Using the Carbon Navigator

eagasc
Agriculture and Food Development Authority

The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development: Europe investing in rural areas

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

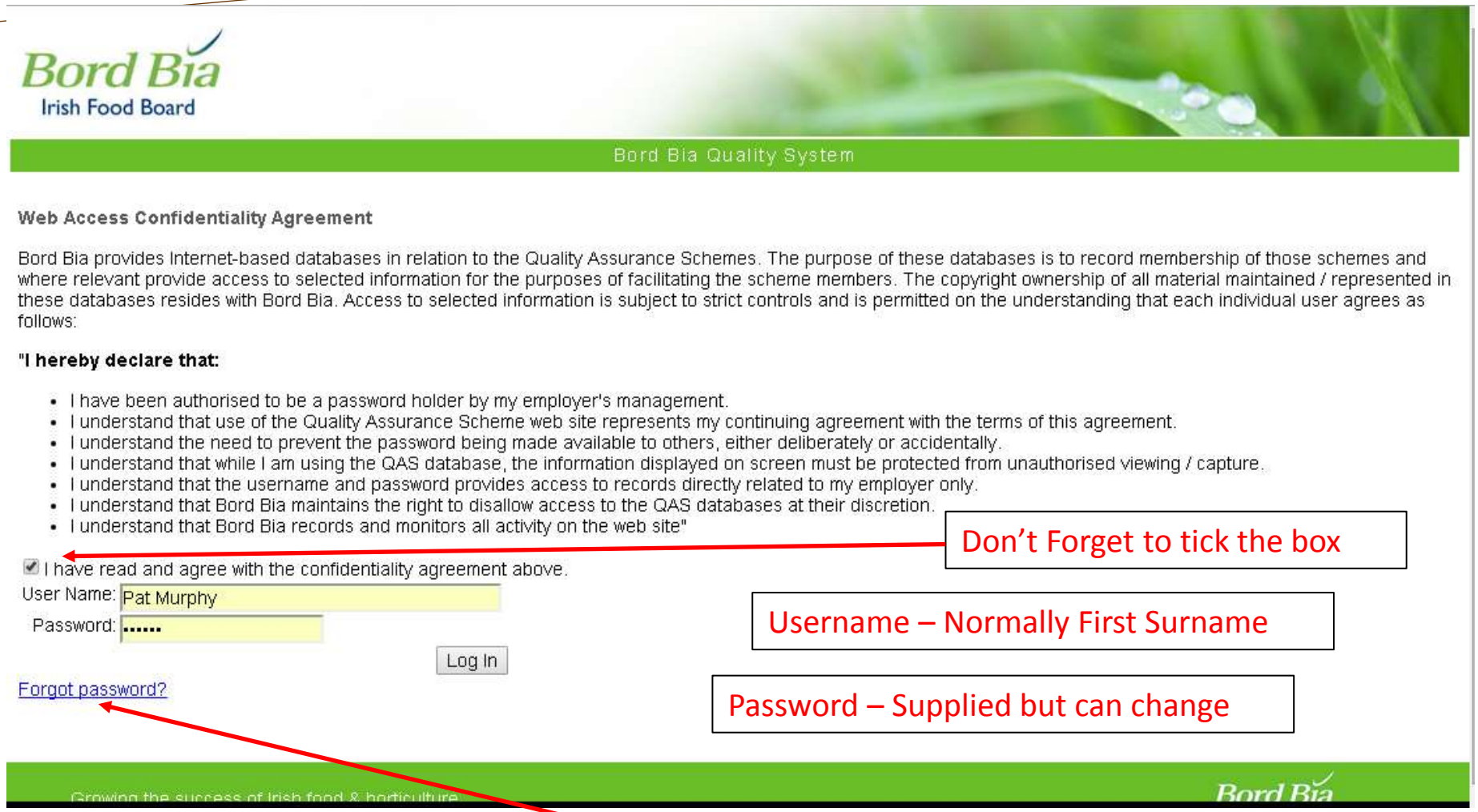
Ireland's European Structural and Investment Funds Programmes 2014-2020
Co-funded by the Irish Government and the European Union

Section outline

- Logging in
- Farmer Authorisation
- Farmer Data
- The Measures
- Advice Page

https://qas.bordbia.ie

Logging In



Don't Forget to tick the box

Username – Normally First Surname

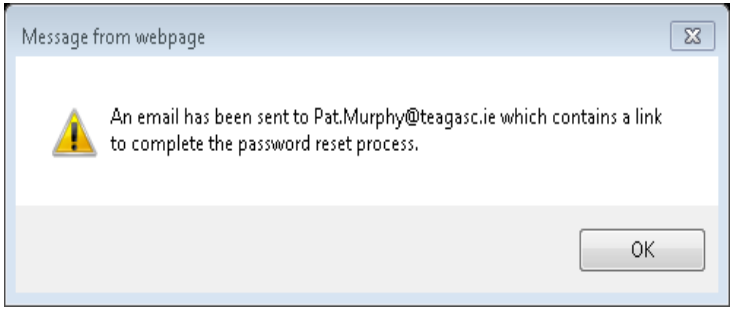
Password – Supplied but can change

Forgot Password

Forgotten Password

Click

Forgot Password



Email

A request has been submitted to reset the password for Joe Bloggs.
If you did not submit this request, please ignore this email.
If you would like to reset the password, please click on this link to confirm:
https://qas.bordbia.ie/fp.aspx?2b8364c4f9bb603232fc

Profile

- Edit Details
- Set New Password

Farmer Authorisation

Why

- Contains client information
- Based on a variety of sources
  - Bord Bia – Audits
  - DAFM & ICBF – Animal Data
- Single Authorisation -

Advisor Dashboard

Menu Options

Authorisation	[redacted]	Complete Access Request
Profile	Update Profile	
Add New Clients without Bord Bia Authorisation	Beef	Dairy

Carbon Navigator Access

4 herds, click links for beef or dairy navigator

Herd No		
B1080607	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
B1111199	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
O1360316	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
Y185056X	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator

Clients without Bord Bia authorisation

5 herds

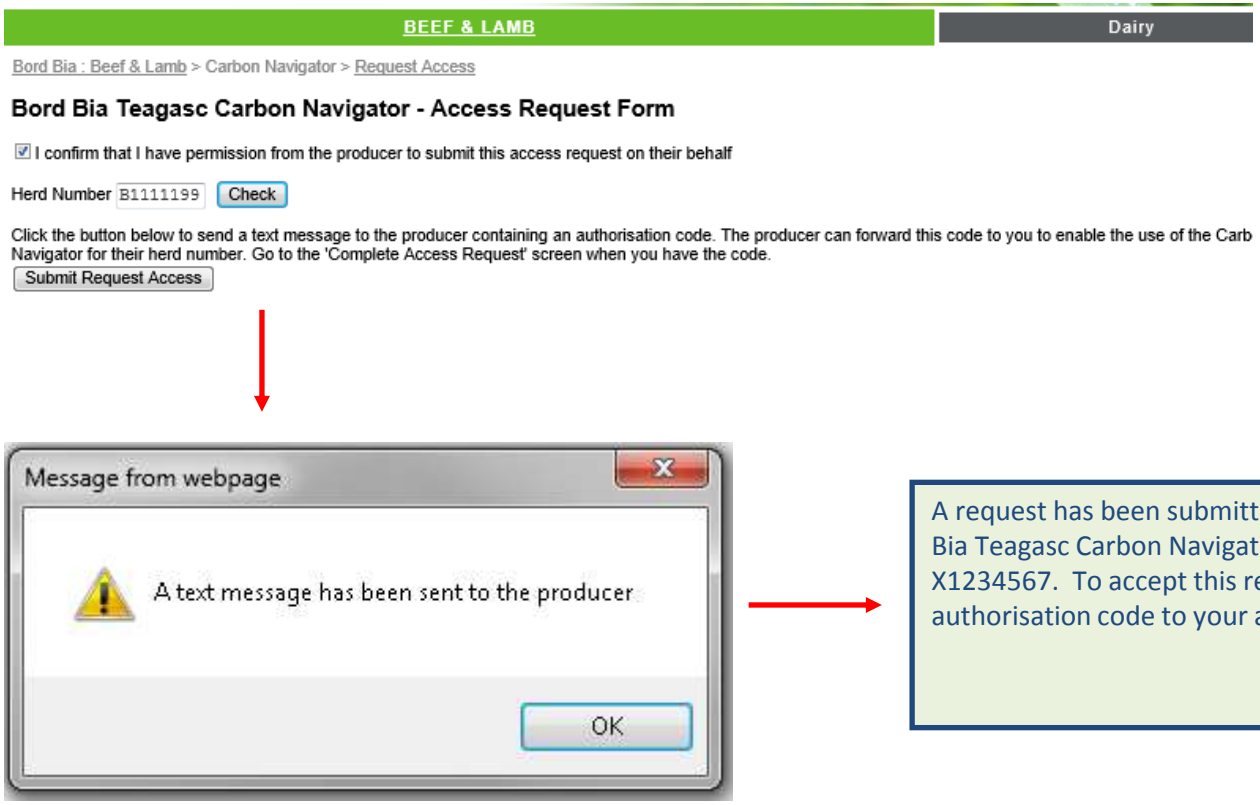
Herd No		
B0000000	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
D9999994	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
D9999995	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
D9999996	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
D9999997	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator

Access Request Form

- To Get Permission from Farmer

Access Request Form

- Tick Box
- Enter Herd Number
- Click Check



A request has been submitted by Joe Bloggs to use the Bord Bia Teagasc Carbon Navigator Tool for your herd number X1234567. To accept this request please forward this authorisation code to your advisor: xc2341v5

- If producer in QAS
  - Proceed by clicking Submit Request Access
  - "A text message has been sent"
  - Get Code from farmer

Advisor Dashboard

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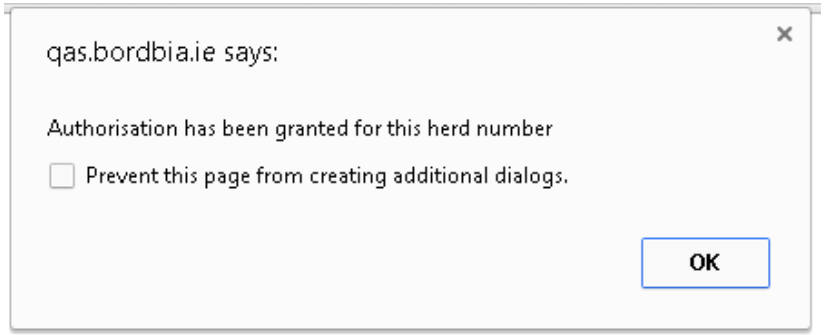
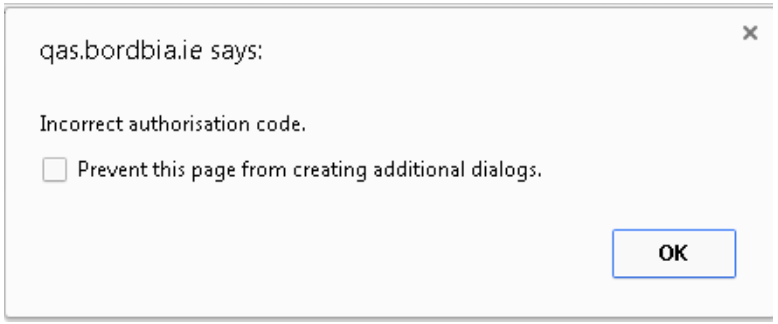
D9999997	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator

Click – Complete Access Request

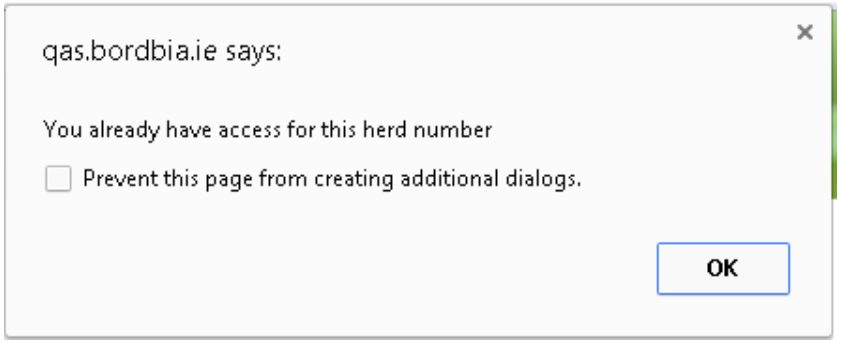
- Enter Herd Number
- Enter Authorisation Code
- Tick box
- Click Complete Access Request



OR



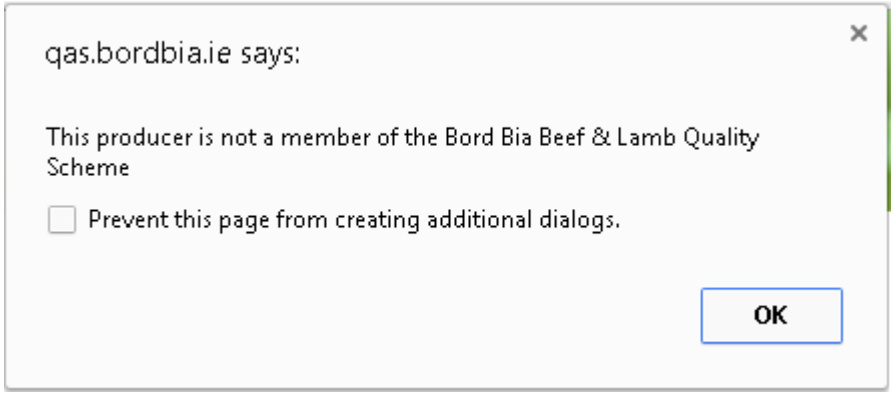
OR



Granted – Go to your list in dashboard

Incorrect – Check numbers and try again

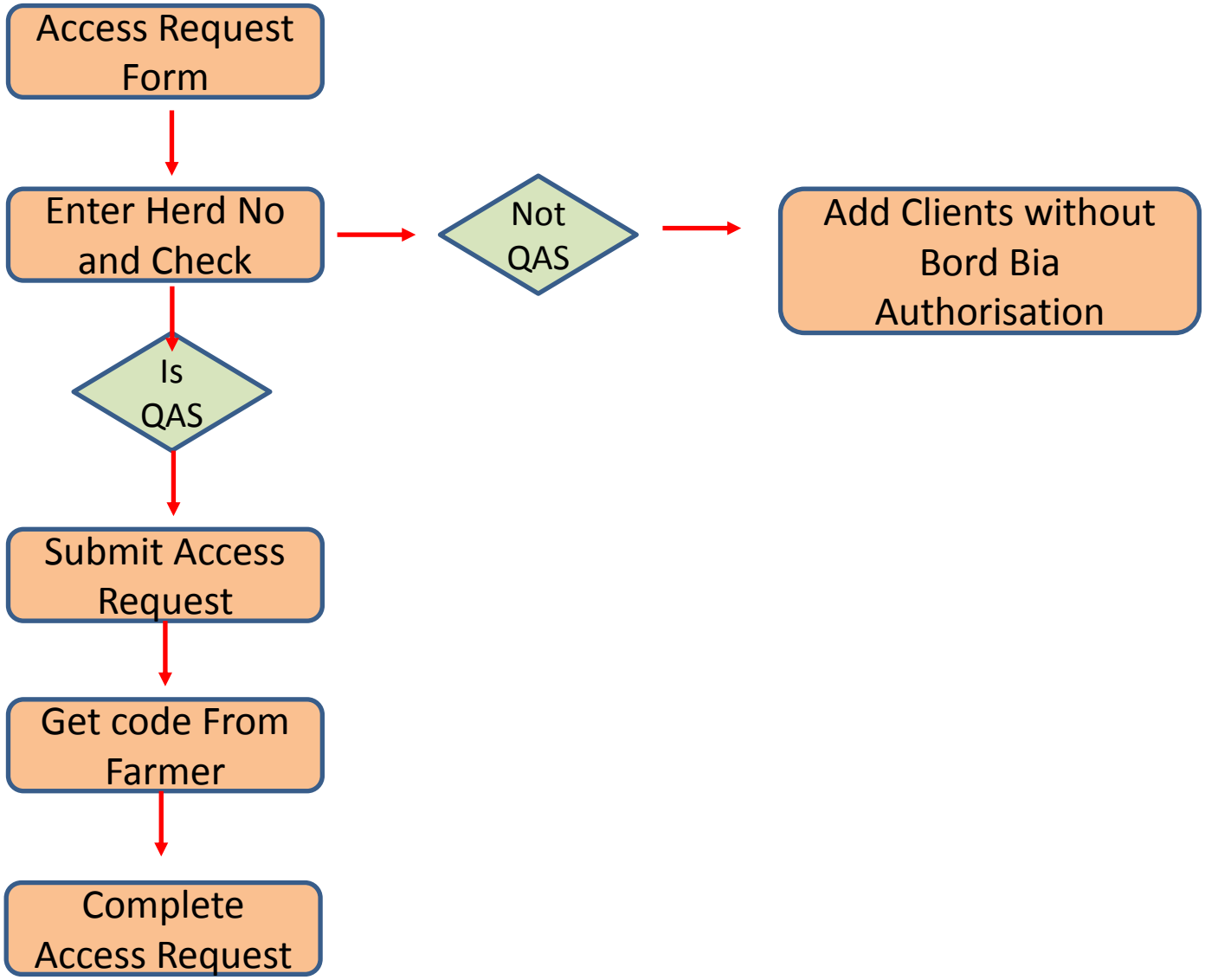
Already have Access – Check list in dashboard



If producer not a member of QAS

- Enter client anonymously
- Separate list of clients
- Data will be saved

Access Request - Summary



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D9999995	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
D9999996	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
D9999997	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator

Inputting Data

- Locate Herd Number – Click on Beef or Dairy Carbon Navigator

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D9999996	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator
D9999997	Beef Navigator	Dairy Navigator

Clients without Authorisation

- Not Members
- Not Attempting to get access ?

Anonymous Entry

- Enter Number
- Click on Update
- File Created and Into Data Entry Mode

Input Measures Dairy

Pat Murphy, Paul Crosson, Donal O'Brien, Andy Boland

What are we trying to do

Change Practices

- Identify what practices are in place at present.
- Develop understanding of potential for practice to improve profitability and lower GHG emissions
- Discuss options for improvement/adoption with farmer
- Allow farmer to compare performance
- Set a target
- Quantify the potential impact of the change
- Specify Changes that need to happen in managing the enterprise to achieve targets – Advice Sheet

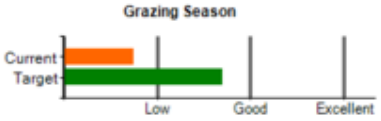
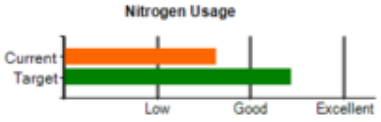
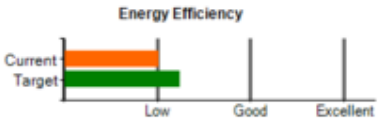
Teagasc / Bord Bia Farm Carbon Navigator - DAIRY

Helping Irish Farmers Reduce Their Carbon Footprint

Herd: Y185056X | Update | Download Excel File | Return to dashboard | *Print*

Farmer Name	Dan Murphy	Average number of dairy cows	130
County	Wexford North	Average number of cows planned (3 years)	150
Soil Type	Well Drained	Livestock Units Other Stock	38
Area farmed (ha)	102	Livestock Units Other Stock (3 years)	45
Plan Year	2016		

Potential impact of meeting all targets: -13.4% +€12848

Year 2016		Current	Target	Chart	GHG change	€ benefit
Grazing season length	*Turnout Date - Part Time*	10/Mar	01/Mar		-2.9%	+€5967
	Turnout Date - Full Time	17/Mar	10/Mar			
	Housing Date - Part Time	01/Nov	10/Nov			
	Housing Date - Full Time	01/Nov	10/Nov			
EBI	*EBI*	120	145		-5.0%	+€3750
Nitrogen Efficiency	*Stocking rate (Kg N / Ha grass)*	140.00	162.00		-2.7%	+€2056
	Chemical N used (Kg N / per Ha) : Urea	0.00	40.00			
	Ammonium N	160.00	140.00			
	Import (+) or Export of Org Manure N/Ha					
	Meal feeding Kg / Cow	600.00	500.00			
	Milk output / cow (Kg milk solids)	418.00	440.00			
Slurry Spread Timing	*% in Spring*	40	50		-2.7%	+€898
	% Summer following 1st cut	40	50			
	% Later in Summer	20	0			
	Application Method	Splash Plate	Trailing shoe			
Energy Efficiency	*Plate Cooler Present*	☑	☐		-0.1%	+€178
	Average Temperature of Milk after Plate Cooler	18.0	14.0			
	Variable Speed Vacuum Pump	☐	☐			
	Method of Water Heating	Electricity	Electricity			

Update

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Irish Food Board

Bee

Bord Bia : Dairy > Carbon Navigator > Teagasc / Bord Bia Farm Carbon Navigator

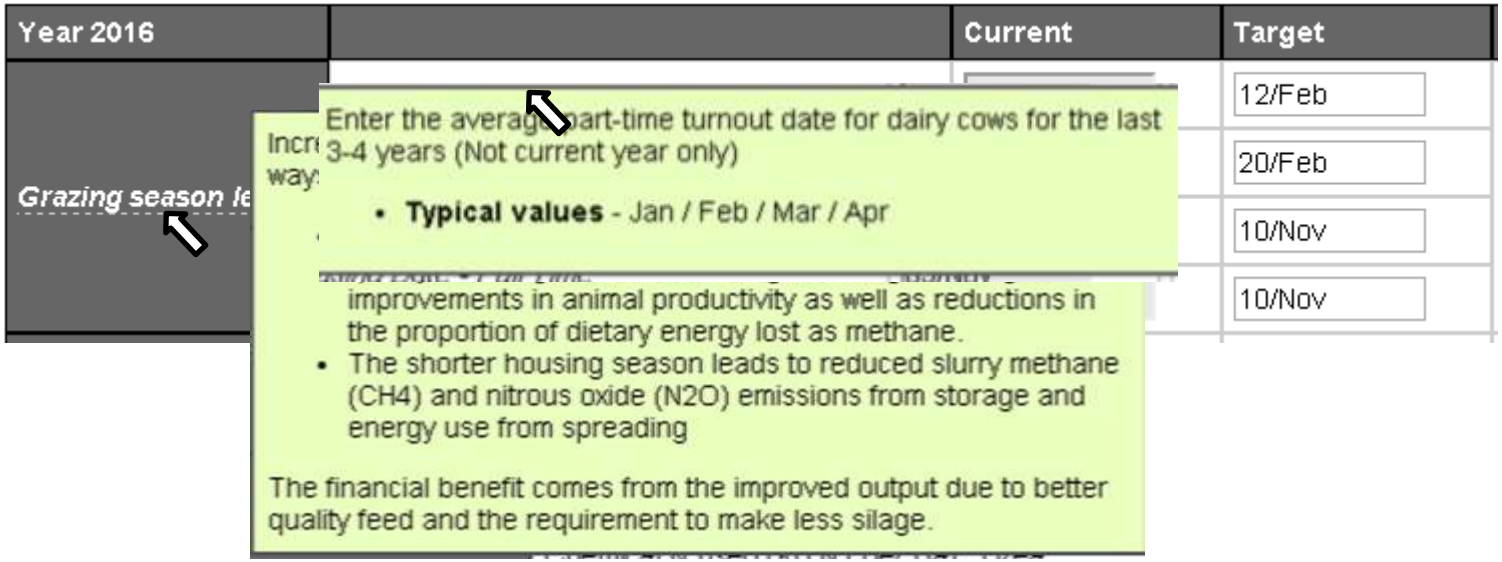
Teagasc / Bord Bia Farm Carbon Navigator - DAIRY

Helping Irish Farmers Reduce Their Carbon Footprint

Herd: Y185056X [Update] Download Excel File Input another herd number

Farmer Name	Dan Murphy	Average number of dairy cows	0
County	Wexford North	Average number of cows planned (3 years)	0
Soil Type	Well Drained	Livestock Units Other Stock	0
Area farmed (ha)	121	Livestock Units Other Stock (3 years)	0
Plan Year	2016		

- County Area – Extended Grazing
- Area Farmed – Dairy Enterprise Only
- Animal Numbers – Now and Proposed in 3 Years



Grazing Season Length

- Housing and Turnout Dates – DD/MMM
- Part Time and Full time (Grazing season calculated as average of two)

EBI	EBI	120	145

EBI

- Current EBI
- Target EBI for 3 Years ahead

Nitrogen Efficiency	*Stocking rate (Kg N / Ha grass)*	140.00	162.00
	Chemical N used (Kg N / per Ha) : Urea	0.00	40.00
	Ammonium N	160.00	140.00
	Import (+) or Export of Org Manure N/Ha		
	Meal feeding Kg / Cow	600.00	500.00
	Milk output / cow (Kg milk solids)	418.00	440.00

Nitrogen Efficiency Factors

- Stocking Rate
- Amount of N and Type of N
- Imports / Exports – Manure and Feed
- Level of Output

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Slurry Spread Timing	% in Spring	40	50
	% Summer following 1st cut	40	50
	% Later in Summer	20	0
	Application Method	Splash Plate	Trailing shoe

Slurry Spread

- Spring – Up to End April
- May / June / July
- Aug - Oct

Energy Efficiency	*Plate Cooler Present*	☑	☐
	Average Temperature of Milk after Plate Cooler	18.0	14.0
	Variable Speed Vacuum Pump	☐	☐
	Method of Water Heating	Electricity	Electricity

Energy Efficiency

- Plate Cooler – If present and how well working
- Variable Speed Vacuum Pump
- Water Heating – Gas or Oil more carbon efficient than electricity (?)
  - Lower Cost (Yes) – Introduction of renewable energy

Bord Bia
Irish Food Board

Beef & Lamb

Teagasc / Bord Bia Farm Carbon Navigator - DAIRY

Helping Irish Farmers Reduce Their Carbon Footprint

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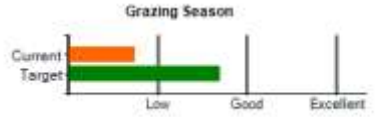
Grazing season length	*Turnout Date - Part Time*	10/Mar	01/Mar		-2.9%	+€5967
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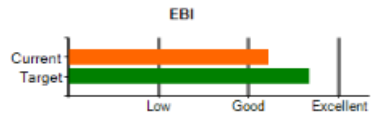
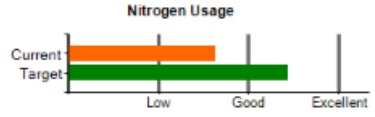
EBI	*EBI*	120	145		-5.0%	+€3750
Nitrogen Efficiency	*Stocking rate (Kg N / Ha grass)*	140.00	162.00		-2.7%	+€2056
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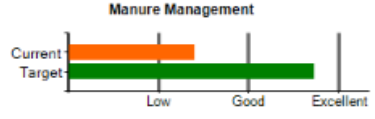
Slurry Spread Timing	*% in Spring*	40	50		-2.7%	+€898
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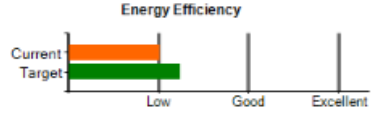
Energy Efficiency	*Plate Cooler Present*	☑	☐		-0.1%	+€178
	Average Temperature of Milk after Plate Cooler	18.0	14.0			
	Variable Speed Vacuum Pump	☐	☐			
	Method of Water Heating	Electricity	Electricity			

Update

Possible actions to reduce GHG emissions

Grazing Season Length:

- ☐ Focus on effective autumn and spring grassland management. Give particular attention to minimising damage, backfenceing if necessary to limit poaching
- ☐ Early nitrogen is essential for early grass. Spread 33 Kg/Ha from mid-February weather permitting
- ☐ Carefully manage early spring grazing, limiting grazing time in wet conditions
- ☐ Manage soil fertility - sample your soil and apply P, K and lime as required
- ☐ Monitor grass covers to ensure that good quality grass is available at all times
- ☐ Improve your grassland management throu Sharing experiences in a dairy discussion group is the most effective way to improve skills.

Grazing Season Length:

EBI

- ☐ Identify the key traits you need to improve, focusing especially on milk production and fertility.
- ☐ Choose a panel of 5 high EBI bulls that compliment your herd. For most farmers fertility is the main weakness that needs to be improved.
- ☐ Select your team from the ICBF Active Bull List
- ☐ Order sufficient straws, e.g. 55 straws per 10 heifers required
- ☐ Focus on your heifers - breeding heifers to carefully selected high EBI bulls is the fastest way to improve herd EBI and profitability
- ☐ Join Herd Plus and use their reports to guide breeding policy and to monitor progress

EBI:

Nitrogen efficiency

- ☐ Increased use of clover in swards reduces the amount of N fertiliser used
- ☐ Match N application to grass growth and stocking rate
- ☐ Ensure that other elements of soil fertility are optimised. Utilisation of N will be reduced if P or K levels or pH are too low. Carry out soil sample - lime as recommended and apply slurry and chemical P&K on low index soils
- ☐ Managing grazing effectively, focusing on high levels of grass production and utilisation, leads to increase milk output per unit of N applied
- ☐ Use urea, especially early in the season. Try treated urea on a portion of the farmer for late spring, early summer applications.

Nitrogen efficiency:

Slurry Spreading

- ☐ Increase the proportion of slurry spread in spring
- ☐ Ensure that slurry is spread in appropriate conditions - a cool, still day and if possible avoiding direct sunlight by applying in the evening minimises losses
- ☐ Factor in the N value of slurry and reduce chemical N accordingly
- ☐ Do not apply chemical Nitrogen for 2 weeks after slurry application
- ☐ If possible use band spreading or trailing shoe

Slurry Spreading:

Energy Use

- ☐ Make sure your plate cooler is working effectively. Measure the temperature of your milk entering your bulk tank and make sure it is not being pumped through too quickly.
- ☐ Consider installing a variable speed vacuum pump. On some farms it can significantly reduce electricity consumption for milking with the savings offsetting the capital cost.
- ☐ Water heating with gas or oil reduces carbon emissions by 50% and the use of solar power can reduce it even further.
- ☐ Ensure that all lights are energy efficient.

Energy Use:

Other possible actions to reduce GHG emissions

Other Actions:

Possible actions to reduce GHG emissions

Grazing Season Length:

- ☐ Focus on effective autumn and spring grassland management. Give particular attention to minimising damage, backfenceing if necessary to limit poaching
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Grazing Season Length:

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Early nitrogen is essential for early gra[redacted]rom mid-
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Manage soil fertility - sample your soil and apply P, K and lime as required

Improve your grassland management throu Sharing experiences in a dairy discussion
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```

Grazing Season Length:

Early nitrogen is essential for early grass. Spread i.5 bags of urea from mid-February weather permitting

Manage soil fertility - sample your soil and apply P, K and lime as required

EBI:

Choose a panel of 5 high EBI bulls that compliment your herd. For most farmers fertility is the main weakness that needs to be improved.

Focus on your heifers - breeding heifers to carefully selected high EBI bulls is the fastest way to improve herd EBI and profitability

Order sufficient straws, e.g. 55 straws per 10 heifers required

Nitrogen efficiency:

Use urea, especially early in the season.

Try treated urea on a portion of the farmer for late spring, early summer applications.

Slurry Spreading:

Join GLAS selecting Low Emissions Spreading Option

Energy Use:

Make sure your plate cooler is working effectively. Measure the temperature of your milk entering your bulk tank and make sure it is not being pumped through too quickly.

Other Actions:

Plant Trees around the farmyard

Plant a double line of Alder west of the Cubicle House
Plant individual or small groups of native trees around the perimeter of the farmyard

Coppice Hedgerow at the top of the lane field

Input Beef Measures

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Teagasc / Bord Bia Farm Carbon Navigator - BEEF

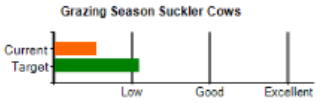
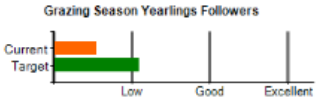
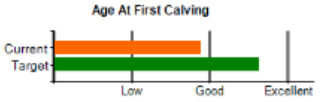
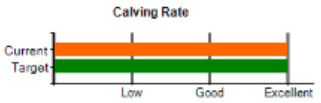
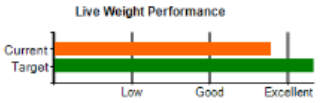
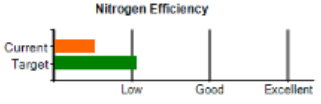
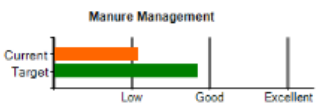
Helping Irish Farmers Reduce Their Carbon Footprint

This facility will apply Farm Enterprise Information collected at the last audit to the Carbon Navigator.

Herd	A9999000 Update Download Excel File Input another herd number
Farmer Name	Dan Murphy
County	Galway West
Soil Type	Moderately Drained
Area farmed (ha)	35
Average number of suckler cows	38
Average number of yearlings/followers	35

Potential impact of meeting all targets

-5.7% +€4248

Year 2016		Current	Target	Chart	GHG change	€ benefit
Grazing season - suckler cows	Turnout Date	26/Mar	17/Mar		-0.8%	+€527
	Housing Date	01/Nov	01/Nov			
Grazing season - yearlings/followers	Turnout Date	26/Mar	17/Mar		-0.6%	+€299
	Housing Date	01/Nov	01/Nov			
Age at first calving	Age at first calving (months)	31.00	28.00		-0.9%	+€1144
Calving Rate	Calving rate (calves/cow)	0.90	0.90		0%	€0
Live weight performance	System	Steers & Heifers	Steers & Heifers		-0.5%	+€2205
	Lifetime live weight per day of age (g)	900	1000.00			
Nitrogen Efficiency	Total CAN and equivalent N in Compounds (t)	14.00	14.00		-0.8%	€0
	Total urea used (t)	0.00	0.00			
	Total concentrate fed (t)	20.00	15.00			
	Output kg beef live / ha	320.00	350.00			
Slurry Spread Timing	% in Spring	20	40		-2.2%	+€72
	% Summer following 1st cut	60	60			
	% Later in Summer	20	0			
	Application Method	Splash Plate	Splash Plate			

Update

This facility will apply Farm Enterprise Information collected at the last audit to the Carbon Navigator.

Herd	A9999000	Update	Download Excel File	Input another herd number
Farmer Name	Dan Murphy			
County	Galway West			
Soil Type	Moderately Drained			
Area farmed (ha)	35			
Average number of suckler cows	38			
Average number of yearlings/followers	35			

Inputting Data

- County – County and Region for comparison of Grazing season
- Area Farmed – On the beef enterprise

Year 2016		Current	Target
Grazing season - suckler cows	Turnout Date	26/Mar	17/Mar
	Housing Date	01/Nov	01/Nov
Grazing season - yearlings/followers	Turnout Date	26/Mar	17/Mar
	Housing Date	01/Nov	01/Nov

Inputting Data

- Housing and Turnout Dates – DD/MMM
- Select from Calendar or type

Age at first calving	Age at first calving (months)	31.00	28.00

Age at first Calving

- ICBF Reports?

Calving Rate	Calving rate (calves/cow)	0.91	0.91

Calving Rate

- ICBF Reports

Live weight performance	System	Steers & Heifers	Steers & Heifers
	Lifetime live weight per day of age (g)	900	1000.00

Live Weight Performance – More Difficult

- If weighing – Use data
- If Not weighing – Sales statements etc

Nitrogen Efficiency	Total CAN and equivalent N in Compounds (t)	14.00	14.00
	Total urea used (t)	0.00	0.00
	Total concentrate fed (t)	20.00	15.00
	Output kg beef live / ha	320.00	350.00

Nitrogen Efficiency

- Total CAN and equivalents (Sulphante of Ammonia) and Compounds . Eg 1 tonne 10-10-20 = 1 x (10/27) Can Equivalents
- On area used for Beef
- Output per Ha – Kg of beef. Total Weight of Sales – Total weight of Purchases

Slurry Spread Timing	% in Spring	20	40
	% Summer following 1st cut	60	60
	% Later in Summer	20	0
	Application Method	Splash Plate	Splash Plate

Slurry Spread

- Spring – Up to End April
- May / June / July
- Aug - Oct

Teagasc / Bord Bia Farm Carbon Navigator - BEEF

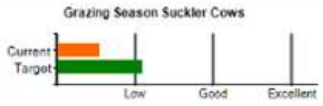
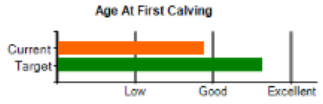
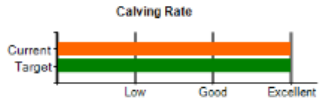
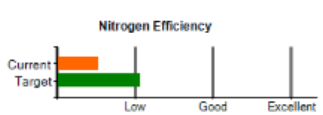
Helping Irish Farmers Reduce Their Carbon Footprint

This facility will apply Farm Enterprise Information collected at the last audit to the Carbon Navigator.

Herd	A9999000 Update Download Excel File Input another herd number
Farmer Name	Dan Murphy
County	Galway West
Soil Type	Moderately Drained
Area farmed (ha)	35
Average number of suckler cows	38
Average number of yearlings/followers	35

Potential impact of meeting all targets

-5.7% +€4248

Year 2016		Current	Target	Chart	GHG change	€ benefit
Grazing season - suckler cows	Turnout Date	26/Mar	17/Mar		-0.8%	+€527
	Housing Date	01/Nov	01/Nov			
Grazing season - yearlings/followers	Turnout Date	26/Mar	17/Mar		-0.6%	+€299
	Housing Date	01/Nov	01/Nov			
Age at first calving	Age at first calving (months)	31.00	28.00		-0.9%	+€1144
Calving Rate	Calving rate (calves/cow)	0.90	0.90		0%	€0
Live weight performance	System	Steers & Heifers	Steers & Heifers		-0.5%	+€2205
	Lifetime live weight per day of age (g)	900	1000.00			
Nitrogen Efficiency	Total CAN and equivalent N in Compounds (t)	14.00	14.00		-0.8%	€0
	Total urea used (t)	0.00	0.00			
	Total concentrate fed (t)	20.00	15.00			
	Output kg beef live / ha	320.00	350.00			
Slurry Spread Timing	% in Spring	20	40		-2.2%	+€72
	% Summer following 1st cut	60	60			
	% Later in Summer	20	0			
	Application Method	Splash Plate	Splash Plate			

Update

Bord Bia
Irish Food Board

Teagasc
Agriculture and Food Development Authority

Possible actions to reduce GHG emissions

Grazing Season Length:

- ☐ Effective autumn grassland management with attention to minimising damage and achieving correct closing covers is essential for spring growth
- ☑ Early nitrogen is essential for early grass - Apply ... bags of ... per acre in ...
- ☐ Ensure soil fertility is good—sample your soil and apply fertiliser accordingly. Apply lime where ...
- ☑ Carefully manage early spring grazing, limiting grazing time in wet conditions
- ☐ Monitor grass covers and adjust to ensure good quality grass available to animals at all times
- ☐ Excellent grassland management is the key to the profitability and sustainability of Irish beef farms. Sharing experiences in a KT discussion group is the most effective way to improve skills

Grazing Season Length:

Early nitrogen is essential for early grass - Apply .... bags of ... per acre in ...
Carefully manage early spring grazing, limiting grazing time in wet conditions

Age at first Calving:

- ☑ Weigh heifers being retained for replacements. Target a weight gain of 1.1-1.3kg/day up to weaning
- ☑ Target a gain of 0.6 – 0.7kg/day over the first winter and go to grass early in spring to have them at the correct bulling weight. Ideally heifers should be at 60% of their mature weight at bulling
- ☐ Select an easy calving bull. For 2 year old calving the objective is to avoid calving difficulty, deliver a live calf and to ensure heifers go back in calf
- ☐ Choose breeding heifers from the best cows in the herd, that were sired by bulls with strong maternal traits and were born early in the calving season

Age at first Calving:

Weigh heifers being retained for replacements. Target a weight gain of 1.1-1.3kg/day up to weaning
Target a gain of 0.6 - 0.7kg/day over the first winter and go to grass early in spring to have them at the correct bulling weight. Ideally heifers should be at 60% of their mature weight at bulling

Calving Rate:

- ☐ Achieving consistently high calving rate involves good performance across a wide variety management practices. It begins with having a written plan in place, knowing your current performance and setting targets. The plan should define the calving period and set down clear objectives for calving interval and mortality and work towards achievable targets over a 3 year period. It should focus on ...
- ☑ Ensuring that cow condition score is appropriate at calving and breeding .
- ☐ Reduce calving difficulty particularly through sire selection and feeding management
- ☑ Ensure that your bulls are fertile and in good condition to meet their demands.
- ☐ Put in place an effective herd health plan including dosing and vaccination regimes and quarantining of purchased animals
- ☐ Use records and reports (ICBF) to identify cows with poor productive performance and cull if necessary

Calving Rate:

Ensuring that cow condition score is appropriate at calving and breeding .
Ensure that your bulls are fertile and in good condition to meet their demands.

Live Weight Performance

- ☐ Set target growth rates for your animal groups and track performance by weighing.
- ☐ The cheapest feed is grass. Good grassland management can deliver high levels of production of quality grass at all times.
- ☑ Make high quality silage and supplement with meals to achieve target winter performance
- ☐ Keep animals healthy through a planned approach to dosing, vaccinations and biosecurity
- ☑ Use a high genetic merit terminal sire
- ☐ Where appropriate to your circumstances (suit beef systems are significantly more carbon efficient than steer systems.

Live Weight Performance:

Make high quality silage and supplement with meals to achieve target winter performance
Use a high genetic merit terminal sire

Nitrogen efficiency

- ☑ Ensure that other elements of soil fertility are optimised. Utilisation by plants of N will be reduced if P or K levels or pH are too low.
- ☐ Manage grazing effectively. Focusing on high levels of grass production and utilisation lead to increase beef output per unit of N applied
- ☑ Applying urea early in the year when conditions are appropriate reduces the GHG emissions associated with fertiliser manufacture and cost

Nitrogen efficiency:

Ensure that other elements of soil fertility are optimised. Utilisation by plants of N will be reduced if P or K levels or pH are too low.
Applying urea early in the year when conditions are appropriate reduces the GHG emissions associated with fertiliser manufacture and cost

Slurry Spreading

- ☐ Increase the proportion of slurry used in spring
- ☐ Ensure that slurry is spread in appropriate conditions - on a cool, still day and, if possible, avoiding direct sunlight by applying in the evening.
- ☐ Factor in the N value of slurry and reduce chemical N accordingly
- ☐ Do not apply chemical N for 2 weeks after slurry
- ☐ Use band spreading or trailing shoe

Slurry Spreading:

Other possible actions to reduce GHG emissions

- ☐ Age at first calving
- ☐ Use of Treated Urea
- ☐ Increased Clover in the Sward

Other Actions:

Possible actions to reduce GHG emissions

Grazing Season Length:

- ☐ Focus on effective autumn and spring grassland management. Give particular attention to minimising damage, backfenceing if necessary to limit poaching
- ☑ Early nitrogen is essential for early gr[redacted] mid-February weather permitting
- ☐ Carefully manage early spring grazing, limiting grazing time in wet conditions
- ☑ Manage soil fertility - sample your soil and apply P, K and lime as required
- ☐ Monitor grass covers to ensure that good quality grass is available at all times
- ☑ Improve your grassland management throu Sharing experiences in a dairy discussion group is the most effective way to improve skills.

Grazing Season Length:

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Early nitrogen is essential for early gra[redacted]rom mid-
February weather permitting.

Manage soil fertility - sample your soil and apply P, K and lime as required

Improve your grassland management throu Sharing experiences in a dairy discussion
group is the most effective way to improve skills.
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Grazing Season Length:

Early nitrogen is essential for early grass. Spread i.5 bags of urea from mid-February weather permitting

Manage soil fertility - sample your soil and apply P, K and lime as required

EBI:

Choose a panel of 5 high EBI bulls that compliment your herd. For most farmers fertility is the main weakness that needs to be improved.

Focus on your heifers - breeding heifers to carefully selected high EBI bulls is the fastest way to improve herd EBI and profitability

Order sufficient straws, e.g. 55 straws per 10 heifers required

Nitrogen efficiency:

Use urea, especially early in the season.

Try treated urea on a portion of the farmer for late spring, early summer applications.

Slurry Spreading:

Join GLAS selecting Low Emissions Spreading Option

Energy Use:

Make sure your plate cooler is working effectively. Measure the temperature of your milk entering your bulk tank and make sure it is not being pumped through too quickly.

Other Actions:

Plant Trees around the farmyard

Plant a double line of Alder west of the Cubicle House
Plant individual or small groups of native trees around the perimeter of the farmyard

Coppice Hedgerow at the top of the lane field

Bord Bia Website

- https://qas.bordbia.ie

Teagasc Guest Password

- Username – Teagascguest
- Password - Kldhtwe8

Vodafone Wifi Password

- Vodafone....C7D534
- Wifi Key - 9777434354