



AHI Top 500 CellCheck Winners

The CellCheck Top 500 is an annual occurrence, in which all dairy farmers in Ireland listed in order of average bulk tank SCC. Each year there is 500 farmers are selected from the top of the list and awarded with a plaque recognising their achievement. In 2021 Arrabawn Co-Op had 35 suppliers named within the top 500.

All of us here in Arrabawn would like to say congratulations on the achievement.

In particular, a big congratulations to due to Rory Dunne who was named our "CellCheck Champion". Rory operates a 70 cow spring calving with the aim to increase to 80 cows next year. Family help on the farm is vital to ensure smooth sailing. Rory also has sheep, tillage and suckler on the farm, so he runs a busy schedule throughout the year. The key to success according to Rory is keep numbers small and manageable, to ensure all animals get individual attention and keep control of quality.



Rory Dunne, with his daughter Michelle and grandchildren.

Joe Kearns	Galway
J Mahon	Galway
Joe Hayes	Galway
John Fox	Galway
John Kelly	Galway
John McGuinness	Galway
John Murphy	Galway
Keiran Kelly	Galway
Martin Coffey	Galway
Pat Culkeen	Galway
Patrick Hanrahan	Galway
Paul Gohery	Galway
Robert Cooke	Galway
Sharon Hennessy	Galway
Stephen Fahy	Galway
Thomas Moran	Galway
Tom Cahill	Galway
JJ Lawlor	Kildare
Martin Murphy	Kildare
Francis Oakley	Offaly
George and John Gill	Offaly

Andrew Browne	Tipperary
Brendan Bourke	Tipperary
Gary Horan	Tipperary
J&R Maher	Tipperary
John Mooney	Tipperary
John O Meara	Tipperary
John, Gillian, David Armitage	Tipperary
John, Joesphine, Alan Mulcahy	Tipperary
Micheal, Damien Hough	Tipperary
Rory and Lucy Dunne	Tipperary
Andrew Hogan	Tipperary
Robert Fuller	Waterford
Nicholas Kennedy	Waterford
William G Moran	Westmeath

THINKING OF DRYING OFF?

Please notify your lorry driver when you are drying off your cows. Either contact him directly or you can contact head office or your milk quality advisor

Putting figures on intangible returns: what are the actual benefits of milk recording?

Increasing the uptake and frequency of milk recording is an agreed key target for the Irish dairy industry to help ensure milk quality and reduce herd SCCs. At a farm level, milk recording has multiple benefits. It is key in preventing the spread of contagious mastitis, detecting new infections quickly, identifying the most efficient cows for breeding and when milk recording is completed within the first 60 days of calving, it can be used to evaluate the dry period. This month we hear from Dr. Lorraine Balaine and Emma Dillon, Agricultural Economists from Teagasc, Athenry on recent research into the economic benefits of milk recording.

Despite the benefits associated with milk recording, many are still choosing not to do so. It is sometimes regarded as being expensive (about €12 per cow per year) and can disrupt the milking routine when time and labour may be in short supply. So, what are the real benefits of milk recording?

Research carried out by Teagasc in conjunction with Animal Health Ireland highlights the economic benefits of milk recording using yearly information from the Teagasc National Farm Survey, from a representative sample of 516 dairy farmers spanning from 2008 to 2019. The analysis shows that the economic benefits of milk recording outweigh the costs, notably by helping farmers to breed and manage healthier and more productive cows. On average, when farm performance was compared for those farmers who milk record (about 45% of the sample) and those who do not (55%):

- Gross margin per cow was €39 larger.
- Milk yield per cow was 178 L higher.
- Milk solids per cow were 29 kg higher.
- Herd somatic cell count (SCC) per mL of milk was 13,000 cells lower.

The comparison between herds that milk record and non-milk recording herds was performed having accounted for the effect of other farm and farmer characteristics. These include herd size, stocking rate, dairy specialisation, the completion of formal agricultural education, discussion group participation, reliance on hired labour, farmer household size and age, regional location, weather, and price volatility.

As we move towards planning for this year's drying off and in the context of the move towards selective dry cow therapy (SDCT), implementing milk recording is becoming increasingly important for routine mastitis monitoring, as well as to identify cows that require antibiotic treatment at drying off. Your prescribing veterinary practitioner needs to use cow- and herd-level infection to guide their decision-making, so that antibiotics at drying-off are only administered to those animals with diagnostic evidence of infection. It is important to commence whole herd milk recording as soon as possible as it is the best way to gather individual cow and herd level information.

Culture and Sensitivity

Samples should be taken from Individual cows which have a high SCC or recently had mastitis. Samples should ideally not be taken from bulk tanks as there can be cross-contamination and results can be inaccurate.

Samples should be taken early in the week, to ensure samples are fresh. Below are some simple steps to ensure samples are taken in the correct way.

Sample bottles should be sterile. DO NOT use bottles that have any kind of preservative tablet. These samples can not be used for culture and sensitivity.

If you need sample bottles please ask your milk advisor or lorry driver for extra bottles.

Sampling technique:

1. Label the bottle with cows number before starting
2. Teat dip should be used to clean the teat, remove large/visiable dirt from teat.
3. Use an alcohol wipe to scrub clean the teat end for atleast 5 seconds.
4. Discard first 2-3 strips of milk on the ground. You can take a couple of strips from each quarter into one sample bottle.
5. Store the milk in a fridge (4°C) until collection/drop off.

If you need any help or advice around taking samples or understanding results, give Siobhan a ring on 087 9482791.



Teat Sealers

Come instore today to see our range of teat sealers.

Boviseal

CeptraLock

SureSeal

The major benefit of using sealers are protecting cows from new mastitis infections during the dry period by providing a safe antibiotic-free physical barrier between the udder and the environment.

Sealer can be used in combination with antibiotic tubes or on its own for Selective Dry Cow Therapy.



Silage Taint in Milk

Silage has been the prevailing type of preserved forage for cattle feeding in many countries. Carry-over of some components from silage to cow's milk has been of concern. Milk can gain a bad smell from a stable atmosphere if silage, particularly of poor quality, is fed.

Deoxynivalenol and zearalenone are the main mycotoxins formed in silage. Their negative traits are reduced by lactic acid bacteria in silage and natural rumen bacteria. The excretion of the mycotoxins in milk is generally low.

A pH of 3.8 is desirable to ensure sufficient lactic acid is present. If the pH is around 5.0-5.2 it allows a buildup of butyric acid bacteria* (rancid butter taste!), Listeria and Clostridia.

Silages can be a pool of the undesirable bacteria and produce volatile compounds which become airborne. These volatile gases are absorbed by the milk fat during milking if not through the cow's digestive system.

Milk contamination with these bacteria can be decreased by the prevention of silage deacidification following air access, and by improving the environment, cow hygiene and by good milking hygiene.

*high butyric acid in the silage can be easily converted to ketone bodies which in turn will taint the cow's breath and milk, giving off the smell of 'shoe polish'.

It all comes down to making good silage, clean grass, high sugar, low nitrogen, low potash. Well rolled and compacted in the pit or bale to remove all oxygen – a rare occurrence these days!

Preventing mastitis with blanket teat sealant

Blanket antibiotic dry cow therapy is no longer justified, sustainable nor responsible in the modern Irish dairy herd. However, blanket use of an internal teat sealant (e.g. Boviseal®), at drying off is justified, sustainable and responsible!

The importance of the Dry Period

All bacterial infections that cause mastitis enter the udder through the teat ends. Up to 70% of all new intra-mammary infections are acquired during the dry period¹. The dry period is the main time at which mastitis infections are acquired on many Irish farms with infections entering the udder via the teat end, either shortly after drying off or at the end of the dry period in the calving pen. Although the infections are acquired during the dry period, they may not manifest themselves as a clinical case or subclinical case of mastitis until lactation begins or even months into the lactation. We therefore can attribute many early lactation infections to infection acquired during the dry period.

The dry period is a time of increased risk for the acquisition of udder infections, but it is essential that all cows have an adequate dry period to allow the cow to recover from the previous lactation and for the udder to regenerate. Naturally during the dry period, a keratin plug should form in the teat canal² and it acts as a physical defence mechanism to protect against bacterial infections entering the udder via the teat ends. However, this natural protective mechanism is not always effective. Roughly a quarter of lower yielding dairy cows may fail to develop a complete keratin plug in the dry period. Without this barrier there is a greater risk of bacteria entering the udder³. Boviseal replaces the natural keratin plug and has been proven to consistently prevent more than 1 in 3 cases of mastitis⁴ during the next lactation.

The role of dry cow therapy

The aim of dry cow therapy is to optimise the chances of a cow calving with a low somatic cell count (uninfected) and being at low risk of developing clinical mastitis in the next lactation. The dry period represents the best opportunity to CURE existing infection, and it is still essential to PREVENT new infections.

Dry cow therapy allows:

- TREATMENT of existing intramammary infections – use of an antibiotic and an internal teat sealant
- PREVENTION of new intramammary infections – use of an internal teat sealant such as Boviseal
- It is essential that all other aspects of dry cow management are optimal.

In summary, all dairy cows should receive Boviseal at drying off. A few may also require a narrow spectrum antibiotic to treat existing infections that may have been detected through records of clinical mastitis or raised somatic cell counts through regular milk recording. The sterile application of all intramammary tubes is essential to ensure that infections are not introduced by the operator.

REFERENCES

1. Green MJ et al. (2002). Influence of dry period intramammary infection on clinical mastitis in dairy cows. J. Dairy Sci. 85:2589-2599
2. Paulrud, C. O. (2005). Basic concepts of the bovine teat canal. Vet. Res. Commun. 29:215-245.
3. Dingwell RT et al. (2004). Association of cow and quarter level factors at drying-off with new intramammary infections during the dry period. Prev. Vet. Med. 63, 75-89.
4. Rabiee AR & Lean IJ (2013). The effect of teat sealant products (Teatseal and OrbeSeal®)* on intramammary infection, clinical mastitis, and somatic cell counts in lactating dairy cows: A meta-analysis. J Dairy Sci 96:1-17.

*Boviseal is marketed as Teatseal/ OrbeSeal in other countries.

Boviseal® Dry Cow Intramammary Infusion contains 2.6 g Bismuth subnitrate per syringe. LM. For further information please contact your veterinary surgeon or Zoetis, 2nd Floor, Building 10, Cherrywood Business Park, Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin D18 T3Y1. (01) 2569800 or www.zoetis.ie. Use medicines responsibly (www.apha.ie) ZT/22/23/1

25TH NOVEMBER

BLACK

Friday

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OR ONLINE


Arrabawn

Arrabawn Co-Op and Grassland Agro Soil Sustainability Programme

Arrabawn are again kicking off another year of the Joint Soil Sustainability Programme with Grassland Agro. Each Arrabawn supplier currently participating in the programme is continuously improving soil health and reducing fertiliser reliance through a personalised farm plan. The Soil Sustainability programme aims at improving productivity and efficiency on farm through better soil management and tailored fertiliser use.

The soil sustainability programme focuses on optimising the 3 pillars of soil health with the overall aim of reducing fertiliser reliance, improving on farm performance and maximising farm profitability. This is particularly important with increasing pressure around legislation and input costs.

3 Pillars of Soil Health

Soil Fertility: Soils differ greatly in their response to lime, phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). Poor soil fertility has a direct impact on the efficiency of chemical fertiliser. The Soil Sustainability Programme aims at tackling these issues on farm and resolving soil fertility problems within your farm.

Soil Structure: Soil compaction is the biggest issue facing agricultural production in Ireland. It has major negative impacts on grass production, nutrient

availability and soil biology. Good soil structure is the key to resilient soil.

Soil Biology: Our farming system is extremely reliant on soil biology (earthworms, bacteria, fungi). Soil biology have the ability to supply more nutrient to our farming system than chemical fertiliser.

The Arrabawn and Grassland Agro Soil Sustainability Programme comprises of a number of on-farm visits throughout the year to measure the soil health status of your farm and manage the results accordingly.

Soil Sustainability Programme Outline:

1. Soil Sampling- pH, P, K
2. Fertiliser Planner- farm specific (based on soil sample results)
3. Pre-harvest Silage assessment (yield, nitrates, sugars analysis)
4. Soil Structure (Grass VESS test) and Soil Biology (Solvita test) Analysis
5. Present Soil Structure and Biology test & plan for next year

The soil is the engine of your farming system and therefore critical it is working to its full potential. For information in relation to the program contact your sales rep or ask in store.

Animal Feeding for the Autumn period

With the days getting shorter and grass growth receding, it is time to think seriously about animal performance. It is no longer acceptable to let animals stand still – they must be growing in order to be available for sale at the earliest opportunity.

• **Weanlings** need to grow good frames to carry a good carcass at 18 – 24 months and replacements need to achieve growth targets in order to survive in the dairy herd. Sucklerrate is the ideal ration to grow your young animals during this critical period. This cubed ration is made from the finest ingredients and finely balanced and high in protein to get the best out of your growing stock. Frame building should be the aim during the first 12 months. Avoid letting heifers get too fat during this period as it will hinder their performance during the dairy herd.

• **Replacement Heifers** are the future of your herd and need to be treated with care, especially during the first year of life. It is important that they are growing continuously in order to achieve targets for height, weight and condition score at breeding. Dan O'Connor Feed's 'HeiferMax' is the most suitable ration for the replacement heifer.

• **Finishing cattle** need high energy, in the right form to put on condition. Too much protein in the overall diet can be a problem, so it is important to choose a ration which will complement other elements - INTENSIVE BEEF FINISHER is formulated to achieve the highest level of performance from a short intensive feeding period.

• **CREEP FEEDING** – Start feeding meal to suckling calves during the month of August. Research has shown gains of up to 1 kg per day and less stress at weaning when weanlings are fed 4 – 8 kg per day. Choose Sucklerrate, Greenvale Calf- Rearer, Weanling ration or HeiferMax from your local branch of Arrabawn Co-op.

• **Drying off cows!** While the temptation is to put cows on a straw diet, farmers should be aware of the need to supplement with extra protein and minerals. The dry cow will require 13% protein in her diet – straw will provide 8 – 9% protein. Low protein in the dry cow diet will lead to poor appetite and dwarfism in new born calves. The dry cow will need to be eating 10 to 11 kg dry matter per head per day.

Your local branch of Arrabawn Co-op can supply you with a suitable ration for your stock.

WANTED:
15-20 IN-CALF FRIESIAN HEIFERS
Ideally, breed to an AI straw and will calf down in
January/February 2023
PLEASE RING JARLAITH ON 086 6870341
if you have any suitable animals to sell.

Lice: How to spot and control it!

As all cattle are indoors by this time of the year, the external parasites such as lice begin to wreak havoc on some farms.

How they spread

Lice spread from one animal to another through direct contact. So animals in a tightly packed shed can easily pass lice from one to another just standing beside one another at the feed rail is a route of transmission. Lice live dormant in areas such as behind the ear for weeks, when conditions become suitable they will emerge and multiply rapidly.

Signs and Symptoms.

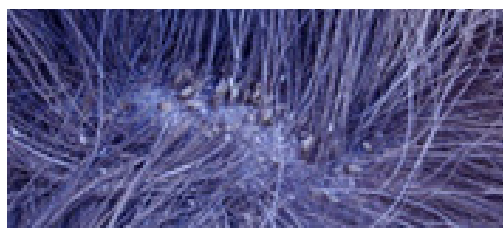
- Cattle coats will have patches of hair loss or in poor condition.
- Rubbing against any kind of gate, railing, feed barrier they can find. When the farm yard is quiet you can easily hear them scratching and creating noise.
- Cattle will rub their necks, shoulders and rumps most common.
- Constant licking and tail swishing with hair loss in some severe cases.

Lice can be difficult to see however it can be confirmed by looking very closely at their hair and skin. Eggs can be visibly seen attached to the shaft of hair in white

clumps. (As seen in the picture above) Cattle in good condition generally are less affected by lice than cattle in poor condition or with poor diets. Receiving good nutrition to boost the immune system is a key part in controlling lice.

When to treat or not?

Light infestations will not have any major affect on thrive or growth rates, if numerous cattle are affected, then all animals must be treated in that shed (not few days apart). Even if only one pen seems to be affected, all animals should be treated. Lice spread through direct contact, if only some of the animals are treated, the non-treated animals will continue to carry lice and give it back to treated animals after some time. There are some lice only treatments available, which come in pour on and injectable versions.



Picture: Clumps of lice eggs on hair shaft.

Low lactose in late lactating Cows

What is lactose in milk?

Lactose is a natural sugar that is secreted in the udder of the cow. The presence of lactose in the milk gives milk its sweet taste. When lactose levels fall below a certain threshold (~4.25%) the milk is difficult to process. This is why we impose penalties when lactose levels fall below their minimum threshold

Why does lactose fall in Autumn?

Due to changes in the physiology and metabolism of the mammary gland in late lactation the lactose content in milk declines, coinciding with the decline in milk production. In an autumn calving herd where cows are calving over a 6-month period there are no major declines in milk constituents as it is balanced by cows at both ends of lactation. However, the problem is much more pronounced in a spring calving herd where all of the cows have calved in a 12-week period and they enter into late lactation at the same

time.

Management recommendations to help maintain milk lactose levels:

1. Monitor yield of cows, dry off any cows producing less than 8 litres/cows/day.
2. If average herd yield is less than 10 litres/cow/day then dry off the whole herd.
3. Cows with high SCCs produce low lactose milk, at any stage of lactation. Dry off these cows.

Nutritional recommendations to address falling milk lactose levels:

Nutrition also has a role to play. In late lactation there will also be a more marked impact on lactose levels if cows are 'underfed' in terms of dry matter intake and energy intake not being high enough to maintain yield. This year cows still milking 15 litters have low lactose levels, indicating a severe shortage on energy intake.

1. Energy and protein intake in late lactation influence milk yield and milk constituents so it is essential that the cow's diet is sufficient to produce the volume of milk without using her own body reserves.

2. As the grazing rotation is being lengthened to close off paddocks it is important to supplement cows with a high energy dairy nut, protein 16-18%. This year levels will vary 2-6 kgs depending on milk yield, grass supply and grass quality.

Penalties for low Lactose

Over the next few weeks please monitor your lactose results. Lactose levels are tested after every collection and texted out to the farmer. The letter L in the text message stands for Lactose. The following penalties apply for low lactose levels.

- Lactose greater than 4.25 = No penalty
- Lactose less than 4.25 = 2 cent per litre penalty
- Lactose less than 4.00 = 5 cent per litre penalty

Focus on Fertility - Drying Off

Cows are milking well at the moment and many farmers have been feeding cows well into the autumn. It is now time to plan for next year's calving and breeding season. Research at U.C.D. indicates the main area of attention regarding infertility in dairy cows was the body condition score at drying off, it was highlighted as the main contributor to fertility/infertility in the following breeding season.

Body condition score, on a scale from 1 – 5, should be in the region of 3.25 to 3.5 at drying off. Cows are more efficient at putting on condition in the later stages of lactation. Dry matter intake is stimulated by milk yield and dry matter intake will decline to about 10-11 Kg/day during the dry period approaching calving, in heifers dry matter intake will drop to about 7 kg / day.

This is normal enough but it is crucial that cows are in good condition going into the dry period. When a cow calves she will immediately start losing body condition. The biggest loss in body condition will occur in the first week after calving. A high yielding cow with a body condition score of 3 at calving could arrive at a body condition score of 1 by week 12 of her lactation. A cow with a body condition score of 1 has only a 17% chance of going in calf at the first service. An average cow might only drop to a body condition score of 2-3 at 12 weeks - so high yielders are most vulnerable if they are dried off in poor condition.

At the other end of the scale, fat cows will have dry matter intake problems as they are likely to eat less as a % of their body weight and are therefore prone to disorders such as ketosis, mastitis etc. Body condition at drying off has implications for weight loss after calving, heat detection, interval to 1st service, milk protein %, milk yield and ultimately culling rate.

Plan of action – aim to have cows drying off in reasonable to good condition, with a body condition score of 3.25 - 3.5. It is recommended to feed while the cows are still milking for the most efficient weight gain. Feeding a high energy ration with medium

to low protein is best. Fat cows may need to be restricted in their energy intake, possibly by the inclusion of extra straw in their diet in late lactation and the dry period. The consequences of a high body condition score in fat cows is a low dry matter intake pre-calving, which will result in a much higher % weight loss in the 3 weeks after calving.

So Why is it so Important to Condition Score Cows? A Stitch in time.

1. Levels of energy reserves of dairy cows change throughout the year and need to be carefully managed.
2. In early lactation cows use their body reserve, as energy requirements are difficult to manage with concentrates and silage unless fed in large amounts. So body reserves must be built up before calving.
3. Target condition score to be 3.0 – 3.5 at calving so body fat can be used to meet energy requirements after calving. Remember it's too late to put on condition once cows calve down in poor body condition.

Minerals Get the balance right.

Dry cow minerals are an essential ingredient in the winter feeding of dairy cows. Minerals should be fed at least once a day and if possible, twice. Selenium and Vitamin E can help in the reduction of Mastitis and high cell counts. Zinc will help improve skin and hoof quality. Copper has been associated with fertility and iodine is essential for calf vitality at calving and heat detection.

The Arrabawn Co-op Pre-calver + Trace Pak has been designed with the Arrabawn Co-op area in mind. Many Farmers are starting to dry off cows at present and at this stage of the year body condition score is of the up most importance. You should aim for at least 8 weeks dry period. Thin cows and heifers should be dried off as soon as possible to allow them to put on body condition. One body condition score equals 50kgs LWG

Drying off abruptly - Steps to ensure successful dry off.

It is best practice to dry off cows abruptly rather than reducing cows down to once-a-day milking. Cows should be dried off when they are producing only 8-9 litres per day. It can be tempting to milk on longer when milk price is good, but it will benefit the cow in the long run to be dried off.

Steps to reduce yield:

- Reducing feed intake and changing routine
- Decide the date of the final milking for target cows. Start preparation for drying-off at least a week before the date of the final milking.

One week prior to the final milking date:

- Reduce concentrate feeding to less than 2 kg per cow per day.

Three days prior to the final milking date, where indoors

- Cease concentrate feeding.
- Separate the cows from the main

herd if practical

- Or if outdoors, move to a paddock with minimal pasture.

Continue the 'maintenance only' diet for another 3 - 4 days after drying-off for these cows. Animal welfare guidelines require that water is available throughout the drying-off process.

Dry-off abruptly; do not skip days and preferably do not skip milking's. Milk out as usual at each milking until drying-off. Do not deliberately leave some milk in the udder (undermilk). It is not necessary to leave milk in the udder at the last milking to improve the action of antibiotic dry cow treatment (DCT).

At the last milking:

- Milk out as usual.
- Administer teat sealer (and antibiotic, if required)
- Cover whole surface of teat in freshly prepared teat disinfectant (dip is preferable to spray).

Avoid allowing them to lie down on bare ground or areas that are soiled with manure in the two hours immediately after drying off.

Put the cows in a dry, clean paddock (not heavily soiled with manure, no bare ground, no exposure to dairy effluent) for 3 - 4 days after drying-off. This paddock should be well away from the milking herd and the milking area. The sound of the machine or seeing other cows walking in will encourage milk let down, which we need to avoid.

If the cows are being housed directly after drying off, ensure that cows have access to clean, dry cubicles. This house should ideally be well away from the milking herd and the milking area, so cows do not have the stimulus to let down milk.

Maintain the cubicles in a clean hygienic manner throughout the dry period. It is important to allow access to water at all times.

Thermoduric Management During Winter

Checking your bulk tank and milking machine is important. Check your claw pieces regularly by opening the claw pieces at the end of the line to ensure there is no build up, this will tell you whether they are getting enough water, if the hot water reaching them is hot enough and if your detergents are effective.

Check you have enough hot water; it is the perfect time to upgrade your hot water system if you are drying off and require an updated system. There are many options available – electric, gas, dairy geyser, solar.

Strong solids in late lactation can be challenging when it comes to cleaning your machine. If using a liquid detergent, we would recommend using a high concentration caustic powder once a week to help ensure good cleanliness.

If your cows are housed full-time or in and out, their teats are dirtier than if they were out full time. Improper or no washing and drying of teats is how the bacteria are introduced to your machine in the first place, and allow thermoduric bacteria to contaminate the milk, liners, milk line and milk tank so these really need to be cleaned before cluster attachment.

Keep the cow's environment clean, dry and free from accumulations of waste silage and slurry to avoid contamination of teats and reduce bacteria levels. Maintaining farm roadways and gaps as well as cleaning collecting yards, passageways and cubicles daily will also reduce bacteria levels.

Ensure you are using the right wash routines for the products you are using. Ensure you are using the correct number of descale washes stated by the product provider to ensure you are getting adequate cleanliness. Peracetic acid in an additional final rinse daily is beneficial to disinfect the machine.

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