



Dairy Outlook 2014 Midwest & Great Plains Outlook Conference

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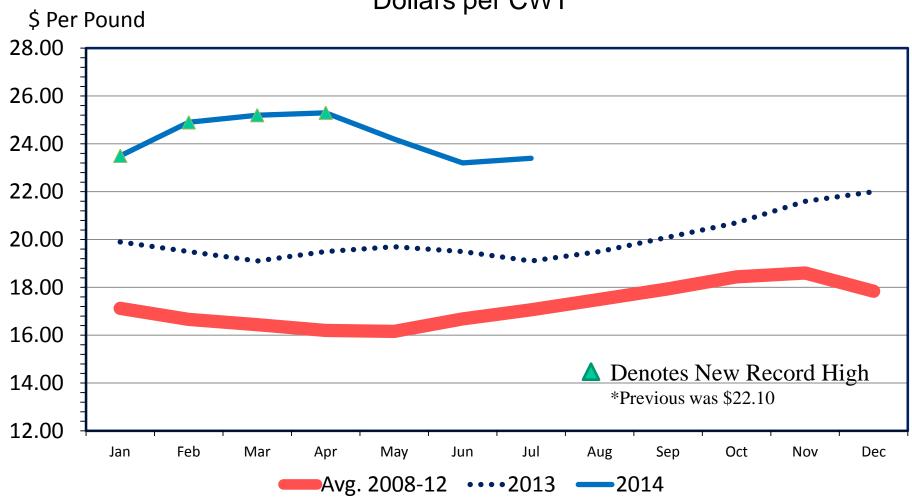
KEY TO DAIRY 2014

- Prices are record high in the first half.
- Profitability has been very good and will remain.
- Dairy demand remains strong worldwide
- Lower Feed Costs

- Rapid herd expansion: Inventory?
- Drought –minimal impact or restrained growth?
- Export markets face more competition: Oceania production, EU Quota, Russia?



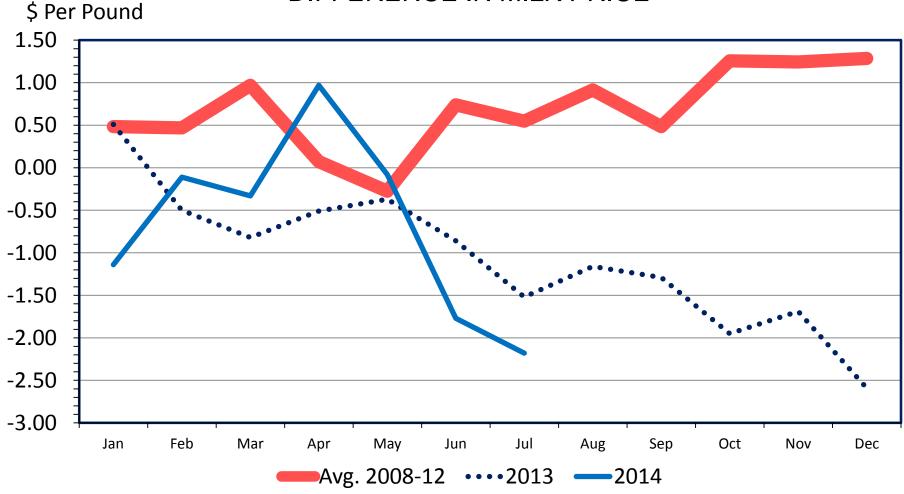
ALL MILK PRICEDollars per CWT



Data Source: USDA-AMS, Dairy Market News, Compiled & Analysis by LMIC



CLASS III – CLASS IV DIFFERENCE IN MILK PRICE

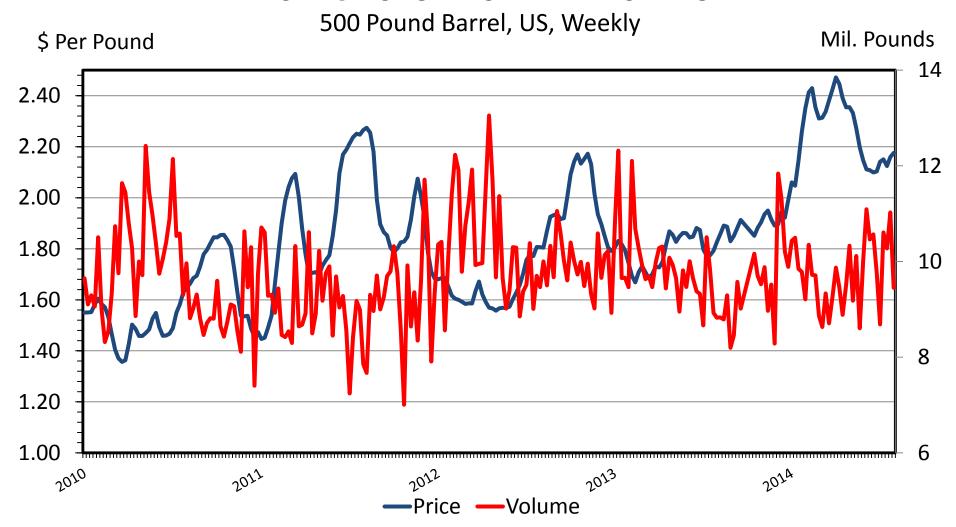


Data Source: USDA-AMS, Dairy Market News, Compiled & Analysis by LMIC

08/04/14



PRICE vs VOLUME CHEDDAR CHEESE

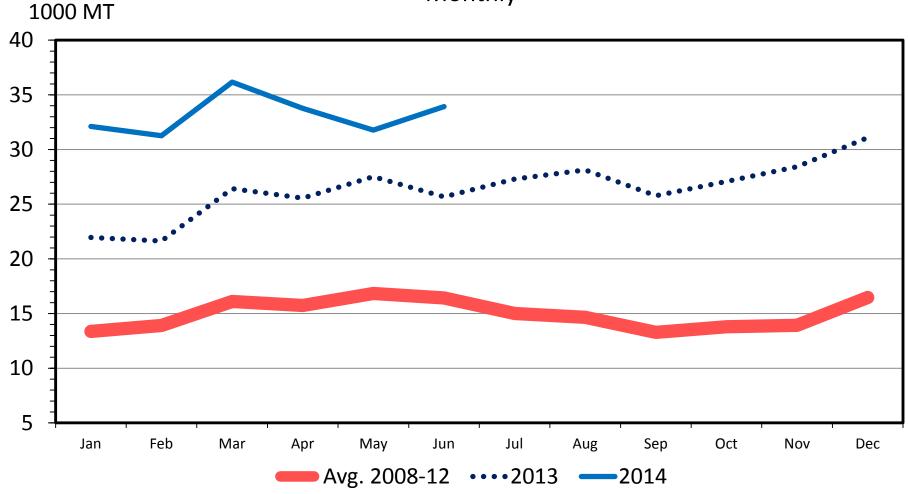


Data Source: USDA-NASS



CHEESE AND CURD EXPORTS



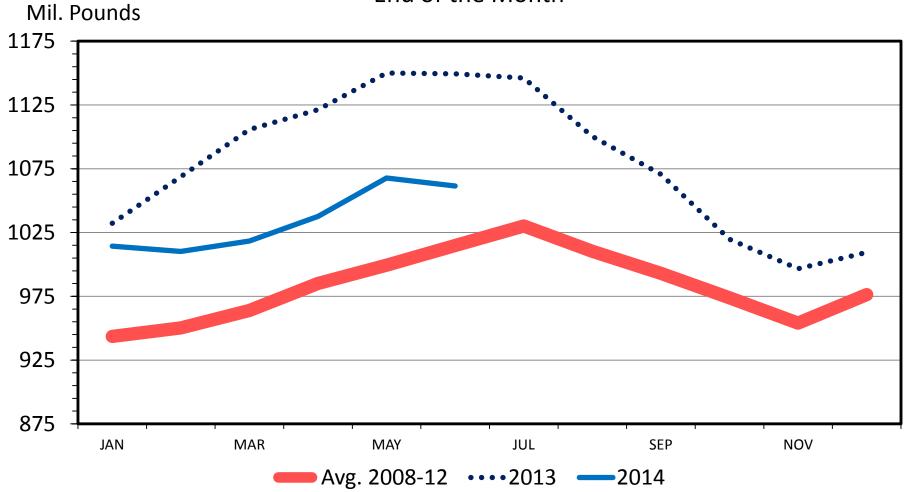


Data Source: USDA-FAS



TOTAL CHEESE IN COLD STORAGE

End of the Month

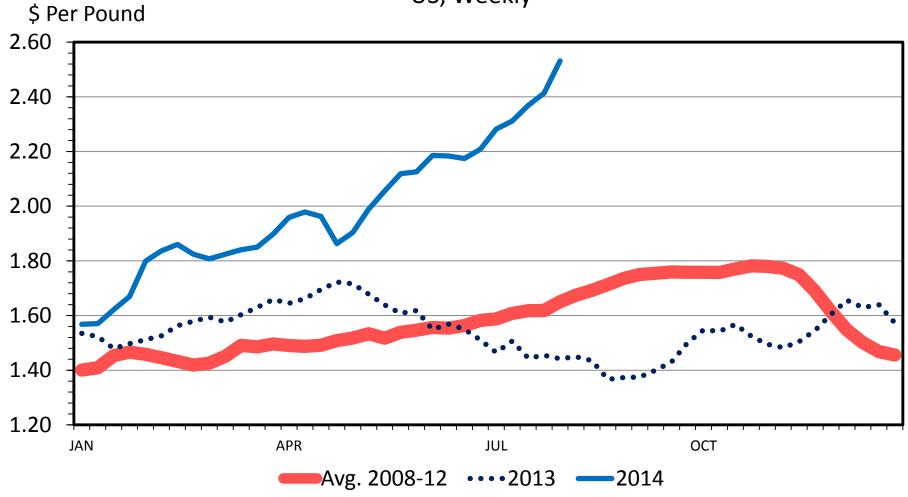


Data Source: USDA/NASS



BUTTER PRICES

US, Weekly

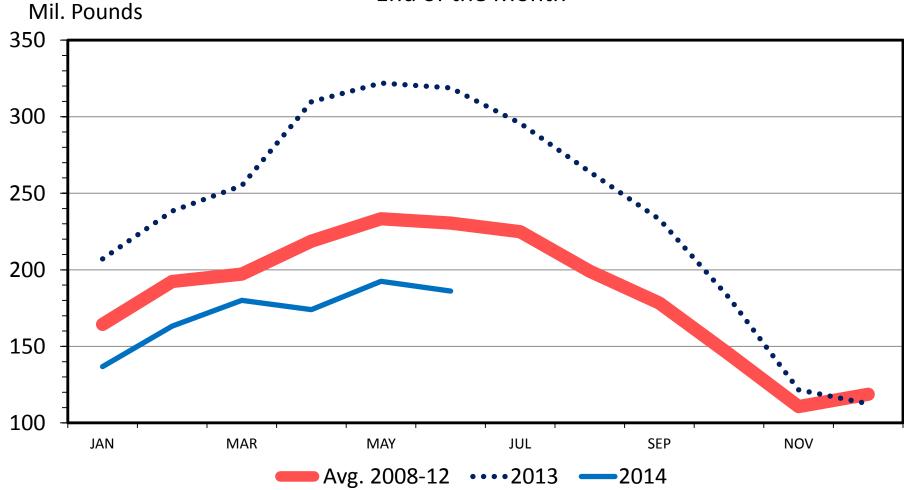


Data Source: USDA-NASS



BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE

End of the Month

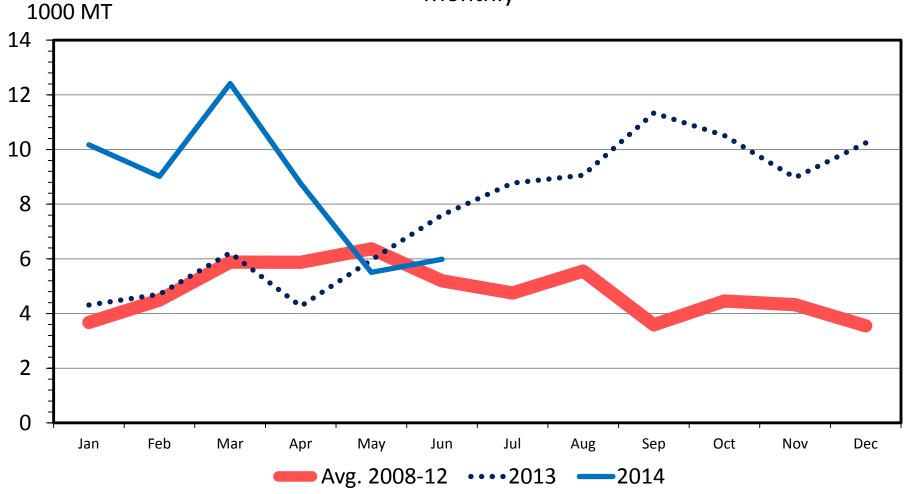


Data Source: USDA/NASS



BUTTER AND OIL EXPORTS



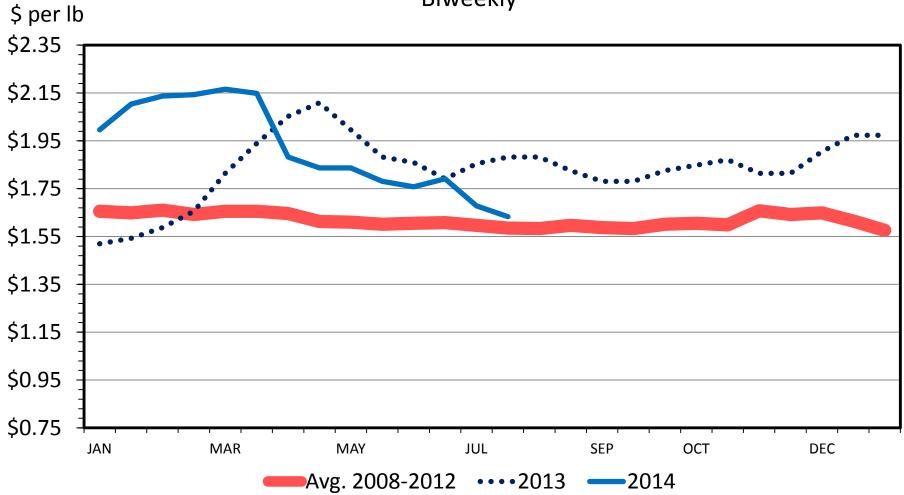


Data Source: USDA-FAS



OCEANIA BUTTER





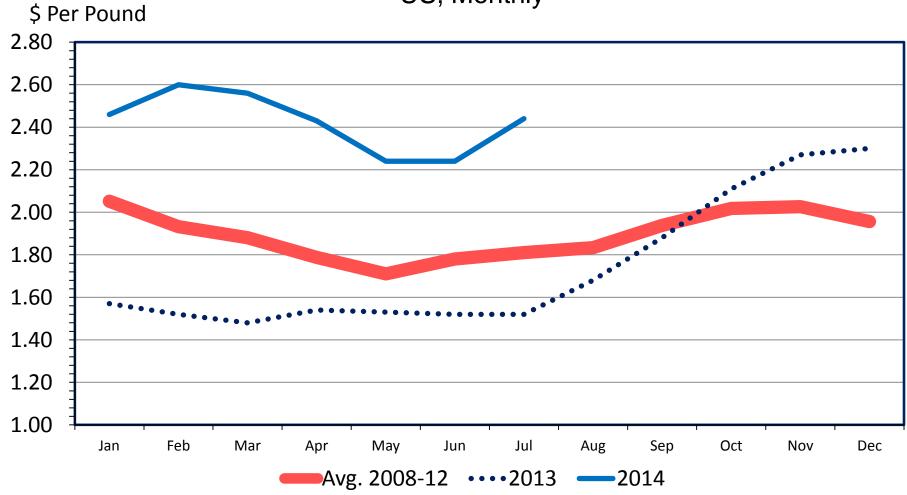
Data Source: USDA-AMS

07/18/14



MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO

US, Monthly

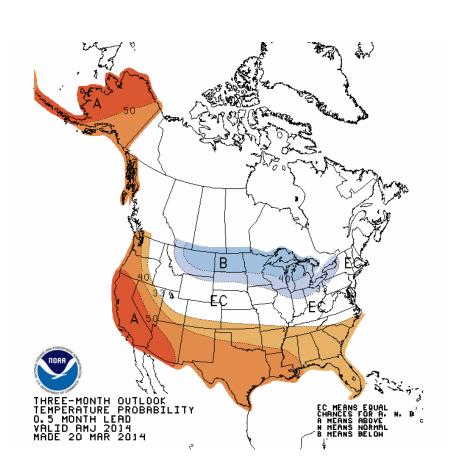


Data Source: USDA-NASS



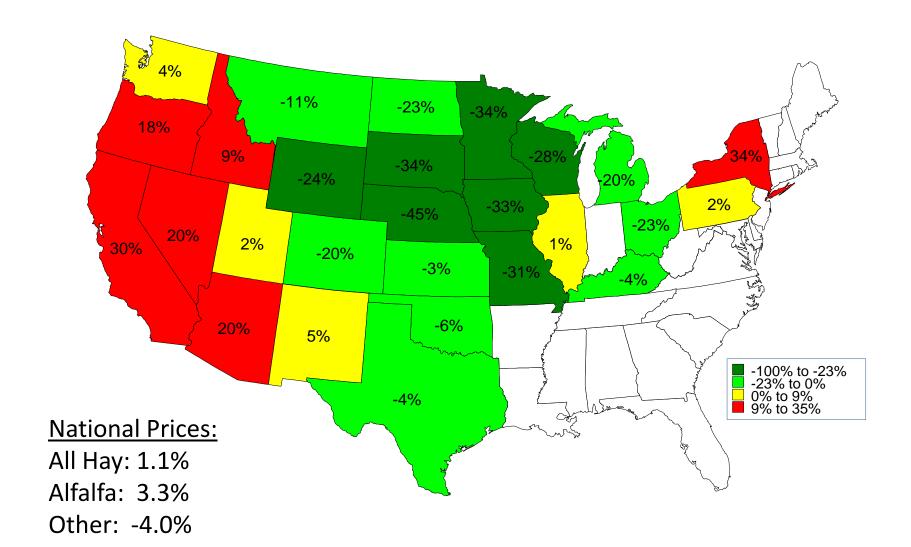
WEATHER: HAY

- 2013 returned to normal for many states
- 2011: Texas 8% of total
 U.S. production down to
 3%
 - CA represents 7% of U.S. hay production in 2013
- Prices rose 56% nationally in 2011/2012
- CA Hay: 30% higher than
 2013 in July





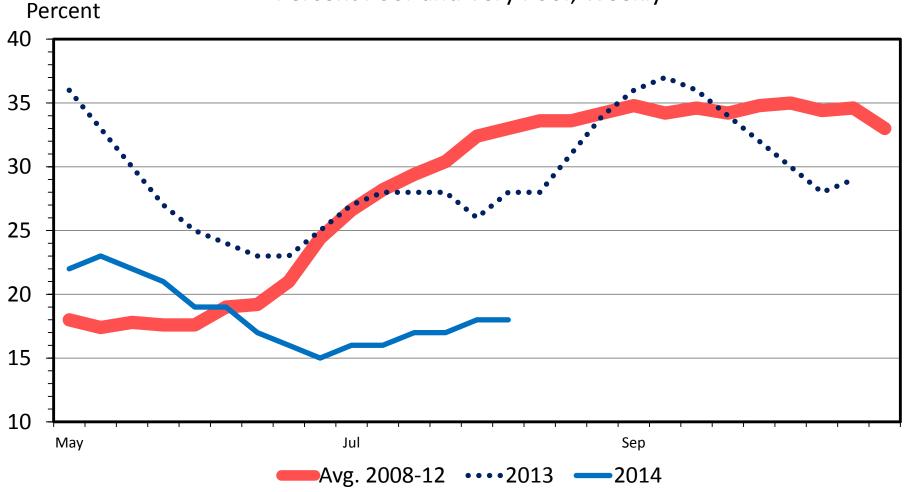
ALL HAY PRICE PERCENT CHANGES IN JULY 2013-2014





US RANGE AND PASTURE CONDITION

Percent Poor and Very Poor, Weekly

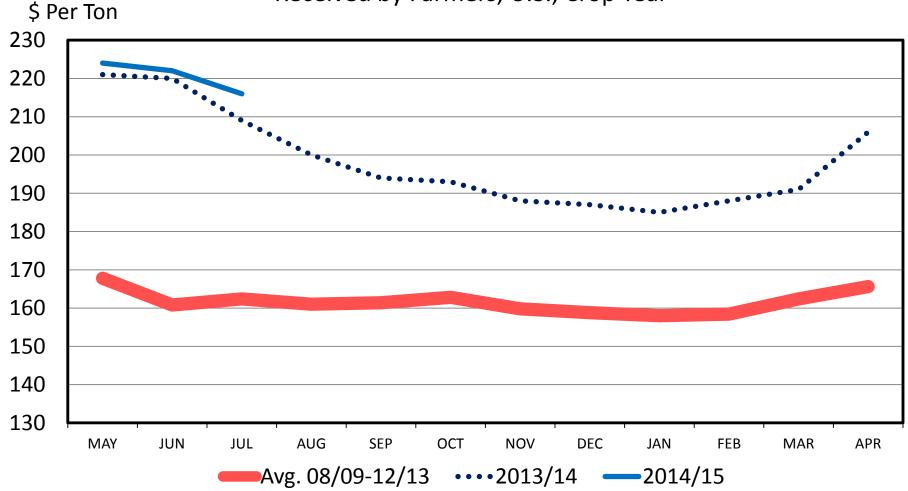


Data Source: USDA-NASS, Compiled & Analysis by LMIC



ALFALFA HAY – MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE

Received by Farmers, U.S., Crop Year



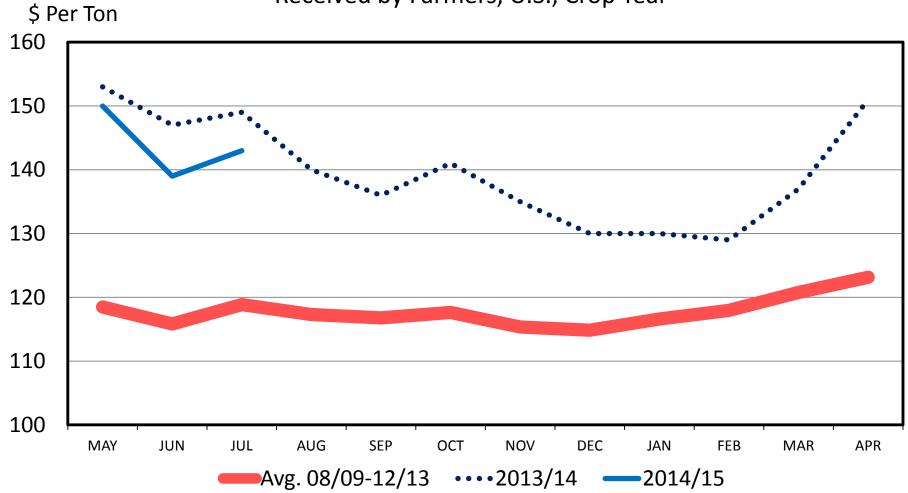
Data Source: USDA-NASS
Livestock Marketing Information Center

G-P-12 08/04/14



OTHER HAY – MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE

Received by Farmers, U.S., Crop Year



Data Source: USDA-NASS
Livestock Marketing Information Center

G-P-13 08/04/14



Drought Impact Types: Delineates dominant impacts S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands) L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

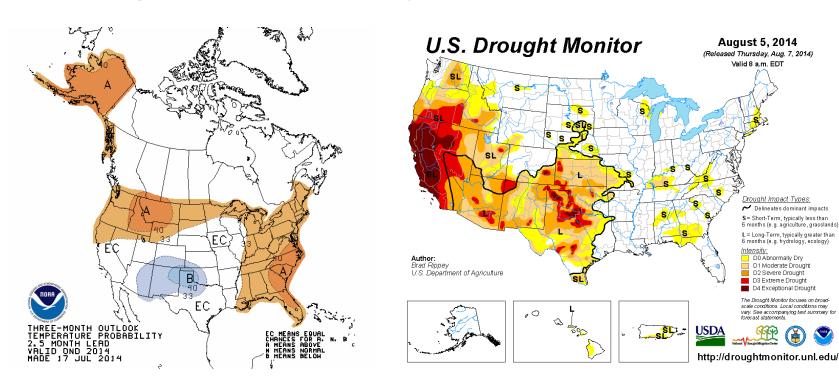
D0 Abnormally Dry D1 Moderate Drought

D2 Severe Drought D3 Extreme Drought D4 Exceptional Drought The Drought Monitor focuses on broadscale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Intensity.

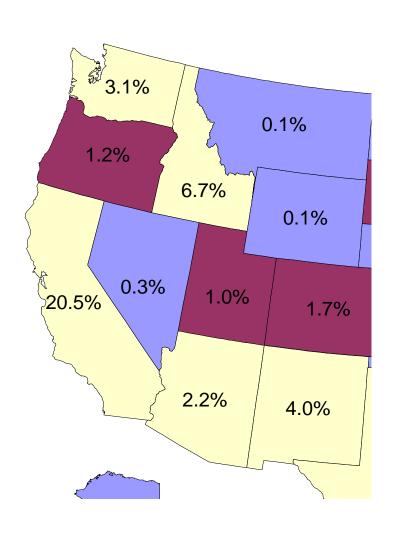
HAY OUTLOOK

- Objective yield numbers largely do not match price picture.
- Drought Monitor may be overstated





MILK PRODUCTION 2013

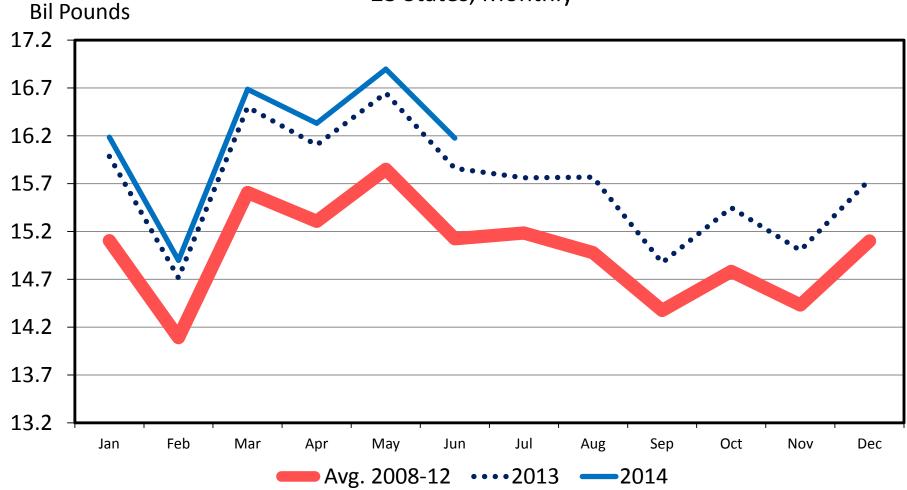


- West: 41% of Milk
 Production in 2013
- Nationally, almost all states increasing total production.
- Milk per cow is unknown, sequestration.



MILK PRODUCTION

23 States, Monthly

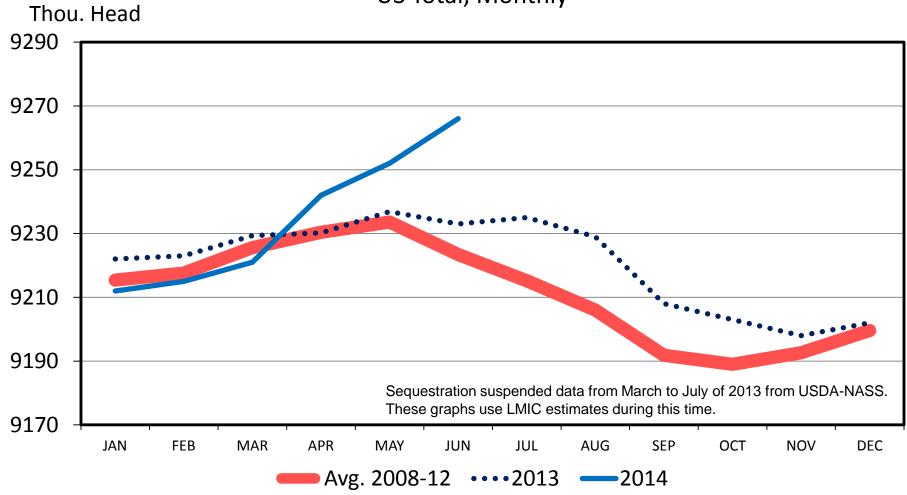


Data Source: USDA-NASS



DAIRY COW INVENTORY

US Total, Monthly

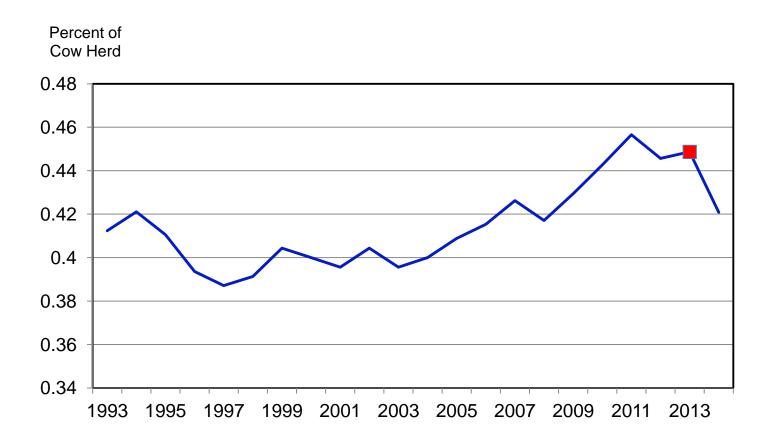


Data Source: USDA-NASS



DAIRY COW HERD REPLACEMENTS

July 1 Inventory



Livestock Marketing Information Center

Data Source: USDA-NASS



JULY CATTLE INVENTORY

Statistical Methodology

- Survey Procedures: A random sample of United States producers was surveyed to provide data for these estimates. Survey procedures ensured that all cattle producers, regardless of size, had a chance to be included in the survey. Data were collected during the first half of June from about 40,000 small and medium sized operations. These operators were contacted by face-to-face personal interviews. About 10,000 large producers and feedlots were contacted during the first half of July by mail, telephone, and face-to-face personal interviews. Operators were asked to report inventories as of the first of the month and calf crop for the entire year of 2014.
- **Revision Policy:** Revisions to previous estimates are made to improve year to year and item to item relationships. Estimates for the previous year are subject to revision when current estimates are made and when the January 1 cattle inventory estimates are made. The revisions are primarily based on livestock slaughter and additional foreign trade and survey data. Estimates will also be reviewed after data from the five-year Census of Agriculture are available. No revisions will be made after that date.
- Same as earlier years. Proportion of dairy sampled is ~40% had a dairy cows on their place of the 10, 000 large producers.
- Reliability estimates are not given for the specific categories.
 - All Cows: Revisions are 0-600,000 head, average is about 210,000
- Figures no longer rounded to the nearest 50 thousand head
- Overlap with the quarterly milk production survey.



MILK PRODUCTION REPORT

- Milk Production survey sample size ~10k producers all shapes and sizes.
- Reliability estimates, 0-10,000, average 4,000
 - Revision Policy: Milk production, milk per cow, and number of milk cows are subject to revision the following month after initial publication for monthly States or the following quarter for the quarterly States. Normally, administrative data from Federal Market Orders, State Departments of Agriculture, or other sources are the main basis for revisions. However, administrative data for all States may not be available in time for these revisions. Estimates are again subject to revisions in February each year based on additional administrative data. In the event that additional changes are necessary, a third revision is possible in February the following year. Estimates are again reviewed after data from the five-year Census of Agriculture are available. No revisions are made after that date.
- Milk production report intended to be an average for the month. Meaning the July Milk Production Report data does not have to match July 1, cattle inventory
- July 1 inventory should be between June and July Milk Production Report.



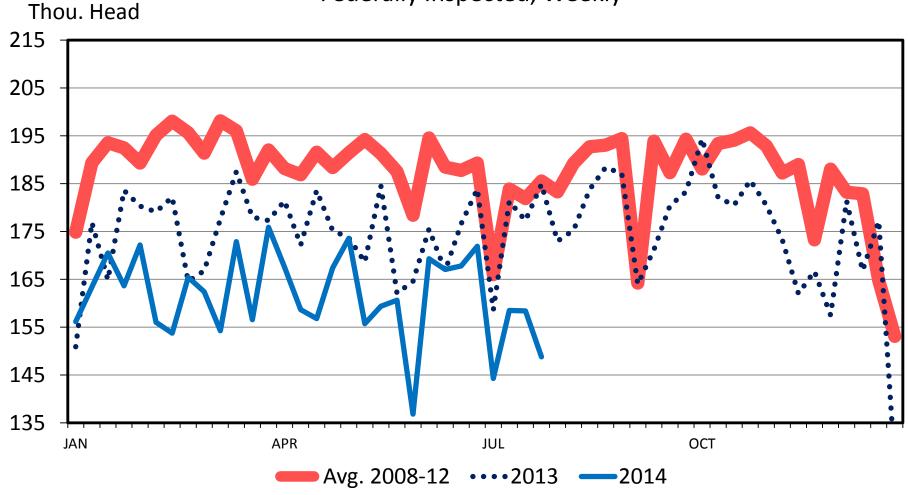
IMPLICATIONS OF INVENTORY

- July Milk Production report: June revision should be down, with July slightly up from month earlier OR July Inventory comes in close to the July 1 figure
- Dairy Cow numbers are no longer growing.
- Beef herd also not retaining heifers...-2% from 2012 (-2% from LMIC 2013 estimate, as well)



HEIFER SLAUGHTER

Federally Inspected, Weekly

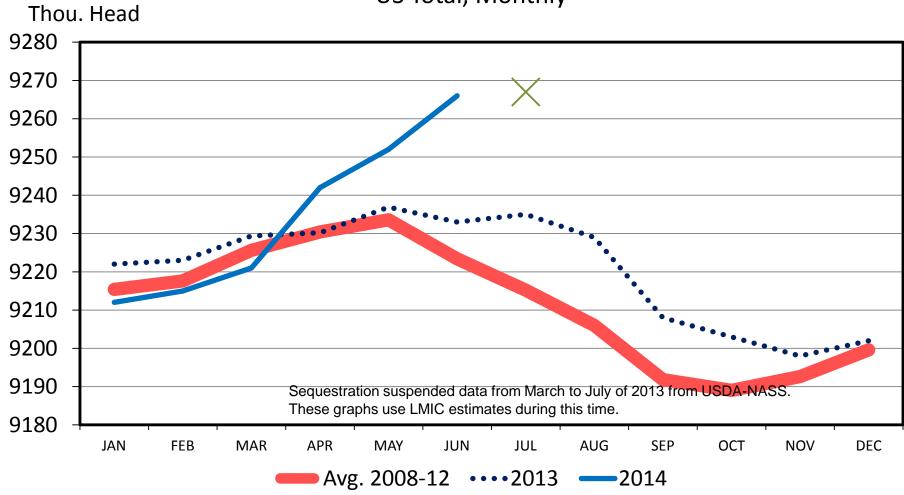


Data Source: USDA-AMS & USDA-NASS
Livestock Marketing Information Center



DAIRY COW INVENTORY

US Total, Monthly

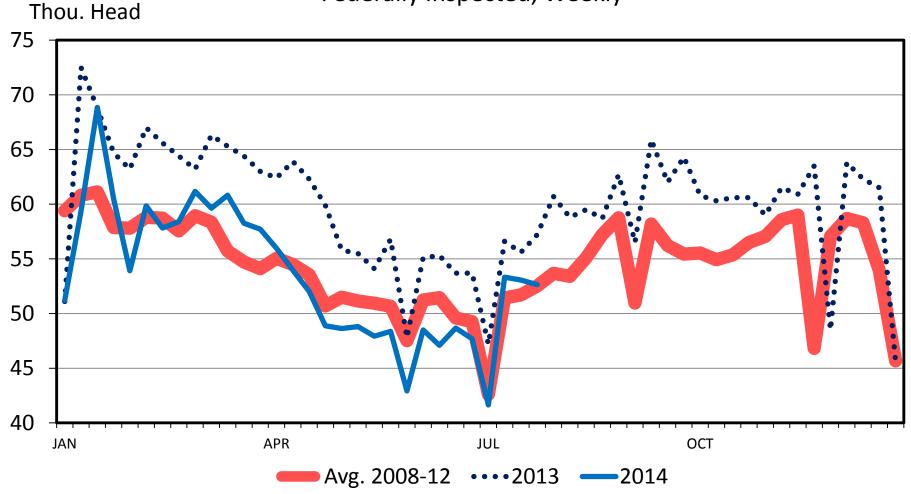


Data Source: USDA-NASS



DAIRY COW SLAUGHTER

Federally Inspected, Weekly

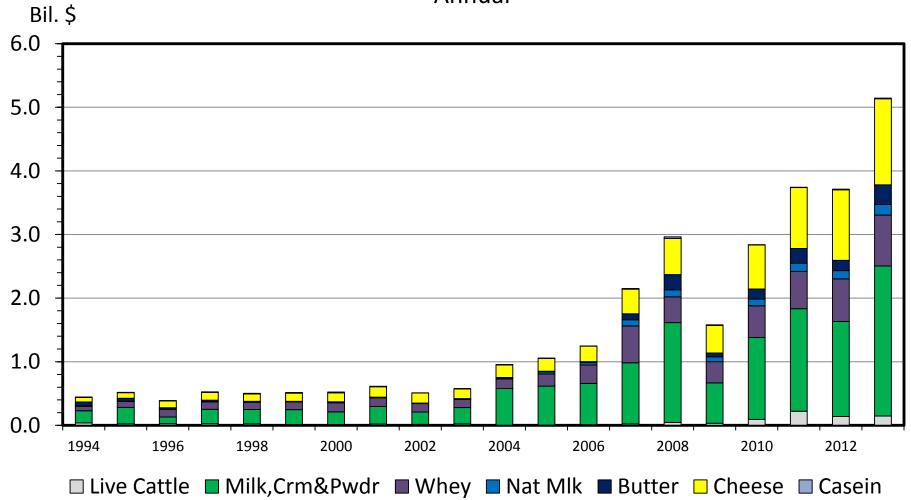


Data Source: USDA-AMS & USDA-NASS
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US DAIRY INDUSTRY EXPORT VALUES

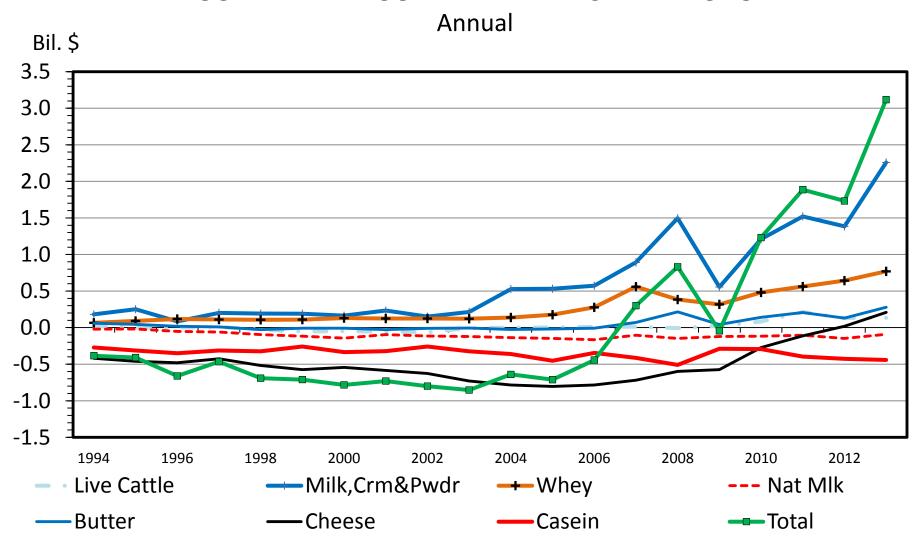




Data Source: USDA-FAS, Compiled & Analysis by LMIC



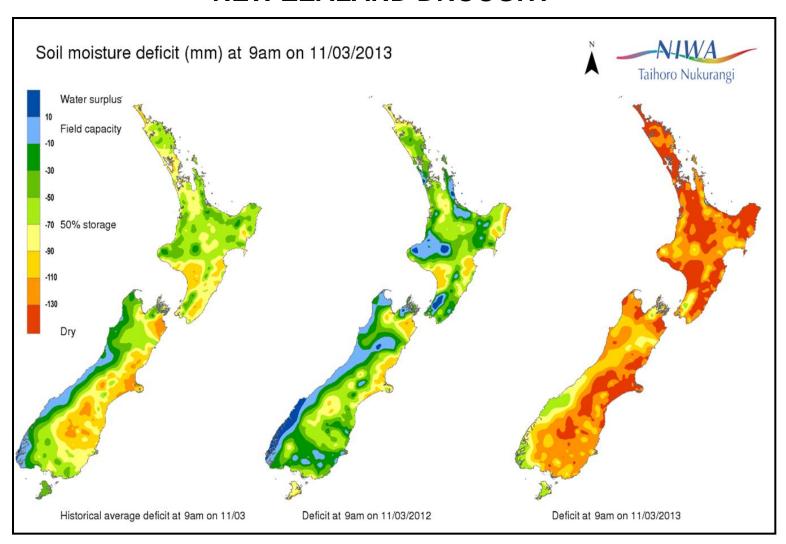
US DAIRY INDUSTRY NET EXPORT VALUES



Data Source: USDA-FAS, Compiled & Analysis by LMIC

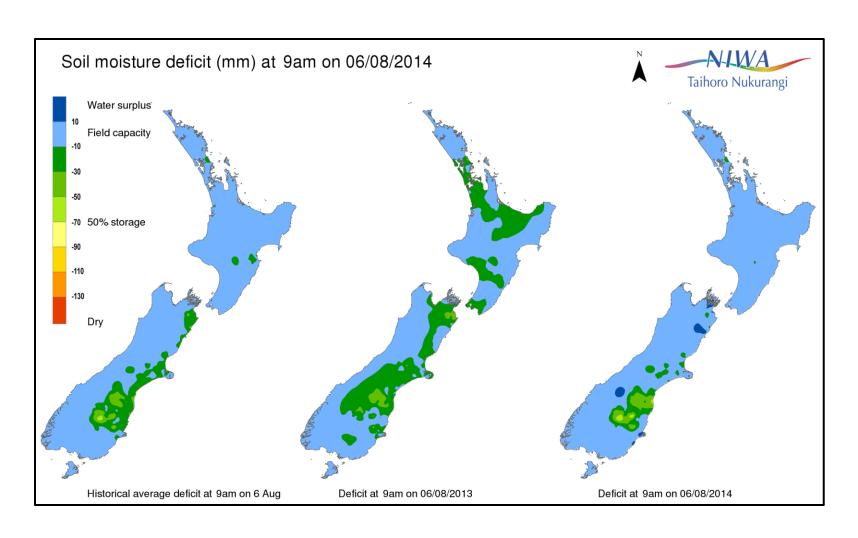


NEW ZEALAND DROUGHT





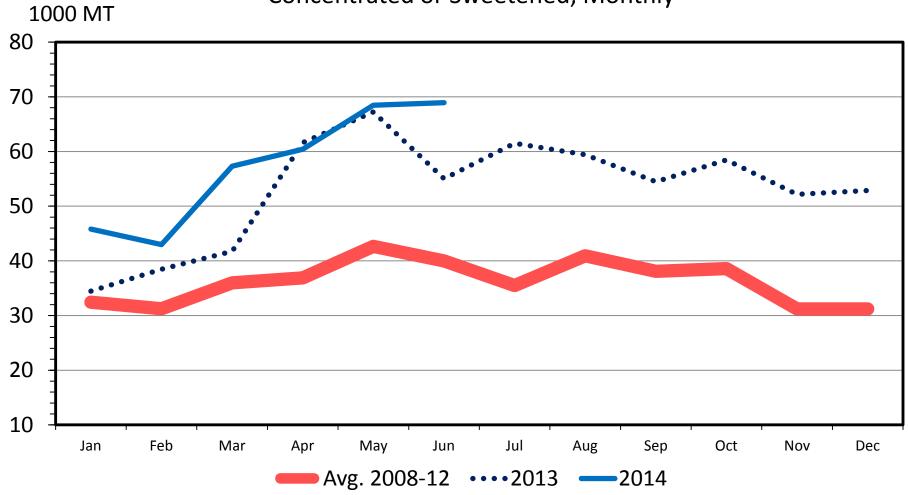
NEW ZEALAND DROUGHT





MILK AND CREAM EXPORTS

Concentrated or Sweetened, Monthly



Data Source: USDA-FAS



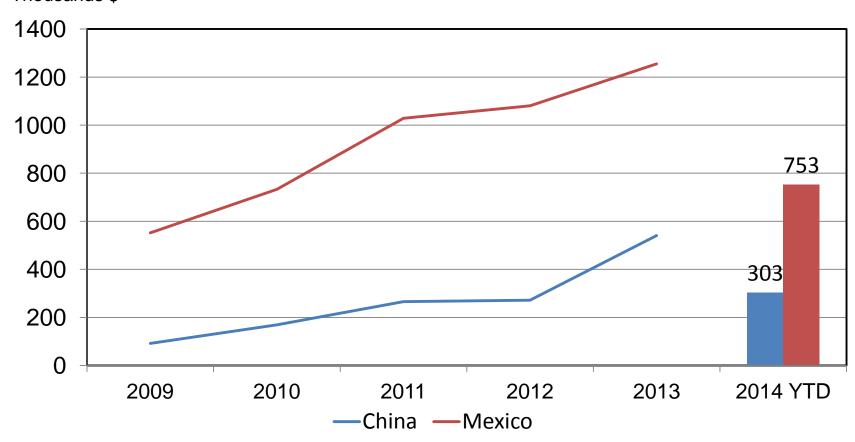
EXPORT GROWTH TWO-FOLD

- Mature vs. Emerging Markets
 - Role of the Cold Chain
- Demand from existing markets
 - Chinese economy
 - Mexico
 - World-wide increases in dairy



EXPORTS TO CHINA AND MEXICO EXPAND





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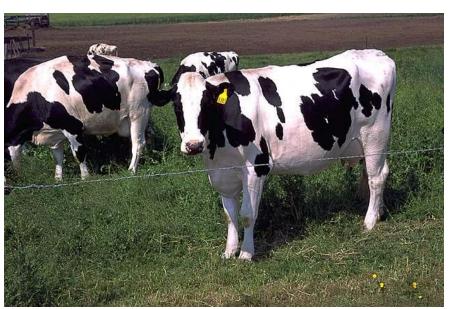
Data Source: USDA-FAS



Questions

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