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Milk Manager NEWS

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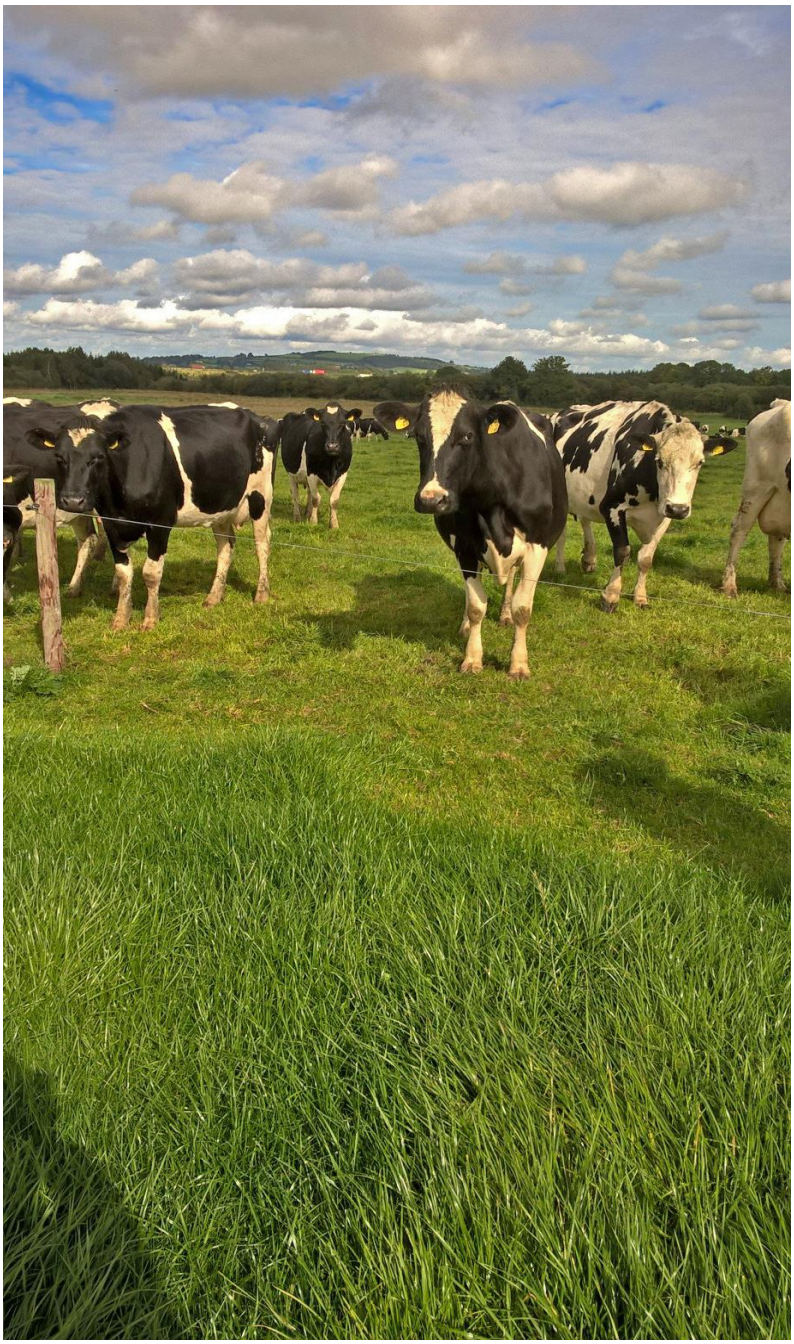

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Milk Manager NEWS

Market Update

UK Wholesale Dairy Commodity Market

- Fonterra's latest on-line GDT auction (7th May) resulted in a 0.4% increase in the weighted average price across all products, reaching US $3,490/t. This is the 11th consecutive increase in a row, since early December although is the smallest rise during this period. Butter price remained unchanged at $5,486/t, with skim milk powder (SMP) up 2.8% to $2,521/t and cheddar back 2.4% to $4,217/t.

- In the UK, dairy commodities have had a very quiet month in April, with little movement in prices compared to March. March had the highest monthly butterfat production over the last 10 years, contributing to the slight decline in butter and cream prices in April. The very small declines in butter, cream and SMP are partly down to milk supplies in the UK and on the continent increasing and the delay in the UK exiting the EU, now scheduled for October. Many buyers had already stocked up on product before the previous exit date.

Commodity	Apr 2019 £/T	Mar 2019 £/T	% Difference Monthly	Apr 2018 £/T	% Diff 2019-2018
Bulk Cream	£1,500	£1,510	-1	£2,080	-28
Butter	£3,460	£3,510	-1	£4,660	-26
SMP	£1,650	£1,670	-1	£1,155	43
Mild Cheddar	£2,830	£2,840	0	£2,920	-3

Source: AHDB Dairy - based on trade agreed from 1st to 26th Apr 2019. Note these prices are indicative of values achieved over the reporting period for spot trade (excludes contracted prices)

- Market indicators Actual Milk Price Equivalent (AMPE) and Milk for Cheese Value Equivalent (MCVE) continue to ease back with a greater reduction in AMPE on the back of falling butter and cream prices.

	Apr 2019	Mar 2019	12 months previously	Net Amount less 2ppl Haulage – APR 19
AMPE	27.83ppl	28.27ppl	28.9ppl	*25.83ppl*
MCVE	30.56ppl	30.81ppl	31.38ppl	*28.56ppl*

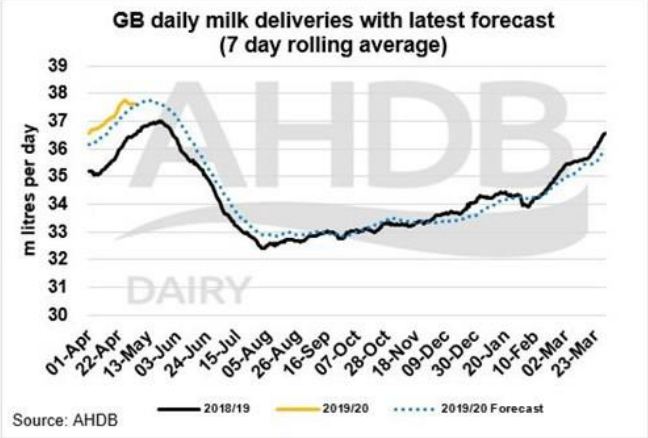
Source: AHDB Dairy

- A weighted average of AMPE and MCVE (on a 20:80 basis) is used to produce the Milk Market Value (MMV). Movements in farm-gate milk prices are closely related to MMV, with on average a 1ppl movement in MMV being equivalent to a 0.6ppl change in the UK average milk price in about 3 months' time. MMV dropped by 0.3ppl in April from the previous month, indicating that farm-gate milk price in July could see a further drop.

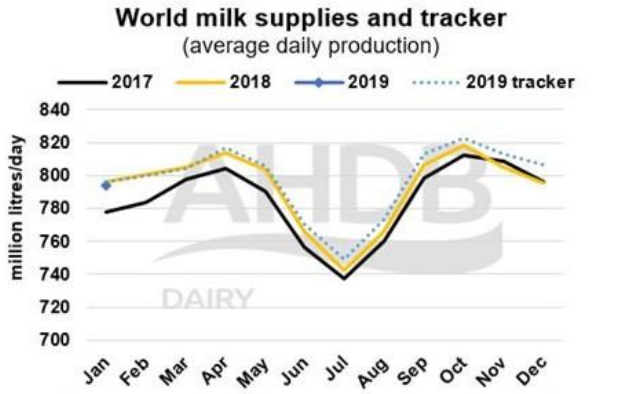
- The UK's cheese export market performed well in 2018, with export volumes 11% up on the previous year (total cheese exports was 190,000t). Much of this increase was due to a 14% rise in sales of cheddar. While the majority went to the EU, there has been growth in exports to Canada, Malaysia, China and Algeria.

UK Milk Deliveries and Global Production

- Despite milk deliveries for the week ending 4th May back 0.4% on the previous week, production remains at 3% above the same week last year, which is an additional 1.1m litres.



- World milk supplies for February 2019 were just 0.6% below the same month last year, with an average daily production of 801 million litres. Output was lower in both Argentina and Australia, which was not enough to counter the higher production in the EU and US in February. Weather conditions are to blame for the poorer production, with the key dairy regions in Argentina suffering from high temperatures and flooding since December 2018. Drought in Australia has reduced its February production by a whopping 12.6%.



Source: Eurostat, USDA, DCANZ, Dairy Australia, Ministerio de Agroindustria

Monthly Price Movements for May 2019

Commodity Produced	Company Contract	Price Change from Apr 2019	Standard Litre Price May 2019
Liquid & Cheese	**Arla Farmers UK**	*No change*	29.06ppl liquid 30.23ppl manufacture
Cheese, Liquid & Brokered Milk	**First Milk**	*No change*	27.75ppl liquid 28.68ppl manufacture
Cheese	**Fresh Milk Company (Lactalis)**	*No change*	27.13ppl liquid 28.27ppl manufacture
Liquid & Manufacture	**Grahams**	*-0.75ppl*	26.0ppl
Liquid & Manufacture	**Müller Direct**	*No change*	26.75ppl (includes 0.5ppl premium)
Liquid & Manufacture	**Müller (Co-op)**	*-0.45ppl*	29.56ppl
Liquid & Manufacture	**Müller (Tesco)**	*-0.34ppl*	31.27ppl
Liquid, Powder & Brokered	**Yew Tree Dairies**	*No change*	26.75ppl Standard A litre price

Other News

- Arla Foods new standards programme (Arla UK 360) is now being supported by Morrisons, which is the first retailer to support the programme across all of its milk supplied by Arla. The move will benefit the roughly 200 Arla farmers that are aligned with Morrisons, as long as they reach the targets for a range of standards by October 2019. The areas targetted in the programme are; animal health, people, environment and natural resources, community, economic reinvestment and resilience and research and development. In terms of standards and increasing financial viability of farmers, Arla is setting the bar high and leading the UK dairy industry.

- Arla are well on the way to improving their carbon footprint, with the aim of being carbon net zero by 2050. By the end of 2019, they will have 600 million renewable milk cartons and 560 million recyclable yogurt pots across six of their main European markets including the UK, cutting their carbon by 7330 tonnes. The milk cartons will be manufactured from material derived from sugar cane or forest waste.

- Sainsbury's current milk supply tender was set to run from 2017 to 2020 but the retailer has announced the tender is to reopen a year early. Its current suppliers are Müller (about 50%), Arla (20%), Tomlinsons and Medina. The contract processing rate that Sainsbury's pays to its suppliers will be up for negotiation. However, their 270 farmers will remain unaffected as their milk price will continue to be based on their cost of production formula.

- Müller's project Darwin is well underway with the company announcing it is to cut its UK milk and cream products substantially from 835 to around 500. In addition, the future of its dairy plant at Foston in South Derbyshire is uncertain, with its employees currently under a 45 day consultation with a view to closure. This would mean the loss of over 200 jobs.

- With milk production being well above last year, it is estimated that production could achieve its highest level in almost three decades. The mild winter and early turnout has meant that forage supplies were perhaps not as tight as predicted last summer and increased levels of concentrate feeding have kept production levels up. This extra yield has more than offset the decline in herd numbers. The spring flush is very much influenced by weather and if conditions are normal, the high yields will likely continue. As a result, production for 2019/20 is estimated at 12,590m litres, which is the highest it's been since 1990/91 and 0.7% above 2018/2109 (AHDB Dairy).

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Straights Update

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

£/T for 29t loads delivery + £8/t haulage to central belt	May 19	Jun 19	Jul 19 - Oct 19	Nov 19 - Apr 20
Proteins				
Hipro Soya	285	283	283	289
Rapeseed Meal	214	214	204	213
Maize Distillers Meal	207	207	207	212
Starch				
Wheat	173	174	151	155
Barley	153	154	133	138
Maize	170	170	171	171
Fibre				
Sugar Beet Pulp (10mm)	209	212	220	-
Soya Hulls	130	130	130	137

Source: Straights Direct and Cefetra on 10th May. 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 and UK News

- Over 20,000 ha of oilseed rape have been destroyed in France (18,000ha) and Germany (2,150ha) due to the risk of contamination of seed from Canada with traces of a GMO variety. Only certain GMO crops are approved for use in the EU and so the crops have been destroyed before the flowering stage to prevent spreading the GMO variety. The affected farmers have been offered compensation for this loss and are unable to grow oilseed rape next year as well to avert emergence of possible contaminated plants the following season. This will significantly reduce the output of oilseed rape from the EU this year. In addition, soil moisture levels are significantly below average in France and Germany, with crop estimates being the lowest for 13 years (at 18mT).

- There is still no news on a trade deal between China and the US and with China being absent from the soya market, price has remained relatively stable. With soyabean crop estimates increasing from South America and lower demand from China, world stocks remain at a high level. Both Brazil and Argentina production has been reported to be up by 1mT and it is estimated that Uruguay's production could double if good weather continues in May.

- The demand for soya in China has been significantly curbed by the outbreak of African Swine Fever in the pig herd. A drop of 18.8% in pig numbers was confirmed for March against the same month last year and it is predicted they could lose 200 million pigs as a result of the outbreak. In addition, plantings of soyabeans by Chinese farmers are expected to increase by 16.4% this year.

- The price drop between old and new crop grain prices is over £20/t going into 2019 harvest; an especially high differential. This is predicated on a large increase in world and particularly EU grain production this harvest. In Scotland, the UK and most of central and northern Europe winter crops went into good seedbeds, enjoyed a mild winter and a cool spring with light but so far adequate rainfall. There are concerns about the low level of subsoil moisture which would be a severe problem if we hit a hot dry spell. However, so far enough rain coupled to relatively cool conditions have supported crop development. If this pattern continues for another 6 weeks or so then a much larger EU grain crop is likely. World grain markets have also fallen as crop conditions overall remain conducive to a bigger grain crop in 2019.

- However, there is still time for adverse weather to intervene. In addition, total world grain stocks to use are expected to decline to the lowest level in 6 years; leaving the door open to a price rise if harvest disappoints. New crop November 2019 LIFFE wheat future prices are at the lowest level in over a year. As ever, there is a case to be made for locking in a proportion of new crop feed requirements at prices around £10/t below forward prices a year ago.

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Block Calving – Is It For Me?

Over 80% of dairy herds in the UK are all year round calving (AYR). However, significant savings could be made by changing to either a spring or autumn block calving system. These systems tend to have a lower cost of production, due to labour being concentrated at specific times and lower input costs.

The milk price achieved by block calving herds is very similar to that achieved by AYR herds but input costs are lower, resulting in a higher net margin. Having reviewed finances over a 5 year period for both AYR and block calving systems, AHDB Dairy concluded that spring block systems returned a full economic net margin of 3.5ppl, compared to only 0.8ppl for AYR herds. Autumn block herds were in the middle with a full economic net margin of 2.1ppl (data published 2016). The higher costs incurred with AYR systems were in purchased feed, labour, vet and youngstock.

Changing to block calving would firstly require a conversation with your milk buyer but also consider how it would affect your business in terms of cash flow and revenue at different times of year, as well as any tax implications during the period of change and as output changes combined with variation in input costs.

There are many benefits of block calving systems:

- Better grazed grass utilisation.
- Focused seasonal management for certain jobs e.g. drying off, calving, calf rearing and fertility management.
- Simplifies feeding with all cows at the same stage of lactation (no need for separate groups).
- Simplifies youngstock management as all heifers are of similar age.
- Overall labour saving.
- More intensive use of veterinary and nutritional support.
- Break in production each year.

Several considerations must be made before switching to a block calving system. Is there the labour available to cope with calf management and having all calves born within a 12 week period? Bear in mind potentially higher stocking rates in the calf shed means that any disease challenge can have a devastating effect if it spreads. Attention to detail in colostrum management, hygiene and calf health are crucial. On the flip side, being able to "rest" the calf shed and give it a thorough clean and disinfection is often something that AYR calving herds find difficult to achieve, due to housing set up and space.

Consider your breed of cows and whether they are suited to a block calving system. Fertility is key to making a block calving system work and heat detection aids will be a big help but ultimately, cows need to be fertile to maintain a tight calving block. Fertility targets for block calving herds are detailed in the table below:

Fertility Parameter	Target
Submission rate (first 4 weeks)	>95%
Cows calving in first 6 weeks	90%
Cows calving in 12 weeks	100%
6 week in-calf rate	>75%
Days to conception	85-90 days
Calving interval	365-370 days
Failure to conceive culling rate	8%

Not only will accommodation need to be adequate for more milking and dry cows but is there sufficient bulk tank storage capacity when the herd is at peak yield? Also consider whether your slurry storage needs and grazing infrastructure are sufficient. Ultimately there will be a change in lifestyle with varying demands at different times of the year.

It is important to be realistic about whether you can achieve the necessary performance level for a successful block calving system. It may not be appropriate if heifers cannot calve down at 24 months. A change of mind set may be required as ruthless culling may be necessary to maintain the calving pattern. Record keeping and benchmarking performance is a high priority and there must be the drive and commitment to focus on the intensive periods of calving and heat detection for fertility. Grazed grass and silage production must be well managed to optimise quality and maximise milk from forage to keep costs down and reduce purchased concentrates. Ultimately if milk yield is the main objective on the farm, a block calving system may not suit as they tend to produce less milk per cow compared to AYR systems, with more emphasis on fertility targets as opposed to milk output.

With milk buyers ultimately wanting a level profile of milk, perhaps a compromise is to run both a

spring and autumn block within your herd. This would reduce the pressure on calving time and facilities, especially if housing space is tight.

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Pneumonia Review

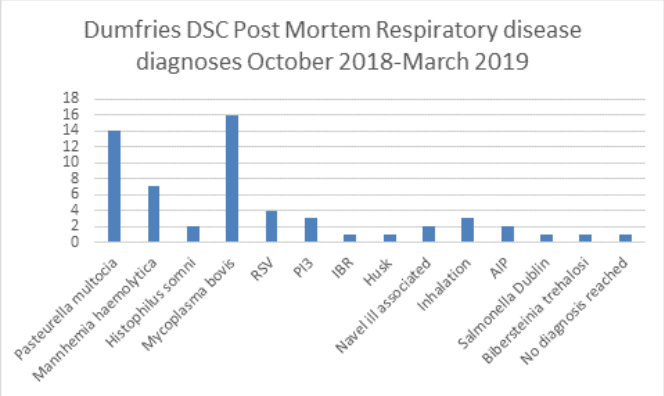
Whether looking forward or backwards in time, autumn seems quite a way off just now. However, now is an excellent time to review farms with recognised pneumonia problems during the housing period and those with an associated higher antibiotic use. This gives the opportunity to review vaccination protocols, housing, environment and management and consider pneumonia pathogens present on the farm.

In particular, blood sampling calves now that have experienced and recovered from pneumonia for single sample serology for pneumonia pathogens is an excellent way to understand what organisms have been circulating.

Tips for this would be:

- Sample calves that are 6-12 months old that are more likely to be free of maternal antibody.
- Sample unvaccinated calves if possible.
- Antibody testing is available for a range of pathogens including RSV, PI3, IBR, Mycoplasma bovis and Histophilus somni.
- Also consider the need to include antibody testing for Salmonella Dublin, as 20% of Salmonella Dublin outbreaks in calves present with respiratory signs.

SRUC Veterinary Services at Dumfries recently reviewed their pneumonia diagnosis work. Only carcass submissions with a pneumonia diagnosis for the six months between October 2018 and March 2019 were selected. Material was received from pneumonia outbreaks on 33 farms (15 beef suckler and 18 dairy) in Dumfries and Galloway and NW England during that time period. Fifty-seven diagnoses were made from this material based on the pathology seen and pathogen detection according to standard diagnostic criteria as follows:



The findings show the relative importance of bacterial pathogens and particularly Mycoplasma bovis in post mortem cases, although viral pathogens would be expected to be diagnosed more commonly in clinical samples rather than post mortem cases.

AIP stands for acute interstitial pneumonia, which has an undetermined cause. The findings show the diverse range of pathogens identified, multiple diagnoses in some cases and the value of post mortem examinations for pathogen detection with only one case undiagnosed.

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Dairy Stillbirth: A Forgotten Transition Cow Disease?

Stillbirth is when a full-term calf is born dead or dies within 24 hours. It was one topic discussed at a recent SRUC dairy event, where 82 dairy farmers, vets and industry workers participated in an interactive session. They were asked for their opinion on a series of questions:

How many stillbirths are acceptable?

Eliminating stillbirth is probably not achievable, but what is the maximum rate a farm should tolerate before investigating as a problem? A range from less than 1% to 10% were suggested, and the average from all 82 participants was 4%. This is only slightly higher than previously published suggestions of what should be consistently achievable in a well-managed dairy system (Brickell 2009).

How common is stillbirth in the UK?

Attendees were asked to estimate the current average rate across the UK dairy industry, which ranged from 3 to 23%, and the average was 9%.

Although the true figure is unknown (due to lack of consistent recording at farm level), the available published estimates are around 8%, and 12% if considering heifers only (Brickell et.al. 2009).

Does this matter?
99% of attendees said that the difference between what should be an industry target, and our average current performance was important, even when considered against other major challenges in modern dairy production (lameness, fertility, mastitis etc).

Do we monitor stillbirths now?
Only 10% of those attending said they knew the stillbirth rate for their own farm (or that of a key clients farm for vets/industry workers), or had been involved in a discussion on stillbirth in the last six months. Stillbirth is at risk of being a forgotten transition cow disease.

Why is stillbirth important?
A variety of reasons were given. The most common was the recognition that stillbirth can indicate that something else is going wrong in the herd. It could be a dietary issue, a management problem or an infectious disease, but stillbirth was generally agreed to be an 'indicator event' of another herd problem.

Production inefficiency was also commonly cited, with participants correctly identifying that in addition to the lost value of the calf, the affected cow would be expected to produce less milk (around 600L), take longer to get back in calf (15 days), have increased vet bills (~10%) and increased risk of dying or being culled (~5%) (Mahnani et.al. 2018).

Perception of industry was also cited as important. Consumers expect high efficiency and welfare standards, and therefore a high stillbirth rate was seen as a welfare issue.

What causes stillbirth?
Attendees correctly identified the common causes including calving related deaths (slow calving, difficult calving), congenital malformations, micromineral deficiencies (e.g. iodine, selenium) and infectious diseases. Current veterinary research suggests that of all calves that are stillborn on dairy farms, around two-thirds are perfectly healthy at the start of the calving process, and only one-third have a significant problem (like a malformation or infectious disease) (Mee 2013). Careful post-mortem examination and laboratory investigation is a reliable way to determine the difference.

What are the risk factors on farm?
Attendees also identified some of the major risk factors for a high stillbirth rate. Some, like twin pregnancy, time of the birth and whether the dam was a heifer or a cow were agreed to be 'non-modifiable' by farmers.

However, there was also a long list of factors directly under the farmers control, including calving ease of the sire, heifer size/age, sex of the calf, nutrition (body condition, macrominerals and microminerals), pre-calving movement, supervision of the calving pen, intervention policy, training/experience of staff, and herd health status (Mee et. al, 2014).

Take home messages:

- Stillbirth is a forgotten transition cow disease, but is a major indicator event that can lead to inefficiency and welfare concerns.
- Record stillbirths, check the rate every six months, and investigate if over ~3%.
- Post-mortem examination can help differentiate between stillborn calves that were healthy at the start of calving, and those that were already diseased.
- Focus on changing 'modifiable' risk factors to improve performance.

References

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Automation - Where would it Fit on your Farm?

Pushing up feed several times a day is vital to maximise dry matter intakes, milk yields and reduce feed waste. However, this is an area of dairy management which can sometimes get neglected, especially with time and labour constraints. With the benefits of pushing up feed more frequently well documented, is an automatic system the answer to help improve feeding efficiency?

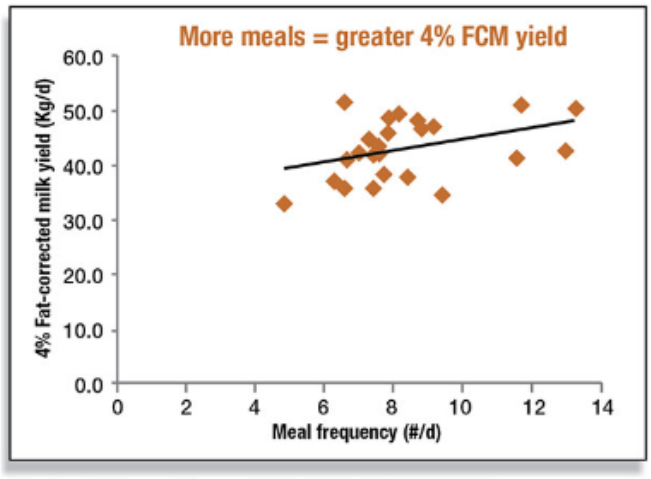
How many times a day do most dairy farmers push up their feed, especially if on a once per day feed regime, and is it enough? These are two questions that nutritionists will ask, and should be asking their clients, especially if the dry matter intakes and cow performances as predicted on paper are not being recouped at the feed face and ultimately in the bulk tank.

In the real world most producers do not push up feed regularly enough, with between the hours of 10pm and 5am being particularly neglected, as well as during busy periods on the farm. The goal is to allow cows the opportunity to maximise feed intake for 24 hours per day seven days a week, which is no mean task.

Every dairy farmer spends a lot of time and effort maximising quality forage and prudent purchasing of raw materials to get a "perfectly balanced" ration. However, if cows cannot get good access to the ration, then all the work put into feeding with a mixer wagon is defeated.

So is a robotic feed pusher a necessity - especially for those chasing yields, milk quality and maximising output from the ration they are feeding? Is an extra litre per day per cow achievable by adopting a change with the purchase of a robot? Increasing meal frequency, which will be stimulated by more regular push ups has been shown to increase fat corrected milk yield by 4% (see graph).

Effect of Meal Frequency and Milk Output



Data from DeVries and Chevaux, 2014. *J. Dairy Sci.* 97:6499-6510

Source: https://www.progressivedairy.com/topics/feed-nutrition/five-key-benefits-of-frequent-feed-push-up

Cost savings must be considered when looking at the options available for those wishing to improve dry matter intakes. Those being labour costs and fuel consumed tying up equipment when it can be deployed elsewhere especially over busy periods. Increasing energy intake from higher feed intake will also help reduce the negative energy balance in early lactation, aid body condition and subsequently fertility, providing extra financial benefits. Furthermore, reducing feed waste may also be a benefit. Recommendations for feed refusals are typically in the region of 3 to 5% for the milking herd. However with more regular push ups, this can potentially be reduced to 2 to 3%.

For a 200 milking cow herd an extra litre per day at a modest 26 pence per litre returns £52.00 per day. A simple robot will cost in the region of £14,000 fitted and programmed, so for 200 cow milking herd pay back in a year could be achieved. It also takes the strain away from tractor movements and allows more time for management.

Feed consumption can be increased by 3% with more regular pushing up, especially where feed space is limited. Something to think about and remove one more activity from a dairy farmer's routine.

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Multi-cut Silage Considerations

With increasing emphasis on forage quality and producing more milk from forage to reduce bought-in feed costs, more and more farmers are seeing the benefits of cutting grass earlier in a multi-cut silage system. Many are now aiming for four or five cuts over the season compared to the traditional three cut system, with grass being harvested at four to five week intervals.

The benefits are numerous, with higher protein and energy in the silage, even in later cuts, meaning higher milk produced from forage and more tonnes of dry matter grown over the season. Whilst extra costs may be incurred with more cuts, the higher tonnage of forage produced and better performance from milking cows generally offsets extra machinery costs.

However, whilst the benefits are a no brainer, there are several considerations to bear in mind to make the best quality forage and maximise its utilisation in the cow.

The use of an additive is strongly recommended. With higher protein levels in the grass, buffering is higher and it is more difficult to get a rapid drop in pH for effective preservation. Sugar levels may also be lower with earlier cutting as sugar accumulates as the plant grows. The less sugars available, the less lactic acid is produced during the fermentation by the naturally occurring bacteria on the grass. An additive will ensure that the sugars are used more efficiently.

The longer the wilting period the more sugars are lost. Aim for a fast wilt and cut grass in the morning, after the dew has lifted and pick up on the same day. Using a tedder within two hours of cutting will greatly help speed up the wilting process and aim for a dry matter of around 28-32%.

The lower NDF (fibre) and higher digestibility of the forage, with more leaf and less stem, means passage rate will be quicker through the digestive tract. Cows will eat more and forage intakes will improve. Despite this, the lower NDF means that extra fibre may need to be added to the ration to maintain butterfats. If wholecrop has typically been fed alongside grass silage, there is a strong argument to taking the crop slightly later to increase fibre content to help balance the low NDF from the grass. However, a cracker on the harvester may be required to ensure that cows can fully digest the grains if the dry matter is over 50%. Chop length of silage should also be slightly longer to aid rumen retention, allowing sufficient time for digestion but also to avoid slippage in the clamp. Aim for a chop length of 5cm.

With shorter intervals between cuts be mindful of fertiliser and slurry application to ensure full nitrogen uptake, as excess nitrogen can inhibit silage preservation. Slurry application should also be reduced accordingly and is best applied by an umbilical system (e.g. trailing shoe or dribble bar) or injection as opposed to a broadcast spreader to avoid leaf contamination.

The application of slurry over the season with a multi-cut system could potentially increase DCAB levels in silage, especially if volumes are not reduced. This is important to bear in mind if grass silage from a multi cut system is fed to dry cows. The higher DCAB in the silage from higher potassium levels can increase the risk of milk fever and so mineral analysis of forages will be even more important, especially with potentially more forage changes with more cuts. Ideally for dry cows, allocate an area of grass to make “dry cow” silage which is more mature and lower nutritional value but more importantly for milk fever prevention, has not had any slurry or bagged fertiliser applied to minimise potassium levels.

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Animal Transportation – Are you Legal?

Any individuals involved in the transportation of animals by road on journeys over 65km as part of an economic activity are required to hold a Certificate of Competence (CoC), which is an independently assessed qualification. This allows you to meet the EU Regulation and Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Order 2006.

If the journey is less than 65km then the individual still needs to comply with the livestock transport legislation but a CoC is not required. On the job training and practical experience to gain the relevant skills is sufficient and training should cover the following:

- fitness for travel
- means of transport and use of its facilities
- loading, unloading and handling
- watering and feeding intervals
- journey times and rest periods
- space allowances
- documentation

However, for journeys over 65km (40 miles) the procedure for gaining the CoC differs depending on the duration of the journey:

- Short journeys (under 8 hours) require a theory based multiple choice test which can be carried out online.
- Long journeys (over 8 hours) also require a practical "on the road" assessment in addition to the theory test being passed.

Once the relevant CoC is obtained, it is valid for life (and so is similar to a driving licence in that respect). The qualification is species specific e.g. cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, horses and game birds. It covers the legal requirements, journey planning, vehicle suitability, fitness to travel, causes and signs of stress in animals, space allowances, stocking densities, handling and animal welfare in transit and post journey requirements.

There is also a requirement for any business transporting animals as part of an economic activity for journeys over 65km to hold a valid Transporter Authorisation (in addition to their individual drivers holding the relevant CoC). This will apply to any livestock haulage business as well as an individual farming business. Again, the type of Transporter Authorisation required depends on the duration of the journey:

- Type 1 Transporter Authorisation – required for journeys under 8 hours.
- Type 2 Transporter Authorisation – required for journeys over 8 hours.

For businesses carrying out a mixture of both short and long journeys (in terms of time), only the Type 2 Transporter Authorisation is required which covers both scenarios. Both Transporter Authorisations last for 5 years. As they were introduced in January 2009 and renewed in 2014, many are now due for another renewal in 2019.

For more information please see the following document from DEFRA: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/welfare-of-animals-during-transport

If you require a CoC you should contact your local NPTC City & Guilds Assessment Centre www.nptc.org.uk or Lantra Awards training provider www.lantra.co.uk who can assist in arranging this assessment for you.

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Dates for your Diary

- 15th May - **Scotgrass**, Crichton Royal Farm, Glencaple Road, Dumfries, DG1 4AS.
- 16th May - **Ethical Farming Conference: Scalable Sustainable Solutions**. Rainton Farm, Cream o' Galloway Visitor Centre, Gatehouse of Fleet, Castle Douglas, DG7 2DR.
- 23rd May - **Business Planning Workshop**. Kelso Rugby Club, Poynder Park, Poynder Pl, Kelso, TD5 7EH. To book, visit the website: https://ahdb.org.uk/events/business-planning-workshop-scotland
- 28th May - **Increasing Profitability from Pasture**. Croglin High Hall, Armathwaite, Carlisle, CA4 9SG. Time 14.00-17.00. To book your place contact AHDB Beef & Lamb events hub on 01904 771212 or email ke.events@ahdb.org.uk

- 29th May - **Open Evening at Aberdeen**. SRUC Aberdeen Campus, Ferguson Building, Craibstone Estate, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB21 9YA. Time: 16.00.

- 12th June - **Open Evening at Ayr**. SRUC Ayr Riverside Campus, University Avenue, KA8 0SX. Time 16.00.

- 18th June - **Gold Cup Open Day**. Metcalfe Farms, Washfold Farm, Leyburn, North Yorks, DL8 5JZ. Time: 10.30-17.00. Register on the following link: https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/nmrrabdf-gold-cup-open-day-2019-tickets-56921961118

- 19th - 20th June - **Total Dairy Seminar**. Crown Plaza Hotel, Stratford-upon-Avon, CV37 6YR.

- 20th - 23rd June - **Royal Highland Show**, Ingliston, Newbridge, Edinburgh, EH28 8NB.

- 26th June - **Paddock Grazing for Profit with Murray Rohloff**. Orkney. For more information contact: lwhite@soilassociation.org

- 28th June - **Paddock Grazing for Profit with Murray Rohloff**. Kirkcudbright. For more information contact: lwhite@soilassociation.org

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

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