Meeting Milk Price Challenges

URBANA, ILL.

ilk producers are facing significant economic challenges this year, said a University of Illinois Extension dairy specialist.

"Milk prices at the farm gate will decline over 30 percent or \$5 to \$6 per 100 pounds," said Mike Hutjens. "In November of last year, the price per hundredweight was \$19. By the end of this month, it may drop to \$13.

"The reasons for this decline include the recession in both the U.S. and world dairy economies, a stronger U.S. dollar, a decline in eating out, and less export of dairy products."

Hutjens recommended five strategies for dairy managers to consider.

"By lowering feed costs, producers may be able to replace \$1.50 per hundredweight of the price drop," he said. "Explore the use of byproduct feeds to reduce feed costs with the target 9 cents per pound."

Maintaining milk yield and milk components is also important.

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"Strive to increase quality premiums to increase returns," he said. "Finally, sign up for the Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC). It can provide \$1.20 to \$1.50 per hundredweight. For smaller herds with less than 120 cows, up to 2.9 million pounds of milk qualifies for the program support."

At the dairy case, consumers may see a price drop of 50 cents per gallon as dairy farmers receive 5 to 6 cents less per pound of milk – there are 8.6 pounds of milk in a gallon of milk.

"Cheese prices could also drop 50 cents a pound, and butter could decline \$1 per pound," he said.

But, as he noted earlier, difficult times lie ahead for dairy managers.

"With today's current milk prices and input costs, Illinois dairy managers could lose \$100 a month per cow," Hutjens said. "The average Illinois herd size is 102 cows representing over \$10,000 loss per month.

"It may be this summer before milk prices increase and return to breakeven prices." $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$



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