

How Now Gippy Cow



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Young Dairy Development Program: the Gippsland idea that helped grow a generation

By GippsDairy

Ask a former Young Dairy Development Program participant what they remember most and chances are it won't be the workshop content.

It will be the first event they walked into, not knowing anyone. The conversation on the bus during a study tour. The quiet table at the pub where someone finally asked the question everyone else had been thinking.

The other farmer who spoke honestly about finances, family, succession or the pressure of trying to find a future in dairy and made them realise they weren't the only one working it out as they went.

That is what the Young Dairy Development Program, or YDDP, was really for.

Long before young dairy farmer networks became a more familiar part of the industry landscape, YDDP began as a very Gippsland response to a very Gippsland question: how do you support young farmers and new entrants in an industry that can be isolating, demanding and difficult to navigate from the outside?

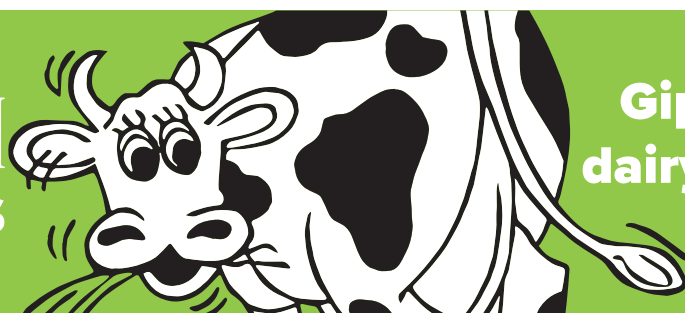
How do you help them see a future in dairy - not in the abstract, but for themselves, on their own farm, in their own community?

The answer GippsDairy helped build wasn't a factsheet, a one-off seminar or a top-down mentoring scheme. It was a network. One shaped by young farmers, grounded in local need, and trusted to grow.

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Young Dairy Development Program: the Gippsland idea that helped grow a generation

The idea that became YDDP

The origins of YDDP sit with Tim Kennedy, who developed the idea while taking part in the Advance in Dairy program. Like others in the course, Tim had to complete a project. His project became the seed of what would grow into the Young Dairy Development Program.

Tim became the first chair of the YDDP committee and even that detail says something important about the program's intent. The chair role was designed to roll over, giving different people the opportunity to step up, guide meetings, build confidence and develop leadership skills. YDDP was not only about delivering information to young farmers.

It was about giving young people in dairy genuine responsibility and a reason to believe they had a place in the industry's future.

Matt Gleeson, who was chair of Target 10 Gippsland at the time and later joined the GippsDairy board, remembers the original ambition clearly: to create something social, local and practical; something tailored to the age, stage and experience of the people it was trying to support.

The idea was simple, but powerful. Young dairy people needed networks. They needed interaction. They needed learning opportunities that felt relevant to where they actually were in their careers. And they needed a space that belonged to them.

Built around local ownership

From the beginning, YDDP's structure reflected a deliberate belief - that young farmers were not passive recipients of information. They should help shape the agenda.

Subcommittees were formed to localise content and connections across Gippsland. That gave participants a say in what topics were covered, what format events took and what conversations were missing from the industry. It also gave young people experience in working within a committee structure, building leadership skills in a practical, low-pressure way.

There were no complex KPIs or heavy reporting structures. Participation mattered, of course, but so did ownership. The program worked because local input created local buy-in.

Behind the scenes, YDDP was strongly connected to education, training and extension. That meant an event could be as simple as a small gathering at a pub, but still have substance woven through it - someone dropping in to talk about pasture renovation, a link to Target 10, a connection to the Don Campbell tour, or a practical session responding to an issue young farmers had raised themselves.

The program was aimed primarily at farmers, men and women, but it also welcomed younger people working across the dairy industry. Field officers, accountants, stock agents, vets and other industry professionals could bring contacts, technical knowledge and a different perspective.

In return, they became part of the same network.

That mix helped make YDDP more than a social group and more than an education program. It sat somewhere between the two, which was exactly why it worked.

"This is YOUR program"

The early newsletters capture the tone of YDDP beautifully. In 2006, new project officer Simon Finger was introduced to participants as a

Gippsland farmer from Ripplebrook who managed a 320-cow dairy farm. He had already been an active member of YDDP discussion groups and had hosted events himself, so he understood the value of the program from the inside.

His message to young farmers was direct: "This is YOUR program." That line could almost have been the YDDP philosophy.

Simon encouraged young farmers across Gippsland to share their ideas and aspirations for the program, and to help make it happen. If people wanted to learn about finance, they were told to let the team know. If they wanted to influence the future direction of YDDP, they were encouraged to join the steering committee.

By then, YDDP was expanding into South Gippsland and the Macalister Irrigation District, creating three distinct regions. The purpose was not to centralise everything, but to bring discussion groups closer to where people lived and worked, while still creating opportunities for larger educational and social occasions across Gippsland.

It was grassroots in the best sense of the word - local enough to feel relevant but connected enough to open doors.

A place to ask the hard questions

One of the quieter achievements of YDDP was that it gave people permission to ask questions they might not raise anywhere else.

Questions about money, buying cows, leasing land, approaching the bank, working with family, managing staff. They talked about calving, risk, equity, succession, sharefarming and whether there was a long-term place for them in the industry.

For many participants, these were not hypothetical issues, they were live decisions with real consequences for their families, their finances and their future.

YDDP created spaces where those conversations could happen with peers, mentors, service providers and farmers who had been through it before.

The early program included events on financial steps to success, leadership, study tours, discussion groups, seasonal farm walks, business planning and practical farm skills. It also created social moments: Christmas barbecues, expos, bus trips and informal gatherings that helped people build the friendships and confidence they needed to keep showing up.

In one early newsletter, Karen Baum encouraged people to take part "if only for the opportunity to meet other young dairying people."

It was a simple invitation, but an important one. In a demanding industry, connection was not a soft extra. It was part of what helped people stay.

Names behind the network

YDDP was built by people, and the early records are full of names that show how deeply it was embedded in the region.

The YDDP committee included people such as Matt Gleeson from Boolarra, Brad Missen from Denison, Malcolm Sellen from Nambrook, Tracey Shilliday from Fish Creek, Shane Stevens from Nyora, Dean Turner from Lang Lang, Michaela Whiting from Labertouche, Lisa Zappulla from Neerim Junction and Michelle Axford from McMillan.

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Young Dairy Development Program: the Gippsland idea that helped grow a generation

Those names matter because they show the program was not an abstract industry initiative. It was made up of people from dairy communities across Gippsland giving their time, ideas and energy to something they believed could help others.

Karen Baum's early newsletters show a program actively building momentum, with industry support coming from across the dairy community.

The South Gippsland Dairy Expo at Poowong, for example, became a place where YDDP was visible and active, supported by GippsDairy,

Dairy Australia, DPI and the Gardiner Foundation.

There was a sense that the industry had recognised the importance of backing young people properly, not just as future farm owners, but as current contributors.

MORE INFORMATION

Continue reading the article: <https://qr.dairyau.com/UO0NDB>

AGRIBUSINESS

Strong farmer turnout for Elevate Dairy Gippsland Showcase



By Meghan Lodwick - Gardiner Foundation

Sixty farmers and dairy industry representatives gathered in Morwell for the Elevate Dairy Innovator Showcase in early August, highlighting strong local interest in technologies that could help solve practical challenges on Gippsland dairy farms.

The showcase brought together farmers, processors, service providers and industry bodies to meet the latest Elevate Dairy innovators, see their technologies in action and explore their potential on farm.

Attendees heard from Trev, UNIFORM-Agri, Skelex 360, Ocean2Earth, Resolution, Levno for Feed and Surge. They also had the opportunity to test some of the innovations on the spot, including the Skelex 360 exoskeleton, designed to reduce physical strain during repetitive and overhead work.

The event sparked plenty of meaningful conversations and connections, with some farmers purchasing technologies on the day. Farmers were also invited to share the challenges they would like future Elevate Dairy innovators to tackle.

Ahead of the showcase, the innovators spent a day visiting local farms to build their understanding of the Gippsland dairy region and the realities that shape on-farm decisions.

Dairy farmer Irene Baker gave the group a tour of her dairy and calving sheds, providing a close look at the farm's layout and daily operations.

Sharefarmers Will and Kate Ryan shared insights into their business structure and decision-making. They explained why they invest heavily in herd and farm management, building knowledge, skills and assets they can take with them when they are ready to purchase a farm of their own.

At Agriculture Victoria's Ellinbank SmartFarm, the innovators learned about the research, testing and trials underway and discussed opportunities to work alongside researchers to test and refine new technologies in a dairy environment.

GippsDairy board and team members supported the program across both days, joining farm visits, dinners and informal discussions. Their involvement gave the innovators another valuable opportunity to learn about the region, its farmers and its priorities.

The strong turnout in Morwell demonstrated the appetite among Gippsland farmers to understand what is available and adopt practical solutions that can improve productivity, sustainability and resilience.

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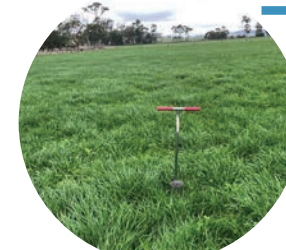
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Facial eczema: A growing risk and a new project to strengthen prevention

Dr Stephanie Bullen
National Animal Health & Welfare Lead, Dairy Australia

Facial eczema has traditionally been considered a risk for dairy farms in Gippsland and the Bega Valley of southern New South Wales. However, reports of cases occurring further north in recent years, combined with changing seasonal conditions, have highlighted the need to better understand the disease and how farmers can prepare for future risk.

A new Dairy Australia and GippsDairy project aims to review the latest Australian and international knowledge on facial eczema prevention and identify practical ways to help farmers reduce risk and protect herd health.

Why should dairy farmers care about facial eczema?

Facial eczema is a pasture-related disease caused by a toxin produced by spores of the fungus *Pithomyces chartarum* and *Psuedopithomyces toxicarius*. These spores can be present in dead plant material at the base of pasture, particularly during warm, humid conditions.

The disease damages the liver. Despite its name, many affected animals never develop the obvious skin lesions associated with "facial eczema". Instead, the impacts can be hidden and include reduced milk production, poorer reproductive performance, slower growth, weight loss and compromised animal welfare. In severe cases, cattle may die.

One of the challenges for farmers is that liver damage can occur well before any clinical signs become obvious. By the time animals show symptoms, production losses may already have occurred. That is why prevention and early risk identification are so important.

Is facial eczema becoming more important?

Historically, facial eczema has been most commonly associated with Gippsland and the Bega Valley of southern New South Wales, where environmental conditions can favour the development of facial eczema spores. However, cases have been reported further north in recent years, raising questions about whether the disease may become relevant to a broader range of dairy farming regions. There is increasing concern that changing climatic conditions could create suitable conditions for facial eczema over longer periods and across a wider geographic area, highlighting the importance of improved monitoring, prevention and preparedness.

Interest from farmers is also growing. Dairy Australia has seen increasing engagement with facial eczema resources and spore monitoring information, reflecting the industry's desire for up-to-date advice on monitoring, prevention and management options.

What do we currently know about prevention?

The good news is that facial eczema can often be prevented when risks are identified early and action is taken before liver damage occurs. Current prevention strategies include:

- Monitoring pasture spore counts to understand risk periods.
- Using zinc supplementation where appropriate.
- Managing grazing and pasture exposure during high-risk periods.
- Maintaining awareness of seasonal conditions that favour spore development.
- Working with veterinarians and advisers to develop a farm-specific prevention plan.

GippsDairy currently operates a facial eczema spore monitoring program across approximately 20 sentinel farms in Gippsland and southern NSW. Pasture samples are collected and analysed between



January and April, with results shared to help farmers make timely management decisions.

While these approaches provide valuable tools, international research continues to find new information about the effectiveness, practicality and adoption of different prevention options. Farmers have also expressed interest in understanding alternatives to zinc-based prevention strategies and what emerging technologies or management approaches may become available in the future.

What is the new project aiming to achieve?

The project will conduct a comprehensive review of Australian and international evidence relating to facial eczema prevention, monitoring and management. It will examine the latest science, explore what can be learned from countries such as New Zealand where facial eczema is common, and assess which approaches may be relevant to Australian dairy systems.

The project will also:

- Review existing Dairy Australia and GippsDairy facial eczema resources.
- Identify new knowledge that should be incorporated into recommendations.
- Investigate barriers that may prevent farmers from adopting effective prevention practices.
- Examine both zinc-based and non-zinc-based prevention approaches.
- Develop practical recommendations for farmers, advisers and industry.

Importantly, the focus is not on creating an entirely new set of resources. Instead, the project aims to ensure current advice reflects the best available evidence and remains practical and relevant for Australian conditions.

Why is industry involvement important?

A steering committee made up of farmers, veterinarians, advisers and industry representatives will help guide the project and ensure recommendations remain grounded in real-world farming conditions.

This group will provide feedback throughout the project and help ensure that any recommendations are practical, economically sensible and relevant to dairy farming businesses. Farmer input will be particularly important in understanding what works on farm, what barriers exist and where future improvements may be needed.

What can farmers do right now?

While the review is underway, farmers should continue to remain alert to facial eczema risk and make use of available monitoring information.

Practical steps include:

- Keeping an eye on seasonal conditions that may favour spore development.

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Facial eczema: A growing risk and a new project to strengthen prevention

- Following local facial eczema spore count monitoring results where available at: <https://qr1.be/YH9J5T>
- Discussing prevention options with your veterinarian or adviser before risk periods occur.
- Including young stock in prevention planning where appropriate.
- Reviewing current farm prevention strategies to ensure they can be implemented quickly when risk increases.

Prevention is generally far more effective than trying to manage the consequences after liver damage has occurred.

While the highest risk areas remain Gippsland and the Bega region, dairy farmers across southern Australia should remain aware of facial

eczema and understand the conditions that can increase risk.

What happens next?

Over the next 12 months, the project team will review evidence, engage with industry stakeholders and update recommendations where required. Findings will be shared through extension activities, including farmer events, adviser workshops and a national webinar.

The aim is simple: give Australian dairy farmers access to the best available evidence and practical advice so they can make informed decisions to reduce risk, protect animal welfare and maintain herd productivity. As climate and farming conditions continue to evolve, having current and trusted guidance will become increasingly important.

ANIMAL PERFORMANCE

New research to take aim at pinkeye

By Dairy Australia

A new Dairy Australia research project will examine the causes of pinkeye outbreaks and develop farm-ready guidance to support prevention and control.

The five-year project will take a world-first approach to understanding why infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis – known as IBK or pinkeye – outbreaks occur. It will investigate the multiple factors that contribute to the costly and debilitating disease on farm and use genomics to identify the different strains of the bacteria *Moraxella bovis* that cause the disease and to determine whether some are linked to more severe outbreaks.

The project will deliver guidelines outlining key control strategies for farms across different regions. It is one of the initiatives in Dairy Australia's 2026-27 Annual Investment Plan.

The idea for the project came directly from dairy farmers.

"We were contacted by a couple of farmers who said they were having huge issues with this and just couldn't get a handle on it," said Dr Stephanie Bullen, National Animal Health & Welfare Lead at Dairy Australia.

Dairy Australia then validated the issue across the country using the 2025 Animal Husbandry and Genetics Survey, which asked farmers to identify their biggest animal health and welfare concerns. Pinkeye was ranked third, behind fertility and mastitis.

Discussion with farmers and vets confirmed it is a major issue. "A particular farmer I spoke to down in Tasmania said they are having such headaches with pinkeye on their farm, they're thinking about just buying in heifers, not rearing them anymore," Dr Bullen said. "And for me, that's major alarm bells. That's the tip of the iceberg."

Pinkeye is a problem on dairy farms across Australia and on beef farms in southern areas. It is less of an issue for beef farms in northern Australia, as Bos indicus breeds are less susceptible to it. Dr Bullen said in severe outbreaks, up to 80% of calves on a farm can be impacted. The disease is extremely painful for the animals, causing ulcers on the eye while impacting growth and liveweight gain. In severe cases, the eye needs to be surgically removed.

It also creates a strain on farmers. Managing an outbreak is relentless and

labour-intensive, requiring farmers to treat calves daily, often during high-pressure times of the year.

A vaccine is available, but it targets only some of the strains of *Moraxella bovis* present in Australia.

Dr Bullen said the project aligns with her focus on delivering research that farmers can put into practice. During her 15 years in the dairy industry, she has led ground-breaking research into drench resistance in cattle that ultimately contributed to the registration of multi-active drenches for Australian dairy farmers.

The project will be led by Dr Barbara Brito Rodriguez from New South Wales Department of Primary Industries and the Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute and Professor John House from the University of Sydney, with support from several other research partner organisations. Dr Bullen says the research team is currently finalising the study design and is exploring options to expand the project to include beef farms as well as dairy farms.

In the first year, the team will work with five to ten farms to pilot data collection, including bacterial samples and information about farm management practices, such as animal feeding regimes, fly loads and animal breeds. The team will also develop a system for scoring eye lesions. In the second year, the project will expand to collect this information from dairy farms across Australia. Throughout the course of the project, researchers will use genomic sequencing to analyse bacteria collected from the eyes.

The project team will share findings as they emerge so that farmers can benefit from the information as soon as possible.

Dairy Australia's 2026-27 annual investments are closely aligned with the strategic priorities identified in the Dairy Australia Strategic Plan 2030. This research falls under Strategic Priority 2: Innovating for Future Success, which includes building herd productivity through healthier cows with fewer disease issues.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://qr.dairyau.com/PUP0C0>



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From one generation to the next: The tax side of succession planning

By Australian Taxation Office

Succession planning is the process of preparing to transfer ownership, control, or wealth to the next generation, or planning for the eventual sale of a business. Succession planning often involves decisions about restructuring business arrangements, transferring ownership interests, selling assets, and planning for retirement and estate planning.

Rather than being a single event, it usually involves a series of decisions and transactions made over time and the tax consequences of each need to be considered. For many dairy and farming families, succession planning is one of the most important decisions you'll make. Agricultural businesses often have significant wealth tied up in farming land, water entitlements, livestock, and other business assets. Decisions made in relation to these assets can have significant tax consequences.

Planning for succession early and having good tax governance can help you avoid unintended tax outcomes.

Some common succession planning tax risks the ATO sees include when taxpayers:

- transfer property or other assets without properly considering the tax consequences, including where no money changes hands or they transfer the assets for less than market value
- incorrectly claim the small business capital gains tax (CGT) concessions without meeting the relevant eligibility requirements
- incorrectly claim the pre-CGT exemption (for assets acquired before 20 September 1985) without considering if they remain eligible. Certain events such as changes in the asset's underlying ownership can cause an asset to lose its pre-CGT status.

Tips for success

To help avoid unintended tax consequences the ATO encourages you to:

1. Put a succession plan in place

Every private group is different. Whether your dairy and farming activities are conducted through individuals, trusts, companies, partnerships or a combination of these, the size, business activities and structure will vary, meaning every succession plan will be unique.

2. Review it regularly

Changes in family relationships, unexpected life events, or business circumstances can affect your succession plan. Review it regularly to ensure it remains fit for purpose. Succession planning is not a set-and-forget exercise.

3. Understand the tax implications

Consider the tax consequences of your succession plan and any transactions undertaken as part of it. Make sure you have appropriate documentation and records to support ownership changes, asset transfers and restructures, and obtain valuations where required.

4. Seek advice when needed

If you're unsure about the tax consequences of your succession plan or a particular transaction, you can seek advice from the ATO or from a registered tax practitioner.

Whether the goal is to pass the farm to the next generation or prepare the business for sale, succession planning often happens over many years and involves a series of significant decisions. It's more than just transferring assets. By starting these conversations early, families are better placed to understand the tax implications of key decisions, avoid unintended tax outcomes and plan for the future of the business.

MORE INFORMATION

Learn more about succession planning and tax governance at: ato.gov.au/SuccessionPlanning

My Dairy Journey: From Farm to Factory

By Peter Fort – GippsDairy Board member



Having grown up on a dairy farm in South Gippsland, the dairy industry has always been a part of my life. Over the past 30-plus years, I have been fortunate to experience many different aspects of the industry, including dairy farming, milk processing, manufacturing and milk supply management.

Each role has given me valuable insights and strengthened my passion for an industry that continues to play such an important role in Gippsland.

My career began in the 1990s when I worked at the Bonlac Foods factory in Drouin while completing a Diploma in Dairy Technology. It was a great opportunity to develop my technical knowledge while gaining practical experience in dairy manufacturing. From there, I moved to Murray Goulburn's Leongatha factory, where I continued to build my understanding of milk processing and the broader dairy supply chain.

While I enjoyed working in manufacturing, I also wanted the opportunity to run my own farming business. I leased an 80-hectare dairy farm at Poowong and milked 220 cows for eight years. Those years taught me a great deal about the challenges, rewards and realities of dairy farming.

During that time, I was also involved in a nearby GippsDairy Focus Farm Discussion Group, which provided valuable learning opportunities and allowed me to connect with other farmers who were equally committed to improving their businesses and farming practices.

In 2010, I returned to the manufacturing side of the industry when I joined Burra Foods as a Production Supervisor. I was fortunate to progress through a number of roles, including Production Manager,

before moving into my current position as Milk Supply Manager. Today, my role focuses on maintaining strong relationships with Burra Foods' milk supply partners while ensuring we meet the milk volume requirements of the business. Having worked on both sides of the supply chain gives me a unique perspective and helps me understand the needs and priorities of both farmers and processors.

One of the things I am most passionate about is ensuring our industry continues to provide strong career pathways for future generations. The dairy industry offers a wide range of opportunities, from farming and animal management through to manufacturing, technical services, logistics and leadership roles. I believe it is important that we continue to promote these opportunities and encourage people to see dairy as a rewarding and innovative career choice.

A significant highlight for me was participating in the Gippsland Community Leadership Program in 2014 through a Gardiner Foundation Scholarship. The program provided fantastic learning and networking opportunities and reinforced my belief that Gippsland is an outstanding region to live, work and contribute to. The connections and experiences gained through the program continue to benefit me both professionally and personally.

Over the years, I have been fortunate to be involved in many GippsDairy programs, both as a farmer and as a service provider. I have also been a member of the Gippsland Dairy Industry Leadership Group (GDILG), which has allowed me to contribute to important discussions and initiatives that support the future of our industry.

When the opportunity arose to become a GippsDairy Specialist Director, I saw it as another way to give back and remain actively involved in an industry that has given me so much throughout my career. GippsDairy plays a critical role in supporting farmers, developing industry capability and fostering leadership across the region, and I am proud to be able to contribute to that work.

Looking back, I feel incredibly fortunate to have experienced so many different parts of the dairy industry. From growing up on a South Gippsland dairy farm to working in processing, farming myself, and now supporting milk suppliers, every step has reinforced my passion for dairy and my commitment to ensuring a strong future for the industry in Gippsland.

Milk Production Season Starts Strong

By Tom Youl – Dairy Australia

National milk production has begun the season on firmer footing than in 2025-26, recording a 2.5% increase over the two months through August. Production has been particularly strong in New South Wales, up a significant 7.9% over the season so far.

Western Australia, following two difficult seasons, has lifted production by 7.6% on the previous year. However, last year's difficult conditions in July and August mean this growth is being measured from a relatively low base. Despite the strong start, growth has fallen short of the lofty expectations held ahead of the 2026-27 season, after production surged through much of 2026.

Gippsland has also enjoyed a strong start to the season, with production continuing to rise. Regional milk production has grown by an average of 2.8% over the past three years, and the milk pool is up 4.7% over the two

months into the 2026-27 season. Production in Gippsland, like many other regions, has been supported by good pasture availability and lower purchased feed prices than 12 months ago. However, growth has not been consistent across all regions. Northern Victoria has recorded weaker milk production over the season so far, limited by overly wet conditions, which has constrained Victorian milk production growth to 1.2%.

Milk production, in Gippsland and nationally, is expected to continue to be favourable over the remainder of 2026. Purchased feed prices remain reasonable, and most farms are well stocked heading into summer. The risk stemming from a hot summer, with El Niño conditions forecast, remains a watchpoint for the Australian dairy industry. However, the Bureau of Meteorology's three-month rainfall forecast varied over recent months, swinging between below-average and above-average rainfall over Gippsland. Hot conditions alongside average rainfall could protect production momentum not just over the current season, but in the coming season too.

Over 700 dairy farmers and workers been tested for Q fever across Victoria

By RM Consulting Group- Warragul

The Preventing Q fever project aims to increase the number of Victorian dairy farmers with long-term protection against Q fever. This is being addressed by raising awareness of the health and business risks associated with Q fever, plus providing improved access to clinics and subsidised appointments, saving farmers up to \$100.

What the project has achieved so far:

- 53 clinics held across Gippsland, Murray and South West Victorian dairy regions
- Over 700 dairy farmers and farm workers tested for Q fever, and where eligible, vaccinated
- More than 25 medical practitioners trained to administer Q fever testing and vaccination
- Over 25 Q fever education sessions at events completed

Among those surveyed following their appointments, a lack of awareness of Q fever emerged as the most common reason for not already being vaccinated, noted by 35% of respondents. Despite this, there was strong support for Q fever testing and vaccinations; as dairy farm managers and

employers, 76% of respondents indicated they were very likely to encourage their staff to get vaccinated against Q fever. Q fever testing and vaccination is the most effective way to prevent Q fever in the workplace and reduce the risk of exposure to farmers and farm workers. You only need to be vaccinated against Q fever once for long term protection.

If you were vaccinated a long time ago, or have questions about your Q fever risk, past vaccination or possible prior exposure, speak with your GP about appropriate pre-vaccination screening.

Our target of 1000 dairy farmers to be tested for Q fever through this project is on track – have you been tested yet? Now is the time to act and help us reach this target; subsidised clinics are only available for the duration of this project – ending May 2027.



MORE INFORMATION

Book in for clinics currently available or register to be notified for clinics in early 2027 at: <https://qr1.be/WF484X> or scan the QR code above



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SAVE THE DATE

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
20 November 2026	Women in Dairy – Ladies Lunch	Morwell
27 November 2026	Dairy Australia Annual General Meeting	Southbank
6 December 2026	Cheers to the herd: YDN Christmas party	TBC

GIPPSDAIRY EVENTS – NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER 2026

Thursday 5 November	Women in Dairy – How robots have changes daily life on farm	Meeniyen
6, 13, 27 November & 4 December	2IC program – MID	Sale
Monday 9 November	YDN: BBQ Walk & Talk – MID	TBC
Tuesday 10 November	Cool Cows – MID	Denison
Wednesday 11 November	YDN: BBQ Walk & Talk – West Gippsland	TBC
Thursday 12 November	Cool Cows – South Gippsland	TBC
Thursday 12 November	Gippsdairy Industry Insights and Dairy Farm Monitor Insights – Orbost	Orbost
Friday 13 November	YDN: BBQ Walk & Talk – South Gippsland	Kernot
Friday 20 November	Women in Dairy: Ladies Lunch	Morwell
Wednesday 25 November	MID Discussion Group: Glenmaggie Dam Wall Tour	Glenmaggie

Upcoming events

Scan the QR code or visit:
dairyaustralia.com.au/gippsdairy
 for our full calendar of upcoming events.



Hay and Grain reports

Scan the QR code or visit the Industry Statistics page of the Dairy Australia website to view the most recent hay and grain figures.



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Peter Fort	Public Officer – Specialist Director	Mikayla Killeen	Associate Dairy Farmer Director

YOUR GIPPSDAIRY TEAM

Karen McLennan | Regional Manager
karen.mclennan@gippsdairy.com.au
 0409 179 706

Veronica McLeod | Extension Team Lead
veronica.mcleod@gippsdairy.com.au
 0499 696 632

Rohanna Crouch | Projects Lead
rohanna.crouch@gippsdairy.com.au

Jackie Aveling | Farm Engagement Lead
jackie.aveling@gippsdairy.com.au

Jay Singh | Farm Engagement Lead
jay.singh@dairyaustralia.com.au

Shanky Sungroya | Extension Advisor
shanky.sungroya@gippsdairy.com.au

Jessica Blackstock | Extension Advisor |
 YDN Coordinator | Communications Coordinator
jessica.russell@gippsdairy.com.au

Megan Grumley | Extension Coordinator
megan.grumley@gippsdairy.com.au

Katherine Vaughan | Executive Assistant
katherine.vaughan@gippsdairy.com.au

Sue Mead | Project Support Coordinator
sue.mead@gippsdairy.com.au

Trish Hammond | Extension Coordinator
trish.hammond@gippsdairy.com.au

Tania Ketteringham | People Experience Lead
tania@dairynsw.com.au



General enquiries:
info@gippsdairy.com.au
 P: (03) 5624 3900



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