

# Dairy start up course

## Grazing infrastructure

# Grazing Infrastructure

- Paddock Layout
- Roadways
- Fencing
- Water System

## How do I create an efficient paddock system?

- Get a map of farm with area for each field / paddock
- Decide on number of paddocks
- Keep paddocks as square as possible, ideally depth:width ratio no more than 2:1
- Determine suitable road layout to service each paddock
- Maximum depth from road to end of paddock; dry paddocks – 200m, wet paddocks – 100m
- Allow for multiple entrance points to each paddock
- Determine most appropriate water trough position in each paddock
- Farmers expanding should use flexible system until final number determined

### Number of grazings per paddock

Grazings per paddock	Pros	Cons	Recommendation
<b>1 grazing per paddock</b>	Good grass utilisation Regrowth not affected Better in wet weather Easy to identify surplus/deficit	Cows could be underfed Heifers suffer More water troughs required	<b>Least recommended</b>
<b>2 – 3 grazings per paddock</b>	Regrowths protected Cows less restricted Easier for machinery	More difficult to manage in first/last rotation	<b>Most recommended</b>
<b>4+ grazings per paddock</b>	Fewer water troughs required Fewer paddocks required Allows for expansion	Regrowths affected More difficult to graze out Harder to get cows out	

# Paddock Size

- 40 ha MB
- Heavy land 100m
- Shape of paddock
- On/off grazing
- Number of paddocks
- 12hr, 24hr, 36 hr grazing's
  
- 100 cows @ 17 kg grass= 1700kg per day
- Ideal pre grazing 1400 kg/dm/ha  $1700/1400=1.2\text{ha}$
  
- Three grazing (1.5 days)
- $1700 \times 1.5 / 1400 = 1.8\text{ha}$

## **How do I set up an efficient road system?**

- Get a map of farm and mark wet areas, dry areas, obstacles and milking parlour
- Allow access to every paddock
- Minimise bends, angles and corner to create good cow flow
- Source local material for roadway
- Construct roadway on southern side of hedgerows
- Avoid water troughs on roadways
- Good roadway network will use approx. 2% of land but improve grass utilisation by 20%

### **Key facts**

<b>Road width</b>	50 cows – 3m, 100 cows – 4m, 200 cows – 5m. 1m wider close to yard
<b>Good camber (slope)</b>	1:25 one sided slope, 1:15 two sided slope
<b>Construction</b>	20 – 25cm hard core plus 7 – 10cm fine material
<b>Cow walking speed</b>	3 km per hour on good surface
<b>Road slope</b>	Max 3:1
<b>Fencing</b>	45cm from edge of road
<b>Approx cost/metre</b>	€15 - €25 per metre

### **Construction**

<i>Roadway type</i>	<i>Options</i>
<b>All topsoil removed</b>	Build up with stone Consider if a lot of heavy machinery Most expensive option
<b>No topsoil removed</b>	Must be prepared during dry weather No heavy machinery Geotextile may be used Most suitable further from farmyard Less expensive

# Roadway costing's

**Roadway 1**

1:20 Cross fall

**Surface blinding A**

150 mm/6"      250 mm/10"      3" down trunking  
4 metre

**Materials & Costs**

- 3" down trunking:
  - €10/tonne
  - 2 tonne/metre run      = €20.00/m
- Surface blinding A:
  - €10/tonne
  - 0.6 tonne/metre run      = €6.00/m
- Installation cost:
  - = €2.80/m
  - = €28.80/m



Creosoted posts  
Sheep wire and  
Single Strand Fence  
€6.25/m

## How do I set up an efficient water system?

- Get a map of farm showing each paddock and roadway
- Decide on main waterline loop
- Decide on location of water trough in paddocks, ideally centre of paddock
- Decide on pipe sizes and location

### Key facts

<b>Water intake</b>	On average 65 litres / cow / day: up to 120 litres on warm sunny day
<b>Drinking time</b>	50% water intake within 2 hours of milking
<b>Trough size</b>	Allow 2 gallons per cow
<b>Main waterline</b>	38 – 42mm internal diameter for 150 cows
<b>Connecting pipe</b>	20 – 25mm internal diameter
<b>Ballcock</b>	Medium pressure
<b>Main pipe layout</b>	Loop system preferred

### Key risks

<b>Water pipe too small</b>	Reduced water pressure at trough <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Doubling pipe size quadruples flow rate</li></ul>
<b>Ballcock too small</b>	Slow filling of water trough <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Low pressure – 42 litres/min</li><li>• Medium pressure – 32 litres/min</li><li>• High pressure – 8 litres/min</li></ul>
<b>Trough too small</b>	Inadequate reserve, bullying at drinking, drop in milk yield <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allow 45cm space for 10% of herd</li></ul>

## Case Study- water cost

2.2km of New Paddock system layout

- 40mm MDP piping(2.2km)
- 32mm MDP (40m)
- Mole Plough (2.24km) – 45mm deep
- Fittings, T pièces, risers etc.
- JCB (40 HOURS)
- 10 X 140 GAL water troughs
- **Total Cost (€9,560)**

## How do I calculate water flow rate?

- Assuming peak demand of 120 litres per cow per day with 50% consumed 2 hours after morning and evening milking
- Flow rate required is 15 litres/cow/hour ( $120 \times 50\% / 4\text{hrs}$ ) or 0.25 litres/cow/minute
- This equates to 25 litres/minute for 100 cow herd

### *To check flow rate on your farm*

- Mark water level in trough
- Hold up ballcock and remove 20 litres
- Release ballcock, hold it down and measure time to fill to original mark
- Divide the 20 litres by the time taken to refill, if it takes 1 minute flow rate is 20 litres/minute but if it takes 2 minutes flow rate is only 10 litres/minute



Source: USGS

Source: NASA, NGA, USGS

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aeroglobe



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278m



# Grazing Infrastructure

## Milking Platform

Item	Quantity/Ha	Unit Cost (€)	Total/Ha (€)
Lime	5	25	125
P&K Build Up	10	20	200
Reseeding	2.5	270	675
New Roads	25	20	500
Fencing	212	1.3	275
Water	2.5	100	250
Drainage	??		
<b>Total/Ha</b>			<b>2,025</b>

# Grazing Infrastructure Outblock/Silage Ground

Item	Quantity/Ha	Unit Cost (€)	Total/Ha (€)
Lime	5	25	125
P&K Build Up	10	20	200
Reseeding	2.5	270	675
New Roads	-	-	-
Fencing	141	1.3	183
Water	2.5	50	125
Drainage	??		
<b>Total/Ha</b>			<b>1,308</b>