



Dairy For Future Finale conference
« Tackling the challenges of
the Atlantic Area dairy sector »



Resilient dairy systems Road map for farms

*Systèmes laitiers durables, principales
recommandations et bonnes pratiques*

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How these blueprints were created

- *Collaborative project, eleven Atlantic Area Regions*
- *100 pilot farms, collecting data for at least two years (2018 and 19)*
- *Data collected*
 - *Economics*
 - *Performance*
 - *Environmental*
- *Within our 100 pilot farm find out links between economics and efficiency at farm level*
- *Determine what have in common those pilot farms ranked as top 25% to determined good practices at farm level or even those bottom 25% to know what's wrong*
- *Adapting these good practices to every situation*

Stocking rate and ratio of heifers in herd



Stocking rate LU per ha	Replacement heifers (%)	Significance (p<0,05)
High	43%	a
Medium_High	37%	ab
Medium_Low	34%	ab
Low	31%	b

n=20 in every group in all tables

Stocking rate and carbon footprint emissions per liter of Fat and Protein Corrected Milk (FPCM)

Carbon Footprint per kilo of FPCM	Stocking rate LU per ha	Significance (p<0,05)
High	2,98	a
Medium_High	2,50	ab
Medium_Low	2,21	ab
Low	2,09	b



Stocking rate



Emissions

Items to watchover

- Number of heifers
- Cows' longevity
- Arable land

Purchased feed and Carbon Footprint

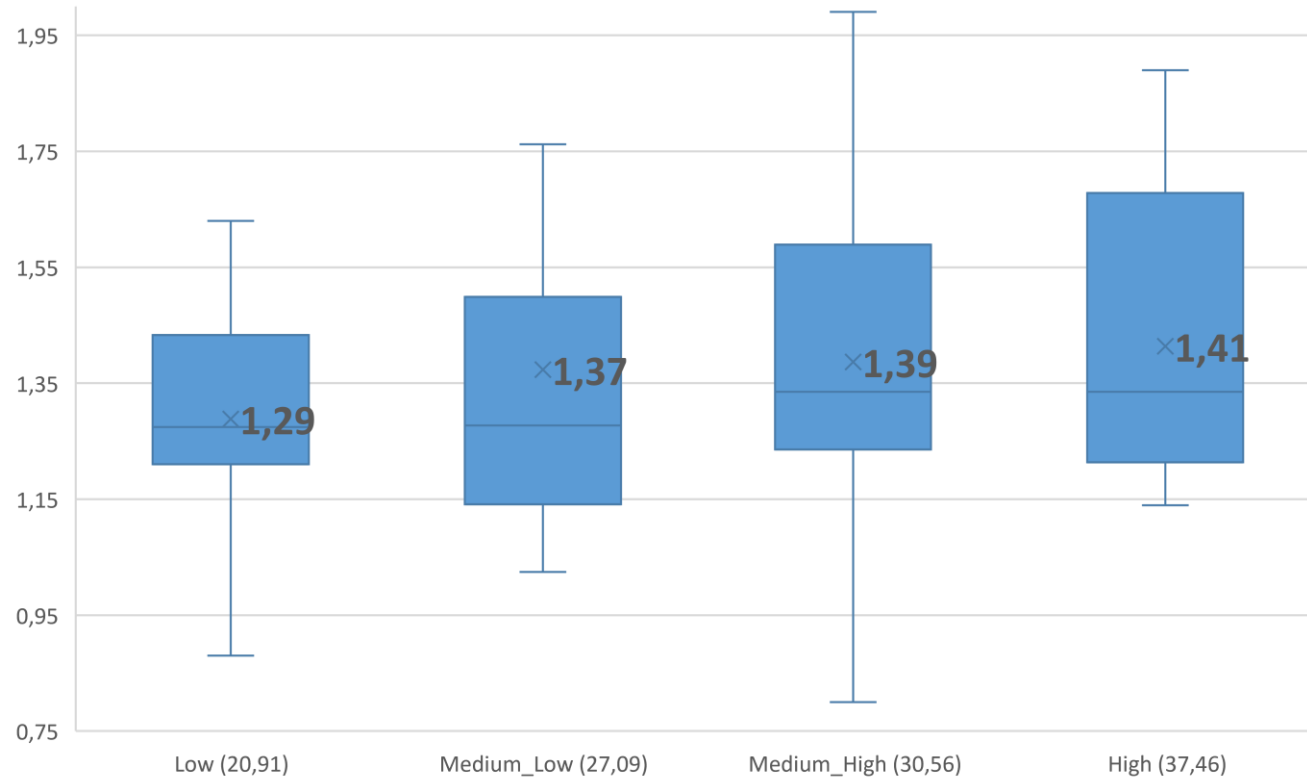
Purchased feed per kg of Milk Solids (€)	Carbon Footprint per kilo of FPCM	Significance (p<0,05)
Medium_Low	0,98	a
Low	1,03	a
Medium_High	1,68	b
High	1,75	b

For those in intensive:
Your challenge is to produce 40 kg of milk per cow with 8/9 kg of concentrate
To produce high quality and abundance forage is key to performance in that way

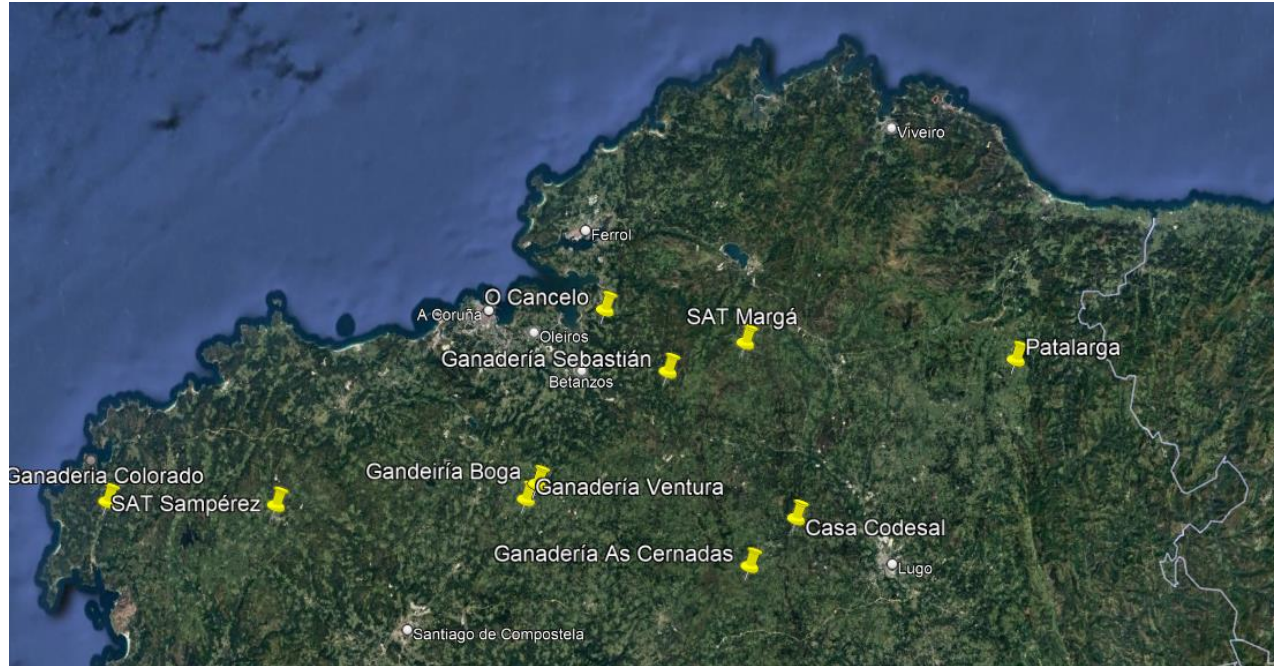
↓ Purchased feed per liter of milk ↓ Emissions

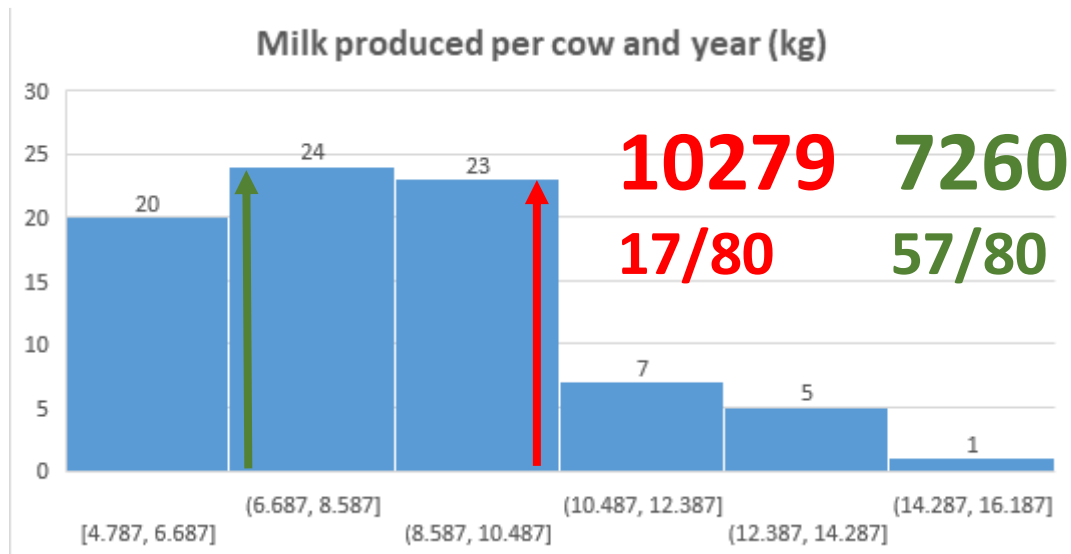
Total variable costs euros per 100 litres

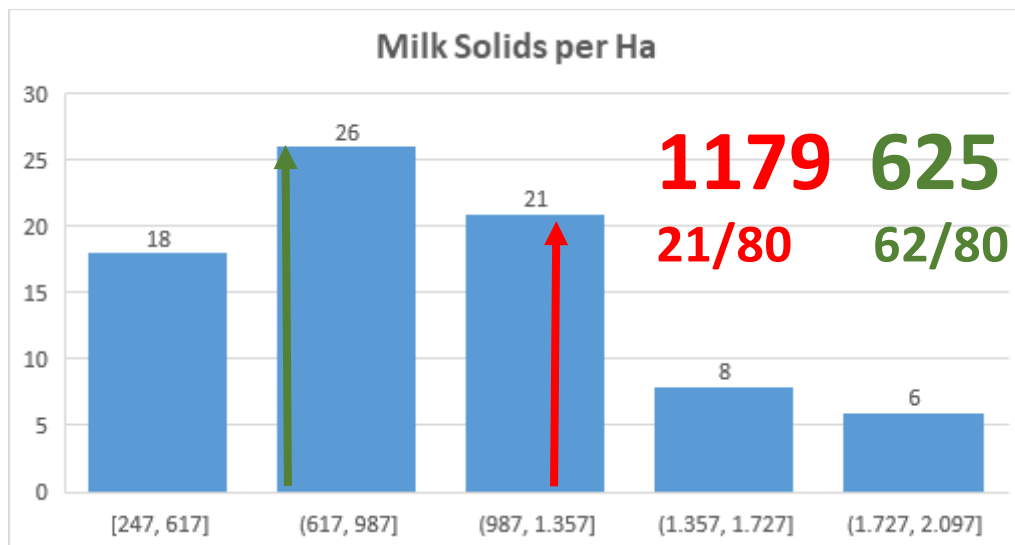
Carbon Footprint

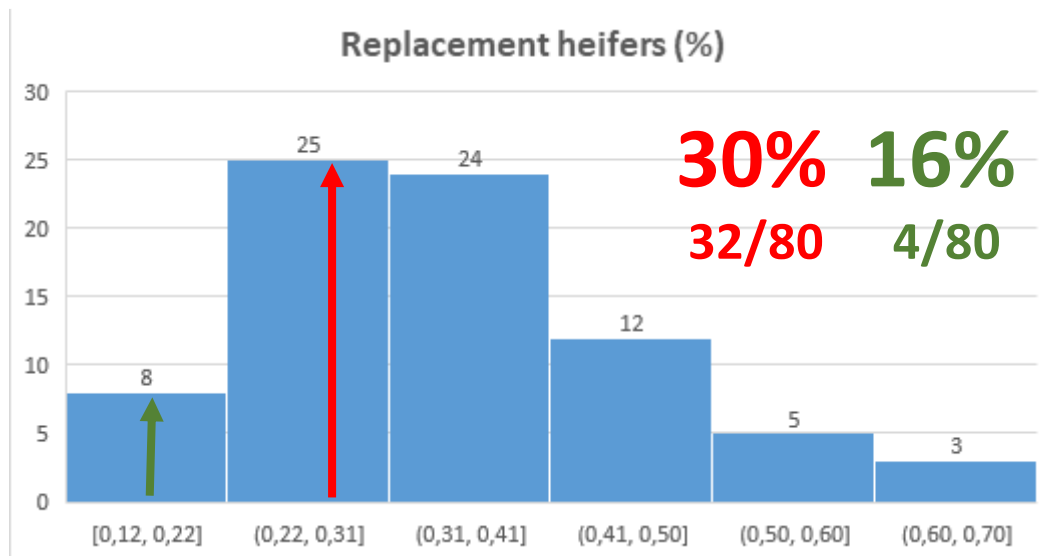


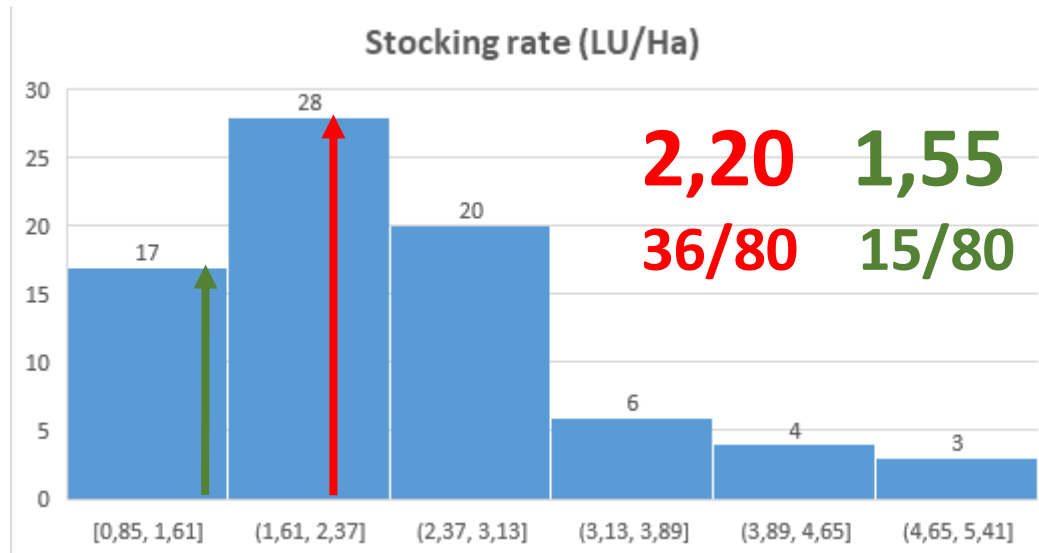
Two Galician dairy farms quite different in performance and their results...



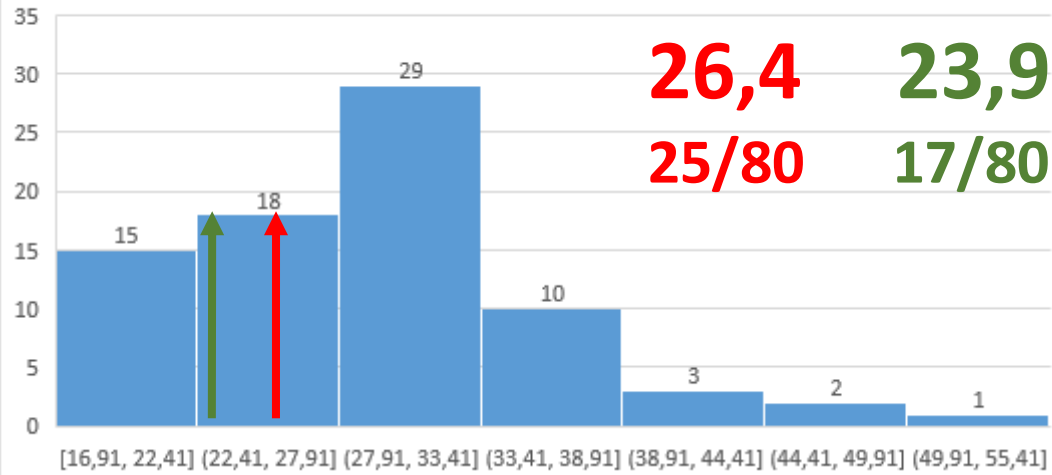




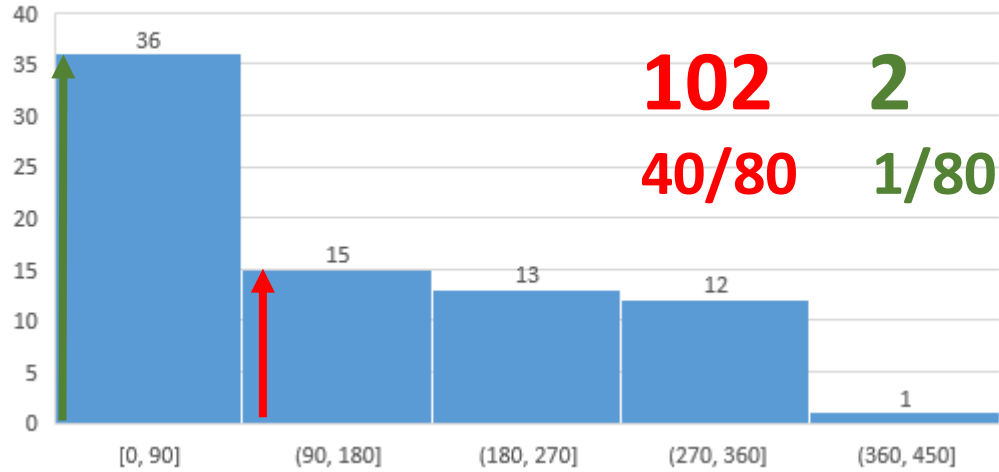




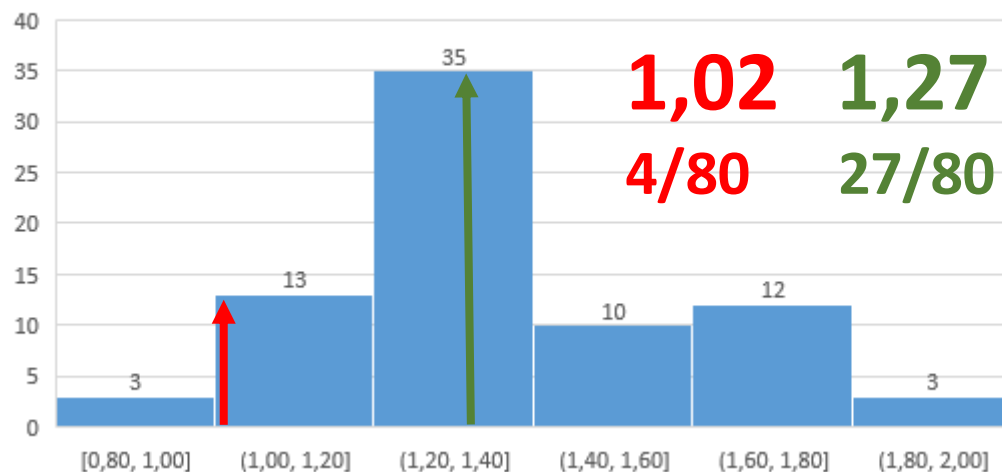
Total variable costs per 100 liters milk (€)



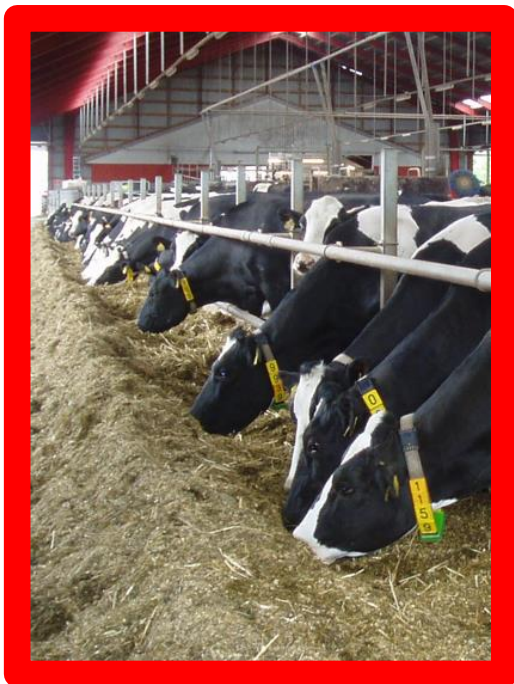
Inorganic fertilizer Nitrogen (kg/ha)



Carbon Footprint per kg of Fat and Protein corrected Milk



		n	Average	St. Desv
Carbon Footprint per kg of Fat and Protein corrected Milk	Low GHG	20	1,08	0,03
	Medium Low GHG	20	1,27	0,00
	Medium High GHG	20	1,41	0,00
	High GHG	20	1,83	0,09
	Average	80	1,40	0,33

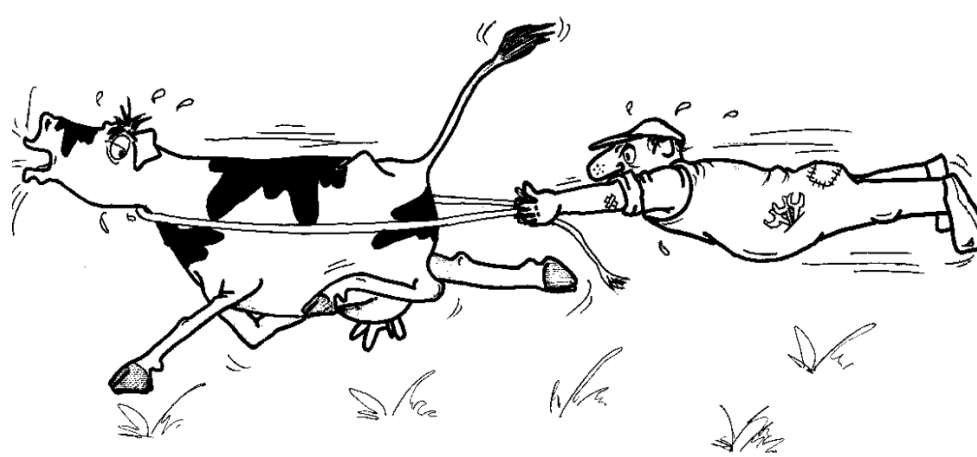


Conclusions

- GHG emissions are a good indicator of efficiency in resources used
- Precision in the use of resources seems to be key to have GHG under control
 - Replacement heifers ratio
 - Inorganic fertilizer
 - Concentrate fed to cows
- GHG is a good benchmark in terms of economics of dairy farms

Conclusions

- Farmer must lead the system. The system mustn't lead the farm





Dairy
4 future

Thank you very much for your attention



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