

# The working time in Walloon dairy farms

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## Objectives

To analyse the working time in Walloon dairy farms and the parameters that modulate it.

## Material & Methods

- **41 farms specialised in dairy production** (95% of dairy cows in the herd and no cash crops).
- « **Labour assessment method** » (French method : Bilan Travail) was used :
  - Different kind of works : routine work (which can't be deferred or concentrated), seasonal work (on herds and lands) and return work.
  - Different kind of workers : basic group (permanent workers engaged into the farm work and its organisation) and other workers (retired workers, volunteers, salaried, mutual help and contractors)

## Results & Discussion

- The number of persons in the basic group of workers (pBG) has some impacts :
  1. Farm size increases as the pBG increases but not in direct proportion. So the area, the number of cows, ... per pBG decreases as the pBG increases (table 1).

Table 2. Routine work depending on the size of the basic group of workers

	Size of basic group			Total sample
	1	2	3 et +	
Farms	18	17	4	38*
RW (h/year)	2.883	3.890	4.147	3.433
RW/pBG (h/year)	2.118	1.723	1.382	1.883
RW/1.000L (h/year)	7h20	7h45	6h20	7h30
RW/LU (h/year)	35h	35h	32h	35h

\* Without farms with high level of automation

- It is possible to do some **scale economy** for the RW (table 3). Be careful than a bigger farm required more workers !

- A high level of automation (robot milking, automatic feeder, mixer operator...) can save 3h50/1,000 L or 1,500 hours of work per year for a farm with a milk quota of 400,000 liters.
- The **seasonal work (SW) demands 102 days/year**. Most of this time is for agricultural land management (63%) and especially for the harvest of grass. The SW on the herd (disease prevention, moving of animals,...) takes 29 days/year. 10 days are spend for territory maintenance (hedge, fence,...).

## Conclusion

This study highlights the variability of the working time recorded on Walloon dairy farms. Some factors like the number of pBG, the size of the farm, the automation,.. have an impact on this parameter. This allow the definition of conditions to implement in order to improve working condition.

Table 1. Farm characteristics in link to the size of the basic group of workers

	Size of basic group			Total sample	
	1	2	3 et +		
Farms	20	18	3	41	
size(ha)	55	69	84	63	
Quota (1.000L)	432	595	642	519	
Dairy cows	62	82	82	72	
Number of LU	86	120	127	104	
By pBG	size (ha)	55	35	28	44
	Quota (1.000L)	432	298	127	357
	Dairy cows	62	41	27	50
	LU	86	60	42	72

2. The **routine work (RW) takes 7h30/ 1,000 L of milk**. It decreases as the pBG increases (table 1).

Table 3. Routine work depending of the size of milk quota

	Quota (1.000L)					Total sample
	< 300	300-450	450-600	600-750	> 750	
Farms	6	13	9	6	4	38*
Quota (1.000L)	247	367	523	673	1.187	520
Dairy cows	45	60	69	87	140	72
RW/1.000 L (h/year)	10h	8h26	6h12	6h52	3h51	7h30
RW/LU (h/year)	39	35	33	42	23	35

\* Without farms with high level of automation

Research funded by the Walloon Public Service, Quality Department, Namur, Belgium



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