

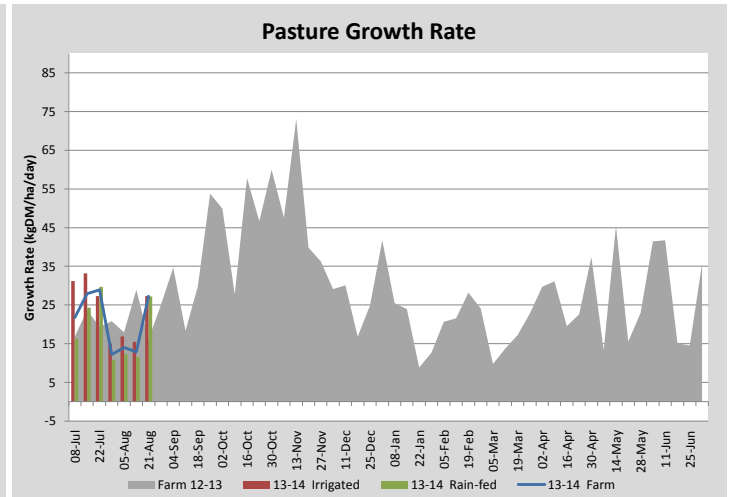
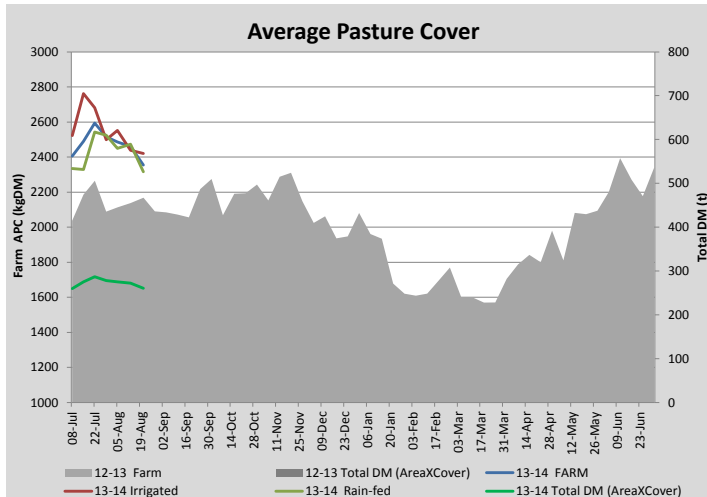
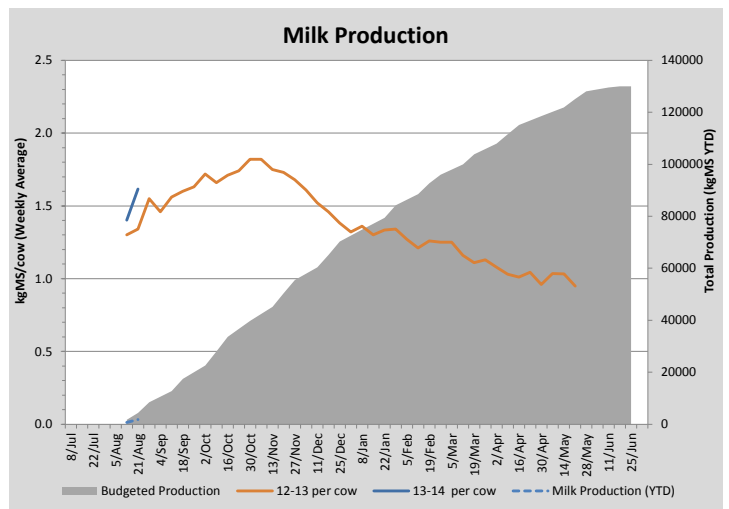
## Key Summary Points

- 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

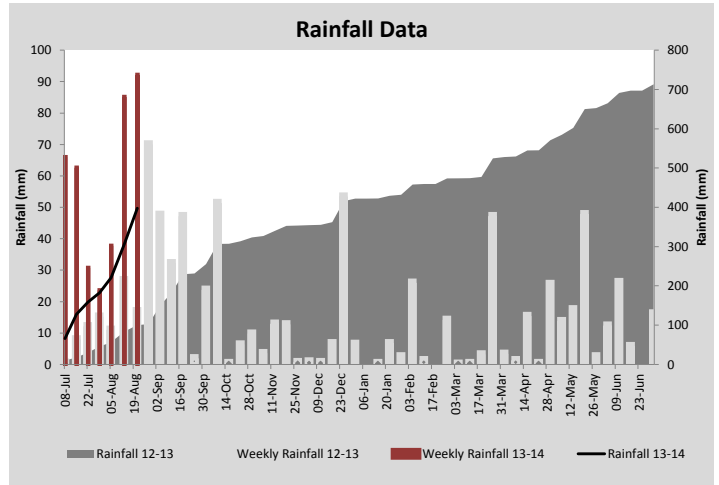
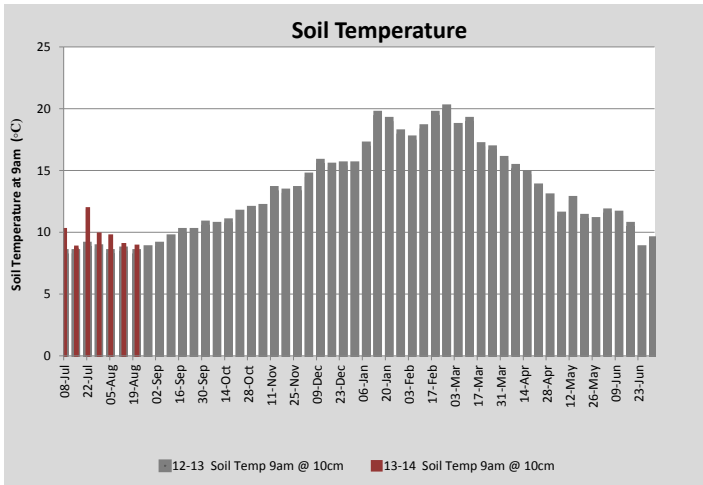
PASTURE INFORMATION	Farm			Irrigated			Rain-fed		
	Last Week	This Week	Variation	Last Week	This Week	Variation	Last Week	This Week	Variation
Grazed milking area (ha)	110.5	110.5	0.0	41.0	41.0	0.00	69.5	69.5	0.00
Rotation Length (days)	104	107		49	164		316	89	
Grazing allocation per day (ha)	1.1	1.0	0.03	0.8	0.3	0.59	0.2	0.8	0.56
Average time since last grazed (days)	97	116	19	120	118	-2	83	115	32
Leaf appearance rate (days per leaf)	17	17	0	17	17	0	17	17	0
Average Pasture Cover (kgDM/ha)	2460	2355	-105	2439	2420	-18	2473	2317	-156
Pasture Growth Rate (kgDM/ha/day)	13	27	14	15	27	12	12	27	16
Post Grazing Biomass (kgDM/ha)	1650	1540	-110						
Nitrogen applied YTD (kgN/ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Please note all pasture calculations detailed above are based on the current Grazed Milking Area

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



Last 7 days					
Milkers Diet	kg DM	ME	CP	NDF	\$/cow
Pasture Intake	12.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Concentrates	4.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Silage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grazed forage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other feeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Target</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



Analysis			
Expected growth rate next 7 days (kgDM/ha/day)	20	Target Leaf Grazing Stage	3.0
Total Demand from Pasture (kgDM/ha/day)	26	Predicted APC 7 days time	2311
APC balance (kgDM/ha/day)	-6	Predicted APC Change	-44.4

## Discussion

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.

# 21 August 2013

