

17 Jan 2017

Japanese Dairy Farming

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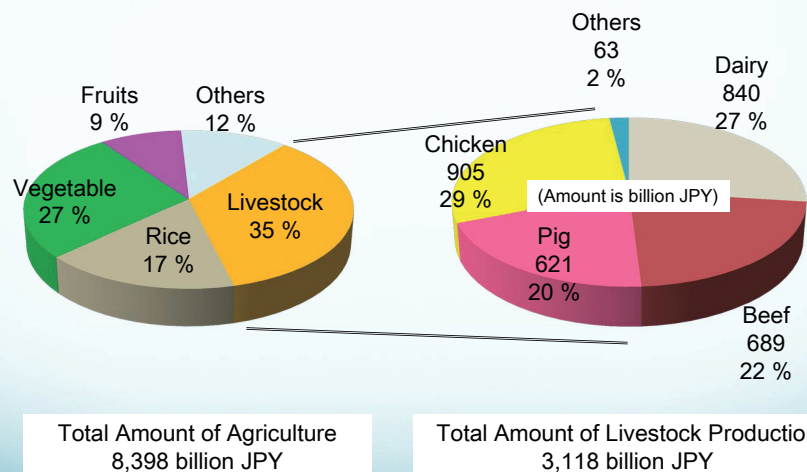
Japanese Dairy Farming

- **Situation of Japanese Dairy Farm**
 - *Dairy Farm and Dairy Cattle in Japan*
 - *Dairy Products in Japan*
- **Genetic Improvement and Dairy Performance Test**
 - *Genetic Improvement System in Japan*
 - *Dairy Herd Performance Test*
- **Feed Resources and TMR Center**
 - *Situation of Feed Resources in Japan*
 - *TMR Centers and their role*



2

The Gross Production Amount of Agriculture of Japan



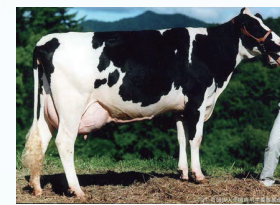
Calculated based on Statistics, MAFF (2015)

3

Breeds of Dairy Cow in Japan

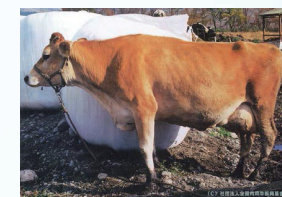


Holstein (Bull)



Holstein (Cow)

99% of Dairy Cow in Japan is Holstein



Jersey

Around 10,000



Brown Swiss

Around 1,000



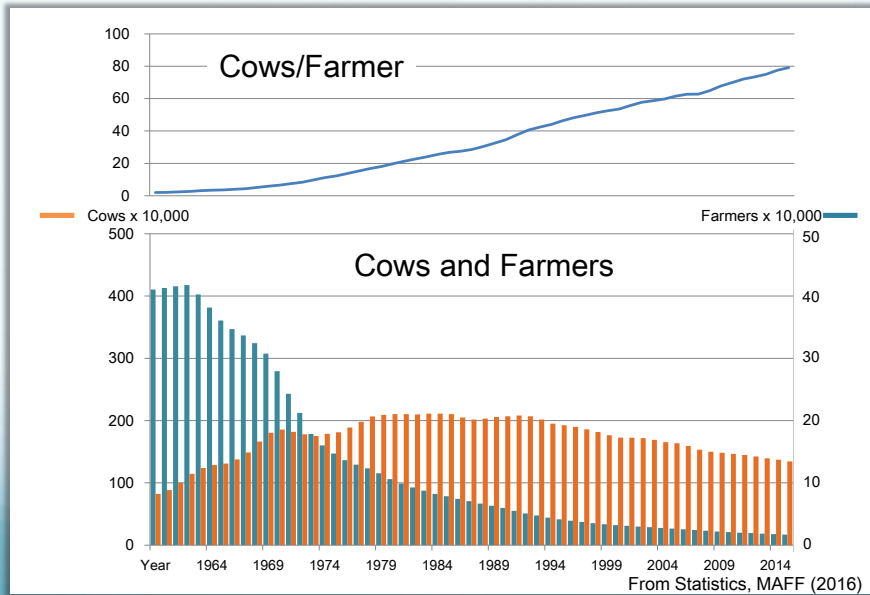
Guernsey

Less than 1,000

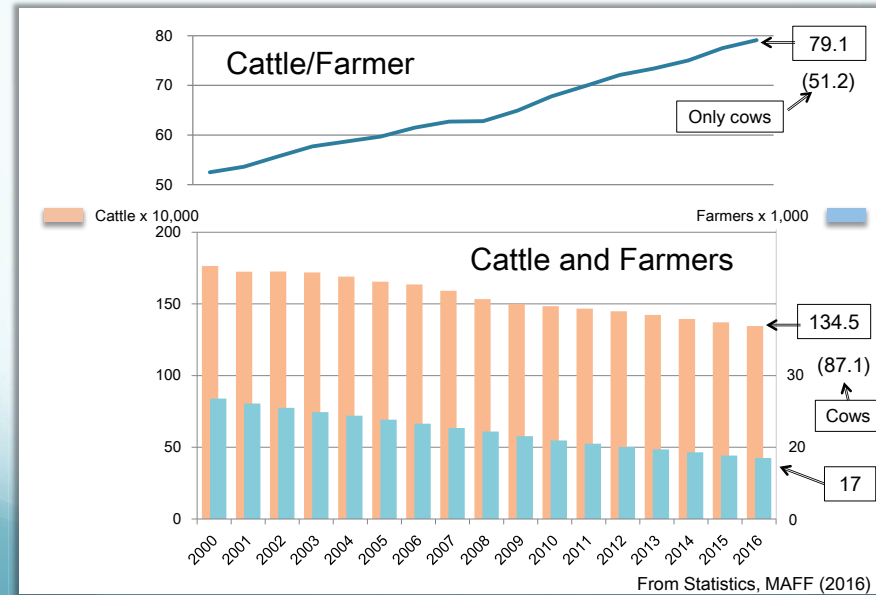
Photos from NBAFA and JLIA

4

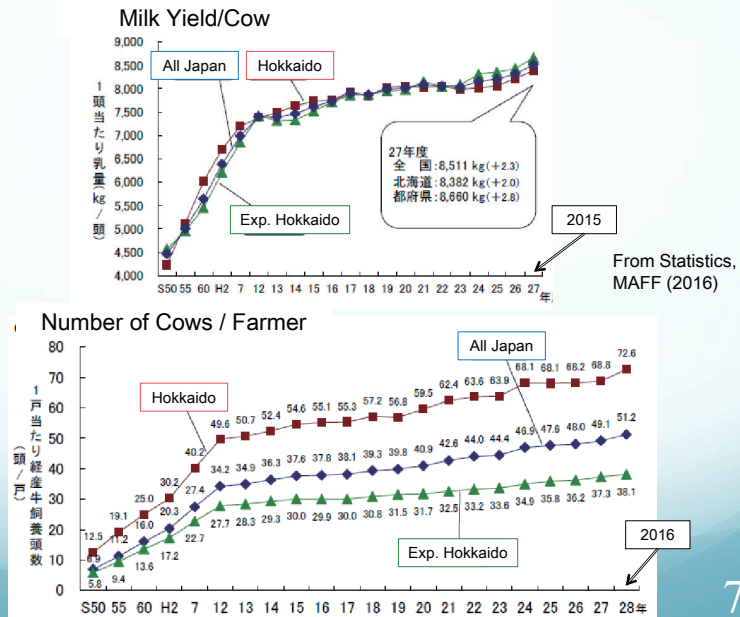
The Number of Dairy Cows and Farmers (Long Term)



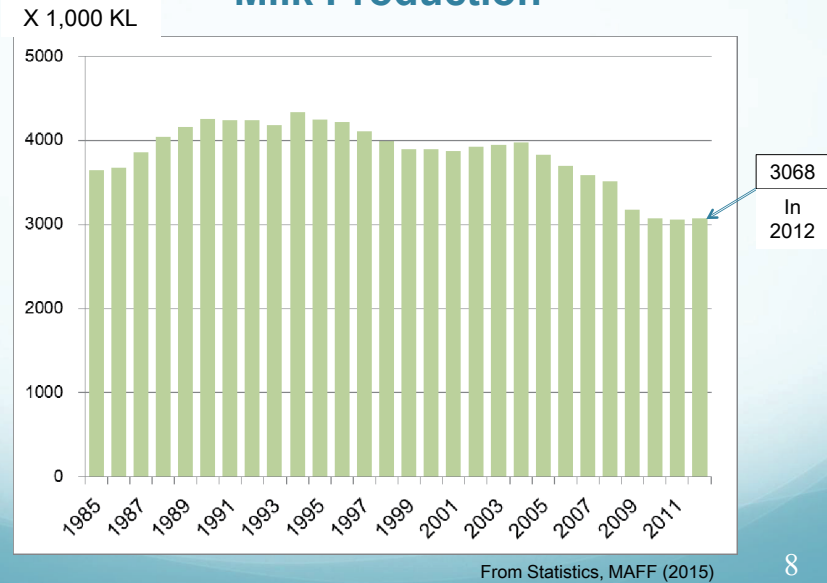
The Number of Dairy Cattle and Farmers (2000~)



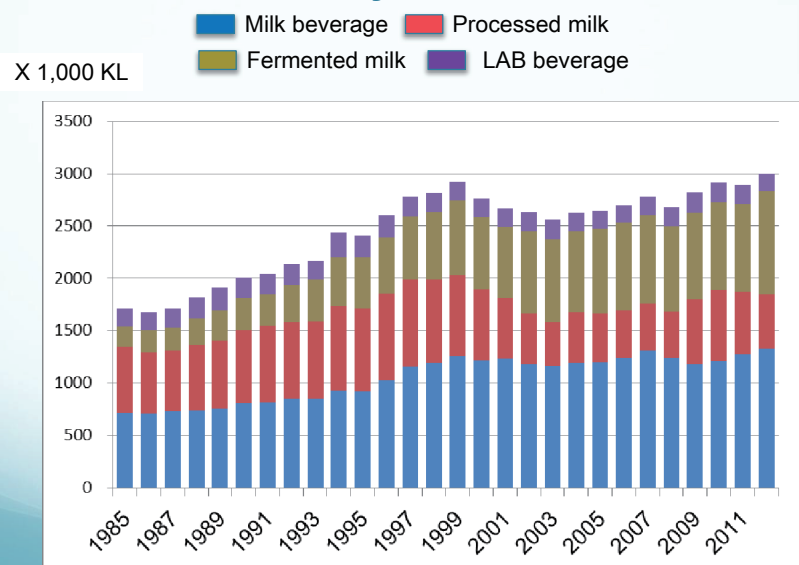
Milk Yield and the Number of Cows/Farmer



Milk Production

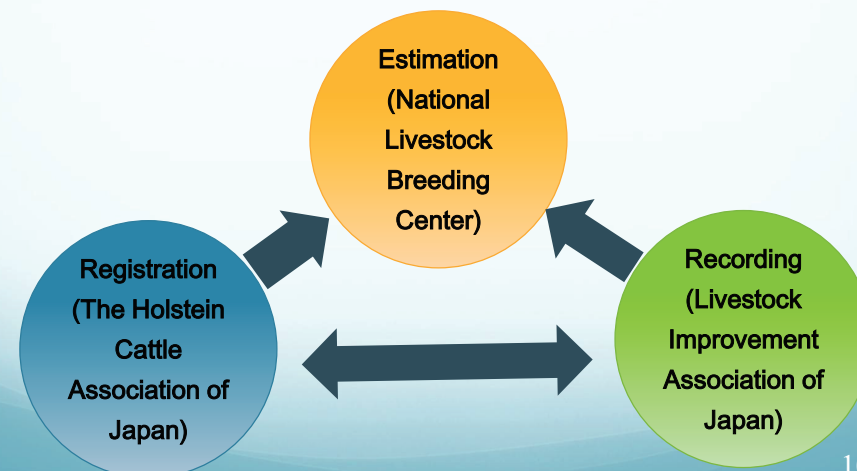


Dairy Products



9

3 Systems for the Genetic Improvement of Holstein Breed



10

National Livestock Breeding Center

- 1872 Established as a horse stock farm.
- 1946 Reconstructed as a breeding stock farm.
- 1969 **Progeny test** by using the stations of National Livestock Breeding Center (NLBC) was started.
- 1974 **Genetic evaluation** of young sires were started.
- 1989 Genetic evaluation of sires began to use the herd performance test data (field data) which collected from 1974.

11

The Holstein Cattle Association of Japan

- 1889 First breeding stock of Holstein was imported from USA and etc.
- 1911 Establishment of The Holstein Cattle Association of Japan.
- Pedigree registration**
Milk recording on farm was started (currently not doing) .
- 1929 **Judging of body was started.**

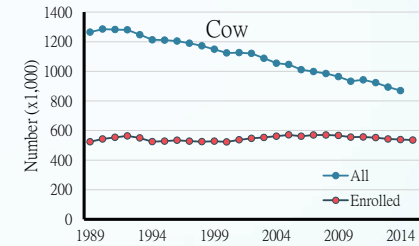
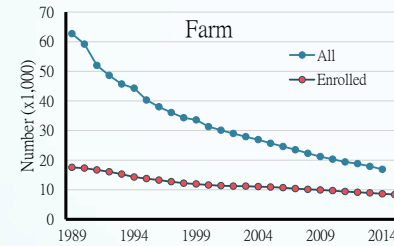
In present Japan, Over 99% of dairy cattle is Holstein breed.

12

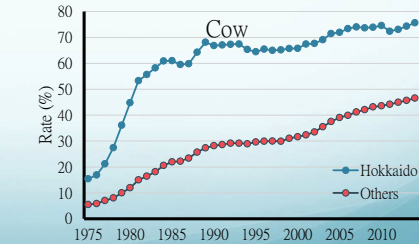
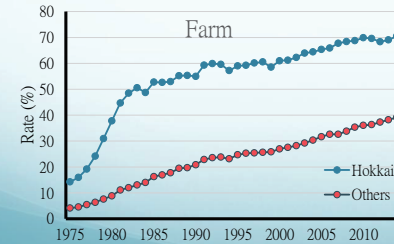
Livestock Improvement Association of Japan

- 1950 The 500 AI center were established to distribute the liquid semen.
- 1958 The AI center were merged to 50 places for frozen semen.
- 1965 Livestock Improvement Association of Japan (LIAJ) was established as the main AI center.
- 1971 LIAJ started **progeny test**.
- 1974 LIAJ started **herd performance test**.

Number

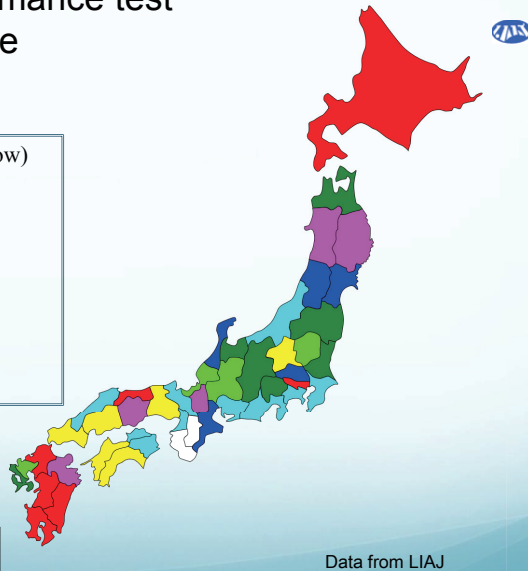
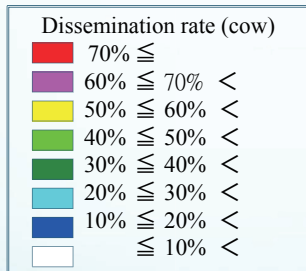


Dissemination rate



Data from LIAJ

Dairy herd performance test dissemination rate (percentage of test cows)

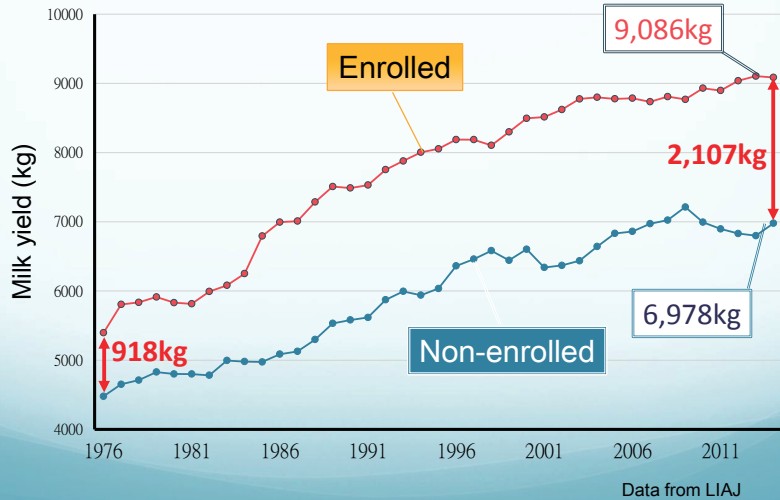


Data from LIAJ

Report for farmer of LIAJ

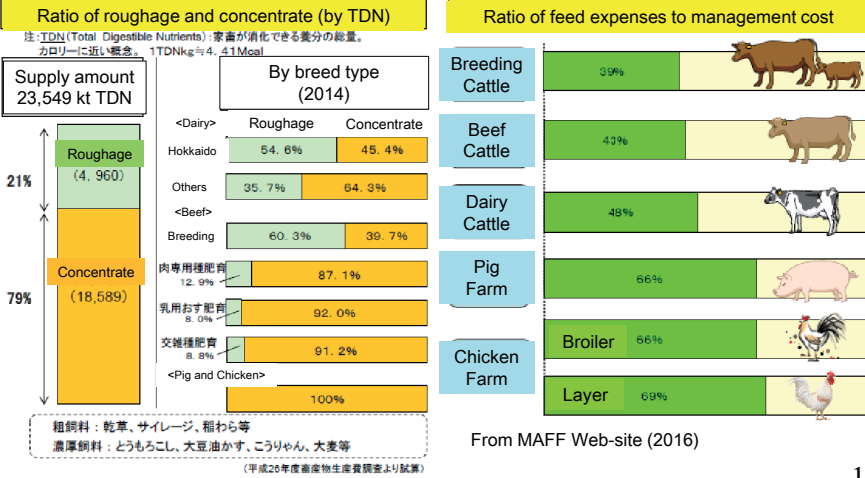
DHI Test Record										address																											
Date of production test										Farm No.																											
Date of milking										Farm name																											
Date of milking										Farm name																											
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Difference of yearly milk yield between enrolled cows and non-enrolled



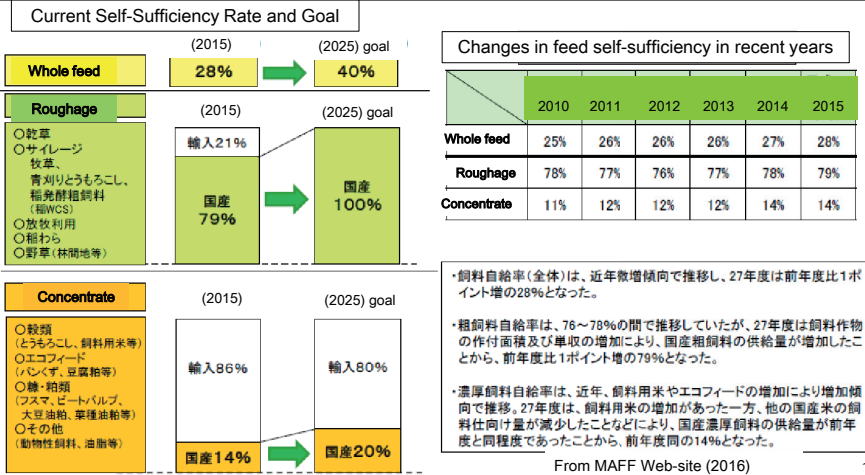
The Business Situation of Livestock Farmers in Japan

- Ratio of feedstuff is that 21% is roughage which is mainly covered by domestic production and 79% is concentrate depends on imports.
- Feed expenses is a large part of livestock production and management cost in farmers.

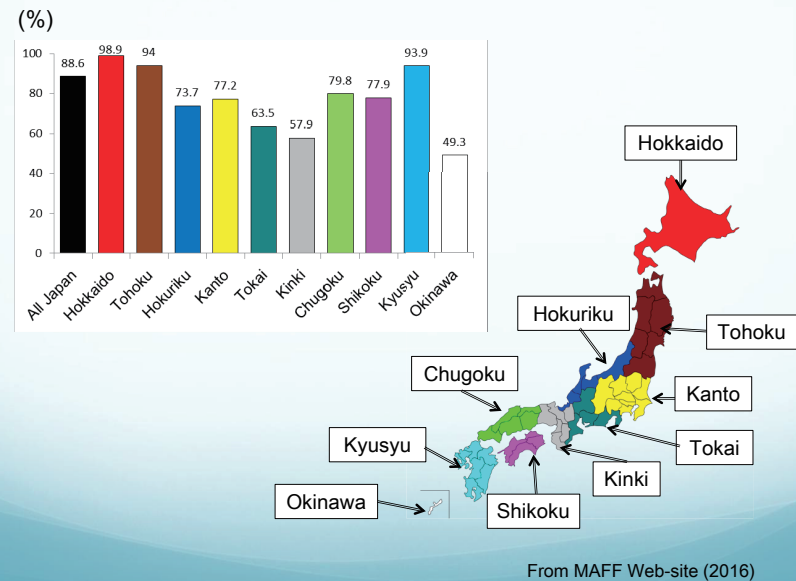


Current Self-Sufficiency Rate and Goal of Feed

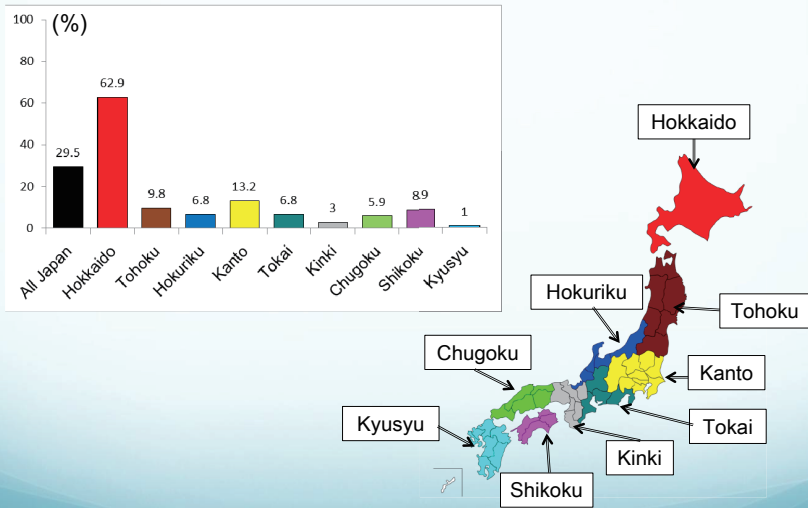
- The feed self-sufficiency rate has been increasing slightly in recent years, with a total of 28%, 79% of roughage and 14% of concentrate (2015).
- MAFF focuses on expanding cropping of feed crops and rice WCS, Ecofeed and rice for ration, and is targeting at 40% in 2025.



The Rate of Forage Crop Planting Farmers



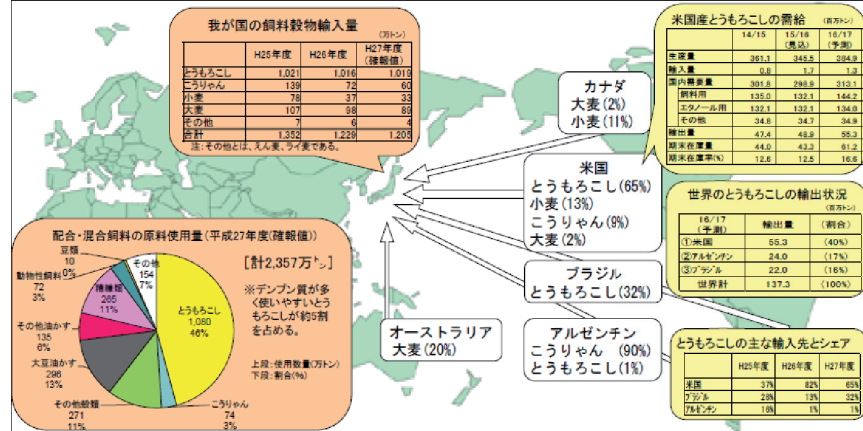
The Rate of Grazing Dairy Cows



From MAFF Web-site (2016)

Import Situation of Feed Grain in Recent Years

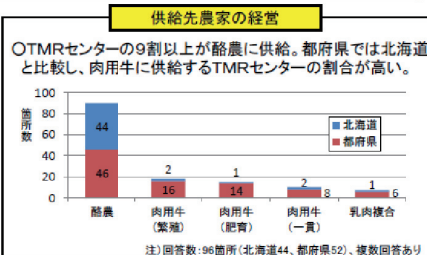
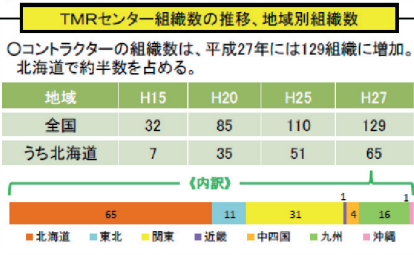
- 飼料穀物の輸入量は、近年12~14百万トン程度で推移。主な輸入先国は、米国、ブラジル、アルゼンチン、カナダ、オーストラリア。
- 飼料穀物のほとんどは輸入に依存しており、特に、米国・ブラジルに大きく依存。とうもろこしは24年6月以降の米国産とうもろこしの価格高騰を受け、25年度は南米等に移行。26年度は価格の低下とともに米国に回帰したものの、27年度はブラジル産がシェアを拡大。



From MAFF Web-site (2016)

Establishment and Promotion of TMR Center

- 飼養規模の拡大や飼料調製にかかる労働力不足を背景に、近年、飼料調製を外部化する仕組みとしてTMRセンターの設立が加速。平成15年の32組織から平成27年には129組織に増加。
- 成分分析に基づく、良質混合飼料の通年供給により、畜産農家の飼料調製にかかる労働力の軽減や乳量増加が期待される。また、飼料の生産・調製にかかる高度な知識等が不用となるため、新規就農者の参入も容易。
- TMRセンターの施設整備等への支援により、労働力不足への対応や国産粗飼料の生産・供給体制の構築を推進。



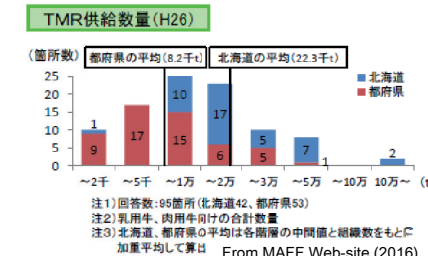
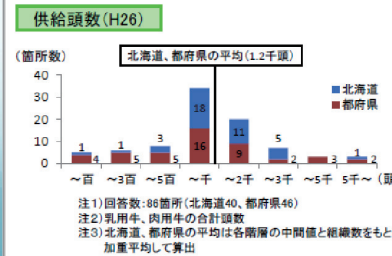
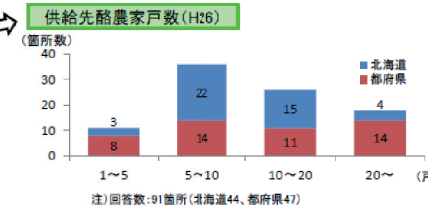
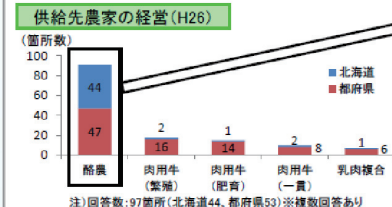
- 【27年度補正】畜産・酪農収益力強化整備等特別対策事業**
畜産クラスター計画に位置づけられた地域の中心的な経営体(飼料生産受託組織等)が自給飼料の増産や品質の向上等を図るために必要な機械のリース整備、施設整備等を支援。(補助率:1/2以内)
- 【28年度】強い農業づくり交付金**
国産粗飼料や飼料用米の保管・調製・供給施設の整備等を支援。(補助率:1/2以内)



From MAFF Web-site (2016)

Feed Supply Status of TMR Center

- ・ TMRセンターの9割以上が酪農にTMRを供給。都府県では北海道と比較し、肉用牛向けに供給するTMRセンターの割合が高い。
- ・ 1箇所当たりの供給頭数の平均は、北海道、都府県ともに約1.2千頭であり、供給数量の平均は、北海道が約22.3千トン、都府県が約8.2千トンとなっている。



From MAFF Web-site (2016)