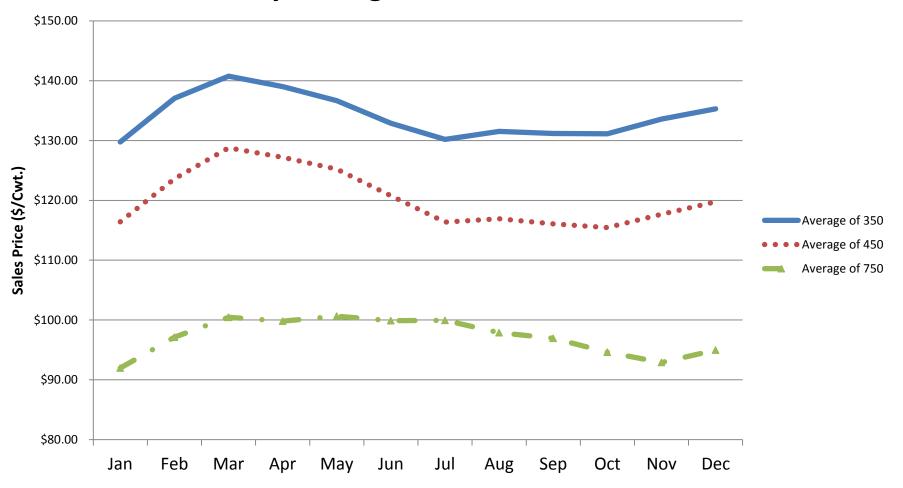
Stocker Economics: The Final Answer

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

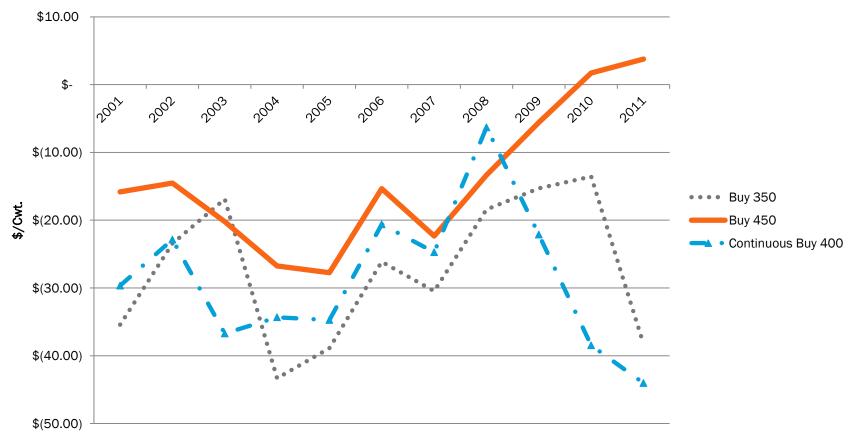
	Fall - Spring	Fall - Summer	Continuous
In-weight	450	350	400
Out-weight	750	750	750
Grazing Period	150	240	180
Receiving period (days)	21	21	21
Supplemental feeding (days)	90	90	90





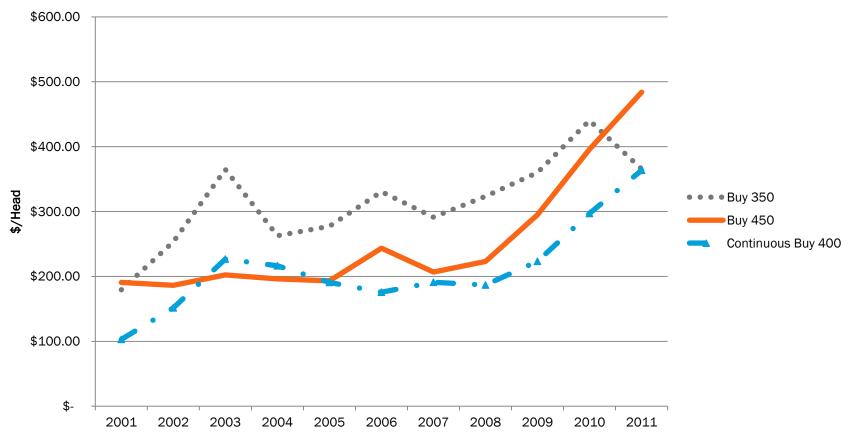
Buy Sell Margins (BSM) since 2001 for 3 scenarios (\$/Cwt.)

Historical Buy-Sell Margins for Stocker Cattle in Georgia

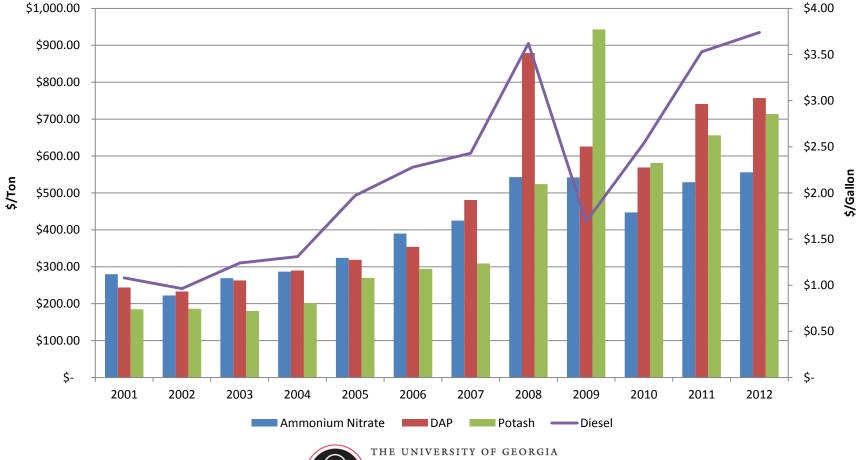


Estimated Gross Margins since 2001 for 3 scenarios (\$/Head)

Historical Gross Margins for Stocker Cattle in Georgia



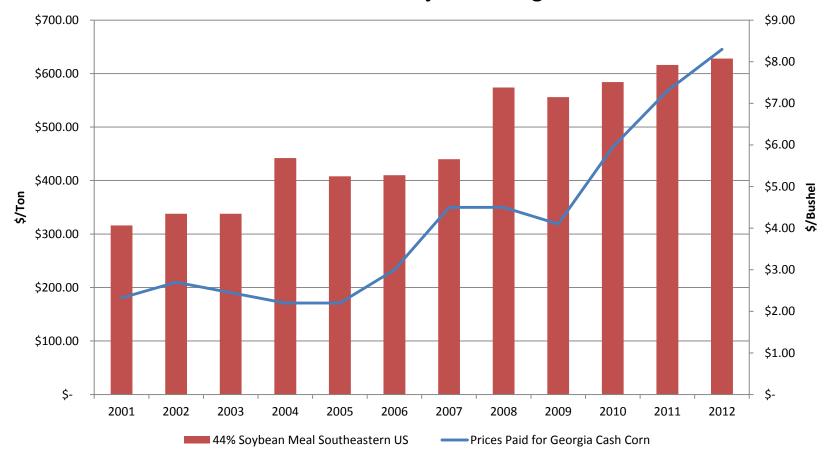
Prices for Major Pasture Fertilizers and Diesel Southeastern US



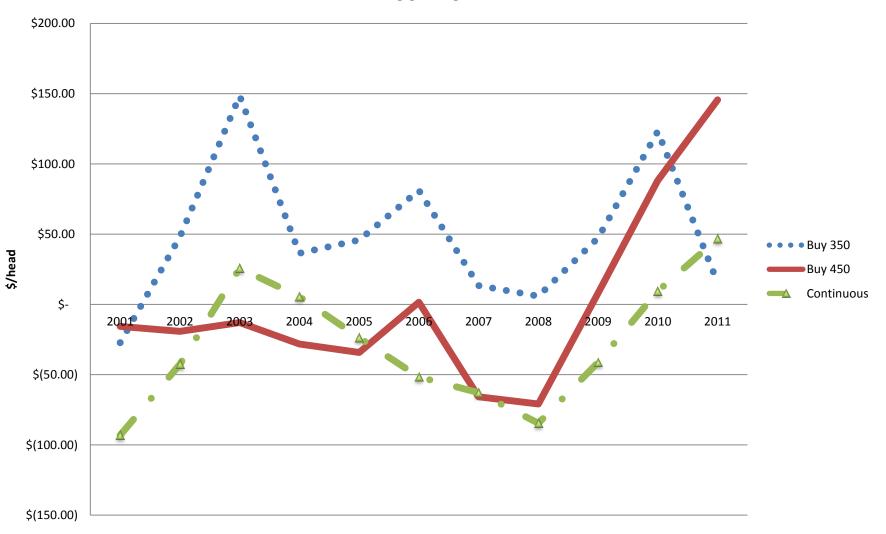


Historical Prices of Major Feed Ingredients

NEW HOLLAND



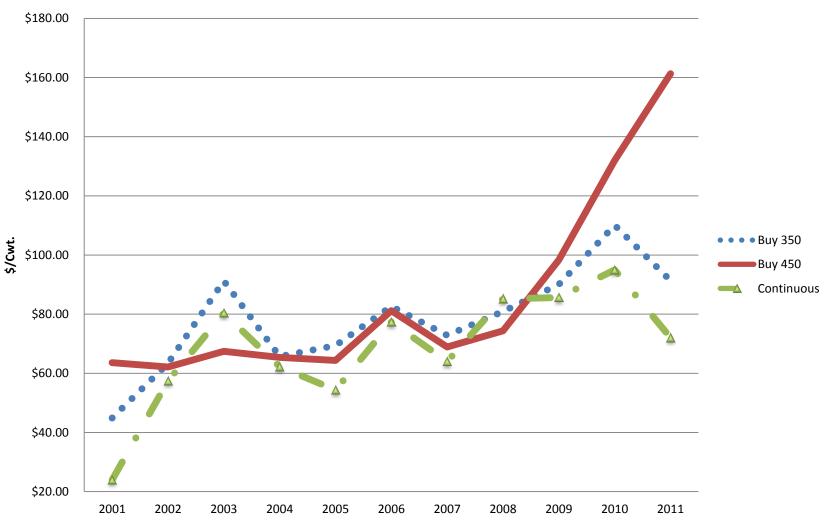
Net Returns from Three Stockering Systems by Year 2001-2011

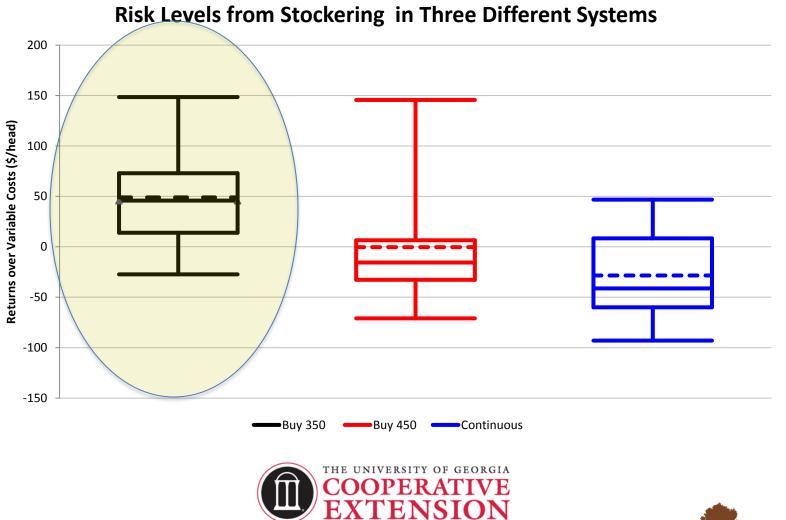


Total Variable Costs from Three Stockering Systems



Value of Gain from Three Stockering Systems



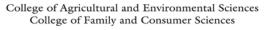




Summary

- 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.



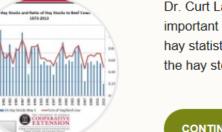


NOTICE

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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Newsfeed

Contact

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