

DairyBase

Level 2 - Physical Detail Questionnaire

Completing the level two physical questionnaire will enable the generation of a level two physical detail report which is a two page report.

Page One: Physical Detail A Report

Available by completing sections 9 - 19 of this questionnaire

These sections are compulsory to complete

Page Two: Physical Detail B Report

Available by completing sections 20 - 23 of this questionnaire

These sections are optional to complete (but sections 9 - 19 must still be completed)

Before level two physical information can be committed and a report generated a level one questionnaire must also be completed (sections 1 - 9). If you have not already completed this questionnaire or do not have a copy, contact the rural professional you are working with through DairyBase or download from www.dairybase.co.nz

Tips for completing this questionnaire:

1. Utilise information in shaded light orange sections for suggestion on where to source answers and further clarification on what the question is asking
2. If information is lacking to complete question use the default option (where available)
3. If you are having trouble or get stuck on a question, move on and come back to it
4. Utilise your DairyBase rural professional to assist or contact DairyBase on 0800 4 DairyNZ

Once this questionnaire is completed return to your rural professional.

<i>Farm Business Name:</i>	
<i>Client Name:</i>	
<i>Season:</i>	

Section 12 – Milk Production – This section captures all milk output from herd (except colostrum) whether saleable or not to gain greater accuracy to estimate the energy requirements. Per cow daily production at peak and at end of December are used to calculate monthly drop off from peak which can be an indicator of loss of pasture quality – Required information

Litres of milk fed to calves (Number of calves x litres/calf/day x no. days)		Includes sick cow milk and saleable milk taken from vat and fed to both replacement & non-replacement calves (do not include colostrum milk). For a 25% replacement rate, for calves fed for 8 weeks, approximately 25% of their feed will come from colostrum so adjust number of days fed out of the vat
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Complete calculation table below if total not known - include replacement & non-replacement calves reared; exclude colostrum milk fed to calves

	Number of calves reared	Estimated litres of milk/calf/day (sick cow milk and saleable milk only)	Number of days fed milk
Spring			
Autumn			

Discarded milk solids (kg) (Number of cows x days withheld x av. Kg MS/cow/day)		Discarded milk solids e.g. from sick cows disposed of and NOT fed to calves. If sick cow milk is fed to calves only count treated cows from date calves stopped being fed sick milk so you do not double up. Refer to animal treatment records for number of cows treated and withholding period. Use average if different treatments have different withholding lengths e.g. 150 cows x 6 days x 1.6 kgMS = 1440 kgMS
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Average daily milk solids per cow for 10 days at peak (kg)		Peak period is when the highest daily per cow production is achieved. Take into consideration that not all cows may have calved and some milk may also be going to the calves. So the milk statement may not always reflect peak per cow production. Refer to milk company statements and daily records as a starting point
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Last date of 10 day peak		If peak was on 10 Oct then the last day of 10 day peak would be 15 Oct ie 5 days after peak
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Milk solids to 31 Dec sold to factory		Refer to December dairy company statement under season to date production or dairy company website 1 Jun to 31 Dec production
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Average daily milk solids per cow for last 10 days in December (kg)		Refer to December dairy company statement or website for daily production. Work out by dividing average daily milk solids for last 10 days in December by number of cows milking at 31 Dec
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Section 13 – Days in Milk (DIM) – A useful indicator of herd performance and used in the energy calculation. DIM is reported under ‘Milk Production’ – Required information

HINT: Days in Milk is heavily influenced by when 50% of the cows calved and when cows dried off

Focus on getting accuracy with

1. Date 50% of cows calved
2. Date and number of cows dried off (if herd had staggered dry off, record each dry off date separately)

	Spring	Autumn	
Number of cows calving			This should include all cows calving from 1 Jun to 31 Dec for spring calving and 1 Jan to 31 May for autumn calving. Information can be obtained for calving report
Date when 50% of cows calved			Information can be obtained from calving report or yellow note book. If yellow note book is being used, count cows until you reach 50% of cows and use that calving date
Days in milk per cow			Average days in milk for herd. If known enter in value cell, if not known complete Days in milk table (section 14a) on the following page. A separate table must be completed for spring and autumn

Section 14 – Young stock grazed on the effective (milking) area – Identifies the amount of feed eaten by young stock and is used to calculate Pasture Eaten on the effective area– Required information

	Number of animals	Age at start of grazing (months)	Total months grazed on effective area	Stating the age animals started grazing indicates how much feed they will be consuming
Rising one-year olds				Animals from 3 months weaning to 10 months of age
Rising two-year olds				Animals from 11 months to 22 months of age

Section 15 – Grazing off dry cows – Identifies the amount of feed eaten by dry cows not grown on the effective area – Required information

Number of cows		Number of cows grazed off from 1 Jun, includes in-calf heifers			
Total days grazed away from milking area		If gradually sent or brought back between grazing and milking platform use average length of time for herd			
kgDM/cow/day offered		This is feed offered (grass & supplement). Knowing whether cows gain, lost or maintained weight will give some indication of intake.			
			Friesian	Crossbred	Jersey
		Held condition	10	9	8
		Gained weight	13	12	11
Average MJME/kgDM		Average of all feeds eaten at grazing including supplement. Use 11ME for pasture			
Utilisation %		Use 85% for pasture unless very wet. Relates to feed offered to arrive at actual feed eaten			

Section 16 – Crops grazed & feed harvested on effective area – Required information

Area harvested for hay & silage (ha)		Includes grass and lucerne. If more than one cut taken from same area count each cut separate e.g. 10ha x 3 cuts = 30ha
Harvest crop (ha)		Includes cereal and maize. Must be harvested not grazed
Summer crop grazed by dairy cows (ha)		Summer crop to be grazed by the stock (herd and young stock on effective area) in the production season season
Winter crop grazed by dairy cows (ha)		Only include winter crop area which is grazed in the production season you are collecting information for. Do not include paddocks which may be out for planting for the following season

Section 18 – Irrigation – These fields must be completed if farm uses irrigation (does not include effluent spread on pasture). If data not available for all irrigation used on milking platform, use data for predominate irrigation type - Required information if farm irrigated

Average irrigation interval (days)		Time taken for irrigator to return to its starting point or days taken to irrigate farm
Hectares irrigated		This must be equal to or less than effective milking area
Days of season irrigated		Refer to water meter records. If water pumped from a well refer to electricity records which may indicate days pump in use
Total metered water (m ³) - <i>preferred</i>		If the water supply is not metered and (1) cannot be entered, then water applied will be derived from (2) or (3). Only irrigation applied to milking area is of interest and reported so if total metered water includes irrigation for other areas then you may need to use flow rate instead
<u>OR</u> Instantaneous flow rate (l/sec/ha)		
<u>OR</u> Flow rate (bore /borderdyke) (l/sec)		

Section 19 – General comments e.g. major flood, dried off early, first year conversion

Imported Supplements – Information on dry matter, energy and utilisation of feed

Maize silage	DM 30-38%, Utilisation : Bins 75-85%. Dry Paddock, 65-75%. Wet paddock, 50-60% (includes storage losses)	Prolig	DM 32-40%. Utilisation %: 95%
Baleage/Pit silage	Baleage DM 30-40%. Pit Silage DM 25-30% MJME 8-12. Utilisation %: Dry paddock 70-80%. Wet paddock 60-70%.	Kiwifruit	Average DM 14% soft, 20% hard
Hay	DM 85%, MJME 6-9, Utilisation 60-85%	Maize grain/gluten	DM 87-89%. Utilisation %: Bins 80-90%, Shed 95%.
Concentrates	Most will be approx 90% DM, Utilisation 80-95% (includes storage losses)	Molasses	DM average 75%. Utilisation %: 95%
Lucerne silage & Hay	DM 85%. MJME 8-10. Utilisation %: Dry paddock 70-80%, Wet paddock 60-70%	Onions	DM average 10%
Palm kernel	DM 90-95%. Utilisation %: Bins 80-90%, Shed 95%	Potato	DM average 20%
Cereal silage	DM 30-40%. MJME 9-12. Utilisation %: see maize silage	Carrots	DM average 12-13%
Barley/wheat grain	DM 86-89%. Utilisation %: Bins 80-90%, Shed 95%.	Soybean meal	DM 90%. Utilisation %: Bins 80-90%, Shed 95%
Bread	DM average 63%	Sweet corn silage	DM average 20%
Brewers grain	DM 24%. Utilisation %: Bins 80-90%, Shed 95%	Broll	DM 85%
Cereal straw	Average DM 85-89%	Tapioca	DM 88%. Utilisation %: Bins 80-90%, Shed 95%

Section 20 – Fertilisers and soils – Soil test data for effective area only. If more than one soil test will need to calculate weighted average for farm – Optional information

Soil test pH		Note this is the MAF value
Olsen P (ave)		
Quick Test Mg - Magnesium		
Quick Test K - Potassium		
Soil test Sulphate S		

Fertiliser application record - there are two ways to record this:

<p>Option one If fertiliser statement applies to fertiliser that is applied to the effective area only, use the below table to enter kilograms of the element applied to the dairy area</p>			<p>Option two If statement records fertiliser that is applied to more than the effective area (e.g. runoffs) use the table below making sure you remove any applications applied to areas other than the effective area. Enter the fertiliser type and total tonnes applied and the DairyBase calculator will work out the total Kgs of each element applied</p>	
Enter either as total kg or kg/ha	Total kg	Or kg/ha	Fertiliser type e.g. Urea, Superphosphate, Lime	Tonnes applied to milking area only
Nitrogen (N)				
Phosphorus (P)				
Potassium (K)				
Sulphur (S)				
Magnesium (Mg)				
Lime*				

* Lime is likely to be applied in tonnes/ha, check the correct units have been entered.

Section 21 – Calving and Mating – Values appear in Part B of the report and are compared to industry targets rather than benchmarks. The majority of the data is available from your InCalf Fertility Focus Report or calving/mating report provided records are up to date – Optional information

Planned start of calving (spring calving cows)			Use planned start of calving (PSC) for mixed age cows
Planned start of mating (spring calving cows)			Use date for mixed age cows only (not yearling matings). Available from mating report
Date AB finished (spring calving cows)			Available from mating report or from InCalf Fertility Focus Report page 2. If no AB used enter date bull withdrawn
Date bull withdrawn from herd (spring calving cows)			If bull left with herd for remainder of season enter date which matches culling criteria for calving date
Number MA cows confirmed empty			This is cows confirmed empty (not necessarily culled empty)
For the below questions either answer using reproductive records or InCalf Fertility Focus Report results. Both columns do not need to be completed just one or the other.	Calving/mating records	<u>OR</u> InCalf Fertility Focus Report	
Number of cows calved at 21 days (spring calving cows)		%	Number of cows calved 3 weeks from PSC. Available from calving report or % from the InCalf Fertility Focus Report
Number of cows calved at 42 days (spring calving cows)		%	Number of cows calved 6 weeks from PSC. Available from calving report or % from the InCalf Fertility Focus Report
Number of cows calved at 63 days (spring calving cows)		%	Number of cows calved 9 weeks from PSC. Available from calving report or % from the InCalf Fertility Focus Report
Number of cows induced		%	Number of cows induced or % from the InCalf Fertility Focus Report
Number of cows submitted in 21 days from PSM		%	Number of cows not number of matings. For split calving herds include spring and autumn matings . Available from Submission Rate Report or Fertility Focus Report 21day submission rate
Number of cows treated for anoestrus		%	Number of cows treated for anoestrous or % from the InCalf Fertility Focus Report. May need to look at vet invoices for appropriate months
6 week in-calf rate (% of herd in calf at 6 weeks)	Pregnancy diagnosis	<u>Or</u> InCalf Report	This is the % of cows that are vetted to be 6 weeks in calf. Obtain either from dated pregnancy diagnosis or from the % from the InCalf Fertility Focus Report. If not known leave blank. It is not the 6 week calving rate Circle whether actual or estimate
		% Actual Estimate	

Section 22 – Mastitis and Lameness – Values appear in Part B of the report and are compared to industry targets rather than benchmarks – Optional information

Average bulk somatic cell count (for season)		Refer to dairy company website or SCC report. Do not use average herd test results
Cows lame		Number of recorded cases. Do not double count animals, if treated three times only equal to one animal. Refer to treatment records or Health Detail Form
Cows treated for mastitis in first 6 weeks from PSC		

Section 23 – Wastage and replacements – This section measures wastage of whole herd from calving through to December and wastage of R2 heifers from 1st lactation to 2nd lactation. Cross reference checks can be made with cows calving, peak cows and cows grazed off – Optional information

Number of cows and R2 heifers at the start of season		Information can be obtained from Herd Summary Report or stock reconciliation in financial statement (if balance date is 31 May)
Number of R2 heifers at the start of season		
Number of R2 heifers at the start of season and still in the herd at end of season		See Herd Summary Report or think of R2 that are in calf and able to start the next season as R3's. Do not include empty heifers
Number of cows and R2 heifers milking at 1 Dec		This must be less than or the same as peak cows milked. Check December herd test
Number of replacement calves reared		Used to calculate replacement rate