



Farm News

September 2011 Milk Suppliers' Edition

New Programme to manage Peak Milk Supply

Spring milk bonus to address seasonality

A new milk supply peak management programme is to be introduced to encourage an optimum milk supply profile for our suppliers and a better utilisation of our milk processing facilities.

Following prolonged consultation with our Committee Structure, Board and Advisory Group (Teagasc), the programme is to be introduced in 2013 in preparation for the expected upsurge in milk production across the Society's supplier base following the abolition of milk quotas in 2015.

The new programme will seek to encourage milk supplies to the Society during the peak months of May and June at a level of 14%, or less, of annual milk volume while encouraging increased February milk deliveries. To encourage this milk supply profile Dairygold will pay a bonus of 5 cent per litre for all February milk in excess of 2% of annual supply.

That bonus will rise to 10 cent per litre for all milk supplied in excess of 3% of annual supply in February. Bonuses are subject to attaining required quality standards within the month. Conversely milk supplied in excess of 14% of annual volume in either May and/or June, will incur a charge.

The charge will rise incrementally with 5 cent per litre for milk between 14% and 15% of the annual volume, 7.5 cent per litre for milk supplied between 15% and 16% and 10 cent per litre for milk in excess of 16%.

Recognising that a number of suppliers with specific geographical / soil type constraints may find achieving the 14% maximum peak milk target challenging, an alternative option is available which will suit their particular circumstances.

These suppliers will have the option to use the three year average of their supply profile and volumes during 2009, 2010 and 2011 as their base volume. No charge would result if the supplier does not exceed this base into the future. However, any increased volumes above the three year average will need to achieve the 14% threshold.

Each supplier will be given the opportunity to choose between these two options. However, those suppliers who, because of their particular constraints, opt for this option will forego the opportunity of earning a February bonus. All new entrants will be required to supply their milk at a peak profile of 14% or better.

The peak management programme applies to manufacturing milk only & does not affect liquid or winter milk suppliers. The programme will be administered in April of each year, when bonuses for the previous year will be paid and charges will be deducted.

Outlining the potential benefit to milk suppliers Mr Tim Healy, Director of Dairy Operations, Dairygold said, "If the programme was applied to 2010 milk it would have resulted in a net pay out of €500,000 to Dairygold milk suppliers."

"We estimate that when the scheme is up and running it will benefit Dairygold milk suppliers by extra payments in excess of €1 million per annum," he concluded.

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International Dairy Markets

WORLD MARKETS

During August, world market prices for butter and powder continued a fall that began in March. Since March, butter prices have dropped by \$400/t, while WMP prices are down by \$800/t, and SMP prices are down by \$400/t. Butter prices remain at historically high levels, while powder prices are significantly below the exceptional prices of 2007 and 2008. Cheese prices have fluctuated in 2011 but they have shown little overall change since January.

US milk supply growth has slowed considerably while EU supplies have continued growing at an estimated 2%. Despite this, by the end of August SMP prices in both the US and EU had stopped falling. Butterfat supplies have been restricted by low availability. This has produced high market prices for butter that have lowered demand and enabled the market to be in balance. EU butter remains expensive compared to other sources, with internal EU prices exceptionally high.

EU MARKETS

Butter prices are back to April levels, still around 80% above the intervention price and €300-400/t above prices of a year ago. The amount going into PSA storage reached 104,000t in mid-August.

SMP prices have been falling since February, down by €600-700/t for food grade and €700-800/t for bulk feed grade SMP, with the gap between the two now exceptionally large at around €200-300/t. Prices are close to levels of a year ago, but food grade SMP is still 30% above the intervention price. Whey powder prices have come down by €300/t since February but they are still above prices of a year ago. WMP prices have also fallen back since February, down by €600-700/t.

Commodity Gouda peaked in April and May but has since fallen by €200-300/t and is now close to prices of a year ago. Emmental prices have also fallen, but not by as much. Milk supplies in 2011 have been 2-3% above 2010 levels in the first quarter only to fall back in May as a result of drought.

UK MARKETS

Milk production conditions have remained favourable across most parts of the UK and have led to continued increases in year on year milk deliveries following a rise of nearly 2% in July. Mild Cheddar prices were under some downward pressure as keen sellers were forced to clear some but this appears to be coming to an end and prices are now generally at levels of a month ago.

Milk Supply

Dairygold milk supply for August 2011 was 1.4% up on the supply for August 2010. The Dairygold milk quota position at the end of August 2011 was 8.2% OVER QUOTA.

The National position at the end of August 2011 was 2.82% OVER QUOTA.

MILK ADVISOR ON WEEKEND CALL

The following are the weekend on call arrangements for emergency milk issues for the next five weeks:

September 24th/25th

Frank O'Flynn Tel 086 852 0793

October 1st/2nd

Ger Hennessy Tel 086 852 0792

October 8th/9th

Maeve O'Connor Tel 086 835 4808

October 15th/16th

Jack Cahill Tel 086 262 8290

October 22nd/23rd

William Ryan Tel 086 246 1633

INFORMATION DESK LO-CALL NUMBER FOR MILK RELATED QUERIES IS 1890 200840

Capital Tax Reliefs – Potential Budget Changes

The Government has agreed with the EU/IMF to implement substantial changes to capital tax reliefs as they apply to transfers of business assets including farmland and stock. This would mean that the cost of transferring farmland and stock could increase substantially after the next budget (expected in December).

Farmers transferring their holdings who were previously able to do so at little or no cost may now be faced with substantial tax costs. This may in turn necessitate land sales or the need to obtain bank loans in order to raise the money to pay the Revenue. Already the tax rates on gifts and on sales to third parties have been increased from 20% to 25% and the amount which a child or other relation can take tax free has been cut by almost 40%.

The latest update on the EU/IMF Memorandum of Understanding agreed between the Government and the EU/IMF has stated that both capital gains tax and gift and inheritance will be changed in the next budget with a view to raising an extra €145m.

Based on the recommendations of the expert group and previous Government statements the changes could include the following:

- (i) Gift/Inheritance Tax (payable by persons being gifted or inheriting land or stock) A reduction in the rate of agricultural relief from 90% to 75% and a €3m cap on the amount of assets to which relief can apply.
- (ii) Capital Gains Tax (payable by farmers gifting or selling land) A €3m cap on retirement relief for transfers to children.
- (iii) The CGT rate (currently 25%) to be brought in line with the top rate of income tax of 41%.

The effect of the above would be that tax would automatically be payable on a gift or inheritance taken by a child of farmland or stock valued at over €1.328m. As recently as 2009 transfers worth up to €5.4m were effectively exempt.

Where the gift or inheritance is being taken by a person other than a child i.e. a niece or nephew then virtually any transfer of property would be taxable. Farm transfers which are undertaken prior to the budget will not be affected by any changes introduced.

Farmers may wish to examine whether it is appropriate to carry out any transfers of land or stock now to avail of the higher rates of relief. Obviously any lifetime transfer would need to take account of the financial needs of the person making the transfer as well as other business and personal considerations and therefore advice should always be sought from professional advisers in this area prior to any transfer.

Members who might be impacted by these likely changes should consult with their legal and financial advisers as a matter of urgency.

Milk Quota Trading Scheme 2012 - Phase 1

Details of the Milk Quota Trading Scheme –Phase 1 have been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

All quota holders should by now have received an application form to purchase quota.

Those who wish to sell quota in the scheme should contact the Milk Quota Department at Dairygold, and an application form with the appropriate quota details will be forwarded to them.

The scheme will be comprised of a priority pool (30%) and a market exchange (70%) with the price for the priority pool set at 5 cent/litre. The maximum quantity that can be purchased from the scheme is 100,000 litres except by those in the successor or lost lease category of the priority pool.

Quota purchased from the scheme will become available from 1st April 2012 and sellers selling their entire quotas are obliged to cease milk production by 31st March 2012.

Completed application forms (by both potential buyers and sellers) should be sent to:

The Milk Quota Trading Scheme
Milk Quota Section,
Department of Agriculture and Food,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2.

The closing date for the scheme is Friday 7th October 2011.

Special Events Farm Walks for Dairygold Suppliers

Special events farm walks are an extension of the “lets do it together” approach, for suppliers not involved in discussion groups.

The dairy farm is usually a home, a work place and a food production facility. Like many businesses, it will function better if run by well trained and motivated people.

Milk quality and herd health are recognized as key areas for improvement on dairy farms. Having programmes in place in the co-op to achieve these objectives enhances both the product and the quality image of the co-op.

Contact your local area manager, milk quality Advisor or Billy Kelleher for further details.

Discussion groups and demonstration farm walks and events have been supplying training and communicating with over 1000 Dairygold suppliers, in the area of milk quality and herd health. Our aim is to provide similar training opportunities for as many other milk suppliers as possible. This will be delivered to suppliers as “Special Events” farm walks.

One such, special event was held recently in the Mallow region and was very well attended. Similar events will be held in all the other regions during October and November. Relevant suppliers will be notified by letter and text messaging.

Dairy Health Certificates

Thanks to all those suppliers who have submitted a Dairy Health Certificate for 2011. This ensures eligibility for milk collection in 2012. Those who have yet to submit the certificate are asked to do so as soon as possible.

Completed and signed certificates should be sent to :

The Milk Payment Department,
Dairygold Co-op,
Clonmel Road,
Mitchelstown.

Blank certificates are available for any supplier who has mislaid the original certificate which was sent out in the early part of the year. These can be obtained by contacting the Milk Information Help Desk.



At the Dairygold/Teagasc Demonstration Farm Walk in Cashel on August 24th. were from left Sean Tobin, Host Farmer, Frank O'Flynn, Dairygold Milk Advisor, John Hally, Dairygold Board Member, Niall Griffey, Dairygold Area Manager and Gerry O'Sullivan, Dairygold Member Relations Manager.

Dairygold Demonstration Farm Walks this Autumn

Farm walks will focus on:

1. Milk quota management.
2. Grassland and feed budgeting.
3. Herd health and milk quality programmes on Demonstration Farms.
4. Milk solids production and herd performance.
5. Young stock performance and management.

Suppliers in the relevant Dairygold Region, will receive a text inviting them to these events.

Farm walks will be signposted locally from the nearest named town or village. If travelling from outside your own region check with the local contacts to confirm the event.

Clean footwear and clothing must be worn when visiting Demonstration farms and disinfect on arrival and departure.

Farm walks on the Dairygold/Teagasc Demonstration Farms will continue in late September and October as outlined below.

Walk No.	Date	Dairygold Region	Dairygold Demonstration Farm	Dairygold Area Manager	Teagasc Advisor
3	Wed Sept 28th, 11.00am	Limerick	Padraig Ryan, Cullina, Cappamore, Co. Limerick	Sean Ryan, 086 246 1639	Aileen Walsh, Limerick, 061 215 922
4	Friday Sept 30th, 11.00am	Mallow	Donal & Pat Barry, Coolicka, Donoughmore, Co. Cork	Kieran Creed 086 172 8335	Seamus Lordan, Macroom 026 416 04
5	Tues Oct 4th, 11.00am	Mitchelstown	Sean Kearney, Brackbawn, Kilbehenny, Co. Limerick	Alan Ryan 086 262 1952	Stuart Childs, Kilmallock 063 980 49

If you require any further details please contact Billy Kelleher on 0872434236 or the local contacts listed.

Attention all dairy and beef farmers. Now is the time for soil sampling!

Soil testing for lime, P and K

Now is the ideal time for soil sampling/testing to plan your fertiliser and organic manure programmes for 2011.

By taking soil samples correctly and getting a basic analysis done the nutrient status of your fields can be established and corrective action taken.

Remember soil analysis help you target lime, phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) applications to maximise grass growth and avoid losses to the environment. Dairygold charge €14.97ex VAT (€16.99 incl VAT) per sample for a standard lime, P and K test.

Soil Sampling Procedure

1. For sampling purposes divide the farm into fields or areas of between 2 – 4ha.
2. Take separate samples from areas that differ in soil type, previous cropping history, slope, drainage or persistent poor yields.
3. Avoid any unusual spots such as old fences, ditches, drinking troughs, dung or urine patches or where organic manure or lime has been heaped or spilled in the past.

4. Do not sample a field for P and K until 3 - 6 months after last application of fertiliser P and K. Where lime has been applied allow a time lag of two years before sampling for lime requirements.
5. Follow a 'W' soil sampling pattern to ensure that the sample is representative of the entire field. Ensure that all soil cores (corers are available from your local Dairygold branch, ask in-store for details) are taken to the full 100mm depth. Place the 20 cores in the sample bag to make up the soil sample. Write your name, account number, field name and reference number on each sample bag.
6. Send samples to:
**Dairygold Feed Laboratory,
Lombardstown, Mallow, Co. Cork**
or alternatively drop them into your local Dairygold branch.

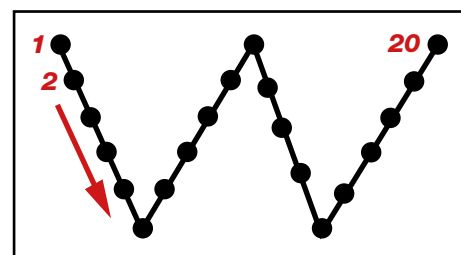
Phosphorus samples under the nitrates directive

Under the Nitrates Directive soil samples for P shall be taken in accordance with the procedure specified above plus the specific requirements that:

1. The sampling area shall not exceed 4 hectares (exceptionally, where soil types and cropping of lands were similar during the previous five years, a sample area of up to 12 hectares shall be deemed acceptable).
2. A field shall not be sampled for phosphorus until 3 months after the last application of any fertiliser containing this nutrient (chemical or organic).

Nitrates derogation

All farmers who wish to avail of the nitrates derogation, to use more than 170kg Organic Nitrogen per hectare, will be required to conduct soil analysis for all the holding at least once every 4 years and at least one analysis per 5 hectares shall be required. The above procedures should also be followed in these cases.



Recommended Soil Sampling Pattern

Dairygold Cow Nutrition Cycle Supplementing Autumn Grass

KEY POINTS:

-If you are likely to fill your quota or if you are over quota, drying cows off early is an option to consider but take care that these cows don't become too fat.

-Body Condition Scoring (BCS) in late lactation and during the dry period is a very useful tool in planning dry cow nutritional strategies.

-If you are under quota it is worth remembering that the response to supplementation is better in the autumn than at any other time of the year.

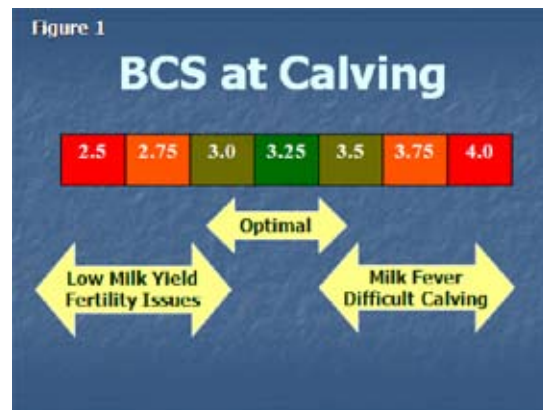
Over Quota

If you are likely to fill your quota or if you are over quota, it should be obvious that it is uneconomical to supplement cows that calved in the spring.

If you are in this situation, serious consideration should be given to drying off some or the entire herd early.

However this action needs to be carefully planned and cow condition (BCS) monitored over this extended dry period as there is a real danger of cows becoming too fat.

Table 1 (overleaf) gives dry cow recommended feeding recommendations and it is worth noting that it is not recommended to give cows in very good condition a long dry period even if restricting intake.



Body Condition Scoring (BCS)

What are the key BCS targets?

1. Calve cows at an average BCS of 3.25 (range 3.0→3.5)
2. Ensure all cows lose no more than 0.5 of a BCS from when they calve down until the start of breeding.

Aim for an average BCS score of 3.0 (range 2.75→3.25) at the start of breeding (see figure 1).

What are the benefits of achieving these targets?

1. Cows calving below a condition score of 3.0 tend to have reduced milk yield and be harder to get back in calf.

Cows calving at a BCS greater than 3.5 are likely to experience increased levels of difficulty calvings, milk fever, retained cleanings and to have a lower feed intake in early-lactation (knock-on effect of losing more body condition).

Figure 1 highlights this.

2. Feed intake lags behind milk production in early lactation creating an 'energy gap' and forcing cows to 'milk of their backs'.

Minimising this energy gap and BCS loss is a key component in getting cows back in calf. This is much easier to achieve if cows are calved in the correct BCS.

When should cows be scored to achieve these targets?

1. Late lactation (before drying off)
 - Cows with a low BCS (<2.75) should be dried off early and fed properly to achieve target BCS at calving.

Watch out for cows with a long dry period (dried off early due to quota), these cows can easily become too fat.

2. All cows dry: If there are significant differences between cows in terms of BCS, they should be separated into different groups and fed accordingly.



3. Monthly intervals in early lactation to avoid excessive BCS loss in early lactation.

How to Body Condition Score

- Scoring consistently requires handling cows (put cows in the crush and run your one hand over them) but an overall visual inspection is also important. Always handle the animal quietly and carefully using the same hand for consistency. Apply firm pressure on the 3 primary reference points (see figure 2).

- Pins and Tail Head-Use fingers to score by feeling for the amount of fat around the tail-head and the prominence of the pelvic bones.

- Short Ribs/Loin-Use flat hand to refine the score by feeling the boney projections and the amount of fat in-between.

- Ribs-Use flat hand to refine the score by feeling the boney projections and the amount of fat in-between.

Table 1. Dry period length and feeding recommendations for dry cows to achieve a target of 3.25 Body Condition Score (BCS) at calving

Dry Period (Weeks)	Cow BCS			
	Poor 2.5	Moderate 2.75	Good 3.0	Very Good 3.25
12	68DMD Silage +1.5Kg Conc	68DMD Silage +0.5Kg Conc	Restricted 68DMD Silage	Not Recommended
10	68DMD Silage +2.5Kg Conc	68DMD Silage +1.5Kg Conc	68DMD Silage	Not Recommended
8	Not Recommended	68DMD Silage +2.5Kg Conc	68DMD Silage +0.5Kg Conc	Restricted 68DMD Silage

Silage samples should be sent for analysis as a 4-5 unit DMD difference in silage quality increases/decreases the meal recommendation by 0.5Kg/Hd/day.

- Examples of different BCS are shown in figures 3-6.

Autumn grass limitations

Autumn grass has a lower energy value (lower sugar content) compared to spring/summer grass even through it can look very leafy and green.

Consequently the response to ration in terms of milk yield is better in the autumn than at any other time of the year. For under quota herds feeding meal has the additional benefits of helping to prolong the grazing season, improve cow condition score and keep lactose levels higher.

In an under quota situation feed 2–3 Kg of meal/cow/day. Higher levels of meal feeding are justified where grass supply is poor or the milk yield potential of the cow is better than average.

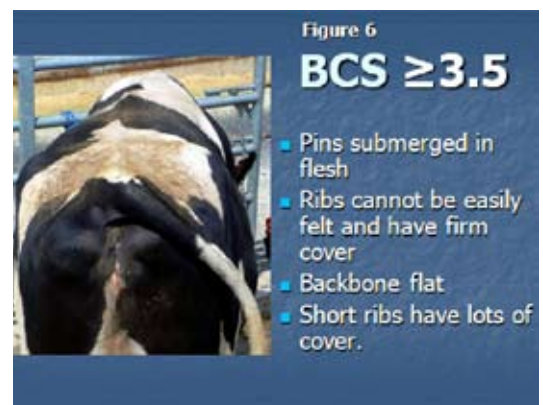
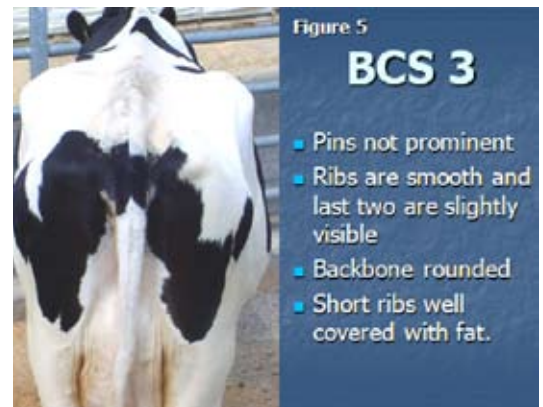
Supplementing grass with grass silage is unlikely to show any benefit in terms of milk production and is likely to reduce milk fat and protein content.

Trials conducted by Teagasc have also shown that while there is quite a good response to feeding maize silage in the spring (0.75 Kg of milk for every 1Kg DM maize silage fed), this is not the case in the autumn (only 0.45 Kg of milk for every 1Kg DM maize silage fed).

Therefore concentrates are the best supplements in the autumn and the type of concentrate is also important.

Concentrates which are high in sugar or starch tend to depress intake of grass due to the rapid rate of fermentation, reduced rumen pH and an adverse effect on the rate of digestion of grass.

High digestible fibre type concentrates e.g. Hi Fibre 16, have lower substitutions rates, therefore higher milk yield responses than high starch diets.





At the Dairygold/Teagasc Special Events Farm Walk hosted by John Fitzgerald in Mallow on September 6th were Pat Cashman (Teagasc), Billy Kelleher (Teagasc), Gerry O'Sullivan (Dairygold) and William Ryan (Dairygold).

Managing Grass for Autumn-calving Herds

Autumn grazing management for spring-calving herds is built on a well-documented model of building covers in September, progressive closing of paddocks through October, and extended grazing into November.

Reducing autumn stocking rate and allowing pre-grazing yields to rise to >2000kgDM per hectare are the means of executing this strategy. But is this appropriate for herds with an autumn-calving component? How should the grazing plan be adjusted in this case?

The first point to note is that autumn grass, while having high crude protein content (>20%), is 15-20% lower in energy than spring grass. Supplementation with energy and quality protein is required for freshly calved cows.

Secondly, Teagasc research with autumn-calving cows and on-farm experience both show that pre-grazing yields of >1700kgDM should be avoided for freshly calved cows in autumn. A good rule of thumb is pre-grazing yield will be around double the average farm cover per ha.

This means that average farm cover should not exceed 850kg DM per ha at peak if pre-grazing yields >1700kg are to be avoided. It is also important to state that the proportion of autumn-calving cows will determine autumn grazing policy in a split-calving scenario. Where a smaller percentage (<40%) of cows are autumn-calving (Figure 1), the autumn grazing plan will closely resemble that of a spring herd. What are the practical guidelines for autumn-calving herds through September and October?

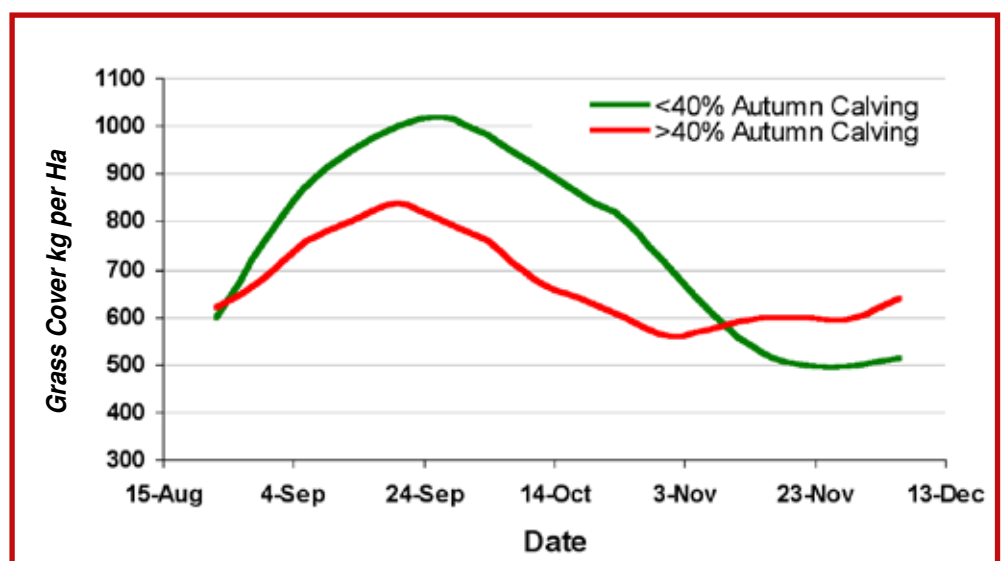
Where >40% of herd are autumn calving:

- i) Grass cover should not be allowed to exceed 850kgDM per ha in September (Figure 1).
- ii) Aim to avoid other forages in the diet until after heaviest covers are grazed (early October). Offer grass plus 4-6kg concentrate to fresh cows.
- iii) Include quality protein in the concentrate (soybean, distillers etc.)
- iv) Start final rotation October 5th-10th, aiming to complete in 30-35 days
- v) Keep intake stable during last rotation by feeding extra forage if needed, but ration the daily forage allowance.
- vi) Finish grazing by early November. Grazing days will be made up by earlier turnout in spring.

Where <40% of herd are autumn calving:

- i) Autumn grass can be managed similar to a spring calving herd.
- ii) Peak farm grass cover of 1100kg/ha in mid-September. (Figure 1). This means pre-grazing yields of 2000-2200kg/ha for a time in Sept/Oct
- iii) Start final rotation around October 5th, aiming to complete in 45-50 days. Flat-rate concentrate feeding for the spring calved cows.
- iv) Avoid grazing heavy covers with freshly calved cows by moving start of autumn calving to October, housing fresh cows earlier.

**Figure 1. (Below)
Autumn grass budgets for herds with autumn-calving cows**



**Monthly
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Winners**

**Paul Healy,
Maglin,
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Co. Cork**

**Mrs Catherine
O'Leary,
Dangansillagh,
Ballymakeera,
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**James Aherne,
Lisnacuddy,
Terelton,
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Dairygold to sponsor Macra Conference

Dairygold will sponsor this year's annual Macra Na Feirme National Conference to be hosted in Cork by Seandun Macra in October at the Radisson Blu Hotel, Little Island, Co. Cork.

The highlight of the weekend is set to be the National Conference on Saturday, with the theme 'Agriculture – Moving our Economy forward'. There are various farm walks lined up for the day with high and low cost Dairy farms, a beef tour, a tillage tour and a tour to (former Macra President) Declan Martin's fruit and vegetable processing enterprise.

This promises to enlighten young farmers as to practices in the Cork region. The winner of the 'Club of the Year' competition within Macra is announced on the Saturday night of the conference.

The Beef and Sheep Stock judging National Finals will be held Sunday morning this year and it will take place in the newly built Corrin Mart, Fermoy. Sunday night will allow members to interact in a more informal setting a traditional music session being held before the Gala Banquet.

Dairygold Agri Business is delighted to support Macra whenever it can. Macra represent the next generation of successful farmers who will lead Irish agriculture into the future. Its membership also represents the next generation of Dairygold Agri customers.

According to Dan O'Donoghue, National Sales Manager, Dairygold Agri Division, "Dairygold is proud to be associated with the Macra Na Feirme National Rally. Over the years Dairygold has developed a strong relationship with Macra Na Feirme. Many of our Board and Committee Members are former members and ongoing supporters of the organisation."

"At national level Macra is a vital training ground for future industry leaders and a strong defender of agricultural interests and the farming way of life. Dairygold wishes the Committee and the association every success in this year's event."

Imokilly Cheese Company launched at Food Festival

Dairygold used the opportunity of its sponsorship of this year's Mitchelstown Artisan Food Festival to launch a new range of consumer cheeses under the brand "The Imokilly Cheese Company". Imokilly is one of Ireland's oldest cheese brands, first manufactured in the village of Mogeely in East Cork in the 1930s. The cheeses were enjoyed locally for many years. In more recent times the Imokilly range of premium speciality cheeses has been successfully marketed by Dairygold Food Ingredients throughout the UK and Mainland Europe.

According to Chris Edge Dairygold Food Ingredients Commercial Director, "Due to its overseas success we are looking at re-establishing a range of Imokilly Cheeses aimed at Irish customers from their traditional manufacturing base in Mogeely."

Mr Edge continued; "Visitors to the Dairygold Food Ingredients stand at the Mitchelstown Food Festival were offered sample of a wide variety of Imokilly cheeses and asked to complete a survey on their preferences. Interestingly the responses bore out our earlier market research which identified four varieties as favourites for Irish customers.

Dairygold is now supplying these four Imokilly Cheese Company varieties to the local Mitchelstown SuperValu, on a test basis. These include;

- Imokilly Ballycashel: a mild, aromatic, creamy cheese targeted at families with younger children. Ease of slicing also makes it ideal for sandwiches, as party nibbles or for children's lunchboxes.
- Imokilly Mature Red & White Cheddar is truly distinctive cheddar recognised with a gold medal at the 2010 World Cheese Awards for its exceptional flavour characteristics. It is matured over twelve months with a rich, rounded flavour.
- Imokilly Regato is a hard Italian type cheese characterised by its piquant flavour and a dry, firm texture and light creamy colour, the perfect cheese ingredient for cooking.

Mr Edge continued, "We were delighted and encouraged with the response that we received from visitors to our stand at the Mitchelstown Food Festival. It confirmed for us that the market is ready for the launch of a range of premium cheeses with unique flavour characteristics."

"The launch at the Mitchelstown Food Festival is the first step. Once we are firmly established in the region we will seek to expand nationally." Mr Edge concluded.



Svitlana Binns, Divisional Marketing Manager at Dairygold Food Ingredients, and Aidan Fitzsimons, Director of Innovation, at the Dairygold Stand for the Mitchelstown Food Festival