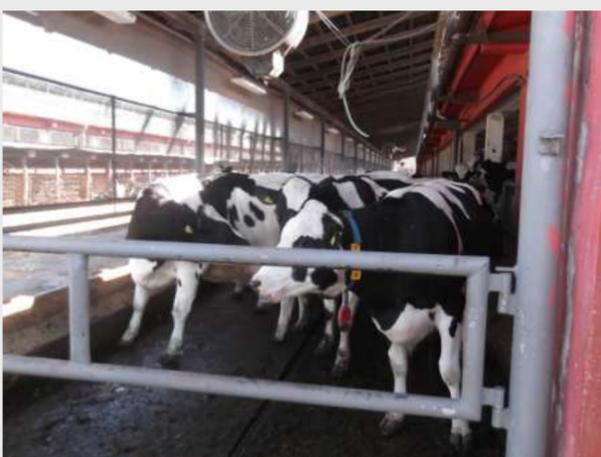


## Innovation in practice



Family farm AGROCONTRACT HOLDING JASOVÁ: milk production, cattle and horse breeding, crop production.

The Farm is situated in SW part of Slovakia near Nové Zámky.

It is a family business which has in holding seven different but connected businesses.

The main business is in milk production and then are involved in agrotourism, fishing and hunting fields, crop production, buildings from project to structures, training courses and continuing to develop.

The farm are 9000 ha.

The main farm is bought in November 2000 and started with 26 cows from Nederland. In present they have 2000 dairy cows, 1200 on first farm. They will extend till 5000 cows. Also their own target in 2001 was that in 10 years should become one of the most important farm in Slovakia.

The main characteristic of the milk cows farm are:

- averages is 305 day of lactation per years;
- the cows are milked for 3 times per day and disinfection the equipment during 5 hours;
- daily they obtain 36 l per cows while in Slovakia the averages is 25 l / day;
- the floor is covered by rubber and the beds are compose from chopped straw, changed twice a day;
- in summer time when fans have 21°C they use sprinklers to unheat the rumen of the cows and also observed that obtain with 2000 l more per cow.

## Innovation in practice



- their best cow has 109 l milk per day while the Guinness record is 120 l milk per day;
- the fat and protein are controlled every day: 3,3% protein and 4,0% fat (usually they obtain 10000 EUR bonus for this);
- somatic cell count: 180÷220;
- they obtain 35000 t of manure in the first farm and 40000 t in the second one and they use the manure in fertilizing of their own crops.
- all cows in both farms are Holstein Friesian and some in the bio farm in the mountain are Slovakian variety;
- annual production is 20 millions liters and daily production is 58000 liters.

After two lactations the cows are in full production for 3,1 years average. After this period the cows are sold to slaughter house. By their perspectives after this period is no more economic to keep the cows.

The production cost of milk is 27¢ and they obtain 29÷30 ¢ per liter.

The milk is sent for processing to an American company in Slovakia especially for yogurt.

Insemination on farm is made with own employees and they use to check with sonographer.

The insemination material is brought by USA, Nederland and Canada and also the idea of farm is by North-American concept.

In the farm work 23 employees and the manager is engineer. They also hired a veterinarian and the nutritionist is from Canada. In the building company work 50 employees.

## Innovation in practice



In the farm exists a 32 stands milking parlor and also they bought a pneumatic hooves trimmer for cutting 3 times per years the hooves. Also they have silage capacities with a reserved of 2 years and manures tanks.

In the farm the young calves are fed 8 l of colostrum in the first day of their life (4 l in the first hour and 4 l after 12 hours) and then for 49 days they are fed milk and soy, corn, maize pellets. The dairy cows gets seven different feeding ratios depending of lactations phase by computer.

The main health problems are: mastitis, reproduction, legs ulcers and metritis.

In the organic farm they have 1000 sheep and 200 cows feeding on grassland.

They use funds from the EU, Slovak Government and starting this year also loans from the bank. They plan to build a milk processing facility when they extend to 5000 cows. Investment value is 10 million euro. They we also build a barn for 1600 cows which will be the largest in Europe.

In 2013 they finished restored the first stables for five horse, two of them are Lipitan used for ceremony and the others are for jumps and one for speed contests.

In this moments they have horse riding school for children, a saddlery, a social club and a riding club.

In the next years they are developing stables for 30 more horses and also accommodation for visitors.

## Innovation in practice



Crops structures in farm is as follow:

- 1600 ha durum wheat exported to Italy for pasta;
- 3000 ha corn: for regular production, silage and green fodder;
- 2400 ha soybean;
- 600 ha alfalfa silage;
- they also use a small percent of cotton seeds imported from Greece for feeding the cows for protein.

All hectares are irrigated with water from own canals.

For 2013÷2016 they are renewing 3,5 km of irrigations canals. The waters flows gravitationally and it's use for 5,0 hectares of ponds for fishing, for cleaning the stables with recirculate water and irrigations.

The Holding has another agrotourism activity: hunting. This activity start as a hobby but in time develop in profitable business.

Hunting facilities are 100 ha of forest, the fence was built in 2012, commercial hunting started in 2014. The hunted species are reindeer, roe deer, mouflon, daniel deer (120 animals) and wild turkeys. They have a hunting lodge with restaurant and accommodation and some hunting cabins.

They used their own building companies for all these projects.

## Innovation in practice



Locals aim to promote the fair nutrition based on consumption traditional and organic products, environmental protection and economic relationship of solidarity between rural and urban areas, following the whole coordination of initiatives capitalizing of products and culture of traditional gastronomic be performed by a working group.



Participants in the meetings of local analysis pointed out that to achieve required tastes authentic small farms and, in this context, a low proportion of workers stated in unison that the association is the best means of subsistence.