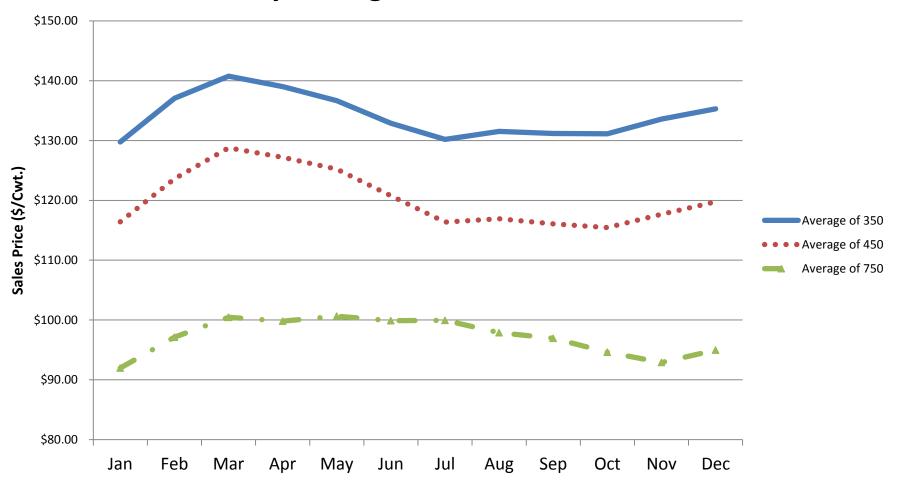
## Stocker Economics: The Final Answer

### Deep South Stocker Conference August 8-9, 2013 Athens, GA



### Monthly Average Steer Prices, 2007-2012



Source: USDA-AMS and GA Dept. of Agriculture Market News Service

## Important Considerations in Stockering

- Goals
  - Profits
  - Risk preference
- Resources
  - Land
  - Labor
  - Capital
  - Management







## Three Scenarios Popular in the Deep South

- Buy fall-sell spring using winter annuals.
- Buy fall sell mid-late summer using winter annuals and permanent pasture.
- Continuous system on annual and permanent.







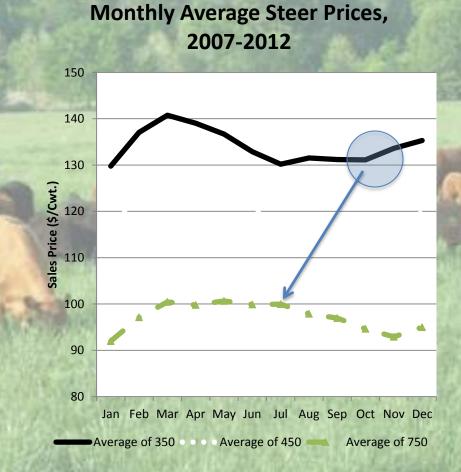
## **Buy Fall-Sell in Spring**

- Works well for row-crop producers.
- Relies almost exclusively on winter annuals.
- Can utilize stockpiled fescue.
- Need prices to improve by late-winter/earlyspring.



## Buy late fall/early winter Sell in summer

- Can work well on suitable cool and warmseason perennials.
- Usually utilizes some type of winter annuals.
- Longer marketing window.
- Lighter calves can make this scenario more risky.



## **Continuous System**

- Utilizes a variety of forages and feedstuffs.
- Continual cash-flow.
- Dollar-cost averaging on cattle.





## **Estimated Historical Returns**

- Based on UGA Stocker budgets.
- Set ADG.
- Set stocking rates.
- "Actual" gross margins and input prices from 2001-2011.





## Assumptions

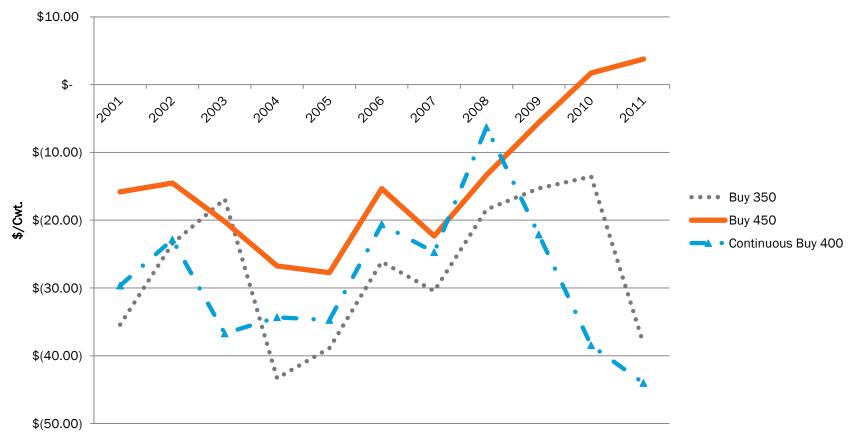
	Fall - Spring	Fall - Summer	Continuous
In-weight	450	350	400
Out-weight	750	750	750
Grazing Period	150	240	180
Receiving period (days)	21	21	21
Supplemental feeding (days)	90	90	90





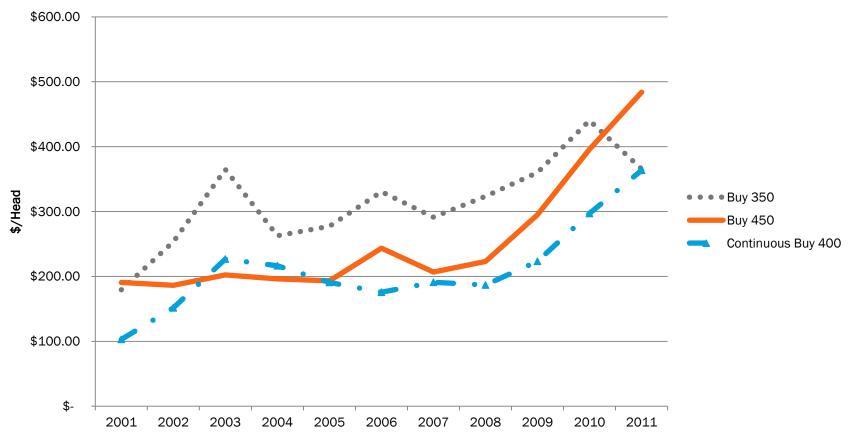
## Buy Sell Margins (BSM) since 2001 for 3 scenarios (\$/Cwt.)

Historical Buy-Sell Margins for Stocker Cattle in Georgia

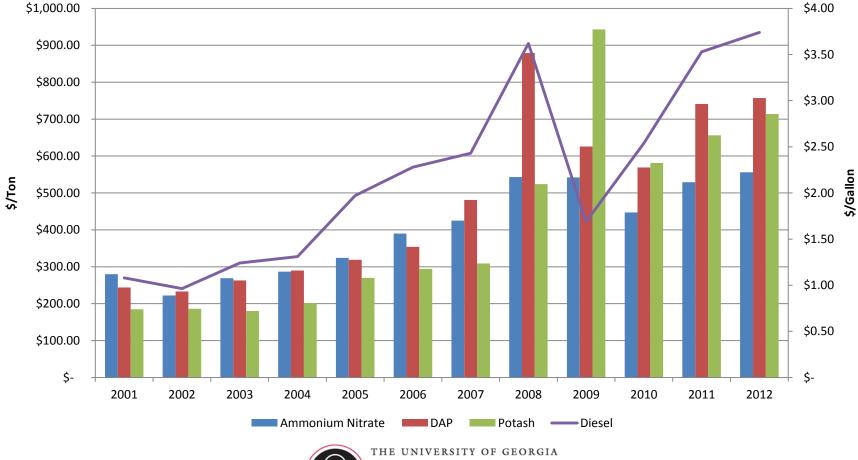


# Estimated Gross Margins since 2001 for 3 scenarios (\$/Head)

Historical Gross Margins for Stocker Cattle in Georgia



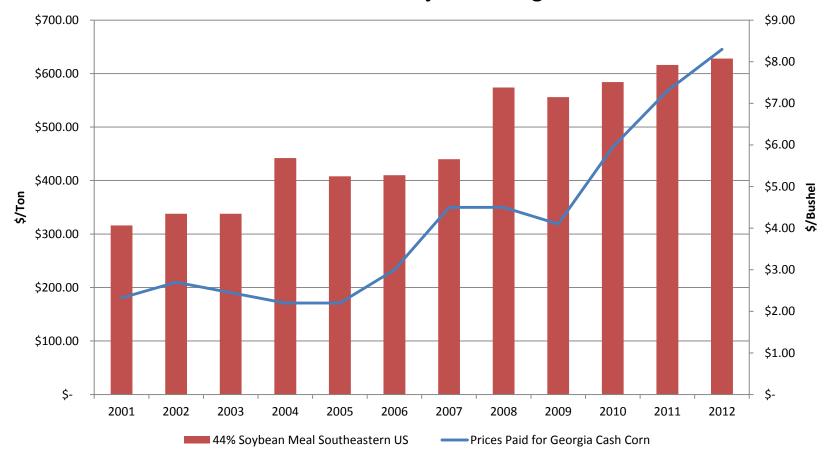
#### Prices for Major Pasture Fertilizers and Diesel Southeastern US



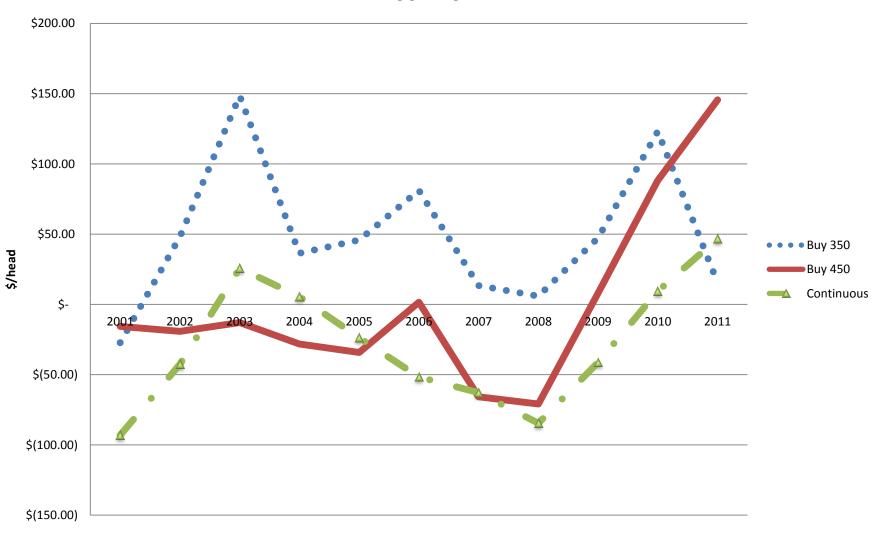


**Historical Prices of Major Feed Ingredients** 

NEW HOLLAND



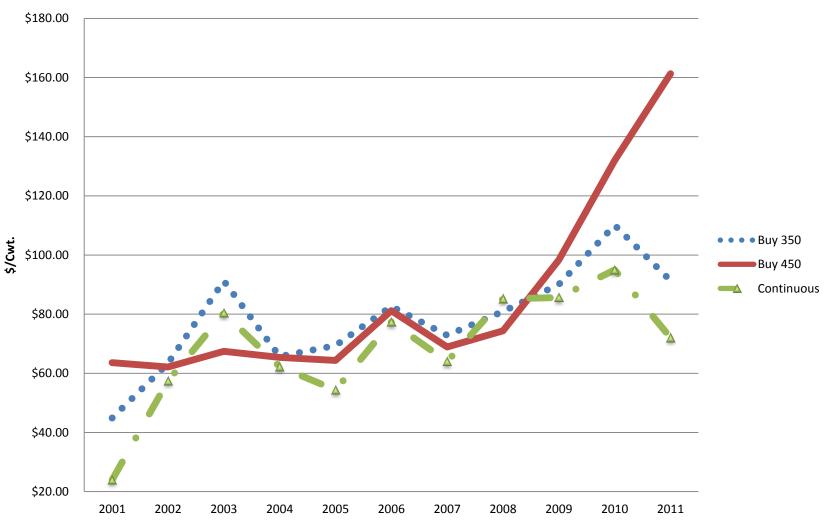
Net Returns from Three Stockering Systems by Year 2001-2011

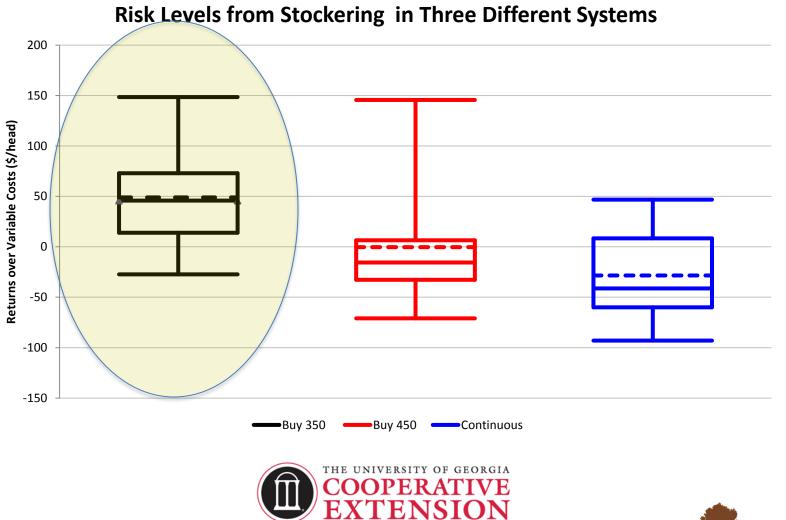


### Total Variable Costs from Three Stockering Systems



### Value of Gain from Three Stockering Systems



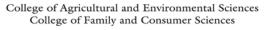




## Summary

- Costs, returns, and risks from stockering have increased significantly in the past 7-12 years.
- Aside from death loss and COG, managing the BSM is the most critical component of profitability in stockering.
- It is very difficult to pencil buying 1-2 as singles and selling them as singles.







## Summary

- Based on available data, it appears that buying light-weight calves and stockering for a longer period of time is the most profitable system of stockering.
- Stockering slightly heavier calves a shorter period of time can also be profitable.
- Continually buying and selling does not appear to be profitable. However, analysis of this system may be incomplete.



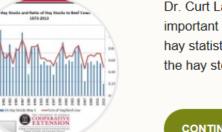


## NOTICE

We have not succeeded in answering all of our questions. In fact, we are confused now more than ever. However, we are confused on a higher plane about more important things.

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Dr. Curt Lacy (UGA) Recently USDA released the May 1 Hay <u>Stocks</u> numbers. This is an important statistic because it gives an idea of the ending hay inventory for the US. The next hay statistic that will be reported is the December 1 Hay Stocks which provides an estimate of the hay stocks entering winter. [...]

CONTINUE READING