

Management Practices - Article 6





Previous articles looked at how farming methods and size of business affect farm profits. How well you manage the herd also has a major impact on profits. Focus your management efforts first on those practices that have the potential for returning the greatest profit. Table I is an example of some potential impacts.

Table 1. Some Profit Boosters (assumes 18,000 lb. of milk per cow per year.)

| Reduce debt per cow \$1000 (Average term of loan is 15 yr. at 8%. See Article 3.) | Example 115 | Yours |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| More milk per cow (2000 lb. per yr. or 6-7 lb. per day) (\$5 profit per additional cwt.milk x 20 additional cwt. milk.) (Gain 3-6 lb. per day with better genetics, care and feeding.) (Gain 3 lb. by dropping SCC from 800,000 to 200,000.) | 100 | |
| Sell more cows for dairy purposes and less as culls (assume a 25% cow turnover rate) (half are sold for dairy at \$1200; half are culled for \$400) (\$800 difference on half of the cows slod / 4 yr. life = \$100) | 100 | |
| Fat test increased 4 points without loss of milk (180 cwt. x 4 points x \$0.13 per point) | 94 | |
| Reduce feed cost \$0.50 per cwt without loss of milk | 90 | |
| Reduce calving interval by 1 month (30 days) (Daily income over feed for 1st. 305 days = \$4.80) (Income over feed per day beyond 305 = \$2.30) (30 days x \$2.50 less profit for each day beyond 305 days) | 75 | |
| Reduce cull rate from 33% to 25% (\$1200 heifer - \$400 cull = \$800 net cost of replacement) (\$800 x 0.33 = \$267 replacement cost per year) (\$800 x 0.25 = \$200 cost per year, a savings of \$67) | 67 | |
| SCC (milk quality) bonus of \$0.30 per cwt. x 180 cwt. | 54 | . <u> </u> |
| SNF test increases 2 points (180 cwt. x 2 points x \$0.08 per point) | 29 | |
| Reduce calving age by 2 months (60 days) (60 days x \$1.50 cost per day + 4 yr. in the herd = \$23) | 23 | |
| Total impact Compare to a milk price change of \$1.00 Compare to the profit margin you need per cow (see Article | 747 180 1.) | |

The cumulative impact of all the above changes could be about \$747 change in profit per cow! That's equivalent to \$4.15 per cwt. of milk! We can talk a lot about milk prices, but we have little influence over the prices we receive. However, we can sharpen our herd management practices in an effort to offset the negative impact of milk price declines, as illustrated in the table, above. In doing so, we also enhance our competitive position in the industry and help to insure the future viability of our business.

Locate the most serious bottle necks that are hindering production and profits. Fix these big problems first, before doing the easy fixes on the minor problems. Fixing minor problems may have little or no beneficial impact until the major bottleneck is fixed. For example, treating coliform mastitis will have no lasting effect until you provide cows with clean dry stalls and maternity areas, and having clean dry udders. And, if the cows aren't fed right, milk production may not show much of an increase, even though you cured the mastitis and corrected its cause.

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Randall G. Renninger Certified Public Accountant

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