

Issue 31 July 2019

Milk Manager NEWS



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Market Update

UK Wholesale Dairy Commodity Market

- Fonterra's latest on-line GDT auction (2nd June) resulted in a very slight decrease of 0.4% in the weighted average price across all products, reaching US \$3,302/t. This is the 4th consecutive drop, since the 21st May. The biggest drop was in buttermilk powder, down 11.9% to \$2,500/t. Butter also fell 4.8% to \$4,339/t. Only skim milk powder (SMP) rose in price by 3.2% to \$2,430/t.
- Despite the fact that milk production in the UK is now well past the peak and has been declining throughout June, fat prices continue to drop on the back of lower demand and high stocks of product in both the UK and Europe. The butter price is currently the lowest it has been for three years. The demand for butter has perhaps reduced due to companies reformulating products to use less butter when the price spiked at £6,150/t in August 2017.

Commodity	Jun 2019 £/T	May 2019 £/T	% Difference Monthly	Jun 2018 £/T	% Diff 2019- 2018
Bulk Cream	£1,450	£1,510	-4	£2,320	-38
Butter	£3,240	£3,440	-6	£5,130	-37
SMP	£1,820	£1,730	+5	£1,360	+34
Mild Cheddar	£2,830	£2,830	0	£3,000	-6

Source: AHDB Dairy - based on trade agreed from 1st to 27th Jun 2019. Note these prices are indicative of values achieved over the reporting period for spot trade (excludes contracted prices)

- The price of cream is heavily influenced by the soft fruit season at this time of year. The cooler start to June meant that there was little demand but with the rise in temperatures towards the end of the month, demand for cream increased, (particularly on the continent) and is forecasted to continue into July, which may help bolster price.
- The market indicators for market returns have fallen only very slightly for June. While the AMPE component of butter has dropped 0.99ppl from May to June, butter milk powder and SMP have risen 0.04ppl and 0.84ppl respectively, resulting in an overall 0.1ppl drop in AMPE in June. MCVE which monitors returns on cheese only fell 0.07ppl with no change in the cheddar price from May into

June and only marginal changes in whey powder (+0.02ppl) and whey butter (-0.09ppl).

	Jun 2019	May 2019	12 months previously	Net Amount less 2.4ppl Average Haulage – JUN 19
AMPE	28.41ppl	28.51ppl	33.23ppl	26.01ppl
MCVE	30.37ppl	30.44ppl	32.77ppl	27.97ppl

Source: AHDB Dairy

UK Milk Deliveries and Global Production

UK milk production is now well passed the peak of the spring flush and is in decline, with deliveries for the week ending 29th June back 1.2% on the previous week. However, volume is still 1.3% above the same week last year, which is equivalent to 400,000 litres. May volumes were at +1.5% and +1.4% for June. The prediction is that the UK will remain around +1%, weather permitting.



- Growth in milk production from the EU-28 is predicted to be around 0.7% for 2019. However, with the reduction in size of the EU milking herd by 374,000 head (1.6%) as a result of higher culling rates, growth may be restricted.
- AHDB Dairy estimate that the global demand for milk will increase by about 1.9% in 2019. However, growth in global production is expected to be only 0.3% on the back of drought in the southern hemisphere having greatly reduced output from Australia and New Zealand in quarter 1. Production in Argentina fell 8% in quarter 1 due to heat stress. In the northern hemisphere, a prolonged spell of low prices in the US has led to more culling and more producers exiting the industry.

Production in the US is expected to grow by only 0.5% this year. Forecasted additional milk supplies from the key producing regions are shown below.



Monthly Price Movements for July 2019

Commodity Produced	Company Contract	Price Change from Jun 2019	Standard Litre Price July 2019
Liquid &	Arla	No change*	29.05ppl
Cheese	Farmers		liquid
	UK		30.22ppl
Liquid 8	Arla	0.600/	manufacture 26.4ppl
Choose	Direct	-0.0ppi	20.4ppi
Cheese	Direct		27 53ppl
			manufacture
Cheese,	First Milk	No change	27.45ppl
Liquid &		-	liquid
Brokered			28.37ppl
Milk			manufacture
Cheese	Fresh	No change	27.13ppl
	Milk		liquid
	Company		28.27ppl
Liquid 8	(Lactalis)	No obongo	manufacture
Liquiu a Manufacture	Grananis	No change	20.0ppi
	Müller	No change	26 75ppl
Manufacture	Direct	ne change	(includes
			0.5ppl
			premium)
Liquid &	Müller	No change	29.56ppl
Manufacture	(Со-ор)		
Liquid &	Müller	No change	31.27ppl
Manufacture	(Tesco)		
Liquid,	Yew Tree	No change	26.75ppl
Powder &	Dairies		Standard A
Brokered			litre price

*Arla Foods amba has confirmed both its conventional and organic milk price will hold for July, the 6th consecutive monthly hold for conventional milk since January this year. However, due to the currency smoothing mechanism, the UK will see its milk price adjust by -0.01ppl.

Other News

- Sainsbury's has reduced its milk price for the first time this year, with a 0.5ppl drop from July, taking their liquid standard litre to 30.15ppl for Müller farmers and 30.03ppl for Arla producers (the price is still 1.67ppl more than July 2018). The review on feed costs indicated a 0.5ppl drop (based on soya, wheat, rapemeal, maize gluten and compound feed costs). Fuel (red diesel) reduced by only 0.02ppl with the same increase in fertiliser (based on ammonium nitrate cost), thereby cancelling out.
- Tesco are reducing their milk price from August by 0.07ppl, taking their liquid standard litre price from 31.27ppl to 31.2ppl for their Müller suppliers and from 31.02ppl to 30.95ppl for their Arla suppliers. Their annual cost tracker from October 2018 to September 2019 puts variable costs at 18.44ppl, overhead costs (including a value for unpaid family labour) at 11.11ppl and depreciation at 1.85ppl, taking the cost of production to 31.4ppl. The impact of price reviews for feed, fuel and fertiliser for quarter three brings the price back by 0.2ppl which sets the new quarterly price of 31.2ppl.
- The Co-operative Dairy Group is also reducing its price from August by 0.19ppl from 29.56ppl to 29.37ppl. This is no surprise as the Co-op price is based on the prices from TSDG, SDDG and Müller Milk Group Direct.
- Grahams' Dairies is celebrating its 80th anniversary by producing milk out of their Nairn plant in glass bottles. Semi-skimmed and whole milk will be available in pint size bottles, both for retail outlet customers and the food service industry. They will retail around 85p per pint, which is slightly more expensive compared to the plastic bottles normally sold at 50p. The company is also starting up a doorstep delivery service.
- Müller has announced the closure of its Foston Dairy in Derbyshire, with the loss of 223 permanent jobs, as part of its cost-saving project Darwin. The closure is likely to take place at the end of the year, with processing moving to other Müller sites. Many factors were involved in the decision, including its location to its customers, level of utilisation

and capacity on the back of declining fresh milk consumption and significant changes in retailing.

There are reports that demand for protein in China is soaring, and on the back of the Fever outbreak African Swine having devastated pig production in the country, some farmers may opt to slaughter dairy cows for beef. Given that imports of milk and cream reached record levels in April, with less pork available and increasing chicken prices, culling dairy cows appears to be a sensible option. Recently, beef imports have rocketed, with China having bought 128,920t of beef in April this year, which is a 75% increase from over a year ago.

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Straights Update

Straights prices for delivery in artic loads as of early July are as follows (varies depending on location):

£/T for 29t loads delivery + £8/t haulage to central belt	Jul 19	Aug 19	Sep 19 - Oct 19	Nov 19 - Apr 20
Proteins				
Hipro Soya	310	310	310	316
Rapeseed Meal	203	205	205	216
Maize Distillers Meal	215	215	215	218
Starch				
Wheat	159	158	158	160
Barley	143	138	138	140
Maize	189	189	189	191
Fibre				
Sugar Beet Pulp (10mm)	189	192	192	181
Soya Hulls	165	163	163	168

Source: Straights Direct and Cefetra on 4th July. Barley and wheat prices are based on delivery to central belt (for North-East, deduct £5/t for wheat), courtesy of Julian Bell, Senior Rural Business Consultant, SAC Consulting. Prices do not include seller's margin.

Global News

 Cold and wet weather in the US plains has hampered drilling of maize and soyabean plantings. Maize is currently trading at a 5year high on the back of acreage and yields being lower. The US soyabean crop was 85% planted as of the 24th June (USDA) and has had only 54% of the crop rated "Good to Excellent". This is the lowest starting rating since 1992 (which was rated 51%), although it is too early to know what the impact on yield will be.

- US wheat is faring better with 63% of the winter wheat crop in "Good to Excellent" condition (which is 26 percentage points greater than at this time last year). Spring wheat is only 2 percentage points below last year's crop, with 75% rated "Good to Excellent". The 2019/20 global wheat production is forecasted at a record 777.5mT by the USDA, 46mT more than 2018/19.
- Ukraine is a major player in cereal production, being the 6th largest producer of maize (~39mT/year) and the 7th largest producer of wheat (27mT/year) in the world. The wheat harvest in Ukraine is currently about 15% complete, with yields about 12% more than the same time last year, averaging 3.32t/ha.
- The heatwave across the EU has contributed to firmer wheat prices at the end of June and could affect both yield and quality. However, this is being downplayed by analysts, saying the crops are past the development stage where extreme heat could lead to any significant losses. Nevertheless, growers are currently wary of over-committing to future sales.

UK and Scottish News

- Warmer weather and recent rainfall in the UK has been favourable for wheat crops, which could potentially yield very well with plenty of surplus available for export. This has put negative pressure on wheat futures, with November futures having dropped about 10% in value since the start of 2019. Assuming weather conditions remain favourable, it is unlikely that wheat prices will show any significant rise as harvest approaches.
- The UK's 2019 barley harvest is also expected to be higher than last year, with acreage of winter barley up 14% and more higher yielding varieties being grown. While this means that more exports may be required, uncertainty around Brexit and an EU trade deal means that there has been limited export trade agreed for after the harvest period. Without a trade deal,

there will be increased competition for barley exports to areas such as North Africa and Saudi Arabia with the knock-on-effect of keeping the barley price suppressed.

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Feeding Cows for Condition at Grass

As we are now half way through the summer, the maximum potential for milk from grass has unfortunately passed. Maintaining grass quality becomes more challenging as cows have rotated round paddocks a number of times and are less likely to be grazing down to the desired residual of 1500kg DM/ha.

It is important not to overestimate how much milk can be produced from grass at this time of year, especially heading into the autumn. With good grass quality in May and June, longer days and dry weather, maintenance plus 15 litres can easily be achieved if not more, but as the season progresses and grazing time declines, milk yield potential can fall by about 10 litres/cow over the next few months. This means that by September, grass could be supporting little more than maintenance.

Avoiding condition loss at this point must be a top priority, otherwise there will be a greater decline in yield from mid lactation onwards. Once cows are housed, building up body reserves will take priority over milk production and it is often into the New Year before production improves. It is estimated that a loss of half a body condition score during the summer equates to almost a two litre reduction in milk per day during the first half of the winter feeding period (data from Trouw Nutrition). It is always more cost-effective to maintain condition as opposed to trying to put on condition once it is lost.

Grass intakes can be maximised by grazing the herd on the best grass late in the afternoon/evening when the sugar levels are at their highest. This is also when cows are "hormonally driven" to graze grass. Therefore buffer feed should ideally be provided before afternoon milking, with cows brought inside with the aim of cleaning up the buffer feed 20 to 30 minutes before milking. Newly calved cows will struggle to meet their energy requirements on just grass and cake alone. Assuming 15 litres from grass and 8kg cake in the parlour, cows giving over 33 litres will be mobilising body reserves, and for cows giving over 40 litres, weight loss is likely to be significant, harming future fertility. On a really wet day, where the dry matter of the grass is only about 12%, it is likely that grass is only supporting about 5 litres of milk and so on wet days the energy deficit means that cows could easily be mobilising up to 2kg of body reserves.

The knock-on-effect of this is excessive loss of condition in early lactation. It is often not noticeable until later in the season, once the damage is done. Poorer fertility will also be evident and is more of an issue for summer calvers. If cows fail to conceive and fall out of the desired calving pattern, involuntary culling rate may increase. The poor energy status will also be reflected in low milk protein, which tends to indicate energy status of cows over the last 6 to 8 weeks.

Split the herd and group early lactation, thin cows and those not in calf in a separate group for buffer feeding. Low yielders giving less than 25 litres can be maintained on grass and cake alone. Alternatively house these cows at night with access to more feed.

Not only will this help maintain milk yields, protein and butterfat percentage should also benefit. Keeping the dry matter intake up and maintaining body condition should help improve cycling and conception rates and ensure cows enter the housing period in optimal condition top support winter milk production.

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Paddock Grazing for More Profit

On a recent trip to a dairy farm on the west coast of Scotland, I was extremely impressed with their performance on a grass based system. There were 195 milking cows grazing a platform of 80 acres and on the day I visited the herd was yielding an average of 31kg/day with 2.4kg milk solids. Cows were supplemented in the parlour at an average rate of 6.35kg/head with no buffer feed. This family farm had transitioned from a

more traditional "composite" system, milking around 130 cows using a combination of grazing, buffer rations and feeding cake to a management system based on rotational grazing to create a simpler and more profitable dairy business. With yields averaging around 9000 litres and cake fed at a rate of 0.19kg/litre, this wasn't your typical New Zealand style farm, but a family farm where they had adopted principles to utilise their grass better. When grass was growing, cows were out grazing and when cows were housed in winter they were eating high quality, home-grown silage.

It was clear from the visit that attention to detail is key on this type of operation and getting the basics right allows more milk from forage to be produced at a lower cost. Soil pH's across the farm ranged from 5.8 to 6.4, giving optimum grass growing conditions. Weekly grass measuring with a plate meter across the farm, combined with the use of Agri-Net software, allows the grass paddocks to be managed effectively, taking the guess work out of "where to graze next." This ability to forecast surplus and deficits enables timely decisions to be made on taking paddocks out for silage or supplementing intake before the impact is seen on the milk ticket.

I often discuss this type of system with dairy farmers and there are many reservations; loss of milk yield, wet weather, soil type, lack of infrastructure etc, but the figures speak for themselves. In 2012, DairyCo compared the potential that different management systems had to retain income, with the results highlighted in the table below.

Profiting from Efficient Milk Production

Management System	Net Margin Retained	Feed & Forage Costs
Cows at Grass	28.1%	19.5%
Composite (high level of family labour, mixed approach to feeding and housing)	21.2%	28.3%
High-Output Cows	25.7%	27%

Source: DairyCo Milkbench+

The high output herds were not so far behind the grazed cows in terms of margin retained despite an 8% increase in feed and forage costs. The

high output herds analysed tended to be year round housed, larger herds, which would benefit from economies of scale over fixed costs.

The composite group; the traditional family dairy farm, is where the gains are to be made. There is still very much a place for these farms in the British dairy industry, but they have to be The investment requirement to sustainable. manage a large number of high yielding dairy cows is prohibitive to many and the finance costs associated with this make the business more vulnerable to the effects of fluctuating milk prices. The move to a rotational grazing system appears daunting, but with careful planning and some investment in cows tracks, electric fencing and water troughs, the ability to grow and graze more grass on the same area of ground suddenly gives you the ability to regain control of your feed costs.

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Summer Mastitis

Summer mastitis occurs during the warm summer months, with the highest incidence between July to September when fly numbers are at their peak. The sheep head fly is the main vector for disease transmission between quarters and animals. Often the disease is farm specific and will occur in the same fields each year, usually those that are shaded with trees or bushes and near a water source providing favourable humid and sheltered conditions for flies. Summer mastitis is a disease that affects the non-lactating mammary gland so dry cows and heifers at grass are at risk. The implicated bacteria most commonly are Trueperella pyogenes Streptococcus and dysgalactiae.

Symptoms of summer mastitis include:

- Enlarged teats, both in length and diameter for up to a week before obvious signs of sickness are seen.
- Swelling and hardening of the infected quarter.
- Very painful quarter with a thick, clotted secretion.
- Raised temperature in severely affected animals.
- Large numbers of flies around the infected teat causing irritation and kicking.
- Isolation of animal away from herd mates, lack of grazing, stiffness and reluctance to walk.
- Rapid body condition loss.

- Abortion. Although not common, abortion can occur up to two weeks after initial infection.
- Calves from affected cows may be weak and more prone to disease unless given good quality colostrum from a healthy cow. It is recommended that the calf should receive colostrum from another cow or an artificial source.

The severity of the disease can vary with mild cases presenting as animals with blind quarters, often explaining why a heifer may calve in with a blind teat. It is rare for infected quarters to recover and treatment is essentially to prevent the quarter from bursting and spreading infection to the other quarters.

Advanced Case of Summer Mastitis in Right Hind Quarter



Source: https://veteriankey.com/udder-and-teat-disorders/

Early intervention is crucial and the immediate response to an infected animal should be to completely strip out the infected quarter to reduce the risk of abscesses bursting through the side of the udder. Stripping should be carried out several times a day for the first few days, with the infected pus disposed of safely and not on the ground. Infected animals should ideally be housed and isolated to prevent flies spreading infection to healthy stock. Veterinary treatment includes penicillin based antibiotics and anti-inflammatories to reduce pain, swelling and abortion risk.

Preventative measures should be focussed on minimising exposure to flies and ensuring the teat canal is sealed. Recommendations are as follows:

 Long acting intramammary antibiotics at drying off could be used in conjunction with an internal teat sealant. Repeat infusion of antibiotics may be required after 3 to 4 weeks (depending on calving date and withdrawal) period) and good aseptic hygiene around reinfusion is essential. It is best to consult your vet if considering re-infusion of antibiotics.

- If the herd is practicing selective dry cow therapy, it may be recommended that this is stopped during the high risk summer months, especially if the farm has a history of summer mastitis.
- External teat sealants such as Stockholm tar or micropore tape will give added protection but may need to be reapplied at regular intervals.
- Pour-on treatments and fly tags give very little protection to the udder area and so pour-on application around the udder may help.
- Any animals with poor teat condition, teat end damage, warts and hyperkeratosis have an increased risk of infection and it would be best to house these animals during the risk period.
- Avoid grazing dry cows or heifers in fields with favourable conditions for flies (lot of trees, bushes and near streams or rivers).

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Maximising Robot Efficiency



Automatic milking systems have been around in the UK now for nearly 20 years and the uptake of this technology has been significant in the last few years. There are many reasons for installing a robotic system including, attracting labour to the farm, "lifestyle" change and not being tied to

milking and the fact that robots are easily removed and sold on if a change of circumstance occurs. The extra milkings per cow and improvement in the region of 15 to 20% in yield when moving from a 2x system helps towards return on the investment.

To get the best out of a robotic milking system, the feeding and set-up for cow access to the robot is critical. Feeding the cow is all about driving visits to the robot. Therefore the base ration must be set at a level which encourages the cow to visit the robot to eat cake and ensure cows can visit the robot often enough to get their maximum cake allocation according to stage of lactation and milk yield.

The base ration should be set at 7kg under the herd average, so with a herd average of 32 kg/cow/day the base ration should support M+25kg. If higher than this, the downside is that cows will visit the robot less often and more cows will need to be collected and pushed through the robot, usually the later lactation cows that are having their requirements met at the feed fence. Consequently, if refusals are high, this means that the base ration is set too low (see table below for measures of robot efficiency).

Cows do get used to being collected, so to avoid them getting used to this routine and becoming lazy going to the robot themselves, it is advised to collect cows at the same time each morning but vary the time of the 2nd collection later in the day. The cake provided must be of high quality and very palatable and at least 10% higher energy than the energy density of the base ration. Often energy can be increased in the cake by removing the minerals and providing the full mineral allowance in the base ration.

It is recommended that cows are only fed to yield once peak yield has passed, which is normally around 40 to 50 days, and up until this time the maximum concentrate allocation should be adhered to. By looking at when peak yield occurs and when cows start to regain body condition, the timing of feeding to yield may be altered but should always be post peak and a typical setting would be after 60 days.

According to Lely, the average milk output per robot per day in the UK is 1500kg but the target should be around 1800kg with an 8 to 12kgs

average per milking. However, very high yielding herds averaging 40kg/cow/day should be aiming for 13 to 15kg/milking.

Free time is also an important parameter with a minimum 10% recommended which allows time for lower ranked cows to visit. In addition, when servicing is taking place, or there is a breakdown, cows will catch up with milking's more quickly if there is the recommended free time available. For every 1 hour that the robot is shut down for, it is estimated to take up to 24 hours to catch up with visits and recover yields.

Look and see when the quieter times are on the robot and plan to push up feed or programme the automatic feed pusher to go during these hours to stimulate cow movement to the robot. Ideally feed out or push up when wash cycles are taking place to reduce a build-up of cows waiting to be milked.

In addition, there are a number of other factors that can be looked at to measure robot efficiency, including milking speed, box time and dead milking time (time between when cups are attached and the start of milk flow). Robotic milking systems will never replace good husbandry and stockmanship and management is a major determinant of the success of the system. Remember the 80/20 rule. About 80% of the results come from 20% of the effort and as the robot approaches its maximum capacity, further management time and effort is required to increase production even further.

Targets for Robot Efficiency

Parameter	Target
Number of	>2.5, ideally 3
milkings/cow/day	
Milk output per	1800 kgs
robot/day	-
Milk/milking kgs	8 to 12kg/day
Refusals	>1/cow/day or >40% of
	the number of milkings
Failures	< 5/robot/day
Rest feed	<5% at herd level
Fetched cows	Maximum 5% of group
Number of	150 to 180
milkings/day/robot	
Free time per robot	Minimum 10%, ideally
-	15%

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Summer Scour Syndrome

Over the last few years SRUC Veterinary Services at Dumfries have recognised a syndrome of unresponsive diarrhoea and a rapid loss in condition in weaned dairy calves at grass.

Typically younger calves are affected (3 to 6 months of age), but the syndrome has been reported in calves up to 12 months of age. Often the condition occurs within the first month of turnout. Morbidity has been variable, but often high, with morbidity and mortality rates of up to 40% in some groups. Calves are generally unresponsive to treatment. Some animals recover slowly upon housing and return to their previous diet, but others continue to waste.

Upon post-mortem examination, oral and oesophageal ulceration and necrosis have been a feature of some of these cases (see picture below).

Mouth Ulceration in an Affected Calf



Source: SRUC Veterinary Services, Dumfries

The cases have typically tested negative for parasitic gastroenteritis, coccidiosis, salmonellosis, yersiniosis, BVD, IBR and MCF - Malignant catarrhal fever). Yersiniosis is caused by the bacteria Yersinia, and often causes diarrhoea in calves from 4 to 12 months of age. Bovine papular stomatitis virus or pseudocowpox virus has been isolated from some of the oral and oesophageal lesions and so could be a potential cause of the summer scour syndrome.

Diet may be part of the story, as cases often occur soon after turnout in calves which have moved from a straw and concentrate diet to a grass based diet, particularly where the grass has been heavily fertilised. This is an extreme change of diet and it is possible that very young calves with underdeveloped rumens are less able to adapt and cope with this change.

To minimise the occurrence of this syndrome, it is advised not to turn calves out to grass until they are at least 6 months old. Try and avoid putting calves onto very lush pasture, especially those that have been heavily fertilised/slurried. The risk may be reduced by providing supplementary concentrate so that grass is not 100% of the diet (this will also benefit calf growth performance, particularly on wet days when dry matter intake is limited).

Along with surveillance colleagues across the UK, SRUC Veterinary Services are interested in investigating this syndrome further, and would be grateful if any vet practices or farms which have had similar cases could notify us for further investigation.

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Dates for your Diary

- 9-11th July Great Yorkshire Show. Regional Agricultural Centre Great Yorkshire Showground, Railway Road, Harrogate, HG2 8NZ.
- 17th July Webinar: Preparing for Change Characteristics of Top Performing Farms. Time: 19.00-20.00. Book online at <u>https://ahdb.org.uk/events/preparing-for-</u> <u>change-characteristics-of-top-performing-farms</u>
- 22nd-25th July **Royal Welsh Show**. Royal Welsh Showground, Llanelwedd, Builth Wells, Powys, LD2 3SY.

- 24th July Grow More-Graze More-Earn More. Castle Douglas Community Centre, Cotton Street, Castle Douglas, DG7 1AJ. Time 10.00. Book your place with the KE Events hub on 01904 771216 or email ke.events@ahdb.org.uk
- 24th July Grow More-Graze More-Earn More. The Gables Hotel, 1 Annan Road, Gretna, Dumfriesshire, DG16 5DQ. Time 14.00. Book your place with the KE Events hub on 01904 771216 or email ke.events@ahdb.org.uk
- 8th August SRUC Barony Open Day, SRUC Barony Campus, Parkgate, Dumfries, DG1 3NE. Time 10.00. For enquiries email barony@sruc.ac.uk or call 01387 860251.

- 9th August SRUC Open Afternoon at Ayr. SRUC Ayr Riverside Campus, University Avenue, Ayr, KA8 0SX. Time 13.30. For enquiries email <u>ayr@sruc.ac.uk</u> or call 01292 886196.
- 14th August SRUC Open Evening at Elmwood. SRUC Elmwood Campus, Carslogie Road, Cupar, Fife, KY15 4JB. Time 17.00. For enquiries please email elmwood@sruc.ac.uk or call 01334 658800.
- 11th September **UK Dairy Day**. The International Centre, Telford, Shropshire, TF3 4JH.

For any further enquiries regarding the information in this newsletter please contact:



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