

1994

Management analysis of dairy cow herd enterprises in the Kansas Farm Management Association

F.D. DeLano

Michael R. Langemeier

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>

 Part of the [Dairy Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

DeLano, F.D. and Langemeier, Michael R. (1994) "Management analysis of dairy cow herd enterprises in the Kansas Farm Management Association," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 0: Iss. 2. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.3291>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1994 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Management analysis of dairy cow herd enterprises in the Kansas Farm Management Association

Abstract

Actual records of dairy cow herd enterprises from Kansas Farm Management Association farms over the past 4 years have shown an increase in returns over variable costs from \$17,900 to \$27,000 per farm for a 100-cow dairy herd in favor of herds with higher milkproducing cows. Cost per hundred weight of milk produced per cow decreased for the higher-producing herds compared with lowerproducing herds, even though total cost per cow increased. In 1993, for every extra \$1.00 spent on feed and other variable costs, the higher producing herds earned \$2.34. This was a 234% return per dollar invested.; Dairy Day, 1994, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, 1994;

Keywords

Dairy Day, 1994; Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station contribution; no. 95-141-S; Report of progress (Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station); 716; Economics; Dairy; Management

Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF DAIRY COW HERD ENTERPRISES IN THE KANSAS FARM MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

F. D. DeLano¹ and L. N. Langemeier¹

Summary

Actual records of dairy cow herd enterprises from Kansas Farm Management Association farms over the past 4 years have shown an increase in returns over variable costs from \$17,900 to \$27,000 per farm for a 100-cow dairy herd in favor of herds with higher milk-producing cows. Cost per hundred weight of milk produced per cow decreased for the higher-producing herds compared with lower-producing herds, even though total cost per cow increased. In 1993, for every extra \$1.00 spent on feed and other variable costs, the higher producing herds earned \$2.34. This was a 234% return per dollar invested.

(Key Words: Economics, Dairy, Management.)

Introduction

Detailed dairy cow herd records from farms enrolled in the Kansas Farm Management Association program are analyzed each year using the K-MAR-105 mainframe computer as the basis for providing valuable information to each participating dairy farm. This detailed information is also useful to nonmembers for benchmark comparisons. Total dairy herd production expenses, along with production information, are expressed on the basis on per hundred weight (cwt) of milk sold and per cow. This complete dairy herd enterprise analysis, along with DHIA records, provide the information for dairy farmers to evaluate correctly their dairy herd program.

Procedures

Dairy cow herd producers keep monthly receipt and expense records in an account book or on a computerized accounting program. Detailed records of crop production, feed, and inventory are completed each year under the supervision of Extension Agricultural economists of the Farm Management Association Program.

Milk production is based totally on sales and, thus, does not include home use or milk fed to calves. The total feed expense includes all feed consumed by the dairy cow herd including pasture, value of stock fields, etc. Values are based on average farm market price for the current production year, inventory value, or actual purchase cost.

Results and Discussion

The 1993 dairy cow herd enterprise records from 89 dairy farms were analyzed by dividing the farms into herds with milk sales below and above 17,500 milk per cow. High production per cow is very important to obtain acceptable returns to the operator for management, labor, and equity capital.

Table 1 compares these two milk production groups. In 1993, the higher-producing herds sold 3,834 lb more milk per cow (over 24% greater production), which resulted in \$471 additional gross income per cow. For the higher-producing herds, total feed cost per cow

¹Department of Agricultural Economics.

increased by \$82 and other variable costs (direct production costs) increased by \$119. These herds returned \$270 more per cow above variable costs than the lower-producing herds. For a 100-cow herd, higher production provided \$27,000 more income for family living, debt repayment, replacement of machinery and equipment, and other capital investments. Costs and returns for dairy herds ranked by production are illustrated in Table 2. Income

over feed cost and return to labor and management per cow increased significantly as milk production increased. Feed cost per cwt of milk production decreased significantly, whereas nonfeed costs remained fairly constant with increased milk production.

Table 3 provides information on all dairy herds for the past 4 years.

Table 1. Kansas Farm Management Association Analysis of Milk Production by Dairy Cow Enterprise (1993)

Factor	Milk sold per cow			
	Under 17,500 lb		17,500 lb and over	
Production Data				
No. farms	33		56	
No. cows/farm	75		97	
Milk sold/cow, lb	15,452		19,286	
	Per cow	Per cwt milk sold	Per cow	Per cwt milk sold
Production Returns				
Milk sold	\$1,990	\$12.88	\$2,445	\$12.68
Livestock sales and other	<u>311</u>	<u>2.01</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>1.70</u>
Gross income	\$2,301	\$14.89	\$2,772	\$14.38
Production Costs				
Feed fed	\$1,341	\$8.68	\$1,423	\$7.38
Hired labor	138	.89	174	.90
Vet, supplies, marketing	301	1.95	324	1.68
Repairs, fuel, utilities	196	1.27	239	1.24
Interest & miscellaneous	<u>99</u>	<u>.64</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>.60</u>
Total variable costs	\$2,075	\$13.43	\$2,276	\$11.80
Return over variable cost	\$226	\$1.46	\$496	\$2.58

Table 2. Costs and Returns of Farm Management Association Dairy Herds Ranked by Production for 1993

No. of cows	Milk sold, lb per cow	Feed cost per cwt	Other costs per cwt	Income over feed cost per cow	Labor and management return per cow
74	14,156	\$8.69	\$8.27	\$ 567	\$ 43
68	16,110	8.21	7.30	702	77
98	18,024	7.57	7.26	920	236
111	19,958	7.74	7.23	991	374
120	21,855	6.18	7.55	1,395	673

Table 3. Kansas Farm Management Association Dairy Cow Enterprise Analysis, 1990-1993

Factor	1990	1991	1992	1993
Production Data				
No. farms	87	113	108	89
No. cows/farm	92	85	86	89
Milk sold/cow, lb	17,969	17,518	18,135	18,054
Production Returns				
	Per cow			
Milk sold	\$2,471	\$2,094	\$2,360	\$2,299
Livestock and other	<u>374</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>322</u>
Gross income	\$2,845	\$2,404	\$2,682	\$2,621
Production Costs				
Feed fed	\$1,321	\$1,311	\$1,367	\$1,396
Hired labor	154	164	153	162
Vet, supplies, marketing	293	272	304	316
Repairs, fuel, utilities	211	209	218	234
Interest & miscellaneous	<u>111</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>102</u>
Total variable costs	\$2,090	\$2,070	\$2,138	\$2,210
Return over variable cost	\$755	\$334	\$544	\$411