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The cost of maize and alternative forages



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Presentation Overview

- Background
- Cost of maize silage
 - Effect of yield variation
 - Effect of polythene mulch
 - Effect of soil nutrient status
- Costs of alternative winter feeds relative to purchased rolled barley
- Conclusion

Background

- Feed cost is the greatest direct cost (Teagasc NFS, 2008)
- Need to control/ reduce feed cost
- Need to evaluate factors affecting feed crop cost:
 - Changing input prices
 - Management
 - Soil and weather
- Grange Feed Costing Model (GFCM; Teagasc Grange 2010)

Analysis assumptions

- Soil index 3 for P and K
- High standards of management assumed (yields & quality)
- Annual land charge of €300/ha for all crops
- Current contractor charges for all operations (Teagasc, 2010)
- All chemical fertilisers used (Coulter & Lalor, 2008)
- Jan 2010 fertiliser and spray prices (CSO, IFJ, Teagasc 2010)
- Purchased rolled barley costed at €150/t fresh delivered
- Costs per hectare, per tonne utilised (consumed) dry matter, per 1,000UFL

Cost of maize silage

| | €/ha | €/acre |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Land charge | 300 | 120 |
| Crop establishment (incl plastic) | 713 | 285 |
| Fertilisers and sprays | 432 | 173 |
| Harvesting | 309 | 124 |
| Feedout | 88 | 35 |
| Other variable costs | 70 | 28 |
| Fixed costs | 88 | 35 |
| Total feed cost | 1,999 | 800 |
| UDM Yield t/ha, t/ac | 13.9 | 5.6 |
| Total feed cost €/t UDM | €144 | |

Effect of yield variability



Effect of yield variability



Maize yields with and without plastic



Plastic effect on maize cost: DM basis



Plastic effect on maize cost: Energy basis



Effect of soil nutrient status and slurry usage

• Field 1: High P and K status. Previously permanent grassland.

• Field 2: Low P and K status. Previously in continuous maize/cereals.

Soil Indices



Source: Coulter & Lalor, 2008

Effect of soil nutrient status



Effect of cattle slurry usage



Alternative feed crops Utilisation and yield

| | Utilisation ¹ | Yield (t UDM) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Grazed grass | 0.75 | 9.0 |
| One cut silage system | 0.81 | 6.75 |
| Two cut silage system | 0.81 | 10.5 |
| Maize | 0.86 | 13.9 |
| Whole crop wheat | 0.86 | 13.8 |
| Whole crop triticale | 0.86 | 14.4 |
| Fodder beet | 0.81 | 12.1 |

¹Utilisation: kg consumed per kg grown

Alternative feed crops Components of feed cost



Alternative feed crops Total feed cost/ ha



Alternative feed crops Total feed cost: DM basis





Alternative feed crops

Source: GFCM, DARDNI, DAF, Teagasc, UCD, CSO



Alternative feed crops Total feed cost: Energy basis

Source: GFCM, DARDNI, DAF, Teagasc, UCD, CSO

Cost relative to purchased barley Energy basis

Relative to purchased barley Below ave
Average yield
Above ave 1 0 NCM 652 -551 NCW NCT e C

Cost relative to purchased barley Energy basis



Cost relative to purchased barley Energy basis

Below ave
Average yield
Above ave **Relative to purchased barley** 1 0 NCN NCN ourchas 551 GSI NC

Conclusion

- Yield is the greatest factor affecting feed cost variability
- Soil nutrient status and testing is important
- Plastic important for maize, particularly wrt crop quality
- There are range of cost competitive winter feeds
- Range of factors affect the choice of feed crops including:
 - Cost of production and feeding
 - Livestock feed requirements
 - Farm layout
 - Available facilities and labour

Thank you for your attention