

Modelling the effect of compensatory growth on the profitability of dairy calf to beef production systems

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Introduction

- Feed costs make up a large proportion of variable costs on cattle farms (Hennessy et al., 2011)
- Reducing feed costs is critical for improving profitability
- Exploiting compensatory growth



Compensatory Growth





Description of Grange Dairy Beef Systems Model (GDBSM)

- Whole farm, steady state, deterministic, simulation model
 - Single value outputs
- Bioeconomic model
 - Energy driven biological model (NE, Jarrige, 1989; O'Mara et al., 1997; Crowley, 2001)
 - Farm systems and inventory driven physical model
 - Whole farm economic appraisal



Modelling compensatory growth (LWG)





Modelling compensatory growth (energy)



Energy required for maintenance reduced by 20% for 90 days







28 & 30 month steer





Assumptions



Area farmed 50 ha Two silage harvests



Concentrate price €250/t fresh



Fertiliser price CAN €340/t Urea €440/t



R3 steer beef price €3.57/kg



Calf price €280/head



Steers finished at 24, 28 & 30 months age



Physical results

Finishing age (months)	24	28	30
No. animals finished (head)	103	81	73
Livouvoight output (kg ho-1)	1 2 4 0	4 4 0 4	1.070
Liveweight output (kg ha ⁻)	1,340	1,104	1,079
Carcass output (kg ha ⁻¹)	721	606	593



Feed budget (age finished)





Feed budget (LWG)





Feed costs (age finished)





Feed costs (LWG)





Net margin €000's per farm





Price sensitivity (effect on farm net margin)

24	28	30
3,700	3,165	2,920
1,180	935	860
945	380	350
142	180	200
	3,700 1,180 945 142	3,700 3,165 1,180 935 945 380 142 180



Summary

- GDBSM modified to simulate compensatory growth
- Most profitable system
 - Finishing at 28 months of age and LWG of 0.4 kg day⁻¹
- Very sensitive to beef price changes

