

The Irish Agriculture and Food Development Authority

Land mobility and expansion

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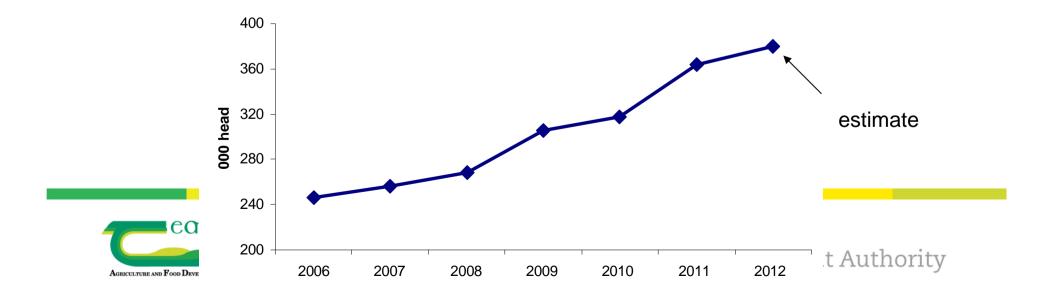
Ireland has ambitious plans for milk expansion

Survey of 2,300 suppliers in Glanbia, Lakeland, Connacht Gold, Donegal, Kerry, Bandon, Barryroe, Lisavaird and Drinagh

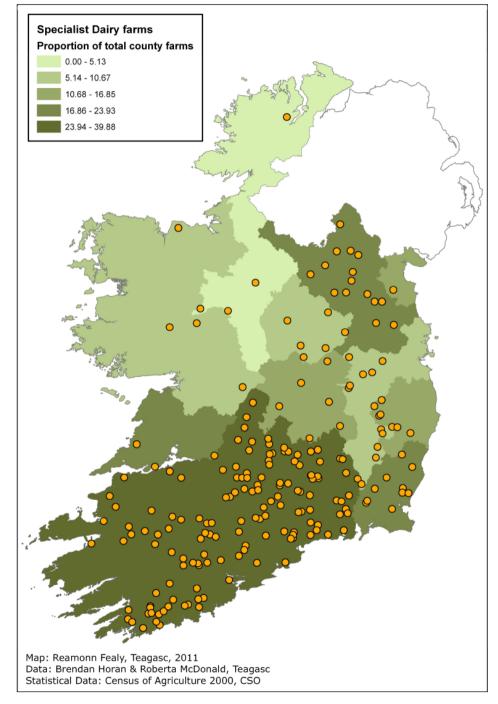
- •Average stocking rate = 1.74 cows/ha, so considerable scope to carry more cows on existing land base
- •21% of suppliers could cater for more cows with existing housing, 41.5% have other housing that could be converted
- •10% of farmers plan to exit milk production, but 48% plan to expand

 Dairy heifer calves born





Distribution of new entrants to dairying



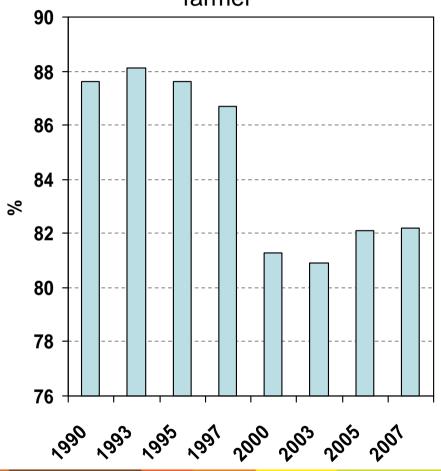


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Farmed land ownership and sale

- In Ireland most farmland is owned land
- Very little land sold 0.2%
- 2007: 17.8% was rented-in
- 33% of farms rented in land
- Average of 17.9 ha per farm rented in
- Majority of land rented in is by larger farmers

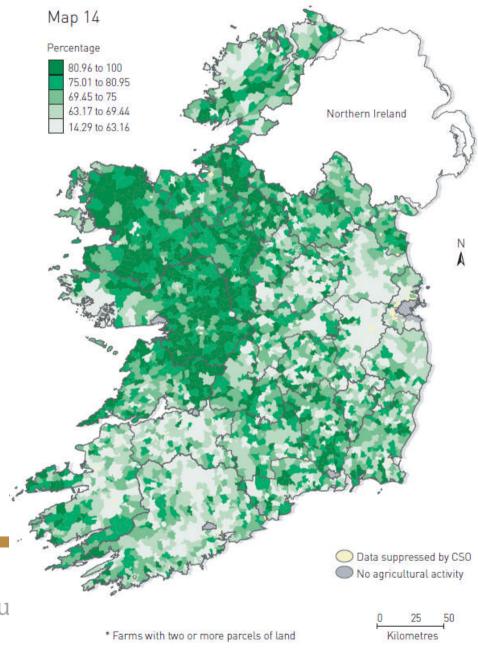






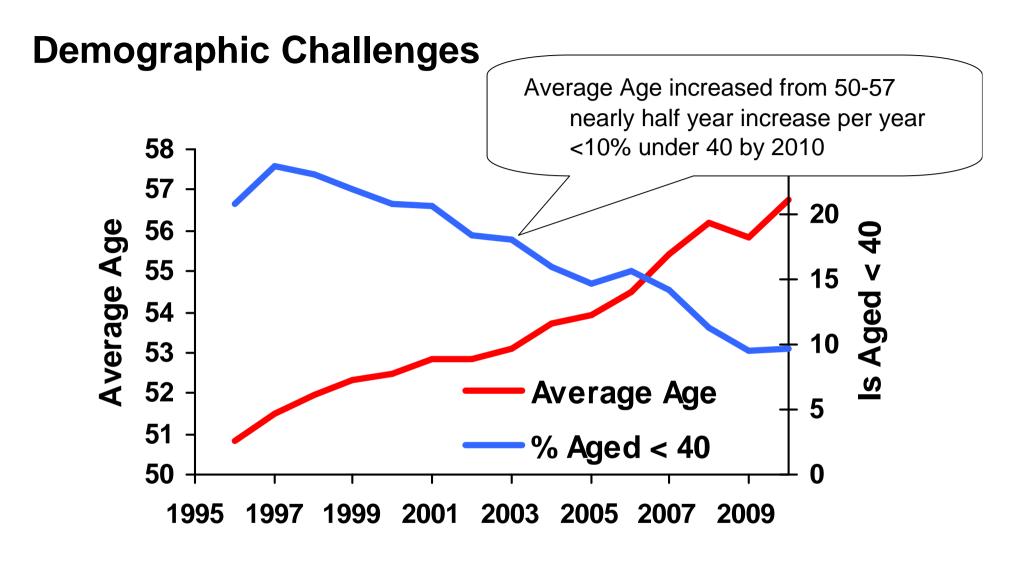
Fragmented farms* as percentage of total 2000

Fragmentation (2 or more parcels) is a big issue, particularly west of Shannon





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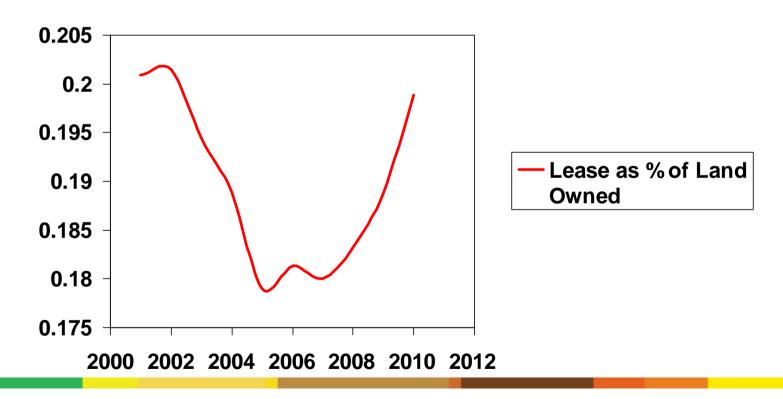
Improving land availability

- 1. Increase land renting
- 2. Land improvement drainage
- 3. Collaborative farming



Rented land as a % of owned land

There has been an increase in land renting in recent years Policy and incentives can have an impact





Land improvement

One third of lowland soils are wet – need drainage

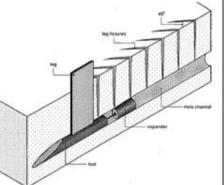
Little new drainage done in past 2 decades – some deterioration of old drains

Renewed interest in drainage among farmers

Teagasc has initiated a Heavy Soils

Programme in collaboration with industry
and farmers



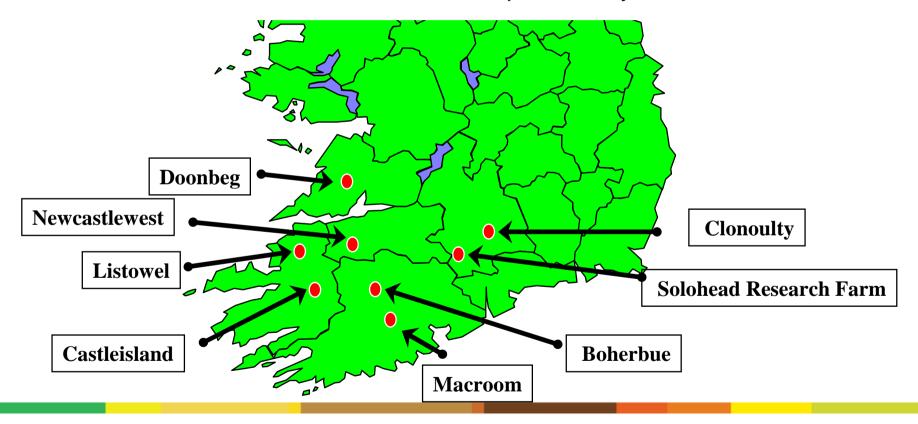






Heavy Soils Programme

Is a collaborative project between Teagasc Advisory and Research working with Kerry Agribusiness, Tipperary Co-op and Dairygold Co-op and seven participating dairy farmers on heavy soils with the aim to increase farm profitability





Objectives Heavy Soils Programme

- 1. To demonstrate financially profitably milk production
- To increase the adoption of key technologies: grassland management, land improvement, high EBI genetics and financial planning
- 3. To improve farm infrastructures in order to increase farm profitability
- 4. To inform dairy farmers on heavy soils about benefits of and innovation with regards to land drainage



Over 1,500 farmers attended the Teagasc open day on Solohead Research Farm, Tipperary which focussed on farming on wet land & land drainage



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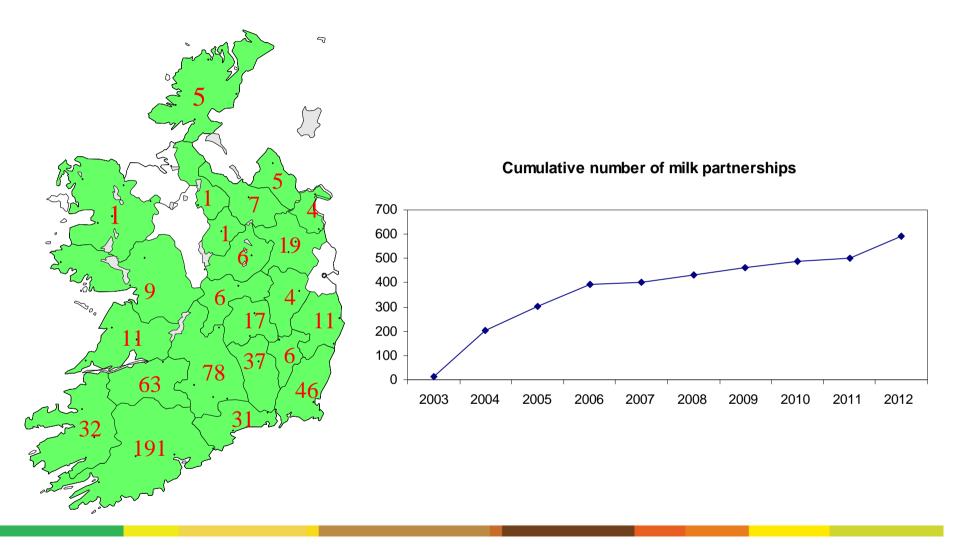
Collaborative farming

- Facilitating access of better farmers to have an input into the farming of more land
- Providing a vehicle to encourage landowners to come together to achieve scale
- Overcoming farm fragmentation

Milk partnerships Heifer rearing Share farming



Location of milk production partnerships





Teagasc action plan to increase collaborative farming arrangements

This will involve: Promotion of arrangements such as partnerships, share farming, contract rearing, cow leasing & land leasing

- Regional public seminars were held
- All local advisory staff are being provided with in-service training
- A suite of national & local activities to promote collaborative arrangements
- Establishment of 6 regional advisor based units to focus on promotion, facilitating of a detailed understanding amongst farmers & to facilitate farmer engagement



Obstacles to Collaboration

Extensive development of collaborative farming arrangements in Ireland is dependant on removal of current obstacles

The main financial obstacles are:

- Reduction of payments under Modulation & the Disadvantage Area Payments to farmers as a consequence of entering into partnerships
- Access of New Entrants to National Reserve
- Extension of partnerships to non-dairy farmers

