### Whole-Farm Simulation of Organic Dairy Farms in Southern Brazil & Northeastern United States Dr. Aaron K. Hoshide & Daniel C. de Abreu



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### Acknowledgements

# Dr. Al Rotz – Integrated Farm System Model Dr. Rogério de Paula Lana – DZO / UFV Chairman, VI Brazilian Symposium on Sustainable Agriculture Chief Editor, *Brazilian Journal of Sustainable Agriculture* Dr. Andre Soares de Oliveira – UFMG, Sinop Geicimara de Paula Lana – UFV

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# Outline

### Organic Dairy Background Integrated Farm System Model (IFSM) **Calibration & Assumptions for Brazil** Simulated Forage & Concentrated Feed **Crop Output Results** Shifting Climate for Maine? Conclusions

Future Improvements & Collaboration

## **Organic Dairy Background**

Recent growth of organic crops & dairy in both U.S. 
 Maine, U.S., has highest percentage of

organic dairy farms (~17% of dairy farms)

Transitioned from conventional

Some started from scratch



Brazil organic dairy throughout country but recent growth concentrated in Santa Catarina (Honorato et al. 2014)

### **Conventional Dairy Farm**



**Organic Dairy Farm (Corn)** 

### Organic Dairy Farms



**Organic Dairy Farm (Grass)** 

### Organic Dairy Farms



### **Maine Dairy Farms in the Dairy Belt**



### **U.S. Dairy Cows per Square Kilometer**



### **Brazil Dairy Cows per Square Kilometer**



FAO: http://www.fao.org/wairdocs/lead/x6170e/x6170e0c.htm

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### Integrated Farm System Model (IFSM)

 Developed by Dr. Al Rotz, USDA, ARS
 Whole-farm ruminant livestock & feed crop computer simulation model

(Version 3.6 used; Version 4.0 just released)



### **IFSM 3.6** Calibration & Assumptions

- Grazing during growing season
- Concentrated feed purchased or grown
- 3 organic (org.) stored feed systems
  - <u>LOW</u> Grass silage only LOW



- <u>MEDIUM</u> Grass corn silage/winter wheat silage
- <u>*HIGH*</u> Grass corn silage/winter wht.silage & soy
- Avg. org. milk yield





- Brazil 3,153 kg/cow/yr (Honorato et al. 2014)
- Maine 6,531 kg/cow/yr (Cook et al. 2010)



### **IFSM 3.6** Calibration & Assumptions

- All farms 30 Holsteins w/ 30 young-stock
  Modeled 2 locations in Brazil & 1 in ME
  Weather Files 26 years of daily Tmax, Tmin, precipitation & solar radiation
  - *Chapeco, SC* Created
  - Pelotas, RS From Al Rotz
  - *Waterville*, *ME* Updated



1971-2000

Missing solar radiation est. w/ RadEst®

### **IFSM 3.6 Crop Area for Models**

		Chapeco			Pelotas		Waterville			
Сгор	Туре		SC	(ha)		RS	(ha)		ME	(ha)
	V I	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High
Graze	Spr./Sum.	30	30	30	30	30	30	14	7.2	7.1
	Fall	30	30	<b>30</b>	30	30	<b>30</b>	28	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Grass	Haylage	35	17	17	22	10	10	14	7.2	7.1
Corn	Silage	-	9.2	2.8	-	4.1	3.3	-	4.6	4.6
	Double	-	6	5.6	-	2.9	2.9	-	3	3
	Crop									
Wheat <sub>[</sub>	<b>Winter</b>	-	6	5.6	-	2.9	2.9	-	3	3
	<b>Silage</b>									
Soybeans	📉 Grain	-	-	<b>0.7</b>	-	-	0.7	-	-	2.6

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### **IFSM 3.6** Crop Yields per Area<sup>a</sup>

	(	Char	Deco	Pelotas			Waterville			
<b>Crop Type</b>	SC (t DM/ha)			R	$\mathbf{S}$ (t D)	M/ha)	ME (tDM/ha)			
	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	
Grass Haylage	2.83	3.11	3.1	5.12	5.47	5.47	7.58	7.72	7.68	
Corn Silage	-	5.71	5.8	-	9.03	9.57	-	8.32	8.61	
Wheat Winter Silage	-	0.98	1.65	-	0.79	1.92	-	3.71	3.64	
Soybeans Grain	-	-	2.48	-	-	2.79	-	-	1.82	

<sup>a</sup> Crop yields measured in metric tons (t) of dry matter (DM) per hectare (ha) for the growing season.

### IFSM 3.6 Crop Yields per Milk Cow<sup>a</sup>

	(	Char	Deco	Pelotas			Waterville			
<b>Crop Type</b>	SC (t DM/cow)			RS	(t DM	/cow)	ME (tDM/cow)			
	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	
Grass Haylage	3.25	1.76	1.76	3.72	1.82	1.82	3.54	1.85	1.8	
Corn Silage	-	2.89	1.62	-	2.11	1.98	-	2.11	2.18	
Wheat Winter Silage	-	0.2	0.31	-	0.08	0.19	-	0.37	0.36	
Soybeans Grain	-	-	0.06	-	_	0.07	-	-	0.16	

<sup>a</sup> Crop yields measured in metric tons (t) of dry matter (DM) per milk cow for the growing season.

### IFSM 3.6 Graze & Purchased Feed<sup>a</sup>

Graze or Feed	Type	Chapeco SC (t DM)		Pelotas RS (t DM)			Waterville ME (tDM)			
	-jpc	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High
Graze	Season	97	97	97	102	102	102	88	70	68
Purchased Feeds	Grain	40	36	35	27	30	29	56	55	71
	Roast Soy	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	6	-
	Min./Vit.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2

<sup>a</sup> Grazing and purchased feed measured in metric tons (t) of dry matter (DM) for the year.

### IFSM 3.6 Graze & **Purchased Feed per Cow**<sup>a</sup> **Pelotas** Waterville Graze Chapeco SC (t DM/cow) **RS** (t DM/cow) **ME** (t DM/cow) or Feed Type Med. High Low Med. High Low Med. High Low 3.23 3.23 3.23 2.93 2.33 2.27 3.4 3.4 3.4 Season Graze 1.33 1.2 1.17 0.9 1.0 0.97 1.87 1.83 2.37 **Purchase** Grain Feeds 0 03 02 0 03 0 03 0 03 013 Dood

	Soy									
Min	./Vit.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07

<sup>a</sup> Grazing and purchased feed measured in metric tons (t) of dry matter (DM) per milk cow for the year.

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- More rain days during growing season in Waterville, Maine
  - Delayed planting of corn & soy (May/June)
  - Wet & not dry hay bales for first cut (June)
  - Extended harvest for corn silage (September)
- Supports prior research (Hoshide et al. 2011) suggesting smaller organic dairy farms use grass-based systems & scale economies for corn-based ones

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Conclusions

> Higher crop (esp. corn) productivity in Pelotas RG compared to Chapeco SC explains small organic dairy growth in Santa Catarina > Western SC more hilly w/ landscape more suitable to grass-based dairy > Similar ME comparative advantages for Waterville (corn) compared to *Eastport* (grass) & *Presque Isle* 

### Conclusions

Fort Kent



- Fall frost damage **Presque Isle**
- **Cool & poor soils**





 Potato Farms **More plant** & harvest rain days: **Grass**based en-Eastport sile early cuts **Corn**based more slack.

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### **Future Improvements/Collaboration**

More weather stations w/ same yrs > Analyze clustering of rain days > IFSM input data files for Brazil (this analysis used IFSM defaults) \* <u>Soils</u> ✤ Grass species in temp./trop. stands ✤ Input costs **Conventional** in addition to organic

### **Future Improvements/Collaboration**

> Adjust for other factors impacting milk yield using IFSM adjustments (this analysis did not) even though these are not functionally in model Shade, water, ticks, parasites, crossbreeding, genetic database → milk yield ✤ Spoiled silage → harvest yield  $\bigstar$  Time to breed back  $\rightarrow$  calving (Pasetti et al. 2012, Costa et al. 2013, Bernardes & do Rêgo 2014)

### **Future Collaboration**

**Crop & livestock simulation model**ing can complement research & onfarm experiments in Brazil & U.S. > Conventional & organic dairy IFSM models throughout Brazil Tropical forage & Zebu / Zebu cross updates in IFSM (Oliveira et al. 2013) > Use Environmental Policy Integrated Climate (EPIC) crop model

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### **Comments and Questions?**

