## The Economics of Dairy Manure Management in Iowa

Dairy producers have many duties to carry out in their dairy operations, one of which is storing, handling and applying manure. Manure handling ends up being a significant cost on most dairies even when considering the value of the nutrients in the manure. Seldom do producers consider their costs of handling and applying manure on a per hundredweight of milk sold basis like they do with many of their other costs.

ISU Extension and Outreach surveyed 22 dairy producers in Eastern lowa to compile cost data and help producers understand their cost for handling, storing and applying manure. The farms ranged from tie-stall barns, freestall barns with single stage sand storage systems, freestall barns with double stage sand storage systems, freestall barns with dried manure solids, freestall barns with mattresses and free-stalls with waterbeds. Thus, a wide range of systems were part of the data. The whole of the data on the following page was averaged in the first two columns but it was also compiled into five separate groups named above but with the mattress and waterbed farms combined into one.

Key findings are that the cost of storing, hauling and applying manure averaged $\$ 306.13$ per cow or $\$ 1.33$ per hundredweight. If we subtract the nutrient value of the manure applied (assuming perfect utilization) the net cost of storing, hauling and applying manure averaged $\$ 104.10$ per cow or $\$ \$ 0.45$ per hundredweight. The tie stall barns had a cumulative cost per cwt. of $\$ 1.42$; the mattress/waterbed barns had a cumulative cost per cwt. of \$1.50; the 2 stage sand systems had a cumulative cost per cwt. of $\$ 0.97$; the 1 stage sand systems had a cumulative cost per cwt. of $\$ 1.44$; and the dried manure solid barns had a cumulative cost per cwt. of $\$ 1.24$.

The average farm in the study milked 188 cows with an annual production per cow of 23,578 . The farms produced and applied 7 tons of liquid manure per cow and 10.35 tons of solid manure per cow. Cost of handling manure was broken into two groups. The first group of costs was those incurred in handling manure from the time the cow dropped it until the time the manure was in storage. The second group of costs was those incurred in getting the manure from storage and applied in the field.

For group one costs, the average farm had $\$ 364.79$ invested in manure storage per cow and \$147.45 in storage and handling equipment. Structure and equipment depreciation combined for a cost of $\$ 35.65$ per cow with interest adding $\$ 25.61$ per cow. Repairs, taxes and insurance (most just used common percent values) equaled $\$ 15.22$ per cow and other expenses such as fuel and
supplies added another \$11.89 per cow. Labor hours per cow averaged 2.18 hours or $\$ 32.13$ per cow annually. So, the total group one costs for getting the manure into storage was $\$ 120.50$ per cow or $\$ 0.53$ per cwt.

Group two costs included costs associated with getting the manure from storage to application. This phase had equipment values of $\$ 452.67$ per cow. Depreciation of this investment value equated to $\$ 64.67$ per cow with interest adding another $\$ 22.63$ per cow. Repairs, taxes and insurance combined added $\$ 15.84$ per cow. Other expenses added $\$ 16.11$. Labor hours average 1.85 per cow or $\$ 27.30$ per cow annually. Custom Handling costs added another $\$ 39.08$ per cow to this group. So, the total group costs for getting the manure from storage through to application was $\$ 185.63$ per cow or $\$ 0.80$ per cwt.

As these 22 farms are broken down into five groups based on type of manure storage or handling system, the representative sample is too small to fairly compare one system relative to another. With a high risk of error in mind, the bottom line was that the manure solids group had the lowest costs (only used costs for getting manure to separator as separator costs were attached to the bedding system costs). This may or may not be an unfair advantage. The dried manure solids system had a cost of $\$ 242.39$ per cow before nutrient value considered. The cost of the two stage sand system was similar at $\$ 257.01$ per cow. The other systems all cost over $\$ 300$ per cow.

As producers consider using this data to make farm management decisions, also realize the wide range of costs even with each system type. For instance, when considering the Net Cost - (minus) Nutrient Value/cow in the 1 Stage Sand System Ranges columns, notice the difference of -\$101.02 to \$296.94 equating to a $\$ 397.96$ per cow difference in costs. Also, note that there were four farms in the tie stall group; five farms in the mattress/waterbed group; five farms in the 2 stage sand group; 6 farms in the 1 stage sand group; and only 2 farms in the dried manure solids group.

In sum, there are many significant costs incurred in storing, handling and applying manure. Producers are encouraged to understand their manure handling costs and how it affects their costs of production. This survey may be used as a general guide but with caution due to the low numbers of producers in each group. www.extension.iastate.edu/dairyteam
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