

Special Offers

Buy **10 Bags** in one transaction of North Cork Premium gold grass seed mixtures and get **15%** off 20 L Barclay Gallup XL



Offer valid from Monday 24th July to Thursday 31st August.
Terms and Conditions applies

2-day promotion

Friday 28th July and Saturday 29th July 2017.

30% discount on all Heavy Duty M8 gate



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Plan Early for Successful Reseeding in 2017

Reseed on time If you are thinking of reseeding this autumn, you need to set the wheels in motion this month, particularly if you plan to burn off the old sward. At a cost of up to €300/acre, you need to maximize your chances of success. The ideal scenario is to have the reseeding completed by mid August. This will allow for better sward and clover establishment, which will become more vulnerable if reseeding is delayed into September. It will also allow you a greater window to use a post-emergence spray in the autumn to give you better control of seedling docks and chickweed. You also need to make sure that soil pH is corrected by liming, and that soil phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) levels are being addressed. If liming and soil fertility are neglected, you are facing the prospect of reverting to weed grasses within a few years.

Issue: July 2017

Milk Price

The milk price for June is 33.50 cent per litre (incl. Vat.) for milk of 3.60% Butterfat and 3.30% Protein.

Milk Quality awards half yearly results.

Winner:

Michael Crowley, Castlecor.

Runners up:

Donald McSweeney, Knocknagree,
and Coolroe House Farms
(John & Ursula Forrest)

Health and Safety Keep Children safe

July is a high-risk month for childhood accidents, as children are often playing outdoors. Examine your farm for childhood hazards and remove them. Children should not be present when dangerous work is in progress. Most importantly, discuss farm safety issues with children and young persons. Show a good example, as this is vital for positive attitude formation towards safety. Provide a safe play area for young children.

Mastitis Identification and Antibiotic Sensitivity & Specificity Testing (PCR)

- Ref Dry Cow tube determination
Subsidy of €10 per supplier will be paid

At Herd level from June and 6 weeks prior to dry cow tube treatments - On bulk milk sample €60.00 total

Individual cow samples can also be done for treatment purposes Identification only €28.00 plus an additional Sensitivity & Specificity €10.00

Contact the Coop Marie Lehane

Water systems

Cow water intake	60-110 litres/day dependent on weather conditions 4 litres of water per litre of milk
Cow drinking speed	14 litres per minute (3 gallons)
Trough size	Allow 5-7 litres per cow
Ballcock	Fast flow ballcocks essential 32 litre per minute. Small ballcocks only allow 8 litres per minute flow
Main pipe layout	Ring loop system preferable. If not possible. large diameter pipe 32 mm minimum

Pipe size

The most common problem with water supply on farms. For example, at a flow rate of 3 m³ per hour (50 lit/min or 11 gal/min) with a 32 mm (1¼ inch) pipe the pressure is reduced by 4.83 psi for every 100 m of pipe. The reason the flow rate reduces because of friction between the water and the inside surface of the pipe. The larger the pipe the less friction between the water and the wall of the pipe.

Ring system

If you are installing a new main line, incorporate the existing line as well if it's in good condition and not too difficult to do. This is worthwhile where pressure is low or the main line is long and the end of the new line and the existing line are not too far apart. Connecting up the ends of two main lines (of the same size) to form a ring main will almost double the flow rate

Troughs

Cows can drink anything from 10 litres of water when dry to 60 - 110 litres when milking, depending on production levels and weather conditions; typically cows will require four litres of water per litre of milk produced. They can drink at the rate of 14 litres a minute from a trough. Allow cattle 10 to 15 litres per 100kgs of body weight per day. Peak water intake generally coincides with peak grazing periods. Peak demands occur especially after evening milking and to a lesser extent after morning milking. Water flow rates must be capable of supplying these peaks of demand. Carefully consider trough location; cows don't like to walk more than about 250 m to get a drink. Locate water troughs away from paddock gateways and farm roadways. This will shorten the walk to water, prevent bottlenecks, and reduce the wear and tear at gateways. Check water troughs regularly to ensure that ballcocks are working properly and that there are no leaks; a leak at a water trough is a real disaster. Flow rate should be considered before trough size in ensuring adequate supply. However, large troughs provide more drinking space and can compensate a bit for poor flow rate at peak drinking time. The main advantage of big troughs is they give more space for drinking. Each cow drinking at a trough needs 450 mm of space measured along the trough rim. For large herds it may be necessary to install a second trough in the paddock. Siting troughs underneath a paddock wire fence will more than halve drinking space. Heifers and timid cows may also get bullied if adequate drinking space is not available. The area around the trough should be able to take a lot of cow traffic i.e. a similar surface to a farm roadway and ideally have good drainage.



Call Instore today for all your farm infrastructure needs. Quality products at very competitive prices. Call [029 50003](tel:02950003) for more details