



WINTER FOCUS DAY

Thursday 25 June 2026
10am to 2:30pm
Ruapuna Hall
Cnr Shepherds Bush and Ruapuna School Roads



Benchmarking with MRB

Group learning and insights across a benchmark group with an in-depth review of Claxby Estate

Guest Speakers:



- Jeremy Savage (MRB)
- Sam Spencer-Bowers (Claxby Estate)

Hawkeye Pro with Ravensdown

Take a look at Ravensdown's precision fertiliser planning tool

Guest Speaker:



- Mike White (Ravensdown)

Pasture Based Wintering Systems

Compare different approaches and share insights and learnings

Guest Speakers:



- Ross Monaghan (Bioeconomy Science Inst.)
- Anna Taylor (Bioeconomy Science Inst.)

Farmer Panel

Hear from local farmers sharing their experiences and insights

- Fraser Tasker
- David Acland
- Cam Henderson



Partners networking to advance South Island Dairying



HEALTH & SAFETY PROTOCOLS

RUAPUNA HALL

Please take note of the Health & Safety briefing prior to commencement of the Focus Day. Please take note of the emergency exits, and location of the safe assembly points and amenities as well as any hazards identified.

In case of an emergency, please use emergency exits and congregate at the evacuation safe assembly area.


First Aider on the day: Lauren Roberts

STAPLE HOMESTEAD LTD

This farm is a fully operational dairy farm with a number of potential hazards. Many of the potential hazards cannot be eliminated while also providing access to visitors therefore you **MUST** watch for potential hazards and act with caution.

Hazard Summary: **Look, think, act.**

The below chart provides a reminder of the types of hazards at LUDF. Watch for these and any other hazards that may be on farm today.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| PEOPLE: You have been signed in on farm | ANIMALS: You are in their space – please treat them with respect | TOUCH: Electric fences – treat them as high voltage power sources |
|  | POTENTIAL TRIPS /SLIPS: Uneven surfaces occur across the farm Be aware of fences and drains | VEHICLES: Follow the vehicle in front and be mindful when parking as indicated on arrival |

If you are uncertain how you should act or proceed whilst on farm, stop and advise the facilitator.

By entering this farm, you are acknowledging your receipt of this hazard summary, and your agreement to take personal responsibility to watch out for potential hazards, and act in such a manner as to protect yourself and any others also on farm.

SIDDC Focus Day

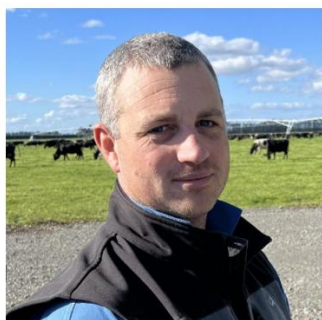
25 June 2026

10:00am – 2:30pm

Benchmarking with MRB

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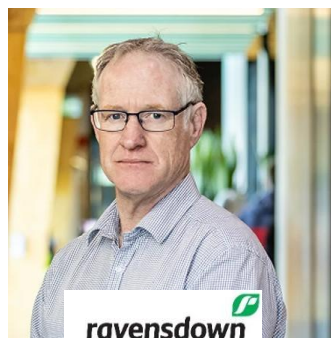
Group learning and insights across a benchmark group with an in-depth review of Claxby Estate



SAM SPENCER-BOWER
Claxby Estate



JEREMY SAVAGE
Macfarlane Rural Business



HawkeEye Pro with Ravensdown

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Take a look at Ravensdown's precision fertiliser planning tool

Pasture Based Wintering Systems

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Compare different approaches and share insights and learnings from farmers who are wintering on pasture.

Farmer panel: Fraser Tasker, David Acland and Cam Henderson



ROSS MONAGHAN



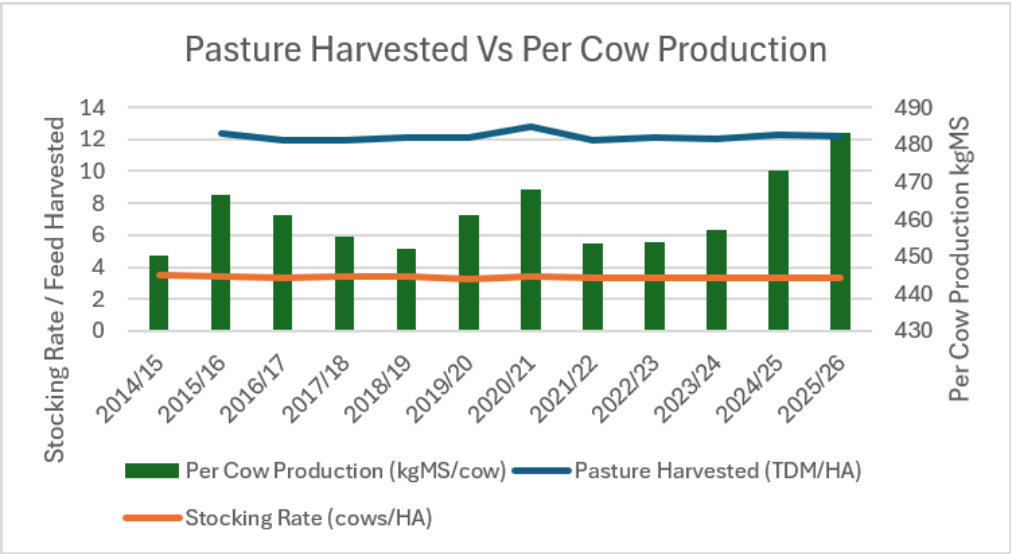
ANNA TAYLOR



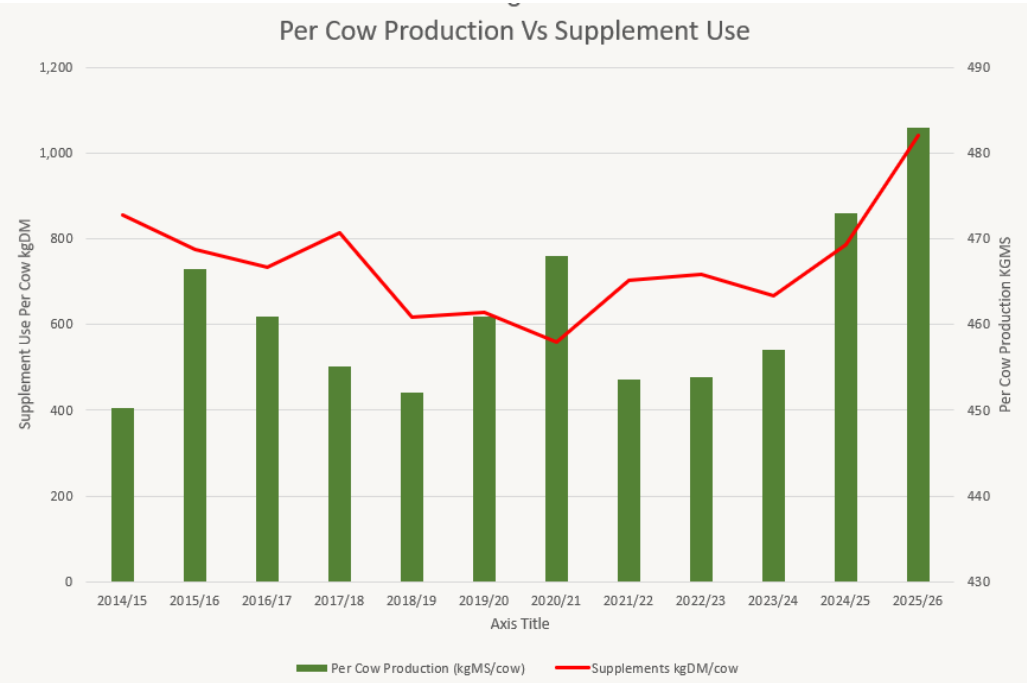
Partners networking to advance South Island Dairying

MRB Client Base Information – DSM

Date: June 2026



- Pasture Harvested has been flat.
- Nitrogen use has dropped from 240 to 165 kg/Ha/HA.
- Stocking Rate has remained the same.
- Pasture harvested per cow has remained flat.
- Genetic gain for pasture yields has only been circa 1% + Generation interval has been 8 -10 years.



- Supplement use Typically 600 – 700 kg DM/cow. Now heading north of 1,000 kg DM/cow.
- Production Flat 460 – 470 kg MS/cow for many years
- Genetic Gain for cows has been 2% - Faster with sexed semen / wearables
- Last 2 seasons - production lifted to 480 kg MS/cow
- Supplement use lifted dramatically

| Changes over time | 2025/26 | 2024/25 | 2023/24 | 2022/23 | 2021/22 | 2020/21 | 2019/20 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2015/16 | 2014/15 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pasture Harvested (TDM/HA) | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.4 | |
| Total Feed Harvested (TDM/Ha) | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.1 |
| Area | 255 | 264 | 270 | 264 | 265 | 253 | 268 | 267 | 265 | 262 | | |
| Herd Size | 848 | 877 | 890 | 889 | 870 | 862 | 880 | 900 | 893 | 877 | | |
| Stocking Rate | 3.38 | 3.35 | 3.30 | 3.36 | 3.32 | 3.43 | 3.28 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 3.35 | 3.37 | 3.46 |
| Per Cow Production (kgMS/cow) | 483 | 473 | 457 | 454 | 454 | 468 | 461 | 452 | 455 | 461 | 467 | 450 |
| Per Hectare Production (kgMS/HA) | 1639 | 1591 | 1523 | 1527 | 1518 | 1607 | 1522 | 1533 | 1563 | 1541 | 1574 | 1558 |
| Pasture Harvested kgDM/cow | | 3687 | 3,553 | 3,587 | 3,662 | 3,813 | 3,676 | 3,587 | 3,480 | 3,571 | 3,612 | 3,445 |
| Pasture Offered | 4144 | 4338 | 4,134 | 4,125 | 4,211 | 4,385 | 4,227 | 4,125 | 4,002 | 4,107 | 4,154 | 3,962 |
| Forage kgDM.cow | 135 | 123 | 172 | 191 | 223 | 163 | 201 | 245 | 239 | 173 | 170 | 90 |
| Supplements kgDM/cow | 966 | 787 | 666 | 718 | 704 | 559 | 628 | 616 | 814 | 733 | 774 | 855 |
| Feed Offered Per Cow (kgDM) | 5249 | 5,248 | 4,972 | 5,034 | 5,138 | 5,108 | 5,056 | 4,986 | 5,055 | 5,013 | 5,098 | 4,907 |
| Supplement as % of Diet | 18% | 15% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 19% |
| KGDM per KgMS | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| N Use per Ha | 158 | 157 | 164 | 163 | 164 | 182 | 203 | 226 | 244 | 237 | 253 | 242 |
| Forcast N Balance (kgN/Ha) | 101 | 89 | 89 | 85 | 77 | 90 | | | | | | |
| GHG Co2 Equiv/kgMS | 7.98 | 8.1 | 8.0 | | | | | | | | | |

DSM Data over time. As modelled in Farmax Dairy.

| | Great | Average | Poor |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Response Rate kgDM per kgMS | 10 | 14 | 18 |
| Feed Cost @ \$9.75 / kgMS | \$ 0.98 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.54 |
| Feed Cost @ \$8.35 / kgMS (Includes Contract Milker @ \$1.40) | \$ 0.84 | \$ 0.60 | \$ 0.46 |
| Cost of Shed Supplements | | | |
| PKE @ \$450 / T + Feeding | | \$ 0.53 | /kgDM |
| Grain @ \$530 / T + Feeding | | \$ 0.65 | /kgDM |

Claxby Estate – East Dairy & West Dairy

| FARMAX | | Compare Physical Summary | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | <i>Jun 24 - May 25</i> | | | | |
| | | East Dairy Monitoring | East Dairy 202425 A | West Dairy Monitoring | West Dairy 202425 A | |
| Farm | Effective Area | 303 | 302 | 303 | 303 | ha |
| | Stocking Rate | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | cows/ha |
| | Comparative Stocking Rate | 88.1 | 88.1 | 88.7 | 88.2 | kg Lwt/t DM eaten |
| | Potential Pasture Growth | 17.0 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.5 | t DM/ha |
| | Nitrogen Use per total ha | 182 | 183 | 176 | 190 | kg N/ha |
| | Feed Conversion Efficiency (eaten) | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.1 | kg DM eaten/kg MS |
| Herd | Cow Numbers (1st July) | 1,011 | 965 | 1,000 | 964 | cows |
| | Peak Cows Milked | 1,010 | 964 | 999 | 963 | cows |
| | Days in Milk | 275 | 272 | 275 | 270 | days |
| | Avg. BCS at calving | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | BCS |
| | Liveweight per total ha | 1,670 | 1,602 | 1,656 | 1,595 | kg/ha |
| Production (to Factory) | Milk Solids total | 521,448 | 495,655 | 518,465 | 494,643 | kg |
| | Milk Solids per total ha | 1,721 | 1,641 | 1,711 | 1,632 | kg/ha |
| | Milk Solids per cow | 516 | 514 | 519 | 514 | kg/cow |
| | Peak Milk Solids production | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.36 | 2.33 | kg/cow/day |
| | Milk Solids as % of live weight | 103.0 | 102.4 | 103.3 | 102.4 | % |
| Feeding | Pasture Eaten per cow * | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | t DM/cow |
| | Supplements Eaten per cow * | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | t DM/cow |
| | Off-farm Grazing Eaten per cow * | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | t DM/cow |
| | Total Feed Eaten per cow * | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | t DM/cow |
| | Pasture Eaten per total ha | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.6 | t DM/ha |
| | Supplements Eaten per total ha | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.6 | t DM/ha |
| | Off-farm Grazing Eaten per total ha | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | t DM/ha |
| | Total Feed Eaten per total ha | 21.4 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 20.2 | t DM/ha |
| | Supplements and Grazing / Feed Eaten * | 32.4 | 29.2 | 28.4 | 25.1 | % |
| | Bought Feed / Feed Eaten * | 22.9 | 13.8 | 19.6 | 11.6 | % |

(* feed eaten by females > 20 months old / peak cows milked
Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.22

Farmax Data. 2024/25 Actual. 2025/26 Actual.

| East Dairy | West Dairy |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Additional 25,787 kg MS | Additional 23,841 kg MS |
| Supplement use up by 251 TDM | Per cow production+ 5 kg MS/cow |
| Cow numbers up 36 cows | Cow Numbers up 36 cows |
| Feed harvested stable | Feed harvested -0.2TDM |
| Response rate 10:1 kg DM per kg MS | Response rate 19:1 kg DM per kg MS |
| | Supplement use up by 465 TDM |

| FARMAX | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Supplement Feeding for East Dairy | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Jun 25 - May 26</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| DM Offered tonnes | Hay/Straw bought | Pasture Silage bou... | Meal and Grains bou... | Pasture Silage | Maize Silage | Fodder Beet | New Pasture | Maize/barley Silage bou... | Total |
| Jun 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jul 25 | 4.69 | 3.50 | 1.20 | | | | | 12.2 | 21.6 |
| Aug 25 | 35.9 | 69.0 | 12.8 | | | 21.1 | | 54.4 | 193 |
| Sept 25 | 8.04 | 181 | 74.3 | | | 46.9 | | 16.1 | 326 |
| Oct 25 | | 22.1 | 78.5 | | | 12.1 | | | 113 |
| Nov 25 | | | 74.0 | | | | | | 74.0 |
| Dec 25 | | | 57.6 | | | | | 35.0 | 92.6 |
| Jan 26 | | | 14.9 | | | | | | 14.9 |
| Feb 26 | | | 51.6 | | | | | | 51.6 |
| Mar 26 | | 51.0 | 100 | | | | | 63.4 | 214 |
| Apr 26 | | 52.8 | 21.2 | | | 38.1 | | | 112 |
| May 26 | 57.2 | 109 | 9.86 | | | 77.9 | | 55.6 | 309 |
| Total | 106 | 488 | 496 | | | 196 | | 237 | 1,523 |
| <i>kg/Milker</i> | <i>105</i> | <i>483</i> | <i>491</i> | | | <i>194</i> | | <i>234</i> | <i>1,508</i> |

Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.22

| FARMAX | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Supplement Feeding for East Dairy | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Jun 24 - May 25</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| DM Offered tonnes | Hay/Straw bought | Pasture Silage bou... | Meal and Grains bou... | Pasture Silage | Maize Silage | Fodder Beet | New Pasture | Maize/barley Silage bou... | Total |
| Jun 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jul 24 | 22.6 | 1.54 | 0.51 | | | | | 28.1 | 52.7 |
| Aug 24 | 29.3 | 23.6 | 34.9 | | | 13.6 | | 58.6 | 160 |
| Sept 24 | 6.48 | 12.0 | 52.5 | | | 52.0 | | 13.0 | 136 |
| Oct 24 | | 12.0 | 25.8 | | | 11.0 | | | 48.8 |
| Nov 24 | | 5.00 | 31.0 | | | | | | 36.0 |
| Dec 24 | | | 31.0 | | | | | | 31.0 |
| Jan 25 | | | 31.0 | | | | | | 31.0 |
| Feb 25 | | | 53.1 | 29.0 | | | | | 82.1 |
| Mar 25 | | | 80.0 | 162 | | 9.32 | | | 251 |
| Apr 25 | | | 15.5 | | | 57.9 | | | 73.4 |
| May 25 | 26.0 | 53.1 | 4.87 | | | 83.7 | | 22.2 | 190 |
| Total | 84.4 | 107 | 360 | 191 | | 228 | | 122 | 1,092 |
| <i>kg/Milker</i> | <i>87.5</i> | <i>111</i> | <i>373</i> | <i>198</i> | | <i>236</i> | | <i>126</i> | <i>1,133</i> |

Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.22

| FARMAX | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| Supplement Feeding for West Dairy | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Jun 25 - May 26</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| DM Offered tonnes | Fodder Beet | New Pasture | Hay/Straw bought | Pasture Silage bought | Meal and Grains bought | Maize/barley Silage bought | Pasture Silage | Total | |
| Jun 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jul 25 | | | 30.6 | 3.64 | 0.91 | 38.6 | | 73.8 | |
| Aug 25 | 19.3 | | 38.3 | 73.1 | 13.0 | 76.5 | | 220 | |
| Sept 25 | 15.4 | | 8.69 | 152 | 65.6 | 17.4 | | 260 | |
| Oct 25 | | | | 32.0 | 42.3 | | | 74.3 | |
| Nov 25 | | | | | 77.4 | | | 77.4 | |
| Dec 25 | | | | | 47.3 | | | 47.3 | |
| Jan 26 | | | | | 18.8 | | | 18.8 | |
| Feb 26 | | | | | 29.2 | | | 29.2 | |
| Mar 26 | | | | 23.0 | 92.9 | 74.0 | | 190 | |
| Apr 26 | 28.1 | | | 29.0 | 20.6 | | | 77.8 | |
| May 26 | 85.4 | | 33.0 | 69.6 | 10.8 | 32.0 | | 231 | |
| Total | 148 | | 111 | 383 | 419 | 239 | | 1,299 | |
| <i>kg/Milker</i> | <i>148</i> | | <i>111</i> | <i>383</i> | <i>419</i> | <i>239</i> | | <i>1,300</i> | |

Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.22

| FARMAX | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|--|
| Supplement Feeding for West Dairy | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Jun 24 - May 25</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| DM Offered tonnes | Fodder Beet | New Pasture | Hay/Straw bought | Pasture Silage bought | Meal and Grains bought | Pasture Silage | Maize/barley Silage bought | Total | |
| Jun 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jul 24 | | | 22.3 | 1.88 | 0.63 | | 27.4 | 52.1 | |
| Aug 24 | 13.8 | | 30.6 | 33.5 | 20.5 | | 61.3 | 160 | |
| Sept 24 | 54.0 | | 5.14 | 12.0 | 43.9 | | 10.3 | 125 | |
| Oct 24 | 11.0 | | | 11.0 | 25.8 | | | 47.8 | |
| Nov 24 | | | | 5.00 | 30.9 | | | 35.9 | |
| Dec 24 | | | | | 24.1 | | | 24.1 | |
| Jan 25 | | | | | 18.9 | | | 18.9 | |
| Feb 25 | | | | | 36.1 | 20.0 | | 56.1 | |
| Mar 25 | 9.27 | | | | 37.0 | 100 | | 146 | |
| Apr 25 | 41.3 | | | | 15.5 | | | 56.7 | |
| May 25 | 43.0 | | 35.0 | | 2.84 | | 34.0 | 115 | |
| Total | 172 | | 93.0 | 63.4 | 256 | 120 | 133 | 838 | |
| <i>kg/Milker</i> | <i>179</i> | | <i>96.6</i> | <i>65.8</i> | <i>266</i> | <i>125</i> | <i>138</i> | <i>870</i> | |

Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.22

Sam's Observations:

Cold spring & some cold periods in autumn this season (last season 24.25 was good spring but dry autumn – irrigation restrictions). *Yet the farm recovered and had last years feed harvested.*

More seed head this season. Silage made on farm was similar both seasons (approx. 100 ha per farm), but topping increased this current season. 400 ha topping per farm this season, vs 250 ha/farm topping last season.

Nitrogen will finish at 190 this season

BCS at calving approx 5.1 for each farm & season

Halter – managers & team more engaged in pasture management, 2IC's (limited experience) able to learn more quickly & cover manager when away more easily (no drop in production or loose round length etc). Trying to compare 2 quite different seasons. This season has run more smoothly with less experienced staff. Mating results same as last season – look to use rumination data better next season & look after 1st & 2nd calvers better next spring (achieve better conception rates in these cows).

Challenges:

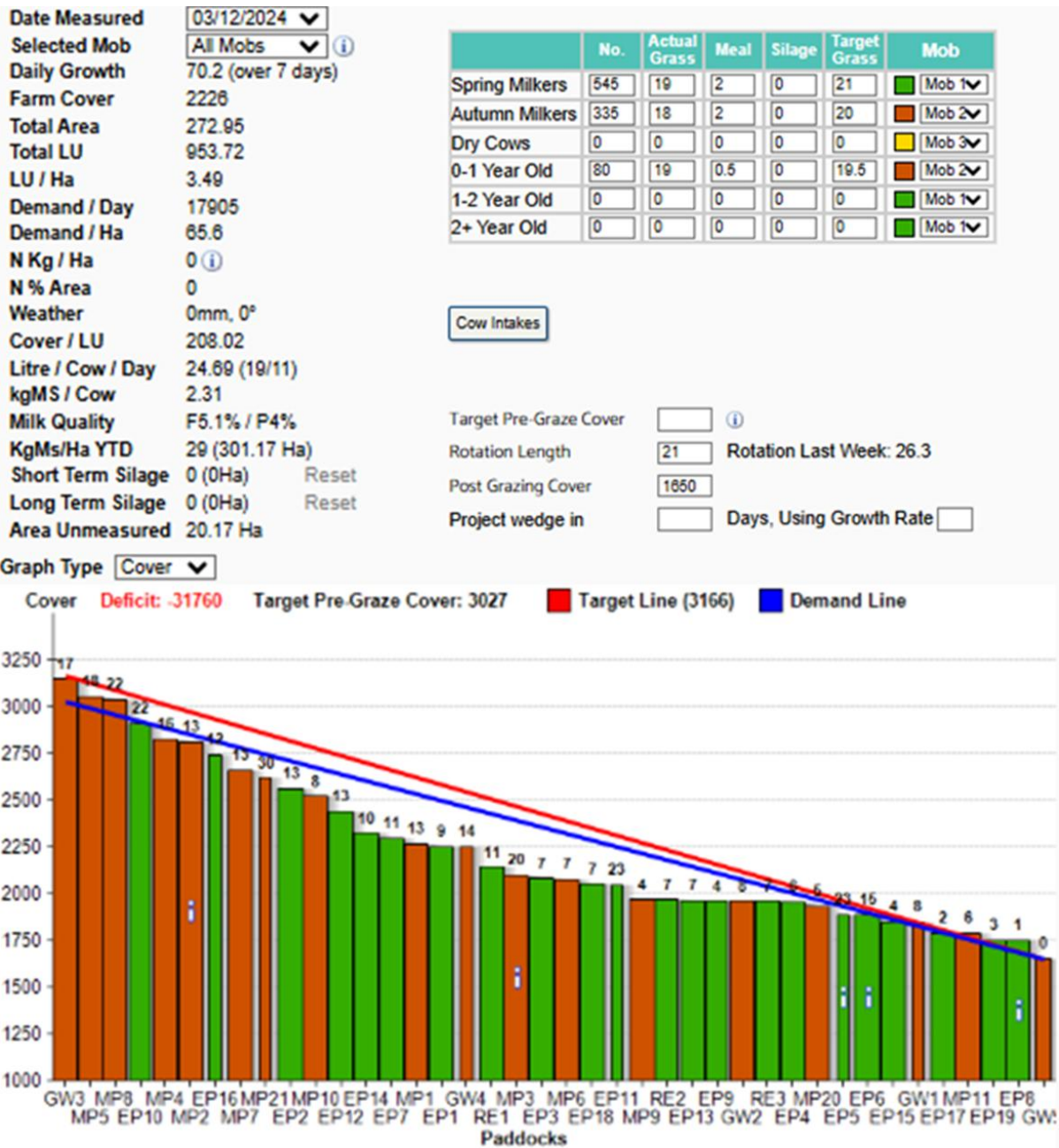
- Feed Harvested is Stable – Stubbornly so. Was hoping to lift it higher with halter. Seasonal effect?
- Response rate to supplement varies with the 2 farms. Marginally profitable on average. One farm did super well, the other no so well!
- Extra cows on board needed to be feed – has turned out to be close to 100% on supplement. Do we drop the stocking 3.2?
- Canterbury feed harvested again remains average.

For this season:

- Hoping for a better season. Farm set up well heading into this winter. Less pasture damage than last season through May with really dry weather.
- Aiming for Halter to lift feed harvested. Continued focus on round management and keeping farm in the sweet spot for growth and quality. 2,250 – 2,350 kgDM/Ha.
- Regrassing through peak. Take out paddocks 20th October. Bump up demand and stocking rate through November/December so can utilise low NDF feed through this period to hold cows production up. Get paddocks back into production for the summer to harvest more grass through this period with high performing cows.
- If end up same feed harvested will drop stocking rate. Will drop the stocking reate3.2 cows/Ha the following year, aiming to get supplement use back to 700 kgDM/cow. Don't want to run the stocking rate on pure supplement. High performing cows eat a lot of grass! 3.2 cows sounds low, but not dissimilar to 3.5 low performing cows for demand.

| MRB Profit Watch 2025/26 | MRB Average | East Dairy |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Effective Area (ha) | 289 | 303 |
| Stocking Rate (Peak Milkers/ha) | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Milk Solids (kg / ha) | 1626 | 1759 |
| Milk Solids (kg /cow) | 483 | 528 |
| Peak Cows Milked | 969 | 1010 |
| Pasture Eaten Season (t DM/ha) | 12.17 | 13.20 |
| Pasture Eaten /cow | 3625 | 4000 |
| Total Supplement Offered (Cows) /cow | 1022 | 1158 |
| Crop Offered (Milkers) /cow | 139 | 228 |
| Supplement per cow | 882 | 930 |
| Total Feed per Cow | 4786 | 5386 |
| Supplement as % of intake | 21% | 22% |
| Financial Indices | | |
| Stock Net Sales Income /kgMS | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.67 |
| Gross Farm Revenue /kgMS | \$ 10.26 | \$ 10.31 |
| Operating Costs (\$/kg MS) | \$ 6.19 | \$ 6.05 |
| Operating Profit (EFS) /kgMS | \$ 4.08 | \$ 4.26 |
| Gross Farm Revenue /ha | \$ 16,684 | \$ 18,133 |
| Operating Costs (\$/ha) | \$ 10,030 | \$ 10,643 |
| Operating Profit (EFS) /ha | \$ 6,653 | \$ 7,489 |
| Return on Capital | | |
| Return on Capital (excl. dividends) | 8.5% | 9.2% |
| Assets Employed (excl. shares) /ha | \$ 74,218 | \$ 81,221 |
| Financial KPI's | | |
| Labour Cost /cow | \$ 570 | \$ 620 |
| Labour Cost /kgMS | \$ 1.18 | \$ 1.17 |
| Repairs & Maintenance /ha | \$ 635 | \$ 593 |
| Repairs & Maintenance /kgMS | \$ 0.40 | \$ 0.34 |
| Animal Health & Breeding /cow | \$ 257 | \$ 336 |
| Animal Health & Breeding /kgMS | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.63 |
| Feed & Grazing (/cow) | \$ 1,093 | \$ 1,002 |
| Feed & Grazing (incl. Lease) /kgMS | \$ 2.25 | \$ 1.89 |
| Fertiliser & Nitrogen /ha | \$ 984 | \$ 1,128 |
| Fertiliser & Nitrogen /kgMS | \$ 0.61 | \$ 0.64 |
| Vehicles & Fuel /ha | \$ 248 | \$ 440 |
| Overheads /ha | \$ 482 | \$ 324 |
| Overheads /kgMS | \$ 0.30 | \$ 0.18 |
| Sharemilker Remuneration /cow | \$ 620 | \$ - |
| Sharemilker Remuneration /kgMS | \$ 1.40 | \$ - |
| Environment | | |
| Nitrogen Use (kg N/ha) | 161 | 182 |
| GHG Emissions (t CO2e/kgMS) | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| N Surplus/ha | 100 | 127 |

Claxby Estate – East Dairy – Feed Budgeting in Action



Cover Movement:

Last Week (26/11) 2,105

This week 2,226

Cover Movement + 111 + 16 kg DM/day

Demand 55 kg DM (last week).

Cover Movement 16 kg DM/day

Growth – theory 71 kg DM/day

Growth Measured 70.2 kg DM/day (I did not doctor this!).

Growth Rates can be trusted.

FEED BUDGETING FRAMEWORK & SOP

Engage with software that is an effective decision support tool.
Eg, Halter, Aimer, Agrinet, Pasture coach.

Key Disciplines

1. Complete a farm walk weekly.
2. If using satellite supported pasture assessments, confirm pre-grazing's twice weekly.
3. Enter residuals daily into your software / Tool of choice.
4. After your farm walk – run through the attached feed budgeting framework.
5. Score a consistent 10/10.
6. Coach your staff to do this.
7. Be confident – Make the calls. IF comfortable, then panic

| Cow Requirements | | Liveweight KG | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| | | 400 | 450 | 500 | 550 |
| Production kgMS Cow | 1 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.3 |
| | 1.25 | 14 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.8 |
| | 1.5 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.2 |
| | 1.75 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.7 |
| | 2 | 18.4 | 19 | 19.6 | 20.2 |
| | 2.25 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 21.7 |
| Additional Feed Requirements | | | | | |
| + 0.5 CS gain per Month. | | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| +1km walking(where base 5km) | | 0.29 kgDM/additional KM | | | |
| <i>Cow Requirements based on 12 MJM/kgDM. 88% Utilization</i> | | | | | |

Feed Budgeting Frame Work

| Feed Budgeting Frame Work | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------|---|--|-------|
| Phase | Step | Decision Focus | Management Question | What You Are Testing | Score |
| VERIFY | 1 | Cow Demand | Does demand match current per cow production? | <i>Intake vs production alignment</i> | |
| | 2 | Demand per Cow | Is Pasture demand per cow correct after supplements? | <i>True pasture demand</i> | |
| | 3 | Round Length Fit | Does target demand align with pasture available? | <i>Feed demand balance and round length Balance</i> | |
| | 4 | Round Length Trend | Does round length make sense vs last 3 days? | <i>Confirm your round length is correct</i> | |
| | 5 | Cover Change | How is cover change tracking: growth – demand between farm walks | <i>Feed surplus or deficit developing</i> | |
| | 6 | Growth Consistency | Is growth consistent across paddocks (~±15 kgDM)? | <i>Reliability of pasture walks and assessments</i> | |
| | 7 | Demand vs Growth | Is demand greater than growth – do we need to act? | <i>Current balance of growth and demand</i> | |
| | 8 | Forward Impact | How does this Impact next week's round length? | <i>Future feed position</i> | |
| | 9 | Pasture Quality | Are pre-grazing covers too high (silage to shut up) or too low (supplement needed) | <i>Are you in the sweet spot for quality and potential growth.</i> | |
| | 10 | Weather Influence | What is weather doing. Soil temp / moisture / growth impact? | <i>Adjust for risk and variability</i> | |
| | | | | Total (out of 10) | |

Precision nutrient recommendations with HawkEye Pro™

HawkEye Pro is a precision nutrient management tool that generates high-resolution variable rate fertiliser plans for New Zealand pastoral farms. Applying variable rate through HawkEye Pro can improve profitability and reduce waste from under or over applying by optimising nutrient inputs for both maintenance and capital fertiliser applications.

For a 168 ha Canterbury dairy farm, blanket fertiliser applications were compared with a HawkEye Pro plan. The outcome was that less fertiliser was applied where soil fertility was already high and more was targeted to low-fertility areas. After accounting for all soil testing costs, the calculated benefit was \$63/ha, with a total benefit across this farm of approximately \$10,500/year. Actual benefits from variable rate strategies will vary depending on each farm's characteristics.

HawkEye Pro will be used on LUDF this season to guide precision fertiliser placement following this winter's soil testing programme.

How HawkEye Pro works

1. Soil testing maps fertility across paddocks. Best results come from paddock-level soil testing, but representative sampling can still be used.
2. Pasture production data estimates nutrient demand.
3. HawkEye Pro combines this with farm data (including effluent return).
4. A variable rate fertiliser plan is created for each part of the farm.

Notes

Three HawkEye Pro fertiliser plans are shown as examples of what is possible.

1. Maintenance plan (maintain fertility steady at Olsen P 30 transitioning to withhold at Olsen P 50)

- Targets soil nutrients at Olsen P 30
- Reduces fertiliser where Olsen P already high
- Accounts for nutrients returned in effluent
- Rates can be rounded as appropriate



Olsen P: withhold 50

| | Rate | Area | Tonnage |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 56 kg/ha | 0.99 ha | 0.06 MT |
| 2 | 112 kg/ha | 45.30 ha | 5.07 MT |
| 3 | 167 kg/ha | 46.87 ha | 7.83 MT |
| 4 | 223 kg/ha | 47.57 ha | 10.61 MT |
| 5 | 278 kg/ha | 13.82 ha | 3.84 MT |
| 6 | 334 kg/ha | 11.52 ha | 3.85 MT |
| 7 | 389 kg/ha | 3.45 ha | 1.34 MT |
| Total | | 169.52 ha | 32.60 MT |

2. Capital and Maintenance plan (lift low fertility and reduce high areas)

- Targets areas below Olsen P 40 for extra fertiliser to build fertility
- Cap high rates at Olsen 50 to manage cost and risk
- Accounts for nutrients returned in effluent
- Rates can be rounded as appropriate



| | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 56 kg/ha | 0.99 ha | 0.06 MT |
| 2 | 167 kg/ha | 84.53 ha | 14.12 MT |
| 3 | 278 kg/ha | 23.29 ha | 6.47 MT |
| 4 | 389 kg/ha | 33.75 ha | 13.13 MT |
| 5 | 612 kg/ha | 10.94 ha | 6.70 MT |
| 6 | 723 kg/ha | 6.25 ha | 4.52 MT |
| 7 | 834 kg/ha | 5.69 ha | 4.75 MT |
| 8 | 945 kg/ha | 0.99 ha | 0.94 MT |
| 9 | 1112 kg/ha ! | 3.11 ha | 3.46 MT |
| Total | | 169.54 ha | 54.15 MT |

3. Capital + maintenance (lift low fertility and reduce high areas)

- Maintenance spread at paddock level
- Targets areas below Olsen P 40 for extra fertiliser to build fertility
- Cap high rates at Olsen 50 to manage cost and risk
- Accounts for nutrients returned in effluent
- Rates can be rounded as appropriate



Olsen P: target 40, withhold 50

| | Rate | Area | Tonnage |
|--------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 111 kg/ha | 37.68 ha | 4.18 MT |
| 2 | 222 kg/ha | 61.14 ha | 13.57 MT |
| 3 | 333 kg/ha | 12.50 ha | 4.16 MT |
| 4 | 444 kg/ha | 24.46 ha | 10.86 MT |
| 5 | 556 kg/ha | 7.04 ha | 3.91 MT |
| 6 | 667 kg/ha | 8.21 ha | 5.48 MT |
| 7 | 778 kg/ha | 5.45 ha | 4.24 MT |
| 8 | 889 kg/ha | 3.16 ha | 2.81 MT |
| 9 | 1111 kg/ha | 3.11 ha | 3.46 MT |
| Total | | 162.75 ha | 52.67 MT |

Practical benefits on farm

- Spend fertiliser where it delivers the best return
- Avoid over-applying on high fertility paddocks or under applying on low fertility paddocks
- Accurately calculate maintenance fertiliser requirements
- Target sulphur separately where needed when recommended P rates are low
- Improve nutrient use efficiency across the farm

Implications for LUDF

- Enables paddock and intra-paddock variability management
- Supports more precise nutrient budgeting
- Improves profitability and environmental outcomes
- Aligns fertiliser use with production potential

Summary

HawkEye Pro delivers a step-change in fertiliser decision-making by combining soil data, production metrics, and spatial analytics to drive precise, economically optimised nutrient strategies at scale.

Questions

Pasture Based Winter Grazing

Why it matters

The Progress: Many farmers are achieving A-grade Farm Environment Plans (FEPs) and meeting Good Farming Practices (GFPs).

The Reality: Nitrogen (N) concentrations in groundwater remain a challenge. In this catchment, the Hekeao/Hinds catchment, N loss targets are still required: 15% by 2025, 25% by 2030, and 36% by 2035.

The Opportunity: Intensive Winter Grazing (IWG) on crop is a considered a contributor to leaching, and Pasture-Based Wintering (PBW) is a viable mitigation.

The Numbers: Overseer modelling shows PBW leaching can be reduced, compared to fodder beet and kale. *Note this is farm specific.*

Policy Shift: While specific rules around slope and pugging have been removed, grass buffers around waterways and the protection of Critical Source Areas (CSAs) are now non-negotiable.

Winter grazing on forage crops

Winter grazing on forage crops has become common practice to ensure adequate feed is available to maintain and reach body condition score targets whilst stock are off the milking platform for the dry period.

Intensive winter grazing does have guidelines around good management practices to help protect the environment regarding soils, nutrients and water quality, and as well as ensuring good animal health outcomes. Click here for [good wintering practices](#).

Pasture Based Wintering Systems - PBWS

Pasture based wintering has been returning to our farming systems. Recently there have been research trials and case studies completed on farms that have integrated pasture-based wintering into their system.

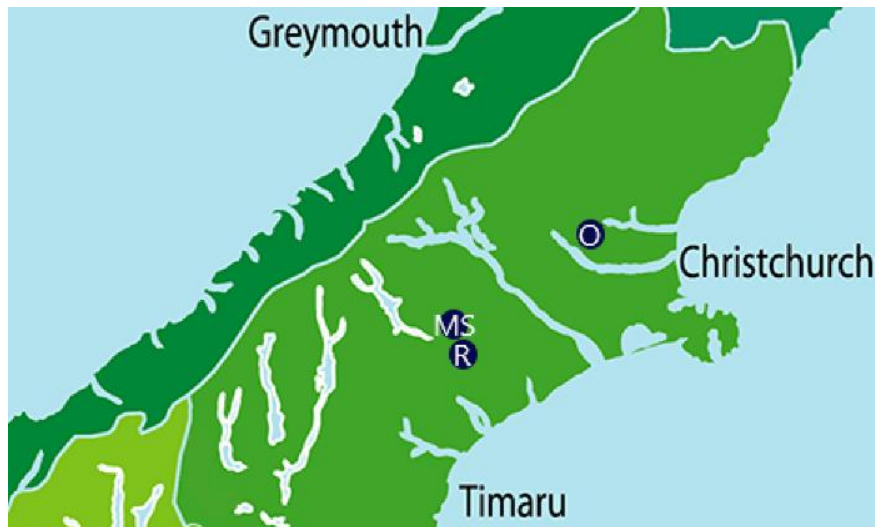
Today we will hear from farmers and science into the findings, learnings and experiences.

How: The Systems

| | Fraser Tasker | Cam Henderson | David Acland |
|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Enterprise | Dairy with Beef | Dairy | Sheep, Beef & Dairy |
| Peak Milk Cows | 585 | 740 | 940 |
| Area | 152 ha effective dairy 184 ha support block - dryland | 220 ha effective dairy 110 ha lease – dryland next door | 354 ha effective dairy 2,900 ha block - dryland |
| Stocking Rate | 3.85 cows/ha | 3.36 cows/ha | 2.65 cows/ha |
| Agronomy | 20% fescue 80% cocksfoot. Fescue - strong in spring, legume friendly. Cocksfoot - hardy, good for wintering, flat growth. | Old pasture - cocksfoot, browntop some clover. Maintenance fertiliser plus some N in Oct pre silage. | Perennial ryegrass, clover mix. |
| Other crops | 15 ha fodder beet, 15ha of kale, barley whole crop silage | Pasture only | Integrated into wider farm enterprise. Including 26 ha swedes, 12.5 ha kale along with rape, turnips and lucerne. |
| Supplement made | 3 silage cuts - 3.0 t/ha | 1 silage cut - 3.5 t/ha | Supplement made across whole station. |

| Wintering System | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Wintering Area | 90 ha pasture / 184 ha | 110 ha pasture / 110 ha | 148 ha pasture / 186 ha |
| Stock | 450 IC MA cows - pasture 220 IC R2 Heifers - kale 220 yearlings – fodder beet 120 dairy beef bulls (internal) Sheep | 625 IC MA - pasture 166 IC R2 Heifers - pasture Yearlings off farm Calved down on runoff | 664 IC MA cows - 445 pasture 219 swedes 250 IC R2 Heifers |
| Wintering Period | 70 days | 70 days | 75 days |
| Diet MA Cows | 7.5 kg pasture + 5.5 kgs grass baleage | 6.5 kg pasture + 6.5 kg grass baleage | 9 kg pasture + 4 kg maize or grass silage 9-10 kg swedes + ad lib straw |
| Heifers | 10 kg kale + 3 kgs wholecrop silage | 6 kg pasture + 6 kg grass baleage | 9 kg kale + ad lib straw |
| Yearlings | 6 kg fodder beet + 2-3 kg grass baleage | Off farm | Integrated in the system |
| Grazing Intensity | 28.5 m ² /cow/day | 20 m ² /cow/day | ~ 40-50 m ² /cow/day |
| Target Cover | 3-4 t DM/ha | 4-5 t DM/ha | 3-4 t DM/ha |
| Closing Date | 1 March - 15 April | 10 November | 1 March - 15 April |
| Pasture % of diet | 58% pasture | 47% pasture | 70% pasture |
| Target Residual | 1200 | 1400 | 1400 - 1500 grazed by sheep in September |

Who: Farmer Panel Bios



Fraser & Lisa Tasker, Ruapuna

Run a diverse farming operation in Ruapuna, Mid Canterbury. Their enterprise consists of a 152-hectare irrigated dairy farm and a 184-hectare dryland support and stock trading property. They peak milk 585 cows, with the support block providing wintering for all cows and heifer replacement, along with dairy beef heifers, dairy beef and Friesian bulls, as well as trading sheep, including store lambs and in-lamb ewes. The variety of livestock they manage depends on seasonal factors and economic returns at the time.

90ha is used for wintering cows on pasture and is predominantly cocksfoot with some timothy, prairie grass, white and red clover, and plantain. Around 80–90 ha is cut for silage, with some paddocks taken up to three times. Barley whole crop silage also fed to cows this past season. Balance is used for trading stock and bull beef. Being dryland, property is at risk of dry period through summer and autumn can experience low pasture growth.

David & Kate Acland, Mt Somers Station

David & Kate peak milk 940 cows from 354 ha of unirrigated land at Mt Somers. They run 1,800 beef cattle and over 13,000 breeding sheep, on 2,900 ha. The property also includes 500ha of native vegetation and beech forest which has been retired from grazing, which supplies 400 hives. The wider property is used to support young stock and for winter grazing. They utilise 165 ha for winter grazing, which includes 130 ha of pasture and 35 ha in swedes and kale.

Cam & Sarah Henderson, Oxford

Run a 237-ha irrigated dairy operation with 220 ha effective, peak milking 740-750 crossbreed cows and lease a neighbouring 110 ha lease dry block which they use for wintering and rearing young stock as well as growing grain and grass silage for the milking platform. This equates to around 400 kg DM of grain and 340 kg DM grass silage imported per cow per year.

Previously, cows were wintered on fodder beet and/or kale. With constant difficulties around crop management and animal health, the change to an all-pasture based wintering was made. Baleage is harvested in spring which is left in the wintering paddocks, allowing pasture to accumulate until winter. This season they are exploring new pasture species and how to look after irrigated pastures.

Why: Supported by Science



**Bioeconomy
Science Institute**
Maiangi Taiao

Pasture based approaches to cattle wintering

Anna Taylor
Ross Monaghan

New Zealand Institute for Bioeconomy Science Limited

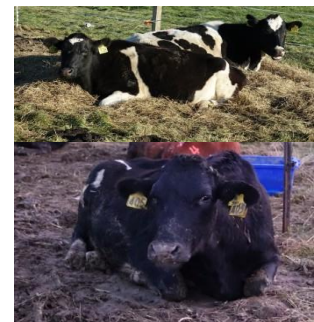
Background:

Southland, well-drained soil

- some favourable experiences with pasture-wintering approaches:

1. Improved lying behaviour, cow hygiene scores
2. Less mud and bare soil, retention of a growing plant,
3. Reduced N leaching - losses more than halved
4. **BUT these benefits seem to depend on soil, pasture and management factors**

(e.g. soil drainage & structural resilience: pasture age and species; space allowance)



What we did - 2025

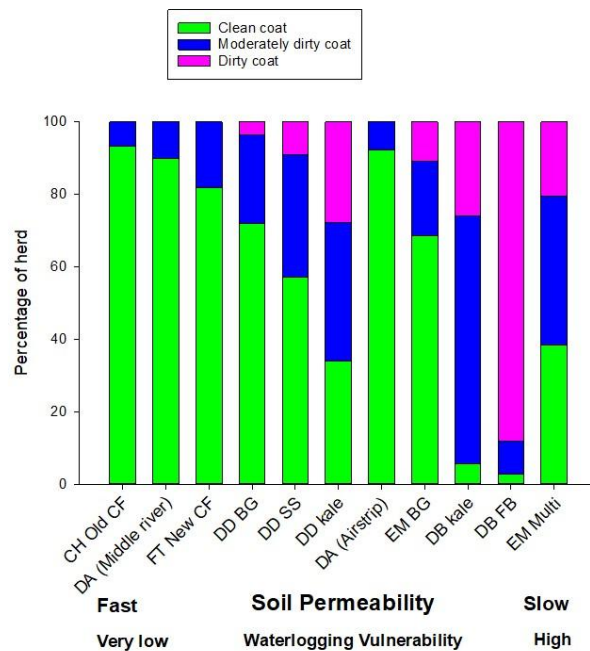
- Network of farms wintering cows on pastures
Canterbury (3); Southland (2); Otago (1 dairy)
- Tracked key indicators of performance
Vegetation cover; soil condition; cow cleanliness & BCSs;
estimates of urinary N excretion



What we found

Herd hygiene scores
- effect of soil permeability

(full set of findings submitted to NZ Grasslands Assoc)



What we found

Vegetation covers
- winter-grazed paddocks (%)

| Month | Farm 1 | Farm 2 | Farm 3 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| June | 79 | 89 | 84 |
| July | 85 | 55 | 73 |
| August | 84 | 70 | 73 |
| Sept | 82 | 91 | 93 |

(Grazed forage crop covers usually <5%)

(full set of findings submitted to NZ Grasslands Assoc)

Design principles that contribute to improved outcomes

1. Reduced grazing pressure (15+ m²/cow/day)
2. Maximising ground cover
3. Low(er) N feeds → less urine N excretion → less N leaching
4. More soil armour/strength provided by established pasture
5. Well-drained and structurally resilient soil
6. Reduced cow trafficking/milling due to
 - loafing surface provided by residual hay
 - square, 3-day breaks at a time?
7. Dry-ish winters @ 150 - 200 mm rainfall?
8. Robust pasture and crop species?

Wintering in Action – On Farm Visit & Panel Discussion

Staple Homestead Ltd - Fraser & Lisa Tasker



Support Block Details:

Location: Ruapuna, Mid Canterbury
Sea level: 300m above
Soils: Ruapuna stony silt loam soils
Rainfall: 950 mm, wettest month December, driest month June
Area: 184 Ha effective
Irrigation: Dry land
Stock: 210 Replacement yearling heifers
30 R1 Beef X heifers
130 Friesian, Beef & Jersey yearling bulls
165 two year old replacement heifers
1,500-2,500 summer trading lambs
300-400 in-lamb ewes
120 Empty Cows & R2 heifers
Environmental: N Losses 29 kg/ha/Yr, Limit 49 kg/Ha/Yr (Baseline)
Wintering: MA Cows wintered on pasture & silage
Two year old heifers wintered on Kale & Barley Whole Crop Baleage
Yearlings wintered on Fodder Beet & Grass Baleage
Empty Cows & Heifers wintered on Kale & Baleage
Crops: 16 ha Beet, 18-22t average yield
19 ha Kale, 11-14t average yield
7 ha Barley, spring sown for WCS, 10-12t yield
121 ha cocksfoot, prairie grass, timothy, red and white clover, plantain
24 ha tall fescue, red and white clover, plantain
6-8 year regrassing program

What were your drivers for change

Animal health & welfare, cropping challenges, complex, environmental stewardship, perception and values, profitability and resilience, people, opportunities

The three R's: Revenue, Resilience & Robustness

What Does the System look like

Fully pasture or hybrid system, stock classes and area allocation, youngstock requirements, agronomy

Feed & Grazing Management

Grazing intensity, supplement, pre and post grazing targets, residual protection, closing dates, allocation discipline, autumn growth risk

Animal Health & Welfare

BCS, consistency of diet, lying time/conditions (less mud), outcomes – down cows, metricure ...

Environmental Outcomes

Leaching risk, soil armour, capture nutrients, risk still exists

Economics & Efficiency

Did costs reduce or were they moved and where are the biggest savings?

Operational Challenges

What caught you out? What would you do differently? Autumn growth, wet winter mitigation, pasture quality management, pasture damage and repair, forward planning

Unintended Consequences

What surprised you most? Any unintended wins or risks? Flexibility with other stock, simple system, high quality supplement required, soil compaction risk (hard pan),

Risk Management

What's your "Plan B" when its wet? When do you move to a safe paddock? How do you protect soils? Managing feed quality and seasonal impact – autumn growth

Have a Wet Weather Plan

- Reduce round length / increase shift frequency
- Increase supplement allocation
- Prioritise lighter soils and sheltered paddocks
- Use preferential paddock if: soil damage exceeds recoverable level
- Back fence where possible
- Protect critical source areas first

Recovery Plan from Pasture Damage

- Rolling when practical
- Repair over-sowing, regrassing or next crop rotation
- Planned “safe” paddock – next crop paddock
- Spring fertiliser and nitrogen

Recipe for Success: Key Messages

- Keep it simple
- Whole-system thinking
- Plan ahead - have clear targets and key dates (closing)
- Strong residual control
- Matching system to the environment - soil type + rainfall + pasture species
- Having enough supplement
- Grazing intensity (m²/cow/day) to achieve outcomes
- Flexibility in bad weather
- Courage to try hybrid systems
- Access to water due to higher DM

Future Direction & Goals

Where do you take this system next? Climate resilience, more system flexibility, better use of feed surplus, time efficiency

Agronomy

Agronomy plays an important part of the system. Getting the right specie, growth profile, feed quality that can tolerate winter grazing is critical to success.

| Species | Strength | Risk |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Cocksfoot | Winter resilience, low pugging | Lower quality |
| Tall fescue | Deep root, drought tolerant | Slower establishment |
| Ryegrass | High quality | Pugging risk |
| Plantain | Environmental benefits | Persistence |

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|---|
| Environmental outcomes – N leaching | Requires discipline around closing paddocks |
| Animal welfare and health outcomes | Increased area required |
| Transition management not required | Lower quality feed and variability |
| Lower machinery and labour requirement | Weather dependence – reduce utilisation |
| Less mud created | Water consumption - high DM of supplement |
| Feed utilisation higher than crop | |
| Flexibility in grazing management | |
| Cost comparative | |
| Improved perception | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| Opportunities | Threats |
|--|--|
| Mixed enterprises – flexibility | Soil damage and compaction over time |
| Soil armour and protection and biology | Autumn pasture growth rates on dryland |
| Integrate into wider cropping system | Soil type |
| Financial returns and options | Drainage |
| Pest & Disease management through rotation | Rainfall |
| GHG implications | GHG implications |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

The economics

Pasture based wintering can be cost-competitive, however it all depends on your system and alternative land use.

| Wintering Feed Demand and Supply | Fraser | Cam | David |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|
| Cows | 450 | 791 | 445 |
| Days Grazing | 70 | 70 | 75 |
| Area - ha | 90 | 110 | 148 |

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Pasture pre grazing - kg DM/ha | 3825 | 4500 | 3500 |
| Target residual - kg DM/ha | 1200 | 1400 | 1450 |
| Pasture available per ha - kg DM/ha | 2625 | 3100 | 2050 |
| Total pasture available for grazing - t DM | 236 | 341 | 303 |
| Baleage/Silage required - t DM | 173 | 379 | 130 |
| Total winter feed required - t DM | 410 | 720 | 434 |
| Target daily intake - kg DM/cow/day | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Pasture Diet % - approx | 58% | 47% | 70% |

| Baleage Costs | Fraser | Cam | David |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| No of bales required - 300 kg DM/bale ^ silage equiv | 578 | 1,263 | ^435 |
| Baleage making cost - \$/bale | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 |
| Total cost to make baleage - \$ | \$ 28,875 | \$ 63,135 | \$ 21,746 |
| Pasture equivalent cost - c/kg DM* | \$ 61,425 | \$ 49,505 | \$ 78,884 |
| Total cost to winter | \$ 90,300 | \$ 112,640 | \$ 100,630 |
| Wintering cost - \$/cow/wk | \$ 20.07 | \$ 14.24 | \$ 21.11 |
| Wintering cost - \$/kg DM | \$ 0.22 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.23 |

| Pasture equivalent cost | Fraser | Cam | David |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lease - \$/ha ^ used to normalise | | \$ 650 | |
| Fertiliser - \$/ha ^ used to normalise | | \$ 300 | |
| Lease Cost - \$ | | \$ 104,500 | |
| Pasture equivalent cost - c/kg DM * | \$ 0.26 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.26 |

*Pasture equivalent cost

Table 7 Summary of all pasture growing costs (\$) for the dairy farm model.

| | Cost/kg DM |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Direct Costs | 0.03 |
| Indirect Costs | |
| Opportunity cost of land | 0.17 |
| Other land costs | 0.04 |
| Wages of Management | 0.02 |
| Total | \$0.26 |

Table 9 Summary of all pasture growing costs (\$) for the sheep and beef farm model.

| | Cost/kg DM |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Direct Costs | 0.03 |
| Indirect Costs | |
| Opportunity cost of land | 0.08 |
| Other land costs | 0.03 |
| Wages of Management | 0.01 |
| Total | \$0.15 |

[Economic benefits of resilient pastures](#)
Philip R Journeaux

EBIT Comparison

| Pasture Based Winter System | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| Pasture | 110 HA | 3.1 TDM/HA | 341.0 TDM |
| Kale | 0 HA | 8 TDM/HA | 0.0 TDM |
| Cereal | 0 HA | 0 TDM/HA | 0.0 TDM |
| TOTAL | 110 HA | | 341.0 TDM |

| Kale Based Winter System | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| Pasture | 56 HA | 3.1 TDM/HA | 173.6 TDM |
| Kale | 36 HA | 8 TDM/HA | 288.0 TDM |
| Cereal | 18 HA | 3 TDM/HA | 54.0 TDM |
| TOTAL | 110 HA | | 515.6 TDM |

| Supply | | Green | Silage |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Green feed | | 341.0 | |
| Silage | 110 @ 3,500 | | 385.0 |
| Cereal | 0 @ 8,000 | | |
| Straw | 0 @ 380 | | |
| Demand | | | |
| Green feed | | 341.0 | |
| Silage | | | 378.8 |
| Balance of Feed | | 0.0 | 6.2 |

| Supply | | Green | Silage |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Green feed | | 515.6 | |
| Silage | 36 @ 3,500 | | 126.0 |
| Cereal | 18 @ 8,000 | | 144.0 |
| Straw | 0 @ 380 | | |
| Demand | | | |
| Green feed | | 515.6 | |
| Silage | | | 204.2 |
| Balance of Feed | | 0.0 | 65.8 |

| Feed Demand | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Cows | 791 @ | 70 days | |
| Green | | 6.2 kgDM/cow | 341 t DM |
| Straw | | 0.0 kgDM/cow | - |
| Silage | | 6.8 kgDM/cow | 379 t DM |
| TOTAL | | 13.0 kgDM/cow | 720 t DM |

| Feed Demand | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Cows | 791 @ | 70 days | |
| Green | | 9.3 kgDM/cow | 516 t DM |
| Straw | | 0.0 kgDM/cow | - |
| Silage | | 3.7 kgDM/cow | 204 t DM |
| TOTAL | | 13.0 kgDM/cow | 720 t DM |

| Pasture Based Dairy Support Profitability | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| Income | | <i>(40c / kgDM)</i> | |
| 791 Wintered | 10 wks | \$38 /wk | \$300,580 |
| 6 TDM | Silage | 0.28 c/kgDM | \$ 1,733 |
| TOTAL | | | \$302,313 |

| Kale Based Dairy Support Profitability | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Income | | <i>(40c / kgDM)</i> | |
| 791 Wintered | 10 wks | \$38 /wk | \$300,580 |
| 66 TDM | Silage Sold | 0.28 c/kgDM | \$ 18,421 |
| TOTAL | | | \$319,001 |

| Costs | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|
| Effective Pasture | 110 Ha | | |
| Regrassing/Stitch | 25 Ha | \$850 | \$21,250 |
| Cereal | - Ha | \$1,857 | \$ - |
| Kale | - Ha | 200 | \$ - |
| Silage | 385 TDM | \$200 | \$77,000 |
| Super | 0.25 T | 750 | \$20,625 |
| Nitrogen | 0.12 T | 1,500 | \$19,800 |
| Electricity | | | \$3,000 |
| Rates | | | \$9,000 |
| R&M | | | \$6,000 |
| Vehicles | | | \$3,500 |
| Feeding Out | 0.00 c/kgDM | | \$ - |
| Total Expenditure | | | \$160,175 |
| EBIT | | | \$142,138 |
| EBIT / HA | | | \$ 1,292 |

| Costs | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|
| Effective Pasture | 56 Ha | | |
| Regrassing/Stitch | - Ha | \$850 | \$ - |
| Cereal | 18 Ha | \$2,471 | \$44,478 |
| Kale | 36 Ha | \$2,092 | \$75,312 |
| Silage | 204 TDM | \$200 | \$40,842 |
| Super | 0.25 T | 750 | \$10,500 |
| Nitrogen | 0.12 T | 1,500 | \$10,080 |
| Electricity | | | \$3,000 |
| Rates | | | \$9,000 |
| R&M | | | \$6,000 |
| Vehicles | | | \$3,500 |
| Feeding Out | 0.06 c/kgDM | | \$12,253 |
| Total Expenditure | | | \$214,965 |
| EBIT | | | \$104,037 |
| EBIT / HA | | | \$ 946 |

Take Home Key Points:

| |
|--|
| |
|--|



Thank you for coming along to our Focus Day.

We welcome your feedback and recommendations for future topics of interest,

let us know by emailing office@siddc.org.nz, we would love to hear from you.

Our thanks to our partners:



Dairy for life

