Bijlageboek

RIEZEBOSCH, FERDINAND

WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

Inhoudsopgave

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Bijlage 1: Uitleg Dairy Development Project

Friesland Campina is de samenwerking aangegaan met de topsector Agri & Food, waardoor een ppsproject van start is gegaan in Roemenië, genaamd Dairy Development Romania. De reden voor de start van dit project is dat de Roemeense melkveehouderij potentieel een lagere kostprijs kan realiseren, doordat grond, arbeid en voer goedkoop en ruim voor handen zijn. Door betere scholing, training, voorlichting van Roemeense boeren, in combinatie met betere stalinrichting, voeding, voeding, melken en geholpen door de beschikbare EU en nationale financiering wil men de melkproductie kwantitatief en kwalitatief verbeteren. Binnen dit project wordt gewerkt aan de ontwikkeling van een concurrerende zuivelketen in Roemenië. In Roemenië zijn ongeveer 5000 bedrijven met meer dan 20 melkkoeien per bedrijf. Deze bedrijven zijn de doelgroep van het dairy development project, bedrijven die al een eerste stap hebben gemaakt in de verdere professionalisering van de melkveehouderij. Deze bedrijven worden gefaciliteerd in hun verdere groeien productieverbetering. Bij de start van dit project werden een 6-tal proefbedrijven gevolgd en begeleid, binnen het bergachtige gebied Transsylvanië. De bedrijven in Transsylvanië die zijn aangesloten bij dit project, bestaan uit professionele gezinsbedrijven (50-150 melkkoeien). Er wordt samengewerkt met partijen uit het Nederlandse bedrijfsleven zoals Lely, Müller en Agri-Uniform, maar ook met lokale organisaties in Roemenië en de Roemeense overheid. Binnen de melkveehouderij opereren 13 Nederlandse bedrijven, onder een overkoepelende organisatie; Holland Dairy House. De specialisten van deze bedrijven hebben internationale ervaring met allerlei type melkveehouderijen, van klein (1 koe) tot groot (5000 koeien). Het Holland Dairy House biedt ondersteuning in de ontwikkelingen en realisatie van nieuwe melkveehouderijen, het verbeteren van bestaande melkveehouderijen en het leveren van verschillende producten en diensten. Het programma van Holland Dairy House bestaat uit het gezamenlijk bewerken van de Roemeense markt om de Nederlandse melkveehouderijsector daar duurzaam te positioneren. Dit gebeurt onder andere door het overdragen van kennis over het Nederlandse melkveehouderijmodel aan Roemeense boerderij managers, maar ook door intensief samen te werken met Roemeense beleidsmakers. (RVO, 2015) Een van de betrokken bedrijven binnen Holland Dairy House is de WUR. Wageningen University en Research voorziet voornamelijk op het gebied van kennis, door specialisten richting Roemenië te laten gaan voor analyses, data-verzameling en uiteindelijk adviezen voor de bedrijven. Daarnaast wordt in het project gewerkt aan het opbouwen van het kennissysteem in Roemenië. Binnen het dairy development project hebben al verschillende kennisontwikkelings- en overdrachtsactiviteiten plaatsgevonden. Allereerst is met kennis geïnvesteerd in de melkkwaliteitsbegeleiders van Friesland-Campina in Roemenië die via een kennisuitwisseling in Nederland veel kennis hebben opgedaan over beschikbare technieken en adviezen die mogelijk bij Roemeense melkveehouders kunnen worden toegepast. Het is hierbij uniek dat in een land zonder landbouwkundige adviesorganisaties op deze manier wordt gewerkt aan een nieuw kennissysteem vanuit de private sector. Er zijn diverse workshops georganiseerd met de experts van Friesland-Campina, dierenartsen, de universiteit van Cluj-Napoca en andere specialisten. Dit zijn trainingen en workshops over voederplanning, graslandmanagement, jongvee opfok, vruchtbaarheid en het gebruik van diverse instrumenten om bij te kunnen sturen. (WUR e-depot Zaalmink, 2016)

Bijlage 2 Grondprijzen EU



De gemiddelde agrarische grondprijzen in de landen van de Europese Unie (EU) lopen sterk uiteen, zowel tussen als binnen de lidstaten. In verschillende Oost-Europese landen liggen de grondprijzen in 2016 onder de 5.000 euro per ha (figuur 1). Naar het westen toe lopen de prijzen op tot boven de 20.000 euro in Denemarken, Engeland en Duitsland en 35.000 euro in Italië. Nederland steekt hierbovenuit met een gemiddelde prijs van bijna 60.000 euro per ha. Die toppositie wordt mede verklaard door de hoge productiviteit van de Nederlandse grondgebonden landbouw.



Eurostat, het statistisch bureau van de EU, bouwt aan een nieuwe grondprijsstatistiek. Onlangs zijn de eerste gegevens van de meeste EU-landen beschikbaar gesteld (zie verantwoording).

Figuur 1 Gemiddelde agrarische grondprijs (euro/ha) EU-landen, 2016 a)

Bijlage 3 Melkprijzen EU

Milk N	larket Obser	vatory									HIS.PRI
				_	European Commission					Last update : 10	.10.2018
	HISTORICAL EU PRICE SERIE of COW's RAW MILK in EURO/100 kg										
Source : R	egulation (EU) No	2017/1185	Article 12(a) -	Annex II.4(a)						
	Belgium Bulgaria Czech Rep. Denmark	Germany Estonia	Irleand Greece Spain	France Croatia	I taly Cyprus	Latvia Lihtuania Luxembourg	Hungary Malta	Netherlands Austria Poland	Portugal Romania Slovenia	Slovakia Finland Sweden U.K.	Weighted average EU
2009m01	24,99 29,25 23,04 30,	47 26,00 24,27	27,60 40,63 33,	11 34,62	33,73 51,31 2	3,02 19,40 31,5	5 23,57 28	8,64 33,17 22,27	32,50 23,20 30,4	1 24,39 44,32 25,92 26,98	29,37
2009m12	28,88 25,68 24,88 29,	96 26,00 23,42	27,49 36,97 30,	09 27,74	30,36 51,75 2	24,11 25,18 28,8	1 23,88 3	3,61 30,56 25,73	28,90 23,00 25,	41 25,99 38,29 29,53 26,17	28,31
2010m01	27,96 26,97 25,71 29,	83 28,40 25,44	27,08 37,13 29,3	1 31,71	31,09 51,44 2	4,45 24,71 28,4	3 24,60 29	9,66 30,89 26,02	28,40 25,35 25,7	2 25,84 38,61 28,21 26,71	28,94
2010m12	33,81 31,67 31,02 36,	90 34,42 30,77	32,73 38,97 31,3	26 32,68	34,80 51,68 2	7,65 29,63 32,5	L 28,99 46,07 35	5,65 35,31 29,79	32,22 26,55 28,8	5 30,57 42,96 41,04 29,80	33,25
2011m01	33,09 32,24 32,19 35,0	00 33,12 31,00	31,76 39,80 30,9	7 33,97	37,46 51,07 2	8,19 29,17 31,82	29,77 45,09 35	65 34,99 30,02	30,96 27,45 28,7	8 30,86 40,90 39,56 29,54	33,16
2011m12	33,65 33,90 31,98 36	,50 35,71 32,00	35,84 47,39 32,	82 32,89	39,05 53,72 3	30,21 30,10 34,5	3 30,05 46,61 3	7,50 38,12 28,74	32,17 30,04 32,5	0 32,21 44,84 37,57 33,74	34,69
2012m01	31,97 33,10 31,84 36,	00 33,75 32,73	34,48 47,16 32,	33 35,01	38,95 53,47 3	0,46 29,89 33,4	2 30,08 46,39 36	5,50 37,17 28,82	32,08 30,04 32,4	2 31,72 45,18 37,16 33,80	34,36
2012m12	34,56 33,02 30,10 35,	50 35,02 31,71	33,70 44,98 32,	14 31,09	38,04 53,22 2	8,51 30,25 34,0	31,98 54,24 36	5,90 34,86 30,10	31,50 29,84 30,7	1 31,03 45,29 38,04 36,02	34,19
2013m01	34,01 34,00 32,00 35,	50 34,77 32,19	33,89 45,49 32,	2 33,38	37,84 58,86 2	8,95 30,41 33,54	31,33 52,62 35	,70 35,16 29,75	31,96 30,82 30,7	6 31,40 45,09 37,01 35,10	34,33
2013m12	41,87 36,46 33,57 43,5	50 42,24 37,50	42,63 45,11 38,2	5 37,86 37,76	40,09 58,32 3	3,60 36,27 42,92	35,30 48,71 44	,00 42,70 37,17	37,03 33,78 36,1	2 35,55 48,57 41,97 39,72	40,21
2014m01	40,54 36,93 34,24 43,	00 41,26 39,52	42,34 45,24 38,3	6 39,82 37,21	40,35 57,78 3	4,20 36,45 40,99	35,73 46,58 43	,00 42,60 35,80	36,50 33,06 37,2	2 35,80 45,57 41,87 39,62	40,18
2014m12	31,15 32,53 31,13 34,	50 32,48 24,95	33,31 42,89 33,	10 34,58 34,97	35,97 57,46 2	4,25 24,12 33,60	31,41 46,36 30),75 36,72 29,98	34,02 30,35 31,7	2 31,79 42,82 33,47 33,98	33,18
2015m01	29,09 31,72 29,76 30,9	99 30,89 24,13	31,47 42,57 31,8	4 32,92 34,54	35,54 57,80 2	2,79 22,91 31,01	28,64 46,17 30	0,25 35,14 28,55	31,91 30,01 29,6	5 30,79 41,78 31,33 33,35	31,79
2015m12	27,41 28,85 26,70 30,	69 29,75 23,44	29,43 41,36 30,	10 31,74 31,92	34,75 58,13 2	1,96 22,14 30,3	3 25,02 47,95 30	0,00 34,45 27,39	28,71 27,01 28,3	3 27,43 38,51 32,98 31,99	30,60
2016m01	26,84 28,66 26,37 30,	69 28,92 23,43	28,26 41,59 29,	90 30,43 31,81	34,38 58,49 2	2,00 22,57 29,0	24,76 46,14 29	9,25 33,22 26,14	28,64 27,27 27,4	5 27,53 38,07 32,45 29,90	29,69
2016m12	35,97 30,66 27,02 33,	48 33,67 32,34	35,06 38,80 30,3	9 32,72 31,30	34,34 57,33 3	0,41 29,91 33,97	28,39 46,46 37	,50 34,70 30,67	29,26 30,46 28,1	8 28,29 37,55 34,79 30,14	33,06
2017m01	34,97 30,94 27,90 35,	37 34,13 32,66	35,45 38,71 30,	58 34,23 31,69	36,25 57,14 3	1,01 30,32 35,1	8 29,53 47,16 34	4,50 34,88 30,21	28,31 30,82 28,5	8 29,15 37,41 37,00 30,39	33,44
2017m12	35,67 32,29 35,40 36,	54 39,96 33,17	40,59 40,74 32,4	3 36,01 33,12	38,08 55,96 3	2,59 32,23 38,49	32,45 49,16 41	,50 41,81 36,07	32,30 31,97 32,9	7 33,97 38,78 40,05 34,79	37,43
2018m01	31,59 31,99 34,48 34,	52 36,76 31,86	39,43 40,48 31,	94 35,27 33,21	36,57 55,69 3	0,72 30,76 34,8	9 32,13 46,97 37	7,50 40,27 34,02	31,16 32,11 31,1	0 33,71 39,17 37,56 33,35	35,51

Bijlage 4	Missio & Missio					
Missie &	MISSIE & VISIE					
Visie						
DRN	Onze core-business is het bevorderen van de economische relaties tussen Nederland en Roemenië vice versa, want wij vinden dat het in het belang van onze beide landen is. Uiteraard zien wij het als onze primaire verantwoordelijkheid om voor onze leden een toegevoegde waarde te leveren.Want we dienen de vraag van iedere ondernemer <i>What's in it for me</i> positief te kunnen beantwoorden.					
	We zijn geen organisatie met een kostbare overhead en werken op non profit basis met onbezoldigde bestuursleden. Maar we gaan als organisatie van en voor ondernemers een stapje verder dan anderen. We zijn er best trots op dat we veel leden kennen met een grote maatschappelijke betrokkenheid die daadwerkelijk investeren in lokale gemeenschappen zonder dat er een commercieel belang mee gediend is. En dat doen ze het liefst zelf zonder tussenkomst van organisaties.					
	Ook gaan we een stapje verder in het land waar we succesvol zaken doen. We schenken aandacht aan het promoten van de cultuur, toerisme, geschiedenis, humanitaire doelen en maatschappelijke ontwikkelingen. Wellicht is er dan ook indirect van een bedrijfsbelang sprake omdat je voorsprong hebt als je kennis draagt van het land ten opzichte van je concurrenten.					
	Onze organisatie ontvangt geen subsidie en stelt zich daarom onafhankelijk op. We streven een goede samenwerking met overheden na en we kunnen vaststellen dat we daar meestal goed in slagen. Maar laten ons ook luid en duidelijk horen als we constateren dat er zich ontwikkelingen voordoen die de bilaterale relaties tussen Nederland en Roemenië dreigen te verstoren.					
	Vermeldenswaard is dat we een niet-sectorale organisatie zijn en dus iedere ondernemer zich tot ons kan wenden.					

Bijlage 5 Vragenlijst stakeholders

Future of dairy farming in Romania



(17-10-2018)

1. What is your business / function?

Input supplier (feed, fertilizer)	
Bank	
Accountant	
Veterinarian	
Agricultural consultant, advisor, extension worker	
Farmers' association	
School / training institute	
Research institute, university	
Local government	
National government	
Other,	

2. What is your relation with dairy farming? (open question)

3. What do you in general think about the current situation of competitive family dairy farms?

On most farms:	Yes	No	Remarks
Economic results are positive			
Farm management and			
organization are good			
Dairy farmers have a lot of			
pleasure in farming			
Dairy farmers manage well in			
farming			
Dairy farmers have a lot of good			
labour people at the farm			
Dairy farmers seldom have			
problems with the cows			
Dairy farmers like to work at the			
land			

Dairy farmers like to work with		
the machinery		
Other,		

4. What is your opinion about the future of competitive family dairy farming?

I am pessimistic about the future of competitive dairy farming	
I feel uncertain about the future of competitive dairy farming	
If I look back to the last five years, I am satisfied about the development of competitive dairy farming	
I think in future a lot of competitive dairy farms will stop	
Other	

5. What will be the focus for the development of competitive family dairy farms in the future?

(More answers can be possible)

	% of farms
Expand dairy production	
Expand other agricultural production (other animal production or crops)	
Own milk processing	
Direct selling of products	
Relocate farm (moving to another location)	
Start a new farm	
Stop farming, selling the farm	
Move to organic farming	
Wait & see (keeping a critical eye on new developments and orientating but decide later)	
Expand to no agricultural activities (for example agro-tourism, special products, energy production)	
Other,	

7. What are your expectations with regard to the milk price in the coming five years?

[choose one option]

Positive	
Negative	
Neutral	

Uncertain	
Don't know	

8. What do you think about the availability of resources for farmers (difficult to obtain – easy to obtain)

	difficult	neutral	easy	don't know
Land to buy				
Land to rent				
Commercial credit				
EU subsidies				
Qualified labour				
Advise of extension services and private consultants				
New and useful knowledge regarding dairy farming				
Other,				

9. Which societal issues for dairy will be of importance in future (e.g. coming 5 years)?

	YES	NO	Remarks
Retention of pasture grazing			
Ammonia and greenhouse gasses			
Animal Health			
Animal Welfare			
Antibiotics			
Average lifespan of dairy cows			
Responsible soy			
Biodiversity			
Renewable energy (wind mills, solar,			
biogas)			
Eco production			
Other,			

10. Do you take these issues into account and how do you respond to these developments? (open question)

11. What hinders most to develop profitable dairy farming (open question)

12. How important are the following sources of information for you regarding the management of dairy farms

Not important	neutral	Important	Don't know

Farmer's journals		
Internet		
Social media		
Farmers' associations		
Agricultural consultants and advisors/ extension workers		
Accountant / bank		
Government		
Veterinarian		
Input supplier		
Fairs / exhibitions		
Seminars / conferences		
Other farmers / colleagues		
Training / courses		
Research institutes, university		
Management Information System		
Other,		

13. Do farmers and their labour people need to improve the skills to run / manage / operate the farm, and how could this be done?

Skill Farmer	Labour people	Regular education (Highschool, university)	Vocational training center	Other trainings, courses
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Farm management			
Economics, financial aspects			
Animal care			
Land work			
Technics, machinery			
Other,			

Other remarks

Thank you very much.

If you want to receive the results of this study, please write your e-mail adress below.

More information:

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(0031 6 532 14 643)

(Only English spoken)

Bijlage 6 Vragenlijst Boeren

Future of dairy farming in Romania



(17-10-2018)

1. Are you a dairy farmer?

YES	NO

2. How would you characterize your farm?

A specialized dairy family farm (income comes mainly from dairy cows)	
A specialized large-scale dairy farm with personnel	
An agricultural diversified farm (dairy and other agricultural activities, for example other livestock, vineyard, forestry, horticulture)	
A dairy farm with other non-agricultural activities (agro-tourism, farm shop, machine service, energy production, etc.)	
Other,	

3. Are you satisfied with the current situation of your dairy part of the farm?

	Yes	No
Economic results are positive		
Farm management and		
organization are good		
Lot of pleasure in dairy farming		
I manage well in farming		
I have a lot of good labor people		
at the farm		
I seldom have problems with the		
cows		
I like to work at the land		
I like to work with the		
machinery		

Other,	

4. How do you look at the future of your dairy farm?

I am pessimistic about the future of my dairy farm	
I feel uncertain about the future of my farm	
If I look back to the last five years, I am satisfied about the success of my farm	
I don't have to think about the future of my farm because I shall quit farming within the coming years	
Other	

5. What will be your focus for the development of your farm in the future?

(More answers can be possible)

Expand dairy production	
Expand other agricultural production (other animal production or crops)	
Own milk processing	
Direct selling of products	
Relocate my entire or part of farm (moving to another location)	
Start a new farm	
Stop farming, selling the farm	
Wait & see (keeping a critical eye on new developments and orientating but decide later)	
Expand to no agricultural activities (for example agro-tourism, special products, energy production)	
Other,	

6. What were your developments in the past and what are your plans for the future?

	Last 5 years	Coming 5 years	Remarks
Additional land			
Another farm			
More dairy cows			
Larger barn for cows			
New or second-hand milking parlor			
Milking robot			
New or second-hand cooling tank			
New or second-hand tractor and machinery			
Herd management software			
More farm labor			
Commercial loan for investments			
European investments subsidies			
Organic farming			
Start with off-farm employment (going to work in a job outside the farm)			
Other,			

7. What are your expectations with regard to the milk price in the coming five years?

[choose one option]

Positive	
Negative	
Neutral	
Uncertain	
Don't know	

8. Availability of resources (difficult to obtain – easy to obtain)

	difficult	neutral	easy	don't know
Land to buy				
Land to rent				
Commercial credit				
EU subsidies				
Qualified labor				
Advise of extension services and private consultants				
New and useful knowledge regarding dairy farming				
		1		

9. Which societal issues for dairy will be of importance in future (e.g. coming 5 years)?

	YES	NO
Retention of pasture grazing		
Ammonia and greenhouse		
gasses		
Animal Health		
Animal Welfare		
Antibiotics		
Average lifespan of dairy cows		
Responsible soy		
Biodiversity		
Renewable energy (wind mills,		
solar, biogas)		
Eco production		
Other,		

10. Do you take these issues into account and how do you respond to these developments? (open question)

11. What hinders most to develop profitable dairy farming (open question)

12. How important are the following sources of information for you regarding the management of your farm

	Not important	neutral	Important	Don't know
Farmer's journals				
Management Information System				
Internet				
Social media				
Farmers' associations				
Agricultural consultants and advisors/ extension workers				
Accountant / bank				
Government				
Veterinarian				
Input supplier				
Fairs / exhibitions				
Seminars / conferences				
Other farmers / colleagues				
Training / courses				
Research institutes, university				
Other,				

13. Farm features

	Number
Number of dairy cows in lactation	
Number of beef cows	
Breed of cows for milk production	
Total (utilized) area of the farm (including premises) (ha)	
Ha permanent grass (meadows and natural pastures)	
Ha forage crops (maize etc.)	
Ha other arable crops	
Ha within 5 km of farm	
Organic farm	
Nr. of family members working full time at the farm (including farmer himself)	
Number of employees working at the farm	

14. District/ Region of your farm:

15. Farmers' features

What is your age?	
How many years do you work at your farm?	
Do you have a successor for your farm	Yes/ no/ don't know

16. What is your education?

Agricultural	
Veterinary	
Secondary school	
High school	
University	
Other,	

17. Do you and your labor people need to improve the skills to run / manage / operate the farm, and how could this be done?

Skill	Me, farmer	Labor	Regular education (high school, university)	Vocational training center	Other trainings, courses

Farm management			
Economics, financial aspects			
Animal care			
Land work			
Technics, machinery			
Other,			

Other remarks

Thank you very much.

If you want to receive the results of this study, please write your e-mail adress below.

More information:

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(Only English spoken)

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2017



Highly Cerrupt 0-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70-79 80-89 90-100

2017 Rank	Country	2017 Score	2016 Score	2015 Score	2014 Score	2013 Score	2012 Score	Region
1	New Zealand	89	90	91	91	91	90	Asia Pacific
2	Denmark	88	90	91	92	91	90	Europe and Central Asia
3	Finland	85	89	90	89	89	90	Europe and Central Asia
3	Norway	85	85	88	86	86	85	Europe and Central Asia
3	Switzerland	85	86	86	86	85	86	Europe and Central Asia
6	Singapore	84	84	85	84	86	87	Asia Pacific
6	Sweden	84	88	89	87	89	88	Europe and Central Asia
8	Canada	82	82	83	81	81	84	Americas
8	Luxembourg	82	81	85	82	80	80	Europe and Central Asia
8	Netherlands	82	83	84	83	83	84	Europe and Central Asia

2017 Rank	Country	2017 Score	2016 Score	2015 Score	2014 Score	2013 Score	2012 Score	Region
59	Romania	48	48	46	43	43	44	Europe and Central Asia



https://multifunctionelelandbouw.net/system/files/documenten/kansenscanner_juli_2010_0.pdf

Bijlage 8 Multifunctionele landbouw Kansenscanner

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Bijlage 9 Rapport bedrijvenbezoek

Documentation May 2018

Farms visits:

- Sortimex

- Transconstruct
- Frevest
- Belgrom

Author: Ferdinand Riezebosch

Sortimex

1. Farm information

The entrepreneur, Oprita Loan, has a company with 24 dairy cows and 130 hectares of land. This is a bit less than last year, which we didn't get an explanation for because we didn't have much time to speak to the entrepreneur. His land consists of Flower, Corn, wheat, alfalfa soja and pees. He has enough to cover the winter period, but he does not have a feeding plan for his cows/calfs. The company can make progress on this point, by getting advice from a food adviser and use more supplements. This is also the reason the production of milk is quite low, on an average of 15 liters per cow per day. Is the ration gets changed the entrepreneur can get higher profits. The company has a feed factory and a small supermarket on the farm next to the dairy cattle, where locals can buy essential products. The employee of the farm was very helpful to us and proud of the farm, you could tell by his expressions. He showed us around all places and wanted us to see some things. A positive point was the clean milking stable he showed us, which looked very good. In comparison to some other things on the farm, this was taken good care of.



Employee showing us around



Employee showing us milking room



Not a good food ratio for the cows (just Hay)



Calves separated

1.1 Young stock

Calves

The young calves house the first period separated from each. Providing unlimited water and compound supplements. The growth is good until they move to the group housing. Compared to last year the calves looked a lot cleaner and the growth was a lot better. Also, the condition of the calves looked better than last visit. A food ratio for these calves will help them to produce more milk then they become dairy cows, the farmer is making progress on this point, so the next group op dairy cows will most likely produce more milk. The measurements of the height and condition will result into better figures than the years before.



calves inside after the first period (15)

The young stock outside

The young stock outside was also looking better than the year before. We got to measure the most of them, because the employee gave them some flower at the feeding rack. The height and condition were looking good and also the legs of them were looking good. The young stock will get better legs is they get to walk a lot outside, which was the case. It would be even better if the employee would move the group from place to place, to let them get some grass in the summer period. This takes some work with it but is not impossible seeing the surroundings of the farm. There are some places where they would be able to graze to get another fresh product. This will be good for the development.



Young stock outside (+-33)

1.2 Corn silage

The corn silage was on another place then last year, and this time not driven into silos. We didn't hear the explanation for this, because the employee wasn't very skilled, and he didn't know. The coverage of the product was looking good. There was a plastic sail on top which bags of sand for some pressure. The product was also in between 2 earth walls. If the entrepreneur would make concrete silos of these, they would be able to store a better product and get a better firmness to it. Also, you have a bigger chance of taking sand with u when u get the product from the silage, so a better underground would be more sufficient. The product itself was looking good, the cut was good, not a lot of leaves and they kept a straight cut to the front of it. The temperature and pressure of the product is shown in the figures, and this was better than the year before, so progress has been made.



Corn silage



Temperature corn silage (*Celcius*)

0 100 0 120 150 0 120

Pressure corn silage

Action points:

- Food Ratio for calves/young stock/cows (Food advisor) take young stock to grass lands cows
- Corn silage in silo for better temperatures more)

-Train employee (needs to know

Good cut

Fervest 2.1 Farm information

Frentiu Leon owns a farm together with his wife and father. The entrepreneur was really friendly and was with us all the time. He asked a lot of questions, also in comparison with farms in the Netherlands, he tried to learn from this to improve his own farm. The farmer started in 2005 with his company, and you could see that there was still a lot of progression on the farm. The company has around 100 hectares which they own and about 400 that they rent. The lands consist of corn, wheat, alfalfa, sun flower and canola. The farm has 82 dairy cows in an old state building and has 12 employees. They do a lot agrcultural farming, but they want to keep the cows because of the manure. The housing of the cows is boxes with sand. The food is well conserved and has a fresh smell. Most of the cows were import Holstein which were imported from Germany, Holland and Bulgaria. The company is an old state-owned company that has been empty for 20 years. Last year FRC said he should split some silo's so the feed rate would be higher, which he seemed to have started with. The general image of the farm was looking good and the farmer left us a good impression. The farm also tries to do all of the reparations of the machines their self, which they have a workshop for. This way a mechanic from let's say john deere can come to the farm to do the work over there, this saves a lot of time with the transport of machines and tractors. The milking room looking clean and there was a good use of disinfection methods for the cows. Also, the food ration looking very clean and the product the cows got fed was looking and smelling good. The farm uses a lot of supplements and minerals, which the entrepreneur is being advised on by a food adviser. This way he can also measure how much product he needs to harvest to cover the winter period.



Workshop

Milking room

>



≤Dairy Cows≥



2.1 Young stock

The heifers of the Calves were looking good. The average growth was looking good aswell and the calves were nicely separated on age. A big part of the older young stock was walking outside in the grass fields, which is a positive point. Unfortunately, we couldn't measure them this way, so we only got to measure the young stock inside and we measured to chest size of the younger calves. The entrepreneur will make sure that next time he will keep the young stock inside if we are coming to do the measurements. (Maybe we could still do this on the next visit?). The calves were staying in good looking residences with fresh straw on the ground and unlimited water to drink.





2.2 Corn/alfalfa/grass silage

The corn silage was looking good, just like last year with plastic on top and on the sides. The corn was well chopped and well conserved. Unfortunately, the measure tools for the exact temperature was broken, but we could feel that the product wasn't too warm. The firmness and pressure of the silages however we got to measure. The entrepreneur was also satisfied with the product. Also, the other silages were looking nicely covered with plastic sails and in between walls. They also kept a straight cut, which would prevent the product from heating in the summer. The extra layer of sand on the plastic sails is also very good to keep the product firm. The supplements and minerals in the other sheds were nicely separated from each other, which was also looking very professional.







Minerals

Pressure wheat/corn

Pressure Corn silage silage









Action points:

- Protocols dairy cows
- Breeding strategy at dairy cows
- Take dairy cows outside (Leg work will improve)

Trans Construct

4.1 Farm information

Trans Construct is one of the more modern farms we visited this trip. The farm is property of a business man in Romania, which has a farm on the side. The farm had 150 dairy cows and is still improving to get bigger. The farm also owns a lot of young stock, which will also get milked in the future. The company also owns a lot of meat cattle (Angus), which we unfortunately didn't get to see because they were in the fields. It was easy to see that a lot of money had been invested in this farm, which is taken care of by about 100 employees. This is including all the work on the fields. The farm also had a lot of machinery, which they also had certain employees for to do just the tractor work. It all looked very new and u could see that they put a lot of money in this farm. Unfortunately, we didn't get to speak to the owner, so Bogdan form frc showed us around the place. There were also a few employees who were willing to help us, so we could do our measurements.



One of the stables with calves/pregnant cows



Clean floors because of a manure robot



Machinery to clear a field to build another stable



All machines in new warehouses

4.2 Young stock

The calves at transconstruct was looking good. They stayed in good looking recidenses with fresh straw and hay in them, and the stables were provided with ventilation systems in case it gets to hot in the summer. They also had plenty of water to drink and supplements and food to eat. The groups were nicely seperated from age to age. The smallest calves could stay outside in iglo's, where they also were provided with fresh water and food.





Cavles in iglo's outside

Calve residence

We couldn't trap the young stock at the feeding rack, but the employees helped us to get them in 1 place so we could still do our measurements. Most of the employees were skilled in what they do, and they have to focus on a specific part on the farm. This way they can give their full attention to 1 thing and will have to make a good job out of this.

4.3 Corn silage

The corn silage was looking good on one half but was rotten on the other half. The corn was mostly well chopped and the grains well broken, but the harvester broke down half way the harvesting, so there were a few too long leaves still in it. The corn silage also had a nice straight cut. The rotten side of the silage must have been caused while harvesting the product and making the silage. The pressure in this part of the silage vas very low and there was nog much firmness in it. Another reason could be that there had been holes in the plastic on top of the silage, but there was no such sign of that. Next year the employees will have to do a good job while harvesting, so they won't have any rotten parts in the silage. Also the temperature in the silage was quite high, which also means that something went wrong while making the silage.



Temperature in Celcius



Corn silage with rotten side

They were just about to make a new grass silage but had to stop due to the rain that day. The product however smelled fresh and had a nice cut. I hope they will make a better silage out of this then the existing grass silage, which was looking bad. It didn't have a straight cut, and also too warm on the inside. Also, the smell was not good, so there are a lot of improvements to make here. A cause of this can be that the product has been harvested while it wasn't sunny or dry enough and the product became wet in the silage already. Also, the cut has to be straight to prevent that there will come to much air into the silage which will cause heating.



Current grass silage



Fresh grass silage



Haybales in shed

A positive point was that the hay bales were stalled inside the shed, so the rain couldn't get into them.

Action points:

- Better care of the silages
- The farmer wasn't there, show more interest in the project u are in
- Teach employees how to make and keep a good silage

P report Frevest

Action points

-Protocols dairy cows

-Breeding strategy at dairy cows

-Take dairy cows outside (Leg work will improve)

-Cow comfort (Floor)

-adjust feed rate cows/calves (if needed individual) (Check measurements)

-Take all young stock inside next visit for more measurements

Measurements Young stock

The table below shows the measurements that has been done. The cm row shows the height of the calve, which is followed by a calculated weight. This has been calculated with his height and his body condition score (amount of fat). The last row of the tale shows the ideal artificial insemination period in between which dates a cow should be inseminated.

Analysetabel

Oor- nr	Geboorte- datum	Meetdatum	Leeftijd gemeten	Naam kalf	Kruis- hoogte	Berekend gewicht	BCS	Cat.	Inseminatieperiode
5751	15-12-2017	18-05-2018	5 mnd	Earnumber unknown	114 cm	168 kg	2.75	Groot	09-01 t/m 10-03-2019
5752	15-12-2017	18-05-2018	5 mnd	Earnumber unknown	112 cm	168 kg	3.00	Groot	09-01 t/m 10-03-2019
5756	15-12-2017	18-05-2018	5 mnd		107 cm	148 kg	2.75	Gemiddeld	09-01 t/m 10-03-2019
5757	30-12-2017	18-05-2018	5 mnd		117 cm	154 kg	2.50	Groot	24-01 t/m 25-03-2019
5758	12-02-2017	18-05-2018	15 mnd		110 cm	417 kg	2.75	Gem. min	09-03 t/m 08-05-2018
5759	12-04-2017	18-05-2018	13 mnd		106 cm	374 kg	2.50	Gem. min	07-05 t/m 06-07-2018
5769	03-08-2017	18-05-2018	10 mnd		108 cm	273 kg	2.50	Gem. min	28-08 t/m 27-10-2018

	2
	3

Height Graph young stock inside

The height of each measured cow is shown with the yellow figures in the table. The y-axis shows the height and the X-axis shows the age in months. The green line in the centre is the ideal line on which a cow should be according to their age. The yellows figures also have a meaning, going from Δ average minimum-> \diamond Average-> \diamond Average Plus to Big. As the table shows it is 50/50 if the cows are above or on the green line, but the other 50% is below the average height what they should be. Height isn't that important for the cows if it is not a problem in the stable. The lounger of the cows should be good compared with the height so they can easily get in and out without getting joint, back or hoof problems.





10

gemiddeld

12

Leeftijd in maanden

16

gemiddeld plus

18

aroot

20

22

Hoogte grafiek

200

Categorie:

2

6

🔺 gemiddeld min

24

Body Condition Score/Weight Graph

Because the height of a cow doesn't give enough info about the cow, it is important to also measure the amount of fat on a cow. For dairy cows this is shown in the body condition score, which is a system to guess the amount of fat on a cow. This all gives an image about the course of the use of energy, the amount of energy it consumes and the health. This scales from 1 to 5, where again the green curve in the table shows the ideal BCS for each cow on their age. Most of the cows are below average, which means they don't have the right amount of fat. This should be taken care of, which means implement another feeding rate for the cow to consume more energy than he uses to grow some fat. The young stock outside (Left Graph), shows that there are a lot of cows that should have a higher fat percentage. The graph on the right shows that this is better on the younger cows, so they get a better feed rate then the older cows. This is something to keep in mind for the future, the farmer should keep giving the young stock inside what they get but should give the older cows that are outside another feed rate so they can maintain the amount of fat. The cows get more activity outside, so they should be able to eat more as well, because they use more energy.



BCS grafiek

Measurements Calves

This Table shows the average weight gain of the calves per day. This is most crucial during the first 2 weeks after a calve is born. The table shows what weight a calve should gain after a certain amount of days. If this is low, the farmer can give the individual calves a little extra to reach the weight gain they got to get.

Growth	Low	Reasonable	Average	Good	Excellent
Birthweight (Day0)	39	39	39	39	39
Gain/day (Gram)	200	325	450	575	700
Weight kg (Day 14)	44	46	47	49	51
Gain/day (Gram)	500	625	750	875	1000
Weight kg (Day 63)	68	76	84	92	100
Gain/day (Gram)	700	800	900	1000	1100
Weight kg 3 month	88	99	109	120	131
(Day91)					

Good to know

-First 2 weeks **at least**: 3 times a day 2 litres. (a calve can take 8 to 12 litres a day at the start).

-From week 3: 3 times a day 2,5 litres

-From day 3: Unlimited fresh water

-From week 1: Hay, alfalfa, chopped straw.

-Calves fed with milk from other cows grow harder than from artificial milk.



						Date:			
							Chest		
						Amount of days after	circumference		Gain weight
No	Registration number	Breed	Date of birth	Date of measering	Birth weight	birth	(cm)	Weight	kg/day
5	5774	Holstein	23-4-2018	18-5-2018	39	25	87	61,552	0,902
6	5776	Holstein	30-4-2018	18-5-2018	39	18	82	54,09	0,838
7	5766	Holstein	19-3-2018	18-5-2018	39	60	91	68,534	0,492
8	5755	Holstein	19-1-2018	18-5-2018	39	119	109	111,08	0,606
9	5779	Holstein	5-3-2018	18-5-2018	39	74	81	52,766	0,186
10	5754	Holstein	14-2-2018	18-5-2018	39	93	110	113,98	0,806
11	5753	Holstein	2-2-2018	18-5-2018	39	105	117	135,83	0,922
12	5760	Holstein	23-2-2018	18-5-2018	39	84	98	82,915	0,523
13	5762	Holstein	24-2-2018	18-5-2018	39	83	92	70,42	0,379
14	5781	Holstein	5-5-2018	18-5-2018	39	13	75	46,003	0,539
15	*	Holstein	15-5-2018	18-5-2018	39	3	77	48,032	3,011
16	*	Holstein	15-5-2018	18-5-2018	39	3	73	44,198	1,733
17	*	Holstein	17-5-2018	18-5-2018	39	1	76	46,989	7,989
18	*	Holstein	16-5-2018	18-5-2018	39	2	78	49,131	5,066

Advise Report Transconstruct

Action points

- Separate different breeds (Different feed rations)
- Better care of the silages
- The owner should be there when people from the project visit
- Teach employees how to make and keep a good silage
- Measure chest size smaller calves, WUR can calculate weight etc.--> adjust feed ration calves if needed for more weight gain/day.
 Measurements Young Stock

The young stock that has been measured was separated in 4 groups. Each cow has a calculated body weight, based on the height and the amount of fat on the cow. The last row of the table shows the date in between the cow is ready for artificial insemination.

Analysetabel

Oor- nr	Geboorte- datum	Meetdatum	Leeftijd gemeten	Naam kalf	Kruis- hoogte	Berekend gewicht	BCS	Cat.	Inseminatieperiode
0506	10-11-2016	16-05-2018	18 mnd	Group4	139 cm	471 kg	3.00	Gem. min	05-12 t/m 03-02-2018
0534	18-01-2017	16-05-2018	16 mnd	Group4	126 cm	432 kg	3.00	Gem. min	12-02 t/m 13-04-2018
0055	10-03-2017	16-05-2018	14 mnd	Group4	130 cm	397 kg	3.50	Gem. min	04-04 t/m 03-06-2018
0094	10-02-2017	16-05-2018	15 mnd	Group4	119 cm	417 kg	2.75	Gem. min	07-03 t/m 06-05-2018
0504	21-06-2017	16-05-2018	11 mnd	Group3	119 cm	312 kg	3.00	Gem. min	16-07 t/m 14-09-2018
0506	27-06-2017	16-05-2018	11 mnd	Group3	122 cm	306 kg	2.50	Gem. min	22-07 t/m 20-09-2018
0510	05-08-2017	16-05-2018	9 mnd	Group3	114 cm	269 kg	3.00	Gem. min	30-08 t/m 29-10-2018
0512	10-08-2017	16-05-2018	9 mnd	Group3	130 cm	291 kg	3.00	Groot	04-09 t/m 03-11-2018
0514	24-08-2017	16-05-2018	9 mnd	Group3	122 cm	255 kg	2.75	Gemiddeld	18-09 t/m 17-11-2018
0515	03-10-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Bull	112 cm	210 kg	2.75	Gem. min	28-10 t/m 27-12-2018
0516	19-08-2017	16-05-2018	9 mnd	Group1	123 cm	269 kg	2.75	Gem. plus	13-09 t/m 12-11-2018
0520	04-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Group3	120 cm	244 kg	3.00	Gemiddeld	29-09 t/m 28-11-2018
0522	07-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Group3	115 cm	236 kg	3.50	Gem. min	02-10 t/m 01-12-2018
0524	07-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Group3	123 cm	250 kg	2.75	Gem. plus	02-10 t/m 01-12-2018
0526	13-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Group3	123 cm	256 kg	2.75	Groot	08-10 t/m 07-12-2018
0528	22-08-2017	16-05-2018	9 mnd	Group3	121 cm	257 kg	3.00	Gemiddeld	16-09 t/m 15-11-2018
0530	22-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Group3	114 cm	221 kg	3.00	Gem. min	17-10 t/m 16-12-2018
0536	11-10-2017	16-05-2018	7 mnd	Group1	120 cm	228 kg	2.75	Groot	05-11 t/m 04-01-2019
0542	04-11-2017	16-05-2018	6 mnd	Group1	109 cm	179 kg	2.75	Gem. min	29-11 t/m 28-01-2019
0544	07-11-2017	16-05-2018	6 mnd	Group1	103 cm	176 kg	3.00	Gem. min	02-12 t/m 31-01-2019
0545	14-12-2017	16-05-2018	5 mnd	Bull	115 cm	167 kg	3.00	Groot	08-01 t/m 09-03-2019
0546	04-11-2017	16-05-2018	6 mnd	Group1	110 cm	179 kg	2.00	Gem. min	29-11 t/m 28-01-2019
0548	16-11-2017	16-05-2018	6 mnd	Group1	103 cm	167 kg	2.00	Gem. min	11-12 t/m 09-02-2019
0596	10-08-2017	16-05-2018	9 mnd	Group3	121 cm	264 kg	2.50	Gem. min	04-09 t/m 03-11-2018
0902	12-02-2017	16-05-2018	15 mnd	Group4	130 cm	416 kg	3.25	Gem. min	09-03 t/m 08-05-2018
0934	19-04-2017	16-05-2018	13 mnd	Group4	129 cm	366 kg	2.50	Gem. min	14-05 t/m 13-07-2018
0938	22-05-2017	16-05-2018	12 mnd	Group4	125 cm	339 kg	2.75	Gem. min	16-06 t/m 15-08-2018
0960	13-03-2017	16-05-2018	14 mnd	Group4	130 cm	395 kg	2.75	Gem. min	07-04 t/m 06-06-2018
2266	04-01-2018	16-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	100 cm	121 kg	1.75	Gem. min	29-01 t/m 30-03-2019

Oor- nr	Geboorte- datum	Meetdatum	Leeftijd gemeten	Naam kalf	Kruis- hoogte	Berekend gewicht	BCS	Cat.	Inseminatieperiode
2270	13-01-2018	16-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	103 cm	127 kg	1.75	Gem. plus	07-02 t/m 08-04-2019
2272	14-01-2018	16-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	102 cm	120 kg	1.75	Gemiddeld	08-02 t/m 09-04-2019
2309	30-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Group3	110 cm	213 kg	2.50	Gem. min	25-10 t/m 24-12-2018
2310	24-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Bull	110 cm	219 kg	2.75	Gem. min	19-10 t/m 18-12-2018
2860	09-12-2017	16-05-2018	5 mnd	Group1	112 cm	171 kg	3.25	Groot	03-01 t/m 04-03-2019
2862	18-12-2017	16-05-2018	5 mnd	Group1	105 cm	143 kg	2.50	Gemiddeld	12-01 t/m 13-03-2019
5090	11-11-2016	16-05-2018	18 mnd	Group4	134 cm	470 kg	3.50	Gem. min	06-12 t/m 04-02-2018
5099	08-11-2016	16-05-2018	18 mnd	Group4	150 cm	528 kg	3.25	Groot	03-12 t/m 01-02-2018
5320	29-11-2016	16-05-2018	18 mnd	Group4	143 cm	500 kg	3.00	Gem. plus	24-12 t/m 22-02-2018
5326	26-12-2016	16-05-2018	17 mnd	Group4	133 cm	446 kg	3.00	Gem. min	20-01 t/m 21-03-2018
5550	15-11-2016	16-05-2018	18 mnd	Group4	121 cm	468 kg	3.50	Gem. min	10-12 t/m 08-02-2018
8239	07-09-2017	16-05-2018	8 mnd	Group3	124 cm	263 kg	2.75	Groot	02-10 t/m 01-12-2018

Height Graph

The height of each measured cow is shown with the yellow figures in the table. The y-axis shows the height and the X-axis shows the age in months. The green line in the centre is the ideal line on which a cow should be according to their age. The yellows figures also have a meaning, going from Δ average minimum-> \diamond Average-> \diamond Average Plus to Big. As the table shows it is 50/50 if the cows are above or on the green line, but the other 50% is below the average height what they should be. Height isn't that important for the cows if it is not a problem in the stable. The lounger of the cows should be good compared with the height so they can easily get in and out without getting joint, back or hoof problems.



Hoogte grafiek

Body Condition Score/Weight Graph

Because the Weight of a cow only doesn't give enough info about the cow, it is important to also measure the amount of fat on a cow. For dairy cows this is shown in the body condition score, which is a system to guess the amount of fat on a cow. This all gives an image about the course of the use of energy, the amount of energy it consumes and the health. This scales from 1 to 5, where again the green curve in the table shows the ideal BCS for each cow on their age. Most of the cows are below average, which means they don't have the right amount of fat. This should be taken care of, which means implement another feeding rate for the cow to consume more energy than he uses to grow some fat. As the weight graph on the bottom of this page shows, the cows are on their average weight compared with their age, but they should have a higher fat percentage to be able to have some more energy during for example the lactation and pregnant period.



Advise Report Sortimex

Action points:

- -Feed Ration for calves/young stock/cows (Food advisor
- -take young stock to grass lands cow
- -Corn silage in silo for better temperatures
- -Train employee (needs more knowledge)

- Measure chest size smaller calves, WUR can calculate weight etc.--> adjust feed plan calves if needed for more weight gain/day.

Comparing Younger and older Group Young stock

The height of each measured cow is shown with the yellow figures in the table. The y-axis shows the height and the X-axis shows the age in months. The green line in the centre is the ideal line on which a cow should be according to their age. The yellows figures also have a meaning, going from Δ average minimum-> \diamond Average-> \diamond Average Plus to Big. As the table shows it is 50/50 if the cows are above or on the green line, but the other 50% is below the average height what they should be. Height isn't that important for the cows if it is not a problem in the stable. The lounger of the cows should be good compared with the height so they can easily get in and out without getting joint, back or hoof problems.

The graph on the left shows the height of the young stock outside, and the graph on the right shows the height of the younger (calves) inside. To get a better overall view about the condition of the young stock, we will compare the body condition score on the next page.

Hoogte grafiek



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O 19,2	
	19,2

Temperature corn silage (Celcius)

Body Condition Score/Weight Graph

Because the height of a cow doesn't give enough info about the cow, it is important to also measure the amount of fat on a cow. For dairy cows this is shown in the body condition score, which is a system to guess the amount of fat on a cow. This all gives an image about the course of the use of energy, the amount of energy it consumes and the health. This scales from 1 to 5, where again the green curve in the table shows the ideal BCS for each cow on their age. Most of the cows are below average, which means they don't have the right amount of fat. This should be taken care of, which means implement another feeding rate for the cow to consume more energy than he uses to grow some fat. The young stock outside (Left Graph), shows that there are a lot of cows that should have a higher fat percentage. The graph on the right shows that this is better on the younger cows, so they get a better feed rate then the older cows. This is something to keep in mind for the future, the farmer should keep giving the young stock inside what they get but should give the older cows that are outside another feed rate so they can maintain the amount of fat. The cows get more activity outside, so they should be able to eat more as well, because they use more energy.



Weight

The graphs show that most cows are on an average weight, which means they grow well. The only thing that has to be adjusted is the feeding rate so they can grow more fat.





Measurement results

The table below shows the measurements that has been done. The cm row shows the height of the calve, which is followed by a calculated weight. This has been calculated with his height and his body condition score (amount of fat). The last row of the tale shows the ideal artificial insemination period in between which dates a cow should be inseminated.

Ana	lysetabe	el 👘							
Oor- nr	Geboorte- datum	Meetdatum	Leeftijd gemeten	Naam kalf	Kruis- hoogte	Berekend gewicht	BCS	Cat.	Inseminatieperiode
0250	06-04-2017	15-05-2018	13 mnd		122 cm	376 kg	2.50	Gem. min	01-05 t/m 30-06-2018
2506	19-01-2017	15-05-2018	16 mnd		130 cm	431 kg	2.50	Gem. min	13-02 t/m 14-04-2018
2511	19-06-2017	15-05-2018	11 mnd		129 cm	320 kg	2.50	Gemiddeld	14-07 t/m 12-09-2018
3366	29-11-2017	15-05-2018	6 mnd		132 cm	180 kg	3.00	Groot	24-12 t/m 22-02-2019
3744	23-12-2017	15-05-2018	5 mnd		127 cm	158 kg	2.50	Groot	17-01 t/m 18-03-2019
8853	12-09-2016	15-05-2018	20 mnd		126 cm	497 kg	2.25	Gem. min	07-10 t/m 06-12-2017
8857	06-10-2016	15-05-2018	20 mnd		128 cm	487 kg	2.75	Gem. min	31-10 t/m 30-12-2017
8858	13-10-2016	15-05-2018	19 mnd		137 cm	484 kg	2.75	Gem. min	07-11 t/m 06-01-2018
8877	27-07-2016	15-05-2018	22 mnd		127 cm	514 kg	2.50	Gem. min	21-08 t/m 20-10-2017
8880	15-08-2016	15-05-2018	21 mnd		124 cm	508 kg	2.50	Gem. min	09-09 t/m 08-11-2017
8882	18-06-2016	15-05-2018	23 mnd		138 cm	526 kg	2.50	Gem. min	13-07 t/m 11-09-2017
8883	09-07-2016	15-05-2018	23 mnd		127 cm	520 kg	2.00	Gem. min	03-08 t/m 02-10-2017

Analysetabel

Oor- nr	Geboorte- datum	Meetdatum	Leeftijd gemeten	Naam kalf	Kruis- hoogte	Berekend gewicht	BCS	Cat.	Inseminatieperiode
2513	10-07-2017	15-05-2018	10 mnd		118 cm	293 kg	3.00	Gem. min	04-08 t/m 03-10-2018
2514	16-07-2017	15-05-2018	10 mnd		125 cm	293 kg	2.25	Gemiddeld	10-08 t/m 09-10-2018
2515	28-07-2017	15-05-2018	10 mnd		123 cm	281 kg	2.50	Gemiddeld	22-08 t/m 21-10-2018
2516	09-08-2017	15-05-2018	9 mnd		117 cm	264 kg	3.50	Gem. min	03-09 t/m 02-11-2018
2517	28-08-2017	15-05-2018	9 mnd		115 cm	245 kg	2.50	Gem. min	22-09 t/m 21-11-2018
2518	16-09-2017	15-05-2018	8 mnd		110 cm	226 kg	3.00	Gem. min	11-10 t/m 10-12-2018
2520	16-11-2017	15-05-2018	6 mnd		110 cm	172 kg	2.25	Gemiddeld	11-12 t/m 09-02-2019
2521	16-11-2017	15-05-2018	6 mnd		118 cm	192 kg	2.50	Groot	11-12 t/m 09-02-2019
2523	03-11-2017	15-05-2018	6 mnd		102 cm	179 kg	1.75	Gem. min	28-11 t/m 27-01-2019
2524	07-11-2017	15-05-2018	6 mnd		112 cm	180 kg	2.25	Gemiddeld	02-12 t/m 31-01-2019
2525	20-11-2017	15-05-2018	6 mnd		115 cm	188 kg	2.00	Groot	15-12 t/m 13-02-2019
7068	25-06-2017	15-05-2018	11 mnd		110 cm	307 kg	3.00	Gem. min	20-07 t/m 18-09-2018
7069	10-07-2017	13-06-2018	11 mnd		113 cm	320 kg	3.00	Gem. min	04-08 t/m 03-10-2018
7071	02-07-2017	15-05-2018	11 mnd		125 cm	301 kg	2.75	Gem. min	27-07 t/m 25-09-2018
8855	25-09-2016	15-05-2018	20 mnd		130 cm	491 kg	3.00	Gem. min	20-10 t/m 19-12-2017

Volledig advies Rapport Belgrom Farm information

The Owner Beltechi Gheorghe has the day-to-day management of the farm over 3 employees. We didn't get to speak with hem on the visit because he wasn't at home, but his son showed us around the place. The farm has a total of 230 cows, which 106 are being milked at the moment. The farm has a good milk production, on average 24 liters per cow per day is what the man told us. The cows don't go outside, simply because there is no option to get all the cows outside in this region. Last year he was thinking about moving his farm to another place and build another farm there, approximately 30 kilometres away. He didn't speak with us about these plans anymore, so they might be off the table for now. The ration of the cows consists of dry Luzern, Luzern silage, corn silage, brew, and ccm with ground sunflower seeds. The storage of the food looked good, it was all stalled under a roof and separated from each other.





Supplements Storage

Supplements storage

The ration of the cows currently consists of dry Luzern, Luzern silage, corn silage, brew, and ccm with ground sunflower seeds. The food store looked good. At the moment entrepreneur owns around 250 hectares of land, which he grows wheat, alfalfa and corn on. The owner's son studies for manager and hopes that he will continue the farm. He also helps with the work on the farm, as we saw when we arrived. The entrepreneur wants to grow into a big company, his goal is a large modern company with 1000 cows. The milking room of the farm looked clean, with good disinfection for the cows.



Milking stable



Disinfection bath

Young stock *Calves*

The young calves have the whole milk period individual accommodation, offering unlimited water and supplements. The general look of the calves was decent, but there were also a few calves that had diarrhea which can mean they have a virus like Rota or corona or coccidiosis. This will spread to the other calves, so there has to be taken care of this. The feed trays of the calves still had food in them, which consisted of some hay and a mixture of supplements.





Feed trays young calves

Young Calves accommodation

Young stock in Stable

We measured the Young stock in the stable, which was separated in 2 different groups. There was a place with straw where the calves could lie, but this wasn't too fresh on 1 side. The other side was definitely cleaner, so you can see the employees are taking good care of this. Good job! Also, the food that was being served to the cows and the calves smelled good and looked like a good mixture of supplements and the smell was good. The owner gets help from a food adviser, who can tell what the ration should consist of. This way they can also calculate how much supplements the farmer has to buy and how much kilograms he has to take from his own silage. This way he won't have to much spare food or anything short during the winter period. We measured the height of the calves and took a look at the condition, to see if there was enough fat on the bones. In general, this looked oke, but I think he can get this to a better level with a better food ration for the calves. Also, there was talking dogs in between the young stock, which should be prevented at any time. The dogs can take bacteria with them and the dog's measure can cause neospora canicum which will can lead to infected cows or calves from those cows.



Dogs walking with young stock



Dogs walking with young stock

Corn silage

The entrepreneur's corn silage storage was looking good. There was a nice straight cut of the product, so there won't be any rotten food at the front. If he wants to improve further at this point, he can use the plastic sail to cover the open front as well in between the feedings. This way there won't be any pigeons or other birds eating from the silage, and there won't be any scalding in the warmer periods which results in a better product. There is a feed wagon carving the corn silage from the pit. The corn silage was between 2 concrete walls, with a plastic sail over it. What was very noticeable was that there was a lot of leafs in the corn silage and that the grains were not as well broken. This was also the case last year, so the farmer has to do something about this to get a better quality of corn. Unfortunately, we couldn't get an exact measure of the temperature, because the tool for that was broken. But we could feel by hand that the temperature in the corn silage was good, probably around 16/17 degrees. They also just took some corn from the silage so we could feel if the product was warm, which wasn't the case. We did measure the firmness of the product, which makes u see if the product has been brought in the silo in the correct way. Is the pressure being too low or too high, this can cause scalding which ruins the product. A good number is in between 100 and 300, measured with a tool that was provided by FRC.





Action Points:



Corn silage

- Age first insemination heifers

Better cut corn product (Less leaves in it)

- Water of young stock
- No Dogs in between young stock
- Take a look at what bacteria the calves carry with them

Advise Report Belgrom

Ana	lysetabe	el 👘							
Oor- nr	Geboorte- datum	Meetdatum	Leeftijd gemeten	Naam kalf	Kruis- hoogte	Berekend gewicht	BCS	Cat.	Inseminatieperiode
0817	20-05-2017	17-05-2018	12 mnd	Group2	121 cm	341 kg	2.50	Gem. min	14-06 t/m 13-08-2018
0821	07-08-2017	17-05-2018	9 mnd	Group2	124 cm	273 kg	2.25	Gemiddeld	01-09 t/m 31-10-2018
0822	31-07-2017	17-05-2018	10 mnd	Group2	115 cm	275 kg	2.25	Gem. min	25-08 t/m 24-10-2018
0824	27-07-2017	17-05-2018	10 mnd	Group2	128 cm	293 kg	2.00	Gem. plus	21-08 t/m 20-10-2018
0826	19-08-2017	17-05-2018	9 mnd	Group2	117 cm	256 kg	3.00	Gem. min	13-09 t/m 12-11-2018
0827	20-08-2017	17-05-2018	9 mnd	Group2	119 cm	255 kg	1.75	Gem. min	14-09 t/m 13-11-2018
0829	26-08-2017	17-05-2018	9 mnd	Group2	125 cm	276 kg	2.00	Groot	20-09 t/m 19-11-2018
0830	23-09-2017	17-05-2018	8 mnd	Group2	117 cm	226 kg	2.00	Gemiddeld	18-10 t/m 17-12-2018
0831	22-10-2017	17-05-2018	7 mnd	Group1	100 cm	192 kg	1.75	Gem. min	16-11 t/m 15-01-2019
0832	24-10-2017	17-05-2018	7 mnd	Group2	114 cm	196 kg	2.00	Gemiddeld	18-11 t/m 17-01-2019
0833	27-10-2017	17-05-2018	7 mnd	Group1	100 cm	187 kg	1.50	Gem. min	21-11 t/m 20-01-2019
0834	28-10-2017	17-05-2018	7 mnd	Group2	102 cm	186 kg	2.50	Gem. min	22-11 t/m 21-01-2019
0835	11-09-2017	17-05-2018	8 mnd	Group1	107 cm	233 kg	1.75	Gem. min	06-10 t/m 05-12-2018
0836	11-10-2017	17-05-2018	7 mnd	Group1	103 cm	203 kg	2.00	Gem. min	05-11 t/m 04-01-2019
0837	11-11-2017	17-05-2018	6 mnd	Group1	100 cm	173 kg	1.50	Gem. min	06-12 t/m 04-02-2019
0839	14-11-2017	17-05-2018	6 mnd	Group2	110 cm	175 kg	2.00	Gemiddeld	09-12 t/m 07-02-2019
0840	11-12-2017	17-05-2018	5 mnd	Group2	107 cm	150 kg	2.50	Gemiddeld	05-01 t/m 06-03-2019
0842	16-11-2017	17-05-2018	6 mnd	Group2	114 cm	181 kg	1.75	Gem. plus	11-12 t/m 09-02-2019
0846	30-11-2017	17-05-2018	6 mnd	Group2	107 cm	154 kg	2.00	Gem. min	25-12 t/m 23-02-2019
0848	12-04-2017	17-05-2018	13 mnd	Group1	108 cm	373 kg	2.00	Gem. min	07-05 t/m 06-07-2018
0849	14-12-2017	17-05-2018	5 mnd	Group1	104 cm	141 kg	1.50	Gem. min	08-01 t/m 09-03-2019
0850	21-12-2017	17-05-2018	5 mnd	Group1	100 cm	135 kg	2.00	Gem. min	15-01 t/m 16-03-2019
0853	01-11-2017	17-05-2018	7 mnd	Group1	92 cm	182 kg	2.00	Gem. min	26-11 t/m 25-01-2019
0854	01-12-2017	17-05-2018	6 mnd	Group1	98 cm	153 kg	1.75	Gem. min	26-12 t/m 24-02-2019
0855	19-01-2018	17-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	98 cm	109 kg	1.75	Gem. min	13-02 t/m 14-04-2019
0856	19-01-2018	17-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	102 cm	117 kg	1.75	Gemiddeld	13-02 t/m 14-04-2019
0857	20-01-2018	17-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	100 cm	116 kg	1.75	Gemiddeld	14-02 t/m 15-04-2019
0858	21-01-2018	17-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	100 cm	115 kg	2.00	Gemiddeld	15-02 l/m 16-04-2019
0859	22-01-2018	17-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	100 cm	114 kg	2.00	Gemiddeld	16-02 t/m 17-04-2019
Oor- nr	Geboorte- datum	Meetdatum	Leeftijd gemeten	Naam kalf	Kruis- hoogte	Berekend gewicht	BCS	Cat.	Inseminatieperiode
0844	21-11-2017	17-05-2018	6 mnd	Group1	112 cm	176 kg	1.75	Gem. plus	16-12 t/m 14-02-2019
0860	23-01-2018	17-05-2018	4 mnd	Group1	103 cm	120 kg	2.00	Gem. plus	17-02 t/m 18-04-2019

The table above shows condition the of the young stock of Belgrom. The cows were separated in 2 groups, so the name of the cows is group 1 or group 2. The last row of the table shows the ideal insemination period in-between which days the cows should be inseminated by artificial insemination. Otherwise the farmer can choose too lets these cows walk in the fields with a bull so they can also get pregnant. In the next tables the height, weight and body condition scores in being shown.

Height Table

The height of each measured cow is shown with the yellow figures in the table. The y-axis shows the height and the X-axis shows the age in months. The green line in the centre is the ideal line on which a cow should be according to their age. The yellows figures also have a meaning, going from Δ average minimum-> \diamond Average-> \diamond Average Plus to Big. As the table shows it is 50/50 if the cows are above or on the green line, but the other 50% is below the average height what they should be. Height isn't that important for the cows if it is not a problem in the stable. The lounger of the cows should be good compared with the height so they can easily get in and out without getting joint, back or hoof problems.



Hoogte grafiek

Body Condition Score/Weight Graph

Because the Weight of a cow only doesn't give enough info about the cow, it is important to also measure the amount of fat on a cow. For dairy cows this is shown in the body condition score, which is a system to guess the amount of fat on a cow. This all gives an image about the course of the use of energy, the amount of energy it consumes and the health. This scales from 1 to 5, where again the green curve in the table shows the ideal BCS for each cow on their age. Most of the cows are below average, which means they don't have the right amount of fat. This should be taken care of, which means implement another feeding rate for the cow to consume more energy than he uses to grow some fat. As the weight graph on the bottom of this page shows, the cows are on their average weight compared with their age, but they should have a higher fat percentage to be able to have some more energy during for example the lactation and pregnant period.



BCS grafiek

						Date:			
							Chest		
						Amount of days after	circumferenc		Gain weight
No	Registration numbe	Breed	Date of birth	Date of measering	Birth weight	birth	e (cm)	Weight	kg/day
1	•	F Holstein	5-3-2018	17-5-2018	39	73	85,5	59,166	0,276
2	•	F Holstein	5-4-2018	17-5-2018	39	42	86,5	60,743	0,518
3	•	F Holstein	29-4-2018	17-5-2018	39	18	86	59,947	1,164
4	0871	F Holstein	2-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	135	116	132,54	0,693
5	0870	F Holstein	2-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	135	111	116,93	0,577
6	0872	F Holstein	2-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	104	109	111,08	0,693
7	0873	F Holstein	2-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	135	103	94,874	0,414
8	0861	F Holstein	23-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	114	105	100,05	0,536
9	0876	F Holstein	15-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	91	100	87,53	0,533
10	0877	F Holstein	15-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	91	100	87,53	0,533
11	0874	F Holstein	2-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	104	105	100,05	0,587
12	0868	F Holstein	2-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	135	110	113,98	0,555
13	0866	F Holstein	30-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	107	111	116,93	0,728
14	0865	F Holstein	28-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	109	114	126,13	0,799
15	0863	F Holstein	27-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	110	103	94,874	0,508
16	0864	F Holstein	28-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	109	114	126,13	0,799
17	0891	F Holstein	14-3-2018	17-5-2018	39	64	80	51,498	0,195
18	0875	F Holstein	13-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	93	100	87,53	0,522
19	0892	F Holstein	17-3-2018	17-5-2018	39	61	86	59,947	0,343
20	0894	F Holstein	21-3-2018	17-5-2018	39	57	92	70,42	0,551
21	0878	F Holstein	15-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	91	95	76,415	0,411
22	0881	F Holstein	21-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	85	102	92,37	0,628
23	0851	F Holstein	28-12-2017	17-5-2018	39	140	93	72,362	0,238
24	0884	F Holstein	27-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	79	105	100,05	0,773
25	0883	F Holstein	24-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	82	98	82,915	0,536
26	0882	F Holstein	23-2-2018	17-5-2018	39	83	98	82,915	0,529
27	0887	F Holstein	3-4-2018	17-5-2018	41	44	90	66,704	0,584
28	0889	F Holstein	3-1-2018	17-5-2018	39	134	95	76,415	0,279

The Table on the previous page shows the average weight gain of the calves per day. This is most crucial during the first 2 weeks after a calve is born. The table shows what weight a calve should gain after a certain amount of days. If this is low, the farmer can give the individual calves a little extra to reach the weight gain they got to get.

Growth	Low	Reasonable	Average	Good	Excellent
Birthweight (Day0)	39	39	39	39	39
Gain/day (Gram)	200	325	450	575	700
Weight kg (Day 14)	44	46	47	49	51
Gain/day (Gram)	500	625	750	875	1000
Weight kg (Day 63)	68	76	84	92	100
Gain/day (Gram)	700	800	900	1000	1100
Weight kg 3 month	88	99	109	120	131
(Day91)					

Good to know

-First 2 weeks **at least**: 3 times a day 2 litres. (a calve can take 8 to 12 litres a day at the start).

-From week 3: 3 times a day 2,5 litres

-From day 3: Unlimited fresh water

-From week 1: Hay, alfalfa, chopped straw.

-Calves fed with milk from other cows grow harder than from artificial milk.



-Try to take cows outside (Better for hoofs, legs etc).

-Take a look at what bacteria the calves carry with them to prevent spreading this

-Better cut corn product (Less leaves in it)

-Age first insemination heifers

-Water of young stock should be unlimited

-No Dogs in between young stock

-Look at the calf's individual to get a good growth/weight gain (check graphs/tables)

-Use Feed rations as given



Uitslag Kuilanalyse Resultaat na labonderzoek door Eurofins

1010

🔅 eurofins 🛛 Agro

NutritionalValue analysis
Maize silage
Belgran Maissilage

Your client number is: 1176528 nic Re Eco

Wageninger W. Zaalmin Postbus 430 8200 AK LELYSTAD

Analysis	Harvestdate:	dernum	Dear:	05-10-2018					
Results in gram/kg,		Result	t dry math	Target- ar value	Mean		Result dry matter	Target- value	Mean
unless stated differently.	DM	391		320-360	367	Crude ash	36	35-50	35
	рН	4,1		3,8-4,2	3,9	Dig.OM% (%OM)	74,6	73-78	76,4
	Acetic acid		14	10-16	11	NH ₃ -fraction (%CP)	8	< 6	7
	Lactic acid		52	40-60	50	Crude protein	62	75-85	65
	VEM	373	954	920-1000	985	Cr.Protein total	68	80-90	70
value and	VEVI	387	991	950-1030	1031	Soluble Cr.Prot(%CP)	56	42-60	55
analysis result	DVE*	18	45	45-60	53	Crude fat	28	25-35	33
	OEB*	-13	-34	-4020	-42	Crude fibre	193	180-200	173
	VOS	281	719	700-750	738	Sugar	16	1-15	14
	FOSp*	190	486	505-555	535	Starch	330	320-400	374
	OEB* 2 hours	1	3	-10 - 0	4	Bypass starch (%)	21	25-34	27
	FOSp* 2 hours	82	210	240-285	259	Bypass starch (g)	70	70-120	100
	Structure value		1,9	1,7-2,0	1,6	NDF	410	370-420	360
	Satiety value		0,87	0,79-0,82	0,84	NDF digest (%NDF)	51,7	40-60	52,3
	-					ADF	222	190-220	200
	Very low Low	High	Very high	Explanation Danger page 2		ADL	21	14-20	16

Belgran Maissilage

Results		Result Dry matter	Target- value	Mean		Result Dry matter	Target- value	Mean
Minerals	Sodium	0,1	0,1-0,3	0,2	Manganese (mg)	43	14-40	25
	Potassium	8,6	10-14	10,2	Zinc (mg)	23	22-46	33
	Magnesium	1,6	1,1-1,6	1,2	Iron (mg)	411	65-140	106
	Calcium	2,8	1,3-2,2	1,5	Copper (mg)	5,4	2,7-4,7	3,8
	Phosphorus	2,0	1,8-2,5	2,0	Molybdenum (mg)	< 0,2	0,3-0,7	0,6
	Sulphur	1,2	0,9-1,2	1,0	lodine (mg)	0,2	0,2-0,5	0,2
	Chlorine	1,3	1,1-2,7	2,1	Boron (mg)	8,6	3,5-5,5	4,6
	Cation Anion Bal (meq)	114	60-200	148	Cobalt (µg)	112	<40-42	48

and analysis result

Cattle: the calculated contr digestible amino acids are	ant of the following intestin roughly:
Lysine	2,9 g/kg DM
Methionine	1,2 g/kg DM

Belgran Maissilage



oritro			
ourse lypass starch	Result %	9 ⁷ kg DM	
ample taking	21	70	
tter 3 months	21	69	
fter 6 months	21	68	
ter 9 months	20	67	
otal decrease	1		

	<u> </u>	Effect on Milk Production	Silage characteristics	Adjust the Ration with
A	HIGH energy SLOW digestion	• high % protoin • high % fat • more milk	+ optimal	Limit bypass starch in ration when >50% of forage is maize
в	HIGH energy FAST digestion	risk of acidosis	Inghly fermented	• slow energy
с	LOW energy SLOW digestion	• high % fat • lesa mits	harvested too lata kernel poorly crushell chopped too coarse	rumen energy more protein
D	LOW energy FAST digestion	• Iow % protein • Iow % fait • mik of actionin	insufficiently ripercell trightly ferminited	• slive energy • bypass protein

Belgran Maissilage

ntact sample taking: ille Hartman: 065200 mple was taken by te sampling te report	2125 Others . 05-11-2018	Cation Anion Bal (meq) VEM VEVI	Cation / (milli eq Feed Ur Feed Ur
mple was taken by te sampling te report	Others 05-11-2018	VEM	Feed U
mple was taken by te sampling te report	Others 05-11-2018	VEVI	Feed Ur
te sampling te report	05-11-2018		
te report		DVE	Intestine
	08-11-2018	OEB FOS(p)	Degrada
BREVIATIONS USE	D:	+	DVE. O
	miligram (1 mg = 1 thousandth gram)		soluble NDF-dig
	microgram (1 µg = 1 millionth gram)	2 hours	Amount being 2
-fraction (%CP)	Ammonia fraction (%Cr.Prot.total)	Structure value	Structur
OM% (%OM)	Digestion coefficient Organic Matter (% of organic matter)	Satiety value	Units of
8	Digestible Organic Matter		
luble Cr.Prot(%CP)	Soluble Cr.Protein (% CrProt total) Neutral Detergent Fibre	After this report has been for another two weeks for	n sent, th ir you at l
F	Acid Detergent Fibre Acid Detergent Lignin	nature and test method of period you may complain	of the sar
	Ig-fraction (%CP) pOM% (%OM) IS luble Cr.Prot(%CP) IF F L IF E datest (%NDF)	Industry (North States) Indigram (1 ng = 1 thousandth gram) microgram (1 ng = 1 thousandth gram) (1 ng = 1 thousandth gram) (1 ng = 1 thousandth gram) (1 ng = 1 milionth gram) (1 ng	Later FWH/Net/Disclosed Imiligram 1 (1 mg = 1 thousandth gram) microgram 2 hours (1 mg = 1 millionth gram) 2 hours (1 mg = 1 millionth gram) Structure value (5 MG (%CP) Ammonia fraction (%Cr.Prot.total) Structure value (5 MG (%CP) Dispestion coefficient Organic Matter (% of organic matter) Steption Coefficient Organic Matter balle Cr.Protin (% CProt total) After this report has bee reading and the model ball ball ball ball ball ball ball ba

Dry matter	Q	Em: GEWAS.OVB
pH		Em: NIRS
Acetic acid		Em: NIRS
Lactic acid		Em: NIRS
Crude ash	Q	Em: NIRS
Dig.OM% (%OM)	Q	Em: NIRS
NH ₂ -fraction (%CP)		Em: NIRS
Crude protein		
(for silage:		
ammonia-free)	Q	Em: NIRS
Cr.Protein total		Calculated value
Soluble Cr.Prot(%)		Em: NIRS
Crude fat	Q	Em: NIRS
Crude fibre	Q	Em: NIRS
Sugar	Q	Em: NIRS
Starch	Q	Em: NIRS
Bypass starch (%)		Em: NIRS
NDF	Q	Em: NIRS
NDFdigestibility(%)	Q	Em: NIRS
ADF	Q	Em: NIRS
ADL	Q	Em: NIRS

on Anion Bal (meq)	Cation Anion balance of Na,K,S,CI (milli equivalents/kg DM)
1	Feed Unit Milk
ñ	Feed Unit Beef Cattle Intensive
	Intestine Digestible Protein
3	Degradable Protein Balance
3(p)	Fermentable Organic Matter (rumen)
	DVE, OEB en FOS, calculated with
	soluble crude protein,
	NDF-digestibility(%) and lactic acid.
iurs.	Amount of OEB and FOS left after
	being 2 hours in the rumen.
cture value	Structure value/kg DM (CVB 1998)
ety value	Units of satiety/kg DM (CVB 2002)

Minerals Chlorine Cation Anion Bai	Q I (meg)	Em: SPZ2:(Gw NEN 6966) Em: NIRS Calculated value			
Molybdenum (m lodine (mg)	g) Q	Em: SPZ2: (Cf NEN 17294-2) Em: SPZ2: (Cf NEN 17294-2)			
Cobalt (µg)	Q	Em: SPZ2 (Cf NEN 17294-2)			
Selenium (µg)	0	Em: SPZ2:(Cf NEN 17294-2)			
kdOM		Em: NIRS			
kdNDF		Em: NIRS			
kdCP		Em: NIRS			
%WCP		Em: NIRS			
Em Gw; Cf Q	Method Eurofins Agro Equivalent of; In conformity with Method accredited by RvA				

life be The r to Eu ween sampling and analysis. ported results only refer to the material supplied fins Agro on 05-11-2018

DVE 1991: DVE-1991: 48 g DVE, -39 g OEB, 531 g FOS.

Belgrom









Frevest











Transconstruct







Bijlage 11. Resultaten survey spss

Verwachtingen Melkprijs Melkveehouders

39% is positief 14% is negatief 17% is neutraal 30% is onzeker

De grotere bedrijven zijn meer negatief over de toekomstige melkprijs, waar de kleinere bedrijven meer onzeker zijn.

Taalaanati aa Mal	1			Grootte Bedrijf			
I oekomstige Mei	kprijs		Klein	Middelmatig	Groot	Totaal	
	Positief	Aantal	5	3	6	14	
		% Binnen Grootte Bedrijf	41,7%	27,3%	46,2%	38,9%	
		% van Totaal	13,9%	8,3%	16,7%	38,9%	
	Negatief	Aantal	0	1	4	5	
		% Binnen Grootte Bedrijf	0,0%	9,1%	30,8%	13,9%	
		% van Totaal	0,0%	2,8%	11,1%	13,9%	
	Neutraal	Aantal	3	1	2	6	
		% Binnen Grootte Bedrijf	25,0%	9,1%	15,4%	16,7%	
		% van Totaal	8,3%	2,8%	5,6%	16,7%	
	Onzeker	Aantal	4	6	1	11	
		% Binnen Grootte Bedrijf	33,3%	54,5%	7,7%	30,6%	
		% van Totaal	11.1%	16,7%	2,8%	30,6%	
Totaal		Aantal	12	11	13	36	
		% Binnen Toekomstige Melkprijs	33,3%	30,6%	36,1%	100,0%	
		% Binnen Grootte Bedrijf	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	
		% of Total	33,3%	30,6%	36,1%	100,0%	

Van de 36 veehouders heeft 44% een universitaire opleiding, 17% een hogere opleiding en de overige 42% heeft geen of een lagere opleiding. Van de grote bedrijven heeft 70% een universitaire opleiding en 23% een lagere of geen opleiding

Opleidingsniveau Melkveehouders		Klein	Middelmatio	Groot	Totaal
Basisonderwijs/	Aantal	6	5	3	14
Geen opleiding	% Van totaal	16,7%	13,9%	8,3%	38,9%
Voortgezet	Aantal	2	3	1	6
Onderwijs	% Van totaal	5,6%	8,3%	2,8%	16,7%
Universiteit	Count	4	3	9	16
	% Van totaal	11,1%	8,3%	25,0%	44,4%
Totaal	Aantal	12	11	13	36
	% of Total	33,3%	30,6%	36,1%	100,0%

Huidige situatie

Er is gevraagd of men positief of negatief aankijkt tegen de huidige situatie van bepaalde zaken die de melkveehouders of ondernemers moeten managen. Er is hiervoor een schaal van 1 tot 5 gebruikt, waarbij 1 volledig eens is en 5 volledig oneens. De resultaten hiervan zijn weergeven in de tabel. Machine werk is het meest populair hier lijkt men het meest plezier in te hebben. Dit wordt gevolgd door werken op het land en plezier in het werk in algemeen gebied. Beschikking over goed personeel scoort relatief "hoog", ten opzichte van de rest, dit betekent dat men het hier het meest mee oneens is. Er is dus een tekort aan beschikking over goed personeel

Vakgebied		Positief over Resultaten	Goed Management	Piezier in het werk	Beschikking over Goed Personeel	Zelden Koe- Problemen	Leuk vinden van	Leuk vinden van Machinewerk
Leverancier	Mening	2,86	3,33	3,00	3,17	2,17	2,67	2,00
	Aantai	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Accountant	Mening	2,67	2,00	3,00	3,00	2,33	1,67	1,67
	Aantai	з	2	з	2	3	3	з
Adviseur	Mening	2,36	2,45	2,36	2,82	2,09	2,09	2,00
	Aantal	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Landbouwvere	Mening	3,00	3,40	2,40	3,40	2,60	1,60	2,00
niging	Aantal	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Universiteit	Mening	3,50	3,50	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,50
	Aantal	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Lokale	Mening	2,00	4,00	2,00	3,00	2,00	1,50	1,50
Overheid	Aantal	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Overig beroep	Mening	2,88	2,31	2,38	2,62	2,85	2,00	1,92
	Aantal	16	13	13	13	13	12	12
Melkveehouder	Mening	2,11	2,15	1,91	2,31	2,38	1,83	1,74
	Aantal	37	33	33	32	29	35	34
Totaal	Mening	2,46	2,47	2,23	2,61	2,40	1,93	1,85
	N	83	73	75	72	70	75	75

Toekomstperspectief

Toekomstverwachtingen tussen melkveehouders en andere betrokkenen binnen de sector verschillen enigszins maar niet significant. Meer dan de helft (56%) is positief over de toekomst, 10% is negatief en 3% is onzeker.

		Agrarisc	he Sector	
Toekomst perspectief Me	elkveehouderij	Farmer	No-Farmer	Intaal
Rositief	Aantal	20	24	44
	% of Total	25,6%	30,8%	56,4%
Qazeket	Count	13	14	27
	% of Total	16,7%	17,9%	34,6%
Negatief.	Count	1	6	7
	% of Total	1,3%	7,7%	9,0%
Joteal	Count	34	44	78
	% of Total	43,6%	56,4%	100,0%

Daarnaast is aan de niet-melkveehouders in de agrarische sector gevraagd naar wat zij denken waar de focus in de toekomst zal liggen voor gezinnen in de melkveehouderijsector. Zij zijn van mening dat 71% va de melkveebedrijven verder zullen uitbreiden in de melkveetak, 63% van de bedrijven uitbreidt in een andere richting en ca 60% zelf melk gaat verwerken en verkopen. 32% van de bedrijven zal ecologisch gaan boeren. Daarnaast is 34% geïnteresseerd in multifunctionele landbouw.

Focus in de	No-Farmer	
toekomst	Percentage in %	Aantal
Uitbreiding in de melkveehouderij	71,00	45
Uitbreiding op ander agrarisch gebied	63,02	43
Eigen melk verwerken	64,16	45
Boerderijwinkel met eigen producten	58,95	43
Nieuwe locatie	32,18	38
Nieuwe boerderij starten	29,54	35
Boerderij verkopen	30,17	35
Overgang naar ecologisch	32,26	38
Multifunctionele landbouw	34,12	41

Om te kunnen groeien en te ontwikkelen is er behoefte aan grond, kapitaal, subsidies, gekwalificeerde arbeid, kennis en advies. De respondenten is gevraagd aan te geven of het moeilijk is om deze behoefte in te vullen. Onderstaande tabel geeft de resultaten

	veehouders	Niet	totaal
		veehouders	
Aankoop van grond	26%	35%	31%
Huur / pacht van grond	22%	32%	27%
Krediet	50%	53%	52%
EU subsidies	70%	61%	65%
Arbeid	87%	67%	75%
Kennis	11%	19%	15%
advies	30%	19%	23%

Gekwalificeerde arbeid is het meest moeilijk te verwerven. Vooral melkveehouders vinden dat: 87% geeft aan dat dit moeilijk is, waar anderen denken dat dit iets gemakkelijker is. Dit wordt gevolgd door het verwerven van subsidies dat door 65% moeilijk wordt bevonden. Ook het aantrekken van krediet is lastig vindt 52%. Grond is meer beschikbaar, ook al vindt zo'n 30% van de respondenten dat zowel pacht als koop van grond moeilijk is. Kennis en advies lijken wat minder een probleem te zijn, maar toch vindt 15 – 23% dit nog moeilijk.

Maatschappelijke thema's

Er is ook gevraagd naar het belang van maatschappelijke thema's, hierbij zijn die thema's opgenomen die in NL van belang zijn. Via een likert schaal kan een gemiddelde score op de verschillende onderdelen worden berekend. Hoe hoger de score, hoe hoger het belang. Bij de veehouders is over het algemeen de score iets hoger (met uitzondering van levensverwachting). Ten aanzien van het aspect beweiden vinden de veehouders dit significant belangrijker dan de anderen.

Het meest belangrijk wordt diergezondheid en dierenwelzijn gevonden, gevolgd door weidegang. Het minst belangrijk zijn anti biotica en de CO2 uitstoot. Over het algemeen kan gesteld worden dat de meeste aspecten een relatief hoge score hebben, d.w.z. dat men het toekomstige belang ervan wel inziet.

	Far	mer	No-Fi	armer	To	taal
Maatschappelijke thema	Menina 1/tm5	Aantal	Menina 1/tm5	Aantal	Menina 1/tm5	Aantal
Weidegang	4,32	37	3,98	46	4,13	83
Ammoniak	3,45	22	3,39	36	3,41	58
Diergezondheid	4,41	37	4,30	46	4,35	83
Dierenwelzijn	4,41	37	4,26	47	4,32	84
Antibiotica	3,45	20	3,33	36	3,37	56
Levensverwachting Koe	3,96	23	4,03	38	4,00	61
Biodiversiteit	4,13	24	3,94	36	4,02	60
Hernieuwbare energie	4,09	22	3,87	38	3,95	60
Eco-Productie	3,96	27	3,77	39	3,85	66

Bijlage 12 competentieprofiel vooronderzoek

Competenties

Competentie Samenwerken: Mijn verwachte competentieontwikkeling op het gebied van samenwerken zal sterk naar voren komen tijdens dit afstudeeronderzoek. Niet alleen moet er worden samengewerkt met de begeleiders, maar ook met de buitenlandse studenten in Cluj-Napaco en Boekarest. Hierbij treed ik in de rol als onderzoeker, aangezien ik de data moet verzamelen voor mijn onderzoek. Daarnaast moet er veel vanuit eigen initiatief komen, aangezien ik vorm moet geven aan mijn onderzoek. In de afgelopen jaren tijdens mijn opleiding(en) is de competentie samenwerken iedere keer naar voren gekomen, wat betekent dat ik hier inderdaad al 5-10 jaar mee aan het werk ben. Hierdoor verwacht ik dat ik deze competentie op niveau 3 kan afsluiten.

2. Samenwerken: Zorgt voor een goede sfeer, gaat zorgvuldig om met de belangen van anderen, kan weerstanden en conflicten overwinnen en benut de kwaliteiten van alle teamleden om gezamenlijk het gestelde doel te bereiken. Draagt bij aan een gezamenlijk resultaat door een optimale afstemming tussen de eigen kwaliteiten en belangen en die van de groep / de andere. Samenwerken geldt zowel voor met collega's als andere stakeholders.

Groei indicatoren	niveau 1, propedeuse, meewerken en informeren van anderen	niveau 2, hoofdfase, op eigen initiatief met anderen werken aan een gezamenlijk re- sultaat	niveau 3, afstudeerfase, stimuleren van samenwerking
rollen	vakman, bedrijfsleider, onderne- mer MKB	specialist, operationeel manager, ondernemer	onderzoeker adviseur, strategisch manager, innovatief ondernemer
zelfstandigheid	externe sturing	eigen risico en initiatief	eigen risico, eigen initiatief
tijdshorizon	1 jaar	1-5 jaar	5-10 jaar

Competentie Onderzoeken: De competentie onderzoeken heeft zich in mijn eerste studiejaren voornamelijk afgespeeld op niveau 1. Tijdens dit traject ben ik erachter gekomen dat ik op niveau 3 moet opereren, om zo het gewenste resultaat te bereiken. Ik vond deze competentie eerst lastig, maar opereer tijdens dit onderzoek met plezier op dit gebied. Ik streef ernaar om dit op niveau 3 te doen, waardoor ik ervan overtuigd ben dat ik niveau 3 beheers aan het eind van mijn onderzoek.

4. Onderzoeken: Signaleert en beschrijft een probleem of ontwikkeling, formuleert een praktijkgerichte onderzoeksvraag en beantwoordt deze met een geschikte onderzoeksmethode. Ziet verbanden; trekt gegronde conclusies en schat consequenties in. Deelt complexe problemen op in onderdelen en onderscheidt hoofd- en bijzaken. Maakt gebruik van logica.

Groei indicatoren	niveau 1, propedeuse, de essentie van het probleem zien	niveau 2, hoofdfase, verbanden leggen en oorzaken zien	niveau 3, afstudeerfase, zelfstandig een onderzoek opzet- ten, uitvoeren en er verslag over uitbrengen
zelfstandigheid	externe sturing	eigen risico en initiatief	eigen risico, eigen initiatief
procedures	aanpassen en verbeteren	ontwikkelen	voortdurend innoveren
kennis en inzicht	feiten, methoden en principes	achtergronden, verklaringen, inter- pretaties	integraties en discussies

Competentie Globaliseren: Tijdens het project ligt het werkterrein op internationaal gebied. Ik heb geopereerd vanuit Nederland, maar ben ook een aantal keer naar Roemenië geweest. Hier heb ik contacten en samenwerkingen opgebouwd, met onder andere ondernemers die in Roemenië en andere Oost-Europese landen aan het werk zijn. Deze relaties zijn belangrijk geweest voor mij onderzoek, waarmee ik proactief heb gehandeld en ze heb benaderd wanneer dit nodig was. De mensen waren ieder deskundig op het vakgebied waar ze aan het werk waren, waardoor ik kwalitatief goede informatie en diensten van deze mensen kon gebruiken. Daarnaast was er de samenwerking met studenten uit Roemenië, welke mij ook geholpen met mijn vragen. Ik ben ervan overtuigd dat ik Niveau 3 van deze competentie beheer

10. Globaliseren: ziet de wereld als werkterrein en functioneert in een internationale omgeving. Bouwt en onderhoudt contacten en samenwerking met collega's, klanten en overige potentiële relaties die van belang zijn voor de doelen van de organisatie en/of het --onderdeel.

Groei indicatoren	niveau 1, propedeuse,	niveau 2, hoofdfase	niveau 3, afstudeerfase,
	weten wat er op internationaal	leggen en onderhouden van (in-	uitbouwen professioneel en in-
	terrein gebeurt	ternationale) contacten	vloedrijk netwerk
publiek	bekende collega's en contacten	nieuwe doelgroep binnen eigen	onbekende of deskundige doel-
	binnen eigen werkveld	sector	groepen
onzekerheid	situaties met onbekende factoren	situaties met onvoorspelbare om- standigheden	voortdurend veranderende omstan- digheden
veranderen	aandragen, initiëren, richting ge- ven	sturing geven, vorm geven	pro-actief handelen, voorop lopen, ontwerpen