

#### Integrated Dairy Farm Economic and Environmental Assessment of Management Strategies

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Project Supported by USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative Grant No. **2010-51300-20534** 





# Objectives

 I. Characterize Wisconsin organic, grazing, and conventional (alike) dairy farm systems



2. Perform whole dairy farm integrated evaluations

3. Find best management practices that concurrently increase profit and decrease environmental impacts

#### Materials and Methods



- I. Collect comprehensive dairy farm information
- 2. Analyze, synthesize, and adjust data collected

3. Apply the Integrated Farm System Model (IFSM)

# The Survey

#### 9 Sections

- I) Farm business structure and decision makers
- 2) People working on the farm
- 3) Dairy herd and management
- 4) Feeding management
- 5) Pasture management
- 6) Land management and cropping operation
- 7) Manure and nutrient management
- 8) Economic information; and
- 9) Assessment of farm management and satisfaction.



## Sample

- Random sample from list of all dairy producers in Southwest
- 2. Purposeful sample of grazing dairy producers
- 3. All certified dairy cattle organic producers

![](_page_5_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### The Interview

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

Face-to-face interviews

- 5 hours on average
- Collected 2011and 2012
- Monthly data for 2010
- Observations: 131 farms

 PhD Student Marion Dutreuil

![](_page_6_Picture_8.jpeg)

 MS Student Claudia Hardie

![](_page_6_Picture_10.jpeg)

# An organic WI dairy farm

![](_page_7_Picture_1.jpeg)

# A grazing WI dairy farm

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

# The Integrated Farm System Model (IFSM)

- A whole-farm simulation for crop, dairy, and beef production
- Performs simulations over many years of weather to determine long-term performance, environmental impacts and economics
- Simulates major process of crop production, harvest, storage, feeding, milk production, manure handling, nutrient balances, and gasses emissions

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

# **IFSM** inputs

#### **10 Sections**

- I) Crop and soil
- 2) Grazing
- 3) Machinery
- 4) Tillage and planting
- 5) Crop harvest
- 6) Feed storage
- 7) Herd and feeding
- 8) Manure and nutrient
- 9) Economics
- 10) Weather

![](_page_11_Picture_12.jpeg)

# **IFSM CROP inputs**

- Alfalfa: acreage, standing life, fertilization, irrigation
- Grass: acreage, standing life, fertilization, grasses and legumes %.
- Corn: plant population, fertilization, irrigation.
- Small grain: type, double cropped, fertilization, irrigation
- Soybeans: plant population, fertilization, irrigation.

![](_page_12_Picture_6.jpeg)

## **IFSM HARVEST inputs**

- SMALL GRAINS:
  - Dates for harvesting as silage, high moisture grain or grain
  - Use on the farm
  - Use of straw for bedding
- SOYBEANS:
  - Starting date for harvesting
  - Use on the farm
  - Cost for roasting

![](_page_13_Picture_9.jpeg)

# **IFSM HARVEST inputs**

- ALFALFA AND GRASS:
  - Up to 5 cuts.
  - Type of harvest, starting date and NDF content indicated for each cut.
  - Time available each day for harvesting can be adjusted.

![](_page_14_Picture_5.jpeg)

- CORN:
  - Dates for harvesting as silage, high moisture corn or dry corn
  - Corn silage cutting height
  - Corn silage processing
  - Type of high moisture corn

# **IFSM HERD inputs**

Breed, number of lactating cows, number of young stock over one year, number of young stock under one year, target milk production, proportion of first lactation animal in the herd, calving strategy.

- FEEDING:
  - Feeding method for grain, silage and hay
  - Ration constituents: % hay, % phosphorus, % protein, forage to grain ratio, protein and energy supplement.
  - Feed characteristics can be adjusted

- Select		E dit
Crude Proteins	_	Supplement: Canola seed meal
Canola seed meal Corn gluten meal		Crude protein : 44.000 % DM
Cotton seed meal		Degradable protein : 70.000 % CP
Sovbean meal, 48%	-	Acid detergent insoluble protein : 5.000 % CP
Undegradable protein:	s	Net energy of lactation : 0.780 Mcal/lb DM
Blood meal Brewers grain	*	Total digestible nutrients : 69.000 % DM
Corn gluten meal, 60%	-	Neutral detergent fiber : 26.000 % DM
Lotton seed	-	Phosphorous : 1.130 % DM
Uther feeds	_	Potassium : 1.400 % DM
High moisture ear corn High moisture grain	^	Feeding limit : 0.000 lb DM/cow/day
Corn grain Small grain	Ŧ	Price : 163.000 \$/ton DM

# Farm profiles

	Conventional	Grazing	Organic	
Farmland, ac	313			
Cows	85			
Heifers	75	70	73	
Milk production, lb/cow/yr	22,341	l 6,508	14,012	
Milk price, \$/cwt	15.82	16.49	24.70	
Alfalfa, ac	117	93	112	
Corn, ac	105	40	41	
Soybean, ac	6	15	9	
Oats, ac	30	12	39	
Grass, ac	55	153		

#### Crop profiles

#### Conventional system

![](_page_17_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_3.jpeg)

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![](_page_17_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### **Organic system**

![](_page_17_Figure_6.jpeg)

### Management strategies

Conventional	Grazing & Organic
Allow <b>grazing</b> to lactating cows	Decrease <b>forage:grain</b> ratio
<b>Incorporate</b> manure same day of application	Add a 6-month <b>manure</b> <b>storage</b> facility
<b>Suppress</b> commercial fertilizers	<b>Increase</b> milk production by <b>30%</b>

#### Results: Base

	Conventional	Grazing	Organic
<b>Net return</b> , \$/yr	105,008	101,360	151,342
<b>GHGE</b> total (lb CO <sub>2</sub> eq./cow per yr)	14,636	10,140	10,398
GHGE total (lb CO <sub>2</sub> eq./lb milk)	0.66	0.61	0.74
GHGE <b>housing</b> , %	45.3	37.2	38.0
GHGE <b>manure</b> , %	14.5	0	0
GHGE <b>feed</b> product., %	14.8	19.3	17.3
GHGE grazing, %	4.2	29.9	29.3
GHGE <b>fuel</b> , %	4.3	3.4	4.4
GHGE secondary, %	16.9	10.2	11.0

#### Results: <u>Conventional</u>

	Base	Grazing lactating cows	Incorporate manure same day	Suppress commercial fertilizers
<b>Net return</b> , \$/yr	105,008	113,330	105,103	113,755
<b>GHGE</b> total (lb CO <sub>2</sub> eq./ <b>cow</b> per yr)	14,636	12,067	14,691	14,436
GHGE total (lb CO2 eq./lb milk)	0.66	0.54	0.66	0.65
GHGE <b>housing</b> , %	45.3	29.9	45.2	45.9
GHGE <b>manure</b> , %	14.5	13.1	14.5	14.6
GHGE <b>feed</b> product., %	14.8	16.1	15.0	14.3
GHGE grazing, %	4.2	18.5	4.2	4.2
GHGE fuel, %	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
GHGE <b>secondary</b> , %	16.9	18.0	16.9	16.7

#### Results: Grazing

	Base	Decrease forage:grain	6-mo manure storage	Increase 30% milk prod.
<b>Net return</b> , \$/yr	101,360	79,859	101,115	146,477
<b>GHGE</b> total (lb CO <sub>2</sub> eq./ <b>cow</b> per yr)	10,140	7,852	10,628	10,660
GHGE total (lb CO2 eq./lb milk)	0.61	0.48	0.64	0.51
GHGE <b>housing</b> , %	37.2	32.8	36.0	34.7
GHGE <b>manure</b> , %	0	0	3.1	0
GHGE <b>feed</b> product., %	19.3	7.	18.6	18.3
GHGE grazing, %	29.9	23.9	29.0	28.4
GHGE <b>fuel</b> , %	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.1
GHGE <b>secondary</b> , %	10.2	23.2	10.0	15.5

### Results: Organic

	Base	Decrease forage:grain	6-mo manure storage	Increase 30% milk prod.
<b>Net return</b> , \$/yr	151,342	126,732	150,665	216,249
<b>GHGE</b> total (lb CO <sub>2</sub> eq./ <b>cow</b> per yr)	10,398	7,961	10,782	10,736
GHGE total (lb CO2 eq./lb milk)	0.74	0.57	0.77	0.59
GHGE <b>housing</b> , %	38.0	33.8	36.9	35.6
GHGE <b>manure</b> , %	0	0	2.9	0
GHGE <b>feed</b> product., %	17.3	15.0	16.6	16.3
GHGE grazing, %	29.3	24.5	28.5	27.6
GHGE <b>fuel</b> , %	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.1
GHGE <b>secondary</b> , %	11.0	23.2	10.8	16.4

#### Vision

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Acknowledgment

Project Supported by USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative Grant No. 2010-51300-20534

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture

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