Pasture Profit Index:

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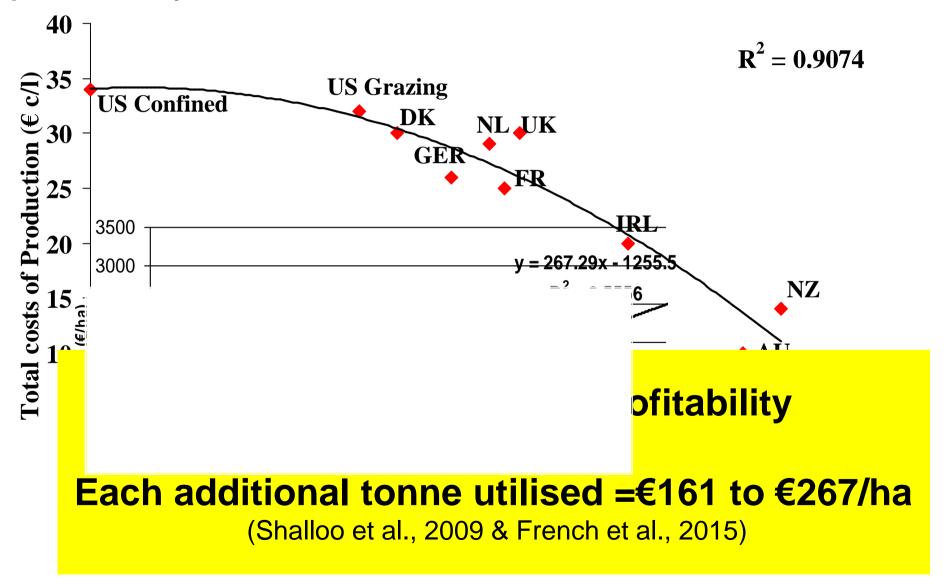
Pasture Profit Index - Overview

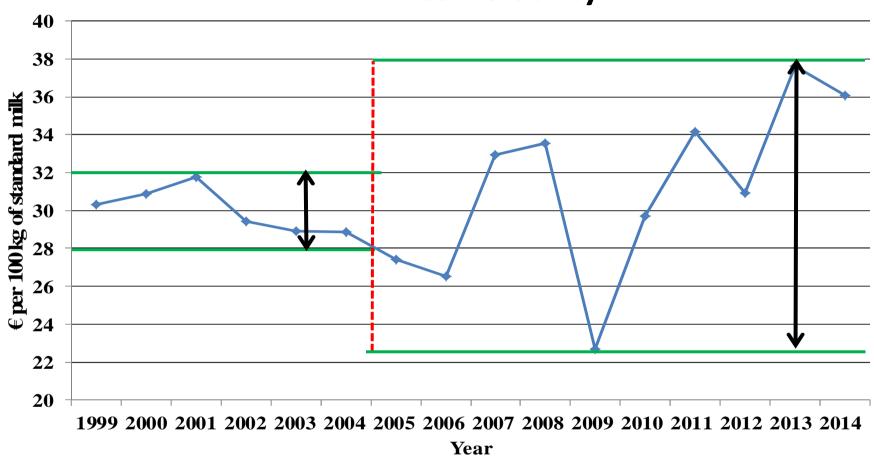
- Total merit index developed to assist in cultivar selection
 - Assigns an economic value to important traits of grass performance
 - Define the total economic merit of a cultivar (€ per ha per year)
 - Rank cultivars on Total Economic Merit
- Traits of importance:
 - Seasonal DM yield
 - Quality
 - Silage DM Yield
 - Persistency



Grassland systems will continue to predominate

Each 10% increase in grass proportion in the diet reduces the cost of milk production by 2.5 € cents/I





Milk Price Volatility



Grass Economic Index

- Important traits influence profitability at farm level
- Total merit index developed to assist in cultivar selection
 - Assigns an economic value to important traits of grass performance
 - Define the total economic merit of a cultivar (€ per ha per year)
 - Rank cultivar's on Total Economic Merit



Economic Values

- Moorepark Dairy Systems Model (MDSM)
 - Simulates a model dairy farm across 12 months
 - Includes
 - Herd parameters, nutritional requirements, land use
 - Total inputs and outputs
 - Receipts
 - Variable and fixed costs



Traits of Importance



Calculating economic values

Calculated base net margin per hectare for the system

Simulate a change in each trait independently

Identify the effect of each simulated change on performance of model farm

Calculate difference between base and new

Economic Value = $\frac{\text{change in net margin per hectare}}{\text{change in trait of interest}}$

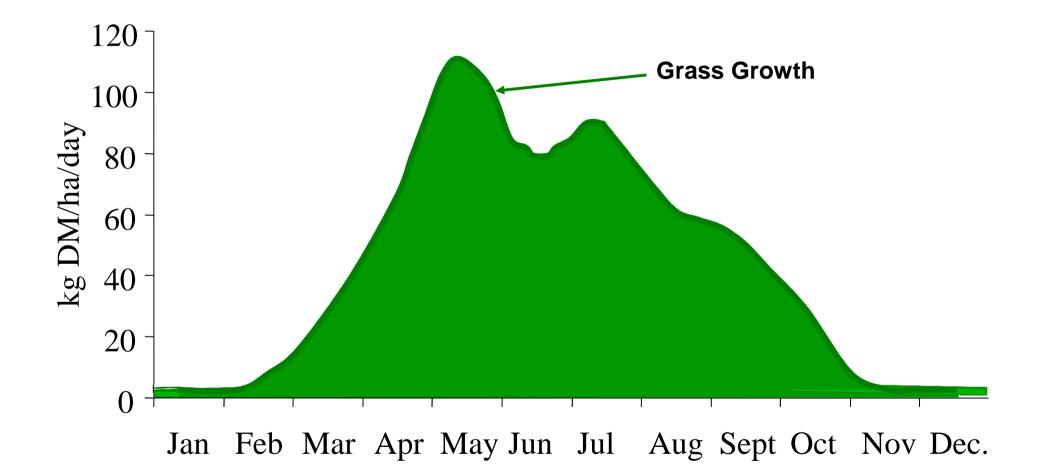


Assumptions

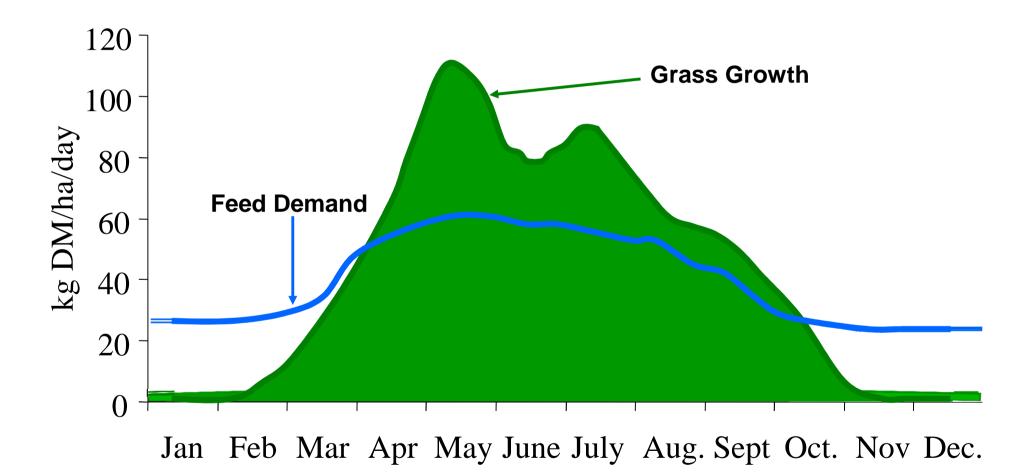
	Default
Milk Price c/l	27.0
Concentrate price €/t	250
CAN €/t	320
Urea €/t	420
Opportunity cost of land €/Ha	430
Silage Contractor 1 st Cut	125
Silage Contractor 2 nd Cut	95



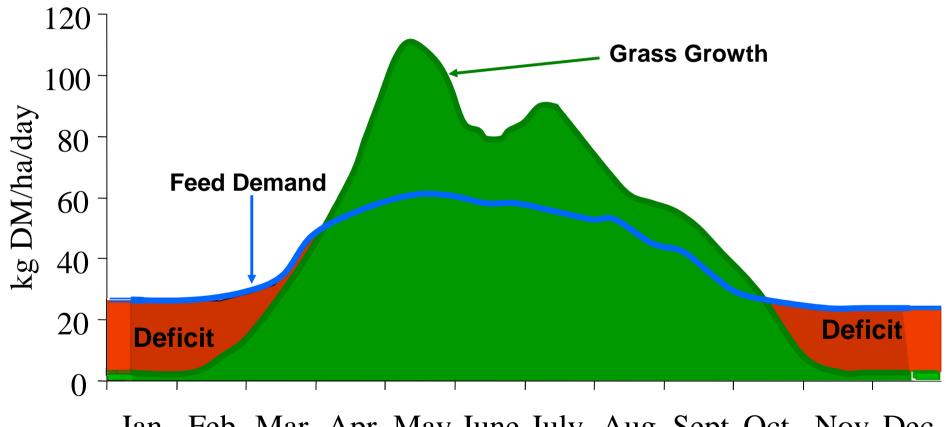
Grass Growth and Feed Demand Curve



Grass Growth and Feed Demand Curve

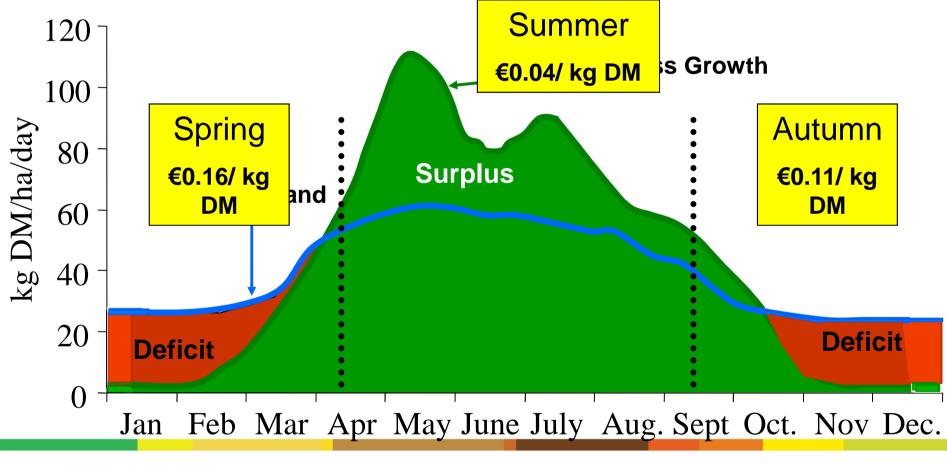


Grass Growth and Feed Demand Curve



Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug. Sept Oct. Nov Dec.

Grass Growth and Feed Demand Curve





Applying the economic values

- Economic merit one variety against another is based on the relative difference between varieties
- A base for each of the traits is established
- All varieties are compared relative to that base
- Economic merit of each variety established for each trait
- E.g Spring growth
 - Variety Base = Relative value*Economic value
 - Variety A 1600-1219=381*0.16=€61

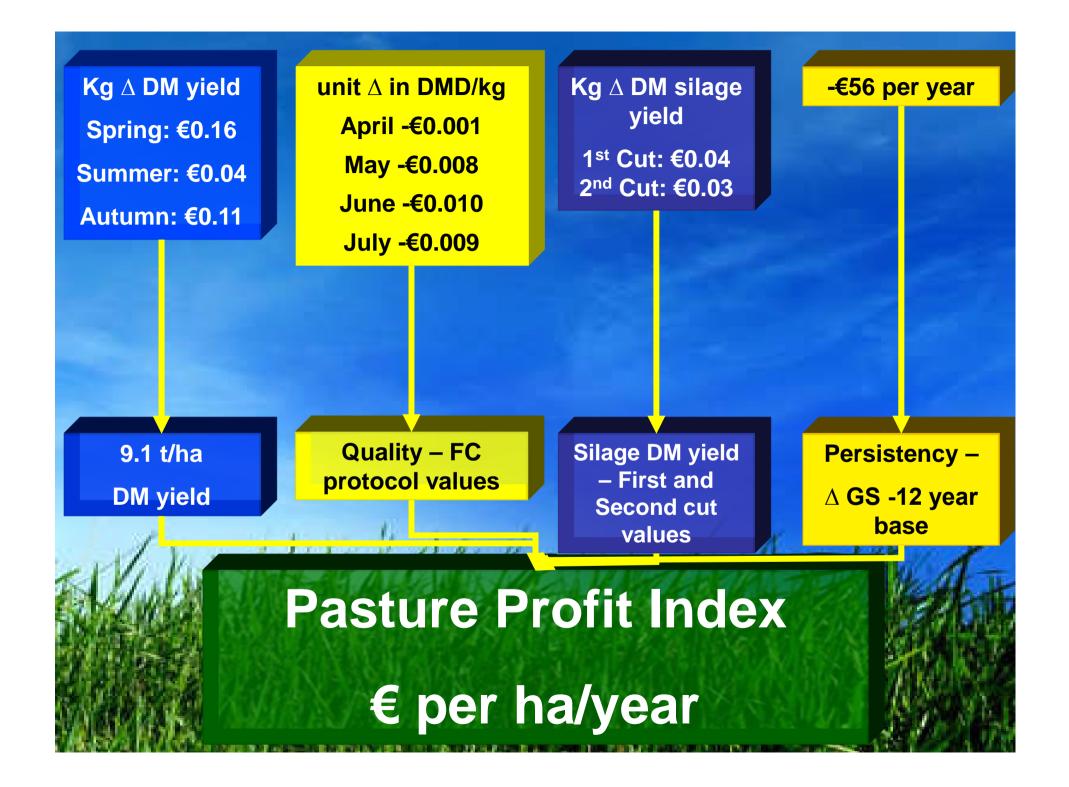


Defining Base Values

- Necessary to quantify the economic effect of each cultivar for each trait
 - If cultivar performance exceeds base value positive effect
 - If cultivar performance falls short of base value negative effect
- Where possible use farm data to define base values
 - DM yield (9.1 t DM/ha) average level of on-farm production (Shalloo *et al.* 2009)
 - Persistency standard is 12 years at farm level
- Alternatively use average data from DAFM trials
 - Silage DM yield
 - Quality

-Total Economic Merit

	Trait	Trait value		
Kg DM		€ /ha/ yr		
	Spring	20		Cultivar A
	Summer	55		Total Economic
	Autumn	55	130	Merit
Silage				
	1 st cut	-15		€166
	2 nd cut	23	8	per ha/ yr
Quality				
	April	1		
	Мау	15		
	June	19		
	July	-2	33.5	
Persiste	ncy		-5.8	



Relative Emphasis of the traits

	Trait	Relative Emphasis	Total Emphasis	100%	Silage Yield
DM Yield	Spring	0.15		90% —	
	Summer	0.06	0.31	80%	
	Autumn	0.10		70%	Seasonal yield
Silage DM	1 st cut	0.09	0.15	60%	
yield	2 nd cut	0.06		50%	Quality
	April	0.00	0.20	40%	
Quality	Мау	0.05		30%	
	June	0.08		20%	Persistency
	July	0.07		10%	
Persist	ency	0.34	0.34	0%	
					Trait



Further Index Development

- New Traits
 - Continuous process to add new traits
 - Grass utilisation is extremely important at farm level
 - Grazing characteristics of a sward
 - Grass utilisation
- Economic Value Updates
 - Update every two to three years with a 3 to 5 year time horizon
 - Last updated in 2014
 - Update again in late 2016

