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## A MISSION THAT CONTINUES TO BE FOCUSED


alacta has a new five-year strategic plan and I invite you to take a look at our new mission and orientations on this page. The consultations that were carried out with our clients, employees and partners helped us to take stock of 2014 and line up strategic projects to ensure that our services remain at the height of your expectations. This feedback also led us to modify Valacta's mission while still keeping our dairy farms at the centre of what we do.

One thing is for sure, the broad guidelines that we will need to follow definitely came through loud and clear in our many consultations. Valacta will therefore build on its strengths to bring you cutting edge knowledge, more technological tools and more services that are specifically centered on your needs. Dairy Knowledge at your Fingertips is relevant now more than ever!

A current trend, milk quality is of constant concern to us all. With the CQM program now established, we all continue on the road to milk quality and along the way, with the implementation of proAction, we will add and define other important criteria together. We are already off to a good start! Some of the trends in the next few years will likely touch on the various areas of proAction. Other trends will definitely involve technology so we will soon be talking about onfarm technological comfort in order to master them and make them indispensable allies. From the moment that a given technology becomes simple, practical and saves us time, we need to have it, right? Who, today, would choose to live without their smartphone?

Enjoy your reading!


Pierre Lampoon,
Milk Producer and President

## GUIDELINES FOR VALACTA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN

1. Our clients are satisfied and take full advantage of our services. Valacta will maintain its high satisfaction rate.
2. By building on its human capital, Valacta ensures that it can rely on the best possible human resources to fulfill its mission.
3. Valacta demonstrates leadership, expertise and innovation in its mastery and use of technology.
4. Valacta exerts a positive influence on the development of the dairy sector, working in synergy with multiple partners.
5. Valacta's strengths-laboratory, database, knowledge transfer-permit the company to develop and promote the services that are profitable to its clientele.
6. Valacta's sustainability is ensured by sound financial management.


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$\square$

## A WORD


$t$ has been an extremely busy year for the Valacta team in Atlantic. I had the opportunity to travel the region extensively and the message I am hearing is the same. The industry is changing and fast. With these changes, the objectives of dairy farmers are changing. We at Valacta recognize this. This is demonstrated in the title of this year's annual report, Trends. We are adjusting the sails to these winds of change so that we stay the course and help our customers reach their ultimate destination.

Milk recording is one of the fundamental services Valacta provides. I do not think anyone would argue that the progress of the Canadian dairy industry and the Canadian dairy cow are due, in large part, to AI, breed classification, registration and milk recording. There are new technologies and tools in our tool box like genomics and robots but we still need to measure and monitor (and ultimately validate) the effectiveness of these tools. We need only to look at the countries of the world where milk recording has a high penetration to see that these countries are also producing higher quality milk and more of it. For these reasons, we remain committed to demonstrating the value of the services that Valacta provides dairy farmers in the Atlantic region. The information gathered by our technicians is used by CDN and the breed associations for genetic evaluation and to develop important genetic indexes such as the Mastitis Resistant Index and the Pro\$ index. Without the data collected from milk recording, these indexes would not appear on your sire proofs. We need to remember this.

Valacta also continues to provide powerful information on herd and individual cow performance. With the recent launch of the Valacta mobile app and the customer follow-up that our technicians provide after a test, we can offer timely, key information so that you our customers see value and a return on your investment. It is important
to note that for a herd of 80 cows on a supervised service option with a milk fat average of $4.15 \%$ and an annual production of $9,600 \mathrm{~kg}$ per cow, the cost of Valacta services is approximately 50 cents per hl produced. Or put another way, you would only need to produce approximately 11 kg per day TOTAL to pay for Valacta services! Given the information you receive back and the benefits the entire industry receives from the data collected (which ultimately benefits you back on your own farm), how can you go wrong with this investment?

As we look ahead, we will be offering more services to producers in Atlantic, including more testing on the individual milk samples. We will also be offering our next workshop series in the fall. The topic will be one that is receiving a great deal of interest right now, cow comfort. We receive very positive feedback from those who attend our workshops and I strongly encourage you to mark it in your calendar. I also encourage you to take the time to complete our survey in the fall. We take your feedback very seriously. It is the most important tool we have to monitor OUR performance and ensure we are providing valuable services.

Thank you to our customers, our industry partners, our technical team (that I am proud to be a part of), Customer Support, and to our Valacta Advisory Board here in Atlantic for your guidance and insight. I look forward to working with all of you in the year ahead in the best industry in the world.


Jeff Gunn
Regional Manager

## A MESSAGE


wo thousand and fourteen could be noted as a year of planning. Valacta operates on a five-year plan that is built by both staff and directors. Valacta' s previous five year plan was running out so a process to develop a new one started in 2013. Denis Cyr, Valacta Atlantic Board observer, and I participated in a process to come up with a plan to bring Valacta into the next five years. One item that was identified in this process was the need for Valacta to be more involved in handheld technology. As a result, our mobile app was developed, and by the time you read this, many of you will be using this tool.

I was also involved in a planning session for the Canadian Dairy Network along with our Chairman, Mr Pierre Lampron, and General Manager, Daniel Lefebvre from Valacta. This session not only developed a new three-year plan for CDN but identified the need for the Industry to have larger conversations around working closer together. As a result, a half-day was spent on this topic at the CDN forum last September. A number of Valacta staff and board members participated in this event. There were some action items identified at this event and you will hear more as plans develop.

The Valacta Atlantic Advisory Committee met on two occasions during 2014. These committee meetings are very well attended and give the industry partners in Atlantic Canada the occasion to sit at one table to discuss many industry issues. The Valacta Atlantic Advisory Committee voted support for research projects at the Atlantic Vet College as well as support for the National Holstein Convention held in Atlantic Canada in the spring of 2015. The Committee supports, on a continual basis, the Atlantic Young Breeders School. This school is a great example of how all the industry partners in Atlantic Canada work together to make the dairy industry a great industry to be involved in.

All the best to our dairy farmers for the 2015 season.


## Dannie MacKinnon

Atlantic Board Representative

# «FAMILY" 


anadian Dairy Network (CDN) celebrates its 20th anniversary this year following its creation in 1995. While the "raison d'être" for CDN's existence is the mandate as Canada's dairy cattle genetic evaluation centre, it also serves as an umbrella organization for the dairy cattle improvement industry in Canada. The member organizations of CDN include the Canadian DHI partners, namely Valacta and CanWest DHI, as well as all dairy cattle breed associations, the various A.I. organizations selling semen in Canada and Dairy Farmers of Canada.

There are various ways that one might define the success of the Canadian dairy cattle improvement industry. Some might say it's measured by the fact that Canada exported more than $\$ 168 \mathrm{M}$ worth of dairy cattle genetics in 2014, including live cattle, semen and embryos. Others might say it's measured by the high level of producer participation in the various breed improvement programs with (a) $75 \%$ of all herds in Canada being enrolled on milk recording, (b) nearly $90 \%$ of all milk recorded herds also type classify, and


Réseau laitier canadien

Canadian Dairy Network
(c) over $70 \%$ of all dairy cattle in Canada are registered in the breed association herdbook. Perhaps the foundation of our success lies deeper than either of these... it's how the various industry organizations work together in the best interest of Canadian dairy producers in mind!

A clear example of the strong spirit of industry partnership and collaboration was the recent Industry Visioning meeting held in February 2015, which was organized by CDN. While it is normal for any business to hold its own strategic planning sessions every few years, it is very rare to see an industry of organizations gather together to define its vision for the next 5 to 10 years and set out a plan to achieve it! The ultimate goal of industry partners is to provide valuable programs and services to producers in the most cost effective way possible, which also means ensuring that the industry structure also maximizes efficiencies. In this way, the Canadian dairy cattle improvement industry resembles a family aimed at achieving the same goals by working closely together and planning each step along the way.


## IMPDRTANT ALLY



The mandate of the technicians from Canada's milk recording agencies is to ensure that the standards are respected and to guarantee the best possible quality of sampling and data entry. Their work is extremely important to producers as this information is key to their decision-making process. In order for quality information to be collected, validated and compiled on the farm, technicians must work accurately and precisely, in collaboration with the producer. This data, which is routed to the Vision2000 database, holds immensely diverse value as it is used for production management reports, research, genetics, genomics, comparative statistics, etc. Hence, the more accurate the data collected on the farm, the better the tools for all of our industry partners.

Since 2012, Valacta has been using a specialized technician training program in order to promote the best possible data quality. This program provides an update on knowledge about Canadian milk recording standards and procedures and a skills recognition process to recognize their mastery of the subject and the efforts that they invest. Newly-hired technicians undergo a four-week intensive training course program.

At the same time, a data quality task force has been put into place and given a mandate to analyze our business processes in order to continuously improve their effectiveness and efficiency. In June of 2014, this committee led an information campaign to try to improve sample preservation so that the milk recording samples arrive at the laboratory in good condition. Their efforts paid off, especially in the hot summer months, with a $60 \%$ decrease in the number of coagulated samples!

The 21st century will be an era in which we will see an increased need for precise information. This data will be the lifeblood of the industry! What do you think?

## - WHD ESTABLISHES THE MILK

 RECDRDING STANDARDS?The Industry Standards Committee, composed of representatives from all of the organizations in the industry, under the supervision of the Canadian Dairy Network, establishes the standards for supervised milk recording, genetic evaluations and the official publishable lactation records.


## RESEARCHER -

Dr. Herman Barkema, of the University of Calgary, and worldrenowned researcher is a big fan of DHI services and sees it as essential for the future success of the Canadian dairy industry. He states "It is really important for robotic herds to be on DHI. For herd management and milk quality, it's a must. I know that robotic systems provide a large amount of data right there on farm, but that data is not the full picture. Further, mastitis and disease testing available from DHI can really add value." Dr. Barkema concludes, "As an industry, we should not underestimate the value of a strong national records database. It has been at the core of research projects and advancements and it must continue strong."

Dr. Barkema's research program applies epidemiology to the prevention and control of mastitis and infectious diseases on dairy farms, with animal and public health perspectives. The overall goal of his research program is to ensure a safe and economical food supply with a reduced risk to transmission of zoonotic diseases to farm families and the general population. New prevention and
control programs in The Netherlands, Canada and other countries have been introduced based on results of his research.


## IMPROVEMENT

Brian Van Doormaal, General Manager of Canadian Dairy Network (CDN) concurs. "Many robotic herds receive official cow indexes from CDN and have publishable lactation records recognized by breed associations. A few adjustments have been made to accommodate the way robotic data is collected at the farm, but overall it is essentially the same programs and process as any other herds." As herds make a change towards robotic milking, they can rest assured that industry programs are evolving and continue to be available for their participation.

## LIKES TO SEE Yロப

## MEETING



EXHIBITION


Manager, showing a Jersey calf in a 4-H Alumni Showmanship class at the Pictou County Exhibition in September 2014.

MECHANIZATION SHOW


Julie Caron from Lactologic and Ed Frazee, Business Coach at the Valacta booth at the Atlantic Farm Mechanization Show, in Moncton, NB, March 5 -7, 2015


s depicted by this graph, after getting off to a modest start in the early 90 's, the use of robot milkers has literally exploded worldwide in the 2000's:

At the end of 2014, our estimates showed that almost 30,000 robots had been installed on the planet. In fact, since the early 2000's, the number of robots has doubled every 3 years. Practically every time producers plan to modify their milking system, they at least consider and often choose to use a milking robot.

Dairy producers like to size up where they stand, as compared to others in their field, in order to validate their performance. So we have compiled some comparative statistics using a «robot group» that encompasses all of the robot manufacturers. In the table on the next page, the « robot group's » performance is com-
pared to that of Holstein herds using other milking systems. The average milk value is higher for the robot group, but it is important to carefully consider how these statistics are interpreted. We cannot say whether this is simply true because the top herds have migrated toward using robots or whether it was actually robot milking itself that was responsible for improving their average. Although most of the other parameters are comparable between the two groups (cull rate, reasons for culling, SCC, etc.), the reproduction performance is better with the robot group, both for calving interval and number of days at first breeding. The easy access to movement detectors, no doubt, is responsible for this improvement in reproduction parameters.

The annual milk value per cow is $\$ 279$ higher with robot milking systems, which is to be expected since productivity is higher. The same

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can be said for the annual cost per cow which is $\$ 104$ more with robot milkers. It is important to pay attention to margin since that is where a company's profitability lies. The annual feed margin per cow is $\$ 5,030$ for robots milkers as compared to $\$ 4,855$ for other milking systems.

Having support and guidance as you consider purchasing a robot, start up production with this new milking method and monitor the results will help you to validate the decisions that you have made. Valacta has brought together a team of robot milking specialists in order to help secure the investments of dairy producers who have opted to use robot milking systems. We are acting on this new trend!

Evolution of number of milking robots in the world 2001-2014 (Koning 2010)

| 35000 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 30000 |  |  |
| 25000 |  |  |
| 20000 |  |  |
| 15000 |  |  |
| 10000 | 2005 | 2009 |
| 5000 |  |  |
| 0 |  |  |


|  | Robot | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Robot | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Robot | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of herds | 177 | 3,996 | 146 | 2,672 | 431 | 7,901 |
| Annual milk (kg/cow/year) | 9,810 | 9,159 | 9,918 | 9,108 | 9,895 | 9,197 |
| Annual fat (kg/cow/year) | 385 | 365 | 387 | 358 | 383 | 363 |
| Annual fat (\%) | 3.92 | 3.99 | 3.91 | 3.93 | 3.88 | 3.95 |
| Annual protein (kg/cow/year) | 321 | 300 | 321 | 293 | 321 | 298 |
| Annual protein (\%) | 3.27 | 3.27 | 3.24 | 3.22 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| 305-day milk (kg) | 9,825 | 9,299 | 9,930 | 9,344 | 9,955 | 9,384 |
| 305-day fat (kg) | 379 | 365 | 384 | 362 | 380 | 365 |
| 305-day fat (\%) | 3.86 | 3.93 | 3.87 | 3.88 | 3.82 | 3.90 |
| 305-day protein (kg) | 315 | 300 | 316 | 295 | 318 | 300 |
| 305-day protein (\%) | 3.21 | 3.22 | 3.19 | 3.16 | 3.19 | 3.19 |
| Days at peak | 46 | 43 | 48 | 44 | 49 | 44 |
| Peak milk (kg) | 40.0 | 37.5 | 40.6 | 37.5 | 40.4 | 37.7 |
| Lactation persistency | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Transition cow index | 140 | 103 |  |  | 135 | 95 |
| Longevity (\% 3rd lactation plus) | 38.0 | 39.2 | 34.1 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 37.5 |
| Age at 1st calving (mo.) | 25.8 | 26.4 | 25.6 | 26.4 | 25.9 | 26.4 |
| Herd age at calving (mo.) | 45.0 | 47.1 | 43.0 | 45.1 | 44.0 | 46.1 |
| Herd turnover (\%) | 39.4 | 38.1 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.0 |
| Mortality (\%) | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Disposal for feet/legs (\%) | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Disposal for reproduction (\%) | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Disposal for mastitis/high SCC (\%) | 5.4 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Sold for milk production (\%) | 3.2 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Calving interval (days) | 414 | 422 | 417 | 427 | 418 | 424 |
| Days to 1st breeding | 77.3 | 80.8 | 83.2 | 86.0 | 82.9 | 83.9 |
| Days dry | 63.3 | 64.5 | 69.9 | 70.5 | 68.0 | 68.1 |
| Annual SCC ( ${ }^{(000 / m l \text { ) }}$ | 226 | 223 | 227 | 230 | 232 | 224 |
| Milk value (\$) | 7,296 | 7,017 | 7,306 | 6,805 | 7,273 | 6,949 |
| Herds with feed | 46 | 1,268 |  |  | 48 | 1,364 |
| Annual feed cost (\$) | 2,266 | 2,162 |  |  | 2,260 | 2151 |

## ANIMAL WELL-BEING,


s little as 15 or 20 years ago, the consideration of animal well-being in dairy production was insignificant; more idealistic than realistic. In recent years, however, consumer pressure has driven the multinational food and restaurant corporations to include animal welfare in their purchasing policies. Consequently, the developed countries have seen various certification programs come to light.

The efforts of some Quebec researchers, notably Anne-Marie de Passillé and Jeff Rushen (pioneers in the study of dairy cattle behaviour in Canada), have helped us to better understand animal behavior and their preferences. This research has discredited the prejudices around the merits of animal welfare and demonstrated over the years that paying attention to animal comfort and well-being can be profitable to producers. These studies are also beginning to influence the agricultural building designers.

At first, animal welfare research was limited to tests and videotapes that were used to manually note animal preferences and behaviours. More recently, however, access to technological tools has revolutionized the possibilities for research and analysis. For example, the use of accelerometers attached to an animal's back legs has increased the amount of research on resting time. These tools can simplify the observation process by recording the time and frequency that an animal is standing and laying down.

Other research techniques and tools will eventually be commercialized on the farm such as geo-positioning, thermal cameras, the rumen bolus and the vaginal thermometer combined with radio telemetry. These tools can be used to take automatic body temperature measurements, measure body condition score, udder and leg temperature, jaw movement, rumen pH , rumen contraction, and cardiac and respiratory frequency. The results of these measurements can provide a general idea of an animal's level of
comfort and well-being and guide the producer in his efforts to optimize productivity and profitability on the farm.

Consideration of animal comfort and well-being can increase cow longevity. The average cow age in Quebec herds is 4.25 years, whereas a cow's potential lifespan could reach as much as 15-20 years.

Dairy cows are often culled from the herd due to problems with reproduction, feet and legs or udder health. How many of these afflictions are directly related to animal comfort and housing? Some aspects of housing such as stall dimensions, softness, and space for movement as well as ventilation, lighting, exercise, feed bunk position, bedding condition, etc., can influence animal comfort and well-being. By gradually improving these aspects, we can also improve on behaviour, longevity and productivity.


Animal welfare shouldn't simply be a consumer expectation; it should be taken into consideration just as feeding and health are, as a part of the basic management of a dairy herd. With the help of the new tools that facilitate the measurement of animal comfort and well-being, improvements to animal productivity and longevity are most certainly on their way.


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## SOMATIC CELL CDUNT





|  | \% |
| :---: | :---: |
| Automated Concentrate | 17.2 |
| Distributor |  |
| Computerized Automated | 8.6 |
| Concentrate Distributor |  |
| Automated Forage Distributor | 5.2 |
| Silage and Concentrate | 3.4 |
| Distributor |  |
| Traditional | 43.1 |
| TMR | 22.4 |


|  | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | Individual Stall Parlour |
| Rotary Parlour | 2.4 |
|  | 1.2 |
|  | Herringbone Parlour | 227.1


|  | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Head to Head | 14.1 |
| $\square$ Head to Tail | 0.3 |
| Single Row | 0.3 |
| Tail to Tail | 33.3 |
| Multiple Row | 0.8 |
| Free Stall | 48.9 |
| Loose Housing | 2.3 |
|  | 0 |



|  | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\square$ DeLaval (Alfa-Laval) | 40.3 |
| Surge | 17.8 |
| Germania | 0.3 |
| BouMatic | 25.0 |
| Westfalia | 1.9 |
| Universal | 6.3 |
| Lely | 2.2 |
| $\square$ Prolion | 0 |
| $\square$ Gascoigne Melotte | 0 |
| $\square$ Dairymaster | 0 |
| WestfaliaSurge | 6.3 |
| $\square$ Insentec | 0 |
| $\square$ Milkomax | 0 |



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## MANURE SDLIDS FDR BEDDING:

nimal comfort in the barn is very much in vogue these days. Valacta has even given the subject top billing in the training sessions that will be offered throughout the Atlantic region in the fall (see Box 2).

A comfortable cow is a cow that can go about her business with no worries. How does a comfortable cow spend most of her time? Resting, of course, which explains why the surface provided for cows to lie down on is such an important aspect of cow comfort.

Depending on barn type, budget, bedding availability, removal and numerous other factors, the choice of bedding is not always an easy one. For the cow, the crucial point is to provide a clean, dry, comfortable surface that is soft, stable and slip-resistant.

## NON-TRADITIONAL MANURE-BASED OPTIONS FOR BEDDING

In both the United States and Ontario, more and more farms are doing things differently: they are using recycled or composted manure as bedding (Table 1).

## RECYCLED MANURE SOLIDS AS BEDDING

The solids separated in this process have a moisture content between 65 and 68 percent. If the manure has not been digested, it is recommended that the solids be composted to destroy any pathogens that may cause mastitis. The manure solids can be composted in piles (at least seven days) or using a composter ( 24 hours). The resulting substrate can be then be spread in the freestalls. If the material is too dry, the ventilation will blow up a dust storm in the barn; if it is too moist, it may start to heat up.

## COMPOSTED BEDDING

Composted bedding is based on the same principle as deep-bedded packs, except that the compost-manure mixture needs to be aerated daily to add oxygen and continue the composting process. It is important to ensure that the temperature reaches between 55 and $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in order to neutralize any pathogens in the bedding. Twicedaily tilling of the compost is recommended.

The material that is generally recommended, in particular because of its particle size, is sawdust. Other materials can also be used, but the chop length often makes it difficult to obtain a good carbon-nitrogen ratio. To build the composted pack base, a $30-40 \mathrm{~cm}$ layer of bedding material is initially spread over the floor. Fresh bedding is then added on a weekly basis. Twice a year, the compost is removed from the barn and can be spread in the fields. Each cow must have a resting area of $120 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. The larger the resting area, the less significant the microbial population. Adequate ventilation is also required to eliminate moisture and heat produced by the cows and the composted bedding.

(

Composted bedding is generally used in loose-housing facilities. In tie-stall barns, there is some worry that bacterial growth will escalate due to the heat generated by cows that are permanently in their stalls, in addition to reduced air circulation at floor level. Not to mention the complexity of adding and removing bedding in this type of facility.

## IS IT COST-EFFECTIVE?

One of the aims of using these different techniques is, of course, to reduce bedding costs. Straw currently costs about $\$ 250$ per tonne, which amounts to about $\$ 11,000-\$ 15,000$ per year for a herd of 60 cows that use an average of two kilograms per day. Some farms may be able to cut these variable costs, but it is important to evaluate the initial investment that is required (substantial for the purchase of a digester or separator) before getting involved.

## SO, IS IT AN ALTERNATIVE WORTH CONSIDERING?

When it comes to choosing bedding, animal comfort and well-being must take priority. The bedding must also be economical and easy to spread. Composted or recycled manure solids have the potential to meet all of these criteria, provided the technique is properly managed. At any rate, from the looks of this cow deep in slumber on a composted manure pack (see photo on p. 20), the option seems to be worth contemplating.
$\rightarrow$ DDES THE PRESENCE DF BACTERIA FRDM MANURE INCREASE THE RISK DF MASTITIS?
The question is indeed an important one, since we are talking about organic matter, and what's more, fecal matter. In short, an environment that already contains bacteria and is conducive to bacterial growth. None too reassuring when the objective is to maintain good udder health in the herd. An American study found that the number of cows with a somatic cell count over $200,000 / \mathrm{ml}$ was similar between farms using recycled manure solids and those using sand as bedding. Furthermore, the quantity of bacteria present in the unused bedding was not necessarily correlated to high SCC levels or the incidence of mastitis. Milking technique is therefore a key factor in preventing pathogens from entering the mammary gland.

## - THE BARN: A SDURCE DF COMFDRT

Doing things differently doesn't always have to involve major changes like those mentioned in this article. Sometimes small, simple, low-cost adjustments are enough to reap substantial rewards. That is precisely what we will be discussing with you at the Valacta training session to be offered this fall in the Atlantic region.

Join us to explore some practical and cost-effective ways to improve cow comfort in your barn.

## www.valacta.com

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| TYPE | Process | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1- recycled manure solids | Separated solids: composted in windrows, piles or with a composter | - Little or no new bedding required | - Significant microbial load <br> - Higher moisture level <br> - High cost of separator <br> - Dark colour |
|  | Digested solids: dried or in piles | - Energy recovery <br> - Microbial load is lower than in separated manure | - High cost of digester or separator <br> - Significant microbial load <br> - Dark colour |
| 2- composted bedding | Aerated: material is tilled directly in the bedded pack resting area | - Requires less bedding than deepbedded packs <br> - Cost of equipment lower than for recycled manure | - Choice of bedding material is limited by particle size <br> - Time required for tilling <br> - Dark colour <br> - Not easy to reach a temperature of $55-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## NATIDNAL

| Newfoundland | 5 | 6 | 711 | 872 | 142.20 | 145.33 | 83.33 | 17.65 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PEI | 113 | 106 | 8797 | 8503 | 77.85 | 80.22 | 19.81 | 58.10 |
| Nova Scotia | 146 | 138 | 12070 | 11557 | 82.67 | 83.75 | 23.19 | 62.39 |
| New Brunswick | 136 | 135 | 11536 | 11646 | 84.82 | 86.27 | 25.93 | 67.65 |
| Quebec | 4872 | 4731 | 289073 | 283134 | 59.33 | 59.85 | 8.58 | 78.40 |
| Ontario | 3056 | 2982 | 234401 | 233151 | 76.70 | 78.19 | 19.48 | 76.93 |
| Manitoba | 197 | 193 | 27203 | 27975 | 138.09 | 144.95 | 45.60 | 63.82 |
| Saskatchewan | 102 | 105 | 16995 | 18215 | 166.62 | 173.48 | 69.52 | 64.24 |
| Alberta | 433 | 422 | 57747 | 58606 | 133.36 | 138.88 | 64.69 | 77.31 |
| British Columbia | 310 | 307 | 45776 | 48639 | 147.66 | 158.43 | 60.59 | 62.45 |
| CANADA | 9370 | 9125 | 704309 | 702298 | 75.17 | 76.96 | 18.60 | 75.67 |

PER COW PER PROVINCE


AVERAGE BY PROVINCE

(MONTHS)


■ 20132014

## THE KUBOTA FARM

## T

## 

| Milk Production (kg) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Holstein | 9018 | 7311 | 10701 |
| Ayrshire | 6931 | 6137 | 7532 |
| Jersey | 6242 | 5116 | 7459 |
| All Breeds | 8843 | 6986 | 10642 |


| Age at First Calving (yy-mm) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Holstein | 2-3 | 2-6 | 2-0 |
| Ayrshire | 2-5 | 2-8 | 2-3 |
| Jersey | 2-2 | 2-5 | 2-0 |
| All Breeds | 2-3 | 2-7 | 2-0 |

## Weight at First Calving (kg)

| Holstein | 637 | 599 | 680 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ayrshire | 592 | 567 | 621 |
| Jersey | 491 | 460 | 514 |
| All Breeds | 627 | 586 | 678 |

## Longevity (\% 3rd Lactation plus)

| Holstein | 38.1 | 28.1 | 48.4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ayrshire | 45.3 | 36.5 | 54.0 |
| Jersey | 43.6 | 30.5 | 58.3 |
| All Breeds | 38.5 | 28.5 | 49.1 |

SCC ('000/ml)

| Holstein | 213 | 332 | 117 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ayrshire | 143 | 203 | 95 |
| Jersey | 212 | 284 | 159 |
| All Breeds | 212 | 330 | 117 |

[^0]
## Fat, kg (\%)

| Holstein | $353(3.91)$ | $276(3.67)$ | $424(4.17)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ayrshire | $293(4.23)$ | $243(4.11)$ | $326(4.40)$ |
| Jersey | $308(4.92)$ | $253(4.68)$ | $361(5.07)$ |
| All Breeds | $349(3.96)$ | $274(3.68)$ | $423(4.29)$ |

Protein, kg (\%)

| Holstein | $288(3.20)$ | $232(3.07)$ | $343(3.33)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ayrshire | $230(3.32)$ | $196(3.19)$ | $262(3.47)$ |
| Jersey | $232(3.72)$ | $194(3.64)$ | $272(3.80)$ |
| All Breeds | $284(3.22)$ | $228(3.07)$ | $342(3.35)$ |

Average Herd Weight including Cow-Heifers (kg)

| Holstein | 611 | 571 | 635 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ayrshire | 561 | 533 | 585 |
| Jersey | 466 | 421 | 504 |
| All Breeds | 601 | 547 | 635 |

Margin Over Feed Cost (\$/cow/year) *

| Holstein | 4747 | 3379 | 5884 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ayrshire | 3910 | 3238 | 4486 |
| Jersey | - | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}^{* *}$ | - |
| All Breeds | 4650 | 3353 | 5840 |

Other Parameters (All Breeds)

| Cows in Milk <br> (\%) | 86 | 81 | 90 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Replacement <br> Rate (\%) | 36.7 | 50.7 | 23.5 |
| Dry Period <br> (days) | 72 | 95 | 52 |
| Calving Interval <br> (days) | 426 | 464 | 393 |
| Linear Score | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 |

## New Brunswick

| Publishable | 103 | 8958 | 351 | 286 | 204 | 207 | 202 | 204.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | 139 | 8713 | 340 | 277 | 197 | 201 | 195 | 197.7 |
| Nova Scotia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publishable | 110 | 9337 | 361 | 298 | 207 | 213 | 206 | 208.9 |
| All | 143 | 9088 | 351 | 289 | 202 | 207 | 201 | 203.1 |
| Prince Edward Island |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publishable | 84 | 9512 | 374 | 298 | 209 | 220 | 206 | 211.6 |
| All | 110 | 9259 | 364 | 290 | 203 | 214 | 199 | 205.4 |
| Newfoundland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publishable | 5 | 10046 | 399 | 315 | 218 | 234 | 215 | 222.5 |
| All | 6 | 9371 | 371 | 293 | 203 | 217 | 200 | 206.7 |

## New Brunswick

| $1-39$ | 17.0 | 6.2 | 31 | 7427 | 307 | 4.20 | 245 | 3.34 | 211 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $40-79$ | 43.7 | 30.0 | 58 | 8319 | 329 | 3.97 | 269 | 3.24 | 192 |
| $80-119$ | 22.2 | 24.8 | 95 | 8969 | 353 | 3.94 | 291 | 3.25 | 224 |
| $120+$ | 17.0 | 39.1 | 195 | 9619 | 380 | 3.95 | 305 | 3.17 | 195 |

Nova Scotia

| $1-39$ | 12.2 | 4.4 | 30 | 8062 | 311 | 3.88 | 260 | 3.24 | 259 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $40-79$ | 49.6 | 33.4 | 56 | 8577 | 335 | 3.90 | 279 | 3.25 | 220 |
| $80-119$ | 23.0 | 25.8 | 93 | 8916 | 352 | 3.95 | 286 | 3.22 | 243 |
| $120+$ | 15.1 | 36.4 | 200 | 10059 | 398 | 3.95 | 324 | 3.22 | 216 |

Prince Edward Island

| $1-39$ | 9.4 | 3.5 | 30 | 8712 | 344 | 3.96 | 276 | 3.16 | 168 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $40-79$ | 57.5 | 40.3 | 56 | 8775 | 348 | 3.97 | 279 | 3.17 | 210 |
| $80-119$ | 20.8 | 24.6 | 94 | 8936 | 360 | 4.03 | 286 | 3.20 | 217 |
| $120+$ | 12.3 | 31.6 | 204 | 9826 | 387 | 3.94 | 308 | 3.14 | 239 |


|  | 25 th | 50 th | 75 th | 90 th | 25 th | 50 th | 75 th | 90 th | 25 th | 50 th | 75 th | 90 th | 25 th | 50 th | 75th | 90 th |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual Milk Value <br> (\$) | 5808 | 6480 | 7261 | 7929 | 5889 | 6725 | 7628 | 8052 | 6116 | 6756 | 7303 | 7873 | 6393 | 8096 | 8536 | 8870 |
| Somatic Cell Count <br> (000/ml) | 306 | 237 | 193 | 149 | 353 | 268 | 211 | 156 | 338 | 253 | 194 | 157 | 279 | 243 | 201 | 158 |
| Udder Health <br> (SCC Linear Score) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Age at 1st calving <br> (Year-Month) | $2-7$ | $2-4$ | $2-3$ | $2-1$ | $2-7$ | $2-4$ | $2-3$ | $2-1$ | $2-6$ | $2-5$ | $2-3$ | $2-2$ | $2-4$ | $2-3$ | $2-3$ | $2-1$ |

"Management Milk Measure : Brings age, stage of lactation and energy-corrected milk to a standard number for comparison purposes.

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## New Brunswick



Holstein

## Eloc Pingerly Crunk

Sandy \& Dean Cole, Eloc Farm,
Shorthorn
Middle Musquodoboit

Jersey
Ridgewood Bianca
Paul And Wendy Angus,
Ridgewood Ayrshire Ltd,
Ayrshire Amherst $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Hautpre Monarck } & 3 / 6 & 294.7 & 302 & 286 & 296 & 10538 & 414 & 340\end{array}$

Brown Swiss
Animals highlighted in blue represent the top animal for that breed in all provinces

## Prince Edward Island

Shorthorn
Howardvale Lou Becky
Brenda Howard \& Sons,
Howardvale Holsteins,
Holstein
Breadalbane


| $4 / 4$ | 356.7 | 360 | 362 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 34817425

648
536

Ayrshire
Oceanbrae Sultan Marsha
Barrett Holdings Ltd, Oceanbrae Shf Centurion
Jersey
Brown Eden Her Majesty Rosa
Randall Affleck, Auchinleck
Gurnsey Farms Ltd, Bedeque
Sniders Option
Aaron-ET
$2 / 2-170.7$

## Newfoundland

Scosim Lou Coco
Holstein
David Simmons, Pure Holsteins
Limited, Corner Brook
Jenny-Lou Marshall
Musqie Vincent Violet ET
Lee Noel, $N$ And $N$ Farm Ltd,
Jersey Cormack

Bridon Vincent - ET $\quad 1 / 1$
$135.7 \quad 138$
134
135
3520183
131

Animals highlighted in blue represent the top animal for that breed in all provinces

|  | Oceanbrae Farms | Miscouche, PEI | 36 | 297.3 | MS | 295 | 310 | 287 | 7913 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Small Herds (5-39 Records) | Roman Valley Holsteins | St, Andrews, NS | 37 | 275.7 | HO | 272 | 277 | 278 | 12714 |
|  | Musqie Valley Farms | Middle Musquodoboit, NS | 9 | 267.0 | JE | 269 | 263 | 269 | 7748 |
|  | Lindenright Holsteins | Antigonish, NS | 75 | 267.7 | HO | 260 | 284 | 259 | 11623 |
| Medium Herds (40-79 Records) | Black Avon Farms Ltd | Heatherton, NS | 63 | 263.7 | HO | 260 | 268 | 263 | 11327 |
|  | Ravenwood Holsteins Ltd | Irishtown, NB | 42 | 254.7 | HO | 255 | 249 | 260 | 12219 |
|  | Bekkers Farm Incorporated | Antigonish, NS | 88 | 269.3 | HO | 269 | 276 | 263 | 12218 |
| Large Herds (80-119 records) | MacBeath Farms Ltd | Marshfield, PEI | 92 | 251.0 | HO | 249 | 258 | 246 | 11568 |
|  | Jewell Dale Farm Inc. | Meadowbank, PEI | 84 | 247.7 | HO | 245 | 260 | 238 | 11173 |
|  | Lawrence's Dairy Farm Ltd. | Burtts Corner, NB | 150 | 283.0 | HO | 278 | 296 | 275 | 12328 |
| Very Large Herds <br> (120+ records) | MacGregor Dairy Farm Ltd | Eureka, NS | 291 | 281.3 | HO | 281 | 287 | 276 | 12507 |
|  | Sunny Point Farms Ltd | Hants County, NS | 242 | 280.0 | HO | 274 | 298 | 268 | 12326 |


| Ayrshire | Forever Schoon Farms | Vernon, PEI | 69 | 232.7 | 222 | 235 | 241 | 7655 | 334 | 4.36 | 274 | 3.58 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brown Swiss | Phinneyval Farms | Bridgetown, NS | 11 | 221.7 | 217 | 235 | 213 | 8437 | 367 | 4.35 | 291 | 3.45 |
| Guernsey | Cedar Ridge Farms Ltd | Keswick Ridge, NB | 41 | 198.7 | 202 | 198 | 196 | 6695 | 328 | 4.90 | 231 | 3.45 |
| Holstein | Lawrence's Dairy Farm Ltd. | Burtts Corner, NB | 150 | 283.0 | 278 | 296 | 275 | 12328 | 487 | 3.95 | 388 | 3.15 |
| Jersey | Musqie Valley Farms | Middle <br> Musquodoboit, NS | 9 | 267.0 | 269 | 263 | 269 | 7748 | 410 | 5.29 | 294 | 3.79 |
| Shorthorn | Oceanbrae <br> Farms. Fred <br> Barrett | Miscouche, PEI | 36 | 297.3 | 295 | 310 | 287 | 7913 | 337 | 4.26 | 251 | 3.17 |



## NEW BRUNSWICK

| 1 | Lawrence's Dairy Farm Ltd. <br> 216 Mc Lean Settlement Rd., Burtts Corner, E6L 2W1 | 195 | 150 | 283.0 | 278 | 296 | 275 | 12328 | 487 | 388 | HO | 97554 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Schenkels Farms Inc. <br> Route 992 Hwy 425, Whitney, E1V 4K4 | 153 | 131 | 268.3 | 263 | 285 | 257 | 11892 | 478 | 369 | HO | 97375 |
| 3 | Ravenwood Holsteins Ltd <br> 753 Scotch Settlement Rd., lrishtown, E1H YY5 | 59 | 42 | 254.7 | 255 | 249 | 260 | 12219 | 443 | 396 | HO | 97509 |
| 4 | Walkerville Farms 25 Bald Hill Road, Wards Creek, E4E 4M3 | 284 | 221 | 253.3 | 257 | 264 | 239 | 11632 | 443 | 343 | HO | 97516 |
| 5 | Jaba Holsteins Ltd. <br> 1497, Route 895, Elgin, E4Z 2 M7 | 48 | 15 | 247.7 | 249 | 261 | 233 | 11516 | 448 | 344 | HO | 97763 |
| 6 | Bonnielm Farm Ltd <br> 2979 Rt 470, Ford Bank, E4W 3R5 | 98 | 70 | 247.7 | 240 | 246 | 257 | 10858 | 412 | 369 | HO | 97576 |
| 7 | Tobique Holsteins 2653 Route 390, St Almo, E7G 3R5 | 75 | 66 | 246.7 | 247 | 246 | 247 | 11070 | 410 | 352 | HO | 97649 |
| 8 | Lonsview Farm 6762 Route 111, New Line, E4E 456 | 148 | 123 | 246.0 | 238 | 255 | 245 | 10597 | 421 | 348 | HO | 97611 |
| 9 | Waldow Farms Ltd 3084 Route 890, Cornhill, E4Z 1M5 | 357 | 242 | 245.0 | 248 | 252 | 235 | 10836 | 408 | 326 | HO | 97208 |
| 10 | Prime Valley Holsteins 3441 Route 121, Apohaqui, E5P 1B2 | 141 | 112 | 244.7 | 245 | 251 | 238 | 10880 | 414 | 336 | HO | 97206 |
| 11 | Roy Chambers <br> 241 Waterford Road, Dutch Valley, E4E 3N4 | 33 | 30 | 238.7 | 226 | 253 | 237 | 10147 | 424 | 339 | HO | 97159 |
| 12 | Hazelhill Farms <br> Po Box 5068, Sussex, E4E 5L2 | 253 | 217 | 237.0 | 242 | 239 | 230 | 11212 | 409 | 339 | HO | 97548 |
| 13 | Christie Farms Ltd. <br> 30 Christy Rd., Lynnfield, ESA IV9 | 46 | 37 | 233.0 | 229 | 244 | 226 | 10129 | 399 | 319 | HO | 97580 |
| 14 | Salisdairy Farm <br> 2800 Route 106, Boundary Creek, E1G 4N1 | 176 | 146 | 231.7 | 226 | 239 | 230 | 10316 | 405 | 335 | HO | 97292 |
| 15 | Presstein Holsteins <br> 333 Main Street, Sackville, E4L 3H2 | 129 | 101 | 230.7 | 225 | 243 | 224 | 10271 | 412 | 326 | HO | 97295 |
| 16 | Ferme Bancourt Ltee <br> 990 Route 260, Saint Quentin, E8A 2 L3 | 30 | 21 | 230.7 | 240 | 222 | 230 | 7181 | 358 | 261 | JE | 97725 |
| 17 | Leighside Farms Ltd. <br> 3662 Route 132, Scoudouc, E4P 3M8 | 89 | 70 | 225.7 | 221 | 233 | 223 | 10460 | 409 | 335 | HO | 97233 |
| 18 | Northtay Farms Ltd. 444 North Tay Road, North Tay, E6B 1R5 | 146 | 118 | 224.3 | 214 | 232 | 227 | 9919 | 399 | 335 | HO | 97328 |
| 19 | Graham Farms Ltd <br> 28 Good Corner Rd., Good Corner, E7K 1B9 | 91 | 68 | 223.0 | 218 | 236 | 215 | 10298 | 411 | 321 | HO | 97544 |
| 20 | Clarke Farms <br> 6052 Route 112, New Canaan, E4Z 6A6 | 76 | 65 | 223.0 | 227 | 230 | 212 | 10637 | 401 | 316 | HO | 97671 |
| 21 | Langelaans Holsteins Ltd 3754 Route 112, Second North River, E4) 3X5 | 94 | 77 | 222.7 | 217 | 226 | 225 | 9691 | 376 | 321 | HO | 97505 |
| 22 | Ferme Republique 628 Ch. Des Lavoie, St. Basile, E7C 2 A3 | 68 | 56 | 222.3 | 221 | 222 | 224 | 7696 | 320 | 257 | AY | 97366 |
| 23 | Ferme Cyrror <br> 29 Ch. Siegas \#1, Siegas, E7E 1T5 | 56 | 39 | 221.7 | 239 | 202 | 224 | 7380 | 339 | 262 | JE | 97664 |
| 24 | Ravenwood Holsteins Ltd 753 Scotch Settlement Rd., Irishtown, E1H 1 Y5 | 8 | 5 | 221.7 | 221 | 213 | 231 | 6562 | 339 | 260 | JE | 97509 |
| 25 | Sussex View Farm Ltd 107 Roachville Rd., Roachville, E4G 2/2 | 59 | 50 | 220.3 | 218 | 228 | 215 | 10133 | 392 | 317 | HO | 97570 |


| 1 | MacGregor Dairy Farm Ltd R R \#1, Eureka,B0K 1B0 | 377 | 291 | 281.3 | 281 | 287 | 276 | 12507 | 473 | 390 | HO | 98073 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Sunny Point Farms Ltd <br> 398 Point Road - East Noel, Hants County,B0N 1J0 | 298 | 242 | 280.0 | 274 | 298 | 268 | 12326 | 497 | 383 | HO | 98206 |
| 3 | Roman Valley Holsteins Box 29, St. Andrews, BOH 1X0 | 46 | 37 | 275.7 | 272 | 277 | 278 | 12714 | 478 | 414 | HO | 98285 |
| 4 | Bekkers Farm Incorporated <br> R.R. \# 4, Antigonish, B2G 2 L2 | 122 | 88 | 269.3 | 269 | 276 | 263 | 12218 | 467 | 382 | HO | 98694 |
| 5 | Lindenright Holsteins R R \#2, Antigonish,B2G 2K9 | 101 | 75 | 267.7 | 260 | 284 | 259 | 11623 | 472 | 370 | HO | 98741 |
| 6 | Musqie Valley Farms <br> 215 Conrod Rd, Middle Musquodoboit,B0N 1X0 | 11 | 9 | 267.0 | 269 | 263 | 269 | 7748 | 410 | 294 | JE | 98719 |
| 7 | Black Avon Farms Ltd 2362 Guysborough Road, Heatherton,BOH 1R0 | 70 | 63 | 263.7 | 260 | 268 | 263 | 11327 | 433 | 364 | HO | 98693 |
| 8 | Pine Haven Farms Ltd <br> Cumberland Co.,. Oxford,B0M 1P0 | 55 | 39 | 258.7 | 263 | 255 | 258 | 7748 | 404 | 287 | JE | 98611 |
| 9 | Springauff Farm <br> 1720 Rte 332, Lunenburg, BOI 2C0 | 30 | 21 | 253.7 | 263 | 241 | 257 | 12451 | 423 | 386 | HO | 98198 |
| 10 | Curry Knoll Farms Limited 124 Wharf Rd, Wolfville,B4P 2R3 | 58 | 41 | 251.3 | 241 | 269 | 244 | 10607 | 438 | 342 | HO | 98187 |
| 11 | Bayview Dairy Farm Ltd. <br> P.O. Box 168, Mabou,BOE 1X0 | 74 | 59 | 247.3 | 250 | 232 | 260 | 11723 | 404 | 387 | HO | 98647 |
| 12 | Kingsmeadow <br> 5239 Chester Road, Windsor,BON 2TO | 47 | 37 | 246.0 | 237 | 262 | 239 | 10720 | 439 | 343 | HO | 98729 |
| 13 | Lone Willow Farm <br> 2377 Clarence Road, Bridgetown,B0S 1C0 | 61 | 50 | 244.0 | 242 | 250 | 240 | 10704 | 409 | 338 | HO | 98017 |
| 14 | A \& J Bent Farms Ltd R.R.\#3, Lawrencetown,B0S 1M0 | 128 | 96 | 240.0 | 232 | 260 | 228 | 10655 | 443 | 333 | HO | 98195 |
| 15 | Cornwallis Farms Ltd <br> 1258 Belcher Street, Port Williams,BOP 1T0 | 84 | 68 | 239.7 | 234 | 256 | 229 | 10697 | 435 | 334 | HO | 98728 |
| 16 | Scothorn Farms Ltd 8727 Hwy. 14, Hardwood Lands,B0N 1Y0 | 446 | 375 | 236.7 | 225 | 257 | 228 | 9961 | 422 | 322 | HO | 98752 |
| 17 | Biggs Farms Ltd <br> 229 Biggs Road, Wolfville,B4P 2R1 | 106 | 81 | 234.7 | 234 | 244 | 226 | 10295 | 399 | 317 | HO | 98738 |
| 18 | Pineriver Farms Ltd. <br> R.R.\# 2, Inverness County,BOE 1X0 | 54 | 45 | 234.3 | 234 | 234 | 235 | 10603 | 394 | 339 | HO | 98698 |
| 19 | Dalhousie University Agr. Campus 39 Farmstead Court, Truro,B2N SE3 | 41 | 34 | 233.3 | 228 | 248 | 224 | 10470 | 418 | 326 | HO | 98000 |
| 20 | Bishop Farms Ltd 553 Marsh Rd, Annapolis Royal,BOS 1A0 | 165 | 140 | 233.3 | 223 | 257 | 220 | 10247 | 437 | 320 | HO | 98126 |
| 21 | West River Holsteins <br> R.R.\#4, Antigonish,B2G 2 L2 | 148 | 113 | 233.3 | 228 | 241 | 231 | 10435 | 411 | 336 | HO | 98999 |
| 22 | Eloc Farm <br> 6686 Hwy \# 357, Middle Musquodoboit, B0N 1X0 | 34 | 26 | 231.7 | 231 | 233 | 231 | 10337 | 388 | 331 | HO | 98219 |
| 23 | Phinneyval Farms <br> R.R.\#4, 10079 Highway \#1, Bridgetown, B0S 1C0 | 17 | 12 | 231.7 | 225 | 239 | 231 | 7804 | 340 | 262 | AY | 98820 |
| 24 | Marshcrest Farms Inc. <br> 661 East Long Island Road, North Grand Pre, BOP 1M0 | 108 | 78 | 231.3 | 223 | 248 | 223 | 10070 | 416 | 322 | HO | 98682 |
| 25 | Brookvilla Holsteins <br> RR\#2, Inverness County, BOE 3M0 | 89 | 82 | 231.0 | 226 | 239 | 228 | 10648 | 417 | 341 | HO | 98641 |

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

|  | Oceanbrae Farms, Fred Barrett <br> 1081 Belmont Road, R R \#1, Miscouche, COB 1 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Pondsedge Holsteins Little Pond, Souris,C0A 2B0 |
| 3 | MacBeath Farms Ltd <br> 26 Goldenflo Way, Marshfield, C1C OH4 |
| 4 | Howardvale Holsteins <br> Veterans Hwy 22537, Breadalbane,COA 1E0 |
| 5 | Jewell Dale Farm Inc. <br> 298 Route 19, Meadowbank,C0A 1H1 |
| 6 | Nordale Farm <br> 691 Sunnyside Rd, Route 131, Richmond, COB 1 Y0 |
| 7 | Winterbay Farm Inc. Bedford, Mt. Stewart,C0A 1T0 |
| 8 | Tiny Acres Holsteins 621 Belmont Road, Miscouche,COB 1T0 |
| 9 | Red Oak Farm <br> 1463, Oyster Bed Bridge,C1E 0X8 |
| 10 | Colin MacNevin <br> Desable Route 19, Desable,C0A 1C0 |
| 11 | Abelaine Farms Inc <br> 309 Rte.258, New Glasgow, Hunter River, COA 1N0 |
| 12 | Reeves Farm Inc. <br> R R 1, Freetown, COB 1 L0 |
| 13 | Royalwater Holsteins <br> 1957, Rte \#22, Mt. Stewart,C0A 1T0 |
| 14 | Blue Diamond Farm R R \#1, Kinkora, COB 1N0 |
| 15 | Idee Holsteins <br> 5511 Rte 6, South Rustico, Hunter River,C0A 1N0 |
| 16 | Sudview Holsteins Inc. <br> 594 Irishtown Road Route 101, Kensington, COB 1M0 |
| 17 | Forever Schoon Farms 184 Monaghan Road, Vernon,COA 2E0 |
| 18 | Crasdale Farms <br> 995 Grand Feve Point Road, Hunter River,C0A 1N0 |
| 19 | Newgreen Farms <br> R R 1, Breadalbane, C0A 1E0 |
| 20 | Bernadale Holstein <br> 2473 Mac Isaac Road, Route 127, Richmond, COB 1 YO |
| 21 | Newland Farms Inc. <br> 5078 Rte 13, Rennies Road, Hunter River,C0A 1N0 |
| 22 | Oceanbrae Farms, Fred Barrett <br> 1081 Belmont Road, R R \#1, Miscouche, C0B 1T0 |
| 23 | Port Hill Milking Company <br> 177 Low Point Road, Tyne Valley, COB 2C0 |
| 24 | Golden Bay Dairy Inc. <br> St. Peters, St. Peters Bay, C0A 2A0 |
| 25 | Bonzo Farms Ltd. <br> 1246, Kingston Road, Kingston, COA 1H9 |


| 54 | 36 | 297.3 | 295 | 310 | 287 | 7913 | 337 | 251 | MS | 99513 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 223 | 160 | 261.0 | 268 | 275 | 240 | 11735 | 448 | 336 | HO | 99092 |
| 109 | 92 | 251.0 | 249 | 258 | 246 | 11568 | 443 | 362 | HO | 99577 |
| 181 | 150 | 251.0 | 244 | 267 | 242 | 10777 | 438 | 340 | HO | 99490 |
| 109 | 84 | 247.7 | 245 | 260 | 238 | 11173 | 440 | 344 | HO | 99393 |
| 94 | 77 | 246.0 | 235 | 253 | 250 | 10767 | 430 | 363 | HO | 99366 |
| 104 | 84 | 245.0 | 237 | 260 | 238 | 10705 | 436 | 342 | HO | 99100 |
| 208 | 115 | 243.7 | 243 | 255 | 233 | 10945 | 425 | 334 | HO | 99676 |
| 61 | 48 | 241.7 | 243 | 246 | 236 | 10819 | 405 | 333 | HO | 99540 |
| 52 | 7 | 241.7 | 240 | 261 | 224 | 11176 | 446 | 329 | HO | 99696 |
| 38 | 31 | 239.7 | 231 | 249 | 239 | 10378 | 416 | 342 | HO | 99523 |
| 72 | 62 | 238.7 | 228 | 258 | 230 | 10510 | 442 | 338 | HO | 99652 |
| 143 | 111 | 236.3 | 232 | 253 | 224 | 11098 | 448 | 338 | HO | 99094 |
| 93 | 68 | 235.7 | 230 | 246 | 231 | 10809 | 430 | 344 | HO | 99667 |
| 56 | 37 | 235.0 | 220 | 258 | 227 | 10060 | 438 | 330 | HO | 99570 |
| 45 | 35 | 234.0 | 231 | 242 | 229 | 10939 | 427 | 345 | HO | 99598 |
| 90 | 69 | 232.7 | 222 | 235 | 241 | 7655 | 334 | 274 | AY | 99552 |
| 84 | 65 | 232.3 | 226 | 239 | 232 | 10533 | 411 | 342 | HO | 99543 |
| 64 | 48 | 232.3 | 239 | 226 | 232 | 11178 | 391 | 345 | HO | 99491 |
| 67 | 51 | 229.7 | 225 | 235 | 229 | 10304 | 398 | 332 | HO | 99536 |
| 255 | 184 | 229.0 | 226 | 237 | 224 | 10276 | 399 | 323 | HO | 99075 |
| 11 | 8 | 228.7 | 231 | 224 | 231 | 7059 | 370 | 268 | JE | 99513 |
| 138 | 109 | 225.7 | 225 | 231 | 221 | 10204 | 389 | 318 | HO | 99311 |
| 84 | 65 | 225.7 | 225 | 239 | 213 | 10028 | 396 | 303 | HO | 99009 |
| 44 | 30 | 224.7 | 211 | 255 | 208 | 9946 | 449 | 311 | HO | 99565 |

## NEWFDUNDLAND

| 1 | Larch Grove Farms <br> 405 Vetrans Drive, Cormack,A8A 2R7 | 144 | 99 | 243.3 | 236 | 260 | 234 | 10893 | 444 | 343 | HO | 99990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | N And N Farm Ltd 410a Veterans Drive, Cormack | 218 | 173 | 235.3 | 231 | 249 | 226 | 10447 | 418 | 325 | HO | 99905 |
| 3 | Pure Holsteins Limited <br> P.O. Box 2158, R.R.\#1, Corner Brook | 113 | 86 | 228.0 | 228 | 234 | 222 | 10269 | 392 | 319 | HO | 99984 |
| 4 | Brophy's Dairy Farm <br> P.O. Box 159, Daniel's Harbour, A0K 2C0 | 203 | 123 | 206.7 | 199 | 226 | 195 | 9190 | 388 | 287 | HO | 99989 |
| 5 | Cornerstone Farm <br> 14A Veterans Drive, Cormack,A8A 2P8 | 107 | 72 | 200.3 | 199 | 201 | 201 | 9473 | 355 | 303 | HO | 99903 |



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- It's an innovative feed additive designed for lactating cows.
- It provides a source of enzyme cofactors that have been shown to support liver function, resulting in improved feed efficiency.
- When cows were fed with VIVALTO ${ }^{\text {® }}$ in a controlled study just after calving, milk production increased by $2.7 \mathrm{~kg} /$ cow/day ( $5.95 \mathrm{lb} /$ cow/day) compared to the control cows (results observed between 0 and 200 days in milk).


## VIVALTO® can help you. Ask us how!


[^0]:    - Milk Value Minus Feed Cost
    ** A minimum of 5 herds is required to calculate an average, this minimum not met.

