### Key Summary Points

1. Maintain rotation length to allow pasture maximum time to grow
2. Use stand-off area when necessary to minimise pugging damage to the soil
3. Focus on early identification of mastitis

### MILK PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Last Week</th>
<th>This Week</th>
<th>Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No cows in milk (vat)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>59.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litres per cow</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>3.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Fat</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Protein</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS/cow/day</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS/ha/day</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMCC</td>
<td>#N/A</td>
<td>#N/A</td>
<td>#N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Liveweight (kg)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>To Date</td>
<td>Variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Milk Production (kgMS)</td>
<td>4356</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS/ha YTD</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please note all pasture calculations detailed above are based on the current Grazed Milking Area*
Despite the wet conditions, the pasture is still growing and average pasture cover is above 2300 kg DM/ha, although it is declining. A long rotation is being maintained as the soil temperature is below 10°C and with the wet conditions is likely to be slow to increase which means that leaf emergence rate will also be slow to increase. To minimise damage to the soil while it is wet, a stand-off area is being used - this area will be re-sown to Italian ryegrass as soon as conditions allow (hopefully in the next few weeks). Milking cows are being fed 12 kg DM/cow pasture and 4 kg DM/cow of concentrates. The dry cows finished grazing the kale on 18th August and are now being fed pasture and lead feed pellets. Calving has been going well with a low incidence of milk fever and low calf mortality. However, there have been some challenges - a vat refrigeration breakdown resulted in over 7000 litres of milk having to be discarded and there has been a high incidence of mastitis and a resulting high bulk milk cell count. While focussing on shed hygiene and ensuring that teat spraying is effective go some way towards reducing this problem, the wet conditions do make it difficult to manage. The teat canal can remain open in some cows for up to an hour after milking and while good coverage with teat spray helps to prevent bacteria from entering the teat immediately after milking, if the laneways are very muddy, the teat spray is soon overwhelmed. We are currently stripping front quarters and then rear quarters over consecutive morning milkings to identify mastitis as soon as possible and a herd test is going to be conducted next week which will allow high cell count cows to be identified and milked as a separate herd (milk would be fed to the calves) if necessary to reduce the bulk milk cell count.

**Discussion**

**Analysis**

- Expected growth rate next 7 days (kgDM/ha/day) 20
- Total Demand from Pasture (kgDM/ha/day) 26
- APC balance (kgDM/ha/day) -6

**Soil Temperature**

**Rainfall Data**

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**Discussion**
21 August 2013

Average farm pasture cover (kg DM/ha) = 2355
Area in Rotation (ha) = 111
Pasture Growth Rate (kg DM/ha/day) = 27
Predicted Growth Rate Next 7 Days (kg DM/ha/day) = 20

Paddock Growth Rate (kg DM/ha/day)

Pasture Biomass (Kg DM/ha)

Paddock in Rotation

Average farm pasture cover (kg DM/ha) = 2355

Area in Rotation (ha) = 111

Pasture Growth Rate (kg DM/ha/day) = 27

Predicted Growth Rate Next 7 Days (kg DM/ha/day) = 20

Predicted Wedge 7 Days Time

Paddocks in Rotation

TargetLine

Thomas Snare
Acting Farm Manager - 0429 940 063