time

# Main buildings and equipments

- 3 facilities for different production cows and heifers
- Boxes for calves
- 3 Milking parlours

Cuma participation (machinery and raft)

# **>**

- 5.648.900 liters of milk produced
- 3,99 % fat & 3,25 % protein content
- 10.740 l of milk /cow /year
- Concentrate: 4200 kg/cow



- Distribution of AA for rotational grazing
- Trained and formatted farmers
- Generational replacement
- All cows genotyped



# Weaknesses

- Outdated facilities
- Difficulties in making a renovation investment



# **Opportunities**

- Possible A2A2 milk premium
- Better options for generational handover (worksharing)



# **Threats**

- Very high summer temperatures
  - Low value of the product in marketing

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Genotyping of cows, selecting for the traits of interest.

Regenerative grazing

Use of bacteria for faster slurry decomposition

Participation in the Cuma: lung raft (improved waste management)

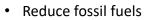
# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Implementation of solar panels
Modernise the facilities
Investment in forage machinery

# Improvement project - objectives

- Reduce work load
- Free time





- Save water consumption
  - O

RESSOURCE Efficiency



- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre
- Biodiversity conservation and land improvement
- Improve forage self-sufficiency

**ENVIRONMENT**ANIMAL Wellbeing



**Partners** 



**Colaborators** 





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# C.B. El Haya Matienzo **Pilot Farm description** Karrantza/Carranza Valley



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 









2005

0

Machinery renewal

Fire in offices and milking parlor

**Farming milestones** 2020

Solar panels

2000

Society set up

2007-2008

Mats and rubber on the floor

2018

Restructuring

# The herd

- 347 Livestock Units (LU)
- 200 dairy Holstein cows
- 78 dairy heifers
- 69 calves
- Age at first calving: 24 months
- 20 % replacement
- A.I. sexed & genomic; no replacement b.b.

# **Agricultural Area**

- 50 ha
- 50%-50% grass and ryegrass
- GUVAC cooperative → unifeed daily

# Workforce

- 5.45 a.m.-1 p.m. / 3 p.m.-8 p.m.
- 3 farmers partners
- 1 man full time labour
- 2 weekends off/month + 15 days/year

# **Main buildings and Equipment**

- 2 main pavilions
- 180 sleeping mat
- Milking parlor of 12x12 Ventilators
- Slurry scrapers
- Offices
- 4 slurry pits
- Humidifiers

# Areas of interest

- Cooperativism between partners
- Animal & social welfare
- Milk quality



# "AA" quality milk production

- 2.300.000 L/year produced
- 4% butterfat and 3.4% protein
- 133 summatical cells
- 10 bacteria





- Organization among partners
- **New facilities**



# Weaknesses



# **Opportunities**

- Slurry delivery service and biogas
- 1.5 €/m3



# Threats

- Rough terrain for slurry
- Urban land pressure
- Minimize costs



# Improvement project - objectives

Mantain work load



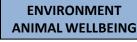
Save water and energy consumption





- Optimise dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre

Improve forage self-sufficiency





**Partners** 



**Colaborators** 



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# Sarobe Farm **Pilot Farm description** Karrantza/Carranza Valley



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 









1st robot installation

Construction of outdoor warehouse **Farming milestones** 2022

2<sup>nd</sup> robot

Farm set up

2020

2021

1 employee hired

2022 Expansion of indoor facilities

The herd

- 120 Livestock Units (LU)
- 60 dairy Holstein cows
- 30 dairy heifers
- 30 calves → separated rebreeding center
- Age at first calving: 23 months
- No replacement → farm expansion
- 1<sup>st</sup> A.I. sexed; repeaters with Angus

# **Agricultural Area**

- 11 ha
- Forecast → 25 ha
- 50%-50% corn and ryegrass (unifeed)

# Areas of interest

- Sustainability
- Animal welfare
- Milk quality

## Workforce

- Labour agreement → 8 h workday
- 2 farmers → fulltime
- 1 man full time labour
- 1 woman part time labour

# **Main buildings and Equipment**

- 1 main pavilion
- 2 robots (DeLaval)
- 55+68 cubicles
- Offices
- Sand beds
- 1 pit of 1 million L
- 1 storeroom
- Ventilators
- Slurry scrapers
- Humidifiers



- 2.000 L/day produced
- 4% butterfat and 3.6% protein
- 14 kg (8 + 6 in robot) of concentrate/cow/day
- Total → 26 kg DM/cow/day
- Total feed cost → 8.7€/cow/day





- Youthful strength
- Educational formation



# Weaknesses

- Lack of surface
- Current situation
- COVID = start of activity



# **Opportunities**

- Looking ahead
- More farms
- Young workers



# **Threats**

- Lack of fodder
- Restrictive regulations
- Urban land pressure
- Minimize costs

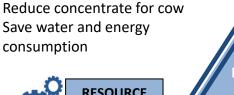


# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



ECONOMY & LABOUR



- Optimise dairy gross margin
- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre

Improve forage self-sufficiency



ENVIRONMENT
ANIMAL WELLBEING



**Partners** 



**Colaborators** 



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# Ugarte-Berri S.C. Pilot Farm description Gipuzkoa - 2021



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic
Resilience /
Environment/
Technical
Efficiency





### 2018

creation of the civil company + incorporation of daughter and son

## 2020

Modernisation of facilities + solid-liquid separator

# Farming milestones

Census increase

2019

Major investments (rotating room, self-propelled mixer)

# 2021

Use of the solid as a bed

2021

Recruitment of an employee

# The herd

- 305 Livestock Units (LU)
- 160 dairy cows

Breeds: Frisian (100%)

- 141 dairy heifers
- Calving period : all year round
- Age at first calving: 25 months

# **Agricultural Area**

# 63 ha AA

- 51 ha perm. grassland
- 9 ha temp. grassland
- 96% forage area
- 100% grassland over forage area

# Workforces

- 5 formed workers(Full Time Equivalent)
- · Aware of society and suburban issues
- · Generational replacement assured
- Modern buildings and equipment

# **Areas of interest**

- Slurry: different types of management
- Be more energy self-sufficient
- · Increase free time

# Main buildings and equipments

- 140 cubicles with slurry solid extract
- · Heifer pavilion
- Rotary milking parlour (24 places)
- · Self-propelled mixer

- Solid-liquid separator + centrifuge
- Boxes for calves





- 1.780.412 liters of milk produced
- 3,62 % fat & 3,21 % protein content
- 10.856 l of milk /cow /year
- Concentrate: 4.254 kg/ cow





- High investments to imrove animal health and milk production
- Trained and formatted farmers
- Modernized equipment



# Weaknesses



# Opportunities

- Improve milk quality
- Improve working



# Threats

- No capacity to extend the surface area
- Low milk price

# Farmer's strategy for a "resilient" system

Use of the solid fraction as a bed. Modernisation and investment in machinery to improve efficiency and reduce inputs **Continuous training of workers** 

# Aspirations / Needs for the future

Implementation of solar panels to become more energy sustainable

# Improvement project - objectives

Reduce work load



- Reduce fossil fuels
- Become more energy sustainable



RESSOURCE **Efficiency** 



- Keep a good global profitability for a knowledge transfer centre
- Slurry solid fraction as a bed
- **Energy autonomy**

**ENVIRONMENT ANIMAL Wellbeing** 



**Partners** 



**Colaborators** 





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# **Zubeltzu Torre Pilot Farm description** Itziar-Deba



# **Innovations**

Socio-economic Resilience / **Environment** 









**Farming milestones** 

2020

2 robots

2008

Incorporation of daughter and agroturism opening

2017 Purchase new barn for heifers

2002

Construction of cow barn

2016

Incorporation of son

2018

Indoor facilities

# The herd

- 180 Livestock Units (LU)
- 97 dairy Holstein cows
- 40 dairy heifers
- 43 calves
- Age at first calving: 23 months
- 23 % replacement

# **Agricultural Area**

- 71 ha
- Permanent pasture → 61 ha
- Temporary pasture → 8 ha

# Areas of interest

- Sustainability with innovation
- Animal welfare
- Agritourism → link rural-urban worlds

# Workforce

- 3 farmers → fulltime
- Father, mother and son
- An agritourism manager
- Possible +1 worker in the future

# **Main buildings and Equipment**

- 1 main pavilion
- Milking robots
- 82 cubicles
- Cleaning robot
- Sand beds
- Ventilators
- Slurry scrapers
- Cow-Welfare Cubicles



- 1.067.000 L/year
- 3,78% butterfat and 3.6% protein
- 5.621 kg concentrate/cow/year
- 5.980 kg DM/cow/year
- Grass production → 9.152 T DM/ha/year





- Youthful strength of one worker
- Another rural business
- Good climate



# Weaknesses

- Lack of surface



# **Opportunities**

- approach by the rural
- Possible 2 young



# Threats

- Lack of fodder sometimes
- Precipitation and filling of the slurry tank
- Minimize costs



# Improvement project - objectives

Young workforce



- Reduce concentrate for cow
- Save water and energy consumption



RESOURCE **EFFICIENCY** 



Resilience of animal welfare to climate and urban societal changes

**ENVIRONMENT** ANIMAL WELLBEING



**Partners** 



**Colaborators** 





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# **Appreciation**

Thank you to the partners, advisors, farm facilitator and farmers for making this project and its exchanges so rich and rewarding.

Let's make sure that we continue to share our knowledge so that European dairy farming becomes increasingly resilient!









































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