

Issue 49

July 2022

Milk Manager NEWS



**Farm
Advisory
Service**

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Market Update

UK Wholesale Dairy Commodity Market

- Fonterra's latest on-line GDT auction (5th July) resulted in a substantial fall of 4.1% in the weighted average price across all products, reaching US \$4,360/t. This follows a 1.3% drop at the previous auction on the 21st of June. Of all products on offer only cheddar increased in price from the previous auction (+1.3% to \$4,908/t). The biggest declines were seen in butter (-9.1% to \$5,648/t) and butter milk powder (-7.6% to \$4,064/t). Full results are available at <https://www.globaldairytrade.info/en/product-results/>
- UK dairy commodities showed a slight increase on the average price from May into June on the back of falling milk production from the seasonal peak in early May.

Commodity	June 2022 £/T	May 2022 £/T	% Difference Monthly	Jun 2021 £/T	% Diff 2022-2021
Bulk Cream	£2,734	£2,579	+6	£1,433	+91
Butter	£6,020	£5,890	+2	£3,320	+81
SMP	£3,380	£3,310	+2	£2,150	+57
Mild Cheddar	£4,740	£4,650	+2	£2,980	+59

Source: AHDB Dairy - based on trade agreed from 23rd May – 24th Jun 2022. 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.

- The cream price showed the biggest increase, peaking at over £2,800/t near the end of the reporting period, due to restricted spot availability and lower supply compared to May.
- The butter price followed the trend in cream, although at a smaller percentage increase, and the average price of just over £6000/t is the highest since 2017.
- Price increases for mild cheddar have slowed but were still up by 2% on the month, being driven by continued demand and tight supplies.
- The market indicators AMPE and MCVE continue to climb, both up 2% from the May price. However, it should be noted that these indicators will over-estimate market returns as

the increase in cost of production from the start of 2022 have not yet been taken into account. These costs will be updated for the July figures when manufacturing costs are available for quarter 1.

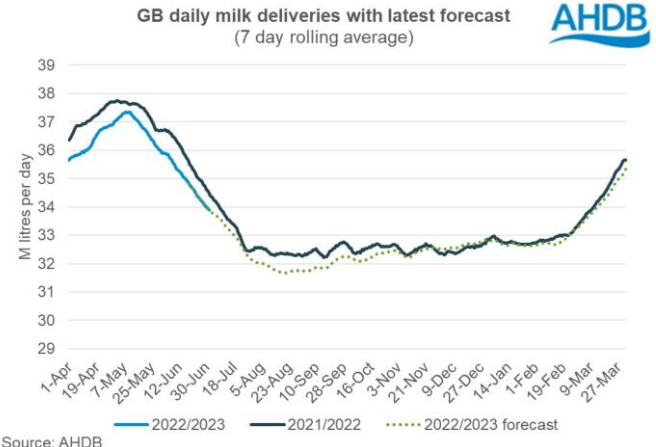
	Jun 2022	May 2022	12 months previously	Net amount less 2.4ppl average haulage – Jun 2022
AMPE	56.43ppl	55.10ppl	32.46ppl	54.03ppl
MCVE	54.09ppl	53.14ppl	33.62ppl	51.69ppl

Source: AHDB Dairy

- For the week ending 8th July, spot milk was trading at 56 - 58ppl delivered and bulk cream had firmed up from the previous week by around 7p/kg to £2.89 - £2.95/kg ex works.

UK Milk Deliveries and Global Production

- Although GB milk production continues to decline, which is the norm for this time of year, output is very close to forecasted levels. Daily average deliveries are back 1.3% on the previous week (for the week ending 2/7/22) and are 1.7% below the same week last year, which equates to 0.57 million litres less/day.



- Production of organic milk is also down on the year and much more so than the drop in conventional milk volumes. For the period 1st April to 11th June, organic GB milk deliveries were back 7.8% compared to the same period last year, with a total of 101.64 million litres. Deliveries were on average 1.32 million litres/day for the week ending 11th June, which is 11.6% back on the same week in 2021.
- Adverse weather and high production costs are dampening global milk supplies, with production from the six key exporting regions back 0.7% in

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March compared to the same month in 2021. Average daily global deliveries for March were 823.7 million litres (-5.8 million litres/day). The three biggest EU producers also showed lower production: Netherlands (-2.5%), Germany (-1.4%) and France (-1.2%). Argentina was the only key region to show an increase in production for March, up 2.5% to 27.4 million litres/day, which is their highest March volume since 2015.

Monthly Price Movements for July 2022

Commodity Produced	Company Contract	Price Change from Jun 2022	Standard Litre Price Jul 2022
Liquid & Cheese	Arla Farmers UK	+1.59ppl liquid +1.66ppl manufacture	47.56ppl liquid 49.45ppl manufacture
Cheese, Liquid & Brokered Milk	First Milk	+1.4ppl	43.45ppl manufacture
Cheese	Fresh Milk Company (Lactalis)	+3.9ppl liquid 4.04ppl manufacture	45.4ppl liquid 47.21ppl manufacture
Liquid & Manufacture	Grahams	+4ppl	44.0ppl
Liquid & Manufacture	Müller Direct	+4.5ppl	45.75ppl (includes 1ppl direct premium and -0.25ppl Scottish haulage charge)
Liquid & Manufacture	Müller (Co-op)	+2.17ppl	43.35ppl
Liquid & Manufacture	Müller (Tesco)	+3.65ppl	46ppl
Liquid, Powder & Brokered	Yew Tree Dairies	+4.0ppl	46ppl Standard A litre price

Other News

- Freshways were the first processor to announce its aspiration to pay 50ppl for its A standard litre milk in September on the 24th of June. In the space of just over a week it has now confirmed that the 50ppl will be a reality from 1st September. However, Braeforge (trading as Pensworth) have gone one further and have declared 50ppl for its liquid standard litre from 1st August, with their aim of better matching market returns and being more in-line with manufacturing contracts to allow their farmer suppliers to invest in growth.

- First Milk have announced a further milk price rise of 3.05ppl from 1st August, bringing their manufacturing standard litre up to 46.5ppl.
- Defra announced that the UK farmgate milk price for May was 40.39ppl, which was 1.94ppl more than the previous month (+5%) and 34% higher than May 2021. While the volume for May was up 4.5% on April, at a total of 1,390 million litres, the volume was 1.1% less than May 2021.
- A recent survey of dairy farmers in England by the NFU has shown that 7% suggested that they were likely to stop milk production by 2024. This could potentially mean around 840 dairy farmers leaving the industry. According to the survey, the biggest concerns over the next two years were feed prices (93%), closely followed by the cost of fuel (91%), energy (89%) and fertiliser (88%).
- Heat stress has been significantly affecting livestock farmers across the globe. The Guardian reported that over 2000 cattle died in the US state of Kansas in mid-June on the back of temperatures reaching 37°C, combined with high humidity. In parts of India temperatures have recently reached 50°C, with one farmer in the south of the country in Anantapur reporting a drop in milk output of 30% compared to the previous month. With India producing 22% of the world's milk, it has been suggested that rising temperatures could reduce milk output in India's hotter regions by 25% by the year 2085.

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Straights Update

Straights prices for delivery in artic loads as of early July are shown in the following table (varies depending on location). Note that prices are volatile and can change quickly:

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£/T for 29t loads delivery + £12/t haulage to central belt	Jul 22	Aug 22 - Oct 22	Nov 22 - Apr 23	May 23 - Oct 23
Proteins				
Hipro Soya	475	473	463	-
Rapeseed Meal	325	330	335	338
Wheat Distillers Pellets	375	360	365	-
Starch				
Wheat	299 old crop	298 new crop	Nov 277	Mar 276
Barley	247 old crop	268 new crop	Nov 262	Mar 261
Maize (ground)	340	340	337	342
Fibre				
Imported Sugar Beet Pulp	353	355	360	-
Soya Hulls	309	309	316	-

Sources: SAC Consulting, Straights Direct, AHDB and Graindex. Prices do not include seller's margin.

Global News

- World cereal stocks continue to tighten but the last seven weeks has seen a continuing market correction downward for cereal grains with wheat losing 28% of its value over this period and now trading at £254/t on the Nov '22 LIFFE Futures on 6th July. Reasons are multiple:
 - Harvest is now underway and making good progress in the larger-exporting countries in the Northern Hemisphere and prospects look good for US, Europe and Australia.
 - Russia has large stocks and is trading heavily, (both their own and apparently some of Ukraine's) – the world needs Russian wheat and the Russians need to sell it, albeit at a lower, more affordable price into those reliant and less developed countries; this is putting a floor in the market. Russian wheat production estimate is reported to be at a record level of 89.2mT. However, its export capabilities could be hampered by access to shipping as a result of increasing economic sanctions, as well as shippers reluctant to enter waters near military conflict areas.
 - Intense inflationary pressures on beef margins are perceived as likely to reduce feed demand from the livestock sector going forward.

- Fears of a recession reducing consumption is encouraging hedge funds to liquidate their long positions.

- Ukraine's estimates for wheat have increased from 17.1mT to 18.2mT and for maize from 48.3mT to 52.4mT. However, exports from Black Sea Ports are questionable in the short-term due to more damage to grain silos and export terminals taking place at the end of June. There is also news around an export corridor for Ukrainian grain had added pressure to global grain prices. One of Ukraine's deep water export ports, Mykolaiv, is now unusable after Russian bombardment. Along with the port of Odessa, these two ports would normally handle 35% of Ukraine's grain exports.

- Updated figures from the USDA on 30th June for US planted acres of wheat and maize showed that the maize planted area was back from 93.357million acres to 89.921 million acres, roughly what was expected. Wheat acres were slightly higher than expected at 47.092 million acres. However, stocks were significantly lower than last year at just 660 million bushels or 17.94 million T (versus 845 million bushels or 23.0 million T).

- The EU 2022 wheat crop is expected to be at least 6mT less than the 2021 harvest and the current hot weather could see further crop estimates reduced for France, Spain and Hungary.

- The oilseeds markets look to be in a more favourable position for the 22/23 year, with European rapeseed and Canadian Canola production estimated to be up by 1.2 mT and 7mT respectively for this year's harvest. Although global year end stocks are expected to increase by over 2mT, price volatility could continue this year due to the stocks-to-use ratio staying fairly tight at 10.7%. On the other hand, soyabeans are thought to have a much more comfortable stocks-to-use ration of 26.3% by the end of 2022/23 and year end stocks have risen by over 12mT.

UK and Scottish News

- The AHDB Early bird survey indicates a 5% rise in the area of winter cereals for the UK harvest 2022 compared to last year and whilst the spring barley area in Scotland remains static,

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elsewhere, the harvested spring barley area is expected to be 8% down on 2021. Closing stocks of barley for the 2022/23 season are therefore expected to contract, and wheat to remain at similar levels. Ex farm wheat and barley prices as of 6th July are as follows:

Ex farm	Feed wheat	Feed barley
July 2022 old crop	287	235
New crop as available August	286	256
November 2022	265	250
March 2023	264	249

Source: SAC Consulting, AHDB and Grainindex

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White Clover/Grass Balance Management

The benefits of having a high clover content in your swards are well documented. However, ensuring you keep the clover in your sward and get the best out of it requires careful management. The optimum clover/grass balance is clover contributing 30 - 35% to total sward dry matter. This balance can be difficult to maintain, with clover or grass becoming dominant.

Visual guide to assessing the clover content of your pasture



Source: Aber Clover Management Guide

Clover Domination

If clover becomes dominant, then it can outcompete the grass, leading to greater weed ingress and to the clover being vulnerable to winter damage. The greatest risk period for clover domination is the second and third year of a ley. Actions that can be

taken to avoid and correct clover dominance includes:

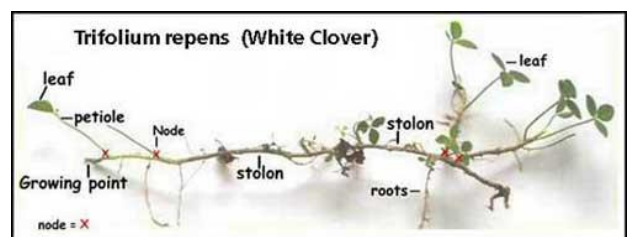
- ❖ Utilise smaller leaved clover varieties - these are less likely to overcome grass in the sward.
- ❖ Regular silage cutting and the associated regular removal of nitrogen will favour clover, particularly in organic systems. Proper crop nutrition will ensure that the grass has the nutrients it requires and can compete with the clover.
- ❖ The application of nitrogen will favour grass, allowing it to compete better with clover.
- ❖ Intensive grazing by sheep will suppress the clover.

Grass Domination

Grass domination is the opposite from the above and occurs where grass outcompetes the clover in the sward. This results in the sward losing some of its clover content and losing the resulting nitrogen fixation and nutritional benefits it provides. Actions that can be taken to avoid and correct grass dominance include:

- ❖ Avoid over application of nitrogen - nitrogen application favours grass and can result in the grass shadowing out the clover resulting in the clover not being able to access sunlight needed to photosynthesise.
- ❖ Avoid regular silage cutting - when a silage crop is being grown, grass begins to overshadow clover again limiting its access to sunlight. Reducing the frequency in which a field is used to produce silage will enable the clover in the sward to persist.
- ❖ Poor grazing management can also lead to the clover being selected by grazing animals due to its increased palatability. Increasing the stocking rate while reducing the grazing period through rotational grazing is a good solution to ensure that animals are less able to select the more palatable species within a sward.

White clover plant structure



Source: www.fourleafclover.com

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- ❖ Stolons are a good indicator of the clover health in the sward. Observe size and vigour of stolons throughout the grazing season and adjust management practices as required, so if the stolons show signs of stress and are decreasing in size and vigour, grazing frequency could be decreased to allow them to recover.
- ❖ Avoid over grazing in winter - keep grass at 4 - 6 cm over winter to protect stolons from frost damage.
- ❖ Avoid excessive stolon damage through poaching.

In addition to the measures above, growing specific grass/clover swards for either grazing or silage can be another useful solution to both clover and grass domination, as both swards are only used for their specific purpose and therefore the risk of domination is decreased.

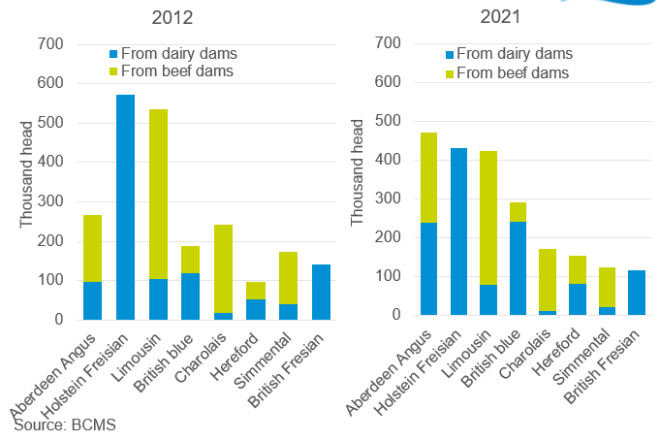
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Maximising Beef from the Dairy Herd

It is perhaps not surprising that dairy semen sales are at a 17 year low and registered births of beef bred calves from the dairy are at a 10 year high. Beef calves out of the dairy herd are becoming increasingly valuable, and sexed semen is being used to more effect for quicker genetic improvement by targeting heifers and the best cows to breed dairy replacements.

This leaves anywhere between 65 - 75% of the herd free to run with a beef bull or be inseminated with beef semen. Many dairy producers look for an easy calving, short gestation length bull, but there also needs to be an eye kept on traits that push daily live weight gain, days to slaughter and muscle depth. The graph below shows Limousin, Charolais and Simmental calf registrations have all stayed the same, if not decreased, but there has been a huge rise in Aberdeen Angus, British Blue and Hereford sires being used. With Aberdeen Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford premiums offered then it is easy to see why these breeds are rising to meet market demand.

GB annual calf registrations, top eight breeds (including pure and cross bred animals) AHDB



With the ability to produce an even more consistent product, processors are looking to beef sired calves from the dairy herd to fill contracts, Dairy registered animals that once used to make up 13% prime beef, are now closer to 8%. Furthermore, 25% of beef registered calves were born to dairy dams 10 years ago, but by 2019 this had reached 33% and in 2021 was 37%. This again shows the rising influence of dairy crossed beef calves on British beef production.

With increased costs of production dairy farmers do not want the additional cost of keeping livestock they do not need on the farm, so having a contract to get rid of beef bred calves not only lessens the workload but improves cash flow and brings another form of money into the business regularly. For dairy farmers who have land, sheds and labour available, then finishing their own beef bred cattle is a valuable income.

As with dairy replacements, beef bred calves need a high standard of management for success of the enterprise. It is very important to put protocols in place that will allow your beef calves to meet target performance and the key focus areas are:

1. Colostrum quality, feeding and management
2. Determining successful passive transfer of antibodies from colostrum
3. Animal nutrition
4. Animal health
5. Growth performance

What to consider when finishing your own beef bred cattle:

1. What the customer wants and when the product is required. Note that some customers do not buy bulls.

2. Availability of housing. Is it secure enough for a group of bulls or heifers? Any new livestock building must be designed specifically for livestock and not as a general-purpose building, as these often have an insufficient ridge opening to ensure adequate ventilation. It is important that buildings have good drainage. Consider if there is enough room for groups of cattle to grow together without the need for mixing.
3. Availability and cost of straw or other materials for bedding. Different classes and ages of stock require different amounts of straw. When calculating straw requirements, also consider the amount needed for feed. If you need to buy in a proportion of your straw requirements, consider how price fluctuations could affect your business. Over the last five years, straw prices have fluctuated from £30/t to £100/t.
4. What home-grown feeds and forages are available? What quality are they? Do you have enough surplus to feed extra cattle?
5. Availability and cost of bought-in feeds.

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Milk Urea at Grass and Impact on Fertility

Grass is plentiful and for those that graze their milking cows there is a saving from less protein supplementation required. According to AHDB Dairy's Forage for Knowledge, current grass quality data means that cows are likely getting a surplus of rumen degradable protein (RDP) from grass. Recent data shows that the protein in grass is around 21% in the dry matter, with the target for milking rations to be in the region of 16 - 17%.

While cows do not have a requirement for protein percentage, we have to meet their metabolisable protein requirements, which is made up of rumen degradable and rumen undegradable (bypass) protein. Much of the protein in grass is RDP and a surplus of this can lead to high levels of urea in the milk, due to excess RDP being broken down into ammonia in the rumen and then converted to urea in the liver. This is especially true where the rumen is lacking in fermentable carbohydrates, which help utilise RDP and convert it into microbial protein.

While various recommended targets of milk urea have been suggested from different sources, it is widely accepted that levels greater than 300mg/L or

0.03% are high, and that protein nutrition should be reviewed. Milk urea levels can be lowered either by reducing the supply of RDP, increasing the amount of rumen fermentable energy in the diet, or a combination of the two.

If milk urea is low (<150mg/L or < 0.015%) it is possible that there is a shortage of RDP in the diet and this could be restricting milk output, but this is more likely to be the case when cows are housed.

High clover grass leys will tend to have a higher protein content compared to pure perennial ryegrass mixtures and so the risk of high milk urea levels are even greater when cattle are grazed on high clover swards. Excess protein is inefficient as there is an energy cost to get rid of it and there may also be a detrimental effect on fertility. While the research in this area is conflicting, it has been shown that the pH of the uterus is affected by feeding an excess of RDP, which can lead to an unfavourable environment for embryo survival and reduce conception rates.

If milk urea levels are higher than desired, look at cycling behaviour. Firstly, high urea can reduce the likelihood of cows coming bulling. Secondly, if high milk ureas are impacting conception rates, this could be evident by cows cycling every 30 days if embryo implantation failed. Milk urea over 350mg/L have been associated with lower conception rates by 5-40% compared to milk urea levels in the normal range.

Milk urea is likely to be higher in pasture-based herds as opposed to housed herds or composite herds which are buffer fed with a TMR while at grass. If the high protein in grass is not correctly balanced with lower protein forages and supplements, the excess RDP can further exacerbate weight loss, also contributing to lower fertility.

Other influencing factors can be down to grass being grazed too soon after nitrogen fertiliser is spread. This may be the case when fertiliser is blanket spread or when grass availability is limited, and the rotation length is reduced. The risk is highest around 14 - 17 days after spreading but is also dependent on rainfall, N uptake and grass growth.

Although milk urea levels are only an approximate guide to protein nutrition, given the cost of feed, it is

worth ensuring rations are correctly balanced for protein supply to optimise milk output and that there is sufficient readily available energy to balance high RDP supply when cows are at grass.

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What are the Benefits of Wholecrop Silages?

With increasing costs, it is important to consider all feed options that could be grown on farm to reduce the cost of purchased feeds. A cost-effective and high-quality forage which can be grown on farm is wholecrop silage. Cereals are a versatile crop that grow well in certain areas of Scotland and barley, wheat and oats can be used to make wholecrop silages. If first cut silage yield is not as expected and it is thought that winter forage supplies could be tight, then wholecrop cereal is a great way to boost forage stocks.

Making wholecrop silage has several advantages including it being harvested directly rather than needing mowing and then picked up. These silages do not require wilting so the crop can go into the pit on the same day that it is harvested. Compared to grass silage, wholecrop silages require a third of fertiliser N per hectare, which in a year where fertiliser prices have risen significantly, is a way of reducing the cost of producing feed for dairy cows. Wholecrop silages are easy to preserve but use of an additive is recommended for high dry matter crops which may not ferment as easily and will ensure reduced risk of heating at feedout. They also tend to have lower dry matter (DM) losses in the clamp compared to grass silages.

Harvesting the crop at the correct growth stage is critical to ensure that the energy levels are between 10 and 11 MJ/kg DM, and if the crop matures to a late stage, the energy content of the wholecrop will drop and it is unlikely to exceed 10.5 MJ/kg DM. Typically, whole crop barley, wheat and oat silages are harvested at a DM content of 35 - 45%, when the grains are at the soft cheese stage. When crops are harvested at this stage, the silage produced tends to have an energy level similar to average grass silage, however the starch content will be higher and crude protein levels will be lower. At this stage, the grains from the silage are efficiently digested by the rumen microbes in the cow.

Wholecrop silages are a good source of home-grown starch which can reduce the reliance on purchased cereals. Typically, the energy levels are between 10 and 11MJ/kg DM, and protein levels are lower than grass silage at 9 to 11% as seen in the table below. Wholecrop silages contain slow fermenting starch compared to starch from harvested cereals and so can contribute towards a more stable rumen pH, maximising rumen function.

Average nutrient values of grass and wholecrop silages

	Grass silage	Wholecrop wheat	Wholecrop barley
Dry matter (%)	24	40	30
Crude protein (%)	13	9.5	9.5
Starch (%)	-	20	15
ME (MJ/kg DM)	10.6	10.5	10.0

Feeding wholecrop silages to dairy cows can increase dry matter intakes and fibre levels and compliments wetter silages well to improve ration presentation. Wholecrop silages are recommended at an inclusion rate of up to 40% of the total forage DM. The addition of wholecrop silages to the ration can help create a healthy rumen environment which is important for the digestion of the overall ration.

As wholecrop is lower in protein than grass silage, you will need to ensure the protein requirements of the cows are being met through concentrate supplementation and you may need to increase the quantity of concentrate dependent on milk yields. Wholecrop silages can be fed to dry cows however you will need to consider the protein deficit so these cows may need concentrate added to their diets. If you are using wholecrop silage in the diet for the first time, it is important to speak to your nutritionist to ensure the cow's energy and protein requirements are being met by the new ration.

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Why invest in a Slurry Separator?

There are many advantages of slurry separators to improve nutrient management. With increasing focus on manure management to reduce environmental impact and the requirement for 22 weeks of storage for cattle slurry, now could be the time to consider investing in a slurry separator. For those in high rainfall areas that do not yet have slurry store covers, a separator can take the pressure off managing increasing volumes of slurry, allowing more flexibility in the timing of applications when it is most beneficial to the crop.

The separator splits the slurry into a liquid and solid fraction. The liquid fraction is mainly composed of water and soluble materials, which includes nitrogen and potassium. The solids fraction is mainly made up of organic matter, including much of the phosphorus component of the slurry. Depending on the separation technology used, the nutrient composition of the solid and liquid fractions can vary considerably. Therefore, it is worth getting them analysed to know what you are spreading and how much bagged fertiliser may be required as a top up.

By separating slurry, the requirement for storage can be reduced by as much as 30% and there is also a lower risk of pollution from storing and spreading the liquid fraction as the solids fraction contains more of the essential nutrients. With the liquid fraction being significantly lower in dry matter than unseparated slurry, it is much easier to mix, meaning pumping and spreading times can be reduced with a saving on fuel. The application through LESS (low emission slurry spreading) methods are easier without the presence of large solid particles.

As the liquid fraction percolates into the soil more easily, there is less surface run-off and improved availability of N. There is also a lower risk of leaf taint affecting palatability and intakes of grass and silage crops. As weed seeds will be separated out into the solid fraction they will not be spread on the grass. Crusting on top of slurry stores is also eliminated.

The solid fraction is odourless, easily stacked and stored and can be easily transported to further away fields. It is suited to composted within 3 - 6 months, concentrating the product and reducing its volume

by 50%. While the liquid fraction is ideally suited to spreading on grassland, the solid fraction is of a crumbly texture, making it easy on machinery to spread on arable ground, ideally at the cultivation stage before drilling cereals or maize. It can also be used as green bedding, as long as the dry matter content is over 34%. Alternatively, it can be sold as a valuable fertiliser to arable farms. For more information on the rules around the use of recycled manure solids (RMS) for bedding please see Red Tractor guidance here: [RECYCLED MANURE SOLIDS – SELF ASSESSMENT AND VET REVIEW \(redtractorassurance.org.uk\)](https://www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/review)

Mechanical separation is the main method used, relying on mechanical pressure or screens that remove water by pressure, gravity or vibration and can remove up to 75% of solid material. Other separation methods are also becoming available which can remove even more of the total solids so that the separated liquid is almost pure water.

The benefits of separating slurry can contribute towards reducing a farm's carbon footprint. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (mainly methane) through the use of a screw press separator is around 30%.

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Dates for Your Diary

- 12th July - **Developing the Rumen for Optimum Calf Health**. On-line event. Time 12.30-14.00. To register please visit: <https://ahdb.org.uk/events/developing-the-rumen-for-optimum-calf-health>
- 18th - 20th July - **DIY Artificial Insemination (AI) course**. Aberdeenshire. For more information contact event organiser Embryonics on 01606 854411 or email: courses@embryonicsltd.co.uk
- 28th July - **Safe Use of Veterinary Medicines**. On-line course. For more information contact event organiser Embryonics on 01606 854411 or email: courses@embryonicsltd.co.uk
- 8th August - **Dumfries Auction Mart Monthly Sales of Dairy Cattle**. Dumfries Auction Mart, Huntingdon Road, Dumfries, DG1 1NF.
- 9th August - Ayrshire: **Developing the Rumen for Optimum Calf Health**. Milllands Farm,

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Galston, Ayrshire, KA4 8LF. Time: 11.00. To book your place please visit: <https://ahdb.org.uk/events/ayrshire-developing-the-rumen-for-optimum-calf-health>

on 01606 854411 or email: courses@embryonicsltd.co.uk

- 25th August - **Safe Use of Veterinary Medicines.** On-line course. For more information contact event organiser Embryonics

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



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