



Arrabawn Signpost Farms Programme

The Signpost Farm programme is a multi-annual campaign to lead climate action by all Irish farmers, and achieve early progress in reducing gaseous emissions from Irish agriculture (while also improving water quality, managing bio-diversity and creating more profitable and sustainable farming enterprises). It will be a collaborative programme, led by Teagasc and Arrabawn Co Op.



The objectives of the Signpost programme are:

- To lead and support the transition of Irish farming towards more sustainable farming systems;
- To reduce agricultural emissions, specifically,
 - to reduce GHG emissions to the range 17.5 – 19.0 MtCO₂ eq. by 2030; and
 - to reduce ammonia emissions by 5% below 2005 levels by 2030;
- To reduce other negative environmental impacts of agriculture (specifically, to improve water quality and to improve biodiversity); and
- To demonstrate sustainable and profitable farming systems

Targets and Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)

| Target | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| GHG emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce GHG emissions per kg FPCM by 40% to 0.7 kg CO₂e per kg FPCM • Contribute to the national reduction of GHG emissions from farming |
| KPI's | Key Performance Indicator's |
| Pasture productivity & stocking rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and reseed unproductive swards – target an increase of 2 tDM/ha utilised over 5 years • Stock the farm appropriately: < 250 kg org. N/ Ha (whole farm) |
| Reduced fertiliser use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce chemical N fertiliser usage by 10% over 5 years • Increase sward clover content to 20% over 5 years • Spread at least 50% of chemical N as protected urea and all slurry using LESS |
| Optimum soil fertility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of soils to have optimum soil fertility status • Adhere to Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) recommendations to correct soil deficiencies and optimise nutrient use |
| Adequate slurry storage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16, 20, 22 weeks slurry storage to be available for all livestock (depending on location) • No spreading during closed period |
| Replacement rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 18-20% for stable herd • Target 4.5 lactations herd average lactation number • Increase EBI by €10 per year |
| Concentrate CP% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce concentrate CP% to 14% (main grazing season) |
| Biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of high value biodiverse area per farm • Retain, manage and enhance existing high value biodiverse areas; explore ways of increasing biodiversity on the farm (if necessary) |

Arrabawn Co Op has four farms participating in the programme. There will be two farms located in Tipperary, one farm in Galway and one farm in Offaly.

Signpost Farm 1 (Tipperary) Gurteen Agricultural College

Gurteen College runs a 1000-acre mixed farm, the primary function of the farm is to provide a practical learning experience for the agricultural students. Gurteen College have introduced several sustainability projects such as biomass boilers, solar PV panels, heat exchangers in the parlour, LED lighting and are planning on starting a small-scale anaerobic digestion system.

The dairy herd has 220 dairy cows with plans to expand to 250 cows in the future, 70 suckler cows (split calving), and they finish cattle from both the dairy herd and suckler herd, 450 breeding ewes, 100 acres of tillage, 80 acres of willow for burning in the biomass boilers, commercial broad leaf and conifer forestry as well as rough non-commercial forestry. The dairy herd is made up of pedigree Holstein Friesian spring cows, producing 500KG milk solids, using under 1000kg of concentrate, and prioritising grass utilization, and stocked at 2.89LU/ha on the dairy platform. The EBI of the herd is €149. The expectation is to calve 81% in the first 6 weeks. All heifer calves are brought on as replacements.

Signpost Farm 2: (Tipperary) Ned Kelly

Ned Kelly is farming in Ballydrennan, Ballycommon, Nenagh County Tipperary with his father William. Total land farmed is 132 Ha, 45Ha are owned and 87Ha leased. All calves are reared on the farm. All cattle (apart from Replacements) are reared to between 18 and 20mths and then sold. Overall stocking rate for 2021 was 129Kg N/ha. This year the plan is to milk 130 - 140 cows on the milking platform of 53ha at a stocking rate of 2.4 cows/ha. Herd EBI is €137, replacement in-calf heifer EBI is €185. The farms 6 week calving rate is 72%. Last year the cows produced 537kgs of milk solids/head. Facilities on the farm are very good, in 2020 a unit with 166 cubicles was completed, in 2021 a New 12 unit Double up (24 units) milking machine was fitted, a second silage slab was constructed, a 200ft slatted tank was constructed, the calf rearing unit was extended and re-vamped, giving 600 square metres of floor space and an automatic calf feeder installed. Grazing Infrastructure is very good, all farm roads constructed/re-surfaced in the past 2 years.

Signpost Farm 3: (Offaly) Pdraig, Conor & Mary Camon

Conor is farming in Cloghan in County Offaly in partnership with his parents Pdraig and Mary. They are currently farming 80ha of which 20ha is rented. The milking platform is 22ha and is stocked at 4.7 cows/ha. In 2021 they milked 100 cows. The EBI of the herd is €155 & the heifers are €216. The 6-week calving rate is 87%. The cows produced 516 kg MS/cow in 2021. The farm grew 11.5t DM / ha in 2021. Facilities on the farm are good with a 12-unit parlour, good housing and good grazing infrastructure throughout the farm.

Signpost Farm 4: (Galway) Vincent & Conor O'Brien

Conor is farming in Tynagh in County Galway in partnership with his parents Vincent and Mary and wife Orla. They are currently farming 100ha of which 20ha is rented. The milking platform is 42 ha and is stocked at 3.2 cows/ha. In 2021 they milked 128 cows. The EBI of the herd is €174 & the heifers are €253. The 6-week calving rate is 82%. The cows produced 415 kg MS/cow in 2021. The farm grew 13t DM / ha in 2021. Facilities on the farm are good with a new 24-unit parlour installed in 2021, 130 cubicle spaces available and good grazing infrastructure throughout the farm.

For more information on the programme contact **Paddy Purcell** on **0870963869** or **06741800**.

Added Water (AW)

Added water in milk will dilute proteins and fats in the milk which in turn will decrease the price paid for your milk. Consumers are also entitled to receive milk that is not diluted with water as it will dilute the sweetness of the milk giving it a flat taste. Legally added water is not allowed in milk.

With milking machines being washed twice daily this is where we can get the ingress of water into the milk tank. The most common factors are

- Transferring the milk pipe into the bulk tank without being drained
- Taking the milk pipe out of the tank to late at the end of milking
- Milking machine not being drained during the day
- Leaking of the plate cooler
- Switching on auto cleaning to early
- Freezing of milk in the bulk tank

More care should be taken when doing the rinse after milking and the final rinse after your wash to ensure water does not get into your tank as it will lower your price per litre.

Please contact your milk advisor if you are experiencing issues. **Added Water is identified as (AW) in your results text message.**

BUYING Fertiliser
When buying fertiliser this year – please contact your Arrabawn representative to discuss your options.

Physiolith from Grassland Agro

The answer to high fertiliser could be under our boots

Soil health is drawn into focus as the challenges around fertiliser price and fertiliser limits creep even closer. Irish soils are amongst the most productive and healthiest soils in the world, however we can do more to tackle the short, medium and long term challenges of Irish agriculture.

The soil contains a large pool of labile nitrogen (N). The labile N is N which can be converted from an organic form to a plant available form of N through the process of mineralisation. Studies carried out by Grassland Agro and Arrabawn in 2021 have found that grassland soils across the Arrabawn catchment have a store of 350 kg/N/ha of labile N which could potentially be unlocked this year (2022).

Physiolith is a Marine Calcium Soil Conditioner 25.7% Ca – 1.5% Mg Higher solubility, porosity and reactivity than conventional lime Root Stimulant Seaweed Extracts Plant hormone stimulation for root, plant growth and health. Applied at 100 kg per acre .

DEOSAN FEB 2022 PROMOTION

TEATFOAM ADVANCE

- 200L BARRELL **€415**
AVAILABLE EX BRANCH ONLY
- 200L BARRELL X 2 **€415** EACH
PLUS 1 X 20L FREE DELIVERED DIRECT TO FARM
- 200L BARRELL X 3 **€415** EACH
PLUS 2 X 20L FREE DELIVERED DIRECT TO FARM
- 950L IBC **€1700**
PLUS 2 X 20L FREE DELIVERED DIRECT TO FARM

TARGET PRE POST

- 200L BARRELL **€325**
AVAILABLE EX BRANCH ONLY
- 200L BARRELL X 2 **€325**
EACH DELIVERED DIRECT TO FARM
- 200L BARRELL X 3 **€325**
EACH DELIVERED DIRECT TO FARM
- 950L IBC **€1295** DELIVERED DIRECT TO FARM

DEOSAN OSAN

- 20L **€81.50**
- 200L **€590**

DEOSAN LIQUID CIP

- 20L **€39**
- 200L **€340**



OFFER ENDS FEB 28TH 2022

NENAGH CREDIT UNION

Financing Fertiliser this Spring

Cultivate is an initiative of a group of Credit Unions that provides short to medium term loan opportunities built specifically around the growing needs of our farming community

Up to **€50,000** unsecured over 7 years



Maurice & Robert Cogan Dairy Farmers

Nenagh Credit Union are proud to be part of this initiative to support farmers in our Community.

The Cultivate loan can be used for agricultural purposes including:

- Investing in new or second hand machinery
- Upgrading your buildings and facilities
- Purchasing additional livestock
- Obtaining working capital
- Increasing cash flow

Cultivate CREDIT UNION Farm Finance

Contact Pat Naughton or Triona Fitzgerald on (067) 34444

visit www.nenaghcu.ie
www.Cultivate-CU.ie

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Advantage Beef Programme

ABP's recently launched **Advantage Beef Programme** is the first integrated beef scheme in Ireland to pay a sustainability bonus to farmers.

The programme is open to beef, dairy and suckler farmers and will see the beef processor pay an additional 20c/kg on all animals reared to agreed protocols.

A contractual agreement is available to participating farmers from ABP on bonuses, and a minimum base price for animals meeting the required specification.

About the Advantage Beef Programme

The Advantage Beef Programme is the application of over seven years of research and a natural next step following the abolition of milk quotas and the resulting increase in the numbers of dairy-beef cattle in Ireland.

The beef processing enterprise began working with Teagasc and the Irish Cattle Breeding Federation (ICBF) in advance of the abolition of milk quotas in an effort to look at ways of improving the genetic make up of dairy-beef calves to improve their suitability for beef production.

For further information contact your local Arrabawn / Dan O'Connor feeds representative.

Friday,
January
28,
2022

New Veterinary Medicinal Product Regulations come into effect

What does it mean for dairy farmers?

5
Days

All antimicrobials (antibiotics), including those administered in feed, will require a prescription which will be valid for a maximum of 5 days from date of issue. The prescription must be filled within this 5-day timeframe. You can treat the animals for as long as is specified by the vet on the prescription.

Tuesday
2
February

Any existing prescriptions that you have for specific antimicrobials like mastitis tubes for cows will no longer be valid from 2nd February 2022.



A requirement for farmers to move towards Selective Dry Cow Strategies for mastitis control, which involve a more targeted use of antimicrobial treatments. This will mean a move away from blanket dry cow therapy, and reducing overall use of dry cow tubes.



Tighter controls in relation to certain antimicrobials called Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials (HP-CIAs), as these are drugs of last resort in human health. Certain mastitis tubes contain these HP-CIAs, and these tubes will no longer be routinely prescribed for use, instead a suitable alternative will be chosen by your vet.



Only a small quantity of antimicrobials can be kept on your farm, to cover a specified risk of disease, as determined by your vet.

Wednesday
1
June

The requirement to only supply antiparasitic medicines on foot of a veterinary prescription has been deferred until 1st June 2022. A veterinary prescription will not be required for antiparasitic products until that date.



An Roinn Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara
Department of Agriculture,
Food and the Marine

Reduce bulk tank SCC

Add value to animals

Improve Yield and solids

Breeding decisions-breed best

Accurate EBI's

Identify best and cows to cull

Benefits of Milk Recording

Milk Recording is a tool which is vital on every farm to make data-based decisions! So why not start this year?

1. Reducing bulk tank SCC will be easily seen as cows contributing to the high value can be easily removed. 2 or 3 cows in a 100-cow herd can drive up the overall value very easily.
2. Earn more for surplus heifers or cows being sold from by having the data to back up their EBI's and potential milk supply.
3. By knowing the amount of milk solids being produced you can feed more accurately according to their production values and removing cows with high SCC will stop the spread of disease in the herd ensure udders are healthy and in turn raise solids.
4. Breed from the best cows only, use the best bulls on your best cows to produce great calves. Don't breed from poor performers! This can only be known from milk recording regularly.
5. EBI values are great but don't always give the full pictures. Two cows with the same EBI's can vary hugely in milk volumes produced. One cow may have higher milk solids values while another cow with the same EBI could be made up from fertility values.
6. Identify cows to culls follows on from breeding decisions. The bottom few cows in the herd should be ideally removed each year to allow for younger cows with better genetics to enter the herd. Cows with millionaire values for SCC have no place being in the herd and be shipped out!

Greenvale ANIMAL FEEDS

The advantages for young calves are:

- Prevention of nutritional scouring
- Enhances microbial development in young calf
- changing from milk to concentrates
- Improves coat condition and bone development
- Improved concentrate intake and better thrive in calves



Greenvale Coarse Calf Range

Give Your Calves the Best Start in Life



Greenvale Coarse Calf Muesli (18%) is designed to ensure your calves get the best possible start in life. It is made from a unique blend of cooked ingredients and other quality ingredients (toasted barley, maize, full fat soya,) to guarantee a high performing starter feed for calves. It is intended for feeding from birth to ten months. Coarse calf muesli also contains yeast improve rumen function.



Greenvale Coarse Calf Rearer (17%) is a ration of highly digestible ingredients, including cooked barley and flaked maize. Specific palatability agents are used in conjunction with the finest ingredients to make this ration extremely appetising to young stock. It is specifically formulated for feeding to calves as a follow on to Coarse Calf Muesli 18%.

Contact your local Arrabawn / Greenvale/Dan O'Connor Feeds Rep – or call to any Arrabawn branch

Early Cow Nutrition- 100 days post Calving.

Early lactation is most stressful time of the year for cows. They calf down, reach peak yield and prepare to cycle again all in 2-3 months. All these events require a lot of energy which must be supplemented through the diet. It is natural that cows will lose some weight but it can be controlled with good diet management.

- Cows require 17-18% Crude Protein at this time. Ensure to choose a good quality dairy nut with the sufficient protein content. This protein will support milk peak yield, maintain body condition and general health (immune function). Cows may need up to 8-10Kgs of concentrates in early lactation, ideally split into morning and evening feed.

Silage Protein + Ration
 Protein ÷ 2 = ideally 17-18%
 E.g » 13%Silage + 22%
 Ration = 17.5% CP in diet

- The grass protein levels in spring can range between 22-24% protein. If cows are out on grass during the day, a 16% ration would be plenty sufficient in their diets.
- Energy and carbohydrates are also critical to balance. Ketosis and NEB-Negative Energy Balance are a result of low energy intake, which will have a knock-on effect on feed intake, loss of BCS, lower yield, longer to cycle again.
- A cow could lose 0.7kg/day if not feed its daily energy requirements. A high genetic merit cow will mobilise body fat at a higher rate than a lower genetic merit cow.
- Cows should be encouraged to up their feed intake as every additional kg of Dry Matter consumed can support 2-2.4kg more milk. Feed intake can be encouraged by:
 - Good forage quality- DM and DMD.
 - Increased feeding frequency- little and often. Consistent feeding times.
 - Feed Infront of cattle 20hrs of the day.
 - Forage length of at least 2.6cm to encourage chewing and rumination.
 - Avoid major changes in diet
 - Cows tend to eat straight after milking, ensure sufficient feed is available directly after milking.
 - High producing cows will tend to eat 12 times a day for roughly 23 minutes.

| Silage DMD (%) | 75% | 70% | 65% |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Dry + well preserved | | | |
| Supplement (27 litres) | 6.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| Supplement (32 litres) | 8.5 | 9.5 | 10.5 |

Increase by 1-2kg if silage is wet and/or poorly preserved

| | Lactating Cow | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| | Early-peak ¹ | Mid-late | Dry cow |
| Dry matter intake (kg/day) | 21.0 | 16.0 | 11.0 |
| Energy UFL (per kg DM) | 0.95-1.0 | 0.85-0.9 | 0.75 |
| Fibre (mln): NDF (%) | 32 | - | - |
| ADF (%) | 21 | - | - |
| Starch (max) | 22 | - | - |
| Oil (max) | 5-6 | - | - |
| Protein PDI (g/kg DM) | 105-110 | 95 | 70 |
| Crude protein (%) | 17 | 15-16 | 13 |
| Mineral profile (% of diet) | | | |
| Ca | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| P | 0.4 | 0.35 | 0.3 |
| Na | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Mg | 0.3 | 0.25 | 0.28 |

¹ peaking at 38-40kg milk

Rearing future herds today!

Calf health in the early days and weeks of life will have a great impact on the future profitability of the herd! Young calves are the foundations of a healthy herd.

Colostrum

Colostrum is the ONLY way to give a new born calf antibodies. Calves who fail to get enough colostrum will suffer in the long run, with higher rates of illness.

The Colostrum 123 rule is something you have probably heard a 100 times but it must be done right. The first calf and last calf must get the same care and attention regarding colostrum intake.

Factors affecting colostrum intake:

- Nutrition of cow – BCS of 3-3.5, good intake of pre-calving minerals, high protein, good quality silage.
- Colostrum collection method-Hygiene is key here. You must keep all collection and feeding equipment sterile.
- Colostrum storage – Store in a fridge at 4°C for 48hrs or in a freezer. When defrosting/heating up do not use boiling water, slow and gentle heating.

Water should be offered to calves from within the first few days of life. Water helps with rumen development, average daily gain and smooth weaning process.

It may seem strange to offer water to calves while they drink 6L of milk a day, but they will drink water when offered at a young age. When water is available calves will be encouraged to eat more dry feed such as hay or rations, as they won't be thirsty after eating these dry foods. You wouldn't eat a bowl of Weetabix without milk so why would you expect calves to eat dry hay without water?

Calves at a week old can drink roughly 1L a day and can drink up to 3L/day when a month old. Water is extra important for calves fed milk replacer at high rates as it can disrupt the water balance within the calves body.

Water drinking bowls must be kept clean at all times, checked regularly and ensure water flow is not disrupted and not leaking.

Disbudding

Pain relief must be used when disbudding calves all calves. Local anaesthetic must be used when disbudding calves over 2 weeks of age. The younger the better as it will less stress and pain for the calf. Proper restraint of the calves head will help prevent tissue damage. Inspect the calves 30 minutes post disbudding for any bleeds. Pain relief will allow for a quicker healing process, resume normal feed intakes and less stress.

Housing

The impact of housing on calf health and development can not be under estimated.

Stocking density is calculated through measuring the total floor space and dividing it by the number of calves. Calves under 150kgs must have at least 1.5m², this is the bare minimum required however 2m² per calf is recommended.

Plenty of straw must be used when bedding calves. As calves need help staying warm providing straw acts as a warm blanket for them. Calf sheds must be kept warm at all times, as calves will divert their energy into warm rather than developing their immune system.

Ensure draughts are sealed at calf level to prevent a chill. Calf jackets are great for weaker calves. They will ensure all energy is focused on growing rather than keeping warm.

Bloat in Calves

Cattle have 4 stomachs, however new born calves only use 1 stomach, the abomasum. As the weeks progress and calves start to feed on hay, grains/nuts and water the other stomachs begin to work around 12 weeks of age.

Bloat can happen at any time, however there are a few things we can do to prevent it. Bloat is caused by excessive gas production from bacteria found in the stomach which can not escape. Typically occurs in calves from 4 to 21 days old.

Bloat can happen when calves are feed whole milk or milk replacers. However, consistency is key as a calf's digestive systems is very sensitive to change. Here are some factors that can relate to bloat:

- Cold Milk
- High volumes of milk replacer or poorly mix powders
- Very high fat or protein levels in milk
- High energy electrolyte solutions
- Inconsistent feeding times
- Irregular feeding volumes
- Irregular amounts of powder mixed in feeds.
- Poor hygiene of feeding equipment

Water Intake

COLOSTRUM
1→2→3

- 1** Use colostrum from the **FIRST** milking for the **FIRST** feed
- 2** Give colostrum within **TWO** hours from the calf's birth
- 3** Give at least **THREE** litres

Managing SCC During the Calving Period

There are huge potential gains to be made by preventing mastitis infections around calving as the calving period can be critical in determining the infection status of the herd and individual cows throughout the rest of the lactation. Cows are very susceptible to infection around calving because their natural defence systems are low. Two weeks before and two weeks after calving are critical in managing mastitis and if >5% of your herd get mastitis in the first month after calving you should investigate and correct any problems. Around calving the udder is often filled with milk for long periods of time without being milked and bacteria may enter the end of the teat if udder pressure is high and the teat canal opens, they can then multiply and establish infections. There are two types of mastitis: contagious (e.g. Staph. aureus) and environmental (e.g. Strep. uberis and E. coli). Contagious mastitis causing bacteria usually reside in udder tissue and on teat skin and are most commonly spread during milking. Environmental mastitis causing bacteria survive in the cow's environment and while milking may facilitate their entry into the teat canal, the environment is the primary source of infection.

The Environment

Calving boxes should be kept clean, with fresh dry bedding. If your knees are wet after kneeling it is not dry enough. Calving on slats and cubicles must be avoided. If calving outdoors the calving area should be sheltered, well drained and have minimal manure contamination. If there is water visible on the ground surface or in your wellie prints it is not dry enough for calving cows. Studies have shown that teat disinfection twice weekly in the 2-4 weeks before calving will reduce the challenge from environmental bacteria. Scrape passageways at least twice per day during this period and if automatic scrapers are present,

they should run more frequently i.e. 6-8 times a day. Keep cubicles clean and dry by liming regularly. Keeping the housing dry is vital as it is more difficult for bacteria to survive and multiply under dry conditions.

In the Parlour

Do not leave cows dripping milk after calving, bring them into the dairy as soon as possible, check udders, machine milk and disinfect teats with a teat dip or spray. Freshly calved cow's teats are tight and tender, teat skin is often dry as it has been weeks since the last application of teat spray emollient and they are sometimes carrying dirt and manure. It is important for the first milking when the risk of new infection is highest to invest in teat preparation. Check all cows are milked out fully in all quarters and ensure cows are not over or under milked. Ensure milk let down is occurring particularly in heifers. Stressed or agitated cows may have disrupted oxytocin levels. Calving heifers separately is always good practice as heifers are more likely to be bullied causing stress and forced to calve in the less suitable area of the calving pad/pen.

Identifying Clinical Mastitis Cases.

Clinical mastitis cases are costly and if missed can markedly increase the bulk tank SCC. Early detection and treatment of clinical mastitis cases in the calving period reduces the risk of severe cases developing. It also reduces the risk of infection passing to other cows and developing chronic infections. Look for swollen quarters and check for heat and pain in all freshly calved cows. Check milk from all quarters of freshly calved cows every milking for the first 8 milking's (the colostrum and transition phase). Look for watery milk, clots, or flecks. With E. coli mastitis visible changes may not always be obvious. Check the healthy quarters

first so infection is not transferred and disinfect gloves after examination. Consider taking samples for culture to identify the bacteria involved, these samples can be frozen for up to 4 months and if you become worried about the number of clinical cases you are having you can get them tested.

Warning: When using test buckets (diversion buckets) for a prolonged period at or below the height of the cluster, there is a risk of damaging teats from overmilking. This is because the extra vacuum that usually lifts milk up into the milk line will be operating at the cluster. To avoid this issue only use test buckets for a short period of time (5-7 days) and avoid overmilking.

Many farmers are using selective dry cow treatment programmes when drying off cows and must remember that residual teat sealer is still an issue after calving so cows' milk should be withheld from the bulk tank for 6-8 milking's post calving regardless of antibiotic usage to minimise the amount of residual product entering the milk tank. If milk contaminated with teat sealer is used in cheese manufacturing, it can lead to black spot blemishes in maturing cheese. It is vitally important to ensure all sealant is milked out. Colostrum also has a higher acidity level than milk and may cause your bulk tank acidity levels to be raised if included in the bulk tank.

TopStart Milk Replacer from Arrabawn has improved its formula to include a herd health Pep+ package. The formula now contains added Probiotics, extra Vitamin E and Prebiotics.

This highly nutritious powder contains 24% crude protein, with an expertly picked blend of amino acids sourced from whole milk. Added oils/fats and nutrients to fill 100% of a young calf's dietary needs



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