Components versus flow: What's your most profitable path?

Renee Smith for Progressive Dairy

In this era of component pricing, the message to dairies has been clear: Make more components and make less water. However, the devil is in the details, as milk flow and pounds of components are inextricably linked.

The value of fat held strong last year (\$2.56 average through October), while the value of protein shifted wildly from just \$1.19 per pound in January to \$3.17 in October. How do you maximize your milk check in this new scenario where both fat and protein are highly valuable?

Not-so-simple math

My high school math teacher was big on "mental math" with exercises each week to help us learn how to calculate in our head. Twenty-plus years later, while I am still impressed with those who can rattle off the outcomes to complicated equations in their heads, it's simply not necessary. We live in a day where we are rarely more than an arm's length from our cellphone calculators. My bias is that even the quick cellphone math for what a pound of milk is worth versus a 0.1% of milkfat may not be enough.

Let's do the "quick mental math" as an example. At \$20 per hundredweight (cwt) milk price, one pound of milk is worth 20 cents. At \$2.50 per pound of fat, a 0.1% increase on an 80-pound herd (0.001 times 80 times 2.50) is also worth 20 cents. If I increase 0.2% of milkfat, but lose 1 pound of flow, I am still 20 cents ahead, right? While this might get us close, it's just not that simple. Here's what we're missing.

When we lose a pound of milk (or gain), we ship less fat, protein and other solids. In this example, using the simple price per cwt, we gave fat and protein essentially the same value

and minimized the loss of the higher-value component (protein in today's market). On the other hand, when we increase the milkfat concentration (and lose on volume), a portion of the value will be offset by the lost protein, with the offset greater when protein value is high as it is today.

Embrace your spreadsheet

Hopefully, you're convinced by now that you need to give mental math a break and embrace the complicated spreadsheet math for a truer answer on how to optimize milk flow and components for the biggest milk check. Let's solve this same conundrum using the milk and fat valuator spreadsheet I designed to help producers simply find a more accurate answer to these "what if" decisions.

Here are the assumptions we entered (**Table 1**): Current performance at 80 pounds, 3.8% milkfat, 3.2% milk protein, 5.7% other solids. Scenario A is increasing milkfat percent by 0.2 but losing 1 pound of milk. Scenario B is gaining 3 pounds of milk but losing 0.1% on milkfat. All other components were held constant. Also, the milk and fat valuator has a place to enter component values off your milk check, along with the producer price differential (PPD), other premiums, minus hauling and deductions. The milk check assumptions used are \$2.50 per pound of milkfat, \$3 per pound of protein and 20 cents for other solids.

Changes in revenue

In these scenarios, both are improvements versus current

Continued on page 46

TABLE 1 Input values Milk & fat valuator Herd size 2,000 Change, lbs or % Revenue Current Scenario A Scenario B Milk, lbs 80 3 Milkfat % 3.80% 0.20% -0.10% 3.20% Protein % 0.00% 0.00% 5.70% 0.00% Other solids % 0.00% ECM (calculated) 84 85 86 **Cost for intervention** Cost/cow/day for intervention \$0 % of cows intervention applied to 100%

70 of cows intervention applied to 100 70							
Enter from milk check: Current		Scenario A	Scenario B				
Gross milk price (calculated)	\$20.48	\$20.98	\$20.23				
Net milk price (calculated)	\$19.90	\$20.40	\$19.65				
Value of components							
	\$/lb fat	\$2.50					
	\$/lb protein	\$3.00					
	\$/lb other solids	\$0.20					
Other revenue							
	PPD (per cwt)	\$0.10					
Premiums/	incentives (per cwt)	\$0.15					
Expenses							
Hauling & d	eductions (per cwt)	-\$0.580					

	Lbs	Milkfat	Milk protein	Other solids	ECM
Current	80	3.80%	3.2%	5.7%	84
Scenario A	79	4.00%	3.2%	5.7%	85
Scenario B	83	3.70%	3.2%	5.7%	86

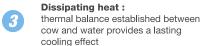




Improve heat dissipation, reduce stress, increase production.

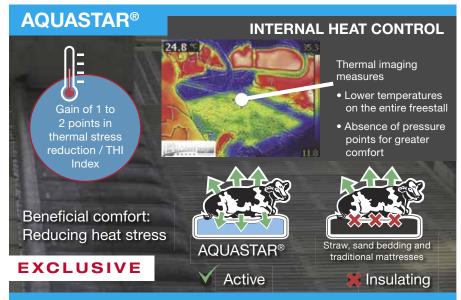
Better support of the weight: the water pouch provides an equal support on the entire contact surface. Blood circulation is optimized especially near the udder.









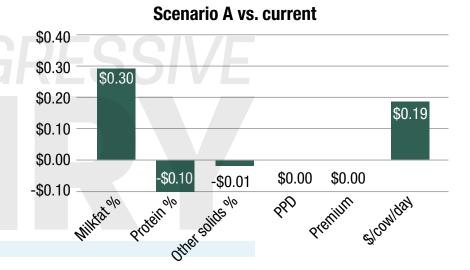


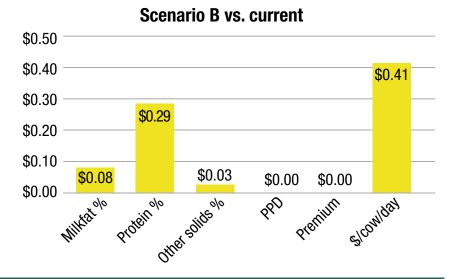
AQUA BOARD

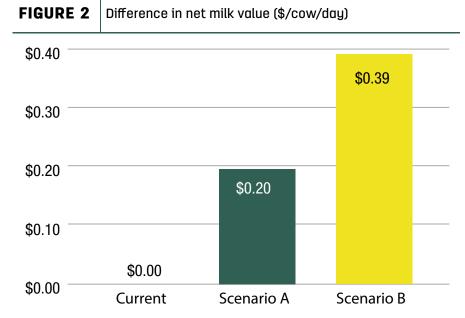


FIGURE 1

Changes in revenue by scenario







Components versus flow: What's your most profitable path? cont'd from page 45

performance, but Scenario B, where we gained 3 pounds and lost 0.1% on milkfat, actually gave us twice the increase in revenue. (See the per-cow breakdowns in Figure 1 for how we got there.) Scenario A, where we gained on milkfat percent and lost a pound, saw a 30-cent gain in milkfat revenue but lost 10 cents on protein and 1 cent on other solids due to lost milk volume, netting an increase of 19 cents per cow per day. In Scenario B, we gained just 8 cents on milkfat since we shipped more fat due to flow, yet lost some on percent. And the majority of the gain was on protein

volume at 29 cents, with an added 2 cents from other solids, which nets out at 41 cents more revenue per cow per day.

Net milk value

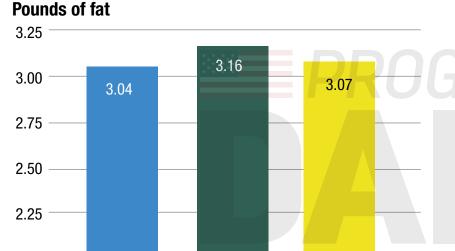
That was simply revenue, but what about the net milk values? Remember, we don't want to "ship water," or so we've been told. How do the results differ when accounting for premiums, PPD, hauling and deductions that are typically calculated on total hundredweights shipped?

Continued on page 48

FIGURE 3

2.00

Pounds of components

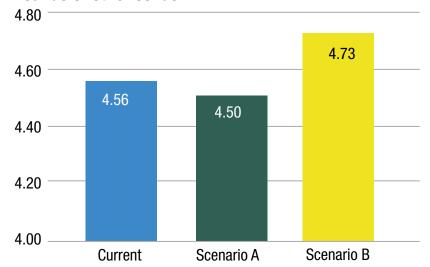


Scenario A

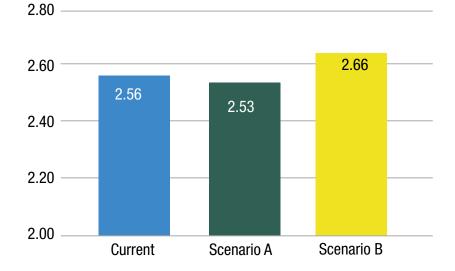
Scenario B

Pounds of other solids

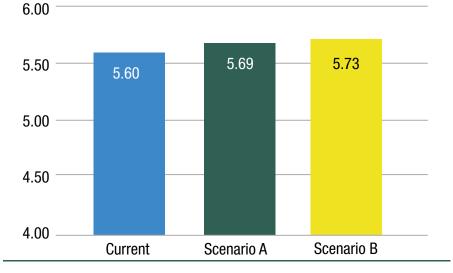
Current



Pounds of protein



Pounds of combined fat and protein



NO WIRES TIRE SIDEWALL NO RUSTING METAL, NO WATER DEPOT Mode h U.S.A 100% Nylon, **Bias Ply Truck-Tire** Sidewalls Are you fired of tossing whole tires? Finally, there's an alternative to weigh down your bunker silos! Eliminate sliage contamination - No stagnant water that from rusting metal breeds insects and microbes Exceeds · Avoid cutting your hands, (e.g., West Nile Virus) Supply! arms, clothing or tarps Improve safety and hygiene Reduce labor costs by working . Durable and long-lasting Don't Wait! more effectively · Environmentally friendly Reserve Get much more effective, · Conveniently stackable broader coverage than Product Now! · One-time investment passenger tires

Come see us at World Ag Expo Dairy Center #6140

Call Toll-Free



www.tiresidewalldepot.com

FAN SEPARATOR IS THE WORLD LEADER IN LIQUID SOLID SEPARATION

FAN PRODUCES BEDDING MATERIAL WITH A DRY MATTER CONTENT OF UP TO 38% IN SOLIDS

1 • 888 • 581 • 5488 | Danny Nadler | nadler@videotron.ca





BENEFITS

- Dry Matter content up to 38% in solids when separating cattle slurry
- Economical production of high-quality bedding from the manure solids already on the farm. No need to buy additional bedding
- High dry matter content even at high throughput rates
- Low energy consumption
- Press screw and screen basket made of stainless steel
- Long life of the auger due to hard metal coating
- Including automatic weight control
- Including control panel
- New robust cage and XC wearing screen

- Housing made of cast iron
- Permanent cleaning of the screen by the auger
- Easy to maintain
- Gearbox with NEMA flange allows convenient and cost-effective sourcing of US motors up to 15 HP

Lifetime of waste parts is depending on the consistency of the manure and the dry matter of the plug.

Separator GREEN BEDDING™ 3.3-780 HD

Capacity up to 3 cubic yards of bedding material per hour

Dry matter content up to 38% Input power max. 15 HP Screen size 0.75 / 1.0 mm



MAGNUM CSPH Submersible motor pump gear unit design



MSXH Submersible motor mixer

BAUER North America, Michigan City, Indiana 46360, PO Box 8943 +800 922-8375, sales@bauer-at.com, www.bauer-at.com/en

Hopefully, you're convinced by now that you need to give mental math a break and embrace the complicated spreadsheet math for a truer answer on how to optimize milk flow and components for the biggest milk check.

Components versus flow: What's your most profitable path? cont'd from page 46

Interestingly, the results on a per-cow basis varied with just a 4-cent swing, with Scenario A gaining one cent per cow to net at 20 cents per cow, due to lower hauling and deductions on less volume (**Figure 2**, page 46). Meanwhile, Scenario B lost 3 cents on more hauling and deductions,

netting out at 39 cents per cwt. This is still by far the best option of these scenarios. And let's not forget these few cents per cow, while they sound small, add up to big dollars when multiplied out to the herd level. On a 2,000-cow dairy, Scenario A nets over \$11,000 more per month, while

Scenario B nets over \$23,000 per month, already including \$1,400 in that net difference for added hauling and deductions with higher milk volume in Scenario B.

Pounds versus percent

One last piece to this analysis

is looking at what impact these scenarios have on total pounds of components shipped, as you get paid on pounds of components, not percent (in almost all cases). Knowing how many pounds of fat and protein you are shipping, and setting your goals on attaining these benchmarks, is far more aligned with what drives your revenue than deciding you want to hit 4% milkfat, for example. In these examples, Scenario A had the greatest increase in pounds of fat due to the increase in percent, while Scenario B had a minor increase in fat due to volume. Meanwhile, Scenario B made great gains on increasing pounds of protein and edged out Scenario A with more pounds of combined fat and protein at 5.73 pounds versus 5.69 pounds (**Figure 3,** page 47).

The energy trade-off

Lastly, as a reminder, more often than not we are aiming for greater components and milk flow to improve our bottom line. However, unless we are adding more energy on top of the current diet or reducing the energy tax from the immune system, there's usually a trade-off. The nutritional changes we make to increase components often means energy is redirected from flow or body condition.

The challenge is, changes in milkfat percent are quite easy to measure, while real changes in milk flow are harder to pick up above the noise of normal variability on the dairy. Regardless of our challenge with measurement, the biology of shifting energy between flow and components is not negated.

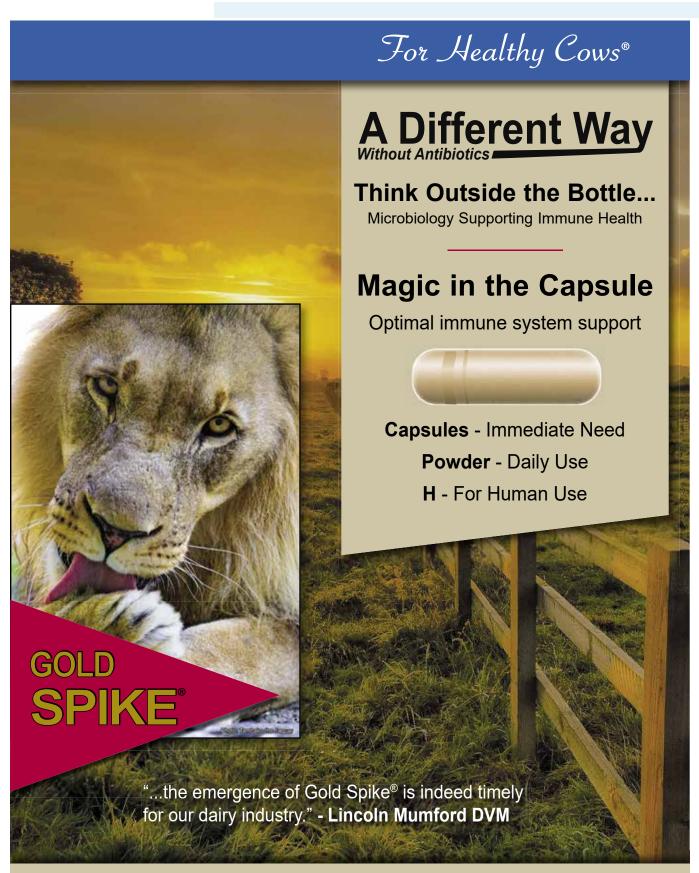
Join me in saying no to mental math. Utilize this milk and fat valuator, your own custom spreadsheet, or other tools available on your milk-processor portal to weigh the benefits of more components versus flow and to accurately solve for the best decisions for your dairy's bottom line.

References omitted but are available upon request.

This article originally appeared in the PD Extra enewsletter.



Renee Smith
Western Sales Manager
Virtus Nutrition
rsmith@omegabalancer.com



PRIORITYIAC™

the **Smart**bacteria & Nutrition Company™

888-444-2030 | forhealthycows.com or an Authorized Reseller