

Milk Manager NEWS



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This month's editor: Lorna MacPherson	



Milk Market Update

UK Wholesale Dairy Commodity Market

- Fonterra's latest on-line GDT auction (2nd of January) resulted in a 1.2% increase in the weighted average price across all products, reaching US \$3,363/t. This was the 3rd consecutive rise since the beginning of December, with the biggest positive movements seen in whole milk powder (+2.5% to \$3,290/t) and butter (+2.1% to \$5,514/t). Full results are available at:

<https://www.globaldairytrade.info/en/product-results/>

- UK wholesale prices for dairy commodities in December showed small positive increases for butter, cream and mild cheddar, with only SMP down 2%. Positive movements were generally down to the seasonal increase in demand coupled with limited availability of products. Stocks of both butter and cheddar are relatively tight. Strong prices for curd are helping support the cheese markets.

Commodity	Dec 2023 £/t	Nov 2023 £/t	% Difference Monthly	Dec 2022 £/t	% Diff 2023-2022
Bulk Cream	2,054	1,985	+3	2,042	+1
Butter	4,740	4,580	+3	4,620	+3
SMP	2,230	2,280	-2	2,430	-8
Mild Cheddar	3,510	3,400	+3	4,430	-21

Source: AHDB Dairy - based on trade agreed from 27th Nov - 18th Dec 2023. Note prices for butter, SMP and mild cheddar are indicative of values achieved over the reporting period for spot trade (excludes contracted prices and forward sales).

Bulk cream price is a weighted average price based on agreed spot trade and volumes traded.

- On the back of rising wholesale prices, the market indicators AMPE and MCVE have risen in December, with MCVE rising significantly more than AMPE (+1.54ppl versus +0.29ppl). While the butter component of AMPE rose, the SMP component fell due to the recent drop in SMP, and the mild cheddar and whey components of MCVE both showed positive movements. The Milk Market Value (MMV) for December was 38.05ppl, up 1.29ppl from November. This is the 3rd consecutive rise, which gives hope for increasing farm-gate prices in Q1 and into Q2 of 2024.

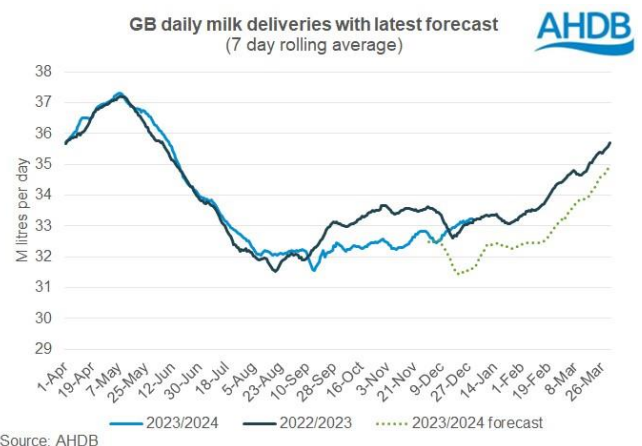
	Dec 2023	Nov 2023	12 months previously	Net amount less 2.4ppl average haulage – Dec 2023
AMPE	37.96	37.67	39.63	35.56
MCVE	38.07	36.53	47.85	35.67

Source: AHDB Dairy

- Defra put the UK average farm-gate milk price at 37.03ppl for October, which was up 0.61ppl from September. The UK volume for October was 1,189 million litres, which was 4.4% more than the previous month and 2.2% less than October 2022.

GB Milk Deliveries and Global Production

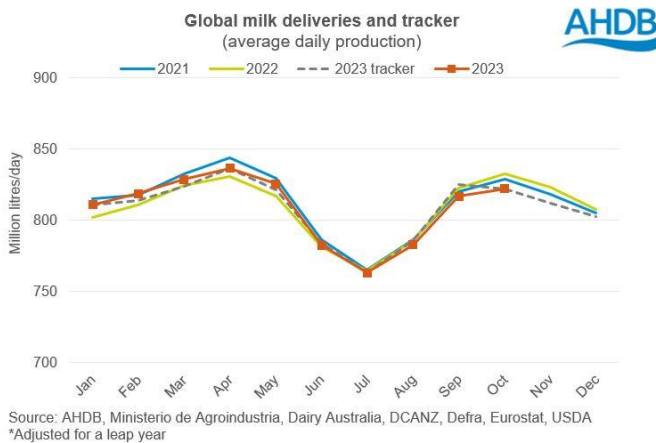
- For the week ending 30th December, GB milk deliveries were up 0.4% on the previous week, with a daily average of 33.23 million litres/day. Deliveries are now 0.3% above the same week in 2022, equating to 110,000 litres/day more.
- Milk deliveries for the month of December were only back 0.4% (or 3.5 million litres) to 1,021 million litres compared to the previous December, but volumes for November were 3% down on the previous year. The little difference between the December volumes is thought to be partly attributed to problems with milk collections during the very cold, snowy spell mid-December 2022 affecting on-farm collections. Also, the small increase in Autumn block calving herds, as incentivised by some processors, may have helped milk volumes from late Autumn calvers.



- Globally, milk deliveries are still running behind 2022 and 2021 levels. Production in the seven main milk producing regions was 10.4 million litres/day less in October 2023 compared to the previous year. Only Australia had a year-on-

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year volume increase for the month. There were significant declines in production in France (-4.5% or 86 million litres) and Ireland (-12.6% or 87.2 million litres). The reduction in output in the UK, US and EU-27 is mainly attributed to little margin, with high input costs in relation to milk price, and higher culling over the winter months in the US again on the back of lower margins, reducing herd sizes and milk output.



Monthly Price Movements for January 2024

Commodity Produced	Company Contract	Price Change from Dec 2023	Standard Litre Price Jan 2024
Liquid & Cheese	Arla Farmers UK	+2.90ppl liquid +3.08ppl manufacture	37.58ppl liquid 39.18ppl manufacture
Cheese, Liquid & Brokered Milk	First Milk	No change	36.0ppl manufacture
Cheese	Fresh Milk Company (Lactalis)	+1.03ppl	36.42ppl manufacture
Liquid & Manufacture	Grahams		35.0ppl**
Liquid & Manufacture	Müller Direct	No change	36.25ppl (includes 1ppl direct premium & -0.25ppl Scottish haulage charge)
Liquid & Manufacture	Müller (Co-op)	+0.03ppl	39.6ppl
Liquid & Manufacture	Müller (Tesco)	No change	41.73ppl
Liquid, Powder & Brokered	Yew Tree Dairies		36ppl* Standard A litre price

*Oct 2023 price and **Nov 2023 price

Other News

- Nuffield Scholar, Miles Middleton (a farm vet in Yorkshire), has published the findings of his project titled 'Counting Carbon; Does a Smaller Footprint Leave Less Impact? Defining Sustainability in the Dairy Sector'. As part of his studies Miles visited the US and several European countries to gain more of an insight into the definition of sustainability and how that is often seen as contradictory with higher output, more intensive dairies that tend to have a lower carbon footprint. The full report can be accessed here:

<https://www.nuffieldscholar.org/sites/default/files/202312/Miles%20Middleton%20Report%20Nuffield.pdf>

- The number of Bluetongue cases in England now stands at 49 infected animals on 27 holdings across Kent and Norfolk (as of 12th January). While the virus is mainly spread by biting midges (of the Culicoides species) and these will not be currently active until around April, there is still the risk of virus transmission to unborn offspring, which can then be a source of the virus once born. There is currently no vaccine for the new strain responsible for the UK cases (BTV-3). For more up to date information please visit:

<https://ruminanthw.org.uk/bluetongue-virus/>

- The methane-reducing feed additive Bovaer® is now authorised for use in cattle in the UK. Developed by Dutch Swiss company DSM-Firmenich the additive has been shown to reduce methane emissions in dairy cows across a number of studies by on average 30%. A new world-scale manufacturing plant in Dalry is currently under construction and aims to be operational in 2025.

- Did you know that you can now clean your parlour without any chemicals? The Pulse Oxidation system uses just water and low voltage electricity to disinfect the milking plant and is said to be more effective than commonly used chemicals to kill viruses and bacteria. For more information on this novel technology see:

<https://www.oxitechsolutions.com/>

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Straights Update

UK Cereals Market Update and Global Impacts

Let us hope 2024 brings more stability to the markets after three straight years of significant turmoil, where the grain industry has had to deal with unique and hefty challenges from expanding military conflicts, political tensions, rising protectionism, shifting trade patterns and climate change.

Six months on from Russia pulling out of the Black Sea Grain Initiative with Ukraine, effectively blocking its seaports and bombing its grain assets, has led to accusations of Russia weaponizing food production at a time when global food insecurity is high. Even though Russia has vowed to direct its bumper harvest into import-dependent countries across Africa and Asia at discounted prices, crippling Ukraine as it has is intolerable, especially given it is one of the world's biggest grain exporters, and at a time when world ending stocks of coarse grains are at a nine-year low.

While Russia (and Ukraine) continues to dump surplus wheat and barley on the world market at below EU values, the short-term outlook for our wheat remains bearish. Potentially a more bullish market may develop for the UK if we did indeed only produce 14 Mt of wheat in 2023 and our ethanol factories continue their preference for wheat over maize. Eventually, the realisation that we are looking at a smaller crop area and production in the EU and UK should provide some domestically driven support. UK wheat exports are negligible at the moment and our feed barley looks cheap, with much finding its way into livestock rations.

Malting barley markets are perplexing; there are excellent premiums to be had if the quality is there (around £78/t). The offtake of barley and malt has been much reduced because of falling beer sales, although distilling demand remains robust. Questions are starting to be asked about the tightening availability of physical stock through the spring and early summer, and whilst we're expecting a larger acreage to be sown in spring 2024, it will not impact on old crop values.

The oat markets remain supported with export interest continuing. Farm-gate price levels for beans remains firm and not yet pressured domestically by more aggressive mid-protein sources.

The last two years have seen big declines for rapeseed values, with a bolstered global rapeseed supply and falling soyabean prices. 2024 will likely see a reduced lessening of values as the previously built-in war risk premiums have now largely been factored out of the pricing structure. Any significant support to the oilseed complex will only likely arise from either a major weather event in the spring or a dramatic shift in demand, for example if China started aggressively buying.

Ex farm prices for cereals and proteins are as follows:

	Feed wheat £/t	Feed barley £/t	Beans £/t	OSR £/t
Jan 24	190	160	212	340
May 24	192	167	215	344
Harvest 24	195	170	220	340
Nov 24	204	179	225	345

Source: AHDB and Farmers Weekly

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Colostrum Quality from Heifers

It is often said that the quality of colostrum (in terms of immunoglobulin content or IgG) from heifers is not as good as that from cows. Older cows are likely to have had exposure to a wider range of pathogens than heifers and therefore produce better quality colostrum. While some heifers can still produce good quality colostrum it generally tends to be of a lower volume, with a lower concentration of immunoglobulins. Their colostrum quality can be improved by ensuring they join the dry cow group at least four weeks prior to calving to increase their exposure to pathogens that may be present in the adult herd.

Quality cannot be determined by eye, as immunoglobulin content is unrelated to the colour and thickness of colostrum. In addition, the volume of colostrum produced immediately after calving cannot reliably be used to assess quality, although there can be a dilution effect with higher yielding animals producing poorer quality colostrum. The

quality is likely to be poor if more than 8.5 litres are obtained immediately post-calving.

A US study based on 1,972 heifer calves from 104 dairy farms confirmed the higher quality of colostrum in older cows (on average 84.7g IgG/L). However, there was no difference in IgG content between 1st and 2nd lactation animals (72.3g and 72.0g IgG/L respectively). Interestingly, calves from 1st lactation dams had significantly higher serum levels (25.7g IgG/L) compared to calves out of 2nd and 3rd lactation cows (24.1 and 22.4g IgG/L respectively), despite the heifers producing lower quality colostrum. This was thought to be due to 1st lactation dams producing lower birth weight calves.

Given that heifers generally produce a lower volume of colostrum and show less leaking of colostrum before calving compared to older cows, the level of IgG in their colostrum may not always be that much lower.

Regardless of whether colostrum is from cows or heifers one of the biggest influences on colostrum quality is the time after calving when it is collected. Around 5 weeks before calving, immunoglobulins start to be transferred from blood to colostrum and is maximal in the final two weeks pre-calving. Production of colostrum stops immediately once the calf is born. Therefore, the dam starts to produce milk after calving and colostrum will start to be diluted. The other well-known factor affecting how well calves gain immunity will be how quickly they receive colostrum after birth.

One study showed that the quality of colostrum was diluted by 3.7% on average every hour from calving to milking. Therefore if the dam is milked 8 hours after calving, the quality is reduced by 29.6%. This means that the IgG content could fall from its target of 50g/litre to 35.2g/litre by 8 hours. This is one of the risks in a twice a day milking system if colostrum is taken off the calved animal at the next milking time and there is a significant period of time between calving and the next milking. If colostrum quality is lower than 22% on the brix scale (or not in the green zone when testing with a colostrometer), it can still be valuable as a second or third feed depending on the farm's milk feeding regime.

Note that contamination of colostrum by bacteria and other pathogens can reduce the absorption of colostral immunoglobulins in the gut. This is down to pathogens speeding up the process of gut

closure, reducing the ability of the calf to absorb immunoglobulins into the bloodstream. It is recommended that colostrum should have a total bacteria count of less than 100,000 cfu/mL and a total coliform count of less than 10,000 cfu/mL. If colostrum is left sitting in a bucket for more than 6 hours before being fed, there is an increased risk of exceeding these hygiene thresholds.

In conclusion, heifer colostrum may be of acceptable quality and so it shouldn't automatically be discarded. Make sure you test all colostrum from cows and heifers and only feed the best colostrum from animals of any parity. In addition, if the first milking is of a high volume, again test it because if it was collected quickly after calving, it could still be of acceptable quality.

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Sourcing Finance

Whether you are looking for some funding to help tide you over a difficult financial period or you are looking to reinvest in the business, it is important to consider the various sources of finance available and the benefits and disadvantages of each. Sourcing the right type of finance can save you a lot of time and money.

Overdraft

An overdraft is a very common method of short-term finance which is typically used by businesses to manage cashflow over the short term. Banks typically do not require a business plan or cashflow budgets to open an overdraft. Banks typically charge an annual overdraft fee as well as charging interest monthly on the overdraft amount. In addition, the bank may request security for the overdraft, and this could restrict your ability to access finance from another lender.

An overdraft facility is crucial for most agricultural businesses to manage their cashflow due to their seasonal nature, allowing them to pay bills in months when little or no money is coming in. However, if the business is always in its overdraft and is just getting deeper and deeper into the overdraft it could be worth considering moving the debt from the overdraft into a short or long-term loan, which are typically cheaper.

Trade finance

Trade finance is another very common type of finance used in agriculture. This allows you to purchase machinery, livestock and other inputs and repay the cost over a longer period of time, spreading the cost over multiple years. However, interest rates for this type of finance are typically higher than longer-term loans. The main issue we see with trade finance is that individually they seem affordable, but we are increasingly seeing businesses that have multiple trade finance agreements running alongside one another, adding up to a significant cost and liability for the business. Having a lot of trade finance can also lead to issues with accessing other finance in future.

Short-term loans

Short-term loans typically run for a period of five years and are used to finance investments that have a short payback period. An example of this could be solar panels, which require a significant investment but will pay themselves off over a couple of years.

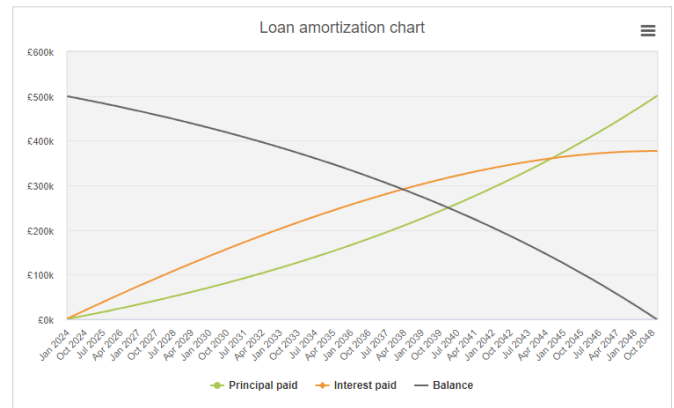
If you have an existing relationship with the lender a short-term loan is typically easy to access and may not require a business plan or cashflow budgets. However, if you do not have an existing relationship with the lender or have significant borrowing already you may need to complete a business plan and cashflow budgets.

Long-term loans

Long-term loans are typically used by agricultural businesses to finance large investments like land and buildings. Due to the level of finance required these loans have the highest level of affordability checks conducted by the lenders.

Typically as a minimum you will need to prepare a business plan, outlining the way in which the loan will be used and how this will affect your business. In addition, you will also need to prepare projected cashflows showing the financial impact this investment will have and demonstrate that you can afford to take on this debt. Figure 1 shows that even with a relatively low interest rate of 5%, the amount of interest paid over the term of the loan can be significant.

Figure 1: Repayment profile for a £500,000 loan at 5% interest over a period of 25 years

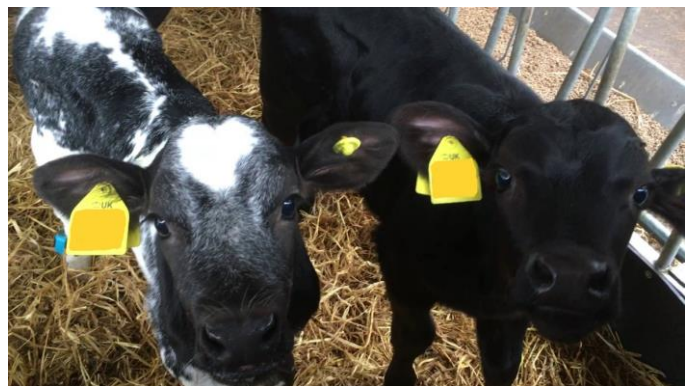


Conclusion

Providers of finance should conduct affordability checks to ensure that you can afford to repay the debt you are taking on, and some checks are more robust than others. Therefore, you need to be sure that you can afford any debt and the interest on that debt that you are taking on. You still need to be able to service your debts during difficult times, such as periods of low milk prices and while dealing with unexpected costs e.g. paying out family members. If you are struggling to service debt it is best to be proactive and talk to your lenders or an independent advisor and come up with a plan to manage the debt, rather than waiting until the debt burden on the business is unmanageable.

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Selecting Beef Bulls for Use on Dairy



Sales of sexed dairy semen are increasing year-on-year and have been reported by AHDB to have reached 76.5% out of all dairy semen sales in the

12-month period up to March 2023. As a result, not all pregnancies are needed to produce dairy replacements and therefore, unsurprisingly, there is an increase in the number of dairy-beef cross calves being produced. The logic behind this will be to produce a calf of a higher economic value to that of a dairy male calf.

There is now a growing interest in how to maximise the value of this dairy-beef cross calf further by using male sexed beef semen to produce a male beef cross calf rather than a female as, in general, the male beef cross calf will attract a higher price than a heifer beef cross calf. However, sexed male beef semen is perhaps not as widely available at present in comparison to sexed dairy semen (female).

Dairy farmers will have certain criteria which has swayed them to use specific dairy sires, but how much selection is made for which beef sire to use?

An area for consideration is breed - which beef breed to use? Looking at some recent auction prices for calves over the last couple of months, British Blue cross calves tend to command the highest prices. Data from AHDB on calf registrations for the first half of 2023 highlighted that there was a growth in the number of British Blue cross calves being born compared to the same period for 2022. Despite this, the data also showed a general trend towards an increase in the number of native beef breed calves (e.g. Aberdeen Angus X, Hereford X) and a reduction in continental beef breed calves (e.g. Limousin X, Simmental X). Much of these trends are a result of an increase in the uptake of integrated calf supply chains where breed of beef sire to use is stipulated. Also, native breeds are popular amongst retailers.

Which sire to use within a breed also needs careful consideration. Traits that merit attention are calving ease and gestation length. In the past, some beef breeds will have not been considered for use in dairy herds due to higher risk of difficult calvings. However, times have changed with many breeding organisations now actively marketing sires of those beef breeds based on their calving ease results from their calving surveys in dairy herds. Selecting sires based on a shorter gestation length usually produces a calf with lower birth weight and an easier calving. Thoughts should be given to the growth and carcass traits of beef sires as well. The major breeding organisations have developed their

own indexes for beef sires used in dairy herds which take factors such as calving ease, gestation length and calf quality into consideration.

Many of the dairy-beef cross calves leave the dairy farm of birth within the first few weeks of life and are reared on another farm. If these calves are going to a regular buyer (not as part of an integrated supply chain), then it may be worth considering having a conversation with them about how your calves have performed in their system and look at the genetics of those calves that have performed well and think about using more of those beef sires.

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Spring Block Calving: How Does your Herd Measure Up?

Measuring reproductive performance of the herd can allow comparison between years, areas for improvement can be identified and you can check the effectiveness of management changes made. Regular measuring and monitoring allows the business to respond quickly if performance is not at the desired level. It provides the opportunity to identify which aspects of the system are limiting the performance of the herd and therefore changes can be targeted.

In a spring block calving herd, measuring calving performance can be quite simple when the correct data is collected. Data that can be collected over the calving period includes:

- Planned start of calving date.
- Actual start of calving date.
- Date the last cow calves.
- Calving details - including date, assistance required, stillbirths and calf deaths post 24 hours.
- Cow exits - date of cow sold, death or culled and reason.

Once calving has finished and data has been collected, then key performance indicators can be easily calculated in a spreadsheet to determine whether the herd is meeting its targets. A key calving performance indicator for block calving herds is cows and heifers calved within the first 6 weeks as a percentage. This is simply calculated from the number of cows and heifers calved in the

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first 6 weeks divided by the total number of cows and heifers due to calve x 100. For example:

$$\frac{100 \text{ cows and heifers calved}}{120 \text{ cows and heifers in-calf}} \times 100 = 83\%$$

Following calving, the next area to investigate is how well the cows and heifers get back in calf. Two key performance indicators which can be monitored are the 6-week in-calf rate and the empty rate. Again, both of these indicators can be easily calculated; the 6 week in-calf rate is defined as the percentage of heifers and cows which get pregnant within the first 6 weeks of the mating period. The empty rate is defined as the number of cows that are confirmed empty during pregnancy testing. Further key performance indicators which can be utilised include the 3-week submission rate (%), conception rate (%) and herd replacement rate (%). The table below shows suggested fertility targets for block calving herds.

Table 1. Targets for the main performance indicators measures in block calving herds

Measure %	Excellent	Good	Average
<i>Key performance indicators</i>			
Cows and heifers calved in the 1 st 6 weeks	>60	80	70
Heifers only calved in the 1 st 4 weeks	>90	80	70
6-week in-calf rate	78	72	65
Empty rate	<9	<12	16
<i>Other performance measures</i>			
3-week submission rate	90	85	75
Conception rate	65	60	50
Herd replacement rate	<20	22	26

Excellent: top 5% performer or aspirational target
 Good: Top 25% performance
 Average: Industry average where available

Source: AHDB

Determining how the herd compares to targets can then allow you to make decisions about what areas need improving to bring your indicators up to the

target set for the herd. Setting achievable targets for your herd is important and evaluating and comparing your herd's current reproductive performance against industry targets will give you the opportunity to determine which areas are achievable for the business. It is important to consider whether meeting a target is easily achievable for the following year. If you are far from the target then setting smaller, more achievable goals each year may be a more viable (and moral-boosting) option.

Discussing results and proposed targets with your team and advisors can help ensure that targets are achievable. Regularly reviewing targets throughout the year is key to making sure the business is making good progress and timely decisions can be implemented if required. Individual herd targets will need to be updated as they are achieved or if anything changes within the system which may impact the success of the target. If you are heading towards spring calving, then this is an excellent opportunity to collect data to determine your herd performance and compare it against industry targets.

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What is the Cost Benefit of Whole-Herd Routine Foot Trimming?

As many herds are now halfway through the housing period, the incidence of lameness may become more apparent. Prolonged exposure to damp/soiled passageways may have contributed towards additional foot infections such as digital dermatitis and foul. Furthermore, extended standing times on concrete could have increased the prevalence of hoof lesions including solar ulcers and white line disease, compared to the incidence of lameness during the grazing period.

Now may be a suitable time to review the business's approach to controlling lameness, and to consider the cost-benefits of implementing a whole-herd, routine foot-trimming program in addition to existing control measures.

The economic impact

Lameness can significantly affect milk sales by reducing dry matter intake, cow fertility and milk yield. Additional factors such as medicine costs and

premature culling will contribute towards smaller profit margins.

Recent figures below from AHDB suggest that the average cost of lameness equates to £3.30 per cow per day, for every day that a cow is 'lame' (i.e. with a mobility score of 2 or 3). The cost of lameness can differ substantially between mobility score and disease type. For example, a solar ulcer is estimated to cost around seven times more than a case of digital dermatitis.

The average cost of lameness in UK herds based on mobility score (MS)

Measure	2023 cost
MS score 2 cows, average cost per day of lameness	£2.25/day
MS score 3 cows, average cost per day of lameness	£6.80/day
Overall average cost per day of lameness (MS 2 & 3)	£3.30/day

Source: AHDB

According to a study conducted between 2015 and 2016, the average prevalence of lameness in the UK dairy herd was estimated to be 31.6% (Griffiths et al, Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 2018). The table below shows how much this would cost a 200-cow dairy herd averaging 8,500 litres per cow per year.

Average cost per day	Average cost per year	Cost per litre of milk
£209	£76,124	4.48ppl

Routine foot trimming

Abrasive concrete yards can lead to an unbalanced amount of wear on a cow's claw, stimulating excessive horn growth particularly on the outer heel. Routine foot trimming can help to balance out horn growth allowing for better weight distribution and locomotion, reducing the risk of future lameness. Correct trimming and 'dishing out' in between the claws can also help to reduce the spread and severity of foot infections such as digital dermatitis.

It is recommended that routine foot trimming is carried out every 6 months, ideally between 60-150 days in milk and before drying-off.

The cost-benefit of foot trimming

Figures suggest that a bi-annual whole herd trim can reduce the incidence of lameness by 34% (Manske et al, 2002). This would indicate that the prevalence of lameness could be reduced from 31.6% to 20.9% in the average UK dairy herd.

Routine trimming undertaken by a professional can range from £10-£15 per cow. This would equate to £4000-£6000 per year in a 200-cow herd. The table below shows a cost-benefit analysis of routine trimming on a 200-cow herd averaging 8500 litres per cow per year based on trimming costs of £12.50 per cow.

Lameness prevalence	Cost per day	Cost per year	Total cost of lameness (incl. routine trim)	Total cost per litre of milk
31.6%	£209	£76,124	£76,124	4.48ppl
20.9%	£138	£50,242	£55,242	3.25ppl
Difference	£71	£25,822	£20,112	1.23ppl

In conclusion, the cost of routine whole-herd foot trimming, in conjunction with curative treatments and mobility scoring could lead to cost savings of around £20,000 per year in an average UK dairy herd, equating to 1.23ppl.

References available upon request.

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Ear Tag Loss Survey – We Need Your Help!

Researchers from SRUC are currently investigating ear tag losses across the various livestock sectors and whether there is any link between management systems or environment and the level of tag loss. If you would like to share your experience and thoughts on this important topic, please fill out the survey in the following link:

https://sruc.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/eartags_in_sheep_and_cattle_in_scotland_2nd_wave

Dates for Your Diary

- 14th - 16th January - **Semex International Dairy Conference**. Radisson Blu Hotel, Glasgow, G2 8DL.

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- 22nd - 24th January - **British Cattle Breeding Conference**. Telford Hotel & Golf Resort, Sutton Heights, Great Hay Drive, Telford TF7 4DT.
- 23rd January - **Farm Renewables: The What, The Why, The How**. Broompark Farm, Auchenalg, Glenluce, DG8 0JR. Time: 10.30-14.00. To book your place please visit: <https://www.fas.scot/events/event/farm-renewables-the-what-the-why-the-how-stranraer/>
- 31st January - **FAS Connect Conference**. BT Murrayfield, Roseburn Street, Edinburgh, EH12 5PJ. Time 10.00-16.00. To book your place please visit: <https://www.fas.scot/events/event/fas-connect-conference/>
- 7th February - **Dairy Tech**. Time: 08.00-17.30. Stoneleigh Park, Coventry, CV8 2LG.
- 14th February - **Managing and Making the Most of Manure**. Strathmiglo Village Hall, KY14 7QL. Time: 10.30-14.00. To book your place please visit: <https://www.fas.scot/events/event/making-the-most-of-manure/>
- 15th February - **Farming for the Future: Planning for Profit and Nature**. Time: 09.30-13.00. Creebridge House Hotel, 6 Creebridge, Newton Stewart, DG8 6NP. For more information and to book your place please visit: https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/farming-for-the-future-planning-for-profit-and-nature-tickets-764373621077?aff=ebdshpsearchautocomple&fbclid=IwAR2f3Alm5nY0zlyzN8v8pW_ve462H2uyGVqR77KMrxz1ppQy5Ktnv816RBo
- 28th February - **Women in Agriculture Conference**. BT Murrayfield, Roseburn Street, Edinburgh, EH12 5PJ. Time: 09.00-16.00. For more information please visit: [https://www.fas.scot/events/event/women-in-agricultureconference/?ct=t\(EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_Aug23_COPY_01\)&mc_cid=525f185cef&mc_eid=07bb075e92](https://www.fas.scot/events/event/women-in-agricultureconference/?ct=t(EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_Aug23_COPY_01)&mc_cid=525f185cef&mc_eid=07bb075e92)
- 7th March - **Digital Dairy Chain: Knowledge Exchange Event**. Easterbrook Hall, Crichton Campus, Dumfries, DG1 4TA. Time: 10.00-15.00. To book your place please visit: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/digital-dairy-chain-knowledge-exchange-2024-tickets-772285355287?aff=oddtcreator>

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



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