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Profitable Lamb Finishing Systems

- Lamb Finishing Systems what are they??
- What are the key profit drivers within each system
- Budgeting and reducing risk







Profitable Lamb Finishing Systems

The past decade has seen an increase in the intensification and specialization of the Australian lamb industry

Lamb production and pattern of supply have continued to improve, in part, due to the increased use of lamb finishing systems nationally





Lamb Finishing Systems Project

In response to the increased interest in finishing systems MLA funded the

"Prime Lamb Finishing Options" project







Lamb Finishing Systems Project

The Projects principal Objectives were:

- to identify <u>key profit drivers</u> and the order of importance within each finishing system reviewed
- to <u>compare</u> each systems <u>profitability</u>
- to conduct a <u>sensitivity analysis</u> of all the profit drivers to key business and management elements





Lamb Finishing Systems Project

Finishing systems have generally involved:

- the use of high performing pastures
- strategic grazing of cereals
- greater use of short term fodder crops
- supplementing stubbles
- the construction and use of grainbased feedlotting systems







Lamb Finishing Systems Project

Producers within the 'lamb finishing sector' were categorised as:

- Traditional breeder-finishers
- Specialist pasture finishers
- Specialist grain finishers
- Opportunistic grain finishers







Lamb Finishing Systems Project

So what are the major issues that impact on the profitability of lamb finishing systems ???

Twenty one (21) elements were reviewed

General findings within pasture and feedlot based systems were:







Lamb Finishing Systems Project

Pasture Systems

- Pastures with lower costs of production were more profitable
- Select pastures suited to your area, that fit feed demand
- Select pastures with highest potential dry matter production and quality





Lamb Finishing Systems Project

Feedlot Systems

- Where all lambs are purchased offfarm <u>specialist</u> systems were generally more profitable due to efficiencies of scale
- Opportunistic feeders finishing <u>own</u> lambs were however the most profitable due to value adding of cropping enterprise





Principal Profit Drivers

- carcass (sale) price
- lamb purchase price
- optimal stocking rate/align feed demand
- lambing rate; pre-weaning survival and weaning weight
- achieving target growth rate







Profit Drivers

Carcass Value

Conduct market research and Profit
 Margin Analysis <u>before</u> buying lambs
 and consider Contracts to reduce risk

Lamb Purchase Value

- Greatest effect on profit within specialist feedlot/pasture finishing
- Finishing lambs to heavy weights (>50kg) significantly increased risk





Profit Drivers

Optimising Stocking Rates by matching feed production with feed requirements

- lowers cost of production and
- increases profit margins

Improving Lambing Rate/Weaning Weights

- improves efficiencies
- reduce cost of production







Profit Drivers

Increasing Scale of Operation

- reduces cost of production
- improved efficiency and profitability
- has a greater influence on merino based systems due to wool return







Profit Drivers

Growth Rates/ Feed Conversion Ratio

- Varies between lambs
- Has a significant affect on profit
- Genetics is important
- Monitor weights regularly







Profit Drivers

Replacement Stock

- Focus on improving genetics <u>not</u> cost per animal
- Genetics will heavily influence :
 - Growth rates
 - Lambing Rates and Weaning weights
 - Ability to meet specifications







Profit Drivers

Ration Cost and Formulation

- Must meet the lambs nutritional need
- Need to take into account
 - Breed effects
 - Lamb nutritional history (consider backgrounding, prewean training etc)
 - Growth rates and
 - Finishing weights







Profit Drivers

Mortalities/Animal Health

- Small mortality rates used in the analysis were often not enough to significantly affect profitability
- Disease outbreak however would impact on profit margins
- Prevention is critical (vaccination, worm monitoring etc)





Market Focus

Since 2004 we have experienced:

- large variation in returns
- -record prices and
- -issues with supply

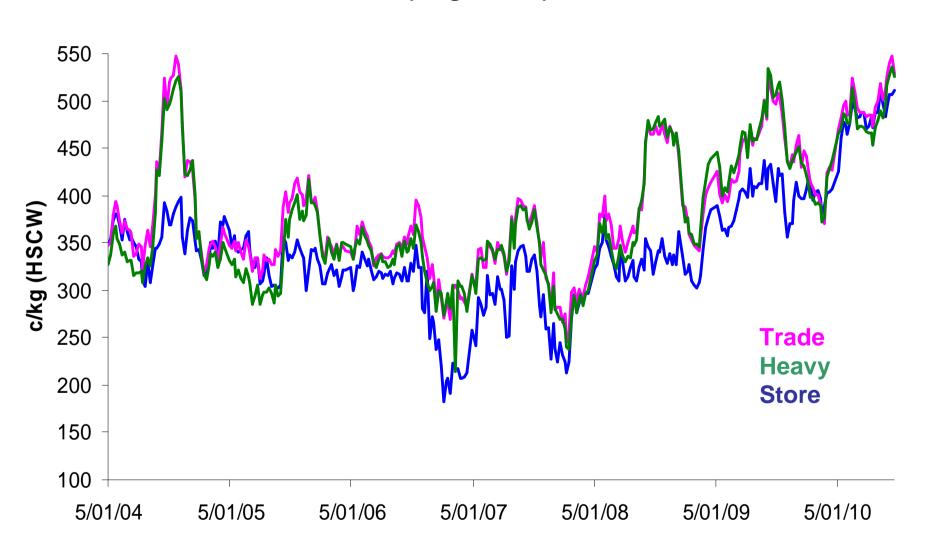
<u>but</u>

-improvements in quality

within all lamb carcass categories



Eastern States (2004-2010) Prime Lamb Values (c/kg HSCW)







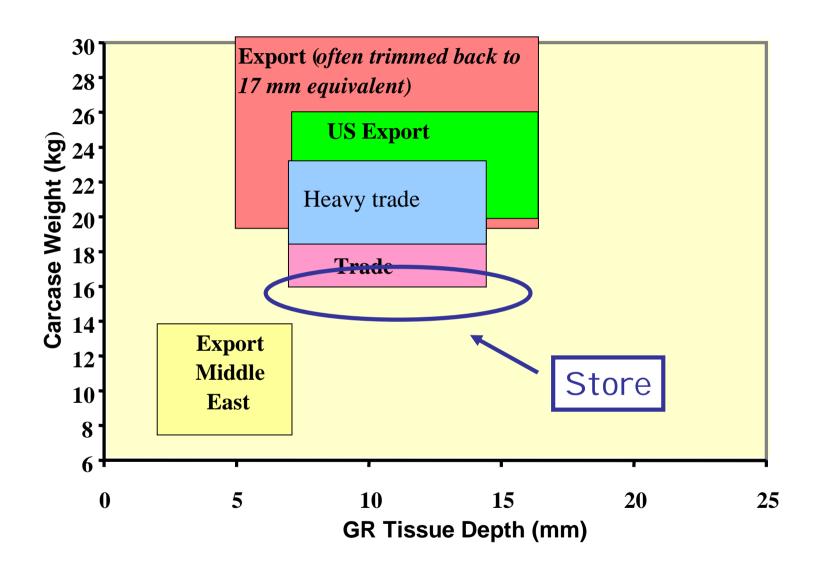
Market Focus

With this uncertainty and the impact seasonal conditions can have on your operation you <u>must</u> be flexible in terms of your final target market

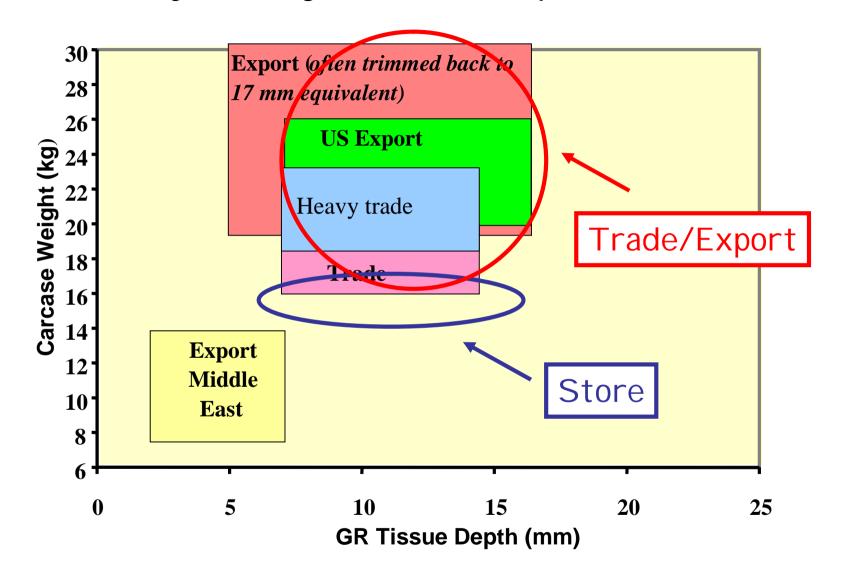
Should you, for example, sell lambs at lighter weights ???



What are your targeted market specifications ???



What are your targeted market specifications ???







Market Focus

Should you consider backgrounding lambs to "on-sell" to other finishers

Should you consider contracts ??

You should definitely consider the impact purchase price has on profitability







Purchase Price Impact

Since 2004 we have seen:

 little difference between trade and heavy lamb values on a c/kg basis but







Range and Averages for 2004-2010

	<u>Range</u>	<u>Average</u>
Stores	284-511	342
Trades	329-548	385
Heavy	323-536	376 c/kg







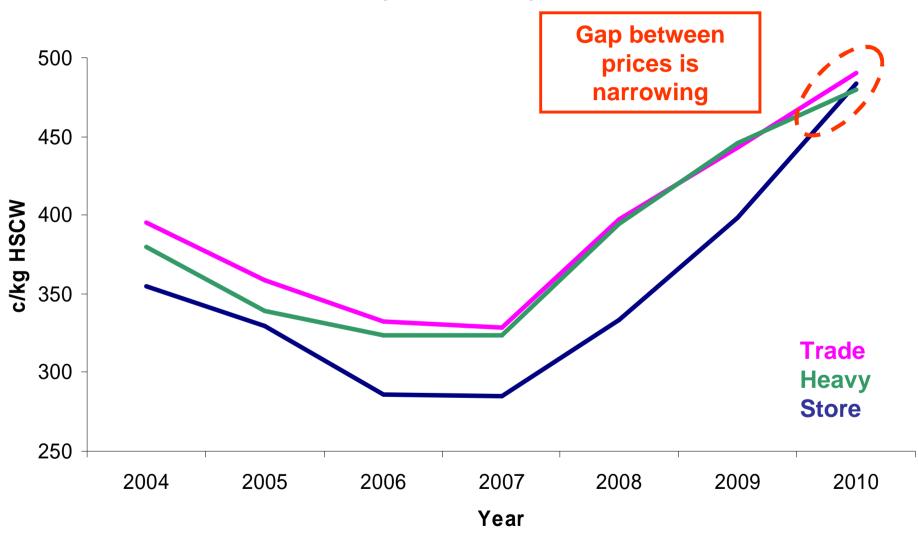
Purchase Price Impact

Since 2004:

- little difference between trade and heavy lamb values on a c/kg basis but
- we have seen a 'narrowing' of store lamb returns relative to the finished categories



Eastern States
Store vs Trade and Heavy Lambs
(2004-Current)





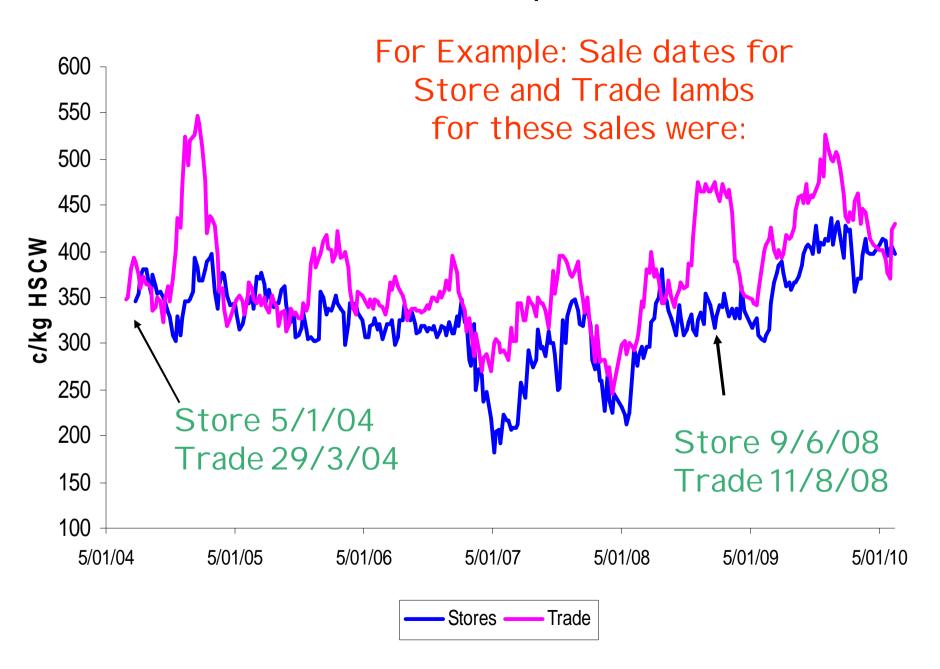


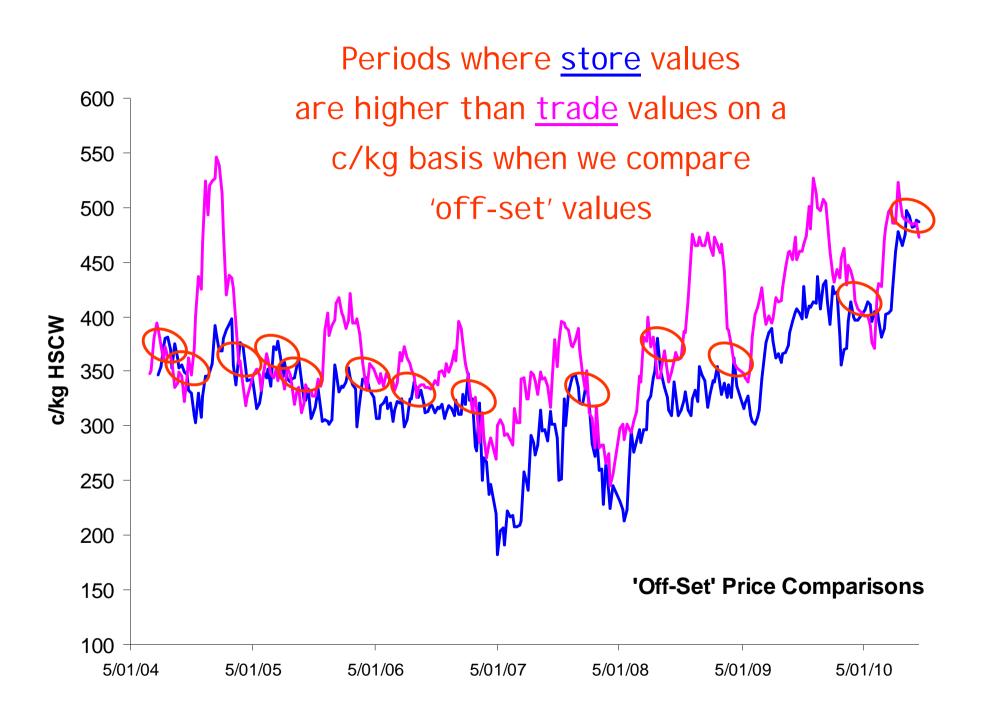
What happens when prices are "off-set".

The following graphs have had Store lamb values 'moved' 8 and 12 weeks respectively to reflect 'onfarm' price compared to sale value if finished to Trade or Heavy lamb specifications



'Off-Set' Price Comparisons





Likewise when we compare **store** 600 prices 'off-set' against 550 heavy lamb values 500 450 400 c/kg HSCW 350 300 250 200

5/01/07

5/01/08

'Off-Set' Price Comparisons

5/01/10

5/01/09

150

100

5/01/04

5/01/05

5/01/06





Purchase Price Impact

Purchase price may represent from 70 to 85% of total costs depending on finishing system used

Do your sums !!!







The variability of carcass returns and improvement in 'store' lamb values are key factors likely to impact on profit margins.

It is critical that producers, particularly breeder/finishers, know their costs of production







CoP to Store lamb weights

Pastoral

I mproved

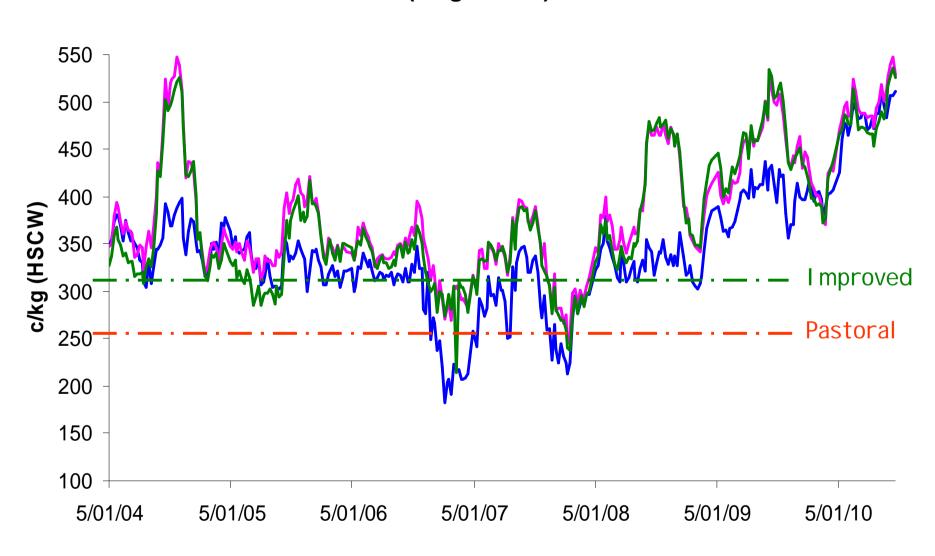
250-260c/kg

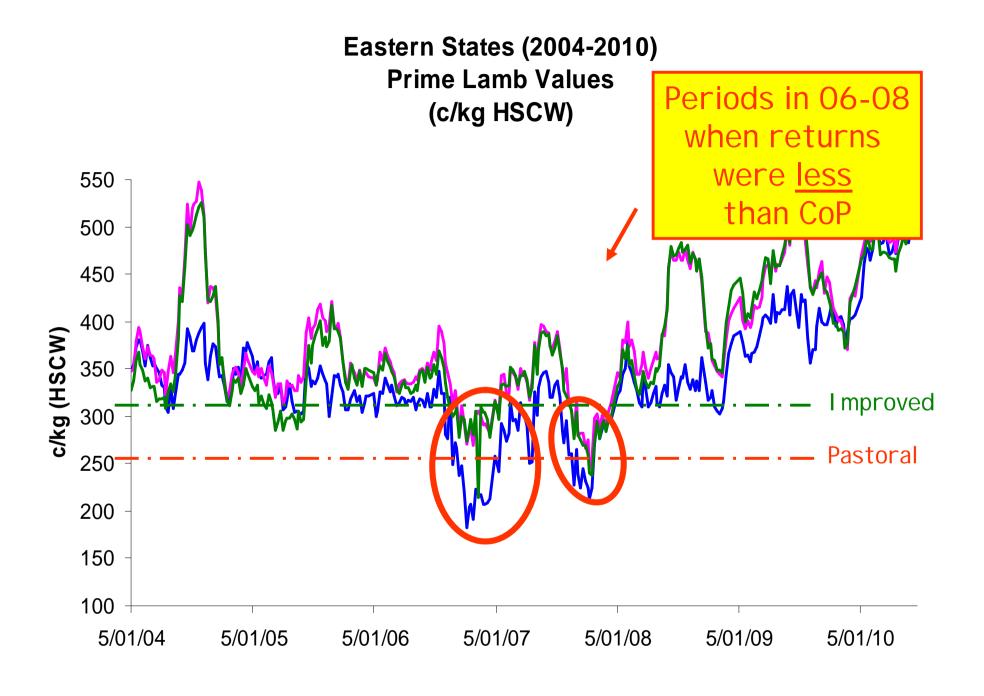
300-320c/kg

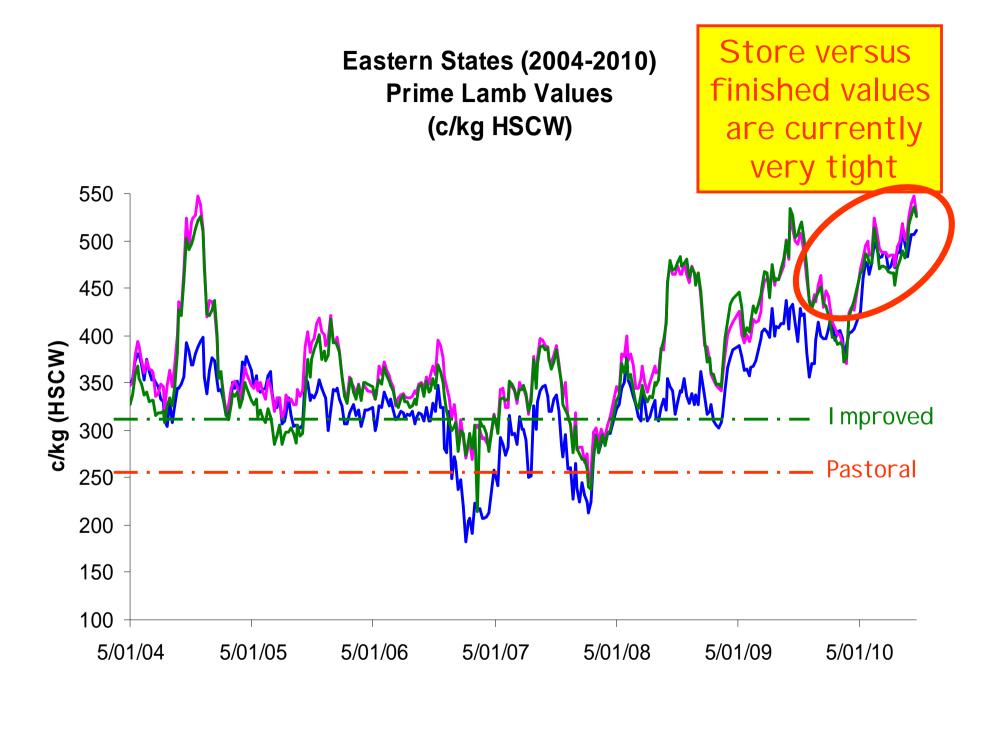
(Source: Duddy 2010)



Eastern States (2004-2010) Prime Lamb Values (c/kg HSCW)











In Summary

Professional finishers, regardless of the system used, should:

- Know the key profit drivers for your finishing system
- Do a budget
- Know and identify how you can meet your target market specifications







In Summary

- Consider the impact 'purchase' price has on your bottom line
- Know your Costs of Production
- Consider forward contracts so as to minimise risk
- Be flexible







The decision is yours

- -Markets can be volatile and fickle
- Consider contracts and forming producer alliances
- -Consider the benefits in being a "store" breeder in the short term





In Summary

- Utilise the many tools now available on-line to
 - minimise risk
 - optimise production and
 - maximise profit

-Tools available include:





Support Services include:

MLA

- Lamb Finishing Decision Support Flow-Chart
- Feed Demand Calculator
- Gross Margin Model
- Lamb Cost of Production Workshops and programs
- Lamb Finishing Code of Practice





Support Services include:

AWI

Cost of Wool Production Workshops and programs

Sheep CRC

- Lamb Feedlot Calculator
- Gross Margin Model
- Numerous Management Tools





Support Services include:

Industry and Investment NSW

- Lamb Feedlot Calculator
- Gross Margin Templates





Thankyou

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