

Milk

**LISAVAIRD**  
CO-OP

# NewsLetter



August 2022

## MILK INFORMATION

### MILK SUPPLY

July 2021 Milk Supply: 14.89 million litres.  
July 2022 Milk Supply: 14.91 million litres  
This represents a 0.13% decrease on 2021.  
Milk supply for August to date is back 2%.

### MILK PRICE

The price for July milk has been increased by a further 2 cents per litre. This gives a base price at 3.6% Butterfat and 3.3% Protein of 57.27 cents per litre including the SCC bonus and VAT.

The average prices paid for the month, based on the average constituents of 3.96% butterfat and 3.41% protein, are as follows –

<b>Variable =</b>	<b>60.95</b>
<b>Fixed Milk 6 =</b>	<b>42.84</b> (including 9c paid out)
<b>Fixed Milk 7 =</b>	<b>44.17</b> (including 9c paid out)
<b>Fixed Milk 8 =</b>	<b>45.18</b> (including 9c paid out)
<b>Average Price =</b>	<b>60.60</b>

The latest 2 cent per litre increase has again been applied to the fixed milk scheme prices.

### DAIRY MARKETS

While butter and skim markets have seen some ups and downs over the past month cheese, both cheddar and mozzarella, has been quite steady. Global dairy demand predictions are being revised downwards as high food and fuel prices and inflation generally take

effect. Weak dairy imports into China is causing some concern and has impacted prices in the southern hemisphere as reflected in recent GDT auctions.

That said global dairy output is still flat and this continues to support the markets.

### CHARITY CALF

**A Pedigree Holstein Frisian Heifer Calf**  
will be sold in aid of the  
**Bru Columbanus Charity**  
at the **Youngstock Sale of**  
**Robert, Sylvia and Jason Helen,**  
Lisroe,  
Lyre,  
Clonakilty P85 KR84  
on **Saturday September 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
beginning at **12 noon.**

Bru Columbanus provides accommodation free of charge to the Relatives of seriously ill patients in Cork Hospitals and the Hospice, especially relatives of sick children.

When families are stricken with worry for a loved one who is seriously ill, Bru Columbanus offers a haven where families can spend time while being close to the hospital or Hospice.



## CELLCHECK TIP OF THE MONTH

### Antibiotic Change and Preparation for Winter 2022

**The use of antibiotics on farms is changing. “Use as little as possible and as much as necessary” is the basis of both responsible and prudent use of antibiotics on your farm.**

Some people may think that this doesn't affect them, but it affects everyone who either prescribes or administers antibiotics. Bacterial resistance to antibiotics, referred to as anti microbial resistance (AMR), is increasing throughout the world. If the right antibiotic is not administered to the right animal for the right disease for the right duration at the right dose, resistance to antibiotics can develop, resulting in that antibiotic ceasing to be effective to treat that bacteria on your farm and the potential for resistance to be transferred to bacteria that cause disease in humans.

Since January 2022, on farm use of antibiotics has changed as a result of EU Regulation: Antibiotics are not to be applied routinely nor used to compensate for poor hygiene, inadequate animal husbandry or lack of care or compensate for poor farm management.

Preventive administration of antibiotics to an animal or group of animals is only possible where your veterinary practitioner determines that an individual animal or a restricted group of animals are at a very high risk of infection.

The use of antibiotics to control the spread of disease in a group of animals with infection can only be carried out if the practitioner determines that the risk of spread of an infection or of an infectious disease within the group is high and where no other appropriate alternatives are available to the practitioner.

What opportunities are available to reduce antibiotic use on your farm? An important first step is to draw up a Herd Health Plan (HHP) to ensure the best possible health and welfare of the cattle on the farm, which, in turn, leads to optimum animal performance and

productivity. The HHP should be devised as a collaborative effort with your veterinary practitioner. The plan is developed based on their unique personal knowledge of the farm. Mastitis control as part of the HHP is a key area for dairy farms, accounting for the majority of antibiotic use in most herds. Antibiotic usage to control either lactation or dry period mastitis can be reduced in the following ways:

Understand what is best for your cows taking into consideration what is happening at herd level using your monthly bulk tank SCC from your Co-op. The SCC record of each cow allows you to understand what is happening to your cows. If you are not recording each cow, it is never too late to start.

Find out the type of bacteria involved in your mastitis cases. Sampling of 6-10 cows with mastitis of varying lactation numbers during the year is all that is required. This will provide an adequate bacterial profile and list whether they are susceptible or resistant to a range of antibiotics.

Maintain accurate records of antibiotic usage in your cows: date of administration, amount of antibiotic used, duration of treatment, number/freeze brand of cows, withdrawal period and unused antibiotic. This record is essential when looking at treatment required at drying off.

Start planning for selective dry cow therapy in your herd this Autumn if not already started. If eligible, sign up for a free Dry Cow Consult by using the link <https://animalhealthireland.ie/programmes/cellcheck/cell-check-dry-cow-consult-tasah/>



Carbery Open Week

- Lisavaird Thursday Oct 6<sup>th</sup>
- Booking Link: <https://carbery.clr.events>



# OPEN DAY

Farm Zero C at Shinagh Dairy Farm



## Can we achieve a climate neutral and profitable dairy farm?

We think so. Visit us at Shinagh to see how.



**Shinagh Dairy Farm**  
Bandon, Co. Cork,  
P72 P298



**Friday,**  
2<sup>nd</sup> September  
11am



Funded by Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) under the Future Innovator Prize - Zero Emissions Challenge.

# Where are you on the 12 Steps to reduce Gaseous Emissions on YOUR FARM?



## Action needed

- | Step                                | Action  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 12. Incorporate clover              | Incorporating 5 kg/ha (2 kg/ac) will replace up to 100 kg/ha (80 units/ac) of chemical N/year     |
| 11. Finish cattle earlier           | Use Dairy Beef Index (DBI) to produce earlier finishing cattle                                    |
| 10. Reduce age at first calving     | Calf heifers at 22 to 26 months and aim for 20% replacement rate                                  |
| 9. Increase milk solids/cow         | Milk record, cull poor cows and aim for 305 day lactation   |
| 8. Improve dairy herd quality       | Use high EBI bulls and increase herd EBI by >€10/year. Use sexed semen to accelerate genetic gain |
| 7. Improve animal health            | Create a herd health plan   |
| 6. Better grassland management      | Weekly farm walk, measure grass and extend grazing season   |
| 5. Reduce chemical N by 10kg/ha     | Apply lime, incorporate clover and make best use of slurry / FYM                                  |
| 4. Use 100% LESS                    | Apply slurry in spring / early summer using Low Emission Slurry Spreading Technology (LESS)       |
| 3. Build or maintain soil fertility | Continue to use P & K fertilisers such as 18:6:12   |
| 2. Apply lime                       | Identify fields low in pH using soil analysis   |
| 1. Use protected urea               | Apply protected urea instead of CAN/straight urea   |

