



Sho-MO Dairy Heifer Growers Association

Newsletter

Summer 2010

Heifer Price Update

Check the Heifers web page (<http://agebb.missouri.edu/dairy/heifers/index.htm>) on the Missouri Dairymen's Resource Guide for the latest heifer prices in Missouri and around the country. Below is information on the latest monthly Missouri dairy sales.

Norwood, Missouri on July 8, 2010		Price per Head
Springer heifers bred (7 to 9 months) (Supreme and Approved)		\$900 to \$1,200
Crossbreds (Supreme)		\$1,000 to \$1,090
Heifers (4 to 6 months) (Supreme and Approved)		\$810 to \$1,200
Crossbreds (Supreme and Approved)		\$790 to \$1,100
Heifers bred (1 to 3 months) (Approved)		\$810 to \$875
Crossbreds (Approved)		\$820 to \$830
Open heifers (500 to 700 lbs) (Approved)		\$510 to \$700
Crossbreds (Approved)		\$400 to \$470
SOURCE: MO Dept of Ag-USDA Mkt News Service (http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/jc_ls130.txt)		

Springfield, Missouri on July 27, 2010		Price per Head
Springer heifers bred (7 to 9 months) (Supreme and Approved)		\$760 to \$1,200
Crossbreds (Approved)		\$760 to \$985
Heifers bred (3 to 6 months) (Approved)		\$830 to \$940
Crossbreds		N/A
Heifers bred (1 to 3 months) (Approved)		\$910 to \$935
Crossbreds		N/A
Open heifers (500 to 700 lbs) (Approved)		\$580 to \$730
Crossbreds (Approved)		\$450 to \$670
SOURCE: MO Dept of Ag-USDA Mkt News Service (http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/jc_ls131.txt)		

U.S. vs. Missouri Replacement Cow Prices							
Dollars Per Head	1st Q. 2009	2nd Q. 2009	3rd Q. 2009	4th Q. 2009	1st Q. 2010	2nd Q. 2010	3rd Q. 2010
U.S.	\$1,630	\$1,390	\$1,280	\$1,240	\$1,340	\$1,330	\$1,320
Missouri	\$1,470	\$1,250	\$1,200	\$1,070	\$1,080	\$1,150	\$1,140
SOURCE: USDA Agricultural Prices Report (http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1002)							

Co-Product Feed Price Update

Check the Co-products web page (<http://agebb.missouri.edu/dairy/byprod/bpmenu.asp>) on the Missouri Dairymen's Resource Guide for the latest feed prices in Missouri and around the country. Here is information on the latest price listings as of August 5, 2010.

Brewers Grain, Pressed (73% mstr)			
Company Name/Location	Phone #	Notes	Price/Ton
Commodities Specialists --St. Louis, MO	800-767-4092	del 50 mi, 32% CP, 0.83 NEL, 9.1% FAT	\$39.50
Commodities Specialists --St. Louis, MO	800-767-4092	del 100 mi	\$42.75
Commodities Specialists --St. Louis, MO	800-767-4092	del 200 mi	\$51.00
Commodities Specialists --St. Louis, MO	800-767-4092	del 300 mi	\$56.00

Corn Gluten Feed, Pelleted			
Company Name/Location	Phone #	Notes	Price/Ton
Cargill --Blair, NE	888-296-8652	FOB Memphis, TN	Out
Grain Processing Corp. --Muscatine, IA	563-264-4275		\$96
Lackawanna Products --Clarence, NY	716-633-1940	FOB Springfield, MO	\$120
Rehagen Bros. Trucking -- Freeburg, MO	573-455-2474	FOB Decatur, IL	\$80
Roquette America -- Keokuk, IA	800-553-7080	FOB Keokuk, IA	\$105
Livestock Nutrition Center -- Chickasha, OK	405-224-9696		\$129
NutraAg, LLC. --Versailles, MO	573-378-2800	Mixing and delivery of products available	\$125
NEMO Feed, LLC. --Baring, MO	660-892-4537	FOB Baring, MO	\$120
Fairview Mill, Inc. --Anderson, MO	417-214-0974	Delvd SW MO	\$125
High Plains Commodities --Greenwood, MO	816-744-8804	Delvd Southern MO	\$130
Key Ingredients --Plymouth, MN	763-476-5957	S MO \$102 - \$108	\$105

Cottonseed, Whole			
Company Name/Location	Phone #	Notes	Price/Ton
Lackawanna Products --Clarence, NY	716-633-1940	FOB Memphis, TN	\$268
Matthews Cotton Co. --Sikeston, MO	573-471-3790	FOB Sikeston, MO	\$235
Riley Cotton Co. --New Madrid, MO	573-748-5574	FOB New Madrid (New Crop Available in Sept./Oct.)	Out
Stoddard County Cotton -- Bernie, MO	573-293-4621	FOB Bernie, MO (New Crop Available in Oct./Nov.)	Out
Gavilon 5 -- Omaha, NE	402-889-4389	FOB Kennett, MO	\$265
Highlands Brokerage -- Overland Park, KS	866-431-7333	FOB Bootheel, Call for delvd price	\$275



Co-Product Feed Price Update (continued)

Distillers Grain, Dried

Company Name/Location	Phone #	Notes	Price/Ton
Lackawanna Products --Clarence, NY	716-633-1940	FOB Springfield, MO	\$140
MGP Ingredients --Atchison, KS	913-360-5253	FOB Atchison, KS	\$108
Bartlett and Company --Kansas City, MO	800-801-7279	FOB Malta Bend, MO	\$115
NutraAg, LLC --Versailles, MO	573-378-2800	FOB Versailles, MO	\$138
NEMO Feed, LLC --Baring, MO	660-892-4537	FOB Baring, MO	\$130
Poet Nutrition --Sioux Falls, SD	888-327-8799	FOB Macon, MO	\$126
Poet Nutrition --Sioux Falls, SD	888-327-8799	FOB Laddonia, MO	\$126
Fairview Mills, Inc --Anderson, MO	417-214-0974	Delvd SW MO	\$128
Weigand Feed & Grain --Warrensburg, MO	660-909-3882		\$150
Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers -- Richmond, MO	800-722-4407	FOB Carrollton, MO	\$112
Gavilon 2 -- Omaha, NE	402-889-4384	FOB MO (will quote dlvd)	\$112
Highlands Brokerage -- Overland Park, KS	866-431-7333	36% Prot FOB MO May-Sept Call for delvd prices.	\$140

Soy Hulls, Pelleted

Company Name/Location	Phone #	Notes	Price/Ton
ADM -- Decatur, IL	800-447-2302 x5949	FOB Decatur, IL	\$105
Livestock Nutrition Center -- Chickasha, OK	405-224-9696	FOB Chickasha, OK	\$121
Lackawanna Products --Clarence, NY	716-633-1940	FOB Springfield, MO	\$129
ADM --Quincy, IL	800-448-7692		\$95
NutraAg, LLC --Versailles, MO	573-378-2800		\$120
Weigand Feed & Grain --Warrensburg, MO	660-909-3882	Delivery Available on By-Products	\$120
NEMO Feed, LLC --Baring, MO	660-892-4537	byprods + add mineral pacs, del avail.	\$115
Fairview Mills, Inc. --Anderson, MO	417-214-0974	FOB SW MO	\$116
High Plains Commodities--Greenwood, MO	816-744-8804	FOB Kansas City	Call
Agri Trading --Hutchinson, MN	620-342-7270	FOB St. Joseph Feb	\$88
Bunge North America 2 --Cairo, IL	618-734-4141 x226	FOB Cairo, IL	\$85
Bunge North America 3 --Emporia, KS	620-342-7270	FOB Emporia, KS	\$105

Wheat Midds, Pelleted

Company Name/Location	Phone #	Notes	Price/Ton
Livestock Nutrition Center -- Chickasha, OK	405-224-9696	Ability to blend 2 or more byproducts	\$121
ADM --Lincoln, NE	866-268-6196	FOB Kansas City	\$94
ADM --Lincoln, NE	866-268-6196	FOB Arkansas City, KS	\$94
Weigand Feed & Grain --Warrensburg, MO	660-909-3882	Can blend two or more by-products	\$125
CyberAgFeed Co, Inc. --N Kansas City, MO	800-892-5859	Bulk; St. Louis area	\$88
Agland Marketing, Inc. --Overland Park, KS	913-897-9799	Butler, MO	\$135
Agland Marketing, Inc. --Overland Park, KS	913-897-9799	Dlvd to BN points in MO	\$130

The co-product feed prices is a bulletin produced by the faculty and staff from the University of Missouri Division of Animal Sciences and Commercial Agriculture Program. Prices of feeds are as of the day quoted and are subject to change. When contacting companies inquire as to availability, minimum size loads, and method of payment.

DISCLAIMER: The University of Missouri and University of Missouri Extension are not responsible for quality, availability or changes in prices of feedstuffs listed. For additional information contact: Dairy Extension, Division of Animal Sciences, S-134 Animal Science Center, University of Missouri, 573-882-3459

Milk Price Update

According to the Robert Cropp's Dairy Outlook (http://future.aae.wisc.edu/outlook/cropp_july_10.pdf), "The Class III price was \$13.62 for June and will be near \$13.80 for July. The Class IV price for June was \$15.45 and will weaken some to around \$15.25 for July. Class III futures are still settling below \$15.00 for the rest of this year and all of 2011. Cheese needs to reach at least \$1.60 per pound to get the Class III price over \$15.00 and at least \$1.70 per pound for a Class III price over \$16.00. Cheese near or above \$1.60 is very possible by fall. But, milk production needs to show a slower growth rate. The 10th round of CWT will remove more than 34,000 cows which will help to reduce cow numbers. But, the more than ample supply of dairy replacements and cow slaughter running as much as 15% lower than a year ago in recent weeks does not help to reduce the cow herd. Corn prices have shown some strength, but soybean meal and hay prices are lower than a year ago. Thus, with improved milk prices (more than \$4.00 per hundredweight higher than a year ago) and lower over all feed costs returns over feed costs are much more favorable. As a result, some dairy producers are producing all the milk they can to pay off accumulated expenses incurred during last year due to very depressed milk prices. Mandatory supply management bills have been submitted in the House and the Senate as well as other supply management proposals being offered. These bills and proposals establish a base milk production for each producer. Perhaps some dairy producers are maintaining a level of milk production to have a good milk base, if supply management does come into play."

Milk Futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange

8-04-2010	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 11	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Class III Futures	\$14.94	\$15.14	\$14.82	\$14.65	\$14.55	\$14.34	\$14.26	\$14.20	\$14.39	\$14.46	\$14.42
Class IV Futures	\$15.35	\$15.55	\$15.50	\$15.18	\$14.65	\$14.31	\$14.29	\$14.26	\$14.44	\$14.05	\$13.92
Butter Futures	\$1.82	\$1.84	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.66	\$1.60	\$1.59	\$1.59	\$1.58	\$1.57	\$1.59

Source: Chicago Mercantile Exchange (<http://www.cmegroup.com/>)

Current USDA Milk Price Forecasts

7-21-2010	2nd Q 2010	3rd Q 2010	4th Q 2010	1st Q 2011
Class III Price	\$13.31	\$13.90 to \$14.30	\$14.25 to \$14.95	\$14.00 to \$15.00
Class IV Price	\$14.82	\$15.55 to \$16.05	\$15.15 to \$15.95	\$14.45 to \$15.55

SOURCE: USDA, ERS, Livestock, Dairy & Poultry Outlook

(<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1350>)

Historical Missouri milk prices may be found on the Milk Prices and Marketing page (<http://agebb.missouri.edu/dairy/mkt/>) on the Missouri Dairymen's Resource Guide.



Missouri Weekly Hay Summary

Jefferson City, MO Thu Aug 05, 2010 MO Dept of Ag-USDA Market News
Missouri Weekly Hay Summary Week ending 08/06/10

Dangerously high levels of heat settled over the state this week causing areas in the south central and south east parts of the state to dry out even more. Over half of the pasture in the south east region is now rated in very poor condition. The flip side is northwest region where near 90 percent of pastures are rated good to excellent. The state has covered all ends of the spectrum this entire growing season. As a whole farmers have managed to rebuild hay supplies this year. Overall 90% of the state is at an adequate to surplus rating, however due to the odd weather quality has most generally been less than what was desired. The supply of hay is moderate, demand moderate, and prices steady. Missouri Department of Agriculture has a hay directory available for both buyers and sellers. To be listed, or for a directory, visit, <http://mda.mo.gov/abd/haydirectory> (All prices f.o.b. and per ton unless specified and on most recent reported sales prices listed as round bales based generally on 5x6 bales with weights of approximately 1200-1500 lbs)

Supreme quality Alfalfa (RFV>185) 150.00-180.00

Premium quality Alfalfa (RFV170-180) 140.00-175.00

Fair to Good quality Alfalfa (RFV130-170) large round bales 75.00-140.00; Small, Large squares 90.00-150.00

Good quality mixed Alfalfa and grass small square bales 3.50-5.00 per bale; 30.00-60.00 per large round bale.

Good to Premium quality Prairie hay mostly small squares 80.00-125.00

Fair to good quality Prairie hay mostly large round bales 35.00-75.00

Good to Premium quality Brome 90.00-150.00

Good quality Brome 50.00-120.00

Fair quality Brome some mixed with grass 30.00-50.00 per large round bale

Good to Premium Mixed Grass hay 60.00-120.00

Good quality Mixed Grass hay 40.00-70.00

Fair to Good quality Mixed Grass hay 15.00-40.00 per large round bale

Fair to Good quality Bluestem 40.00 per large round bale

Fair to Good quality Bermuda grass 70.00-100.00 per ton

Premium to Supreme Quality Timothy 5.00-6.50 per small square bale

Good quality Timothy Hay 3.50-5.00 per small square bale

Wheat straw 2.00-5.00 per small square bale

Source: MO Dept of Ag-USDA Market News Service (<http://agebb.missouri.edu/mkt/bull14c.htm>) The Missouri Hay Directory is a free publication designed to help farmers buy and sell hay. The directory lists more than 200 hay producers, telephone numbers, amount and type. The web address is <http://mda.mo.gov/abd/haydirectory.php>. In addition, the website lists hay for sale in surrounding states.

Heat Stress Relief on Grazing Dairies

Written by Joe Zulovich and Barry Steevens, University of Missouri

Water access for cows exiting milking parlor – need 2 feet of water trough length per cow exiting parlor as a group. A D-20 parlor needs 40 linear feet of water trough space. A D-40 needs 80 feet of water trough length for all cows to drink immediately exiting the parlor. Cows will and can easily consume 10-50% of their daily drinking water intake immediately after the milking if adequate water access is provided.

Holding pen modifications should include the following if not already implemented.

1. Shade should be installed over holding pen area. Commercial shade cloth with 70-80% shade is suggested.
2. Sprinklers need to be installed so cows in holding pen can be quickly soaked once entering.
3. Fans should be installed to provide air movement for cows waiting to be milked. For open holding pens, fans should be located above entrance to milking parlor so air is blowing over the cows waiting to be milked.
4. Water trough access for cows in holding pen would be helpful.

Heat relief management modifications to normal temperature management can include:

1. Bring cows to holding pen early for milking (30 minutes or so) so cows can be cooled in holding pen prior to milking.
2. Move cows to holding pen between the noon and 2 PM time frame to cool cows (fans and water) during heat of day. They can be allowed to remain in holding pen for 30 minutes or so before they are moved to paddocks and/or other shade until milking. This practice works best when cows are already close to milking center. Cows located a significant distance from holding pen may not benefit much from this practice.
3. Provide shade for cows wherever possible. Each cow needs approximately 24 to 30 square feet of shaded area. Shaded areas with significant air movement are desired.

Ideas for cooling cows in paddock areas include:

1. Provide portable shades.
2. Provide additional drinking water access to daily paddocks using water tubs or portable water system. (Note: If cows travel distance is 600 feet or less, they will travel to the water access and drink more frequently.)
3. If electric power can reasonably be provided, fans with mister rings can be used in conjunction with shade structures to provide supplemental cooling. Portable electric generators could be used to provide the needed power for the fans.

Those Pesky Flies

Written by Barry Steevens, Dairy Specialist, University of Missouri

Middle of summer, rain, and flies are everywhere. Flies are a major cause of discomfort and diseases of cattle and horses. The biting flies are especially troublesome. Other non-biting flies around the face contribute to pink eye problems as pink eye is caused by a bacteria, moraxella bovis.

First we need to understand the life cycle of a fly. They have four stages: Adult, eggs, larva (maggot) and the puparium. The adult fly will lay eggs in rotting wet organic material such as manure, rotting hay or silage and rotting compost. The eggs hatch in this medium and grow into the puparium. This is like the cocoon in which they metamorphose into an adult size fly. The pupa is a nonfeeding stage which later grow into adults. There are no baby flies which later grow into adults; the smaller flies are just different species.

Those Pesky Flies (cont.)

Ok, by now you have figured out the less manure and wet organic matter there is around the dairy the fewer flies there will be. Manure management is important. Fly larva has to be in a material of 40-60% moisture. Manure in a lagoon is one system where flies cannot reproduce under water. Make sure you do not let a solid cap build on top or you have just created a “fly factory” If manure is to be piled, make one large stack and try to locate a ¼ mile from the livestock as stable flies are reluctant to travel very far. The other option is to dry manure. Composting will result in heating which results in a dry material so flies will not lay eggs in it. If there is more rain, there will be more flies. A single female can lay up to 900 eggs. Normally only 2-4% make it to adults. Remember, one pound of manure can produce 500 flies!

Weed control around the building is important. Flies need a place to rest and get out of the heat. Controlling weeds near the free stall barn will keep the fly population lower in the barn. We need to understand a little bit about types of flies.

1. Horn Fly. The horn fly is a pest that came from Europe in the late 1800s. It is now populated throughout Mexico, the United States and the southern half of Canada. The fly is less than ¼ inch in length, similar in color to a house fly and has a needle like beak. This fly will have 20-40 blood sucking events each day. They spend most of their life on the back and shoulders of cattle moving to the underside during periods of hot weather. The female leaves the cow briefly to lay the eggs in a fresh undisturbed pile of manure. Eggs hatch in 24-30 hours and begin to migrate through the manure paddy. The real economic loss is from the constant biting of the cow. The constant aggravation will cause cattle to bunch, stand in water and shady areas. Substantial losses in weight gain or milk yield is experienced. The horn fly is associated with teat end scabs on young heifers and an intramammary infection developing before the heifer calves. Treating heifers and cows is essential in controlling these pests. Treatment options include a larvacide which is put in the feed, pour-on with residual control, cattle oilers which allow for self application and placement of fly predators.

Threshold level for treatment is 200 flies per animal. Be sure to read the label if the insecticide/larvacide is to be used on lactating cows.

2. Deer and Horse flies. Horse flies are the big noisy pests which cause a real pain when they bite. Horse flies are blood feeders of both livestock and humans. Only the females bite. They lay their eggs around ponds and wet areas. The larva can live in the mud and water up to several years. Then they pupate and emerge as adults ready to complete the cycle. The flies are day time feeders. Treatment of livestock with insecticides have limited effect in keeping the pest off an animal. Traps can reduce the fly populations.

Deer flies are strong fliers capable of traveling many miles. They are found around moist areas like the shallow areas around a pond. The male deer flies are found around flowers where the female circles your head, zooms in for a bite and leaves quickly. Like the horse fly, there is limited control of this pest.

3. Face flies. Face flies are pests of cattle in pastures. They are about ¼ inch long; feeding on secretions from the eyes, nostrils and mouth of pasture cattle. They lay their eggs in fresh cow manure. They are annoying and can cause pink eye in cattle. They are strong fliers and do not like dark and shady areas.

They can be controlled with baits and repellants although have developed resistance to many insecticides. Disruption of cow pies will interrupt their reproduction cycle.

4. Stable flies. Unlike house flies, stable flies bite mainly on the lower front legs causing cattle to bunch. The stable fly is dark and about ¾ inch long. The females lay about 400 eggs in wet decaying organic matter and manure mixed with hay, feed, silage and straw. Stable flies rest in shade after feeding. Control starts with cleanliness around the dairy facilities. They can be controlled with insecticides, baits and biological control (release of other insects that lay eggs in the fly pupae) When using insecticides one should remember only about 15% of the fly population exists as adults. Be sure to check that the product used is approved for lactating dairy cows if used in the free stall barn. Missouri cows welcome the first frost in reducing these pests.



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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Sho-MO
Dairy Heifer
Growers



Sho-Mo Dairy Heifer Growers Association was organized to represent the Missouri's professional dairy heifer growers and to provide its membership with learning experiences that would benefit them to produce consistent, quality dairy heifers.

The Sho-Mo Dairy Heifer Growers Association publishes a quarterly newsletter that contains the latest issues that affect dairy heifer growers. If you have any questions about the newsletter or membership, please let me know

Denis Turner, President
(417) 741-7512

Sho-MO Web site: <http://www.mocattle.org/shomodairy.htm>