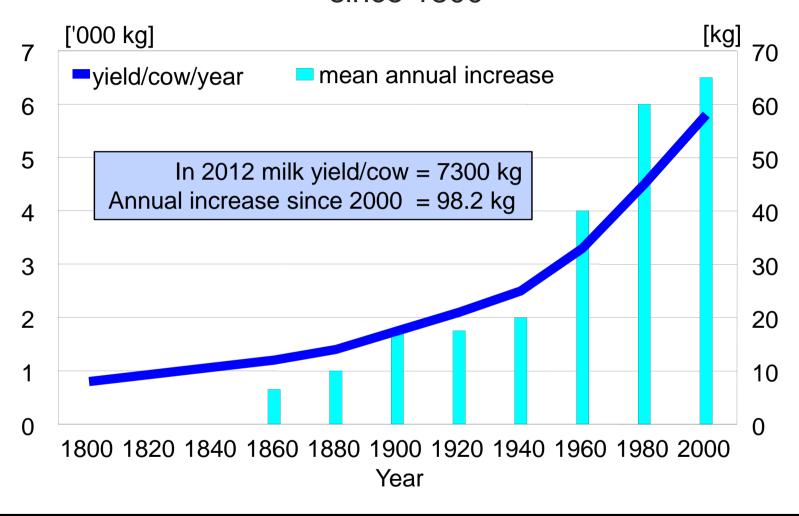
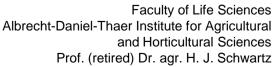
Eco-systems of agricultural landscapes and sustainable land use: Livestock systems

# 04 - Livestock Farming Systems - 1 Intensive dairy systems in Western Europe

### Development of annual milk yields/cow in Germany since 1800









#### Three sectors of intensification in milk production

Technical intensification

Biological intensification

Commercial intensification



# Brief history of technical developments in milk production

Mid 19th century 1860	beginning of systematic cattle breeding (characteristics: colour, shape, size) manually operated milk pump as a first step in the development of milking machines			
1895	introduction of the pulsator (Shields)			
1903	introduction of two-chambered milking cups			
1920 – 30	wider spread of the use of milking machines			
1940	concept of heritability as the basis for modern breeding programmes (Lush)			
Since 1950	second wave of spread of milking machines			
	self feeding facilities for roughages			
	mechanisation of solid manure collection			
	systems for liquid manure collection and storage developed			
	improving milk yields becomes primary objective of breeding programmes			
	artificial insemination, semen storage			
Since 1970	milking parlours in combination with loose box housing of dairy cows			
	mechanisation of feeding, increased use of silage, automatic feeding of concentrates			
	increased use of computers in breeding programmes			
Since 1990	expanding automation of animal management			
	computer-based herd management systems			
	computer-controlled milk recording and equivalent feeding			
Since 2000	electronic identification of individual animals			
	milking robots			

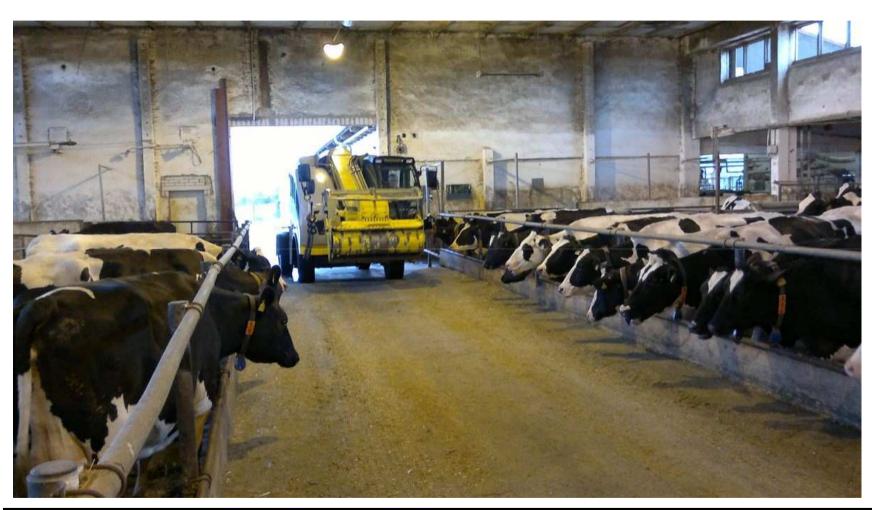


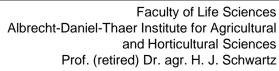
# Technical characteristics of a modern dairy cattle system in Western Europe

- Mechanical removal of roughage from stockpile or storage
- Transport of roughage and distribution into the feeding troughs with mobile or fixed mechanical equipment
- Automatic dosing of concentrates in stanchion barns and loose housing systems
- Partially automated mechanical milking in the stanchion barn, milking parlours in loose housing systems
- Intermediate milk-storage in a milk cooler
- Automatic cleaning and rinsing of the entire milking apparatus and all pipes
- Liquid manure removal by gravity or efficient pumps into intermediate storage

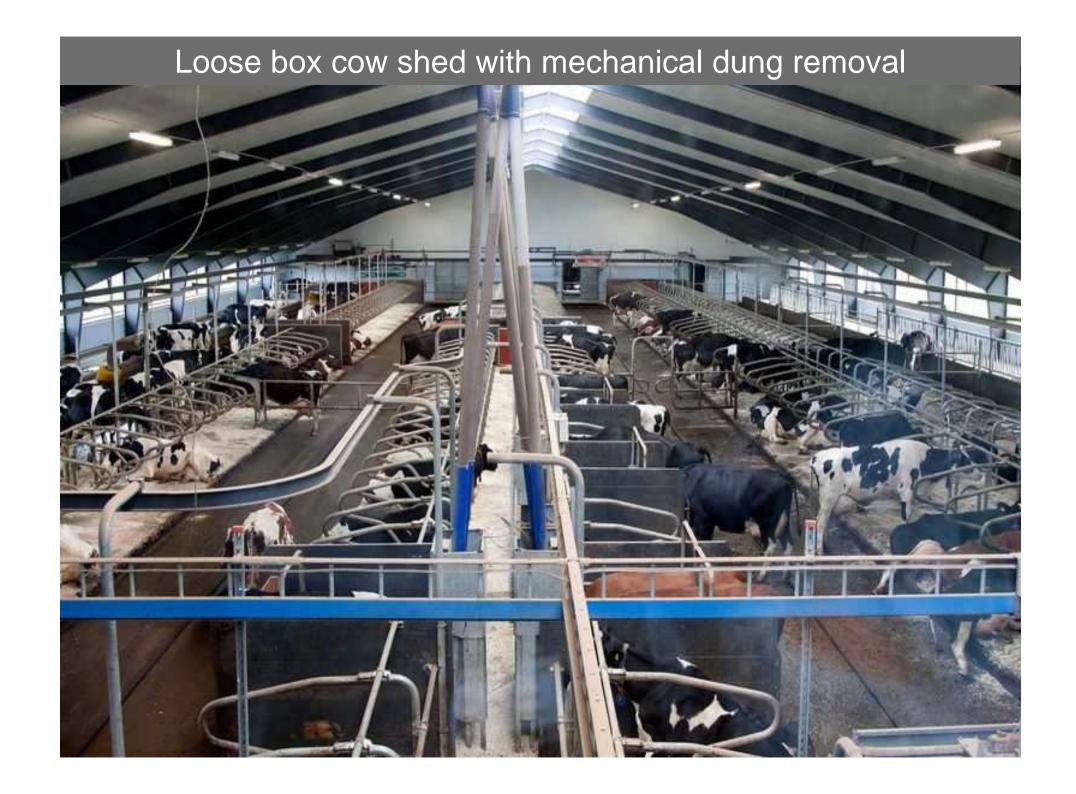


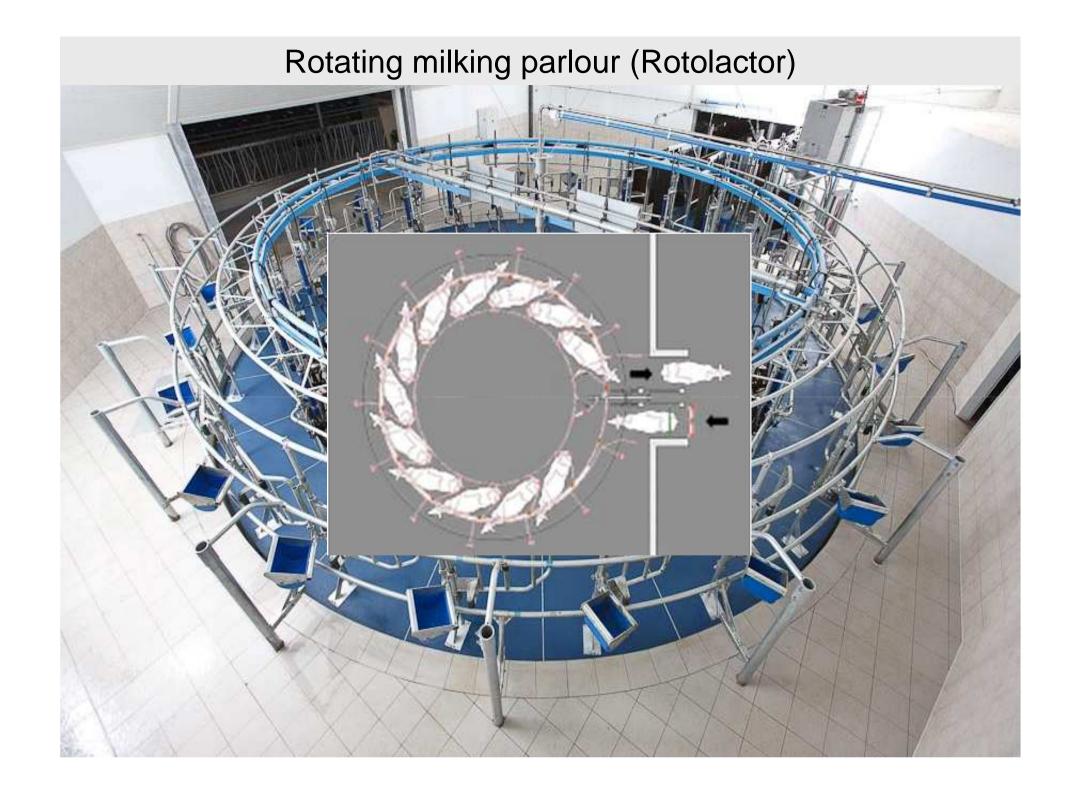
#### Preparation and distribution of roughage









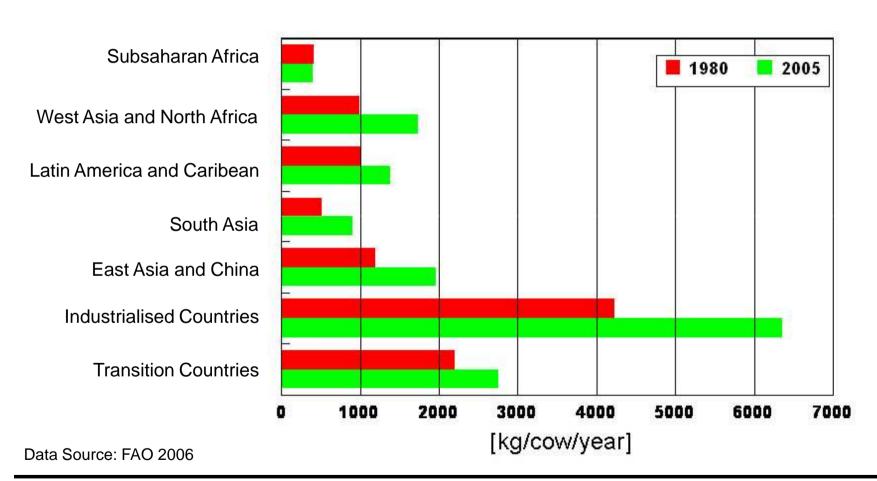


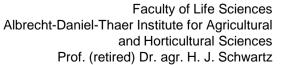
#### Rotating milking parlour (Rotolactor)



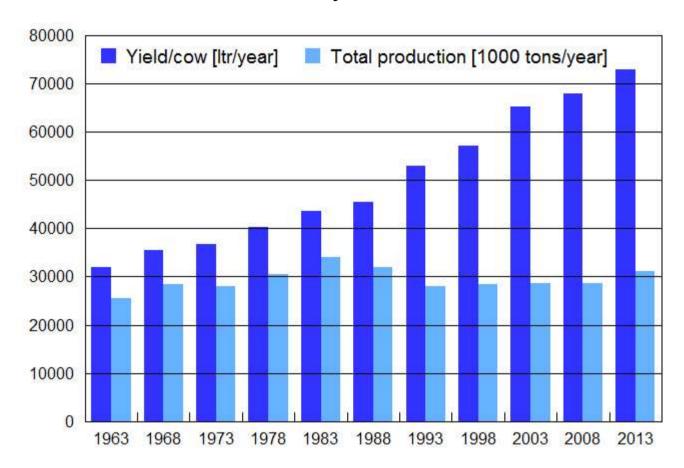
#### Biological intensification

# Change of Biological Productivity in **MILK** Production [kg/cow/year]

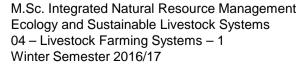


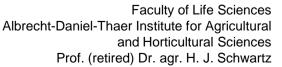


# Milk yield/cow/year and total annual milk production in Germany since 1963



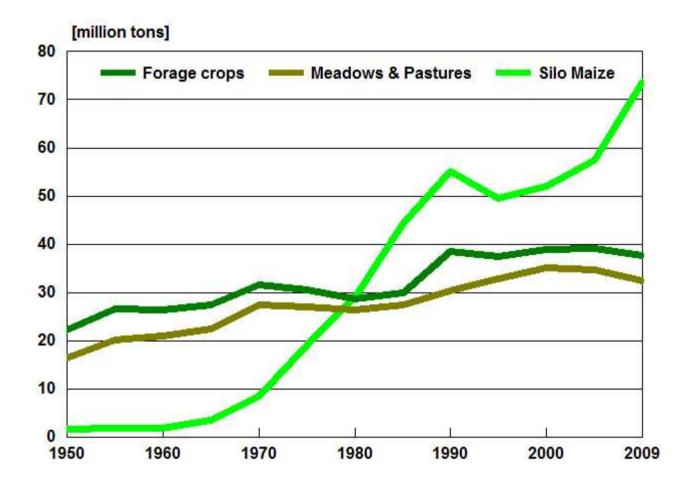
Source: http://faostat3.fao.org/download/



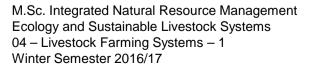


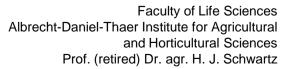


#### Total cattle feed production in Germany since 1950



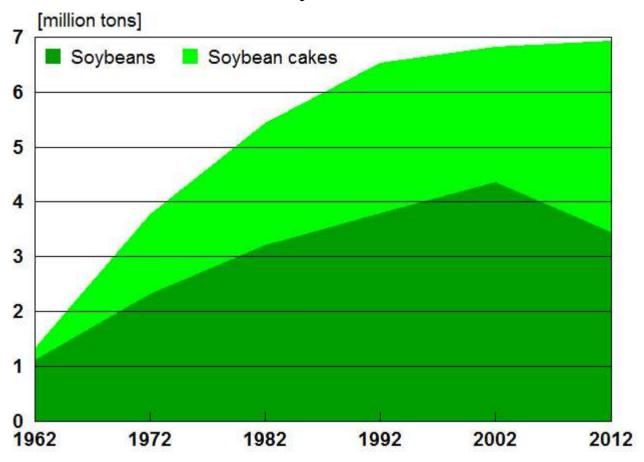
Source: https://www.genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online



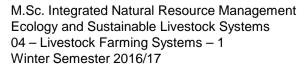


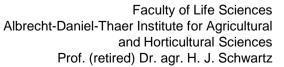


# Import quantity of soybeans and soybean cakes in Germany since 1962



Source: http://faostat3.fao.org/download/T/TP/E



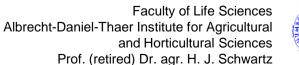




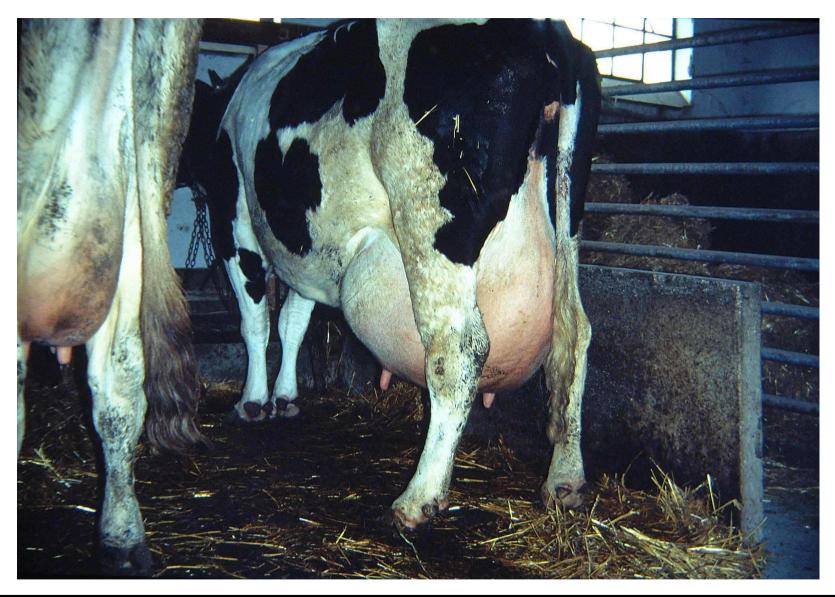
# Lactation yields, number of lactations, and life time performance of dairy cows in Lower Saxony

Time Period	Lactation	Number of	Life Time
	Performance	Lactations	Performance
	[kg]		[kg]
1958 - 1967	4397	4,45	19 567
1968 - 1977	4862	3,05	14 829
1978 - 1987	5881	2,98	17 525
1988 - 1997	6836	2,96	20 335
1998 - 2007	8000	2,5	20 000

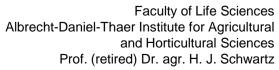
W. von Engelhardt and G. Brevis (2009)







M.Sc. Integrated Natural Resource Management Ecology and Sustainable Livestock Systems 04 – Livestock Farming Systems – 1 Winter Semester 2016/17

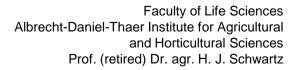




#### Annual culling rates [%] and causes for culling [%] in German dairy cows

Year	Annual culling rate	Impaired fertility	Mastitis	Hoof damage	Metabolic problems
1970	30.9	31.0	4.7	2.9	1.2
1975	29.9	33.6	6.6	3.5	1.3
1980	29.8	29.3	8.7	4.4	1.2
1985	33.4	28.5	8.2	4.6	1.3
1990	33.7	26.4	12.3	6.8	-
1995	32.0	21.8	15.3	8.3	-
2000	39.9	19.6	15.2	9.4	-
2005	39.6	20.8	14.1	9.7	3.2
2010	37	20.5	14.6	10.7	3.7

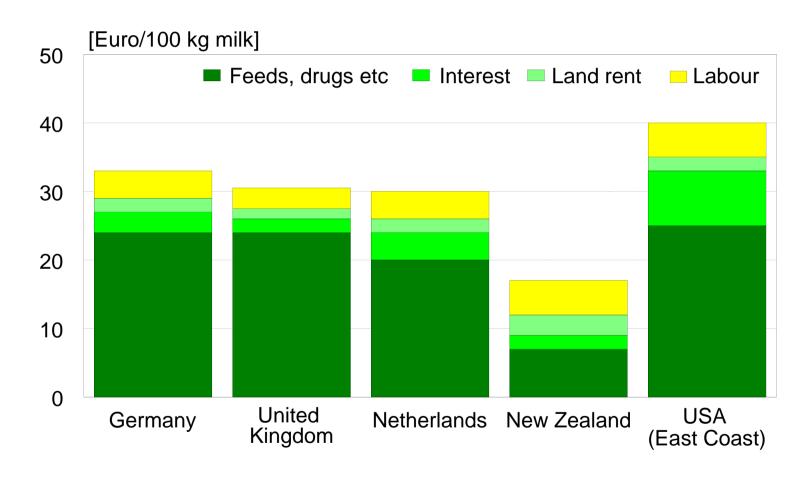
ADR Yearbook 2011

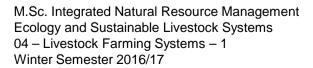


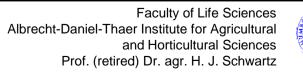


#### Commercial intensification

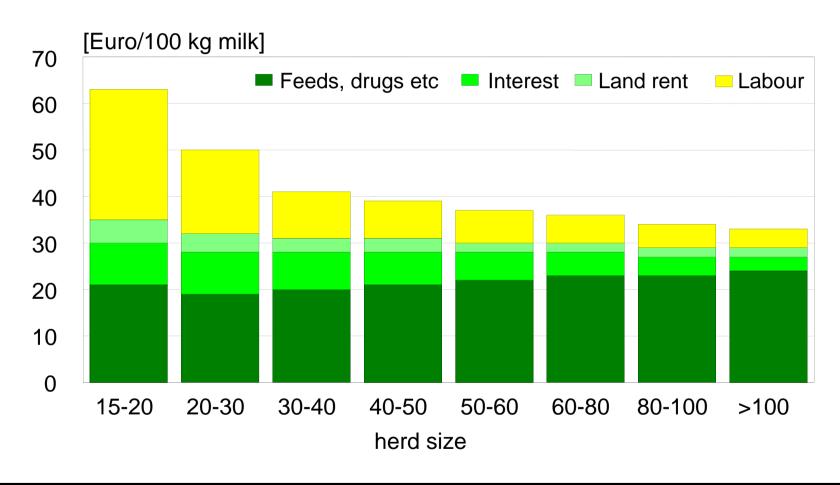
# Production costs of milk in various countries in herds over 100 cows (2007)

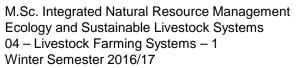


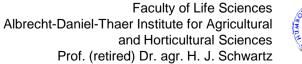




## Production costs of milk in Germany in relation to herd size (2007)

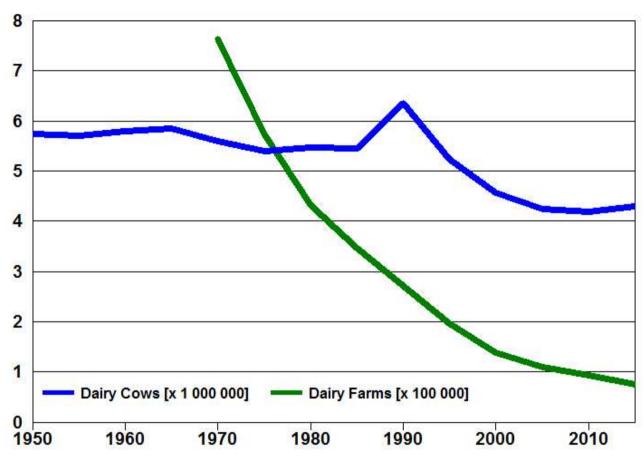




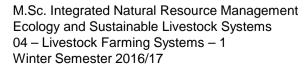


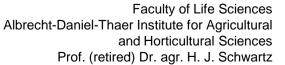


# Number of dairy cows & dairy farms in Germany since 1950



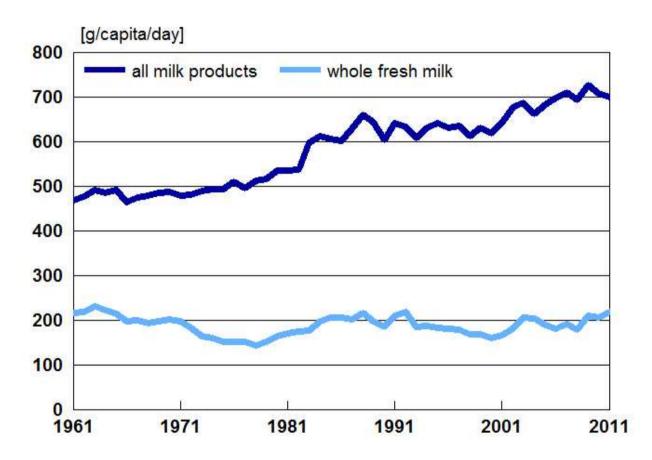
Source: https://www-genesis.destatis.de/



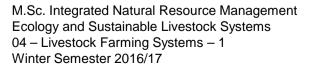


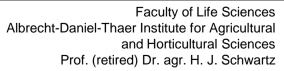


# Consumption of whole fresh milk and milk products\* in Germany since 1961



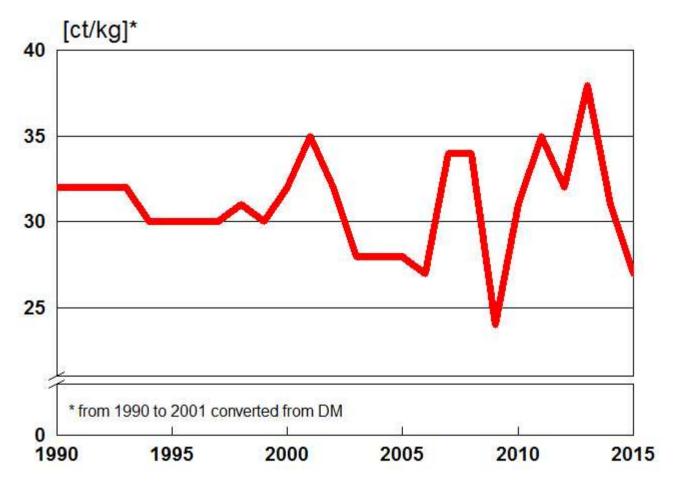
Source: https://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/CL/E





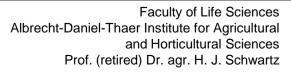


#### Producer prices for milk in Germany without VAT



Source: http://faostat3.fao.org/download/

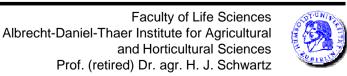




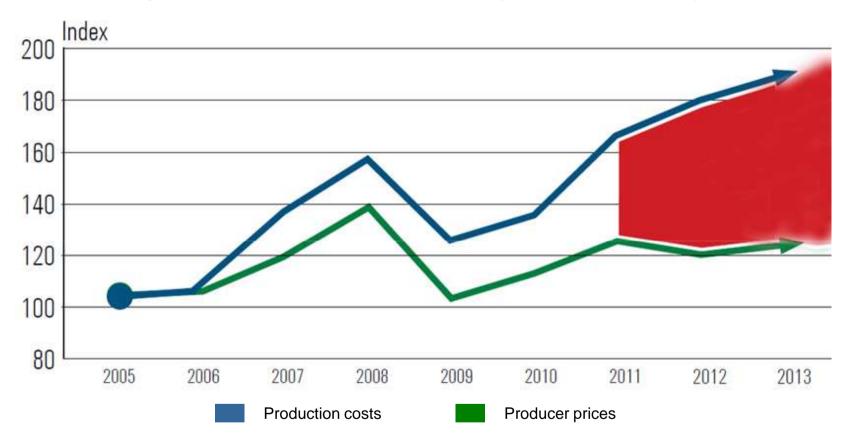


Development of German producer prices of conventional and organic milk during since 2013





# Relative development of production costs and producer prices for milk in Austria (2005 = 100%)



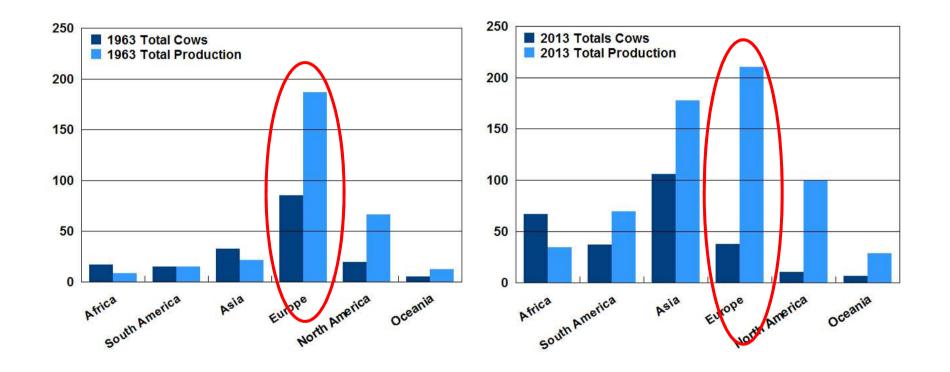
Source: Landwirtschaftskammer Steiermark



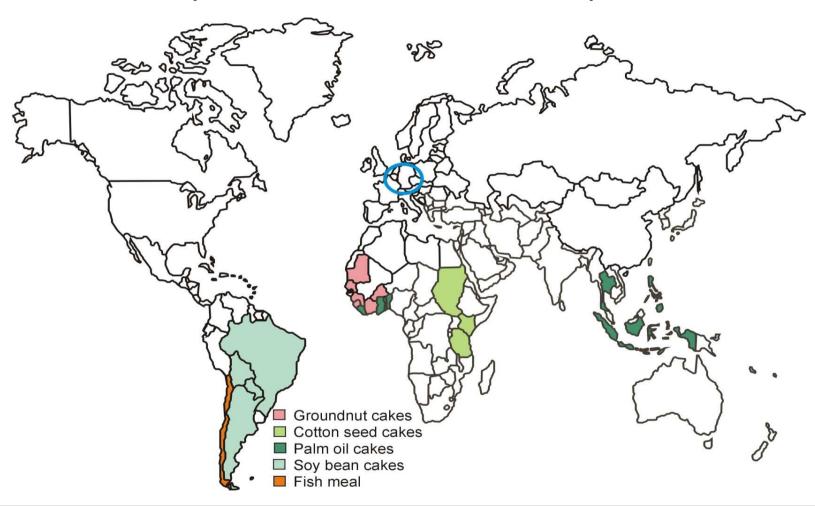


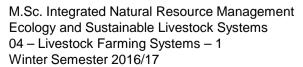
### The great milk madness

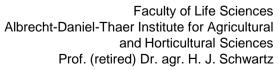
### Total number of dairy cows [million head] and total production and total annual milk production [million tons] by continent in 1963 and 2013



# Origin of some feed ingredients connected to dairy production in Western Europe





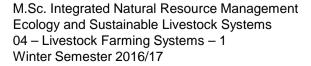


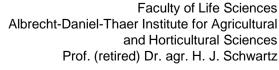


#### The long way of milk (1)



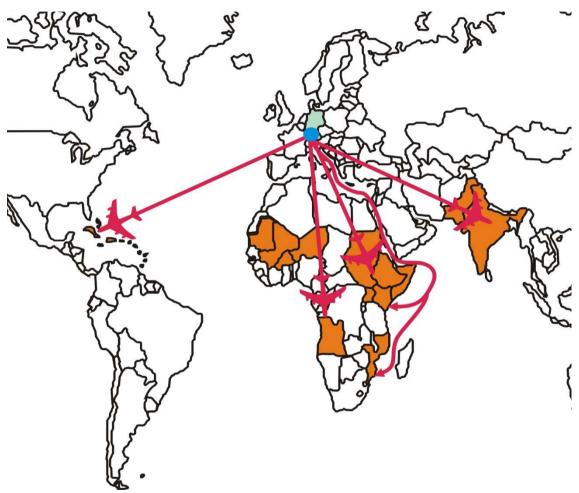
- 1) Soy bean production in Paraguay
- Transported by lorry to Brazilian harbour, transferred to ship
- Initial processing in Netherlands transferred to smaller ship
- Shipped through Baltic sea, processed to concentrate in Russia
- 5) Transported to Southern Russia, fed to cows, milk production
- 6) Milk transported by road to Southern Germany for final processing



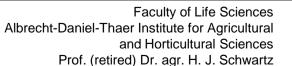




#### The long way of milk (2)

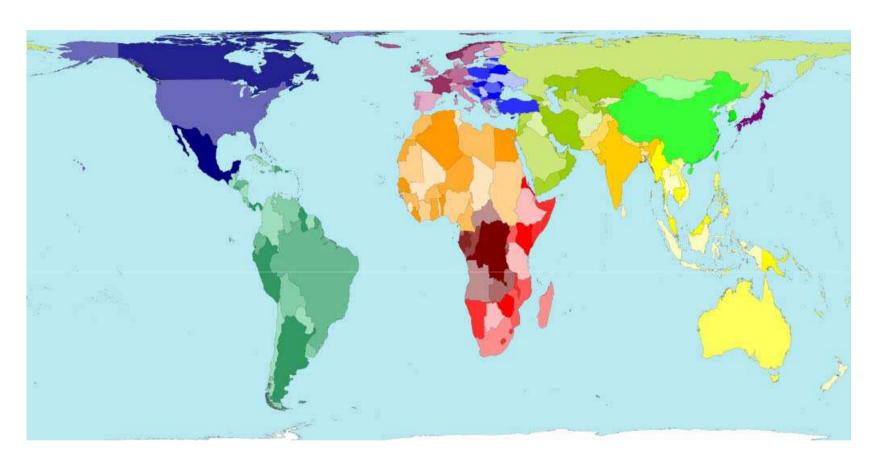


Disposal of dairy products (dry milk powder and butter fat) as famine relief food to developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

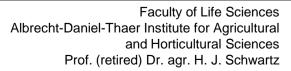




#### World map representing true land area by country

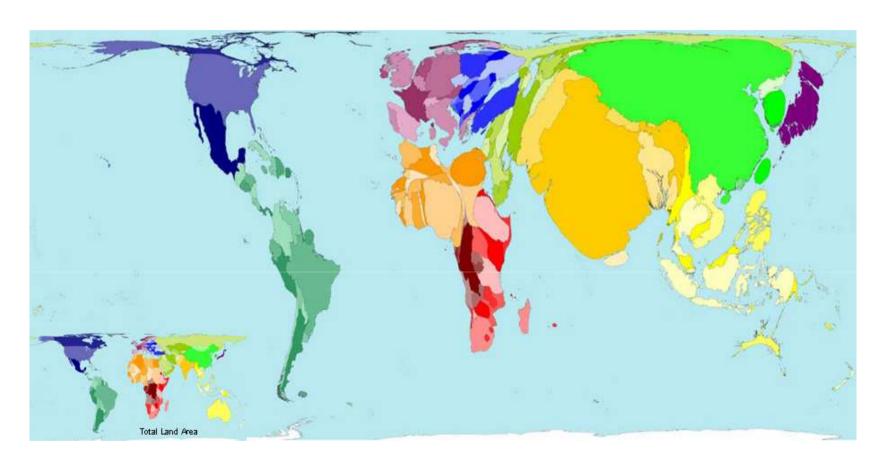


Source: <a href="http://www.worldmapper.org/">http://www.worldmapper.org/</a> (Map 1)

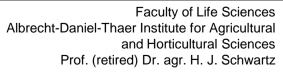




#### World map representing human population by country

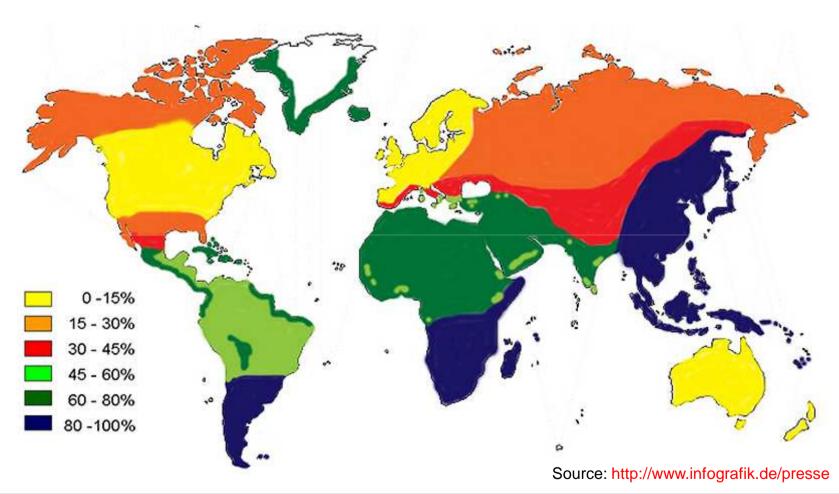


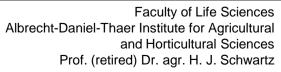
Source: <a href="http://www.worldmapper.org/">http://www.worldmapper.org/</a> (Map 2)





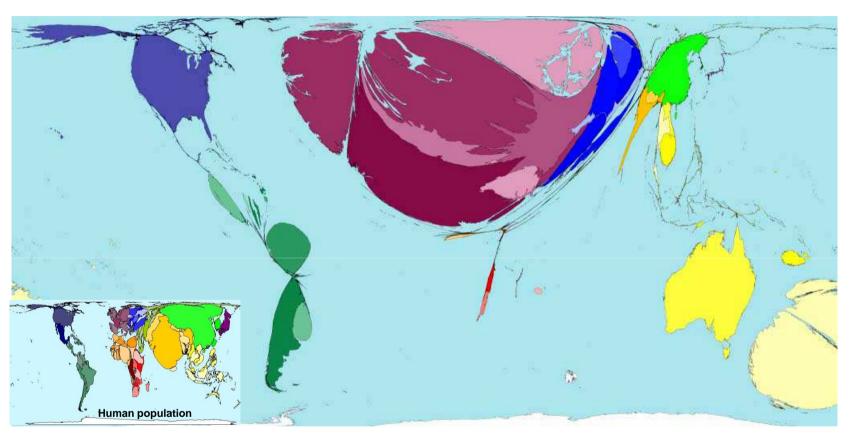
# Proportion of lactose intolerant individuals in the world human Population 2009





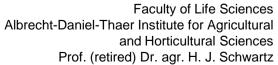


#### World map representing dairy exports\* by country



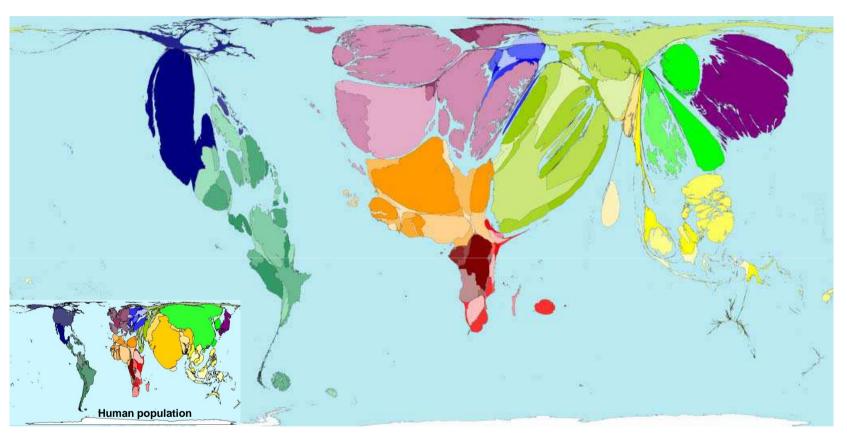
\* annual US\$ worth of net dairy exports per person living in that territory

Source: <a href="http://www.worldmapper.org/">http://www.worldmapper.org/</a> (Map 45)



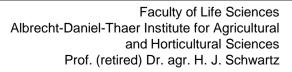


#### World map representing dairy imports\* by country



\* annual US\$ worth of net dairy imports per person living in that territory

Source: <a href="http://www.worldmapper.org/">http://www.worldmapper.org/</a> (Map 46)



#### Literature

http://www.milk.de/pages/de/Marktinformation-1.htm : Dairy World Information from the ZMB

