

Drought Management for Cattle Producers: Forage Prices and the Role of Insurance

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My Background



Seasonal Change



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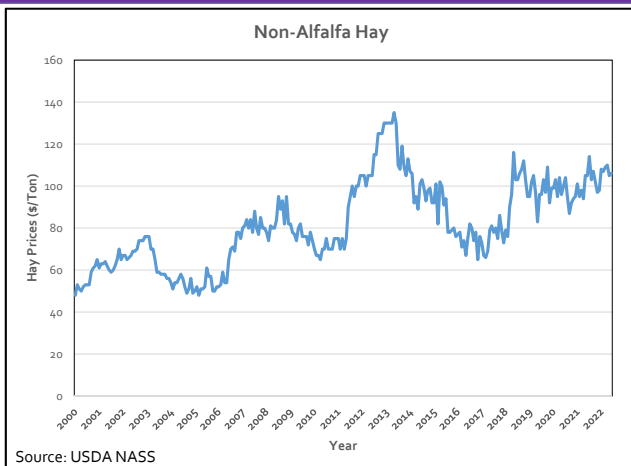
Summary

- Hay prices and drought in KS
- Hay price increases
 - Feeder/ backgrounding model in KS
 - Cow-calf model in KS
- Insurance
- Insurance vs Drought

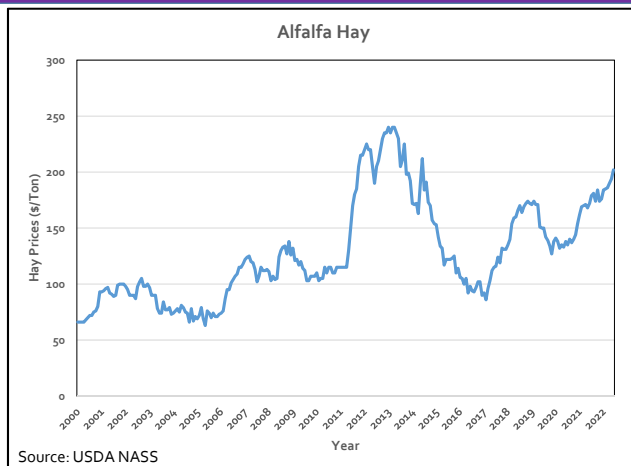
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Kansas Hay Trends

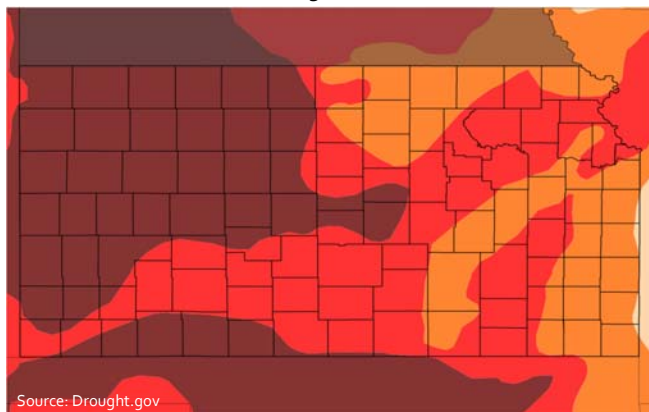


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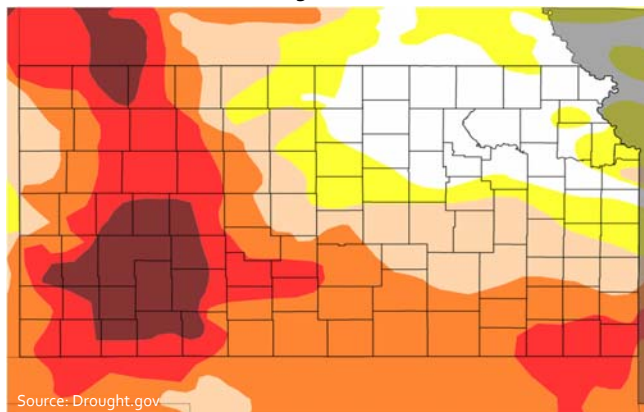
Drought in Kansas

August 2012



Source: Drought.gov

August 2022



Source: Drought.gov

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U.S. Drought Monitor

- D0: Abnormally dry – Yellow – Water requirements increase
- D1: Moderate – Tan – Grasses are stressed, hay demand increases
- D2: Severe – Orange – Low yields
- D3: Extreme – Red – Higher cattle sales, crops begin to fail
- D4: Exceptional – Dark Red – Ground cracks, crop fail

Source: Drought.gov

Droughts Effect

- Drought isn't the sole reason for hay price spikes
- Hay prices aren't at the highest, but they could get there
- To illustrate the effects, I will be displaying two models
- Feeder model, transparent way to show feed costs
- Cow-calf budget, overall impact



Feeder Model

- Feeding post-wean calves
- Will not be factoring the costs associated with the cows/ farm
 - Feed costs per calf
 - Non-feed costs per calf
- Weaning weight of 500 pounds
- The goal is making the heaviest calf for the price
- Then sending them off to further fatten for slaughter

Feeding Calves

- 500 lb -> 740 lb
- 120 days on feed, 2 lb daily gain
- Feeding an average of 12 lb of grain and co-products
- Access to large round bales of bluestem grass (good)
 - Eating 2% bodyweight on average
- 120 lb of supplement – vitamins, minerals

Kansas Right Now

- Purchasing Large Round Bluestem – \$80-\$130 per ton
- Assuming
 - Buying all your hay
 - \$100 per ton large round bales
 - \$6.00 corn
- Current conditions
 - Total cost per calf – \$184
 - Total cost per pound gained – \$1.17



Kansas Drought and Hay Prices

- Kansas hay market in the last 20 years
- Abnormally dry conditions – \$2 per ton increase
- Moderate- Extreme – \$6 per ton increase
- Exceptional – \$35 per ton increase
- Right now, Kansas is becoming more dry
- Which lead me to test these increases on today's market

Simulating Drought Effect

- Moderate – Extreme Drought
 - Hay prices \$106 per ton
 - Total cost per calf – \$187
 - Total cost per pound gained – \$1.18
- Exceptional Drought
 - Hay prices \$136 per ton
 - Total cost per calf – \$205
 - Total cost per pound gained – \$1.26

Margins

	Today	Moderate-Extreme Shock	Exceptional Shock
Feed costs	\$184	\$187	\$205
Value post-wean calf	\$982	\$982	\$982
Value feeder calf	\$1,369	\$1,369	\$1,369
Net feeder calf	\$1,185	\$1,182	\$1,164

Only accounting for feed costs

Breaking Even

- The feeder market is good
- 600+ lb feeders expected \$186 per cwt
- To breakeven at the minimum
 - Pay \$300 per ton of hay
 - Assuming no-cost of cows/ purchasing
- All others results suggested a profit
- Buy LRP
- Let's see what happens in the cow-calf budget

Detailed Cow-Calf Budget

- In-depth financial model of a cow-calf operation
- Purchasing all hay
- This time factoring the costs of the farm
 - Number of head
 - Grazing costs
 - Feed costs
 - Non-feed cost
- Like the feeder model we will be reacting the model to a drought like increase

Cow-Calf Budget

- 100 cows, 5 bulls, 15 retained heifers
- 90% calving rate
 - 45 bull calves
 - 45 heifer calves
- Cows and calves fed
 - Corn silage/ prairie hay
- Bulls
 - Brome/ prairie hay



Feed Costs

- Buying \$100 per ton bluestem bales
- Buying \$40 per ton corn silage
- Feeding 90 days
- Grazing 320 acres
- Current Conditions
 - Total cost per cow – \$522
 - Total feed cost farm – \$52,251
 - Income over total cost – \$285

Simulating Drought Cow-Calf

- Moderate-Extreme Drought
 - \$106 per ton large round bluestem bales
 - Total cost per cow – \$526
 - Total feed cost farm – \$52,633
 - Income over total costs – **\$97.62**
- Exceptional Drought
 - \$136 per ton large round bluestem bales
 - Total cost per cow – \$548
 - Total feed cost farm – \$54,763
 - Income over total costs – **\$2,228.98**

Culling vs Feeding



Additional Culling

- Culling is a major part of the industry
- Efficiently Culling
 - Open cows
 - Old genetics
 - less productivity
- *Additional* culling is an issue
 - Cows are sold before peak output
- In times of extreme drought *additional* culling might be necessary

Cull Value Cows

- Cow – Breakers 75%-80%
 - \$84-\$90 per cwt
 - \$1,131 per head
- Cow – Boner 80%-85%
 - \$77 per cwt
 - \$1,001 per head
- Cow – Lean 85%+
 - \$65 per cwt
 - \$845 per head

Source: USDA AMS

Risk of Feeding

- Feeding the non-culled cows
- Can put strains on an operation
- Limit the quality of hay purchased
- Maintain herd size
- Opportunity cost to feeding

Risks of Additional Culling

- Culling a healthy cow limits calf output until replaced
- Though if you can't feed them your options are limited
- Culling cow in drought means buying replacement in the future
- Only buy when affordable
- Or when green grass returns

Margins of Cow-Calf

	Feed Costs	Value of Calf	Heifers	Bred Cows
First Year	\$523	\$982	\$1,000	\$1,800
Second Year	\$1,046	\$1,964	\$1,000	\$1,800
Third Year	\$1,569	\$2,945	\$1,000	\$1,800

Managing Drought with Safety Net Programs

Pasture, Range and Forage

- Protection against *general* dry conditions
- At least 2 two-month interval of coverage
- You can choose between 70%-90% with 5% increments
- Grid selection broken down into 17x17mile sections
- This can cover grazing and hay fields
- Indemnities triggered when precipitation falls below that interval
- Producers should **come out ahead** in the long run

2021 PRF payments

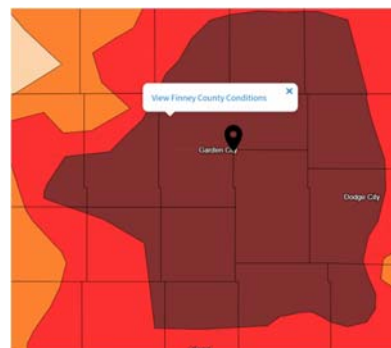
- KS acres covered 2,366,217
- Total Premium \$25,138,593
- Total Subsidy \$13,324,237
- Total Indemnity \$22,400,868
- Net Payment: \$10,586,512
- Or average \$4.47 per acre

PRF payments versus Drought

- PRF payment \$4.47 per acre
- Moderate-Extreme Drought
 - Cow-calf feed cost per head ~\$4 increase
 - Feeder cattle feed cost per head ~\$3 increase
- Exceptional Drought
 - Cow-calf feed costs per head ~\$25 increase
 - Feeder cattle feed cost per head ~\$21 increase

Examples of PRF Payments

- Finney county hay net indemnities
 - Jan-Feb: \$14 per acre
 - Feb-Mar: \$0 per acre
 - Mar-April: \$16 per acre
- Finney county grazing net indemnities
 - Jan-Feb: \$3 per acre
 - Feb-Mar: \$0 per acre
 - Mar-April: \$3 per acre



Livestock Forage Disaster Program

- Protects producers from severe drought and higher (D2)
- Consecutive eight weeks in grazing season
- Monthly feed cost of effected livestock
 - Standard is \$47.29 per animal/ normal capacity
 - Reduced by 60% – payment reduction measure
 - Reduce by 5.7% – Budget Control Act
- Leaving \$1.07 per animal net payment
- Can only receive for a maximum of 5 months

LFD vs Drought

- Standard LFD payment \$1.07 per animal per 1 month
- Moderate-Extreme Drought
 - Cow-calf feed cost per head ~\$4 increase
 - Feeder cattle feed cost per head ~\$3 increase
- Exceptional Drought
 - Cow-calf feed costs ~\$25 increase
 - Feeder cattle feed cost per head ~\$21 increase

Conclusion

- Drought increases hay price
- Culling cattle is a trusted, effective drought management
- Evidence suggests that federal and insurance payments are effective in moderate to extreme drought conditions
- In exceptional drought these federal and insurance payments help but will not cover the total cost, can be saved for restocking
- Utilize financial tools and academic calculators

Data Sources

- USDA AMS weekly report
 - [Hay Price](#)
 - [Cattle Prices](#)
- Calculators
 - [Iowa State Feeder Calf Background Worksheet](#)
 - [KSU Detailed Cow-Calf Budget](#)
 - [KSU Beef Replacement](#)
- Insurance
 - [USDA Summary of Business](#)

Questions?
Comments?
Thank you!



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