Animal husbandry in NL Research topics & trends Sustainable dairy production

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Livestock Research





Dutch dairy sector in 2015

- 17.200 dairy farms
- 360 dairy farms with on farm dairy processing
- Average size 89 cows, 790.000 kg/year
- 14 billion kg milk (appr. 70 % export)
- ~20 dairy companies (FrieslandCampina 75%)
- 2014/15: 870 million € investments in processing
 - Aware/Fonterra, FrieslandCampina, CONO, a.o.
- April 2015 end of EU quota -> production +12%
- New legislation on P-quota & production area needed
- Innovation and co creation



Investments Dairy Processors (billion €)









Outlook towards 2050 (FAO, 2013)

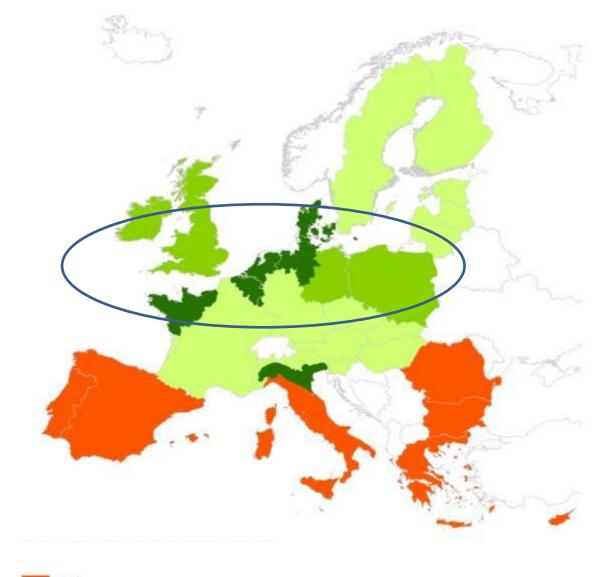
- + 2 billion people
- Increased food demand (>1% / year)
- More animal protein in diet
- Milk demand increases 50%





Change in milk production 2013-2023

(in %)









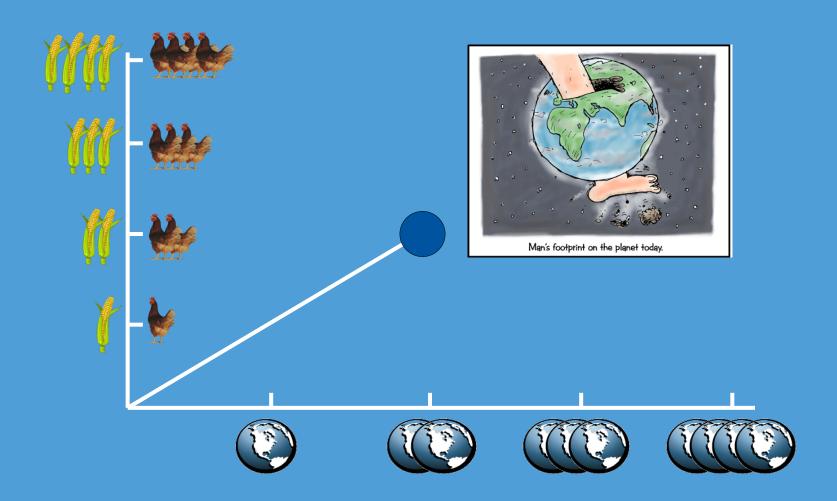
Research topics 2016

- More production with less input:
 - feed and grazing
 - animal welfare
 - breeding
 - housing
 - manure processing and GHG emissions
- Sustainable dairy production (Env. + Ec. + Soc.)
- New product market combinations
- Redesign of animal husbandry





We are exceeding the carrying capacity



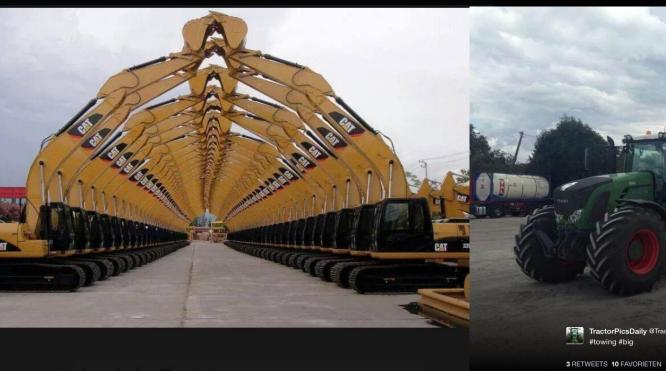






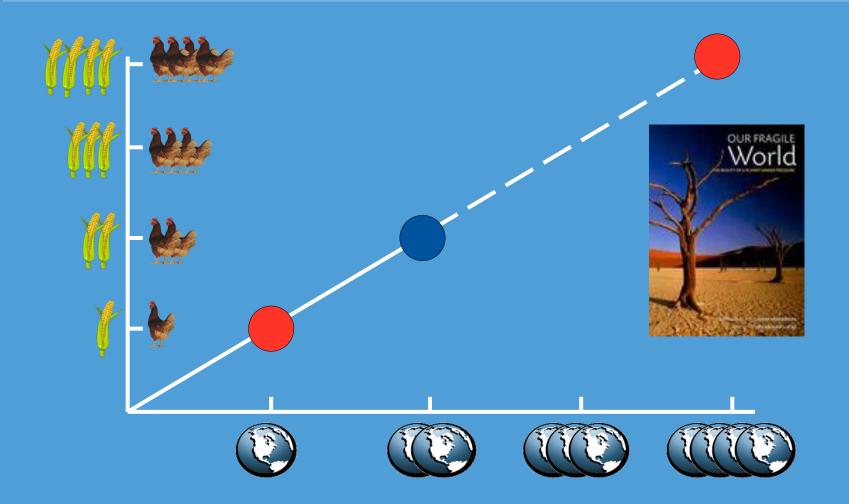
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3 RETWEETS 1 FAVORIET





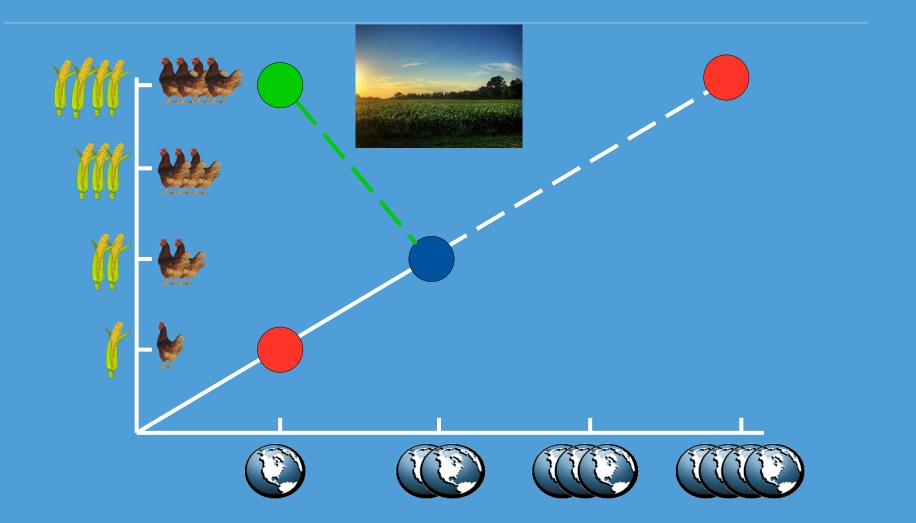
Reducing or increasing production: not an option







But we can make a shift in another direction





A double task is a challenge for all of us



Feeding the world within the carrying capacity of planet earth



2x2

- Doubling Production
- Halving Ecological Footprint



Main challenges dairy production

- Reducing emissions (N, P, NH3, CO2 and CH4)
- Disposal of excess manure (€ 10 20 / ton)
- High land prices (€ 50.000 €80.000 / ha)
- High investments in expansion (from 80 to 150-200 cows/farm)
- Milk price volatility
- Rising feed costs
- Less direct payments CAP EU



Sustainability issues in Dutch dairy farming

- Environment
 - Local: manure surplus, ammonia, nitrate, dust;
 - Global: climate change
- Animal Welfare
- Economy
 - Profit & continuity
 - Labor (quantity & quality)
- Use of natural resources & biodiversity
 - Global footprint, LCA, GHG
 - Limited resources (energy, minerals)
- Health (of man and animal)
 - Veterinary risks; antibiotics and residues; hormones



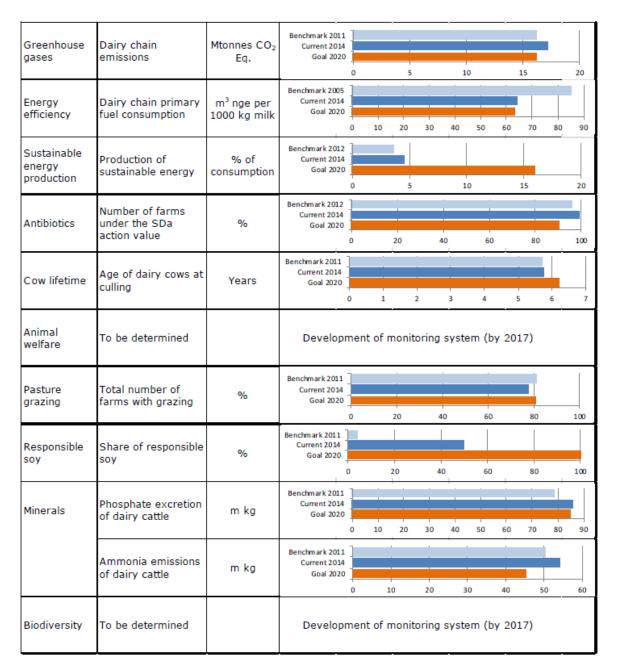
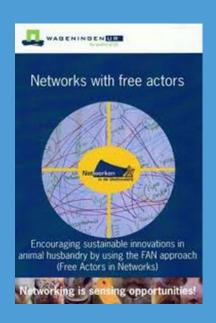


Figure S.1 Summary of the state of progress in 2014 towards

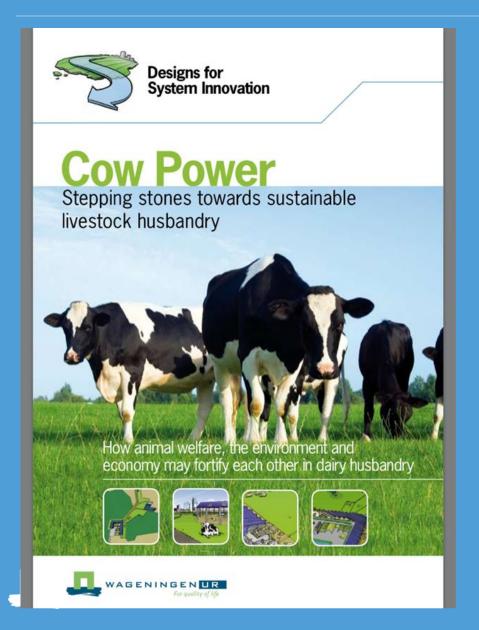
Some research projects sustainable dairy

- Cows & Opportunities
- Annual Nutrient Cycling Assessment (ANCA)
- My Sustainability
- AMS + Grazing
- Amazing Grazing
- Smart Dairy Farming
- Animal Husbandry Networks
- EDF / GDF / IFCN a.o.





Cow Power



http://edepot.wur.nl/12251











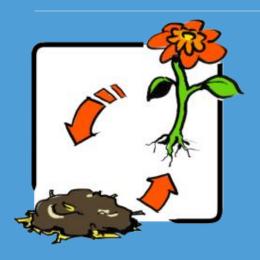
A. All needs of the cow



- Enough space all year round
- Enough resting place(s)
- Freedom of choices
- Sufficient floors
- Locomotion
- No stress treatments or injuries
- Enough feed / good quality



B. Minerals are useful products



- Use of plants
- No power of feed
- Separate feaces and urine
- No artificial fertilizer
- More organic drymatter and better quality of life in soil



C. Share €, labour and land



- Space for cow without an expensive stable
- Shared investments in milking parlour, machines, land, etc
- Co-operation
- Higher yield in grass- and cropproduction
- Energy production
- Higher quality of labour
- New functions

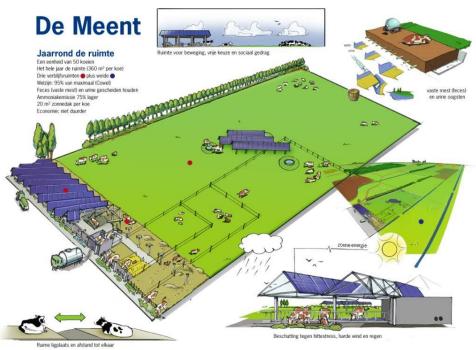


D. Soil is ecosystem



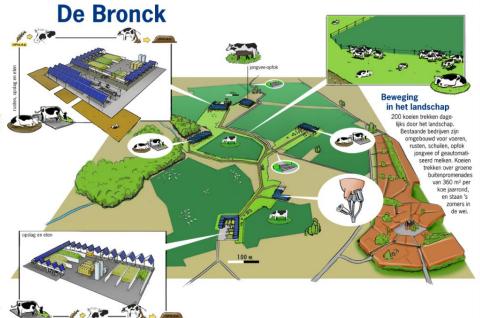
- Use organic drymatter in manure
- Intensivation and extensivation on the same farm
- Optimize management of N fertilizer (quantity, type of fertilizer, exact gifts at right place, etc)
- Minimize tillage
- No soil compression















For quality of life

Cow Garden





Cow Garden





More information



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