

## **Why you should be out of the hay business**

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Winter feeding costs are typically the single greatest line-item cost in most cow-calf budgets. The irony of this is it doesn't seem to matter whether you live in Minnesota, Missouri, or Mississippi, winter feed costs are still the highest cost. If you want to improve profitability in any resource-based production business, your first best strategy is to tackle your biggest cost items. The best way to manage a cost is to eliminate it. Shaving a little here and there does not make a big impact. Think elimination, not reduction.

It is more important to eliminate hay making before hay feeding because making it yourself may actually be more expensive than buying hay. There are a lot more costs to making hay on your property than just the direct production costs.

In most environments where forage production is based on natural rainfall, you can almost always buy hay cheaper than you can produce it. Most farmers and ranchers initially don't believe this. The biggest reason they don't believe it is because they have never actually calculated their cost of production. When full cost of production is accounted for, hay generally costs between \$60 and \$100/ton to produce. In most natural rainfall areas, beef cow-quality hay can be purchased for less than even the lowest level. As long as someone else is willing to lose money on their hay production, you should be willing to take advantage of it.

Hay produced in irrigated environments falls in a similar cost range, but the upper end of the cost range may be much higher depending specifically on irrigation costs and length of production season. Purchase price of hay is typically much higher in irrigated environments compared to natural rainfall areas so the advantage of purchasing hay may be less in irrigated country.

The obvious costs of making hay are the seed, fertilizer, equipment, and fuel for which we see an actual invoice. If we're paying hired labor, we see the cost in their paycheck. If we are both management and labor for our farm, we usually don't pay ourselves a decent wage. Most hay producers know there is something called equipment depreciation, but few actually put it into their accounting when figuring the cost of making hay. On smaller operations typical of many parts of the Eastern and Southern US, equipment depreciation may be one of your highest costs. If you let someone else make your hay, you eliminate that cost.

There is another whole set of costs to hay making we ignore. Those are the opportunity costs of land and labor. What else could you be doing with your hay fields if they weren't being made into hay. Hay making basically take low-cost pasture and turns it into high priced feed. Grazing your hay acres and generating a profit will make your farm or ranch more money than the hay ever would. At the very least, it gives you cash income to purchase hay that you didn't have to make.

When you buy someone else's hay, your also buying their fertility. In some parts of the US, hay sells for less than the soil nutrient value it contains. As long as you feed purchased hay in a

manner that allows good nutrient distribution, purchased hay can become an effective fertilization strategy. Besides the nitrogen and the mineral nutrients contained in the hay, you are also importing a significant quantity of organic matter. A ton of hay with 60% digestibility returns nearly 800 lb of organic matter to the soil.

How often do you think about the opportunity cost of your labor. What could you and/or your employees be doing if you weren't making hay? Building or moving fence and water systems? Better managing the livestock you have? Handle more livestock? Spend more time on marketing? Making hay on your own land costs you far more than you might imagine. It costs you your time!

Eliminating hay feeding all together saves a tremendous cost to your operation. Hay feeding also makes your cows lazy and dependent on you for their care. Lazy cows are unprofitable cows. Get the hay out of their lives and they will spend a lot more time working for you and you will spend a lot less time working for them.

You need to know how much it costs you to produce a ton of hay so you can make an informed decision about whether you should make hay, buy hay, or eliminate it all together. Setting up a spreadsheet is an easy way to calculate cost of making hay as shown in the example below.

The key to the analysis is to make sure you include all costs and to use costs appropriate for today's economy and your location. The costs shown in the example spreadsheet do not necessarily represent today's costs. This is only an example of the process for determining your costs.

As part of my consulting business, I frequently use this spreadsheet for determining cost of hay production for my clients. During the time period 2003 through 2008, I have only found one producer who had a production cost under \$50/ton, but have found many with costs over \$100/ton. In one very sad scenario, I worked with an operation having hay production cost over \$200/ton. For that farm, equipment depreciation was over half their cost. For most of the operations I have analyzed, the cost per ton has been in the \$80-\$90/ton range.

Many farmers and ranchers who have significantly reduced the number of days they feed hay still retain their equipment to make the small amount of hay needed for winter feeding. Using this strategy usually results in even higher cost per ton because the same equipment overhead is being used to harvest fewer tons. If you cut your hay feeding season from 120 to 60 days, it makes even more sense to buy the remaining hay requirement. Analysis by ag economists at University of Missouri has repeatedly shown the most profitable cow-calf scenario is to stock the farm to its grazing capacity and buy any needed hay.

Bottom line is first quit making your own hay, buy or trade for what is needed, and work towards eliminating hay feeding all together.

HAY PRODUCTION COSTS:						
Expected yield:		3	Ton/acre			
Number of harvests		2				
Weight of bales:		1200	lb/bale			
Bales / acre		5				
						<b>Cost/acre</b>
Establishment						\$22.17
Maintenance fertilizer						
		<b>COST/LB</b>	<b>REMOVAL</b>	<b>APPLY?</b>		\$47.57
	N	\$0.37	150	0.5		\$27.75
	P	\$0.26	36	0.5		\$4.67
	K	\$0.18	135	0.5		\$12.15
Spreading cost		\$ 3.00		1		\$3.00
			<b>(cost/ operation)</b>			
Mowing			\$16.00	/A		\$32.00
Raking			\$5.00	/A		\$10.00
Large square bale			\$12.00	/bale0		\$0.00
Small square bale			\$0.45	/bale0		\$0.00
Large round bale			\$8.00	/bale1		\$40.00
Large square bale handling			\$2.00	/bale0		\$0.00
Small square bale handling			\$20.00	/ton0		\$0.00
Round bale hauling			\$2.00	/bale1		\$10.00
Equipment depreciation				/acre		\$ 74.75
Irrigation cost				/acre		\$ -
				<b>Cost/acre</b>		<b>\$236.49</b>
				<b>Cost/Ton</b>		<b>\$78.83</b>
				<b>Cost/Bale</b>		<b>\$47.30</b>
				<b>Cost/lb</b>		<b>\$0.039</b>
		<b>TOTAL HAY REQUIRED:</b>		299	tons	
		<b>HAY ACRES REQUIRED:</b>		70	acres	
		<b>HAY ACRES REQUIRED/COW:</b>		0.5	acres/cow	