# A FARMER'S PERSPECTIVE ON BIODIVERSITY, EMISSIONS AND WATER QUALITY

A warts and all look

# Quick intro – who am I, where we farm, our farming 'philosophy'

- Thomas Duffy, former President of Macra na Feirme
- Farming in partnership with my father Ned and mother Kathleen in East Cavan
  - The farm;
    - 51ha (125ac) owned – fragmented into 3 blocks with no block being larger than 20ha (50ac)
    - Grazing block is the largest, 20ha with 6ha rented
    - 105 cows milking – all spring calving, predominately Holstein Friesian with some xbreds

- Our Philosophy – Reduce waste first - 'Wilful waste brings woeful want'
  - Pollution is EXPENSIVE – every kg of N lost to water, or kg of methane produced is fertiliser or feed you both

## 1. Production Summaries - Valid Lactations

**Only animals that have had a valid lactation are included in these summaries. A valid lactation is one that: (i) was completed on the farm during the 12 month period (ii) is closed (has dry off date in 2020) with over 150 days in milk or is still in milk and had a test on or after 305 days in 2020.**

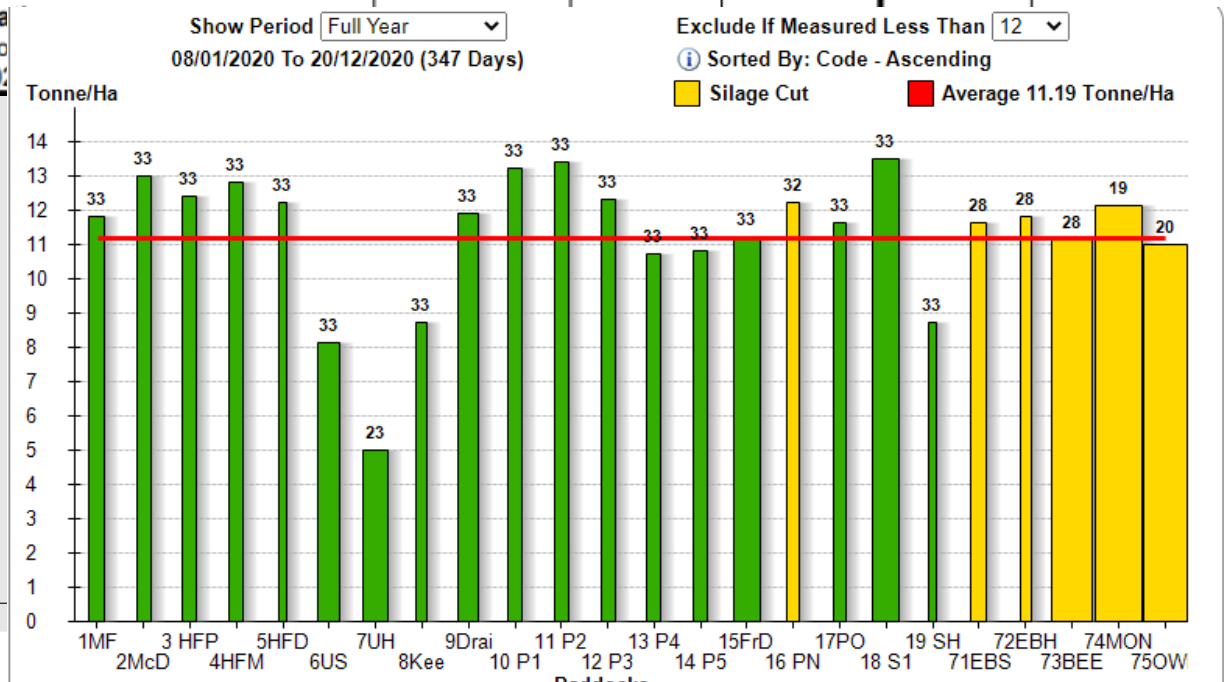
| Group | No. of cows | Average days in milk | Completed Lactations Only M Kg | M Gall | F% | P% | F Kg | P Kg | F+P Kg | SCC | Milk Value EBI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 83 | 267 | 6149 | 1314 | 4.01 | 3.49 | 247 | 215 | 462 | 114 | €2094 |
| | | 305 | 6587 | 1407 | 4.07 | 3.53 | 268 | 233 | 500 | | |
| | | CI: 384 | | | | | | | | | €143 |
| 1st Lactation | 19 | 250 | 4491 | 959 | 4.07 | 3.55 | 183 | 159 | 342 | 81 | €1557 |
| | | 305 | 5089 | 1087 | 4.17 | 3.61 | 212 | 184 | 396 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | €146 |
| 2nd Lactation | 12 | 276 | 5993 | 1280 | 4.19 | 3.64 | 251 | 218 | 470 | 60 | €2140 |
| | | 305 | 6291 | 1344 | 4.25 | 3.68 | 267 | 231 | 499 | | |
| | | CI: 351 | | | | | | | | | €165 |
| 3rd Lactation | 4 | 272 | 6809 | 1455 | 3.66 | 3.42 | 249 | 233 | 482 | 114 | €2195 |
| | | 305 | 7298 | 1559 | 3.73 | 3.45 | 272 | 252 | 524 | | |
| | | CI: 438 | | | | | | | | | €144 |
| 4+ Lactation | 48 | 272 | 6790 | 1451 | 3.99 | 3.45 | 271 | 234 | 505 | 134 | €2286 |
| | | 305 | 7195 | 1537 | 4.03 | 3.48 | 290 | 251 | 540 | | |
| | | CI: 388 | | | | | | | | | €137 |
| Winter | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 83 | 267 | 6149 | 1314 | 4.01 | 3.49 | 247 | 215 | 462 | 114 | €2094 |
| | | 305 | 6587 | 1407 | 4.07 | 3.53 | 268 | 233 | 500 | | |
| | | CI: 384 | | | | | | | | | €143 |

## Fertility & Calving data based on HerdPlus 2020 Calving Report

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calving Interval (days)** Average number of days between successive calvings for cows calved during the period | 384 | 402 | **367** | 62% | * * * * |
| **Spring 6 Week Calving Rate** Number of cows/heifers calved within the first 6 wks **(78)** as a proportion of all cows calved during the Spring **(102)** | 76% | 56% | 83% | 79% | * * * * |
| **% with known Sire and Calving Survey recorded** Calves where sire **(105)** and calving survey **(105)** are recorded as a proportion of all births during the period **(105)** | 100% | 62% | 100% | 100% | * * * * * |
| **%AI bred replacements** Calves born in the period from dairy AI **(15)** as a proportion of dairy females born **(15)** | 100% | 54% | 100% | 100% | * * * * * |
| **% of Heifers Calved at 22-26 months** No. of heifers calved **(13)** that were between 22 & 26 months of age **(20)** | 65% | 56% | 100% | 49% | * * * |

## EBI Statistics based on the latest HerdPlus EBI report 2021

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Herd EBI (2021)** Average EBI for Cows **(104)** with EBI data | €139 | €107 | €158 | 77% | * * * * |
| **EBI of 2021 Insemina** Weighted Average EBI o recorded in Spring 20 | | | | | |



# Why these elements matter

EMISSIONS:

GHG – CLIMATE CAUSING GASES (CC)

VS

**AMMONIA GAS – LOCAL EFFECTS TO PLANTS/ECOSYSTEMS**

(AM)

WATER QUALITY:

SURFACE WATERS – RIVERS/LAKES/SEA

GROUND WATER – WATER FOR BOTH PEOPLE AND LIVESTOCK

HIGH NITRATES LEVELS – ALGAE BLOOMS

HIGH PHOSPHORUS/ LEVELS

(WQ)

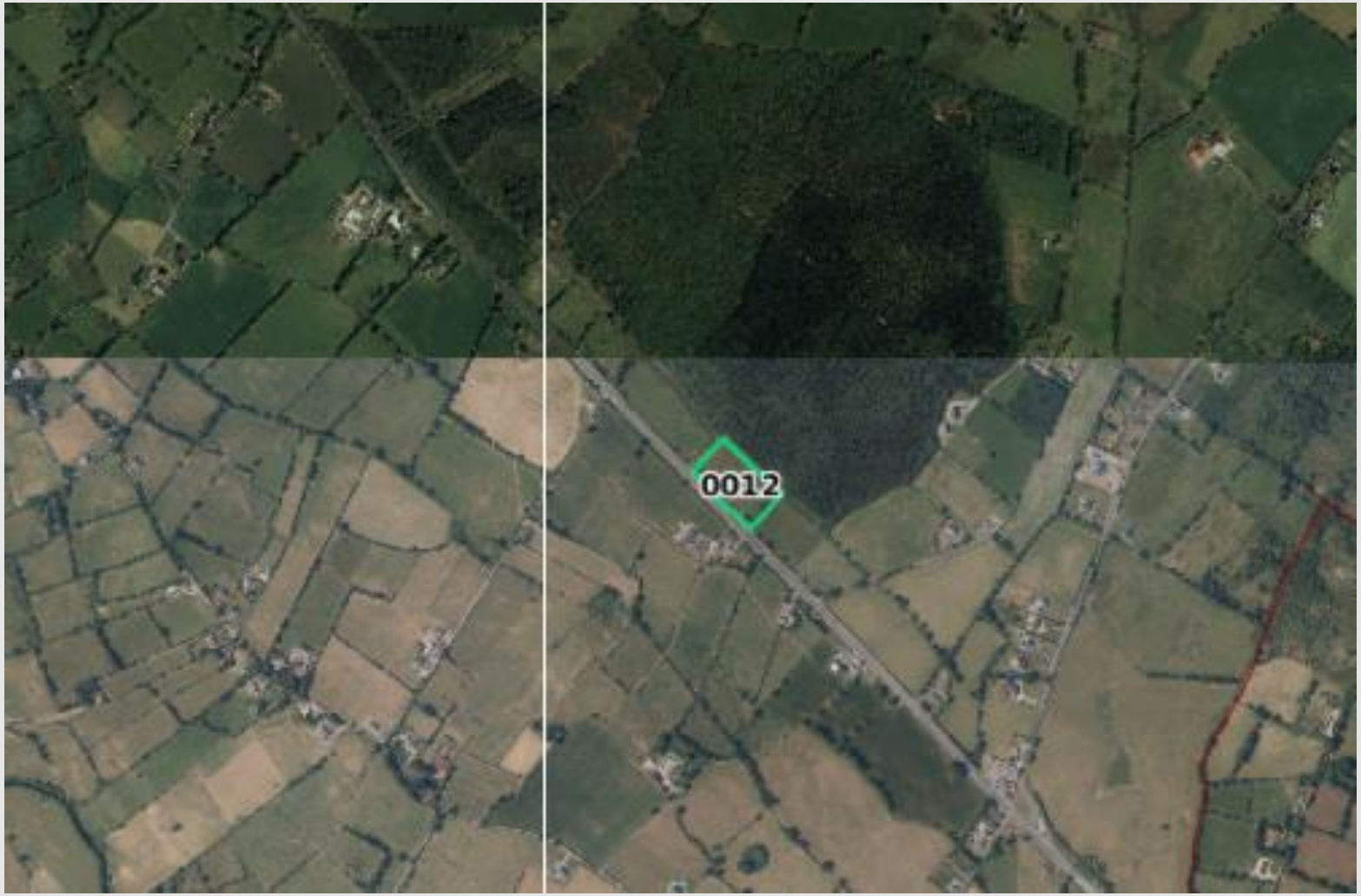
BIODIVERSITY:

LOSS OF SPECIES UNBALANCES THE SYSTEMS WE RELY ON –

HOODED CROW POPULATIONS HAVE GROWN 40%+ SINCE 1998 DUE TO HABITAT CHANGE AND LOSS OF BIRDS OF PREY

(BIO)

# Why this really matter



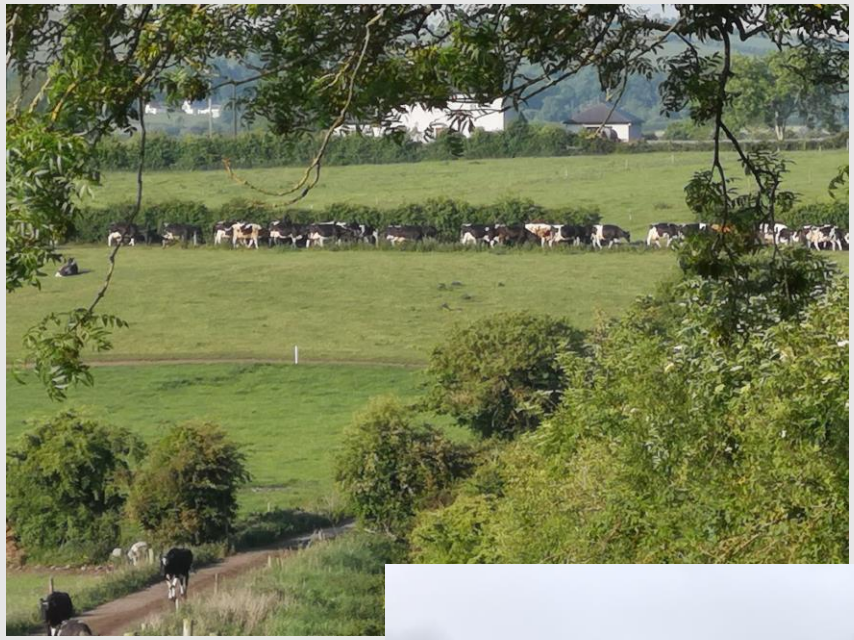
# Quick intro – terminology

- Gases:
  - Ammonia – not a GHG, other issues
  - Methane – belched by cattle/sheep, released by slurry and from dung heaps
  - Nitrous Oxide – powerful climate warming (276 times carbon dioxide) released from manure/fertiliser
  - Carbon dioxide – mostly before the farm gate, drained peat as a major source though

- Can carbon sequestration save us?
  - NO, can help but big uncertainty around soils and VERY complicated global political matter
  - Net increase in hedgerow, new hedges or bigger hedges, existing hedges wont count

# Facts – both entirely accurate and true but only represent one side of conversation

| What 'we' say | What 'they' say |
| --- | --- |
| Ireland has the lowest emissions per litre of milk in the EU agriculture, 4th lowest in beef | Ireland has the highest % of national emissions in agricultural at 35% and growing |
| Ireland has the second highest water quality in EU (after only Austria) | Farming is the largest pressure on water quality with declines in most categories |
| Ireland has above EU area of habitat on farms at 13% (vs 2.1% in Netherlands) | Farmland Birds are declining, some species by 50% due to habitat loss |



VS

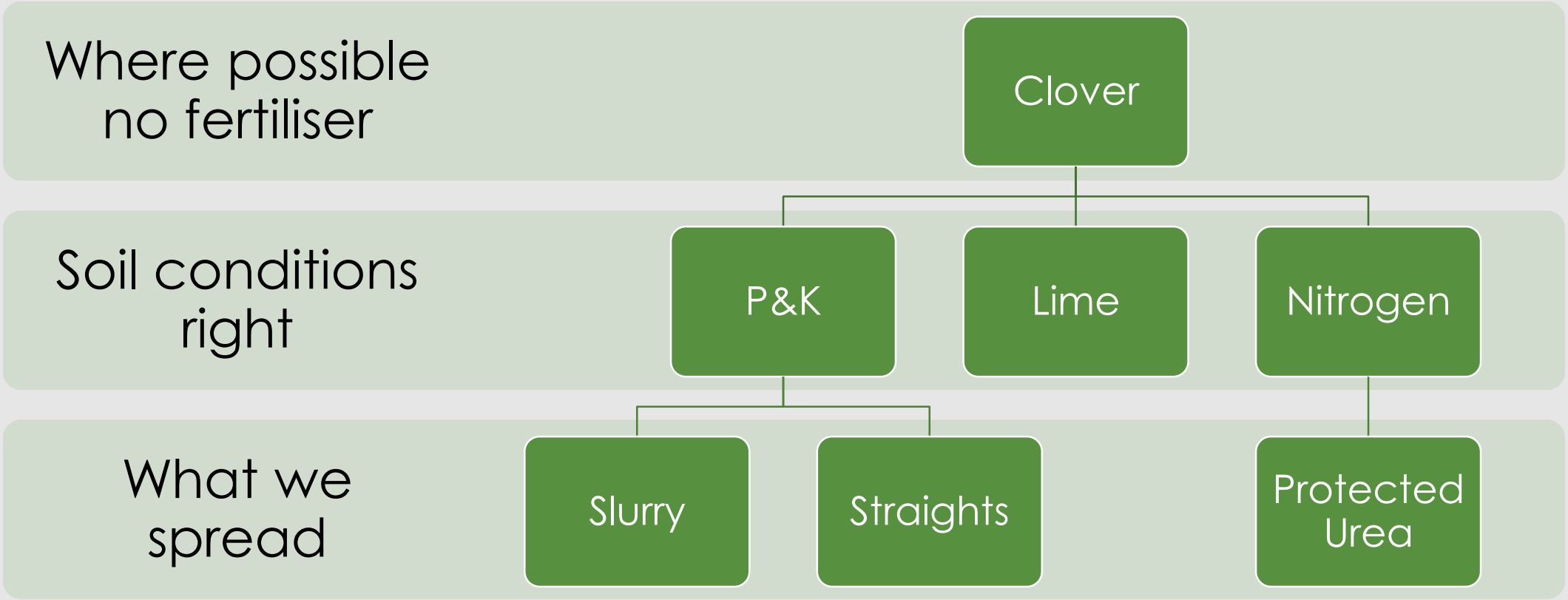
# Not all changes are equal

- Easy wins/simple to reduce or replace
  - Protected urea – straight swap for urea, small changes to CAN use (Am)
  - Low Emission slurry spreading – either purchase or contractor change (Am & CC)
  - Liming (CC)
  - Improve beef value of dairy beef stock – high DBI or Terminal bull (CC)
  - Improving hedgerow management – A shape (CC & Bio)
  - Milk recording or cattle weighing and culling lowest performers/ensuring they don't breed (CC & Am)
  - Increasing longevity of cows & reducing involuntary culling – health improvements (CC)
- Smaller changes/investments needed
  - Sexed semen – need good heat management(CC)
  - Clover incorporation – at reseeding or overseeding (WQ & CC)
  - Upgrading fertiliser spreader (WQ & CC)
  - Tolerance of weeds or leaving aside areas (WQ, Bio & CC)
  - Red clover silage (Bio & CC)
  - Minimum tillage (CC)
- Bigger/costlier changes and investments
  - Renewable energy – solar panels (CC)
  - Ponds or rewetting (WQ & Bio)
  - Covering all slurry tanks (CC & Am)
  - Recontouring farm road ways away from water sources (WQ)

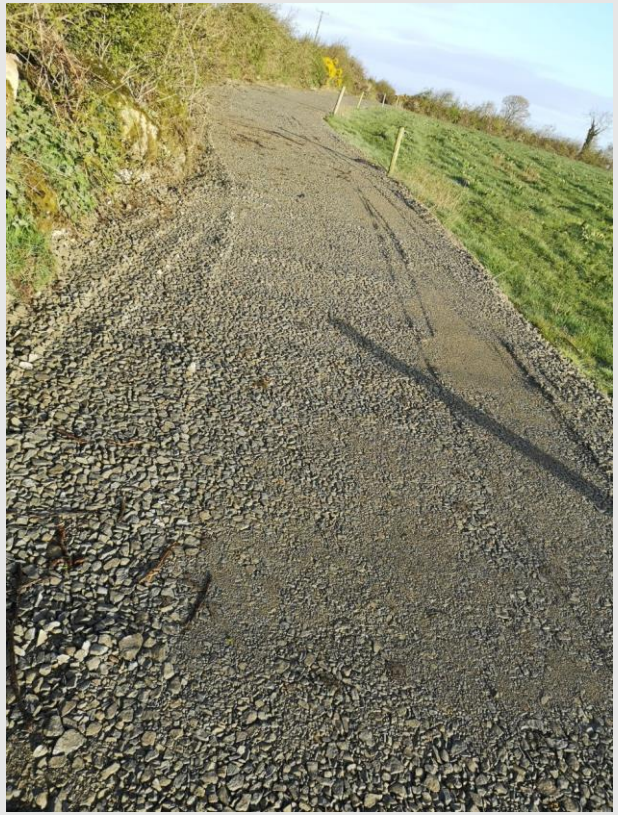
# Fertiliser – fertiliser doesn't grow grass. Sun, water and soil does, fertiliser helps only

- Largest source of non-methane emissions
- Largest source of water pollution
  - Point source – leaking slurry tanks, livestock in streams, roadway runoff – massive improvements here
  - 'Diffuse' – too much slurry too early, 'early nitrogen' when its cold and wet
- Heavy wet soils – Nitrogen lost to air
- Dry sandy soils – Nitrogen lost to water
- LOW USE OF NMP = a major barrier to good fertiliser management
  - Personal opinion: Compounds are not usable on farms following a NMP – all straight P&K needed, 18.6.12 is a crutch
  - Ignore calendars, you don't feed a calf that's not eating and pile the feed in the through?

# Once conditions are right, what do we need

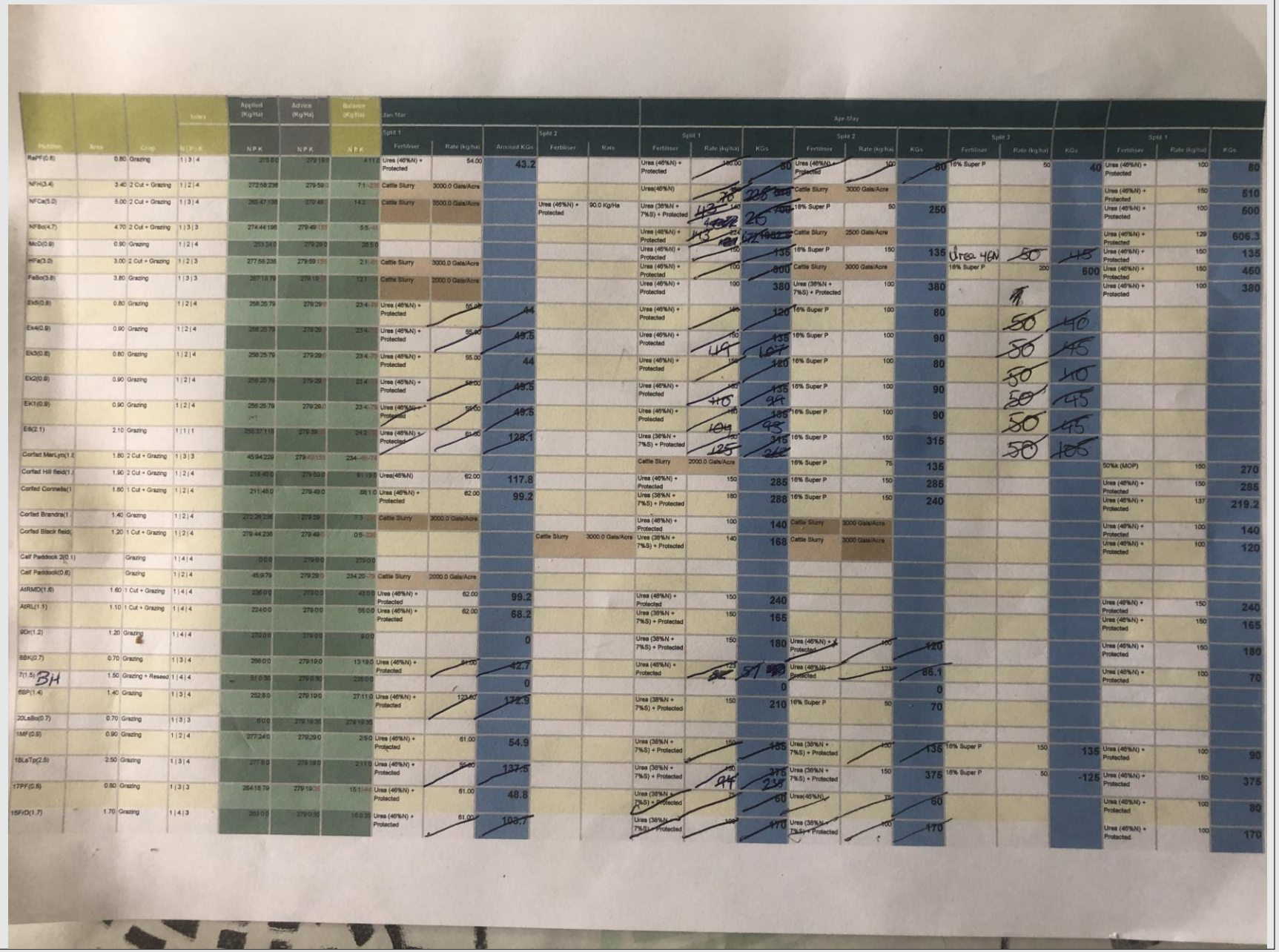


# Water quality reductions

# Red clover/white clover

# NMP Plan



| Fieldtitle | Area | Crop | Index N \| P \| K | Applied (Kg/Ha) N | P | K | Advice (Kg/Ha) N | P | K | Balance (Kg/Ha) N | P | K | Jan-Mar Split 1 Fertiliser | Rate (kg/ha) | Amount KGs | Split 2 Fertiliser | Rate | Apr-May Split 1 Fertiliser | Rate (kg/ha) | KGs | Split 2 Fertiliser | Rate (kg/ha) | KGs | Split 3 Fertiliser | Rate (kg/ha) | KGs | Split 1 Fertiliser | Rate (kg/ha) | KGs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RaPF(0.8) | 0.80 | Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 4 | 275.8 | | | 279.19 | | | 4.11 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 54.00 | 43.2 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100.00 | 80 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 80 | 16% Super P | 50 | 40 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 80 |
| NFH(3.4) | 3.40 | 2 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 272.58 | 236 | | 279.59 | | | 7.1 | Cattle Slurry | 3000.0 Gals/Acre | | | | Urea(46%N) | | | Cattle Slurry | 3000 Gals/Acre | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 510 |
| NFCa(5.0) | 5.00 | 2 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 4 | 265.47 | 138 | | 270.49 | | | 14.2 | Cattle Slurry | 3500.0 Gals/Acre | | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 140 | 250 | 16% Super P | 50 | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 500 |
| NFBo(4.7) | 4.70 | 2 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 3 | 274.44 | 198 | | 279.49 | | | 5.5 | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | | | Cattle Slurry | 2500 Gals/Acre | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 129 | 606.3 |
| McD(0.9) | 0.90 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 253.54 | 0 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 25.5 | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | | 135 | 16% Super P | 150 | 135 | Urea 46N | 50 | 115 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 135 |
| HiFa(3.0) | 3.00 | 2 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 3 | 277.58 | 236 | | 279.59 | 138 | | 2.1 | Cattle Slurry | 3000.0 Gals/Acre | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 300 | Cattle Slurry | 3000 Gals/Acre | | | | 16% Super P | 200 | 600 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 450 |
| FaBo(3.8) | 3.80 | Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 3 | 267.18 | 79 | | 279.19 | 0 | | 12.1 | Cattle Slurry | 2000.0 Gals/Acre | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 380 | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 100 | 380 | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 380 |
| Ek5(0.8) | 0.80 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 256.25 | 79 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 23.4 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 55.00 | 44 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 120 | 16% Super P | 100 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| Ek4(0.9) | 0.90 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 256.25 | 79 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 23.4 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 55.00 | 49.5 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 135 | 16% Super P | 100 | 90 | | | | | | | | |
| Ek3(0.8) | 0.80 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 256.25 | 79 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 23.4 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 55.00 | 44 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 120 | 16% Super P | 100 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| Ek2(0.9) | 0.90 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 256.25 | 79 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 23.4 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 55.00 | 49.5 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 135 | 16% Super P | 100 | 90 | | | | | | | | |
| EK1(0.9) | 0.90 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 256.25 | 79 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 23.4 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 55.00 | 49.5 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 135 | 16% Super P | 100 | 90 | | | | | | | | |
| E6(2.1) | 2.10 | Grazing | 1 \| 1 \| 1 | 255.37 | 118 | | 279.39 | 0 | | 24.2 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 61.00 | 128.1 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 150 | 315 | 16% Super P | 150 | 315 | | | | | | | | |
| Corfad MarLyn(1.8 | 1.80 | 2 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 3 | 45.94 | 229 | | 279.49 | 155 | | 234.46 | | | | | | Cattle Slurry | 2000.0 Gals/Acre | | 16% Super P | 75 | 135 | | | | | | | | |
| Corfad Hill field(1.9 | 1.90 | 2 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 218.40 | 0 | | 279.59 | 0 | | 61.19 | Urea(46%N) | 62.00 | 117.8 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 285 | 16% Super P | 150 | 285 | | | | | 50%k (MOP) | 150 | 270 |
| Corfad Connells(1 | 1.60 | 1 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 211.48 | 0 | | 279.49 | 0 | | 68.1 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 62.00 | 99.2 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 180 | 288 | 16% Super P | 150 | 240 | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 285 |
| Corfad Brandra(1 | 1.40 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 272.28 | 236 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 7.3 | Cattle Slurry | 3000.0 Gals/Acre | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 140 | Cattle Slurry | 3000 Gals/Acre | | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 137 | 219.2 |
| Corfad Black field( | 1.20 | 1 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 279.44 | 236 | | 279.49 | 0 | | 0.5 | | | | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 140 | 168 | Cattle Slurry | 3000 Gals/Acre | | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 140 |
| Calf Paddock 2(0.1) | | Grazing | 1 \| 4 \| 4 | 0.0 | 0 | | 279.0 | 0 | | 279.0 | | | | | Cattle Slurry | 3000.0 Gals/Acre | | | | | | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 120 |
| Calf Paddock(0.6) | | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 45.97 | 9 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 234.20 | Cattle Slurry | 2000.0 Gals/Acre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AtRMD(1.6) | 1.60 | 1 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 4 \| 4 | 236.0 | 0 | | 279.0 | 0 | | 42.0 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 62.00 | 99.2 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 240 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AtRL(1.1) | 1.10 | 1 Cut + Grazing | 1 \| 4 \| 4 | 224.0 | 0 | | 279.0 | 0 | | 55.0 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 62.00 | 68.2 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 150 | 165 | | | | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 240 |
| 9Dr(1.2) | 1.20 | Grazing | 1 \| 4 \| 4 | 270.0 | 0 | | 279.0 | 0 | | 9.0 | | | 0 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 150 | 180 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 120 | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 165 |
| 8BK(0.7) | 0.70 | Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 4 | 288.0 | 0 | | 279.19 | 0 | | 13.19 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 61.00 | 42.7 | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 123.00 | 57 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 123 | 86.1 | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 180 |
| 7(1.5) BH | 1.50 | Grazing + Reseed | 1 \| 4 \| 4 | 51.0 | 35 | | 279.0 | 30 | | 228.0 | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 70 |
| 6BP(1.4) | 1.40 | Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 4 | 252.8 | 0 | | 279.19 | 0 | | 27.11 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 123.00 | 172.9 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 150 | 210 | 16% Super P | 50 | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| 20LaBo(0.7) | 0.70 | Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 3 | 0.0 | 0 | | 279.19 | 35 | | 279.19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1MF(0.9) | 0.90 | Grazing | 1 \| 2 \| 4 | 277.24 | 0 | | 279.29 | 0 | | 25.0 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 61.00 | 54.9 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 150 | 135 | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 100 | 135 | 16% Super P | 150 | 135 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 90 |
| 18LaTp(2.5) | 2.50 | Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 4 | 277.8 | 0 | | 279.19 | 0 | | 2.11 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 55.00 | 137.5 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 150 | 375 | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 150 | 375 | 16% Super P | 50 | -125 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 150 | 375 |
| 17PF(0.8) | 0.80 | Grazing | 1 \| 3 \| 3 | 264.18 | 79 | | 279.19 | 35 | | 15.1 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 61.00 | 48.8 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 75 | 60 | Urea(46%N) | 75 | 60 | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 80 |
| 15FrD(1.7) | 1.70 | Grazing | 1 \| 4 \| 3 | 269.0 | 0 | | 279.0 | 35 | | 16.0 | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 61.00 | 103.7 | | | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 100 | 170 | Urea (38%N + 7%S) + Protected | 100 | 170 | | | | | Urea (46%N) + Protected | 100 | 170 |

# The warts

- Complaints around Protected urea
- Lower 6week calving with more sexed semen
- No return from the market for these measures when not cost saving
- The failures/unknowns – Multispecies Grasslands (huge potential but weed control a nightmare)
- Increasing droughts and flooding making adoption harder (ironically)

# Multispecies

# Space for nature

# Genetics

- Most reliable way to reduce methane
- For dairy cows: longer life = lower lifetime emissions (carrying a 'overhead' of methane for her first 2 years)
  - Key factors
    - Improving EBI
    - Low INVOLUNTARY CULLING
    - Lower replacement rate (once not expanding)
    - More mature cows ($3^{rd}$-$5^{th}$ lac)
    - Calving 22-26m
- For beef (dairy beef)
  - Key factors
    - Age at slaughter
    - Weight at slaughter
    - Sire more vital than

## Lactation Summary

| Lact. | Calved | Milk Kg | Fat Kg | Prot Kg | Fat% | Prot% | F+P Kg | SCC | Days | 305d Milk Kg | 305d Fat Kg | 305d Prot Kg | 305d Fat% | 305d Prot% | 305d F+P Kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 18-02-11 | 4836 | 212 | 164 | 4.38 | 3.39 | 376 | 48 | 279 | 5050 | 224 | 172 | 4.43 | 3.40 | 396 |
| 2 | 23-01-12 | 6078 | 248 | 205 | 4.08 | 3.37 | 453 | 41 | 317 | 6007 | 245 | 203 | 4.08 | 3.37 | 448 |
| 3 | 11-02-13 | 7359 | 286 | 244 | 3.89 | 3.32 | 530 | 75 | 318 | 7230 | 279 | 239 | 3.86 | 3.31 | 518 |
| 4 | 17-02-14 | 6284 | 246 | 208 | 3.91 | 3.31 | 454 | 56 | 265 | 6706 | 267 | 223 | 3.97 | 3.33 | 490 |
| 5 | 10-02-15 | 7361 | 323 | 256 | 4.38 | 3.47 | 579 | 63 | 284 | 7660 | 338 | 267 | 4.41 | 3.49 | 605 |
| 6 | 26-01-16 | 8105 | 307 | 277 | 3.79 | 3.42 | 584 | 180 | 321 | 7967 | 300 | 272 | 3.77 | 3.41 | 572 |
| 7 | 12-02-17 | 9354 | 376 | 331 | 4.02 | 3.54 | 707 | 48 | 293 | 9557 | 386 | 338 | 4.04 | 3.54 | 724 |
| 8 | 06-02-18 | 7655 | 300 | 261 | 3.92 | 3.41 | 561 | 86 | 318 | 7474 | 292 | | | | |
| 9 | 25-02-19 | 7602 | 298 | 253 | 3.91 | 3.33 | 551 | 397 | 326 | 7317 | 285 | | | | |
| 10 | 25-03-20 | 6543 | 234 | 216 | 3.58 | 3.30 | 450 | 73 | 269 | 6966 | 251 | | | | |
| 11 | 08-04-21 | 1147 | 43 | 40 | 3.78 | 3.50 | 83 | 172 | 32 | 7237 | 270 | | | | |
| Avg (Completed) | | 7118 | 283 | 242 | 3.99 | 3.39 | 525 | 107 | 299 | 7193 | 287 | | | | |

**Jumbo:** AA1602

**Animal Number:** [redacted]

**Sex:** MALE

**Date Of Birth:** 23-APR-2018

**Animal Name:** LISDUFF RED LENNY U602

**Status:** Arrived on Farm 04-MAY-19, 769 days ago

**Breed:** AA (100%)

**Dam:** [redacted] LISDUFF RED LUCKY M048 Dam Verified (SNP)

**Sire:** IE331505880658 LANIGAN RED KRACKERJACK Sire Verified (SNP)

Genotype available for animal, genotype included in evaluation

Replacement/Terminal Dairy Beef

Euro-star index | Pedigree | Weight | Progeny | Linear Scoring | Evaluation History | Index Comparison | Other

Help

| Star Rating (within Angus breed) | Economic Indexes | Purpose | €uro value | Index reliability | Star Rating (across all beef breeds) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ★★★★★ | Replacement (per daughter lactation) | To breed future cows for the suckler herd | €142 | 46% (Average) | ★★★★★ |
| ★★★★★ | Terminal | To breed beef animals from the suckler herd that are destined for slaughter | €86 | 50% (Average) | ★★★☆☆ |
| ★★★★★ | Dairy Beef | To breed beef animals from the dairy herd that are destined for slaughter | €96 | 53% (Average) | ★★★★★ |