Thinking ahead for improved suckler returns





Baden Powell Centre, Turriff Date: 8th March 2018







Introduction



- 7.30-7.45 Intro / QMS figures- George Chalmers, Consultant, SAC Turriff
- 7.45- 8.20 Management of bulls for optimum fertility -Alan Bruce, Senior Consultant, SAC Turriff
- 8.20- 9.00 Reducing the housing period- Kirsten Williams, Senior Beef and Sheep Specialist, SAC
- 9.00-9.30 Shelterbelts and wooded grazings Simon Jacyna, Senior Woodland Specialist, SAC
- 9.30-10.00 Tea/coffee and informal discussions/ questions between speakers and attendees







QMS Suckler Herd Results 2017



 Taken from herds across Scotland- figures collated by SAC on behalf of QMS

 Data presented as Bottom third, Average and Top third

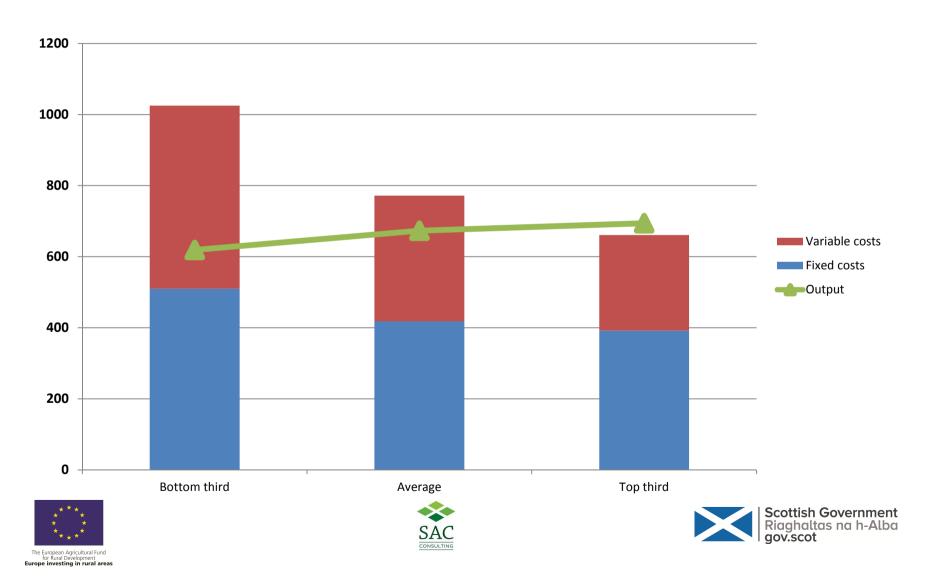
 Available in "Cattle and Sheep Enterprise Profitability in Scotland" published by QMS annually





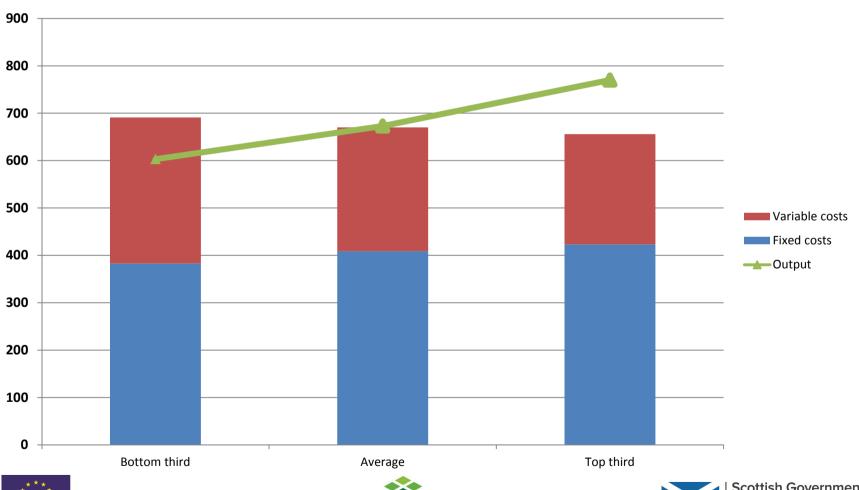
LFA Hill results





Extensive Upland





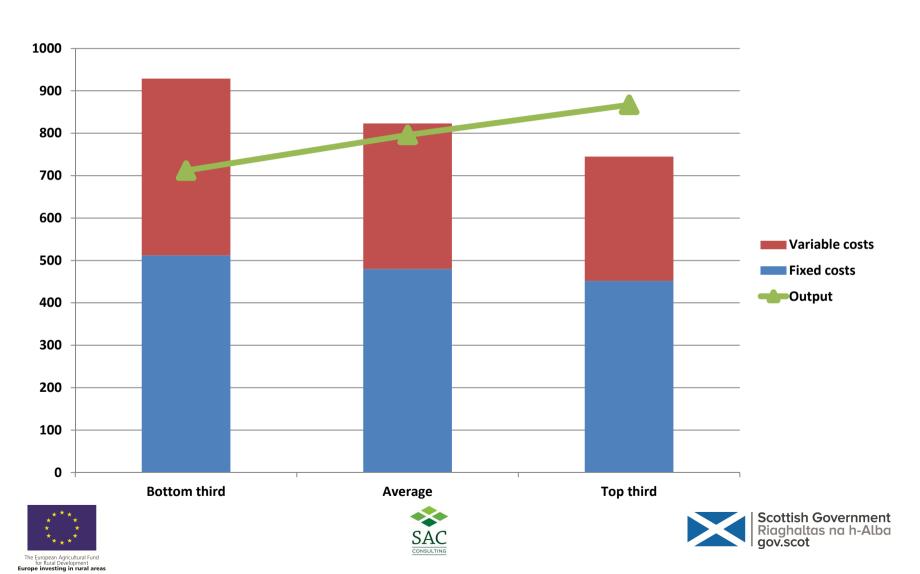






Upland

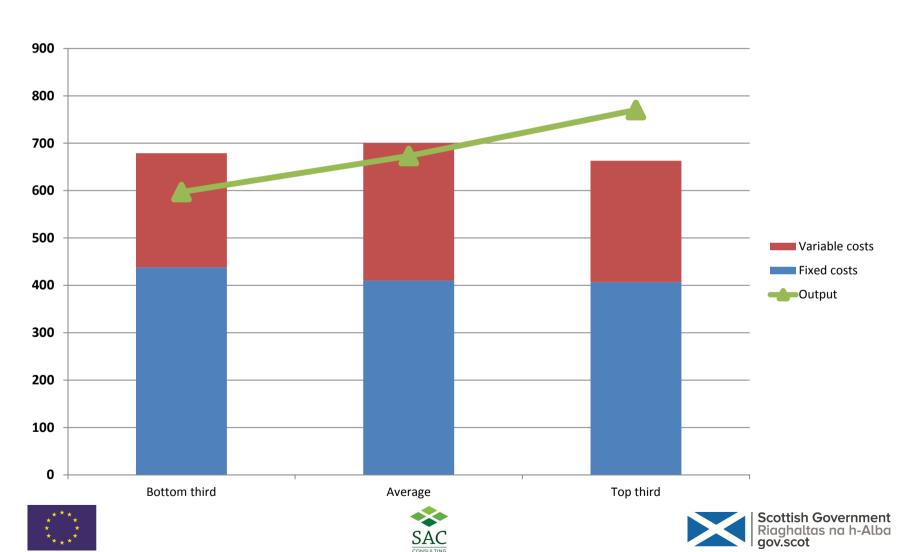




Non-LFA

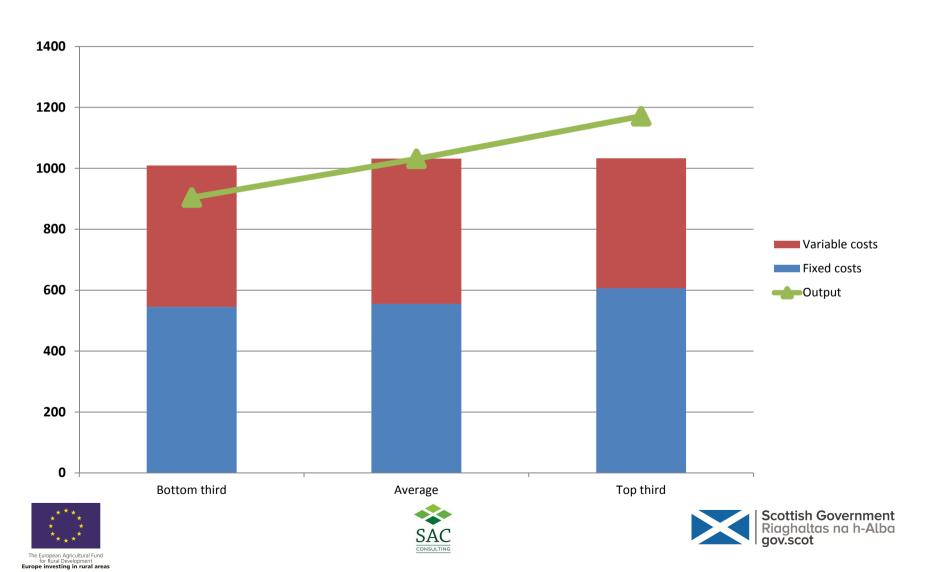
The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development Europe investing in rural areas





Rearer finisher herds





Summary



- Average breaking even at best- positive margin for top third producers.
- Doesn't include indirect subs- BPS etc
- Doesn't include Unpaid/family labour.
- Data relates to calves born autumn 2015spring 2016.







What makes a Top Third producer?



- Maximised Output
 - Numbers
 - £
 - Weight sold per unit (cow/acre etc)







What makes a Top third producer?



Total Costs lower per cow.

Variable costs per cow tend to be lower

Fixed costs control better

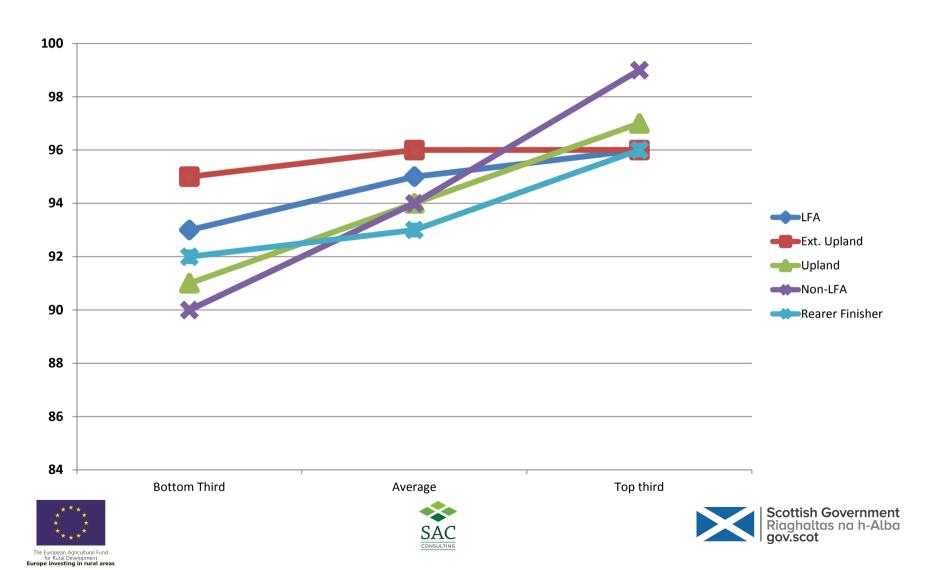






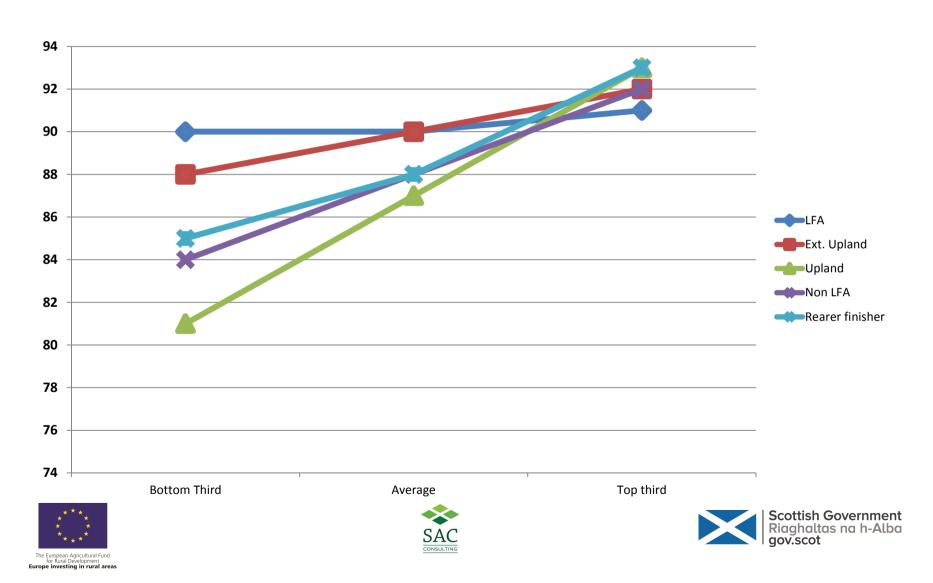
Number of calves born per 100 cows





Number of calves reared per 100 cows SR





Summary



Big difference in numbers reared between top third and bottom third.

More calves reared/sold means:

- Higher output
- More kgs sold per cow/acre etc.

Starting point- getting numbers born!







Costs



Variable Costs

- Feed and fodder
- Vet & Med
- Bedding
- Sundries

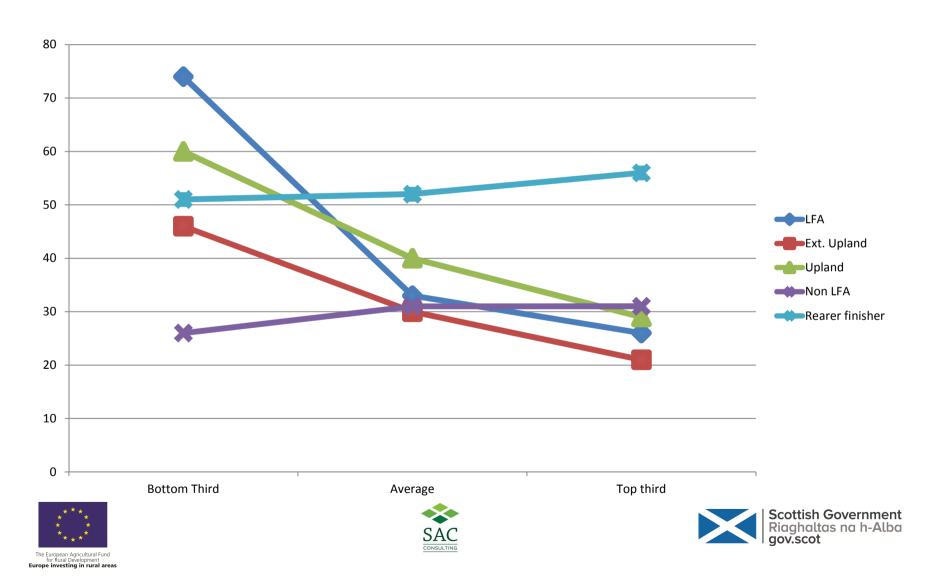






Cost of bedding (£/cow) -winter 2015-16





Bedding costs



 Bedding costs ranged from 9% - 15% of variable costs but also included value of own straw.

 Based on Winter 2015/16 values – big jump in 2016/17, how will straw prices in 2017/18 impact?







Final Thoughts



- Final questions?
- Feedback forms!

Fly-time























Thank You









