



ST PETER'S SCHOOL & LINCOLN UNIVERSITY  
DEMONSTRATION DAIRY FARM



St. Peter's  
CAMPBRIE N. Z.



# FARM FOCUS DAY







# AGENDA

Time	Topic
10.30am	Owl Farm Wagon Wheel KPIs
10.40am	Quality Workplace – Good to Great project
11.10am	Preparing for the summer ahead using home-grown forages <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Caring for crops</li><li>• Feed management</li></ul>
12.10pm	Herd visit Update from mating
12.30pm	Cost of calves
1.00pm	LUNCH

2023/2024

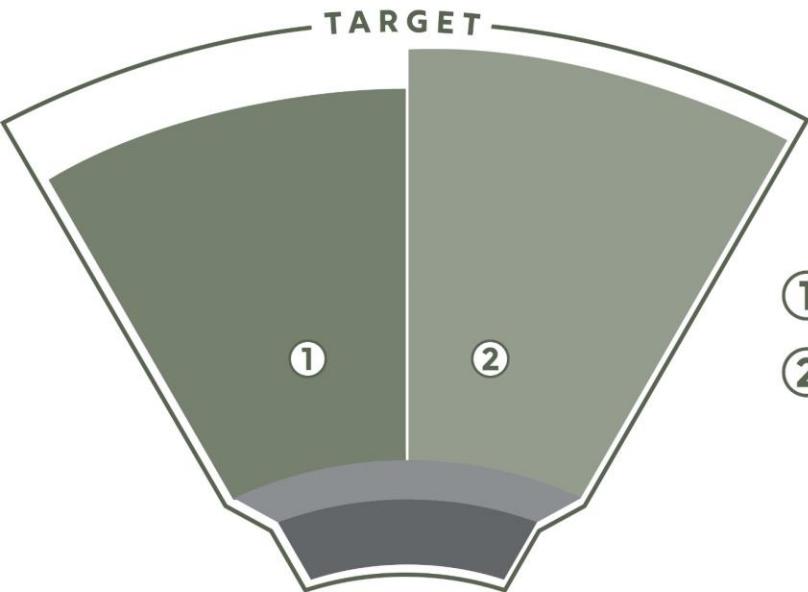




Providing knowledge.



# Quality Workplace KPIs



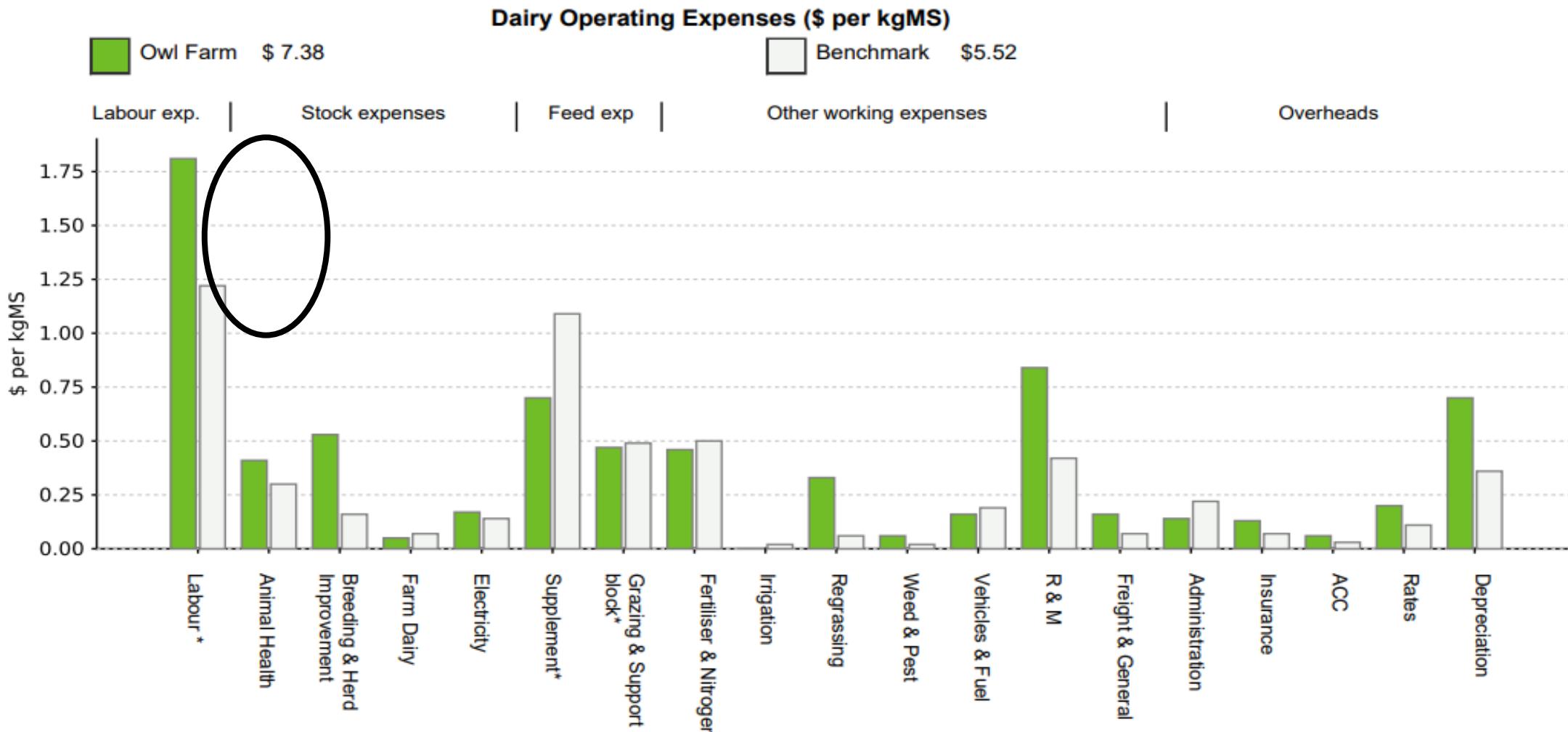
PRIMARY KPI	OWL FARM TARGET	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
		100/87/76	100/68/53	100/79/63	100/79/63	-	-
① Workplace 360	100%/100%/100%	100/87/76	100/68/53	100/79/63	100/79/63	-	-
② Average hours worked/ week	45 hours/week/person	46.5	40.4	44.8	46.4	45	49

Provide a Good to Great pathway for Owl Farm based on the gap analysis identified within the Workplace 360 report.

Year	Foundation	Good	Great
<i>Target</i>	100	90	80
2023/24	100	87	76
2022/23	100	68	53
2021/22	100	79	63

## How do my costs compare to other farms?

This chart shows the dairy operating expenses per kg milksolids for the 2023-24 season. Non cash adjustments\* are included in labour, feed and owned support block to enable comparison across farms



Benchmark: 2023-24 North Island Owner operator Top 20% Dairy Operating Profit \$ Per Ha

Number of farms in benchmark: 32

1. HRonboard
2. Job training matrix
3. Formal training
4. One on one catchups
5. Weekly toolbox meetings
6. Kanban board
7. Farm team wagon wheel KPIs
8. **DISC profiling**
9. Hazardous substances calculator
10. Hazardous substances audit
11. OnSide visitor management and hazard identification
12. St Peter's incident reporting software (Damstra)

# Job training matrix



Staff training record

Staff member name: Shay London

Role: Calf reaver

OWL FARM

For each task and skill level write trainee's name and date of assessment when deemed competent. Get trainee to initial to signify they are confident at that level.

	Able to handle task and make it out expected to do task	Able only perform task under direct supervision	Can perform task but periodic observation required by supervisor	Can perform task	Can train others on task
Side by side	20/6/23	20/6/23	20/6/23	20/6/23	
1st Aid certificate	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
Proper handling of calves from birth to 4 weeks old	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
Calf start	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
Feeding colostrum for the first time	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
Transit training calves from regular milk to replacement	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
Disinfecting shed using hazardous chemicals	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
DNA sampling	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
Using/operating calf reaver/milk mixer	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	
Riding a two wheeler	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8

Feeding out with bale feeder			
Sherry spreader			
Mowing grass			
Using frontend loader - bucket/fork/grab			
Riding 2 - wheeler motorbike	13/9/24		
On flat terrain		✓	✓ 13/9/24
On uneven terrain		✓	✓ 11
On slopes		✓	✓ 11
In dry conditions		✓	✓ 11
In wet conditions		✓	✓ 11
Driving side by side		✓	✓ 13/9/24

# Personal development

[Home](#) / [My courses](#) / [L3IC\(28972\) Assist with mating](#) / [Assessment activities | Nga mahi aromatawai](#) / [Activity 8: Managing safety during moving](#) / Cenjuser Louie Seroy

## Activity 8: Managing safety during moving - Cenjuser Louie Seroy

If you need to learn more about this topic before completing this Assessment Activity, have a look through the [learning content](#).

This Activity includes tasks for assessing and managing safety while moving livestock.

For this Activity, you must:

- think about the tasks you do when moving/handling livestock for mating, and identify the hazards and risks of each task
- record the hazards and risks in your workplace health and safety documents/system
- upload a photo/video of your workplace health and safety records that show these hazards and risks. The record(s) must show:
  - a minimum of **five** livestock moving/handling hazards
  - the risks linked to each hazard
  - how you control each hazard to reduce the risk of harm to you, those working around you, and the livestock you work with.

If you do not have access to your workplace's health and safety records, please record this information in the space provided.

### Managing safety during livestock moving

Verified 

Assessed

Upload photo/video of five recorded hazards or record here

by Cenjuser Louie Seroy on 10/11/24, 21:32

- keep distance when moving cows with bulls. Know your exit plan - During A.I make sure the bars are close in the platform to avoid cow moving back may cause accident.



### Verifier Guidance

The Verifier is confirming that the Learner has:

- Provided real and accurate evidence
- Met all the requirements of the Activity
- Followed all workplace policies and procedures
- Met all legislative requirements.

For guidance, check the Verifier section of the Mahi Tahi user guide.

# Performance review



**Training Plan**

What progress has Notes

**Manager - Employee Relationship**

Identify what you can do to better support them in their role.

**Development**

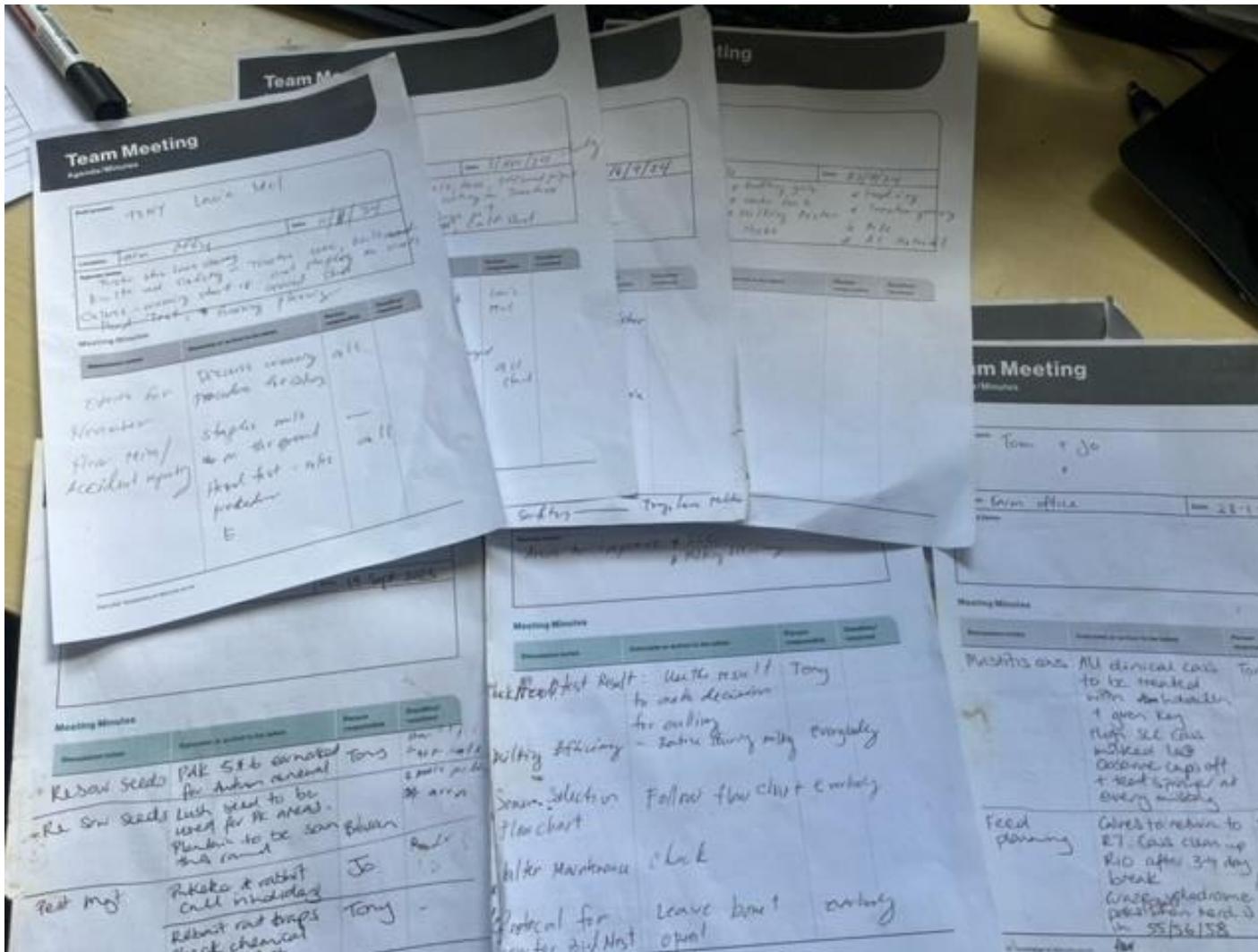
Employee name: LOUIE SEROY      Role title: FARM ASSISTANT      Date: 19/6/2024

Add your performance notes in each section, then take it when you meet with your employee.

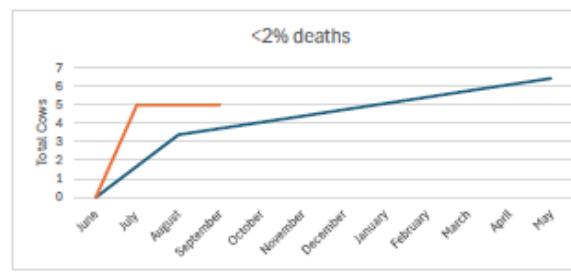
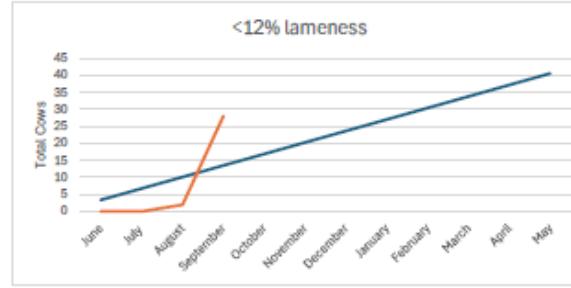
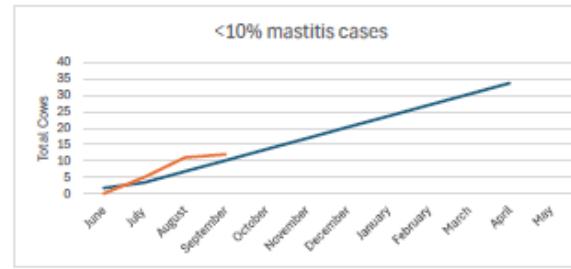
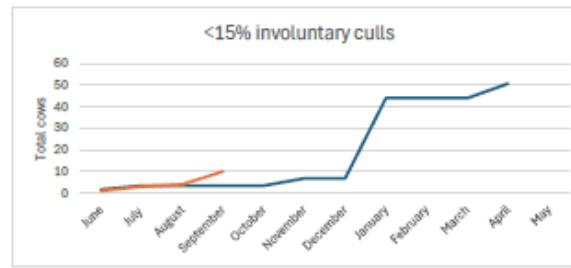
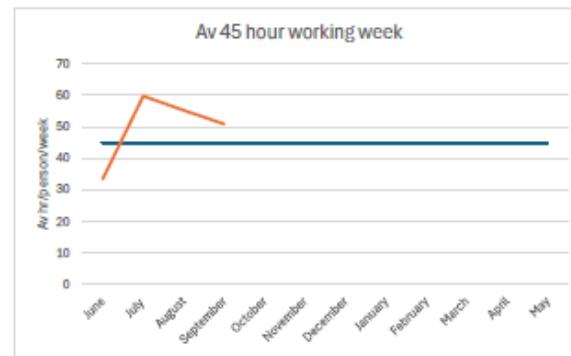
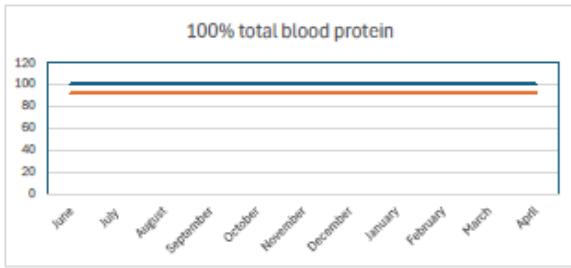
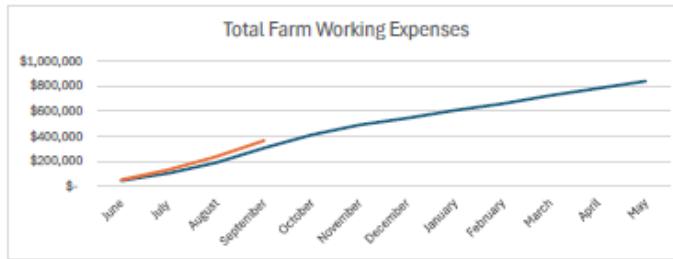
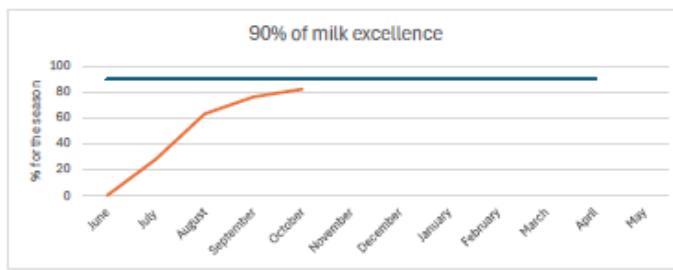
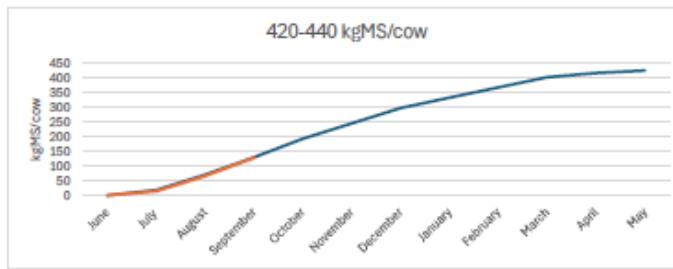
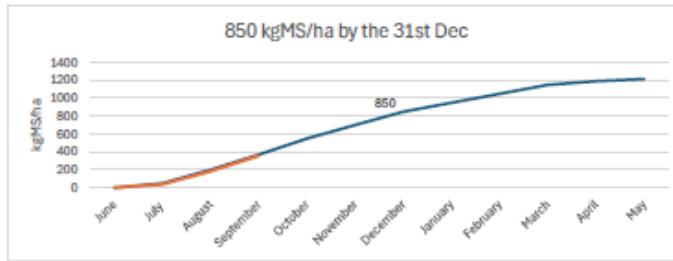
**Performance (What)**

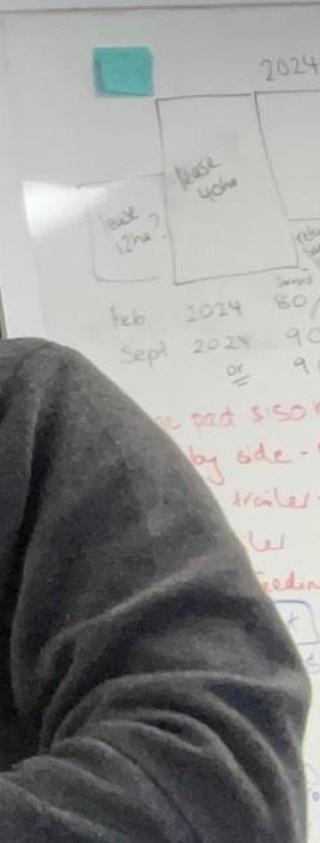
Refer to their job description and farm policies for agreed responsibilities.	Notes	Suggested questions	Notes
Are they meeting agreed job expectations and goals? Do they deliver a high quality of their work which adds value to the team or business?	Definitely, Louis has exceeded my expectation. He	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What accomplishments are you most proud of?</li><li>Which goals did you meet?</li><li>To be the most productive, what are your ideal working conditions?</li><li>Which job responsibilities/tasks do you enjoy most?</li><li>Which do you least enjoy?</li><li>How do you think your role and achievements help the business succeed?</li></ul>	<p>→ operating tractors</p> <p>→ utilizing the KANBAN Board.</p> <p>* Planning ahead</p> <p>* Hold the before work start</p> <p>→ enjoys working with tractor</p> <p>→ Training</p>

# Weekly toolbox meetings









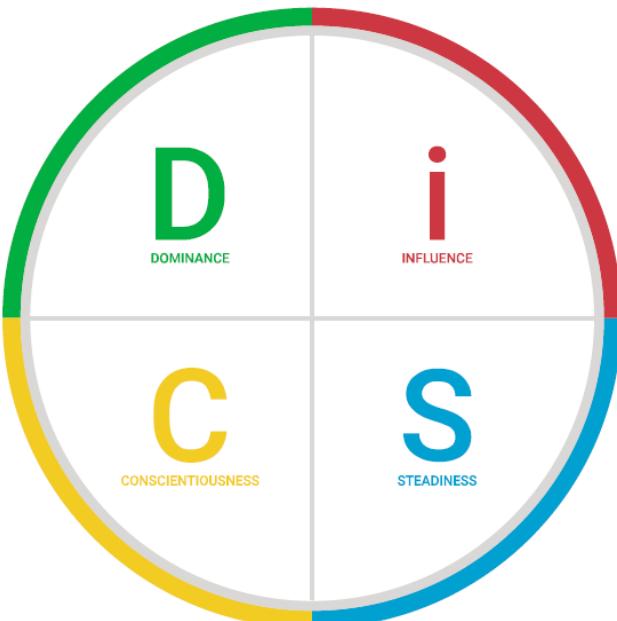
## OVERVIEW OF THE DiSC MODEL

### Dominance

- Direct
- Firm
- Strong-willed
- Forceful
- Results-oriented

### Conscientiousness

- Analytical
- Reserved
- Precise
- Private
- Systematic



## Your DiSC® Overview

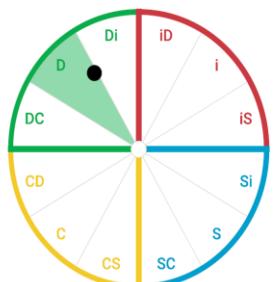
### YOUR DOT

This report is personalized to you, Jo. In order to get the most out of your *Everything DiSC Workplace® Profile*, you'll need to understand how to read your personal map.

As you saw on the previous page, the Everything DiSC® model is made up of four basic styles: D, i, S, and C. Each style is divided into three regions. The picture to the right illustrates the 12 different regions where a person's dot might be located.

Your DiSC® Style: D

Your dot location shows your DiSC® style. Because your dot is located in the middle of the D region, you have a D style.



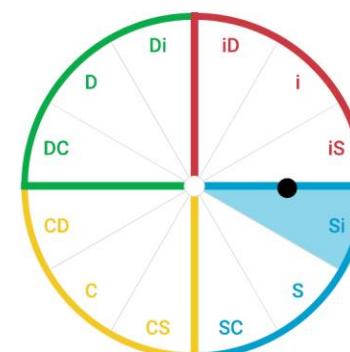
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This report is personalized to you, Anthony. In order to get the most out of your *Everything DiSC Workplace® Profile*, you'll need to understand how to read your personal map.

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Your DiSC® Style: Si

Your dot location shows your DiSC® style. Because your dot is located in the S region but is also near the line that borders the i region, you have an Si style.



HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES  
**TOOLBOX**

GUIDE

WORKBOOK

CALCULATOR

VIDEOS

WORKERS

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CALCULATOR

## onSide

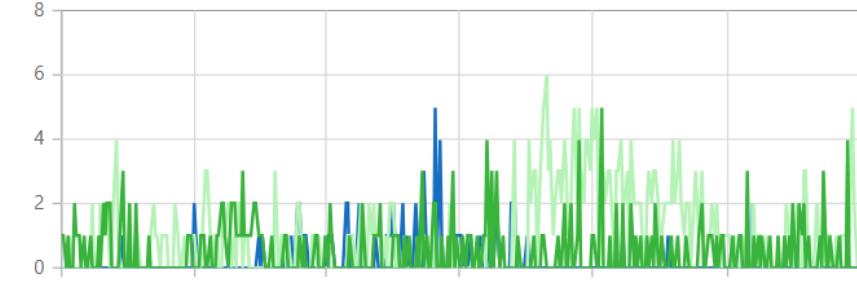
-  Dashboard
-  Tasks
-  Incidents
-  Properties
-  Community
-  Reporting
-  Biosecurity

Welcome back, Jo

All Properties x

 Check-ins ?

7 days 30 days 3 months 6 months 12 months



195 Check-ins

68 Arrivals

● Current check-ins ● Past check-ins ● Current arrivals ● Past arrivals

1. Explore opportunities to analysis workplace productivity
2. Complete monthly farm operations plan
3. Update Standard Operating Procedures
4. Carry out workplace time and task analysis for the third time (capturing time for demonstration/student training)

## RESULTS

kg MS

143,022

Total Hours

5,932

kg MS/hour

24.11

[PRINT](#)

If you scored 24 kg MS/hour or less

**YOUR SCORE IS QUITE LOW!**

Work with your team to look at your infrastructure and work processes to improve efficiency - start with milksmart

If you scored 25-29 (kg MS/hour):

**YOUR SCORE IS AVERAGE.**

Look at improving work processes and infrastructure to reduce hours worked by doing a waste hunt or farm tune

If you scored 30 or more (kg MS/hour):

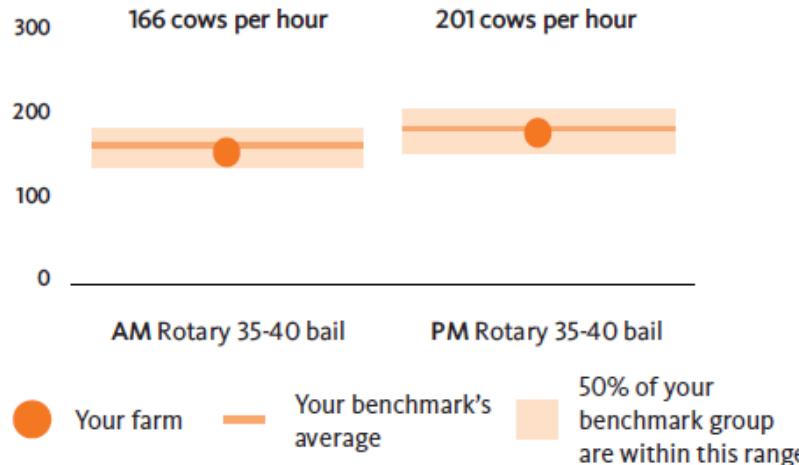
**GREAT SCORE - KEEP IT UP!**

You might find helpful hints for further improving milking routine efficiency on our website - take a look now

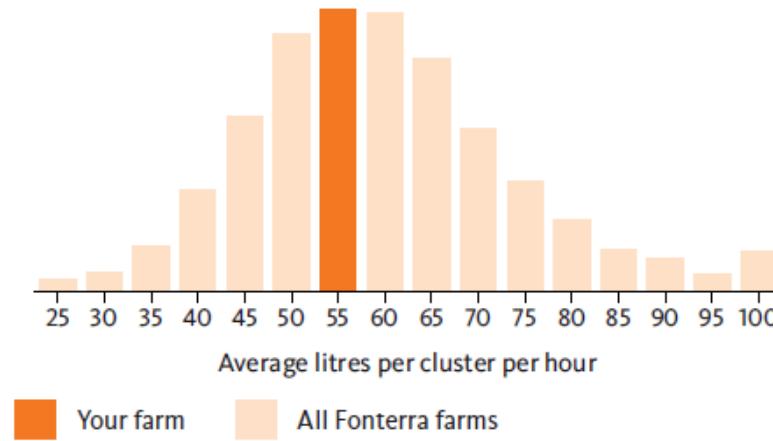
# Milking efficiency

Saving time in the shed can be a great way to free up time to focus on other important farm priorities. These insights use milk vat monitoring data and DairyNZ's research to estimate the time that could be saved on your farm at milking time.

Average cows per hour



Litres per cluster per hour



We estimate you could save

## 5-9 hours per week

This estimate is based on your farm reaching 80-100% of its potential milking efficiency using the maximum milking time (MaxT) strategy.

## What's the next step?

Fonterra offers milking efficiency support as part of the Milk Quality Improvement Visits. Scan this QR code for more information.

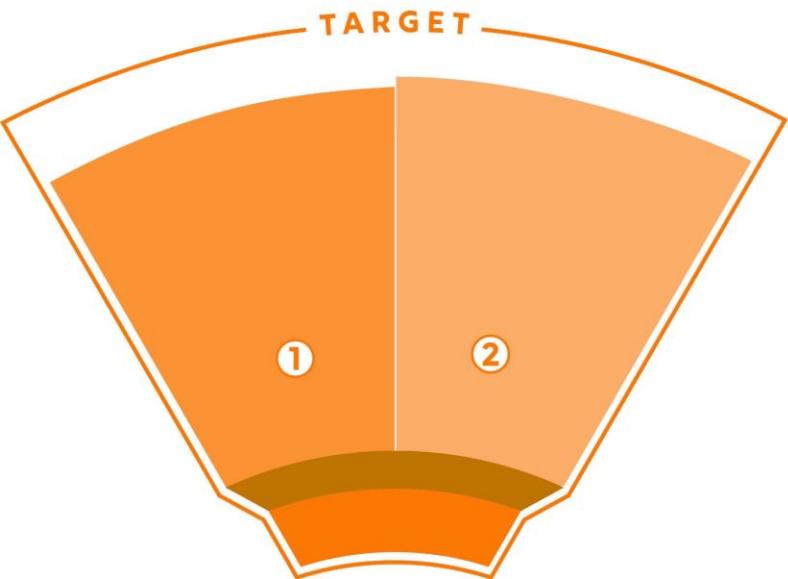




Providing knowledge.



# Farm Performance KPIs



PRIMARY KPI	OWL FARM TARGET	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
		12.7	11.2	13.2	13.7	13.1	13.1
① P&C harvested/ha	15t DM/ha - measured via DairyBase						
② MS/ha to 31st Dec	850 kgMS/ha	729	766.5	808	810	816	819

# Feed efficiency

How are you maximising yield and quality of homegrown feed, and using supplementary feed? With the right balance you can manage costs and ensure feed is converted efficiently into milk.

## Your feed sources

Your farm's feed sources (tDM/ha)



Your region's feed sources (tDM/ha)



*Benchmark group is farms with similar milk production by hectare in your region.*

Feed sources	Your farm	Your region
Pasture and crops (grown on farm)	13.3 (95%)	13.0 (87%)
Pasture and crops (imported to farm)	0.1 (1%)	0.5 (4%)
Grazing off (incl. wintering)	0.0 (0%)	0.2 (2%)
All other feeds	0.6 (4%)	1.2 (8%)

## How much of your feed eaten is converted into milk?

Benchmark group is farm system by region. Your farm's average herd liveweight is assumed as 460kg based on your breed mix.

From your records, we estimate that the proportion of feed eaten and converted into milk on your farm is:

**55%**

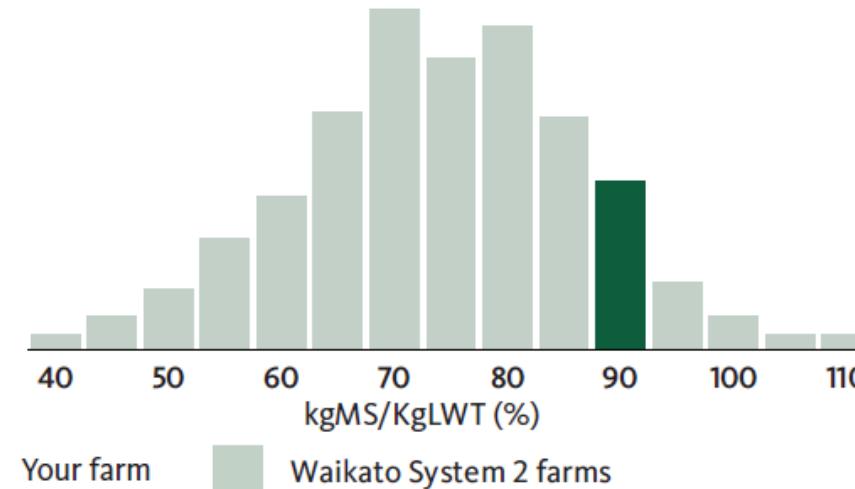
Benchmark average

**50%**

Benchmark top 20%

**54%**

### Your farm's milk production per kilogram of liveweight

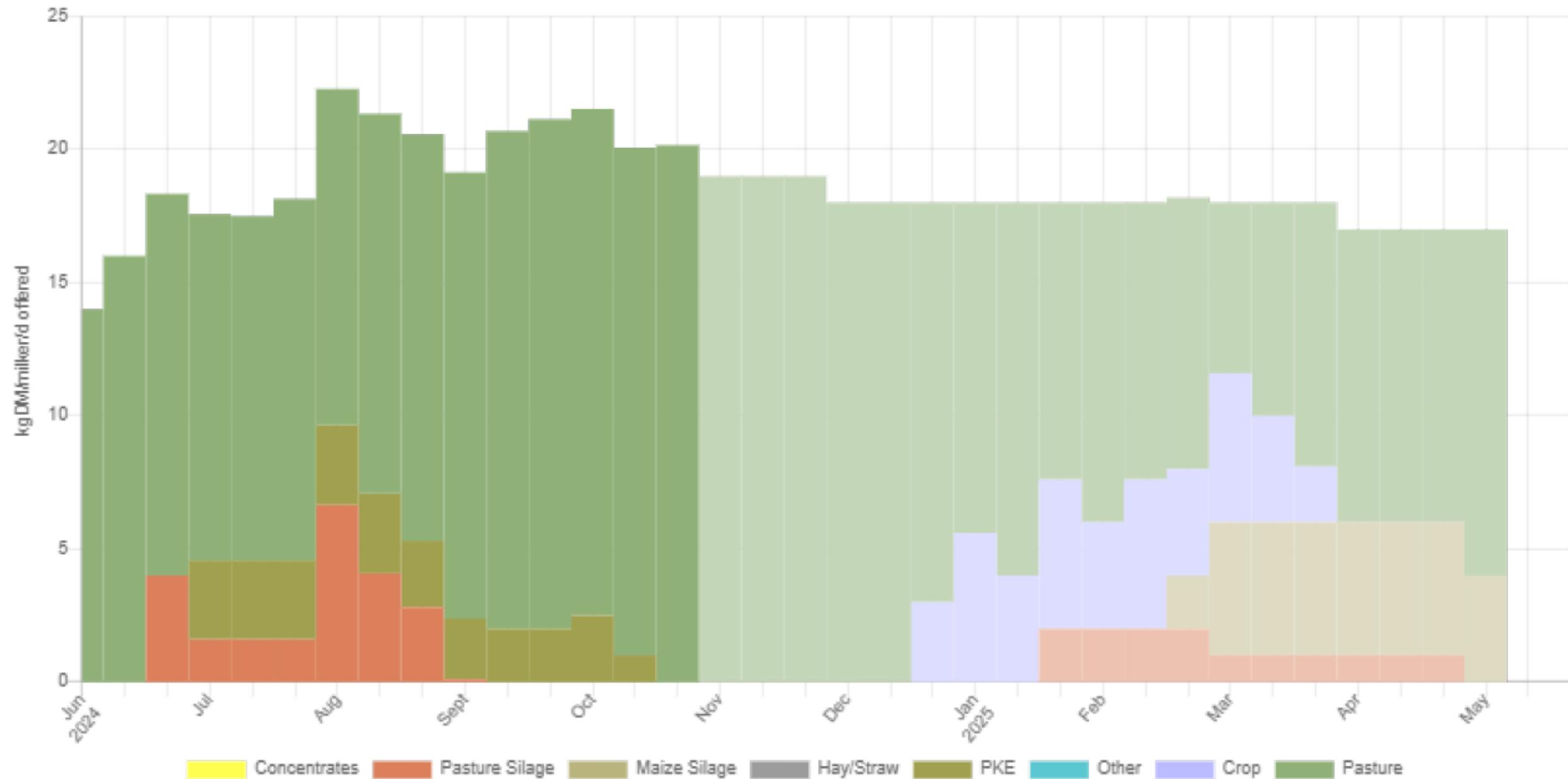


**Great job - you are in the top 20% regionally**

Based on these insights, your conversion of feed-eaten-to-milk is in the top 20% of similar farms in your region. Improving this even further could help improve your overall production and could help reduce your GHG/kgMS.

	Pasture Cover (kgDM/ha)	Feed allowance (kgDM/cow/day)	Feed demand (kgDM/ha/day)	Pasture Growth (kgDM/ha/day)	Post grazing Residuals (kgDM/ha)	Rotation Length	Imported Supplement (kgDM/cow)	Homegrown forage (kgDM/cow)	Nitrogen (kg/ha applied)	Milk production (kgMS/cow /day)
June	2400 =	Dries 12	33	28	1300	90		2 baleage		
1 <sup>st</sup> July PSC	2400 =	Milkers 17 Springers 12 Dry 10	45	36	1500 1400 1300	SRP	3 kg PKE	4 grass silage 2 hay 2 baleage		1.6
Aug	2200 ↓	Milkers 17 Springers 12 Dry 10	45	40	1500 1400 1300	SRP	3 kgPKE	4 grass silage	20	2.1
28 Aug Balance Date	2100 ↓	19	53	53	1500	25	3 kgPKE	4 grass silage		2.1
Sept	2200 ↑	21	57	57	1550	25	2kg PKE		20	2.2
Oct-Dec	2100-2400 ↑	19-21	57 + 2 calves	66	1600	21-25			20 and 20 with spring fertiliser	2.1-1.6
Jan-Feb	2000 ↓	18	49	27	1600	30		4 brassica 3 grass silage		1.4
March	2000 =	18	45	30	1600	30		3 brassica 4 maize silage	20	1.2
April	2200 ↑	Milkers 16 Dries 12	40	34	1500	45		4 maize silage	20	1.1
May	2300 ↑	Milkers 16 Dries 12	35	30	1500 1200	45-60				1.0

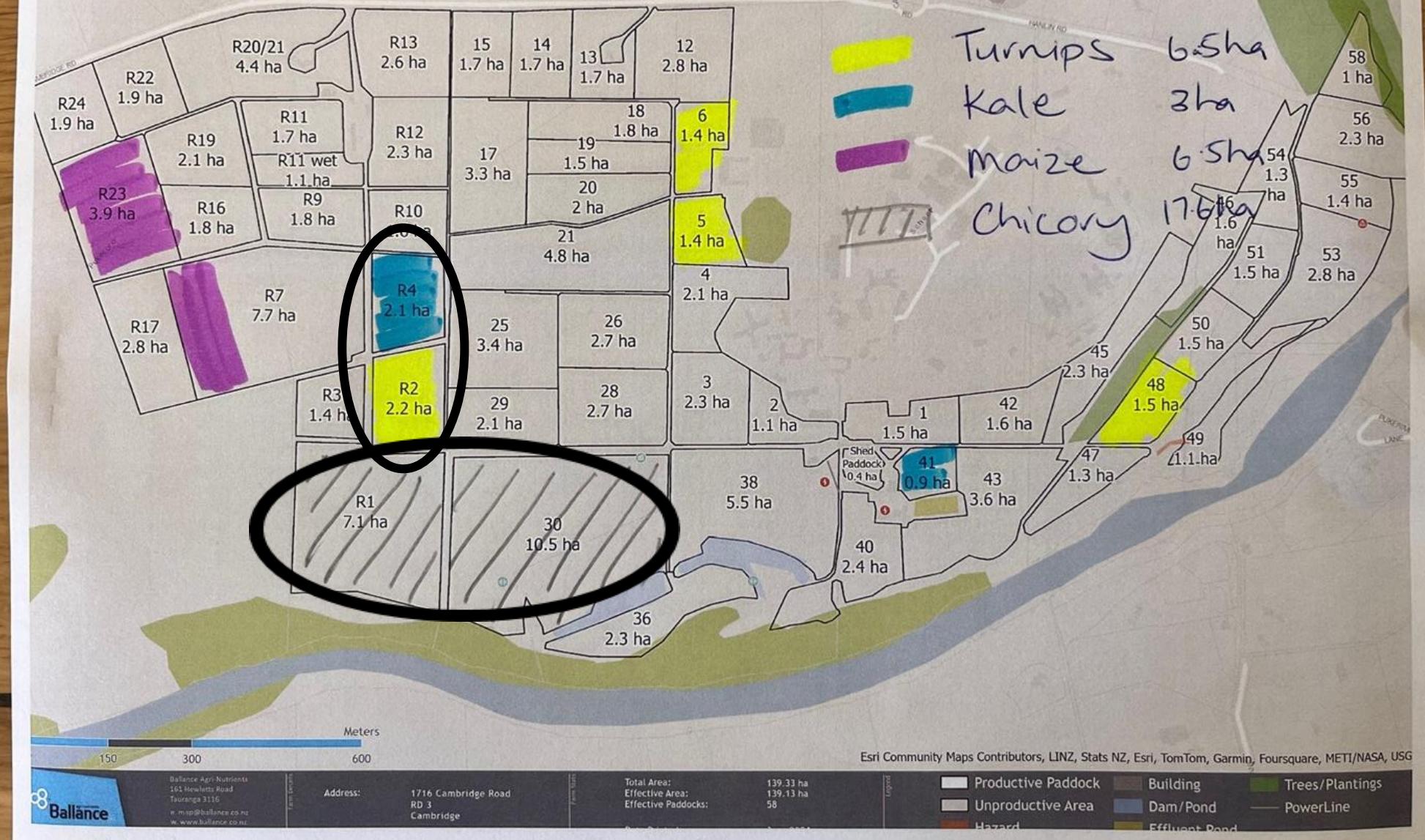
# Diet



1. Monitor for pests – slugs, cutworm, springtail
2. Monitor for weeds
3. Side dressing of N if grazing later in the season
4. Yield (use DM testing)
5. Plan transition 10-14 days
6. Plan ahead to minimise walking, time lying in the paddock and ensure access to water and shade
7. Minimise time soil is fallow – have your seed ready by late February to make the most of the March rains



# Crop plan 2024/25





Providing knowledge.



# Animal Well-being KPIs



	PRIMARY KPI	OWL FARM TARGET	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
①	Healthy cows	15% or less involuntary culls	22%	22%	12%	19%	20%	-
②	Purposeful lives for calves	100% reared past 4 days on farm	54%	61%	70%	60%	39%	34%
③	Replacements reared	21% - at weaning	20%	19.4%	19.4%	22.9%	23.4%	23.1%
④	Healthy calves	100% adequate total protein	92%	83%	83%	80%	-	-

# Planning



## ANIMAL WELL-BEING

# People



1. Plan your calving pattern in advance with your calf rearer
2. Consistent people, keep diary and update whiteboard with feeding for each mob
3. Arrange to have all dairy beef sold at 4 days old during the period of keeping replacement heifers
4. Minimise the amount of buyers – 1 buyer for all of July (75 calves) and 1 buyer for first week of August (25 calves)
5. Use a marker bull for all the sexed semen period plus 4-5 days
6. Plan to get first mob of replacement heifers dehorned, vaccinated and outside within 4 weeks
7. **It's not the breed – it's the bull** - Use Dairy Beef progeny test information

## Nothing fancy to see here!!



1. 2L gold colostrum within 6 hours and 4L within 12 hours
2. Iodine spray for navels and safe transport
3. Colostrum - better is best!!!
4. Weekly pen spray, foot baths and clean everything every feed
5. Transition milk for 2 weeks then onto CMR
6. Clean water/hay/meal/Opticalf/Crystalyx breathe easy lick block
7. 3.6L twice a day for 3 weeks then 6-7L once a day
8. Dehorn/teat check/vaccinate 8n1/DNA sample
9. Offer flax, balls and lots of visitors then get them outside with shelter
10. Wean when 90kg and minimum 6 weeks old
11. All transitions start on Monday and finish on Friday
12. Start on 20% protein meal pellets < 16% protein meal < PK
13. Learn to graze behind single wire fence and shift every second day with back fencing

# Set up for summer success



1. Weigh, weigh, weigh
2. Drench when leaving the milking platform pasture
3. Mid-November start on chicory
4. Feed offered 3% of liveweight. For example, during a dry summer (kg DM/calf/day):

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Chicory/Pasture</b>	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	5
<b>PKE</b>	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.2
<b>Grass silage</b>	0	0.4	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.6
<b>Total eaten</b>	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.7

5. Budget 300kg DM/calf summer supplements (range used 70-330 kg DM/cow)
6. Monitor for Facial Eczema spores
7. Carry out Faecal Egg Count before drenching

# Animal Health Plan



	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Calves				Weigh	Weigh	Weigh	Weigh	Weigh & drench Oral double (take FEC 14 days later)		Weigh & FEC before worm		Weigh & FEC before worm
			Dehorn and first 6 in 1		Second 6 in 1 & First Lepto 4-way	Second Lepto 4-way						BVD 1st
										Spore counting & zinc dosing if needed		
Heifers					Mating							
	Weigh + worm + Lepto		Weigh		Pre-mating weigh & and worm + BVD booster			Weigh		Weigh + drench		Weigh, Tag & collar
	B12 Sel and Cu									Zinc boluses every 4-6 weeks Spore counting		

# Cost of rearing (1 July – 15 Nov)



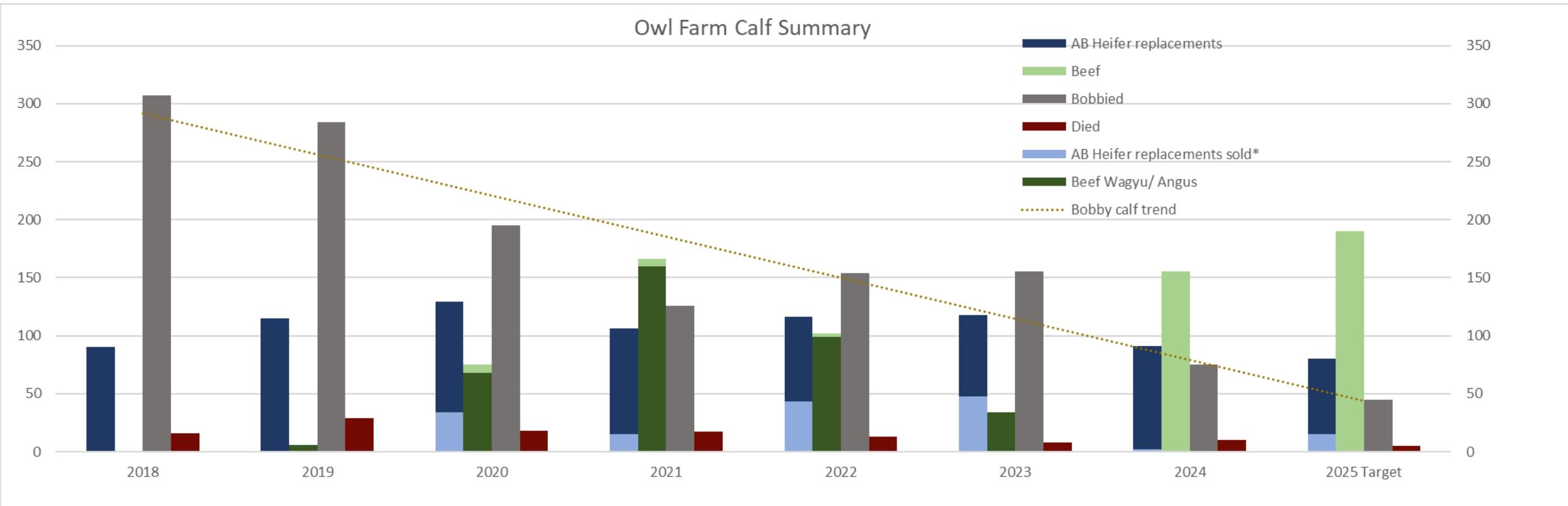
Type	Number	Value	Input	Cost	Total	Value-Cost	Notes
Bobby	70	\$21.56	Colostrum Transition milk Labour Bedding & overheads	\$33.50 \$14.20 \$19.30		-\$11.94	From heifers, male sexed semen and SGL dairy
4 - day Dairy beef July	77	\$100	As above + Semen change ???	??	\$33.50 + ??	\$66.50	Important to allow space for heifers born 1 <sup>st</sup> 3 weeks July
4 – day Dairy beef August	25	\$75	As above	??	\$33.50 + ??	\$41.50	Important to allow space for heifers born 1 <sup>st</sup> 3 weeks July
Dairy beef weaned Bull born late August	25	\$585	As above + CMR Meal Coglavax8 twice Labour Plus pasture	\$249.76 \$58.80 \$2.40 \$206.69 \$20.00	\$571.15	\$13.85	Once AB heifers are outside we have room to rear Dairy beef
Dairy beef weaned Heifer born late August (stay on farm until Autumn)	25	\$585 ?	As above + Lepto	\$2.68	\$573.83	??	Unique this season to utilise extra leased unsure of sale value
AB heifer calf (BW 271 – 582)	91	\$584.51	As above + Dehorn	\$10.68	\$584.51	\$0	

# Animal Well-being KPIs



PRIMARY KPI	OWL FARM TARGET	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
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# Calf fate trend over time



34%

77%

# Animal Well-being KPIs



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# Repro results between years



Mating season	6-week in-calf rate (%)	Not-in-calf rate (%)	Mating length
2024 target	78	12	77 days
2023	70	16	76 days
2022	60	18	88 days
2021	68	9	94 days
2020	65	14	90 days
2019	74	10	83 days
2018	74	13	87 days
2017	65	18	79 days

# Animal efficiency

Reproductive performance is key in a seasonal calving system. Cows that cycle earlier will have more opportunities to conceive, and more days in milk the following season.

## Reproductive performance

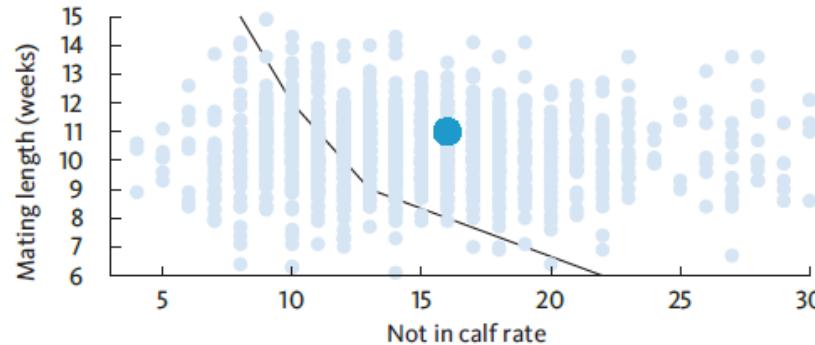
Your 6-week in-calf rate: 70%

30% 35% 40% 45% 50% 55% 60% 65% 70% 75% 80% 85% 90%

Your farm Fonterra farms in Waikato region

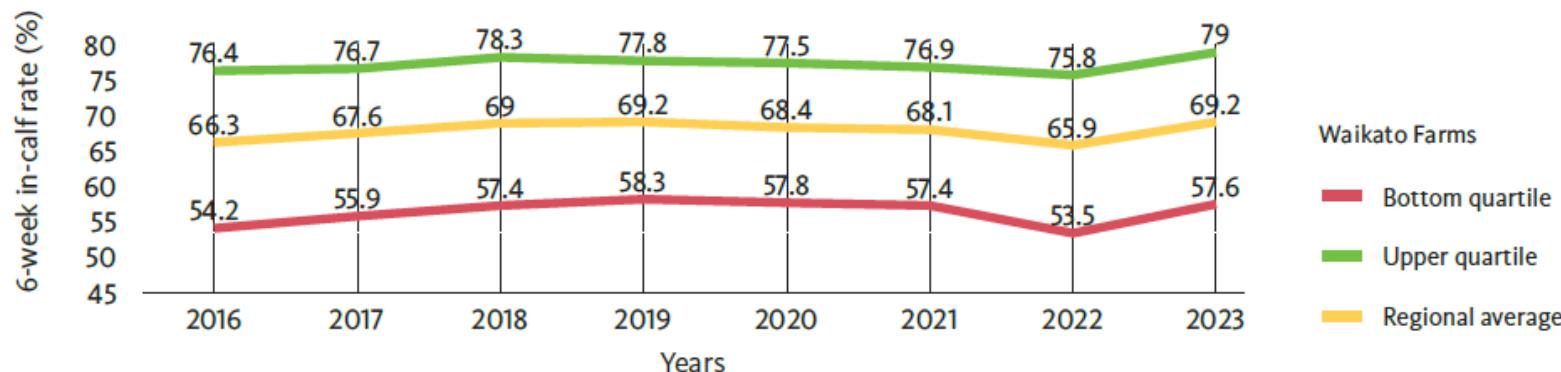


Your not in-calf rate, and mating length



Your farm Fonterra farms in the Waikato region  
— Expected not in-calf rate

## Reproductive performance over time

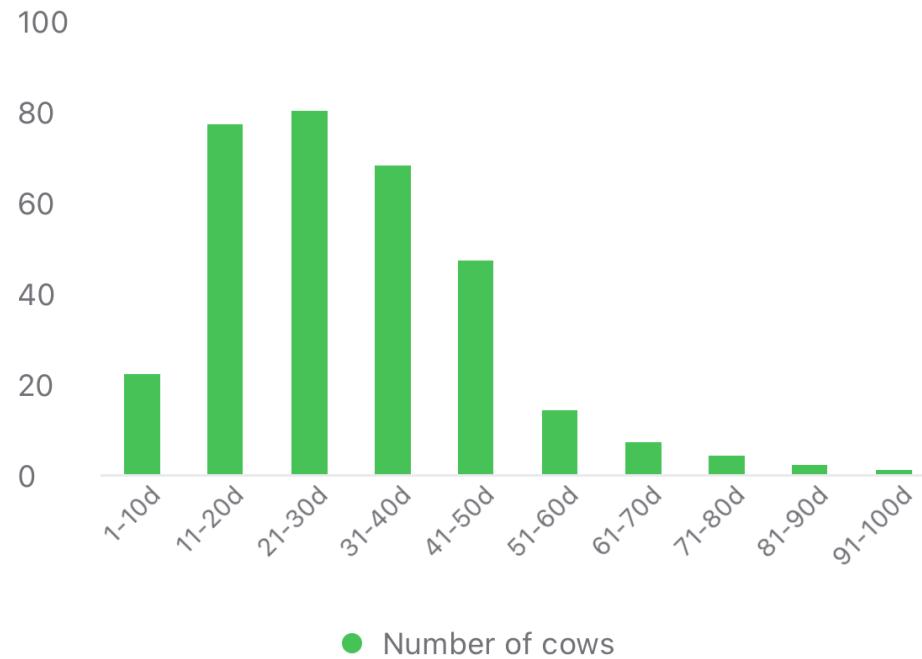


Focus Area	2024 Actions
Genetics	Include fertility traits in genetic selection
Calving transition period	Monitor recovery rate and return cows to Colostrum mob if poorly recovering
Spring feed management	Early splitting of young herd once 100 cows have calved
	Utilise supplements to slow the round down at Balance Date
	Regular pasture sampling through spring
	Monitor rumination minutes
	Update residuals in breaks grazed regularly to ensure accurate representation of feed offered
Conception Rates	Add 2 heats to sexed semen criteria instead of 1 heat
	Target 3 heats before PSM
BCS	Focus on feeding R2 and those with poor health status
Phantom cows	Pull PD forward to 30 <sup>th</sup> Nov to ID phantom cows allowing time for SGL insemination. Final PD 14 Jan

## Cycled after calving i



Cycled in first 6 weeks	Target	Average
<b>82%</b> cows	82% cycled	<b>30 days</b> to first heat



You had **19% more** cows cycle in the first 6 weeks after they calved compared to nearby farms which averaged **63%**



## Submission i



Submitted	3 week sub. rate	Target
<b>100%</b> of cows	94% of cows	<b>90%</b> 3 week SR



3 week submission rate was **11% above** nearby farms which had an average of **83%**



## Cycling (i)



In the last 26 days

Recently Cycled	Non Cycling	At PSM	Target
<b>37%</b> of cows	0% of cows	88% cycling	85% cycling

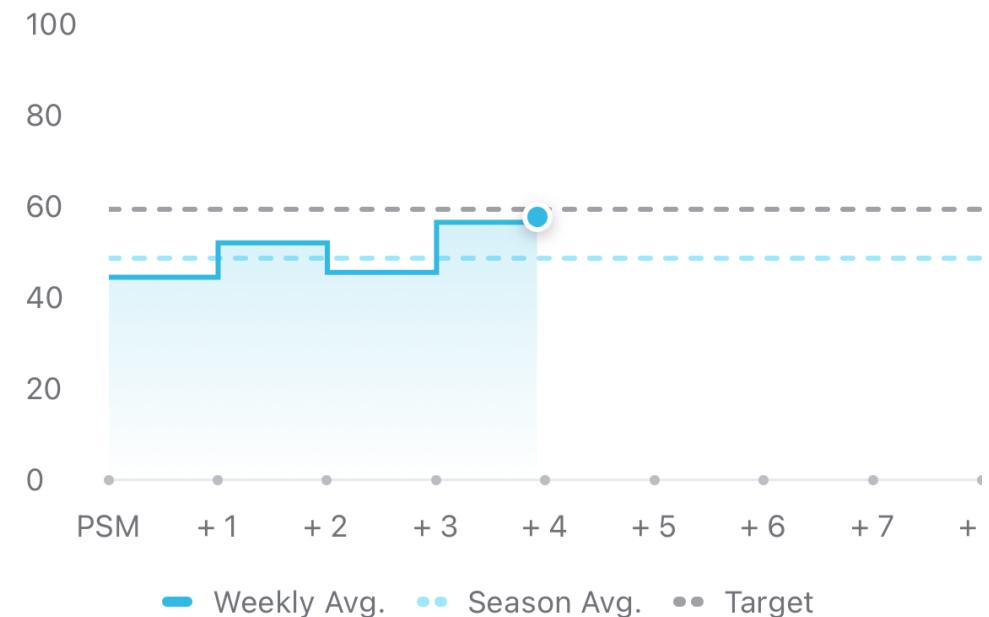


Cycling rate at PSM was **14% above** nearby farms which had an average of **74%**

## Non-return rate (i)

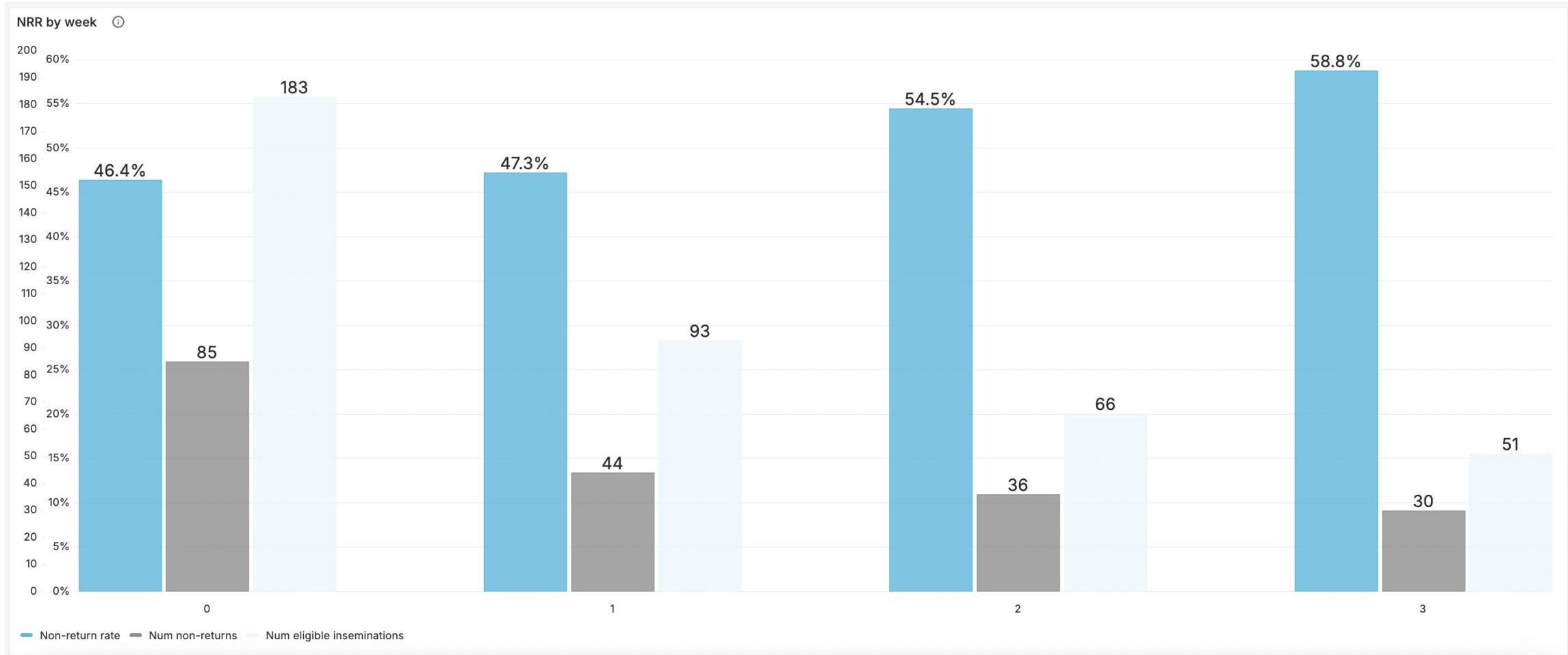
Includes data from 27 days of mating

Non-return rate	Inseminations
<b>49%</b> of inseminations	<b>410</b> included

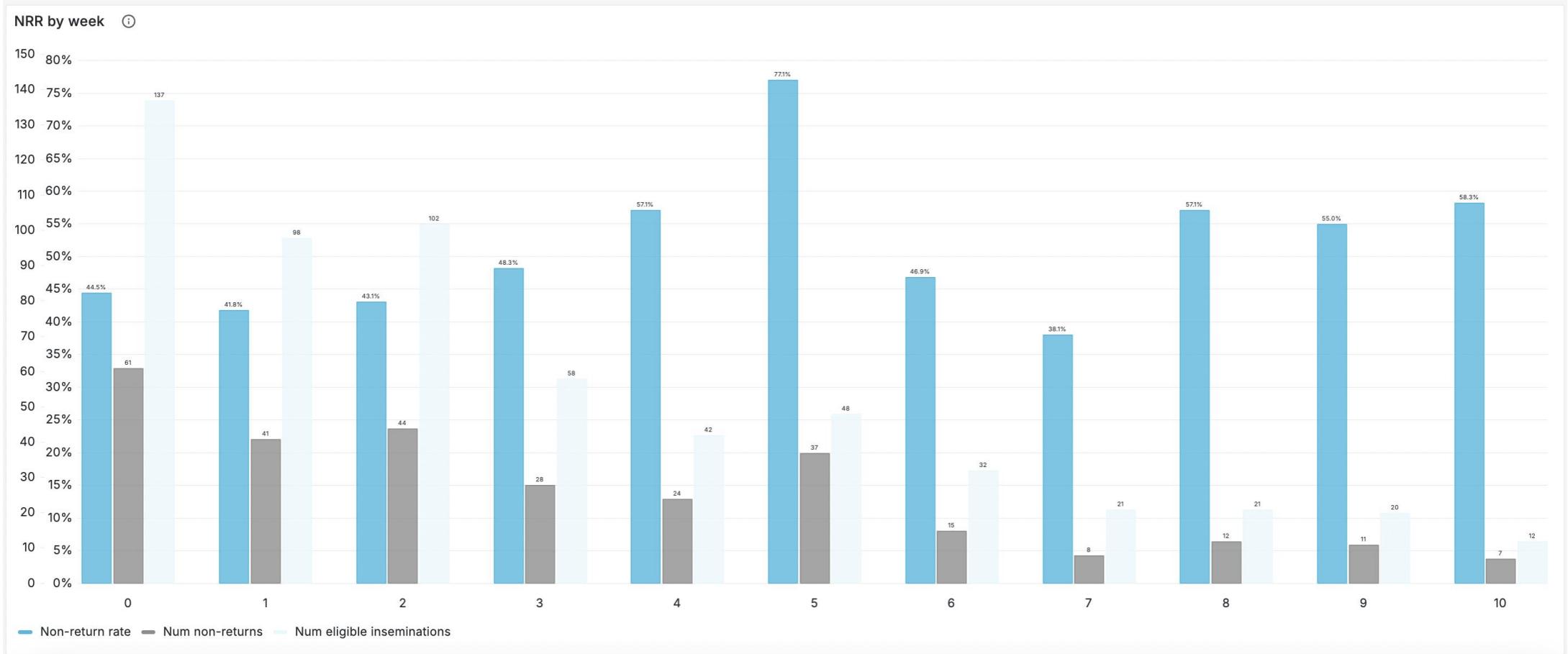


Non-return rate is **11% below** nearby farms which have an average of **60%**

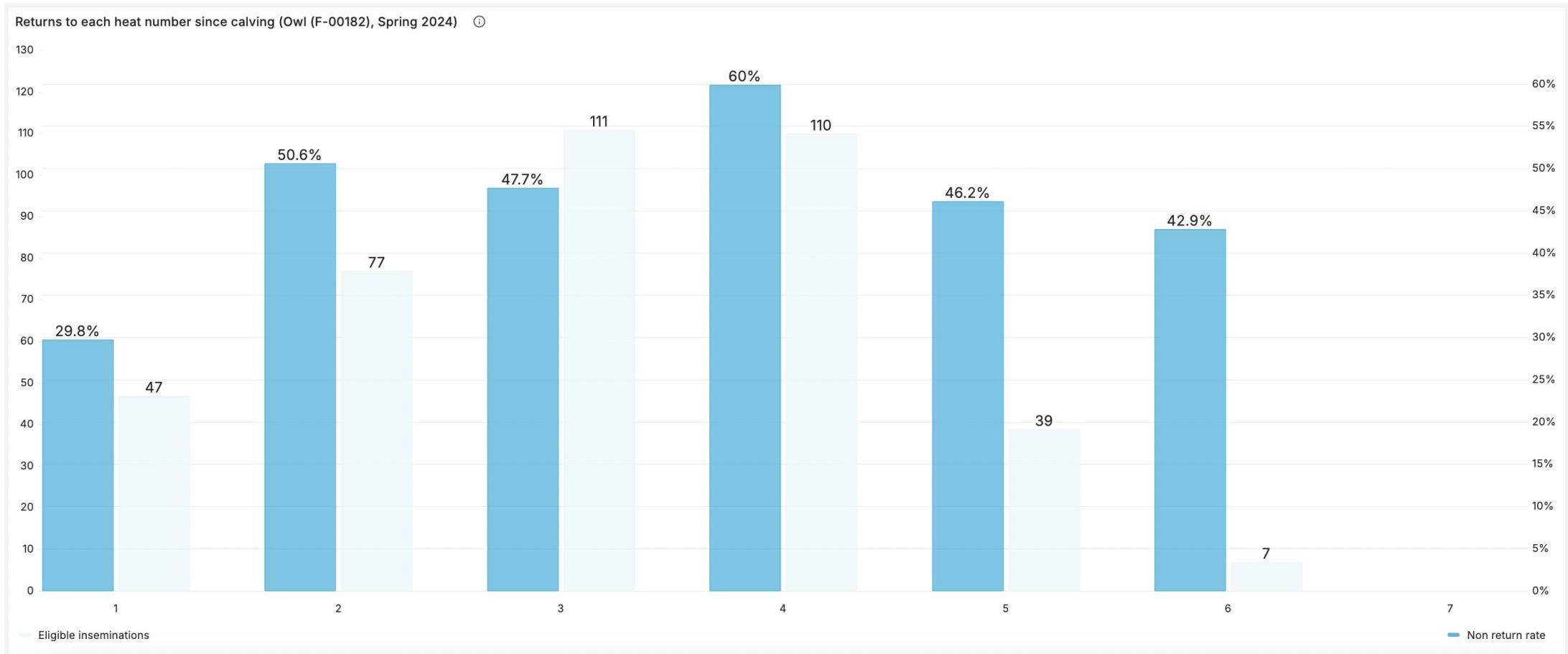
# NRR by week



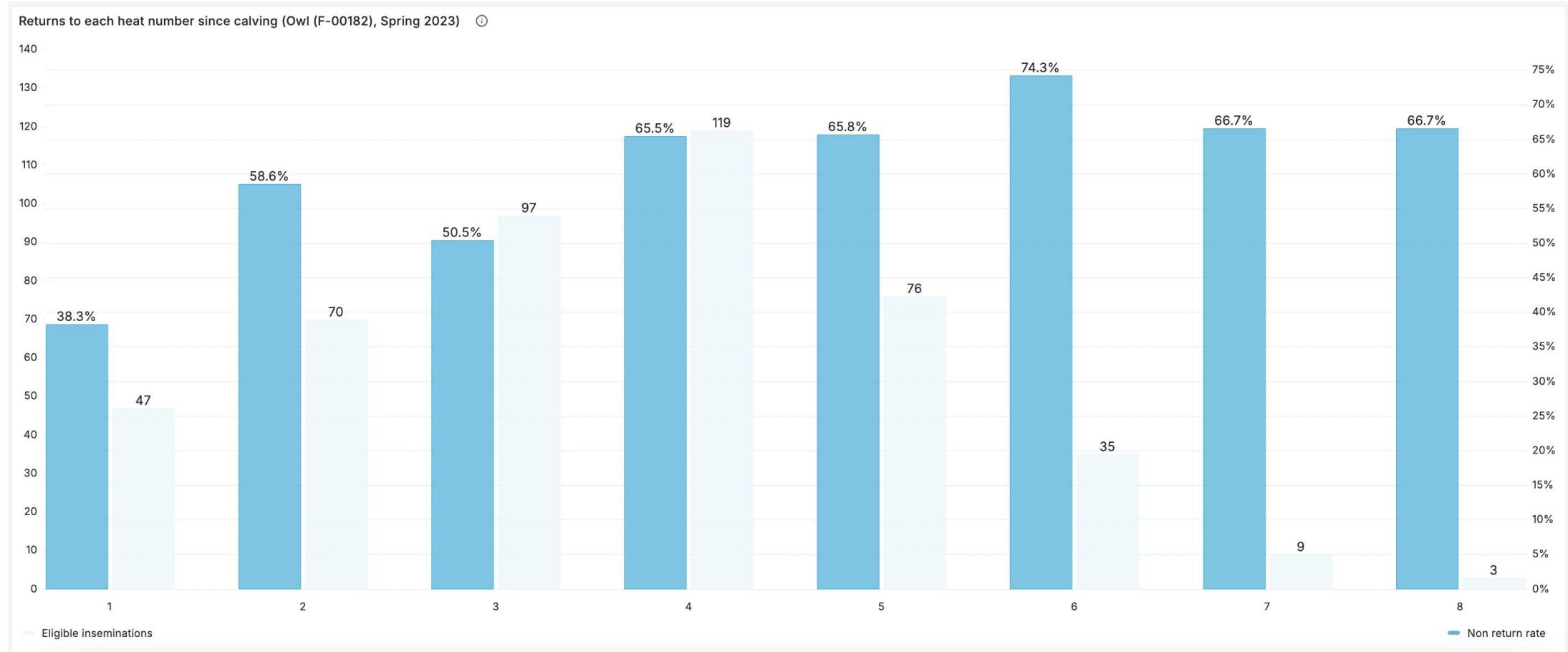
# NRR by week 2023



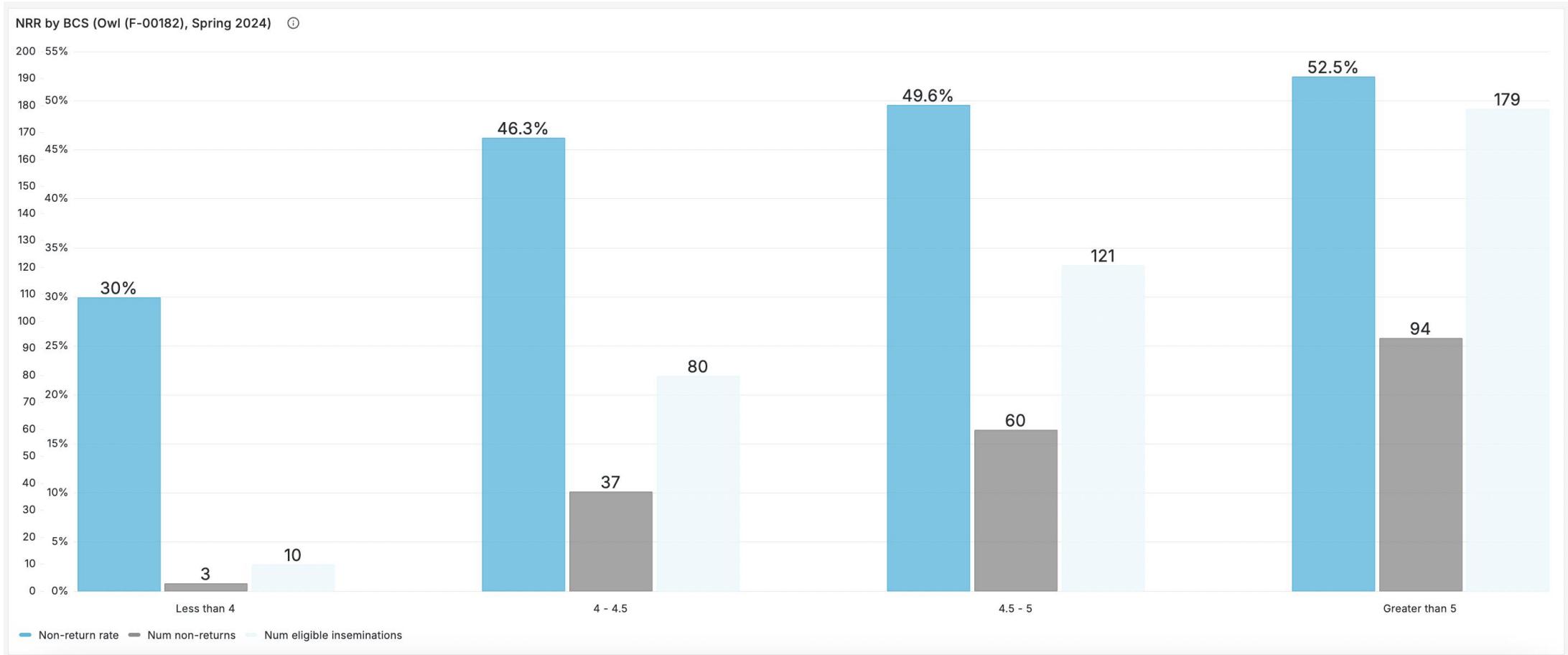
# NRR by heat number



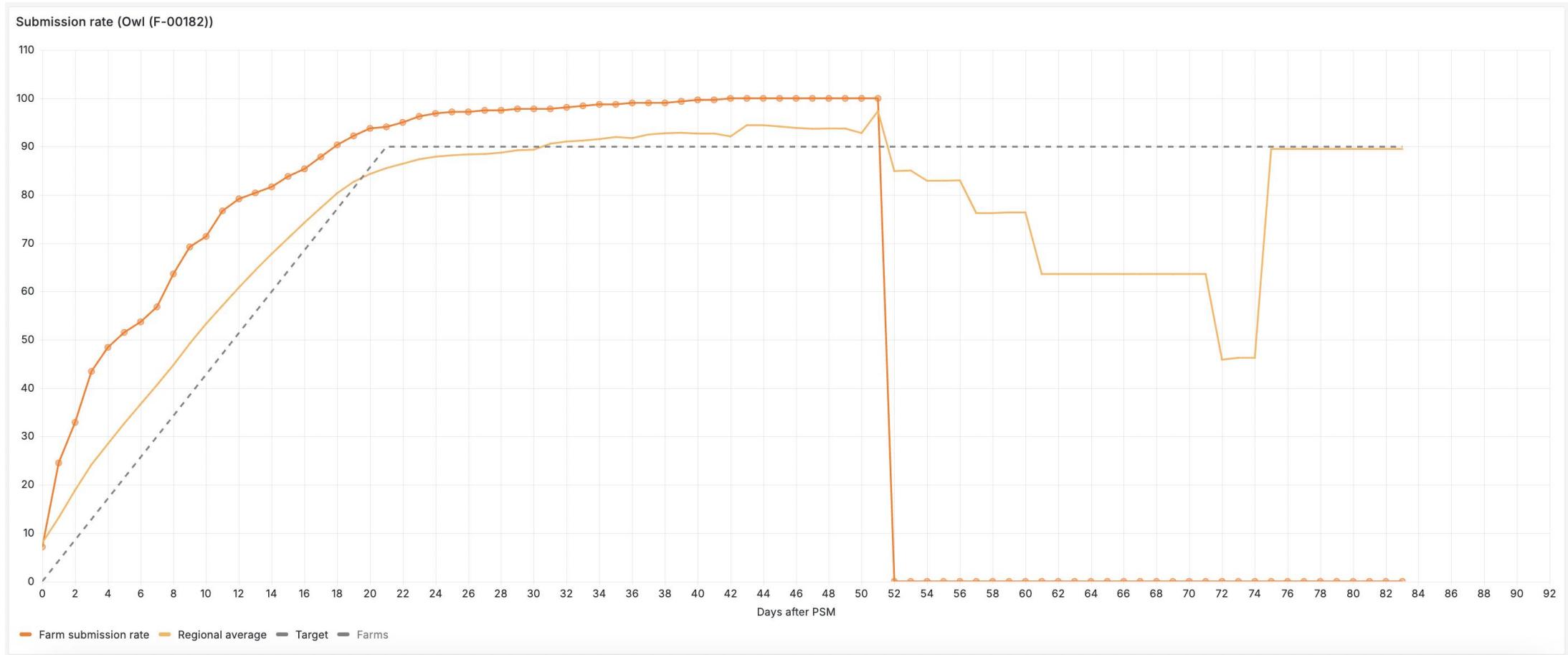
# NRR by heat number 2023



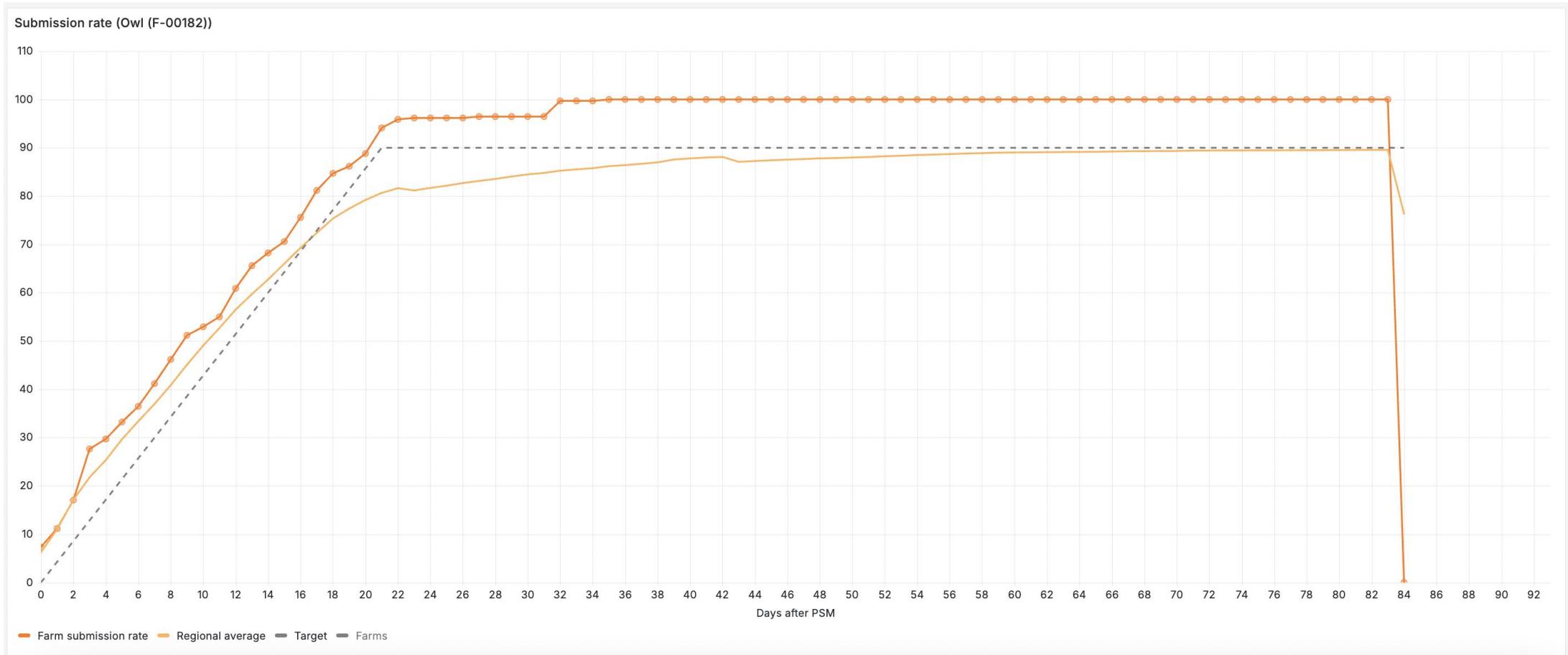
# NRR by BCS



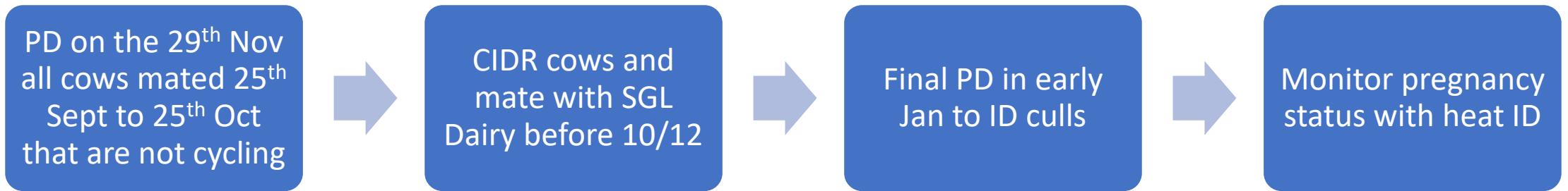
# Submission Rate 2024



# Submission Rate 2023

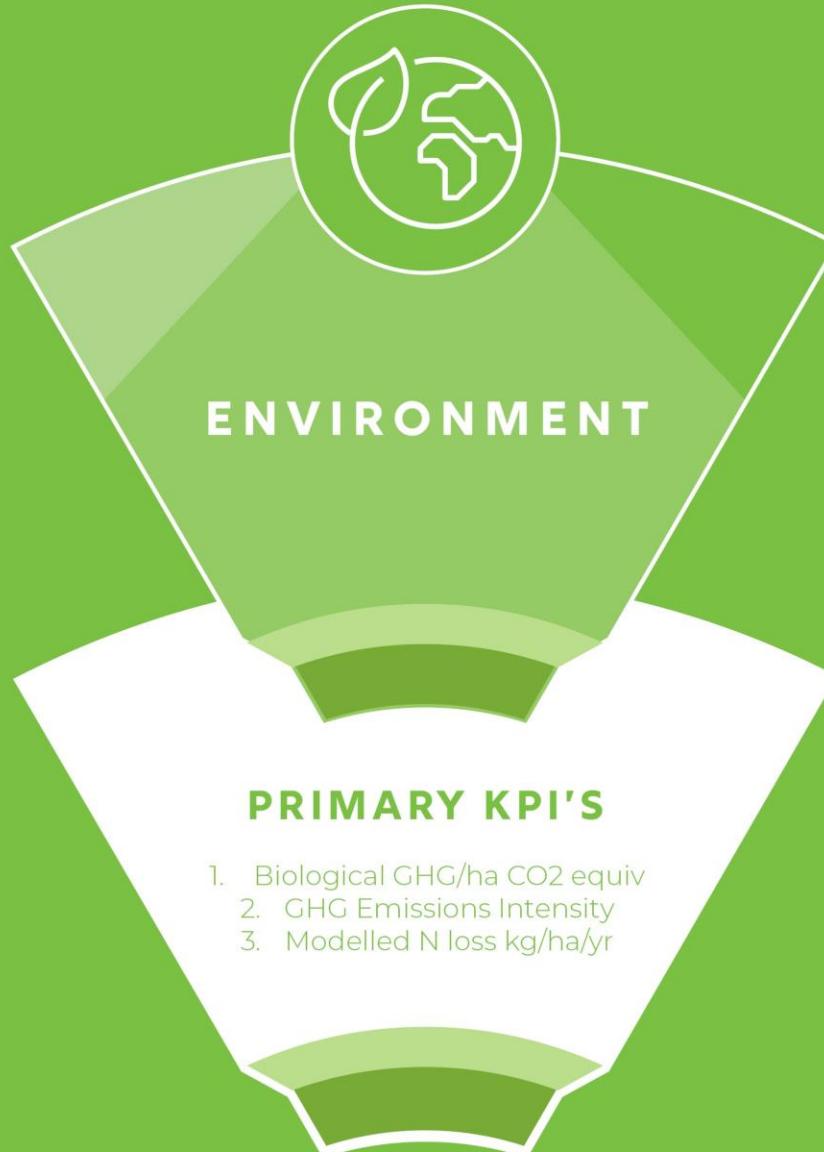


# Phantom cows





Providing knowledge.



# Environment KPIs



ENVIRONMENT



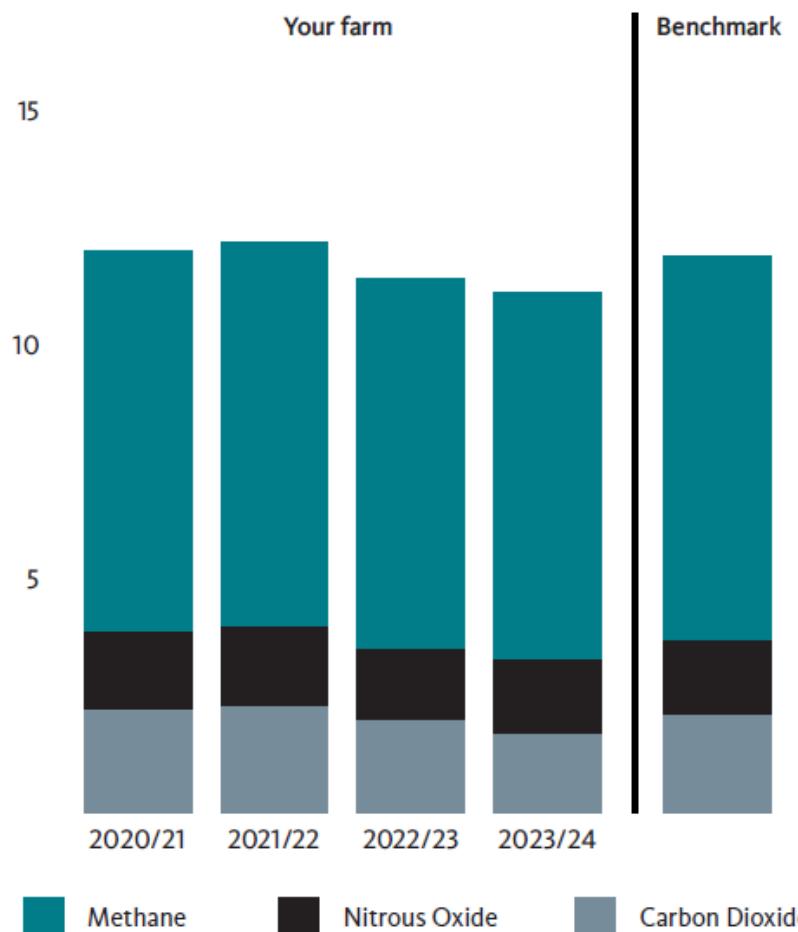
	PRIMARY KPI	OWL FARM TARGET	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
①	Biological GHG/ha CO2 equiv	3 yr average trending down	7901	9633	10411	9945	9074	9192
②	GHG Emissions Intensity	3 yr average trending down	11.1	11.4	12.2	12.0		
③	Modelled N loss kg/ha/yr	3 yr average trending down	25	28	35	34	32	33

# Emissions

Even the smallest on-farm efficiency gains can boost profitability and productivity. But they're also good for reducing emissions per kgMS. Each farm has a unique opportunity - it's up to you and your focus.

## Your on-farm emissions

Your farm is benchmarked against Waikato farms

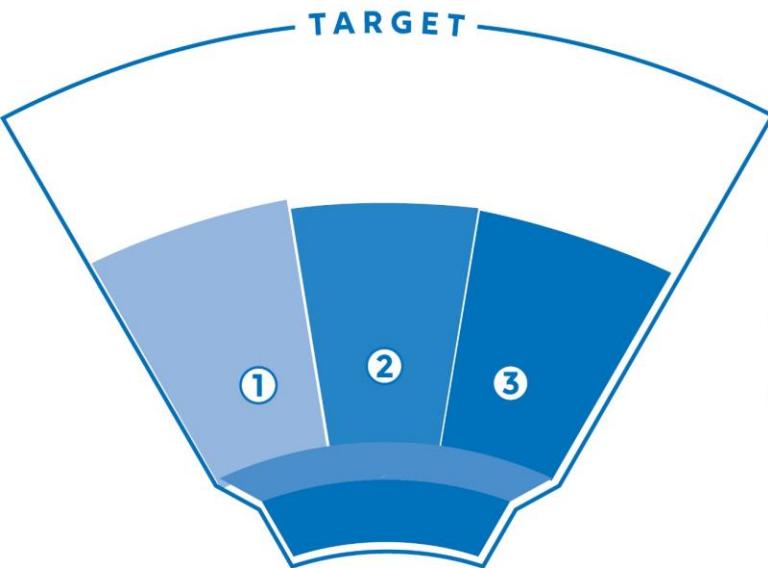


This data shows the emissions that are created from your farming activities. There are also other things that influence your farm's footprint - things like peat soil, land-use change and carbon removals. These aren't captured in the data below.

	Your Farm	Benchmark
Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)/ kgMs	11.1	12.00
<b>Methane (biological)</b>		
Dairy herd	6.00	6.30
Replacements	1.10	1.20
Effluent	0.70	0.70
<b>Nitrous Oxide (biological)</b>		
Livestock	1.10	1.20
Fertiliser	0.30	0.30
Manure and soil	0.20	0.10
<b>Carbon Dioxide (non-biological)</b>		
Imported feed	0.70	1.20
Fertiliser	0.60	0.50
Other	0.40	0.40



# Business Health KPIs



PRIMARY KPI	OWL FARM TARGET	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
① Farm Working Expenses	\$4.70/kgMS - via DairyBase	\$6.73	\$6.81	\$6.30	\$4.60	\$4.96	\$4.66
② Op profit/ha (eff dairy)	> top 20% - via DairyBase	\$2314	\$2362 vs \$4550	\$3886 vs \$6950	\$3482 vs \$4820	\$2405 vs \$4395	\$2147 vs \$3533
③ ROA	6% - via DairyBase		3.00%	5.50%	5.00%	3.40%	3.10%

# Cashflow update to 31 Oct



BUSINESS  
HEALTH

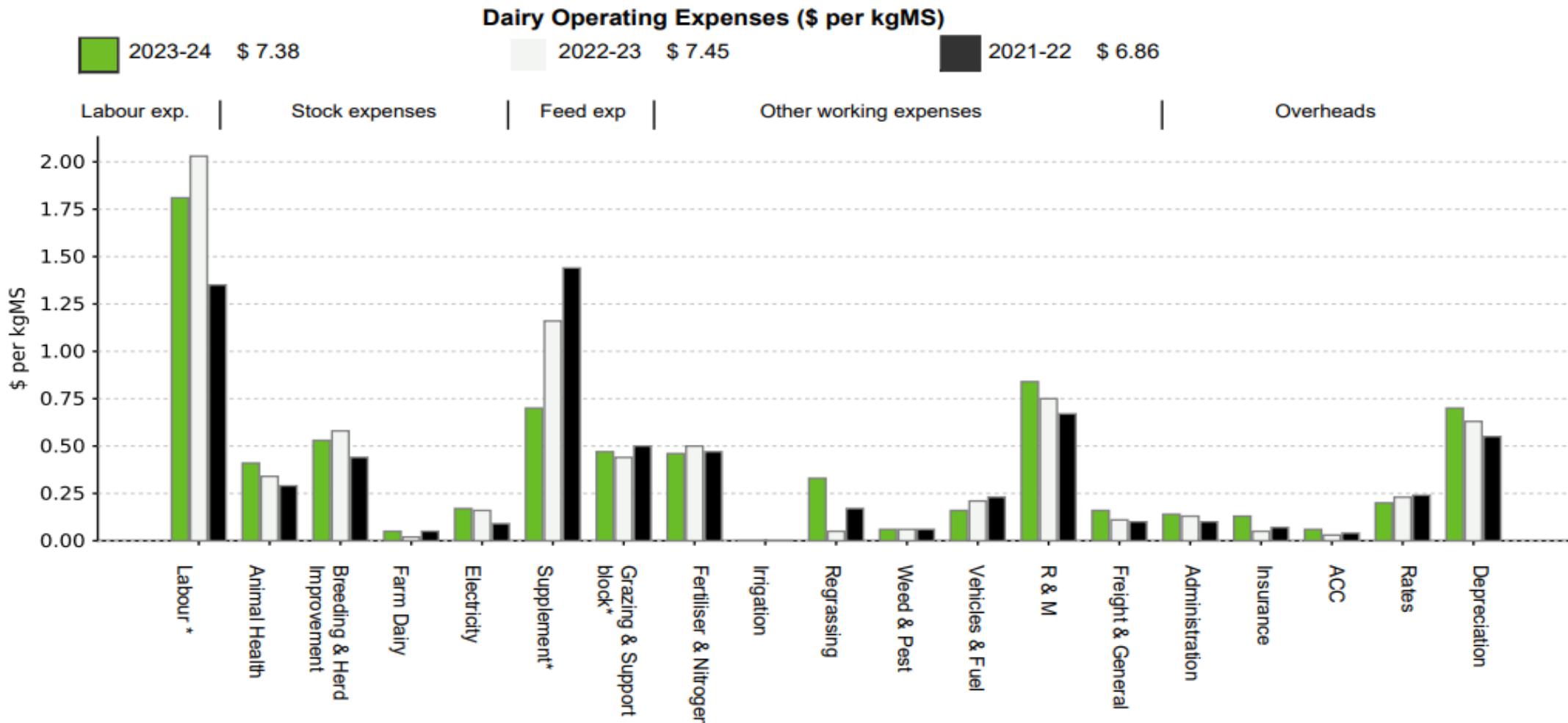


	YTD Total	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	Original Full Year Budget
Milksolids KG	62,886	64,000	1,114	140,700
Total Milk Receipts	(636,765)	(562,778)	73,988	(1,114,433)
Dividends Received	(78,292)	(10,700)	67,592	(47,933)
All Cattle Sales	(25,662)	(15,240)	10,422	(101,540)
All other Income	(11,887)	(15,600)	(3,713)	(15,600)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(752,606)</b>	<b>(604,318)</b>	<b>148,288</b>	<b>(1,279,506)</b>

	YTD Total	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	Original Full Year Budget
Wages	124,257	100,548	(23,710)	226,214
Animal Health	28,178	20,190	(7,988)	47,800
Breeding & Herd Improvement	42,114	37,440	(4,674)	77,400
Farm dairy	1,556	3,100	1,544	5,740
Electricity	11,768	10,400	(1,368)	23,200
Silage made	2,925	22,000	19,075	28,580
Supplements purchased	34,898	24,000	(10,898)	36,800
Calf rearing	51,482	24,422	(27,060)	25,722
Young & dry stock grazing	27,067	29,165	2,098	70,000
Fertiliser (incl. N)	36,056	30,936	(5,120)	51,440
Regrassing & cropping	12,381	35,038	22,657	50,350
Weed and pest	3,456	4,200	744	10,400
Planting	459	1,700	1,241	2,300
Effluent spreading	499	1,000	501	4,000
Vehicles - Fuel and R&M	10,768	9,000	(1,768)	21,600
R&M (land,buildings, plant, machinery)	33,167	18,700	(14,467)	46,600
Freight and general farm expenses	16,537	16,140	(397)	45,060
Administration	10,165	9,069	(1,096)	20,263
Rates, Insurance, ACC	19,441	14,785	(4,656)	47,484
<b>CASH Farm Working Expenses</b>	<b>467,175</b>	<b>411,833</b>	<b>(55,342)</b>	<b>840,953</b>
<b>Surplus before Finance charges</b>	<b>(285,431)</b>	<b>(192,485)</b>	<b>92,946</b>	<b>(438,552)</b>

## How do my costs compare over time?

This chart shows the dairy operating expenses per kg milksolids over time. Non cash adjustments\* are included in labour, feed and owned support block to enable comparison across seasons





ST PETER'S SCHOOL & LINCOLN UNIVERSITY  
DEMONSTRATION DAIRY FARM



St Peter's  
Cambridge

NEW ZEALAND



LINCOLN  
UNIVERSITY

TE WHARE WĀNAKA O AORAKI

# 20 February 2025 FARM FOCUS DAY





*Thank you*