



From the Entire Team at North Cork Creameries, Have a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year!

It's been fantastic working with you in 2021 and we hope we can continue doing business together in the forthcoming year. In the meantime, have a wonderful and safe Christmas and New Year.

MILK PRICE

The milk price for November 2021 is 38 cent per litre (inc. Vat) with a 1 cent per litre supplementary payment for milk of 3.6% Butterfat and 3.3% Protein.

REMINDER

All orders to be in before the 20th December to ensure delivery before Christmas

Please fill in and send AI Subsidy forms to Caroline Hedigan by post to North Cork Creameries, Dromalour, Kanturk, Co. Cork or by email to chedigan@northcorkcreameries.com

Suppliers are reminded to hand in current signed and dated herd health certificates by your vet to your local branch.



Thursday Dec 23 rd	8:30am – 5pm
Friday Dec 24 th	8:30- 12:30pm
Saturday Dec 25 th	Closed
Sunday Dec 26 th	Closed
Monday Dec 27 th	Closed
Tuesday Dec 28 th	Closed
Wednesday Dec 29 th	8:30am – 5pm
Thursday Dec 30 th	8:30am – 5pm
Friday Dec 31 st	8:30- 12:30pm
Saturday Jan 1 st	Closed
Sunday Jan 2 nd	Closed
Monday Jan 3 rd	Closed
Tuesday Jan 4 th	8:30am – 5pm

CALFCARE ON-FARM EVENTS
SUPPORTED BY VOLAC

CALF REARING

for tomorrow's herd

- CALF HOUSING**
The impact of housing design on calf health is significant. Three important aspects of calf housing will be discussed: Stocking density, drainage and cold stress.
- COLOSTRUM QUALITY**
The 1,2,3 of colostrum feeding is well known but hygienic collection and storage can significantly impact the quality of colostrum. Improved colostrum management for better calf health will be discussed.
- BLOAT IN CALVES**
Bloat can occur in calves fed either whole milk or milk powder. We will present the latest information on minimising the problem in young calves.
- PAIN MANAGEMENT**
High standards of calf welfare are essential for our industry. Pain management is an important aspect of calf welfare. Our events will present the latest guidelines on pain management and best use of anaesthesia and analgesia in routine calf management practices.

In the interest of public health and protecting each other, the wearing of masks at these events is compulsory.

MON 17 JAN

Denis O'Donoghue
Bolomore, Rathcoole, Mallow, Co. Cork P51 R582

START TIME: 11.00 AM

Logos: ahi, eagase, volac, Kerry, North Cork Creameries, Dairygold

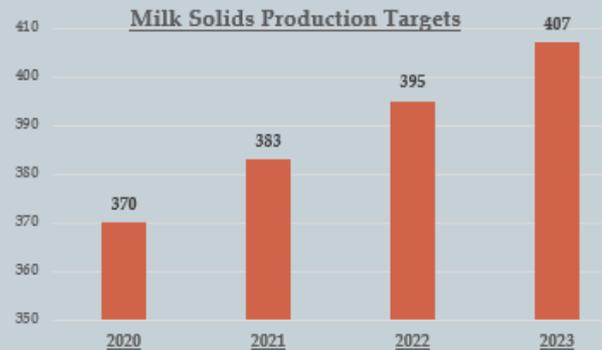


Programme Update January – August 2021



Target of the Programme

- Average 2020 was 370kgs Milk Solids /cow/year
- Target 10% increase in milk solids by end of year 3 of the programme
- 370kgs of milk solids → 407 kgs of milk solids per cow



3 Key Messages



Results YTD

- 8% average increase in milk solids Jan - Aug 21
- Total Increase of 77,000 kgs of milk solids Jan – Aug 21
- 1925 kgs of milk solids = Average increase
- 77,000 kgs/Milk solids @ €5 = €385,000

The Importance of taking a Proper Soil Sample

The principle of soil analysis is to determine the average nutrient status of an area and to show the available nutrients in the soil. Once known the correct nutrients can be used to optimise soil fertility.

Soil sampling benefits

Soil samples form the basis of your decisions where to apply slurry, FYM, lime and chemical fertiliser for the 4 years ahead. If taken and used properly it will allow you to:

- Apply nutrients where they are required
- Avoid wasting nutrients
- Achieve maximum growth rates by having optimal soil fertility i.e., a soil pH of 6.2 - 6.5, and Index 3 for Phosphorous (P) and Potassium (K).

There are also significant economic gains to be made by having soil at the correct level for pH, P & K as you optimise the efficiency of all nutrients therefore maximising growth rates for whatever crop you are growing, grass, cereal, beet, vegetables etc.

Taking Soil Samples

Do not sample a field until at least 3 months after the last application of P and K.

Use a suitable soil corer and take cores to the correct sampling depth of 10cm (4”), this is where your grass roots are getting their nutrients from. Take a full core every time right down to the 10 cm.

Take a sample from 2- 4ha at most. To ensure the sample is representative, sample by walking in a W shaped pattern across the sampling area.

Take a minimum of 20 soil cores, mix them together, and label field number and make sure the soil sample box is full.

Avoid any unusual spots such as old fences, ditches, drinking troughs, gateways, dung or urine patches or where fertiliser / manures or lime has been heaped or spilled in the past.

Take into account the previous cropping history. Sample grazing fields separate to silage fields as they are treated differently.

Sample all fields at the same time of the year to aid comparisons of soil sample results. Avoid sampling under extremes of soil conditions e.g., waterlogged or very dry soils.

Repeat samples every 3-4 years to see if the actions you are taking to correct soil fertility are working.