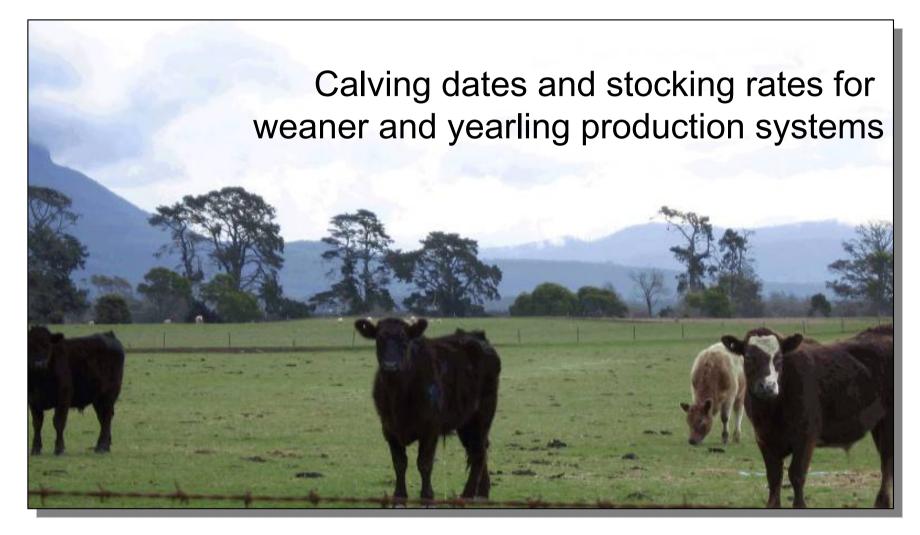
#### Profitability of Tasmanian beef enterprises:



Libby Salmon, David Counsell and Tim Rhodes







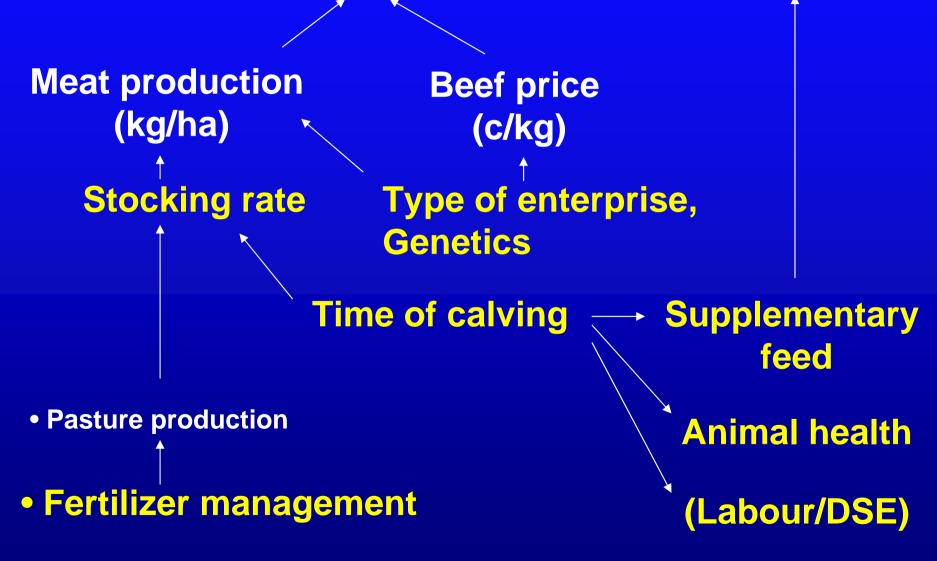
#### How can I make more from beef?

"Profitable grazing businesses generate more income for roughly the same costs as less profitable farms"

Holmes, Sackett and Associates, 2004



#### More income, same costs





# Key questions for beef production systems in midlands TAS

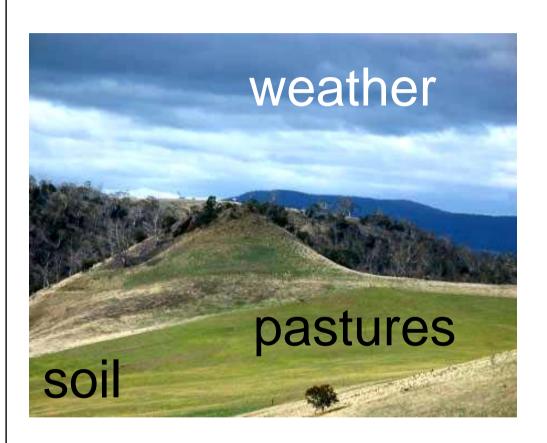
What are the most profitable and sustainable:

- 1. stocking rates?
- 2. enterprises?
- 3. calving dates?
- 4. levels of supplementary feeding?

Specific for farm, over a range of seasons



#### Farm resources



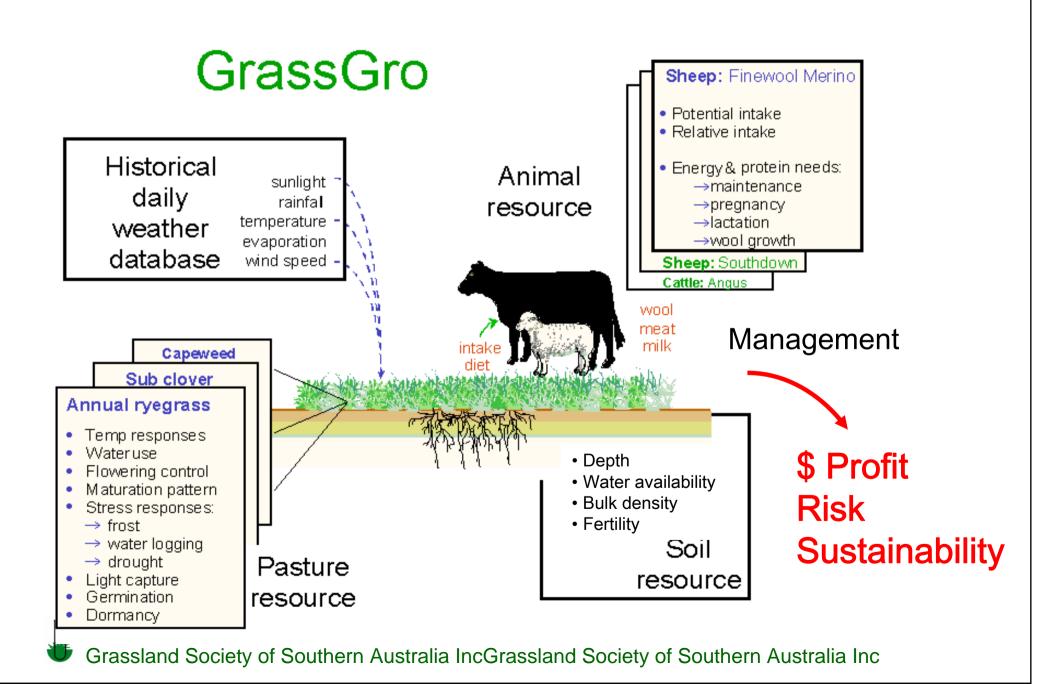




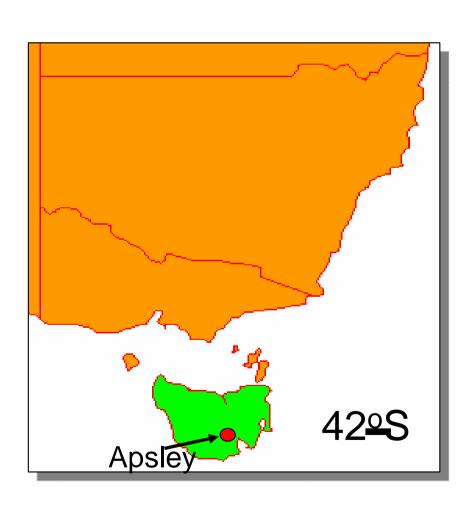




#### Putting the farm's resources together



# Southern midlands -climate and pasture growth



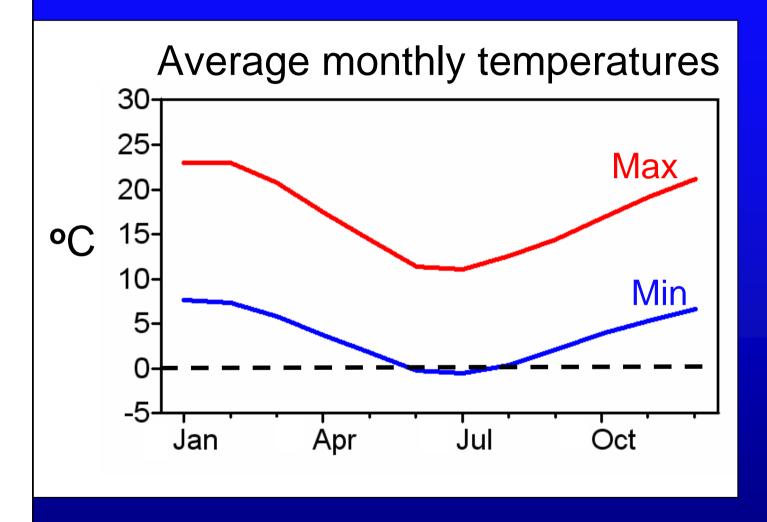
Elevation: 270 m

Annual rainfall: 550 mm (1979-2004)



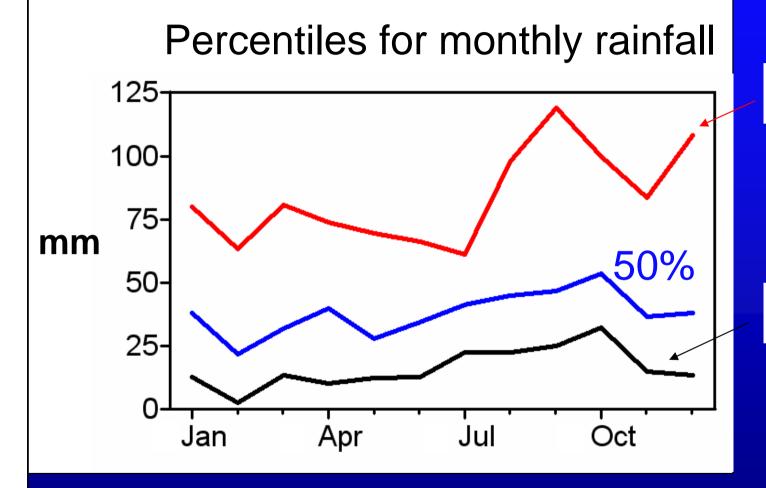


### Daily temperatures



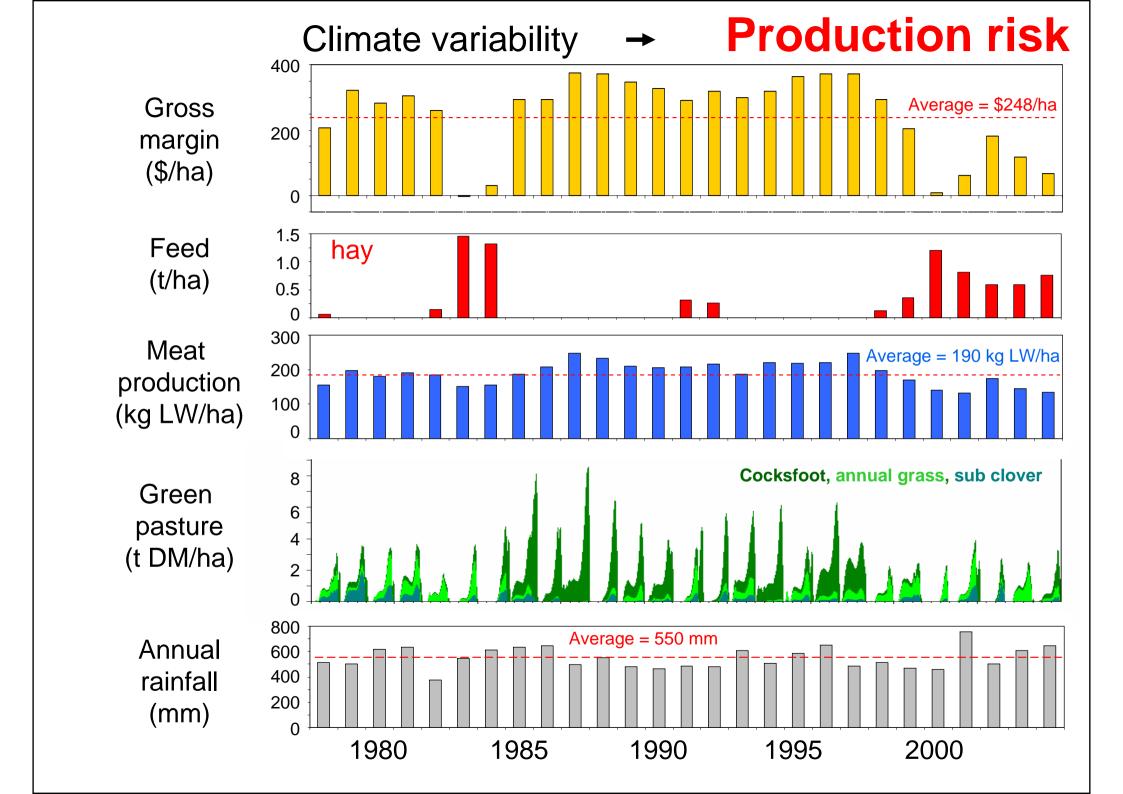
+ short days in winter

## Rainfall variability



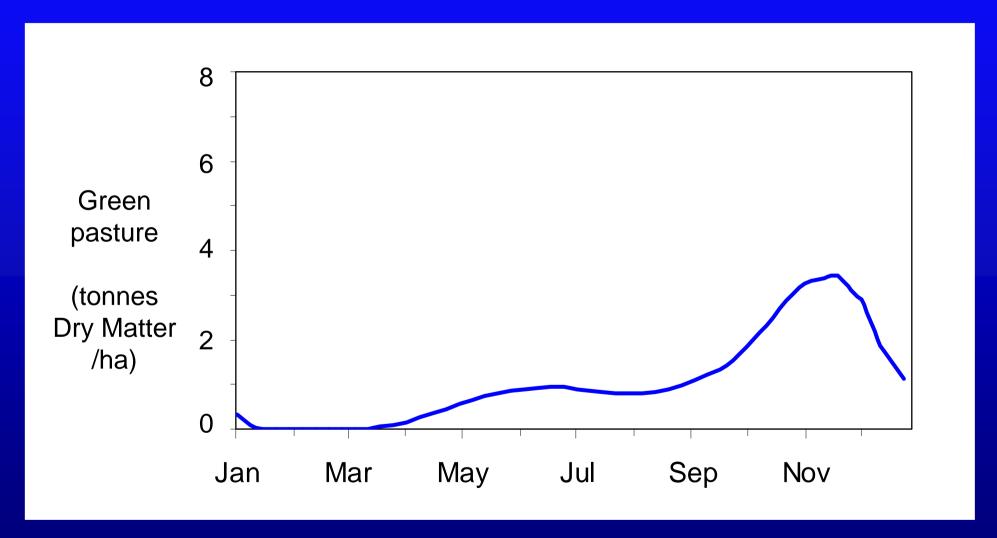
**Best 10%** 

Worst 10%



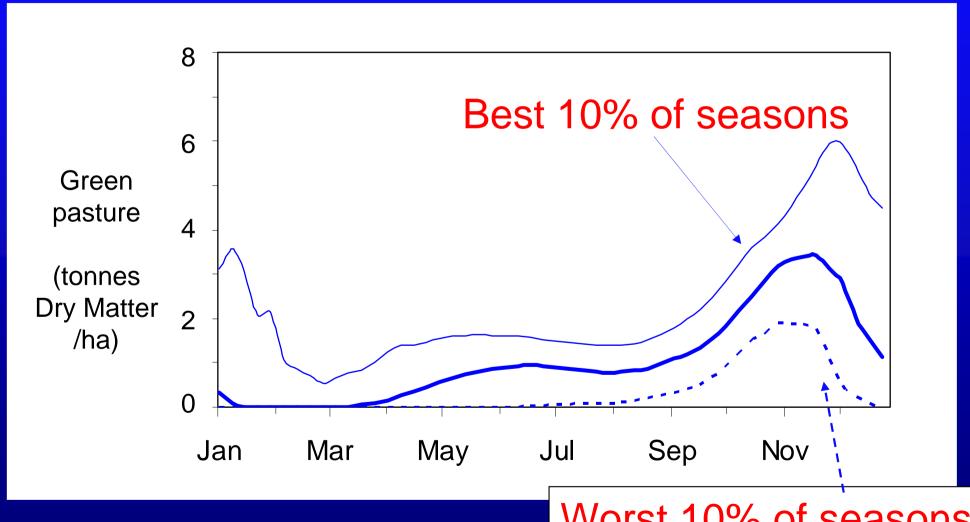
### Pasture supply – S. Midlands

Cocksfoot - annual grass - sub clover





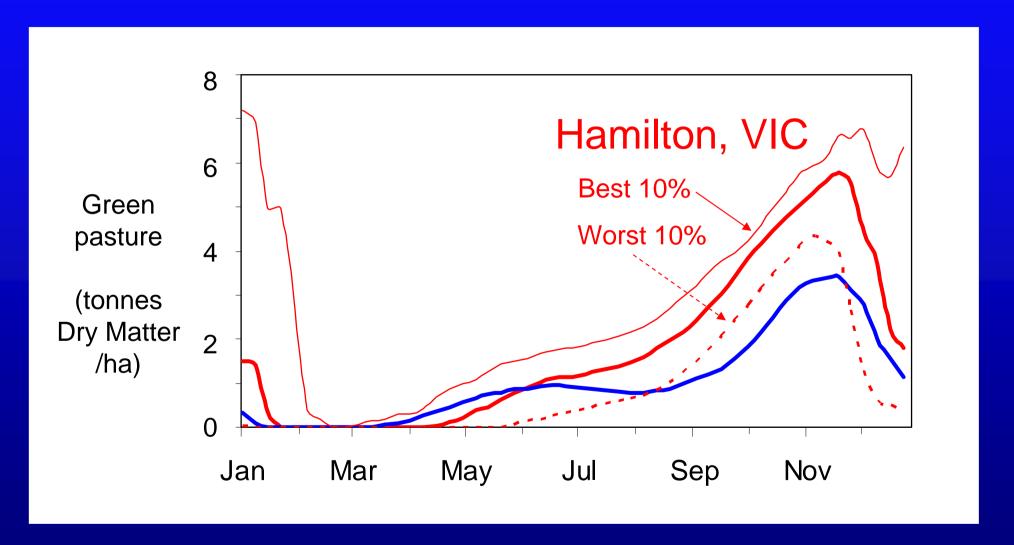
### Variability in pasture supply





Worst 10% of seasons

# Reliability of pasture supply - S. Midlands vs SW Victoria





## Beef systems tested

- Self-replacing herd: 550kg Angus cows
  - Weaner & Yearling production
  - 5 stocking rates at 3 winter-spring calving dates

Common weaning date (end Mar)

#### Assumptions for weaner system

Weaners sold on 1st April (7-9 months)

#### Weaners prices (c/kg LW):

	< 285 kg	< 300 kg	> 300 kg
Steers	270	250	230
Heifers	215	200	185

CFA cows 130 c/kg LW



#### Assumptions for yearling system

- Yearling steers sold on 15th Dec (15-17 months)
- Cull heifers sold on 1 Mar (18-20 months)
- Prices:
  - Steers 220c/kg LW
  - Heifers 175c/kg LW
  - CFA cows 130c/kg LW





## Profit driver: Stocking rate

Test 5 stocking rates:

0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5 cows/ha

Over 25 years (1979-2004)



#### Grazing pressure: cows/ha vs DSEs

	Weaner System
Cows/ha	
(includes repl. heifers)	0.9
Followers/ha	0
DSEs/ha on 1 Jul	8.5

#### Grazing pressure: cows/ha vs DSEs

	Weaner System	Yearling System
Cows/ha (includes repl. heifers)	0.9	0.9
Followers/ha	0	0.6 yearlings
DSEs/ha on 1 Jul	8.5	12.7

#### Grazing pressure: cows/ha vs DSEs

	Weaner System	Yearling System
Cows/ha (includes repl. heifers)	0.9	0.9
Followers/ha	0	0.6 yearlings
DSEs/ha on 1 Jul	8.5	12.7 +50%



#### Cost: Supplementary feeding

Feed to maintain condition above:

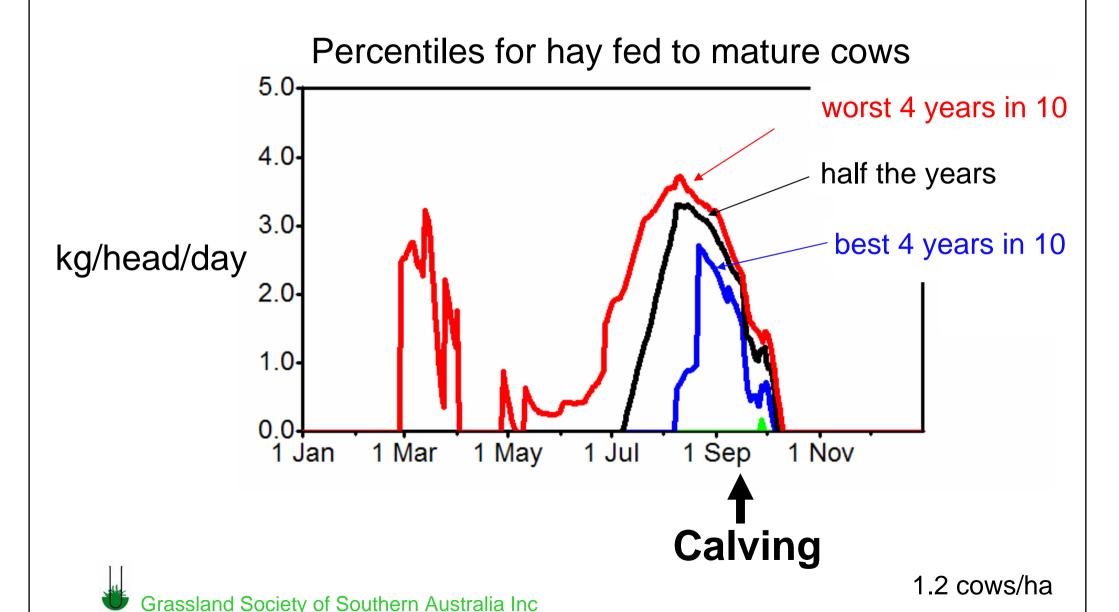
- score 2.0 -cows
- score 2.5 -weaners

Hay purchased at \$150/t (not cut from surplus)

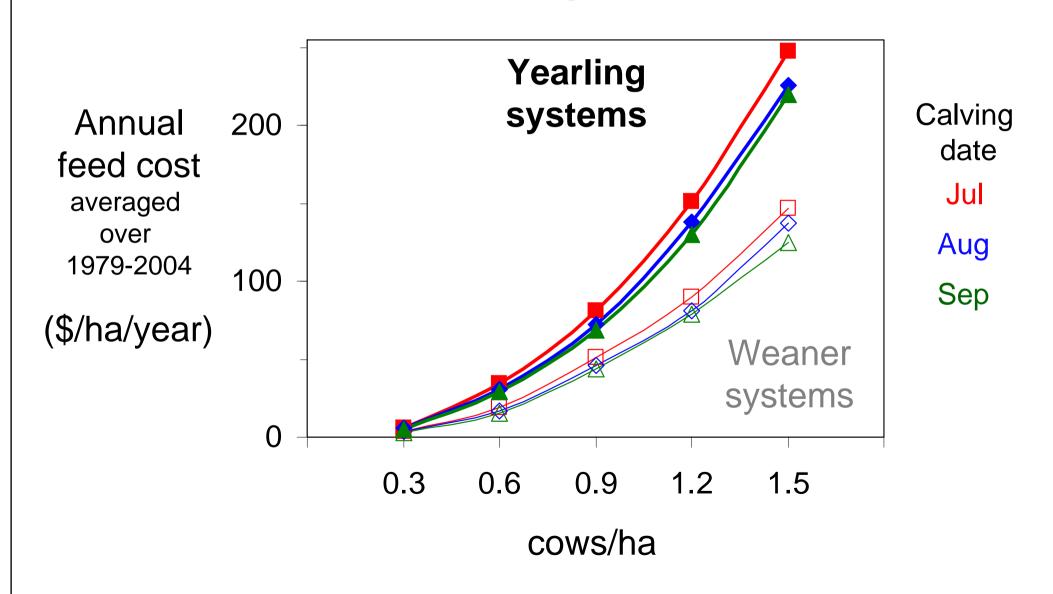


Gross margins calculated after cost of feeding

#### Significant feeding needed at calving



# Supplementary feeding depends on stocking rate



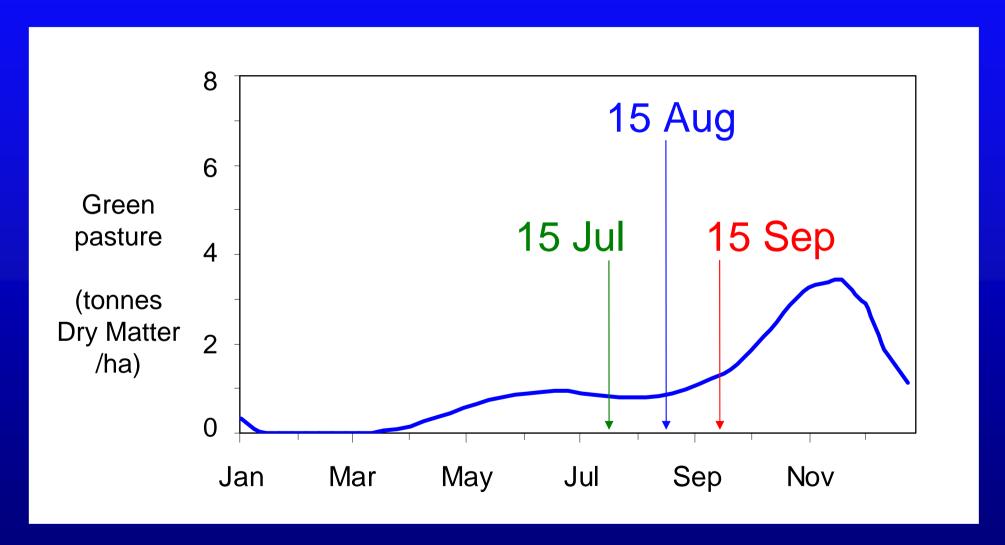
### Key messages - feeding

- Significant feeding
  – at stocking rates over 0.6 cows/ha
- Yearling systems more feeding than weaners
- Weaner systems carry less animals through winter
- In most years, yearlings also fed over winter to maintain weight
- Earlier calving = more feeding

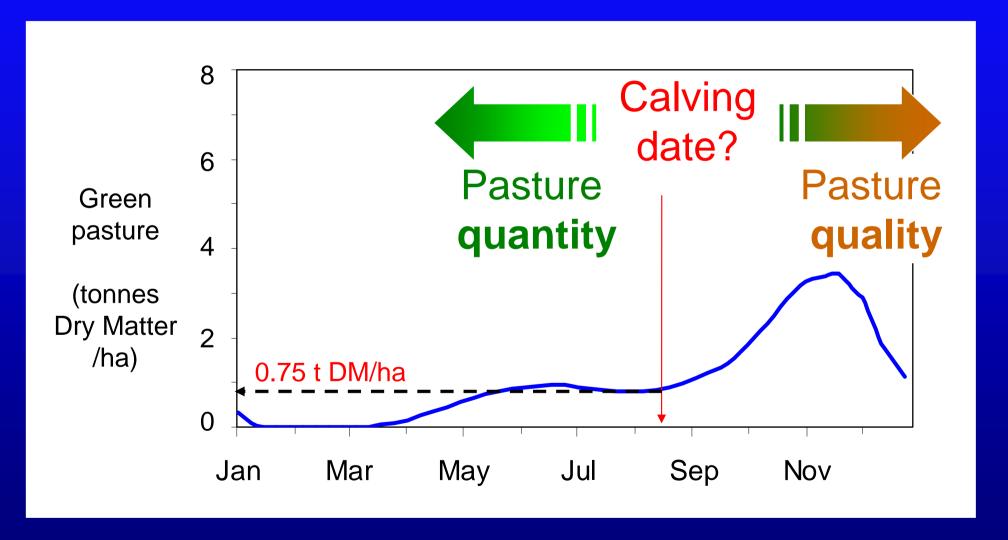
## Profit driver: Time of calving



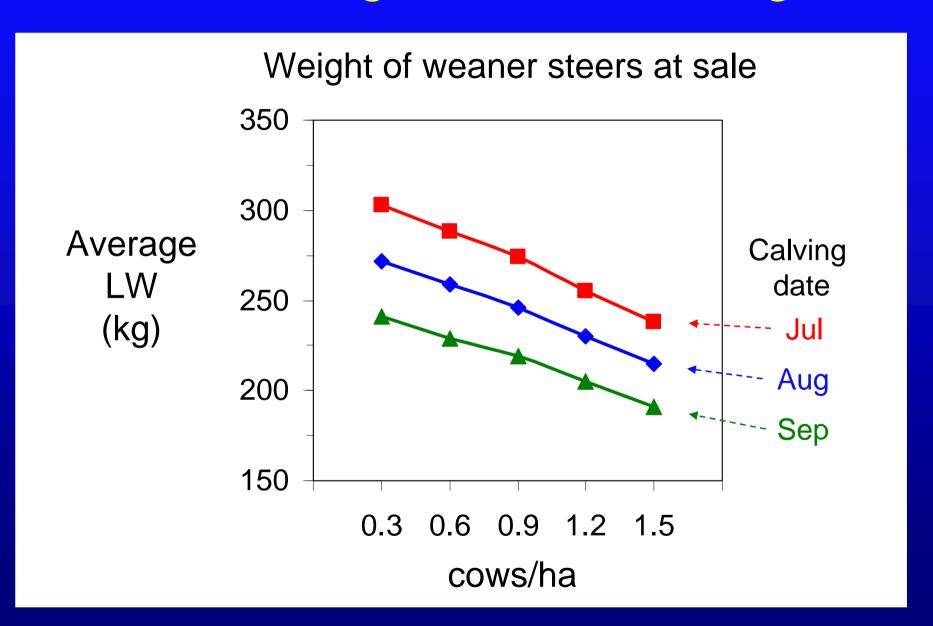
#### 3 calving dates tested



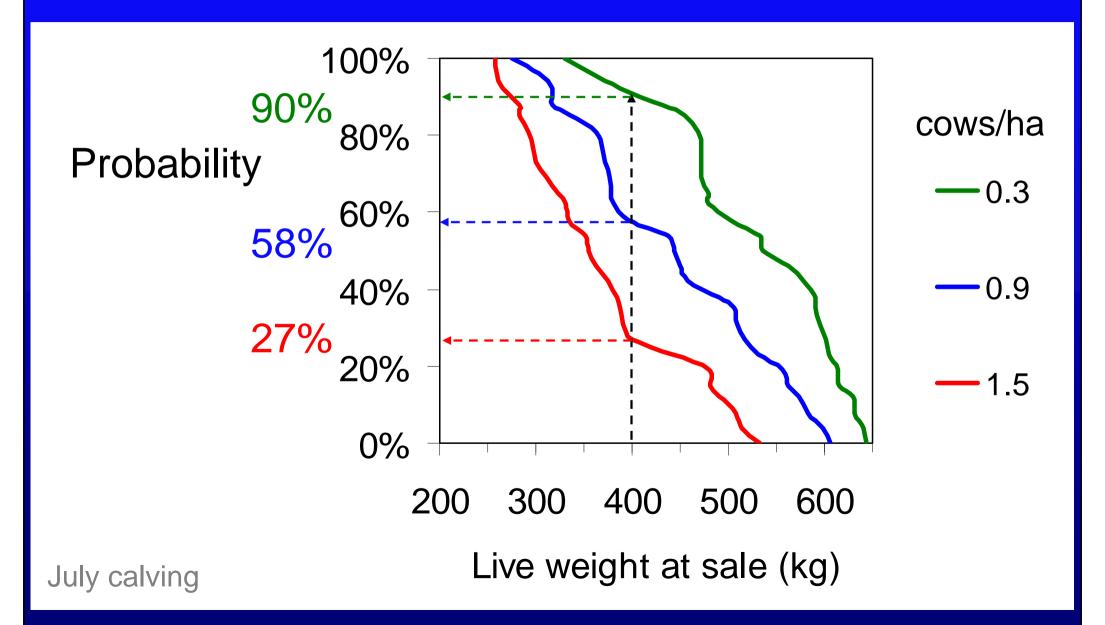
# Time of calving: yearling vs weaner requirements



## Weaners: heavier sale weights from earlier calving and low stocking rates

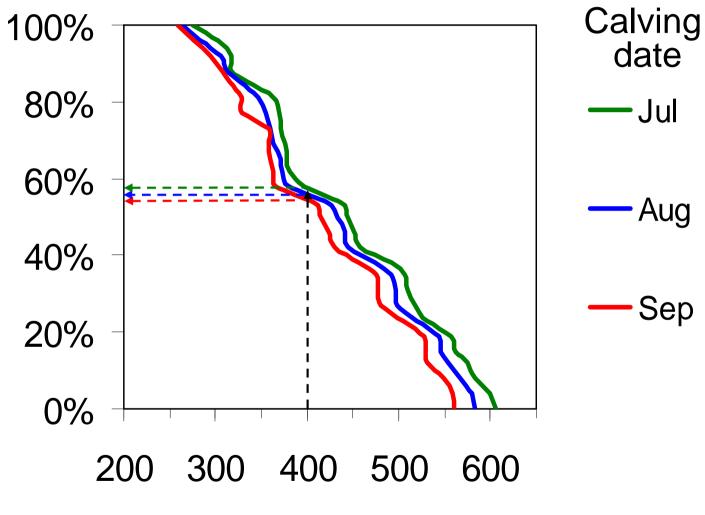


# Yearlings: reaching target (400kg) more likely at low stocking rate



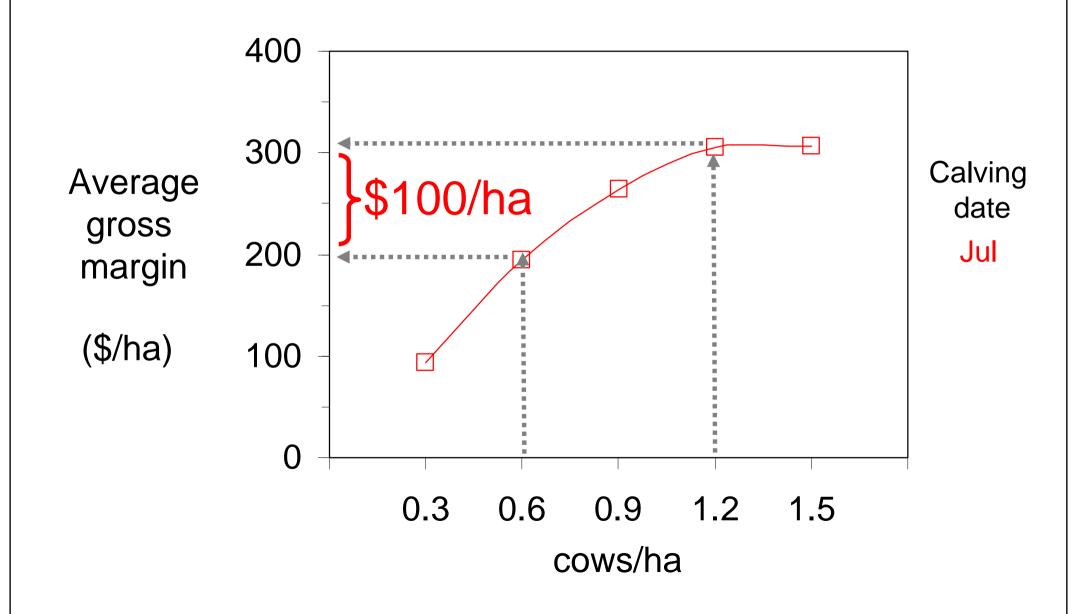
# Calving date: little effect on reaching yearling target weight

Probability

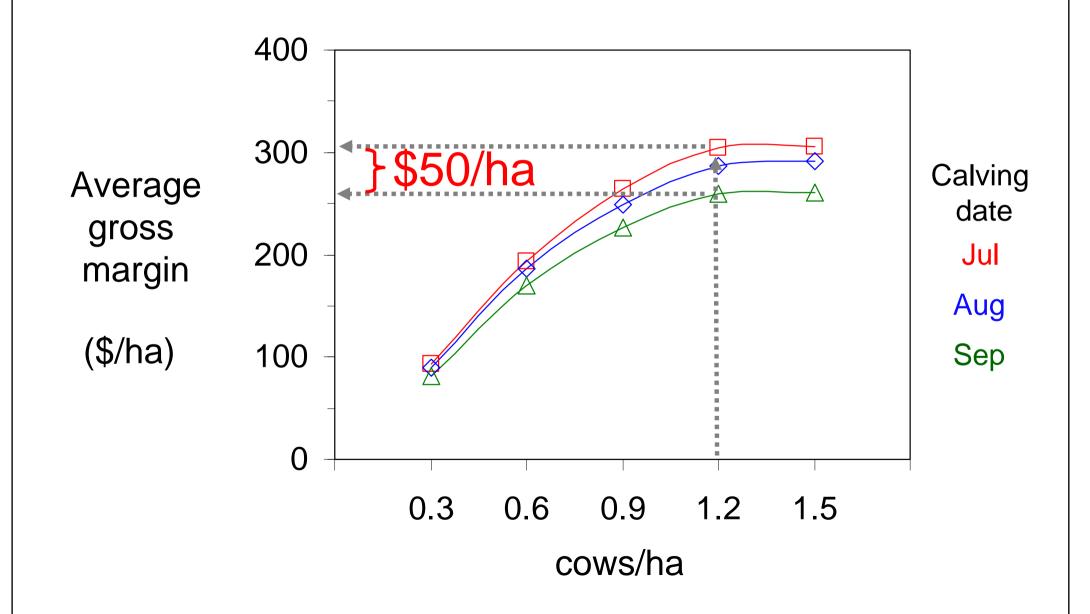


Live weight at sale (kg)

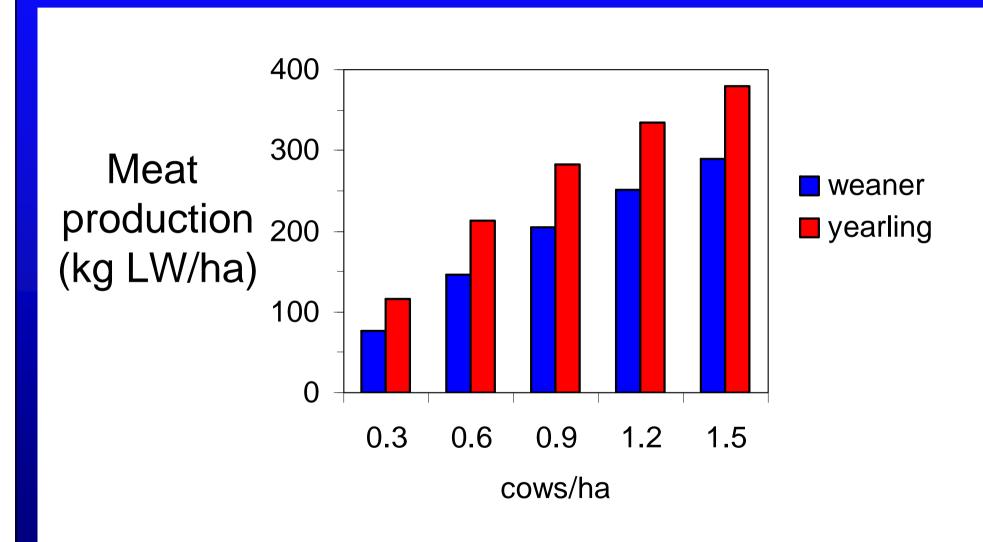
#### Stocking rate vs Profit (weaners)



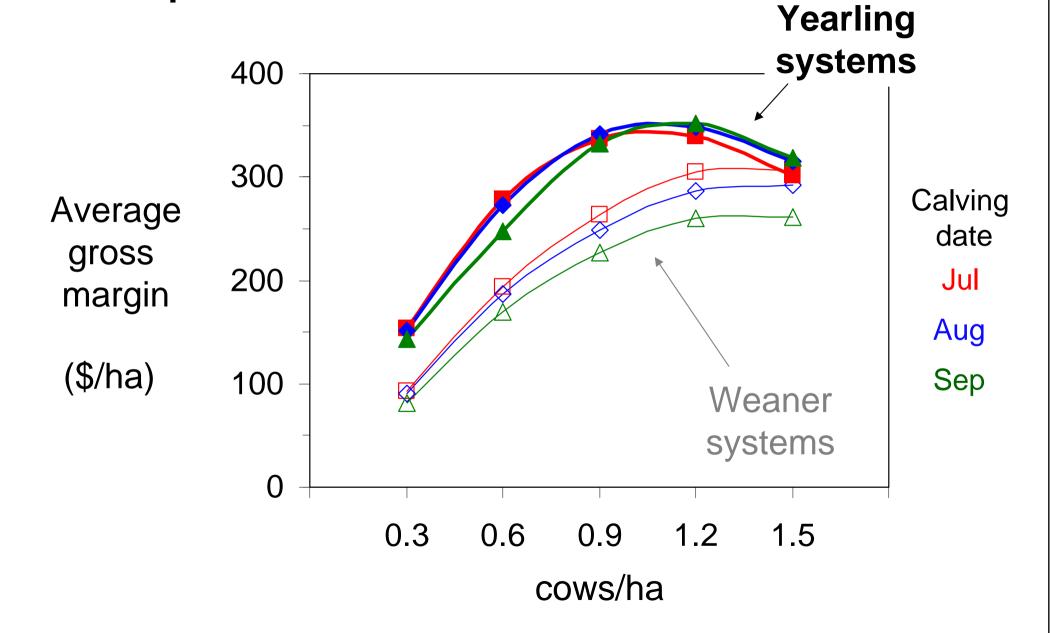
#### Calving date vs Profit (weaners)



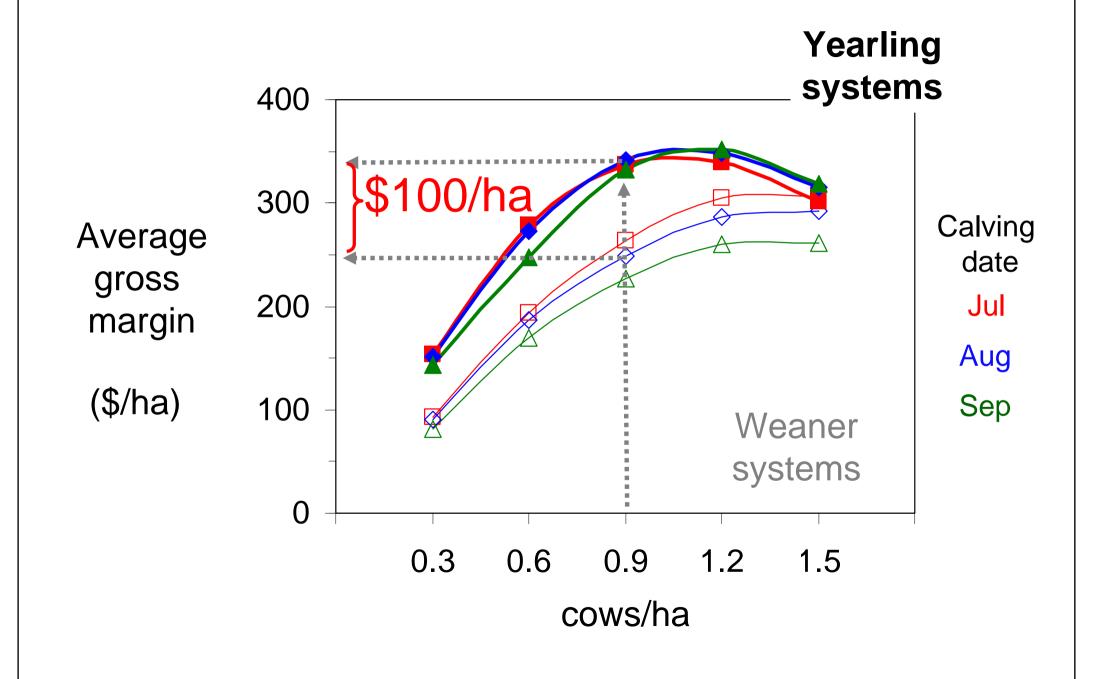
# More beef from higher stocking rates and from yearling systems



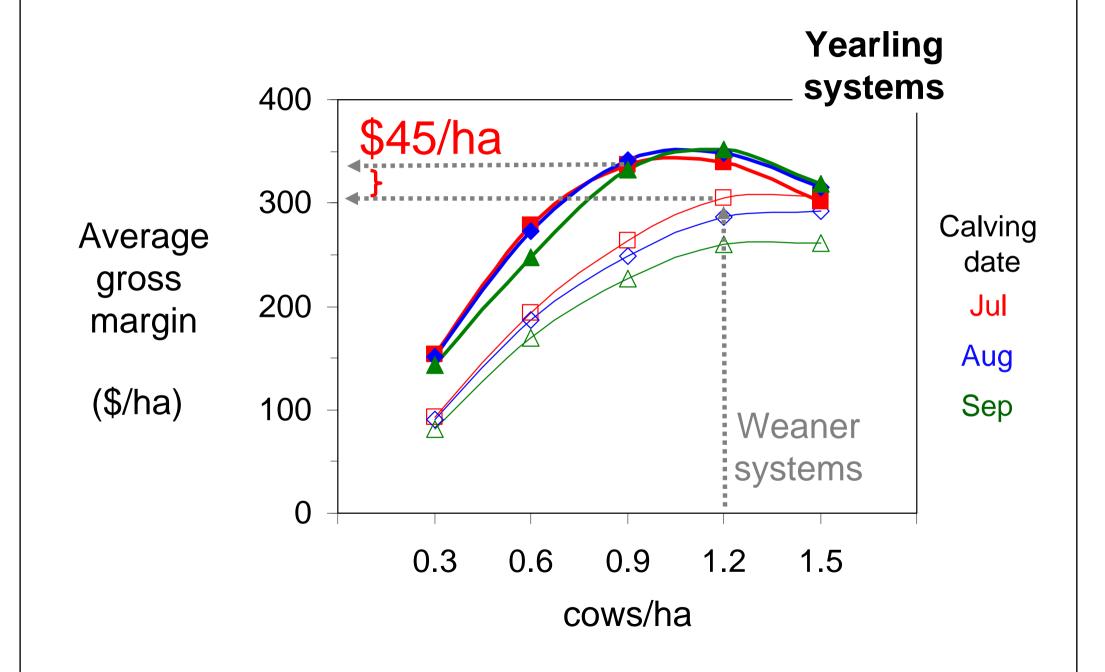
#### Enterprise vs Profit



#### Enterprise (same stocking rate and calving date)



#### Enterprise (stocking rate and calving optimised)



## Key messages Calving dates & Profit

#### Weaner system (April sales):

later calving less profitable

#### Yearling system:

- calving dates had little effect on profit
- (total amount of supplement high for all dates)



### What has the greatest effect on Profit?

1. Stocking rate

Boost to gross margin: 120-180%

2. Enterprise

15-30%

3. Calving date 0-15%

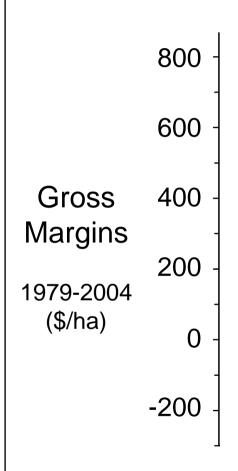
## Stocking rate, profit & risk

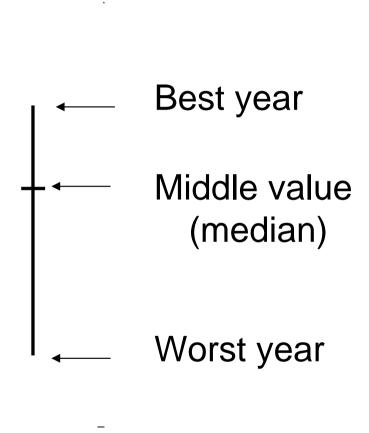


- What are the downside risks for each system?
- What are the opportunities?

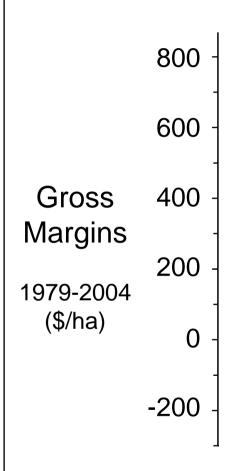


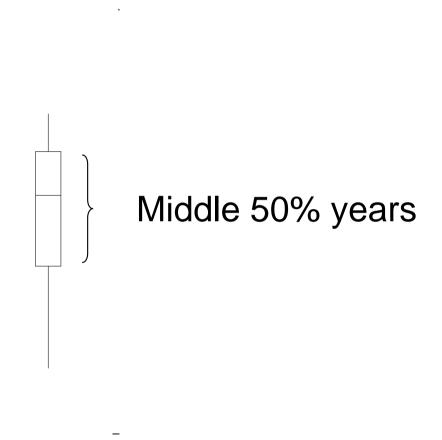
#### Risk = year-to-year variation Rank gross margins from 25 years



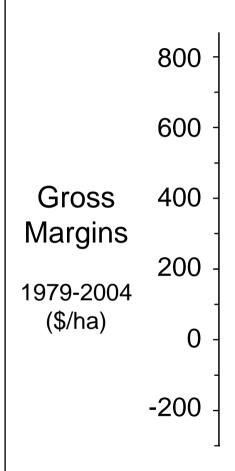


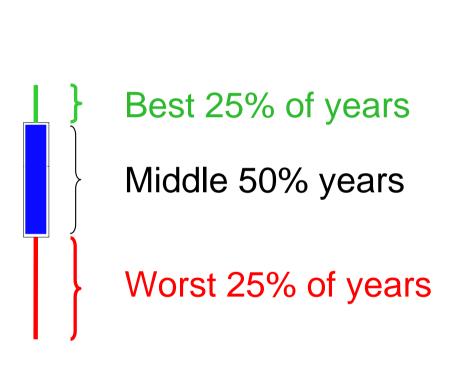
#### Rank gross margins from 25 years



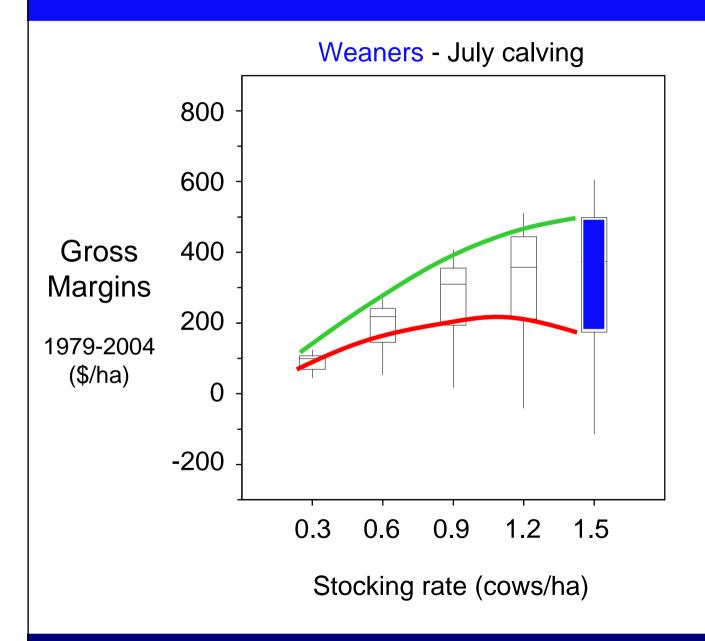


#### Rank gross margins from 25 years

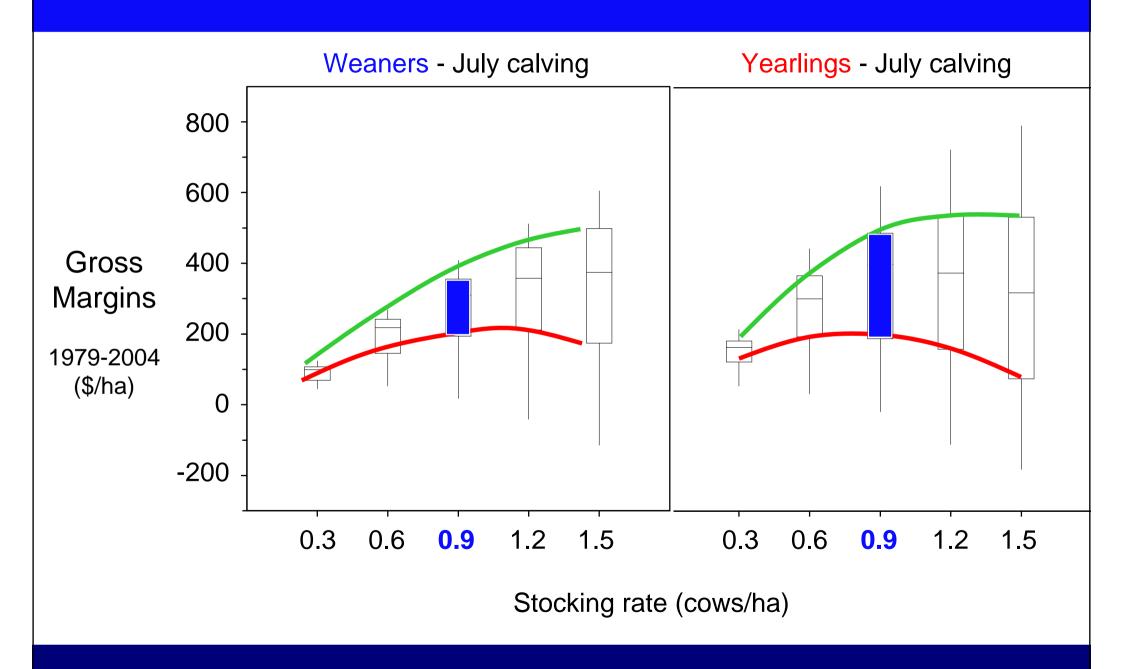




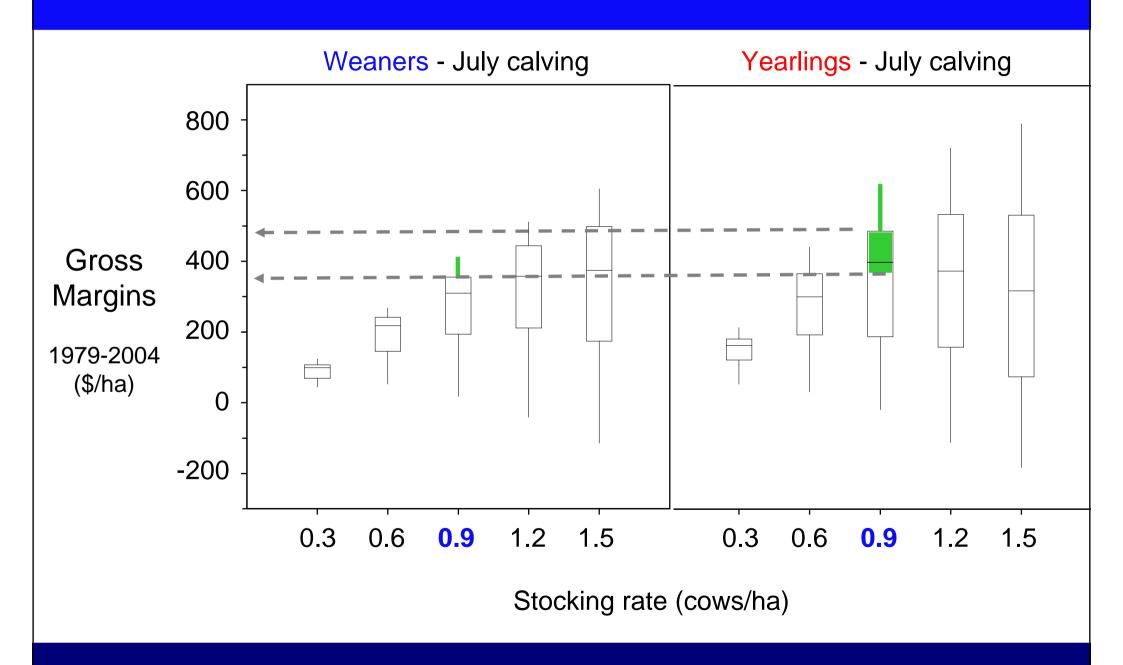
### Stocking rate and risk



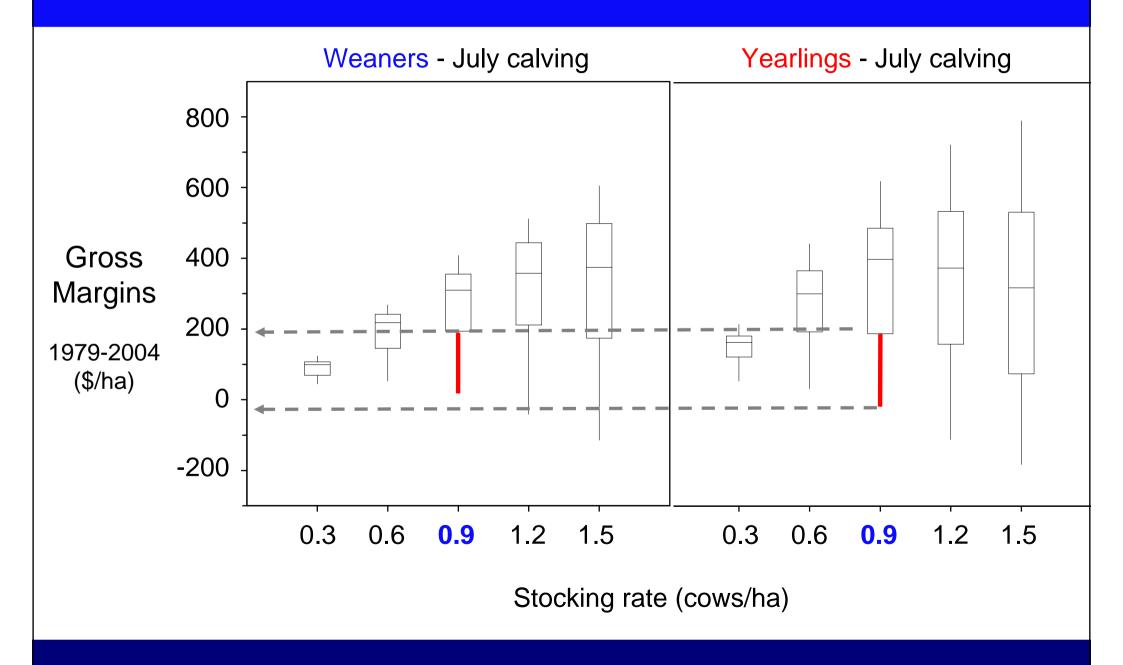
#### Yearlings: more variable



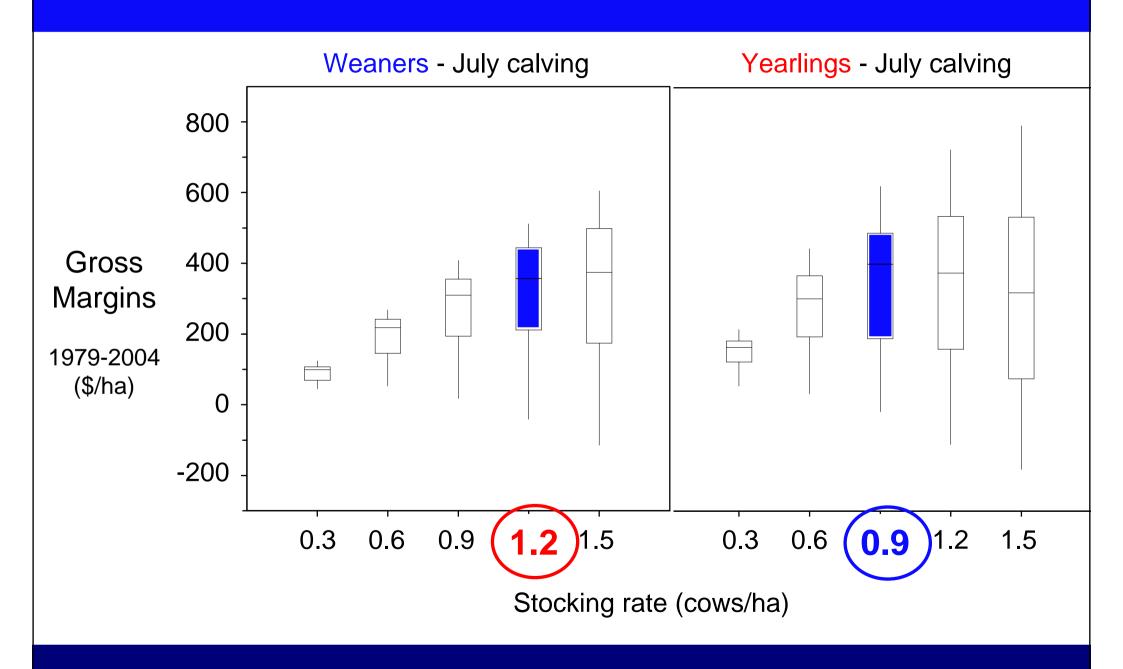
#### Yearlings: more upside opportunity



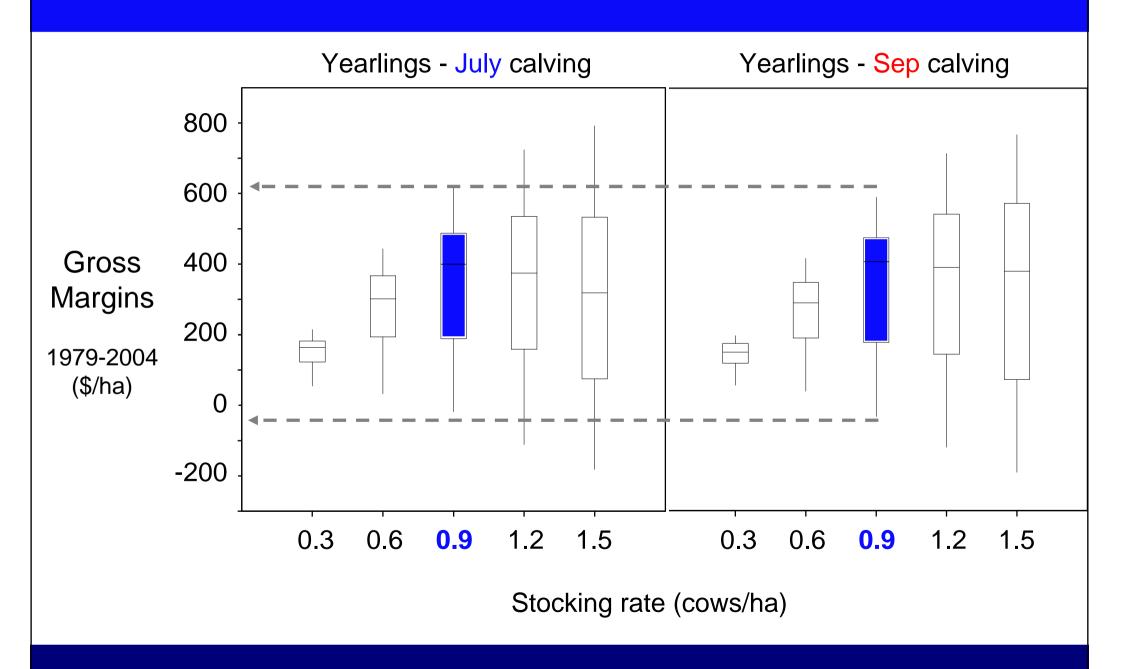
#### Yearlings: similar downside risk



#### Picking the best long-term stocking rate



#### Yearlings: calving date -so what?!



## Stocking rates and risk

Yearlings:

more up side opportunity (more beef/ha)

Both:

- similar down side risk at moderate stocking rates
- greater down side risk at higher stocking rates

# Opportunities for other GrassGro studies

- Are bigger cows more profitable?
- How would a later or early calving affect risk?
- Is it cost effective to feed steers over winter to reach higher target weights?

# Profit-drivers in southern beef systems

- 1. Stocking rate
- 2. Enterprise type

(not calving date)

Keep focused: similar drivers, different targets



#### What did GrassGro show?

- A way to explore options
- Your grazing system's potential
- Profit
- Production risks

√ Targeted information to support decisions







