Missouri Dairy Expo

FRIDAY - February 9, 2024 Oasis Conference Center 2546 N Glenstone Ave, Springfield, MO

9:30 Registration, Coffee with vendors

| 10:00 Concurrent Session 1 |
|---|
| Genomic progress through bull proof assessment - Coco |
| 10:30 Break with sponsors |
| 10:45 Concurrent Session 2 |
| Points to consider for Farm Succession - Fiji |
| 11:45 Break with sponsors |
| 12:00 LUNCH, KEYNOTE and Comments Lieutenant Governor Mike Kehoe Clayton Boyles, American Foods Group |
| 1:15 Concurrent Session 3 |
| The 2024 Outlook for Dairy Markets and Policy - Coco/Maui |
| 2:00 Producer Panel – Value of a nutritionist and herd consultant - Coco/Maui |
| 2:45 Ice Cream Break with sponsors |

3:00 MO Dairy Business Meeting - Coco/Maui

Meet and Greet your Missouri Dairy Team Resolutions Review

EVENING PROGRAMMING - Paradise Hall

6:30 Hors d'oeuvres: Provided by our generous sponsors & member dairy farm families **7:00** Missouri Dairy Industry Awards Ceremony

7:30 Cornhole Tournament and Silent Auction Fundraiser for Dairy youth





A trusted source for accurate genetic information

Official Holstein Pedigrees combine ancestry, performance and genetic information all into one easy-to-use document. Whether you are making mating decisions or trying to decide which sale animal might have a place on your operation, Official Holstein Pedigrees give you the information and details you need on the animals you are working with.

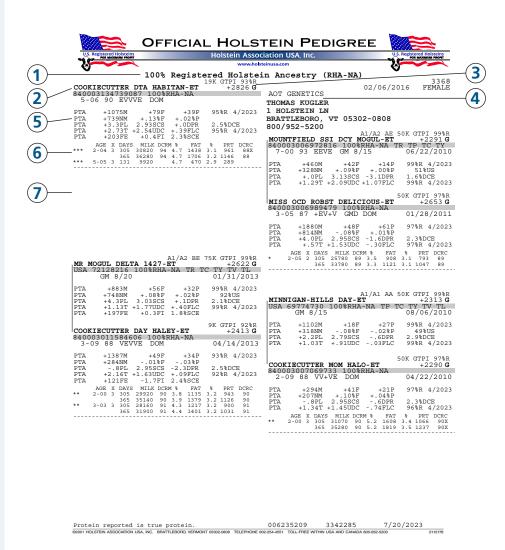
Official Holstein Pedigrees also serve as a verified source of genteic, production and ancestry information when you are selling animals, allowing you to provide trusted documentation to potential buyers; the first step to satisfied, repeat customers!

Read with ease, evaluate with confidence

Official Holstein Pedigrees contain a wealth of important information on a single page. While each animal is different, their information is all presented in the same format, making it easy to evaluate and compare animals.

Official Holstein Pedigrees provide multi-generation details and performance information on Registered Holsteins of all ages.

How to Read an Official Holstein Pedigree



Information included on an Official Holstein Pedigree:

1 100% Registered Holstein Ancestry (RHA-NA)

The first line, centered on a pedigree, shows the **percentage Registered Holstein Ancestry (RHA)** and whether the animal is of an entirely North American (RHA-NA) blood-line or has some International ancestors (RHA-I).

2. COOKIECUTTER DTA HABITAN-ET 840003134739087 100%RHA-NA 5-06 90 EVVVE DOM

The first information block on the left side of a pedigree provides you the animal's complete **identification and classification information**. You will see the animal's name, country of origin of the identification, registration number, %RHA information and any genetic condition codes that are on file with the Holstein Association.

Genetic Codes

BD Bulldog¹

BL Bovine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency (BLAD)¹

TL Tested free of BLAD

BY Brachyspina¹

TY Tested free of Brachyspina

CD Cholesterol Deficiency1

TC Tested free of Cholesterol Deficiency

CV Complex Vertebral Malformation (CVM)¹

TV Tested Free of CVM

DP Deficiency of Uridine Monophosphate Synthase (DUMPS)¹

TD Tested free of DUMPS

MF Mule-Foot¹

TM Tested free of Mule-Foot

PO Observed Polled²

PC Tested Heterozygous Polled²

PP Tested Homozygous Polled²

TP Tested free of the Polled Condition (horned)

RC Recessive Red Carrier¹

B/R Black/Red Coat Color¹

TR Tested free of Recessive Red

DR1 Tested Heterozygous Dominant Red²

DR2 Tested Homozygous Dominant Red²

¹Recessive gene carrier

²Dominant gene carrier

Classification information is found under the animal's registration number. It includes the age of the animal at classification, final score and major classification categories. The five categories are Front End/Capacity, Dairy Strength, Rump, Feet & Legs, and Udder. Cows with classification scores that were received prior to December 2004 are underlined, and represent the following categories: Frame, Dairy Character, Body Capacity, Feet & Legs, and Udder. If an animal has been classified Excellent in more than one age category, a multiple E designation may appear on this line after major category designations. Recognition as a Gold Medal Sire (GM), Gold Medal Dam (GMD) or Dam of Merit (DOM) will be found on this line as well.

3. A1/A2 BE 75K GTPI 99%R +2622 G

TPI® (Total Performance Index) values appear on the same line as the name. TPI is a selection index based on a balance of traits to assist Holstein breeders by sorting out animals that possess genes which will enhance the overall quality of the Holstein breed. There are different types of TPIs you will find on pedigrees:

The TPI value is preceded by a percentile ranking of P5 through P9 for the top 50% of animals born within a given year of birth, for animals less than three years old. For example, P9 animals are in the 90th percentile for the birth year, P8s are in the 80th percentile, etc.

For genomic-tested animals, you will find an indicator of which SNP density chip they were tested on (ex: 19k). After the TPI indicator is the TPI reliability value. If an animal has genetic test results for Beta Casein or Kappa Casein milk proteins, they will appear on this line, to the left of the genomic chip density indicator. Examples of these labels can be seen on the paternal ancestors on this pedigree.

3368 02/06/2016 FEMALE

AOT GENETICS

THOMAS KUGLER
1 HOLSTEIN LN

BRATTLEBORO, VT 05302-0808

800/952-5200

The information block in the upper right corner reflects ownership information and the birth date of the animal. This block also designates whether the animal is male or female and the animal's barn ID or short name for AI bulls

+1075M 95%R 4/2023 PTA +739NM +.13%F +.02%P +3.3PL +2.73T +.ODPR 2.5%DCE PTA 2.93SCS +2.54UDC 95%R 4/2023 PTA +.39FLC +0.4FI 2.3%SCE +203FE РΤΆ

Predicted Transmitting Ability (PTA) information follows the animal's identification and classification information. PTAs express the level of genetic superiority or inferiority an animal is expected to transmit to its offspring for a given production or type trait. These values are used to rank animals based on their genetic merit.

Line one indicates the Predicted Transmitting Ability for Milk (M), Fat (F), Protein (P), and Reliability (R) for production information. The date of the PTA for production calculation is also shown on this line. For animals that have a PTPI, the PTA values are estimated by averaging the parents' PTAs. This is denoted with #.

Line two indicates the PTA for Net Merit (NM) and the PTA% for Fat and Protein. For males this line will also include the percent of U.S. daughters in the evaluation.

Line three shows PTAs for Productive Life (PL), Somatic Cell Score (SCS), Daughter Pregnancy Rate (DPR), and Daughter Calving Ease (DCE).

Line four provides the animal's Predicted Transmitting Ability for Type (T), Udder Composite (UDC) and Feet and Legs Composite (FLC). The Reliability (R) for Type and the date of PTAT calculations are also shown on this line.

Line five shows PTAs for Feed Efficiency (FE), Fertility Index (FI), and Sire Calving Ease (SCE).

International genetic evaluations for type and production are labeled by printing MACE YIELD EVALUATION and/or MACE TYPE EVALUATION on the line above the PTA data. The TPI value will be followed by an M. If a conversion formula is used to convert a foreign type evaluation to a U.S. base then CONVERTED TYPE EVALUATION will be printed above the PTA data. These evaluations are based on either conversion formulas or Multiple Across Country Evaluations (MACE). Whenever the PTPI of an offspring of a bull with a MACE or converted proof is calculated a C or an M will appear after the PTPI value until U.S. information is available.

AGE X DAYS MILK DCRM % FAT % PRT DCRC 2-04 3 305 30820 94 4.7 1438 3.1 961 88X 365 36280 94 4.7 1706 3.2 1146 88 *** 5-05 3 131 9920 4.7 470 2.9 289

For females, **production records** follow the genetic information. Each main line indicates the TriStar Option; age at calving; number of times milked per day; length of record in days; pounds of milk; DCRM (Data Collection Rating for milk); fat percent; pounds of fat; protein percent; pounds of protein; and DCRC (Data Collection Rating for components) during that lactation up to 305 days. An "X" at the end of the line indicates that the record is significantly above herd average. A second line of data is only included if the cow's lactation is longer than 305 days (up to 365 days) for that lactation. Once a cow produces more than 100,000 pounds of milk, her total production information appears on the pedigree and is labeled "LIFE."

State and national leader records for Milk, Fat and Protein production are labeled on the line below the outstanding record. This recognition is based on TriStar Premier records and awarded in eight age categories.

Type of Testing Program Labels

| TriStar Labels (for production records starting after 1/1/1997) | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| Premier | *** | | | | | |
| Deluxe | ** | | | | | |
| Custom | * | | | | | |
| Automated Milk Records | AMR | | | | | |

| Type of Test (for records prior to 1/1/1997) | Dairy Herd Improvement Registry | Dairy Herd Improvement Association |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Alternating AM/PM with a time monitor | APT | APM |
| Alternating AM/PM component sampling | APS | APC |
| Alternating AM/PM without a time monitor | APR | APD |
| Weights and component samples at monthly test milkings | DHR | DHI |

7. The space below the production records is used to list other recognitions, including National Show placings, All-National and All-American recognitions, Elite Performer and Star of the Breed honors.



Holstein Association USA, Inc.

1 Holstein Place, PO Box 808 • Brattleboro, VT 05302-0808 800.952.5200 • www.holsteinusa.com Jason Ewing | 417-459-9507



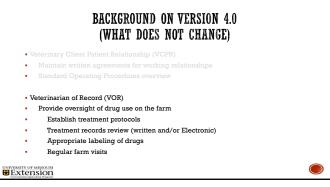
BACKGROUND ON VERSION 4.0 (WHAT DOES NOT CHANGE) • Veterinary Client Patient Relationship (VCPR) Maintain written agreements for working relationships Standard Operating Procedures overview UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
Extension

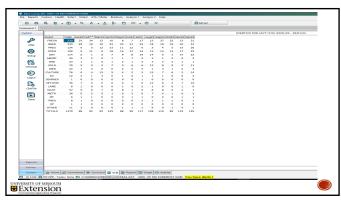
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4



FOREMOST DAIRY • Daily log of activity on the farm PC Dart • Dairy Plan Dairy Comp 305 Extension





NON-AMBULATORY ANIMALS

- How are these animals moved?
- What prompt medical care is provided?
- Must be separated, provided with feed and water, and protection from weather and predators.



HERD HEALTH PLAN FITNESS FOR TRANSPORT

- Definition of animals eligible for
- Adherence to withholds
- Lactating cows should be milked before leaving
- < 103 F
- No cancer eye or blindness
- Lame or fractures (unable to stay standing during the travel)
- No prolapses
- Not calving or near to calving
- CNS symptoms
- Visible wounds

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8

7

HERD HEALTH PLAN TREATMENT OF COMMON DISEASES

- Mastitis
- Metritis
- Milk Fever
- Ketosis
- Displaced Abomasum
- Pneumonia
- Diarrhea

Example Pneumonia

Cows

• Excenel (ceftiofur)
Cows are initially treated for respiratory disease with Excenel. It is administered at the dosage of 1.2 ml / 100 lbs IM or Sub-Q and is given at 24 hour intervals for 3-5 days of treatment dependent on response and consulting with veterinarian.

Warnings
No milk discard time is required when this product is used according to label directions.

..... Treated cattle must not be slaughtered for 72 hours following last treatment because unsafe levels of drug remain at the injection sites.

Extension

9

HERD HEALTH PLAN **VACCINATION PROTOCOLS**

HERD HEALTH PLAN

- Age/stage
- Dosage administered
- Route of administration • Withdrawal times

Pre-Breeding Heifers

- \geq 30 days prior to moving the heifers to the
- Breeding Age Lot

 Vision 7 2 cc Sub-Q (21 day withhold)

 Express FP10 2cc IM (21 day withhold)
- Magnet use balling gun to insert orally

Extension

10

HERD HEALTH PLAN MILKING PROCEDURE

- Protocol
- Foremost
- Spray 1-2-3-4
- Strip 1-2-3-4
- Wipe 1-2-3-4 Attach 1-2-3-4
- Post Dip

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· Emergency Action Plan

- · Biosecurity Protocol
- Pest, Fly, and Parasite Control
- Dystocia (difficult calving) Protocol

Extension







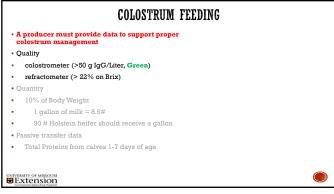
HERD HEALTH PLAN PREWEANED CALVES • How do you move calves? • How is colostrum provided? • How is milk/milk replacer provided? • Feed and water available starting at 3 days of age • Disbudding by Cautery or Paste and done by 8 weeks of age • Pain mitigation UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

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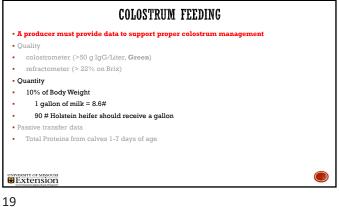
Commercial Agriculture Program

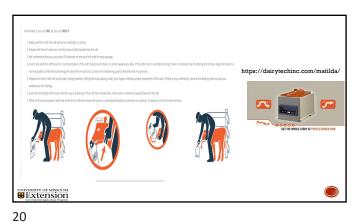
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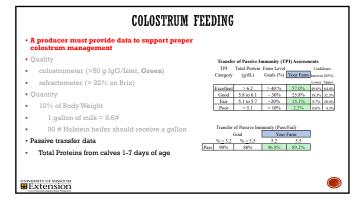
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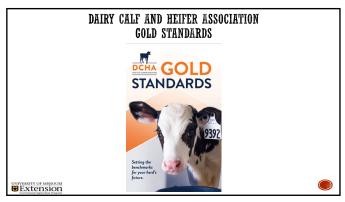


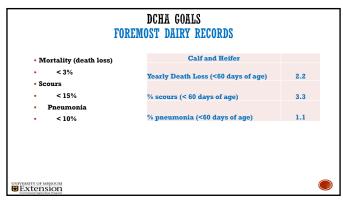


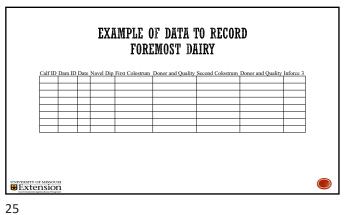
A HOLSTEIN BULL, BEEF ON DAIRY BULL, AND HOLSTEIN HEIFER ARE BORN TODAY? The farmer has more than enough "Green" colostrum with plenty of reserves.
 However, the producer does have some "Yellow" colostrum. · Which colostrum should the dairyman feed each calf? Extension

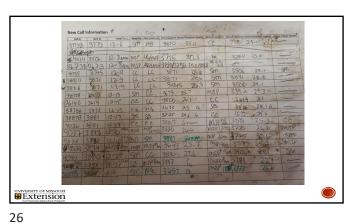
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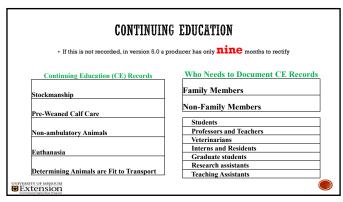












CONTINUING EDUCATION AND DOCUMENTATION MUST OCCUR EVERY YEAR FOR EVERYONE! • First calf received 12/29/69 DVM received 1987 Board Certified Beef Cattle 1997 Dairy Cattle 2004 • Professor University of Missouri since 2006 PAACO Third Party Certified since 2019 Beef Quality Assurance Certified Calf Care Quality Assurance Certified UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI Extension

HERD HEALTH PLAN (VERSION 4.0) **EUTHANASIA**

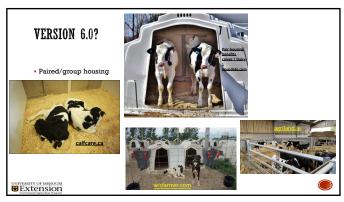
- Criteria for euthanasia
- · Euthanasia techniques
- Carcass disposal
- · Identify a primary and secondary person for euthanasia
- If not present, a farm has nine months to correct
- · Confirmation of death needs to be recorded
- If not present, a farm has nine months to correct

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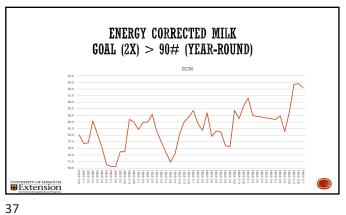
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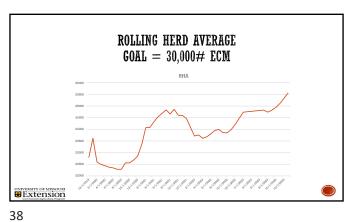






UPDATE ON FOREMOST DAIRY Sale of Holstein Farm and loss of Kirby property for lease Move to a 300-cow confinement dairy Have all Holsteins . The Xbred cows will be bred up to Holstein New parlor with classroom(s) • A new endowed dairy nutrition position Improvements to facilities Activity/rumination monitor system • New heifer facilities (under construction) Extension 36





| COMBINED FAT AND PROTEIN GOAL > 6.25# (YEAR-ROUND) | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Combine Fat and Protein | | | | |
| | 65 65 65 55 55 54 66 64 64 | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI Extension Commercial Agriculus Program | | | | | |

| FERTILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--------------|------|-----|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Month | %Conc | #Preg | #Open | Total | | Technician | %0 | onc | #Pr | eg #0 | pen | Total |
| 2023 February | 31 | 5 | 11 | 16 | | Students | 4 | .5 | 10 | | 12 | 22 |
| 2023 March | 67 | 12 | 6 | 18 | | Scott Poock | 4 | .9 | 19 | , | 20 | 39 |
| 2023 April | 63 | 33 | 19 | 52 | | TOTALS | 4 | 7.5 | 29 |) | 32 | 61 |
| 2023 May | 48 | 11 | 12 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| 2023 June | 41 | 12 | 17 | 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 2023 July | 30 | 6 | 14 | 20 | | Conventional | %Con | | Preg 99 | #Open 110 | Total 209 | %Tot 70 |
| 2023 August | 28 | 5 | 13 | 18 | | Sexed | 47 | _ | 15 | 16 | 31 | 10 |
| 2023 September | 24 | 4 | 13 | 17 | | Beef | 40 | _ | 22 | 33 | 55 | 20 |
| 2023 October | 26 | 5 | 14 | 19 | | TOTALS | 46.1 | 1 | 136 | 159 | 295 | 100 |
| 2023 November | 47 | 15 | 17 | 32 | | | | | | | | |
| 2023 December | 56 | 22 | 17 | 39 | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | 45.9 | 130 | 153 | 283 | | | | | | | | |







What lens are we seeing through?

OR

OR

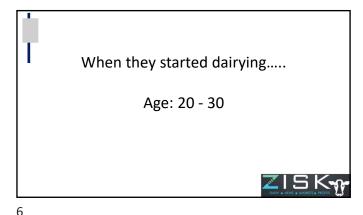
ZISK

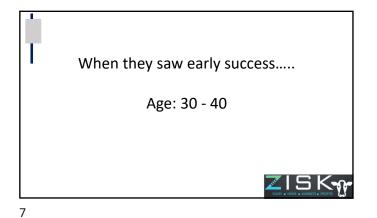
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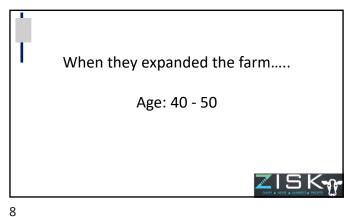
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Let's talk about dairy farming parents......



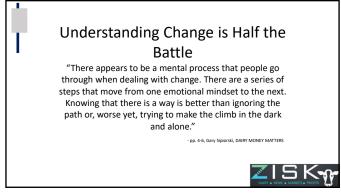




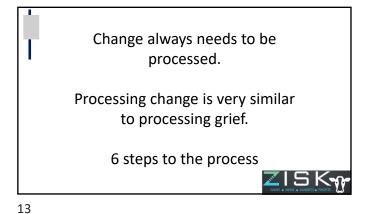


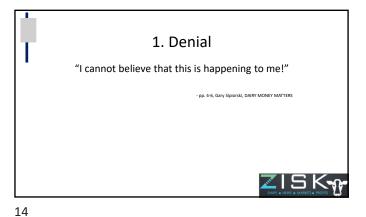


Each of these eras require change.



11 12

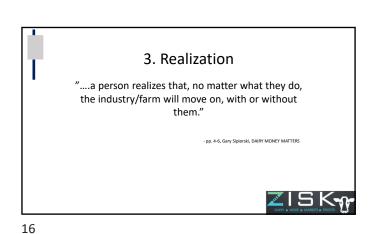




2. Anger
....we realize that a change is happening and the change is not to our liking.

-pp. 4-6. Gary Siplorski, DAIRY MONEY MATTERS

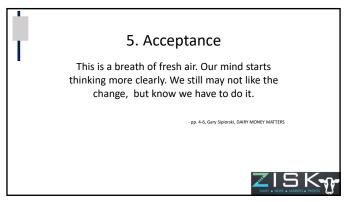
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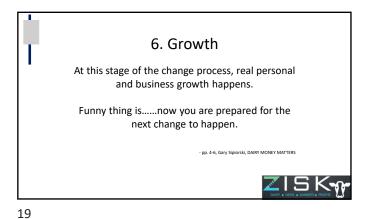
4. Depression

We know we have to make the change, but we don't want to do it. We are stuck in a state of feeling sorry for ourselves.

-pp. 4-6, Gary Sipiorski, DAIRY MONEY MATTERS



17 18



Let's talk more about dairy farming parents......

They are experienced

-they actually have seen it all in one way or another

-they've had to learn from poor decisions
-they've learned that dairying is really,
really hard

ZISK-

20

21



They don't want you to fail

-they've seen neighbors go broke

-buying things is easy, paying for them less easy

-they want you to be successful, but are scared to let go and see you get hurt

Let's talk about dairy farming's next gen......

23 24







27



They want to feel heard

"Dad never asks for my opinion"

"I try to speak up, but Grandpa dismisses my ideas before he's even really heard them"

"Could you talk to my Dad for me.... he'll

listen to you"



29 30





Microresolution:

I resolve to make the bed each day.

NOT

I resolve to keep the house clean.

Microresolution:

I resolve to talk for 1 hour each week over coffee/beer with ______.

NOT

I resolve to build a transition plan.



33



Strategies to increase sorghum silage digestibility

Juan M. Piñeiro, DVM, MS, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor and Extension Dairy Specialist
Department of Animal Science, Texas A&M University

Summary

- While corn is the most common crop used for silage, sorghum is more drought tolerant and has lower input costs. However, conventional (i.e., non-BMR) sorghum silage has lower starch and fiber digestibility compared to corn silage¹.
- To decide which sorghum hybrid to use, farmers need to set their priorities while considering land availability, water well capacity and access to cutting-edge harvesting technologies. In regions with severe water and forage scarcity with
- If the priority to maximize only fiber yield and fiber digestibility, Brown mid-rid forage (BMR) BMR sorghum hybrids should be considered. Brown mid-rid forage (BMR) sorghum hybrids have similar fiber digestibility to conventional corn silage². On average, BMR sorghum hybrids have ~0.5 %-points lower lignin and ~5% higher NDF digestibility compared to conventional sorghum hybrids³. This ~5% higher NDF digestibility could increase dairy cows dry matter intake and milk yield by roughly 2 and 3 lbs/cow/d⁴.
- BMR male-sterile sorghum hybrids do not develop grain which decreases lodging risks, duplicate the content of sugars and increases the harvest window compared to non-sterile hybrids⁵.
- If the priority is to maximize the fiber and starch yield and have excellent starch digestibility, then cutting-edge technologies to process sorghum berries is needed to achieve >95% of berries processed. Strategies to increase starch digestibility include: 1) increasing sorghum berries processing^{6,7} 2) harvesting at an earlier plant maturity stage (e.g., soft dough > hard dough stage⁸) and 3) increasing ensiling time⁸.
- Sorghum berries processed in 4 pieces increase rumen in-situ starch digestibility by more than double compared to whole sorghum berries (Fig. 1). Improvements in starch digestibility would

be explained by disruption of the pericarp and starch-protein matrix as well as increased surface area for microbial digestion⁵.

Table 1. Nutrient composition comparison between male-sterile and non-sterile sorghum hybrids.

| Item | Male-Sterile | Non-Sterile | <i>P</i> -value |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | $LSM \pm SEM$ | $LSM \pm SEM$ | |
| DM, % | 28.4 ± 0.98 | 40.8 ± 0.85 | < 0.0001 |
| WSC, %DM | 18.0 ± 0.73 | 7.21 ± 0.63 | < 0.0001 |
| Starch, %DM | 13.0 ± 1.1 | 28.6 ± 0.95 | < 0.0001 |
| aNDF, %DM | 42.3 ± 0.59 | 35.0 ± 0.51 | < 0.0001 |
| NFC, %DM | 39.6 ± 0.75 | 46.2 ± 0.68 | 0.003 |
| Crude Protein, %DM | 8.29 ± 0.21 | 10.2 ± 0.19 | < 0.0001 |
| Total Fatty Acids, %DM | 1.14 ± 0.06 | 1.69 ± 0.05 | < 0.0001 |

Table 1. Nutritional value and trade-off between sugars and starch of male-sterile with non-sterile sorghum hybrids⁵.

WSC: Water soluble carbohydrates. NFC: Non-fiber carbohydrates.

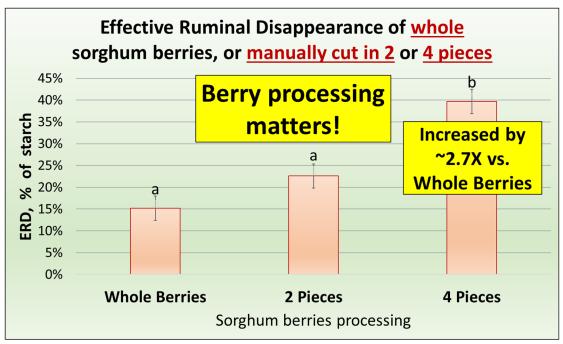


Figure 1. Adapted from McCary, 2019. Strategies to improve whole-plant sorghum silage nutritive value. MSc. Thesis, UF⁵.

References

¹ McCary, C.L., D. Vyas, A.P. Faciola, and L.F. Ferraretto. 2020. Graduate student literature review: Current perspectives on whole-plant sorghum silage production and utilization by lactating dairy cows. J. Dairy Sci. 103:5783–5790.

² Sánchez-Duarte, J. I., K.F. Kalscheur, A.D. Garcia, and F.E. Contreras-Govea. 2019. Short communication: Meta-analysis of dairy cows fed conventional sorghum or corn silages compared with brown midrib sorghum silage. J. Dairy Sci. 102:419–425.

³ Pupo, M.R., Wallau, M.O. and Ferraretto, L.F., 2022. Effects of season, variety type, and trait on dry matter yield, nutrient composition, and predicted intake and milk yield of whole-plant sorghum forage. J. Dairy Sci. 105:5776-5785.

⁴Oba, M. and Allen, M.S., 1999. Evaluation of the importance of the digestibility of neutral detergent fiber from forage: effects on dry matter intake and milk yield of dairy cows. J. Dairy Sci. 82:589-596. ⁵ Duhatschek, D., Bell, J.M., Druetto, D., Ferraretto, L.F., Raver, K., Goeser, J., Smith, J.K., Paudyal, S., and Piñeiro, J.M. 2023. Comparing the nutritional value and the trade-off between sugars and starch of

⁶ McCary C.L., 2019. Strategies to improve whole-plant sorghum silage nutritive value. Master of Science Thesis, University of Florida.

male-sterile with non-sterile sorghum hybrids. J. Ani. Sci. 101:487-488.

⁷McCary C.L., and L.F. Ferraretto. 2020. Re-evaluating berry processing score. Hay and Forage Grower.

⁸ Robison, C.A., 2019. Management impacts on sorghum silage ruminal digestibility. MSc thesis WTAMU.

The 2024 Outlook for Dairy Markets and Policy

Dr. Scott Brown Agricultural Economist University of Missouri

Take Home Points:

The DMC program may be important again in 2024

December 2023 – DMC margin was \$8.44 Lower feed costs will reduce the chances of DMC payments Milk prices may stay at 2023 levels in 2024 Farm bill debate will take time to unfold

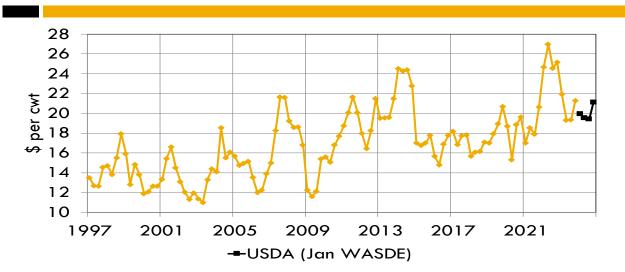
The national federal milk market order hearing has finished

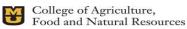
The outcome of the hearing remains unclear It could take 12 to 18 months to complete the process

The outlook for the dairy industry remains challenged in 2024

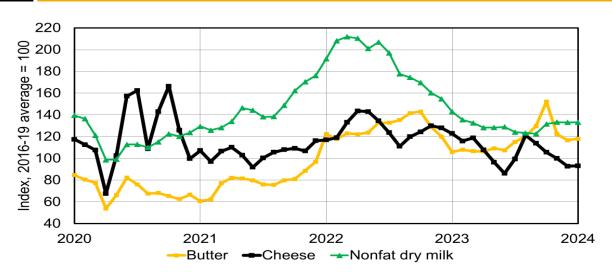
Dairy product prices will remain at lower levels this year International demand for U.S. dairy products expected to remain low Even with weak milk production growth, all milk prices remain low

Quarterly U.S. All Milk Prices



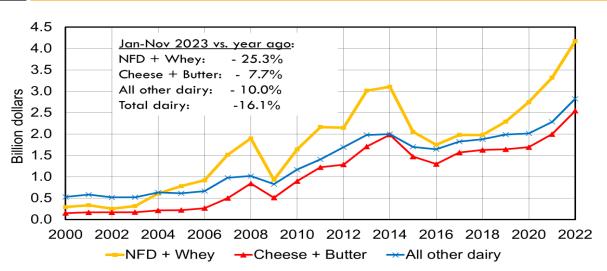


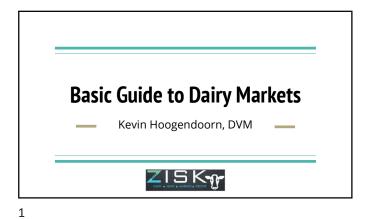
Monthly Dairy Product Prices

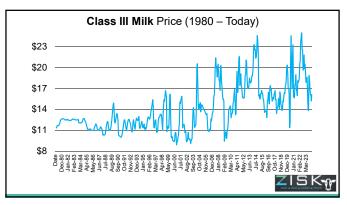




U.S. Dairy Export Value







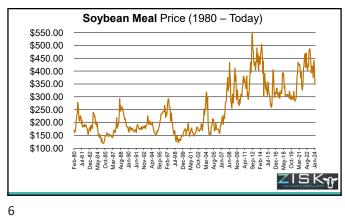
2

| | Milk /cwt | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1980's: | \$10.30 – 14.93 | (\$4.63) |
| 1990's: | \$10.02 – 16.70 | (\$6.68) |
| 2000's: | \$8.90 - 21.40 | (\$11.50) |
| 2010's: | \$12.78 – 24.58 | (\$11.80) |
| 2020's: | \$11.37 – 25.20 | (\$13.83) |
| | | ZISK _{(f} |

\$8.40 \$7.40 \$6.40 \$5.40 \$3.40 \$1.40 \$1.40

3

| <u>Corn /bu</u> | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1980's: | \$1.47 – 3.94 | (\$2.47) | | | | |
| 1990's: | \$1.87 – 5.16 | (\$3.29) | | | | |
| 2000's: | \$2.20 – 7.24 | (\$5.04) | | | | |
| 2010's: | \$3.02 - 8.07 | (\$5.05) | | | | |
| 2020's: | \$3.12 – 8.18 | (\$5.06) ∠ISK- ₁₆ - | | | | |



5

Soy Meal /ton

1980's: \$119 – 293 (\$174) 1990's: \$122 – 293 (\$171)

2000's: \$147 - 434 (\$287) 2010's: \$259 - 547 (\$288)

2010's: \$259 - 547 (\$288) 2020's: \$283 - 488 (\$205)

7

ZISK-g-

Old REALITY – 1980's

Milk: \$4.60 price swings
Corn: \$2.50 price swings
SoyMeal: \$170 price swings



New REALITY - 2020's

1980

Milk: \$14 price swings \$

Corn: \$5 price swings \$2.50

SoyMeal: \$300 price swings \$170

ZISK_®

8

"In the past, taking care of cows and crops meant success. And, if you worked hard, you made a profit...Believe it or not, in the 1970's and 1980's the U.S. milk support prices offered an average \$13.50 mailbox price support in a world of \$6.00 cost of production."

- Gary Sipiorsky, Dairy Money Matters



9 10

What's the cause of the increased volatility in the current commodity markets?

- 1 CMF trading
- Fund involvement
- Speculators
- Hedging Inflation
- 2. Information flow



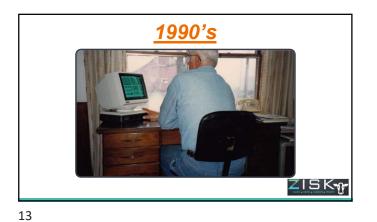
<u>1980's</u>







11 12





2020's

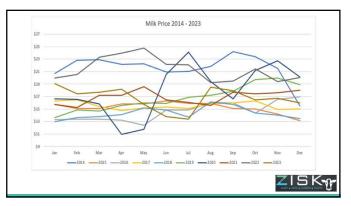
5G - 500 Mbit/s

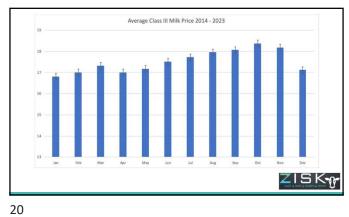


15 1

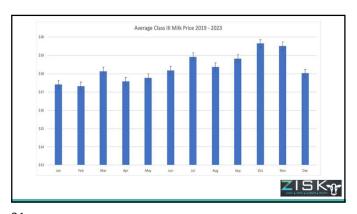


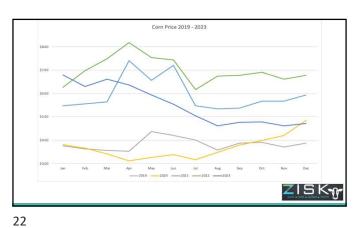






19

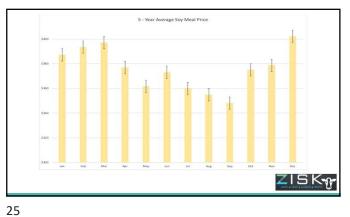




21 22







What else can you do?

Pay attention to the markets! Be AWARE!



ZISK Dairy App

Used by <u>4,241,900</u> US dairy cows (45%)

FREE app designed for dairy farmers



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28

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ZISK Users

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Profit projections

- CME markets
 - Class III & IV milk
 - Corn
 - Soybean meal
- News





Thank You..... Questions?

Kevin Hoogendoorn, DVM (712) 548-7180

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We're here to help identify opportunities to improve your farm's profit

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