



THE UNIVERSITY OF
AUCKLAND
Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau
NEW ZEALAND

Applying stochastic optimisation to the New Zealand dairy industry

Oscar Dowson

Supervisors

Andy Philpott, Andrew Mason, Anthony Downward

Outline

1. **Background**

- What we perceive to be pain points

2. **MOO**

- The PKE question

3. **Milk POWDER**

- A model for the whole farm

4. **Future Directions**

East coast farmers grumpy that forecasters got El Nino predictions so wrong

MARTY SHARPE

Last updated 17:07, March 8 2016



Widely

they

"There's some quite grumpy people around that made decisions based on the warnings and they feel that's cost them money, or a lost opportunity.

"They're wondering 'What can we do about it' or 'Should we take any notice next time'," Foley said.

many fa

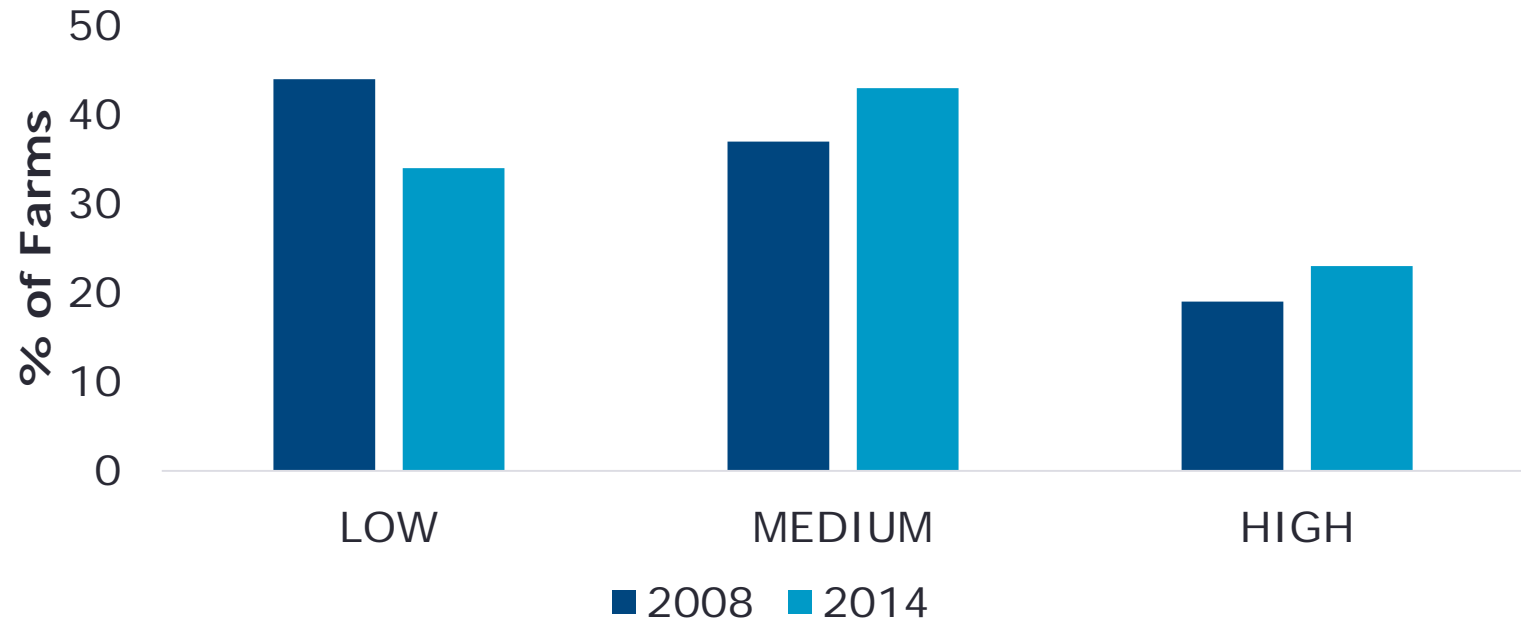


Where's the drought that was forecast? ask east coast farmers.



What do they care about?

Supplementation Intensity



the
Milk
Output
Optimiser

Cows

Body Condition

Lactation

Effluent

Stocking Rate

Pasture

Fertiliser

Irrigation

Silage

Supplement

Stochasticity

Weather

Financial

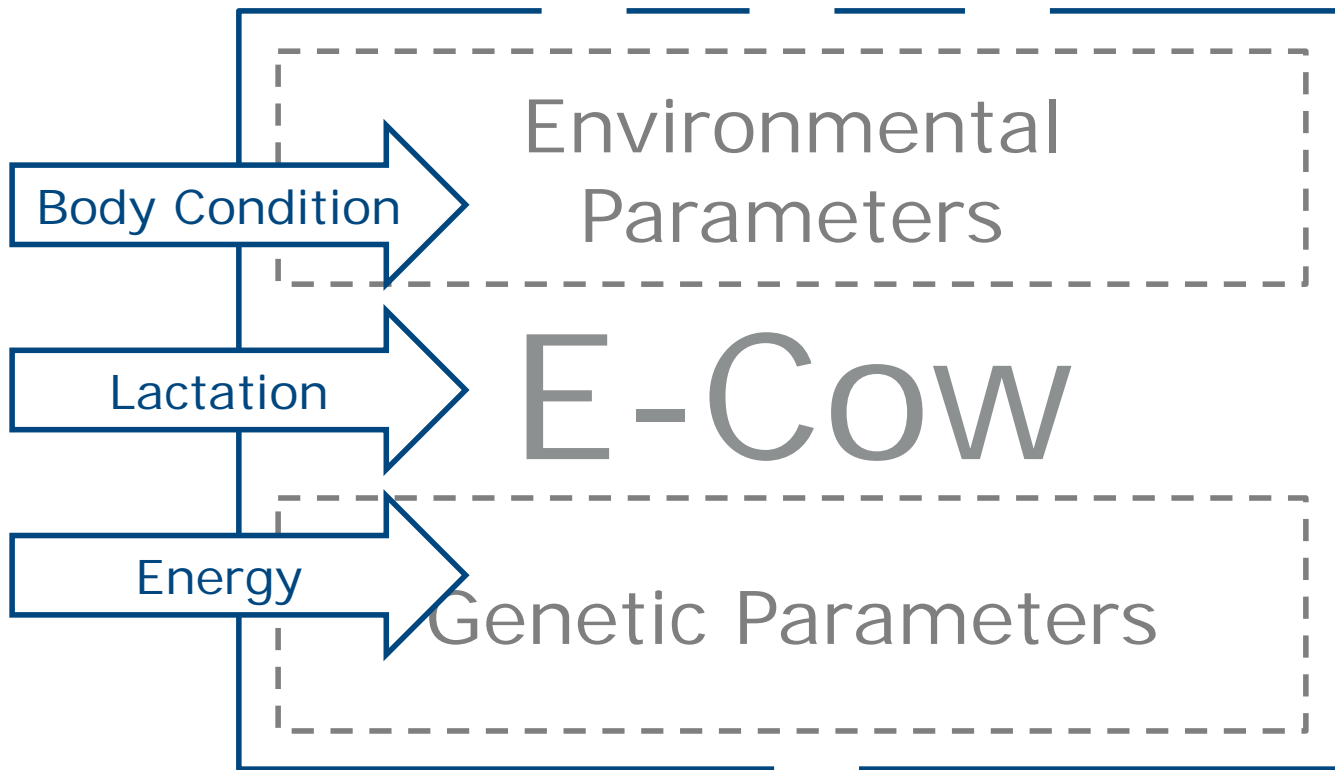
Biological

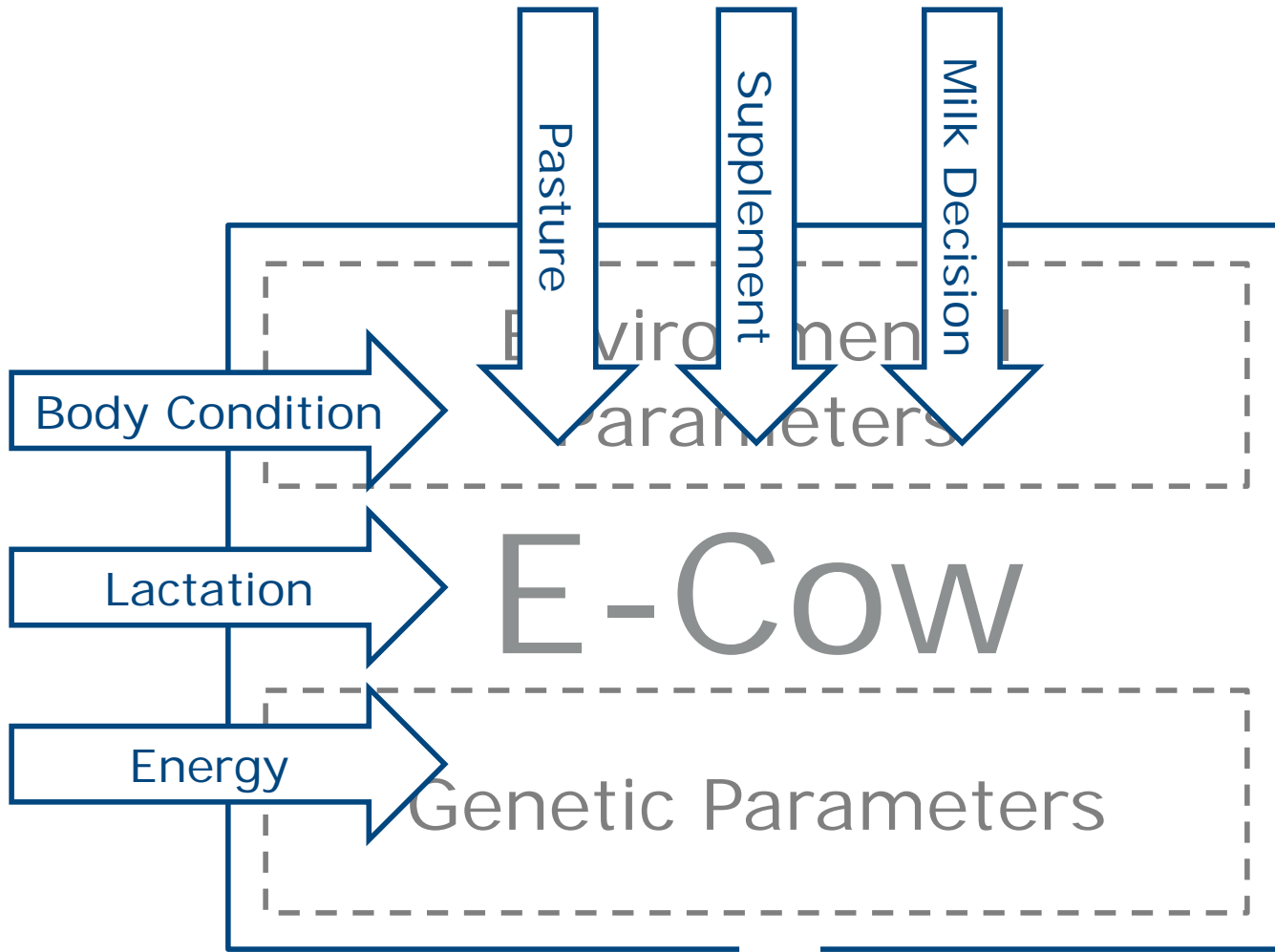
Environmental
Parameters

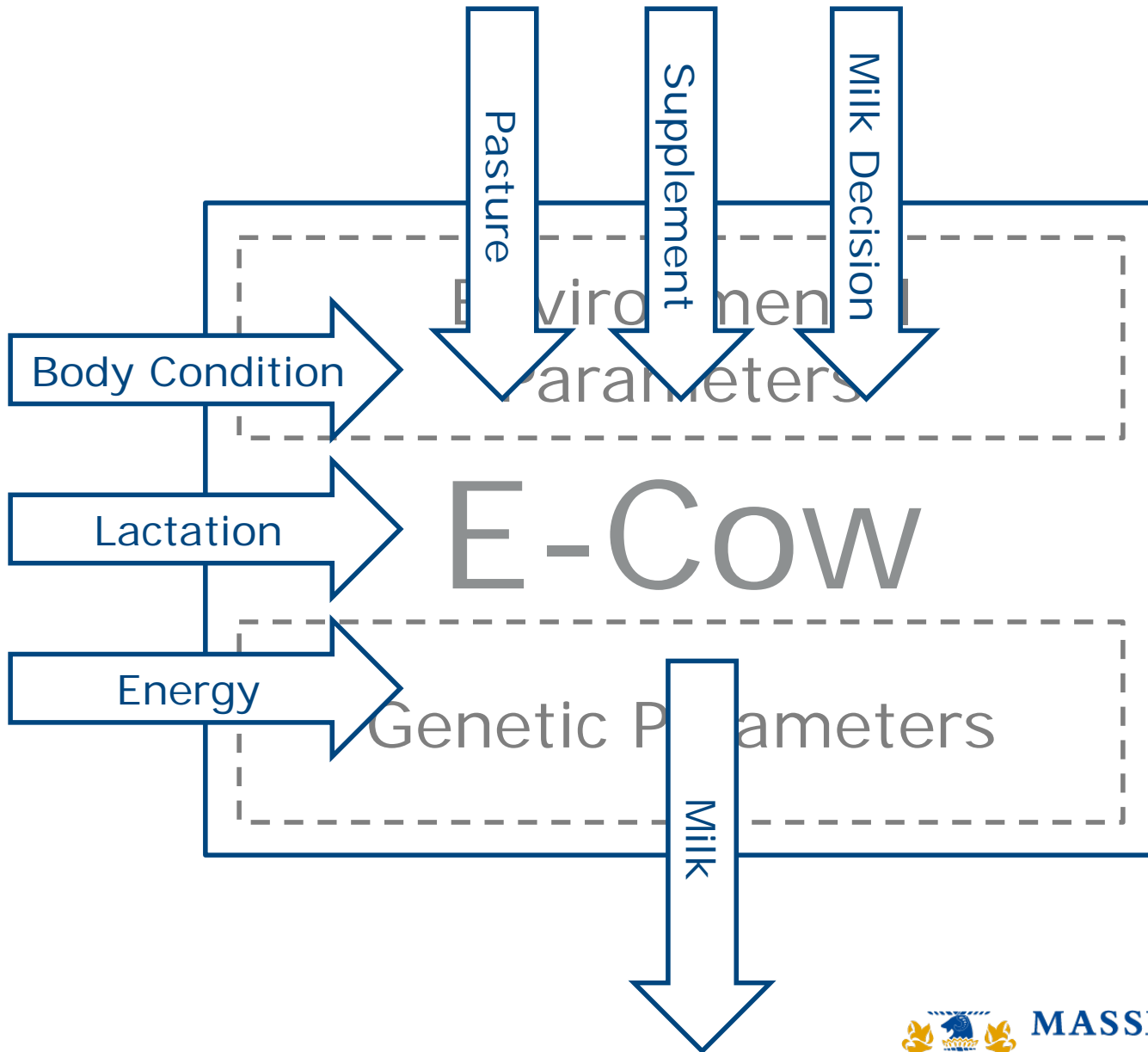
E-COW

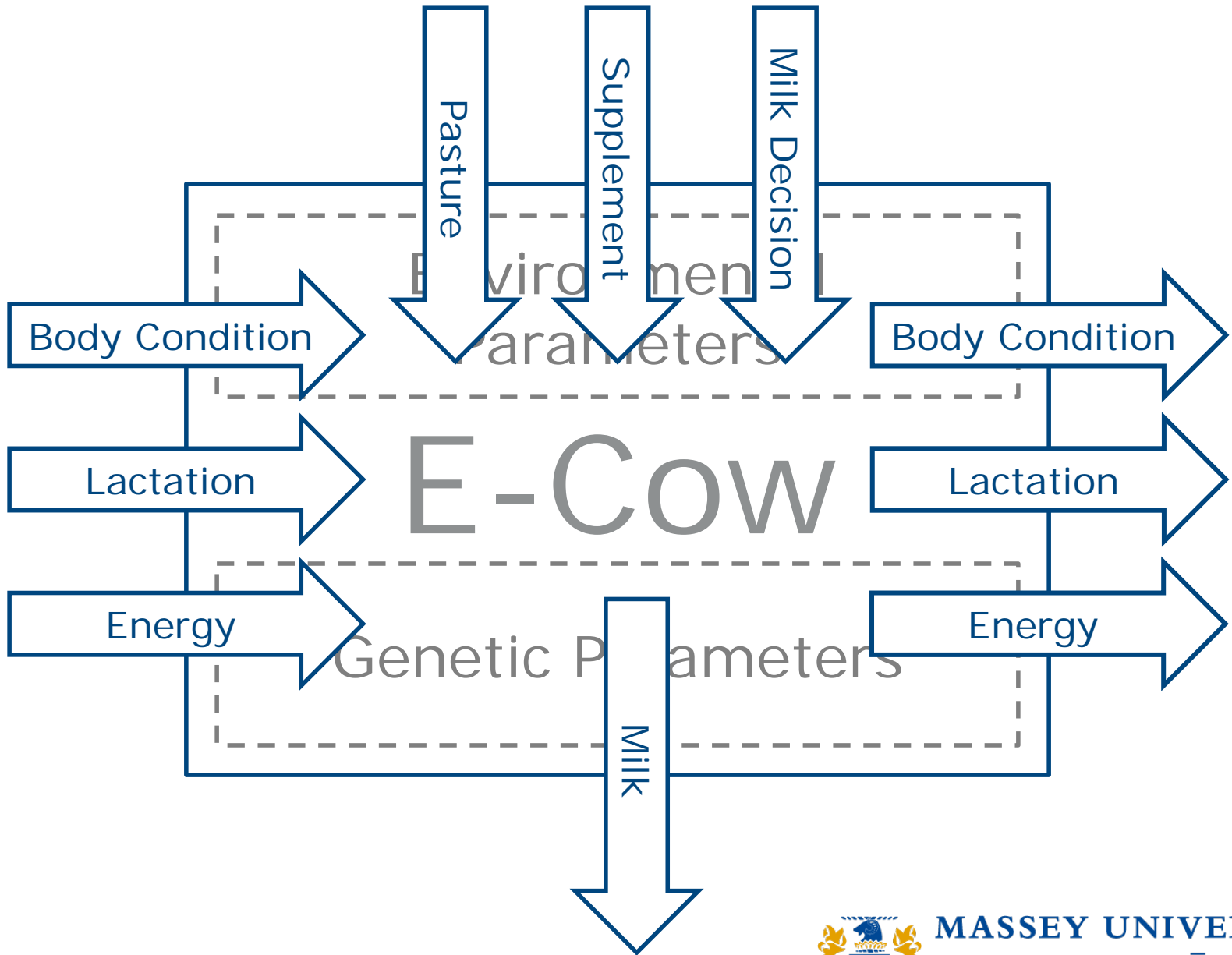
Genetic Parameters











MOO

Objective: maximise profit

Subject to: exceeding a Body Condition Score target at the end of the year

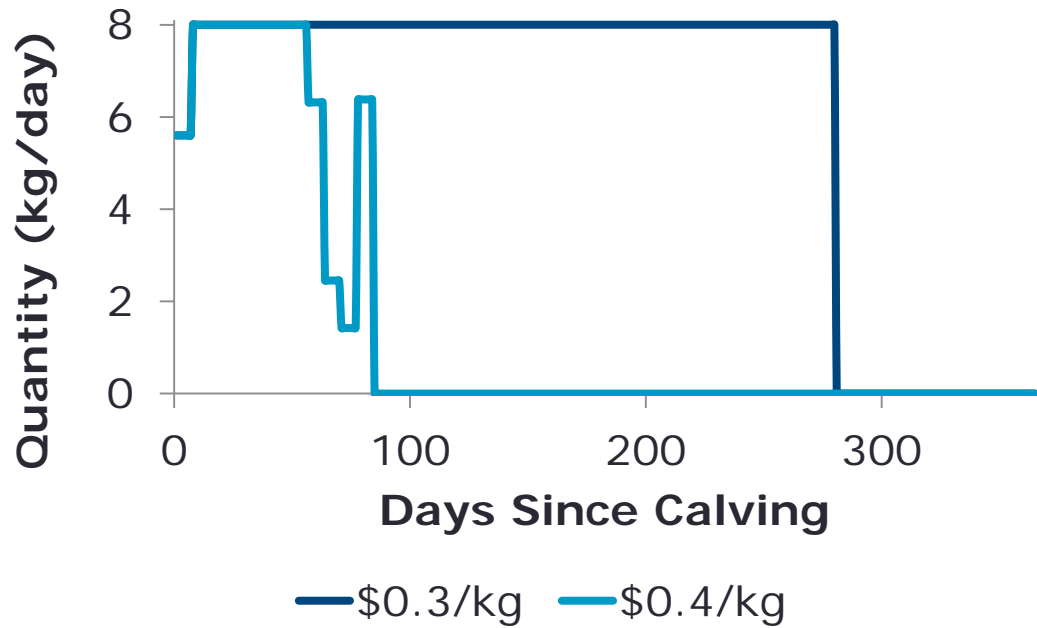
By Varying: the quantity of supplement each week and the length of lactation

Assumptions

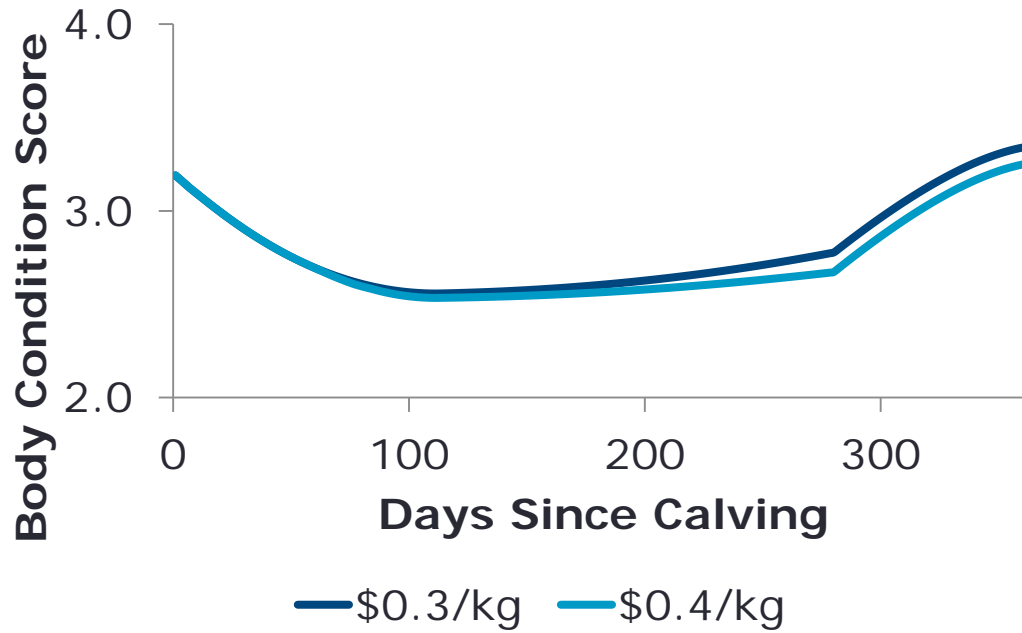
Dry off at day 280

Maximum 8kg/cow/day

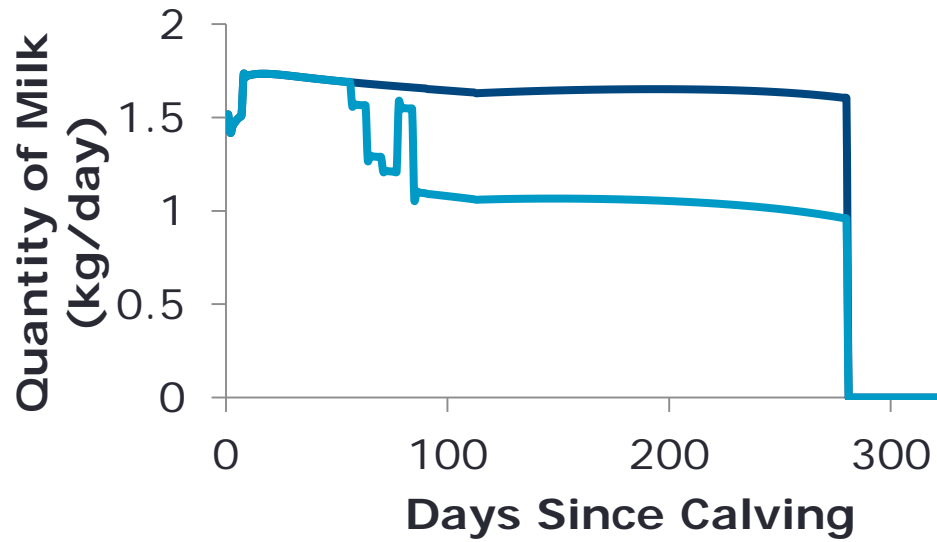
Supplementation



Body Condition Score



Milk Production

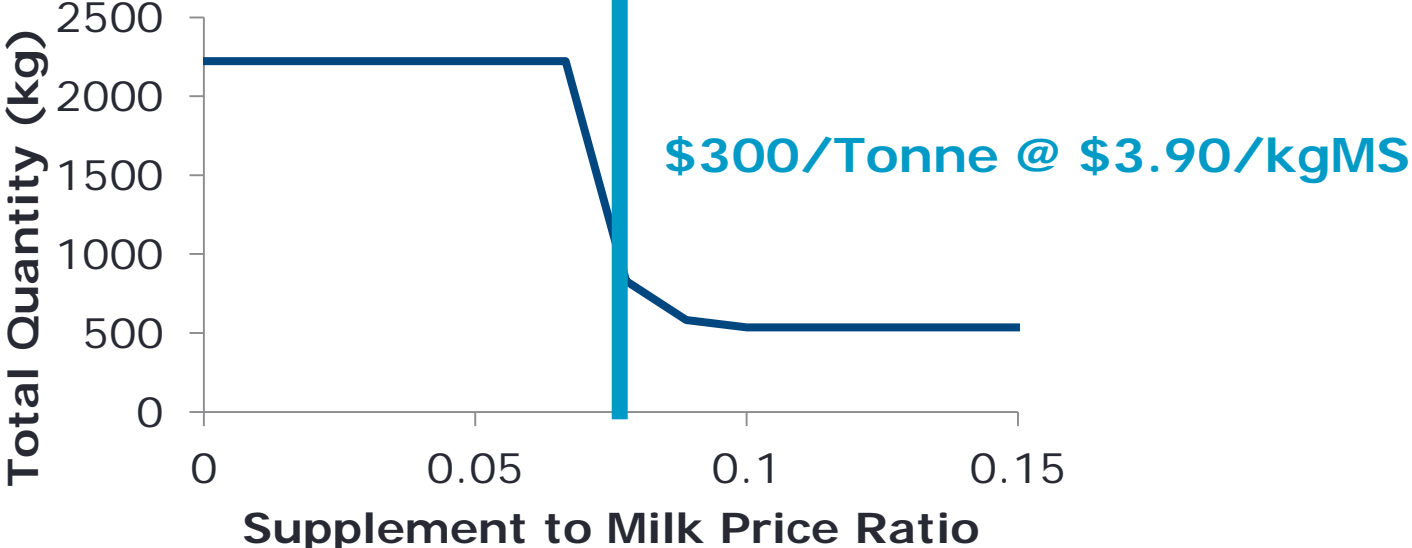


— \$0.3/kg — \$0.4/kg

Annual Supplementation Quantity



Annual Supplementation Quantity



The **Milk**
Production
Optimiser with
Whether
Dynamics incorporating
Economic
Risk

Cows

Body Condition

Lactation

Effluent

Stocking Rate

Pasture

Fertiliser

Irrigation

Silage

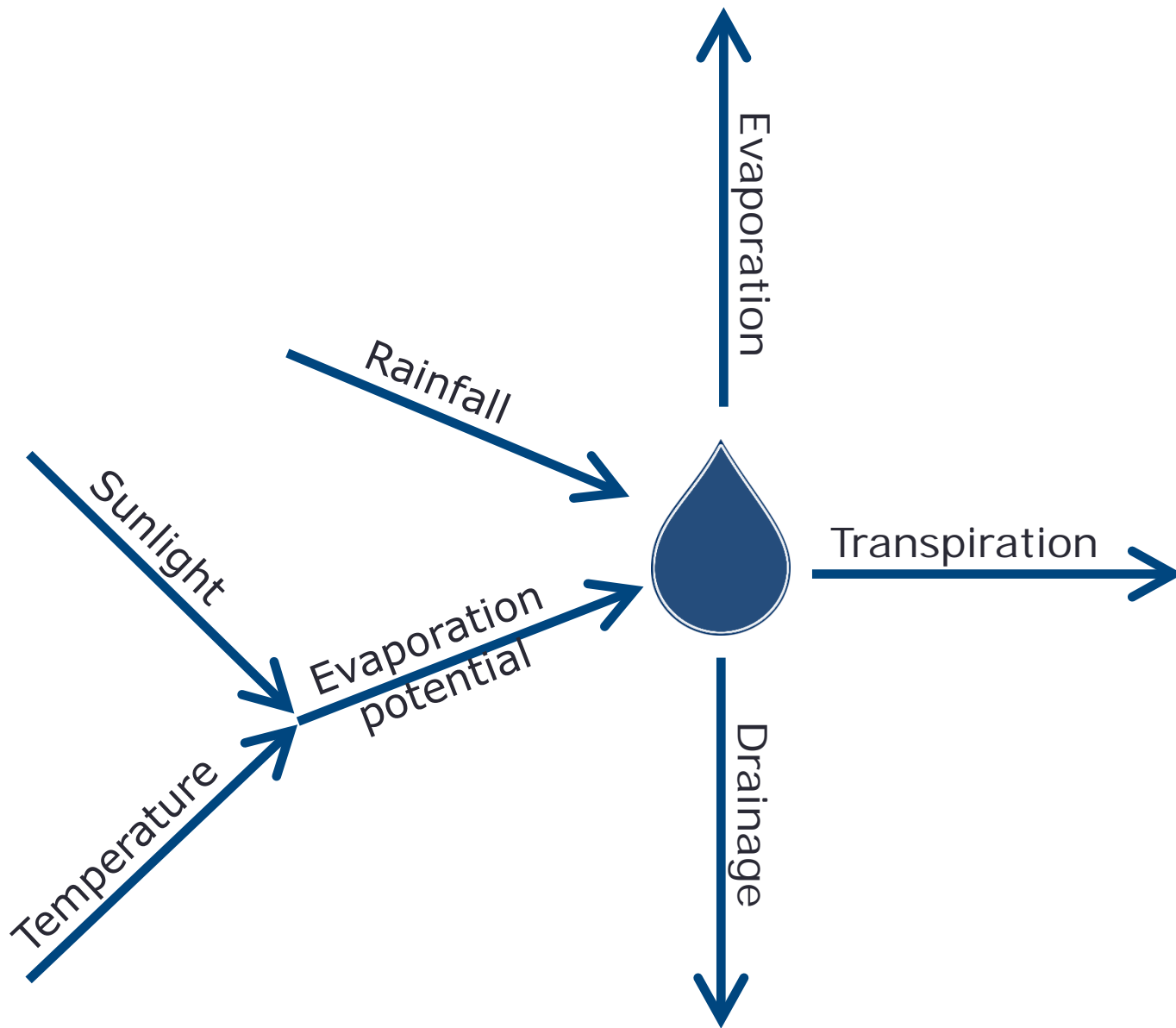
Supplement

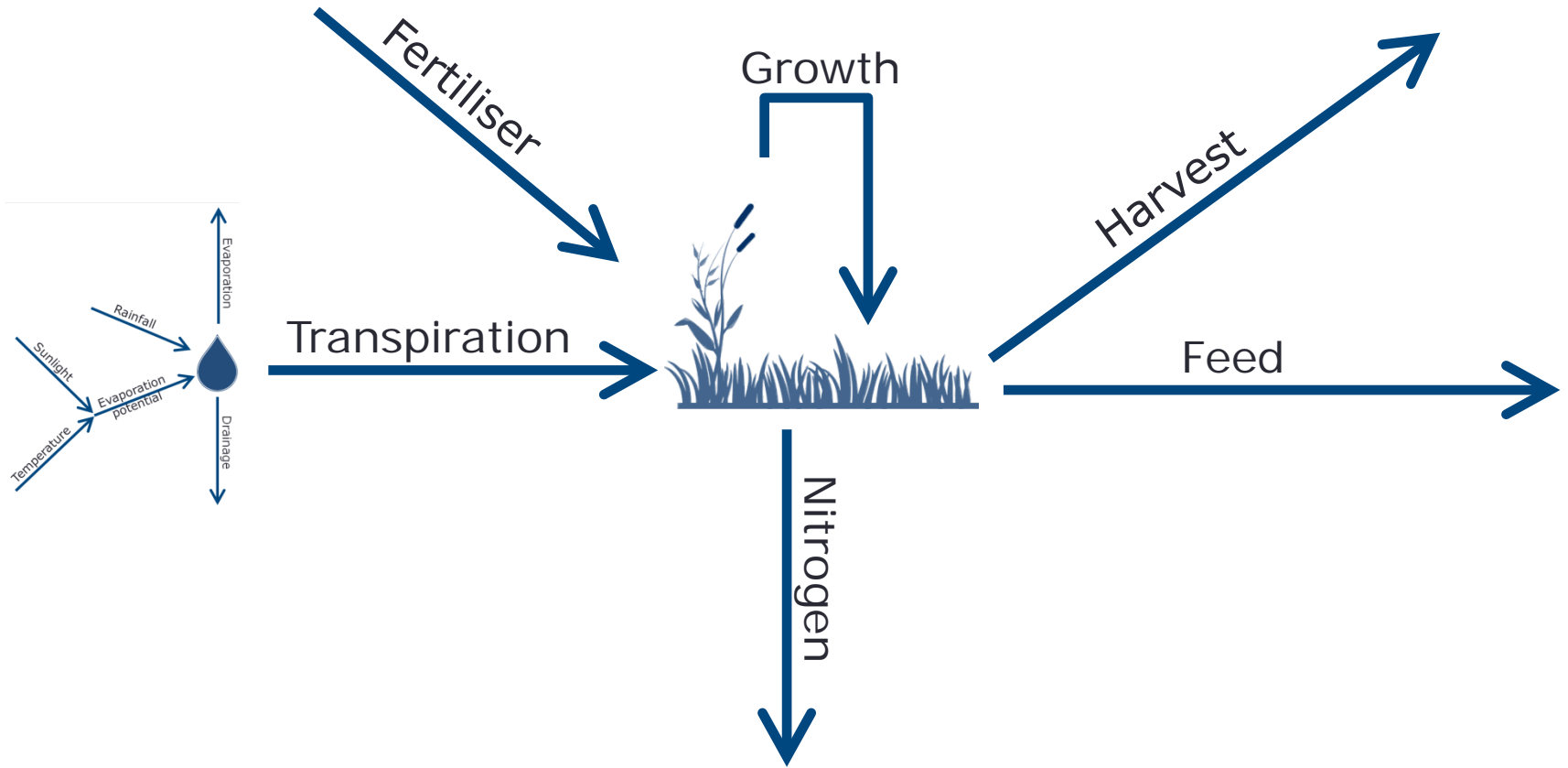
Stochasticity

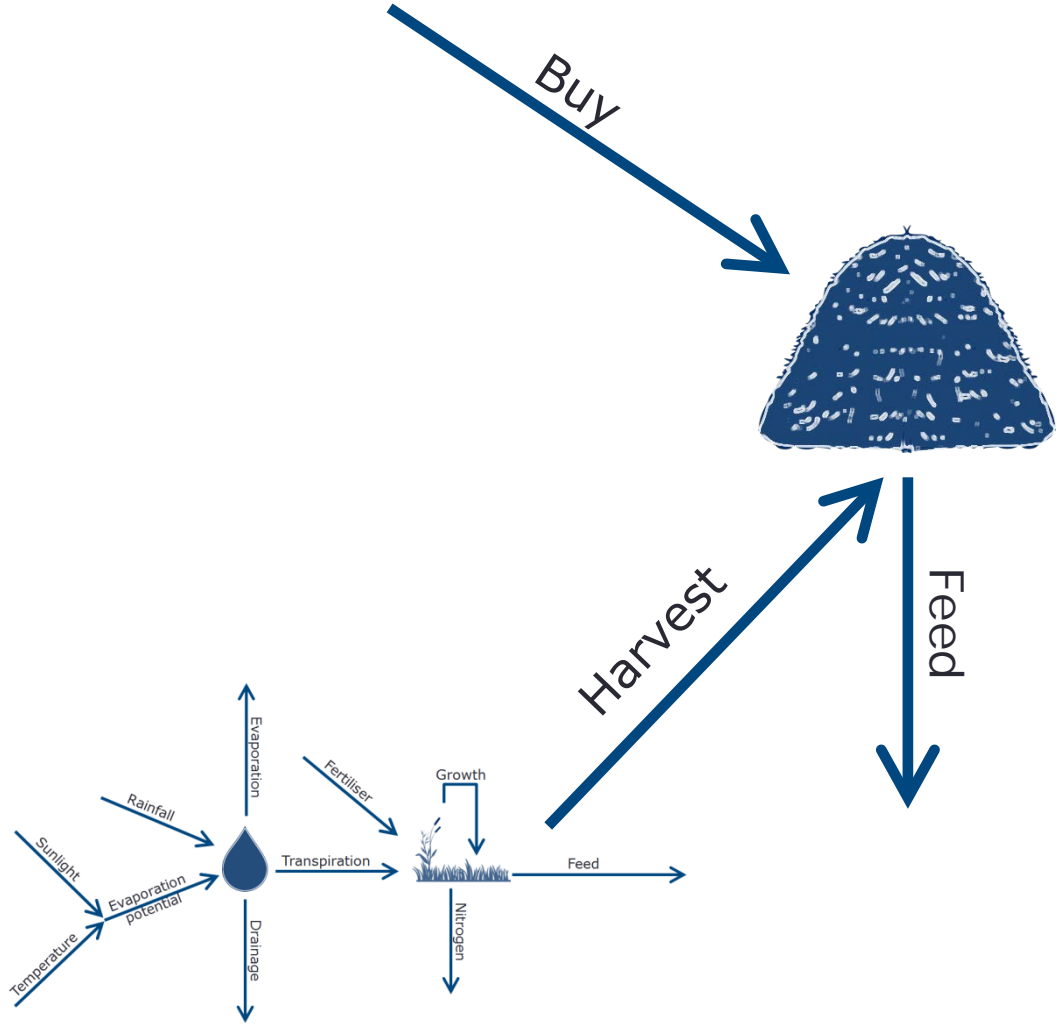
Weather

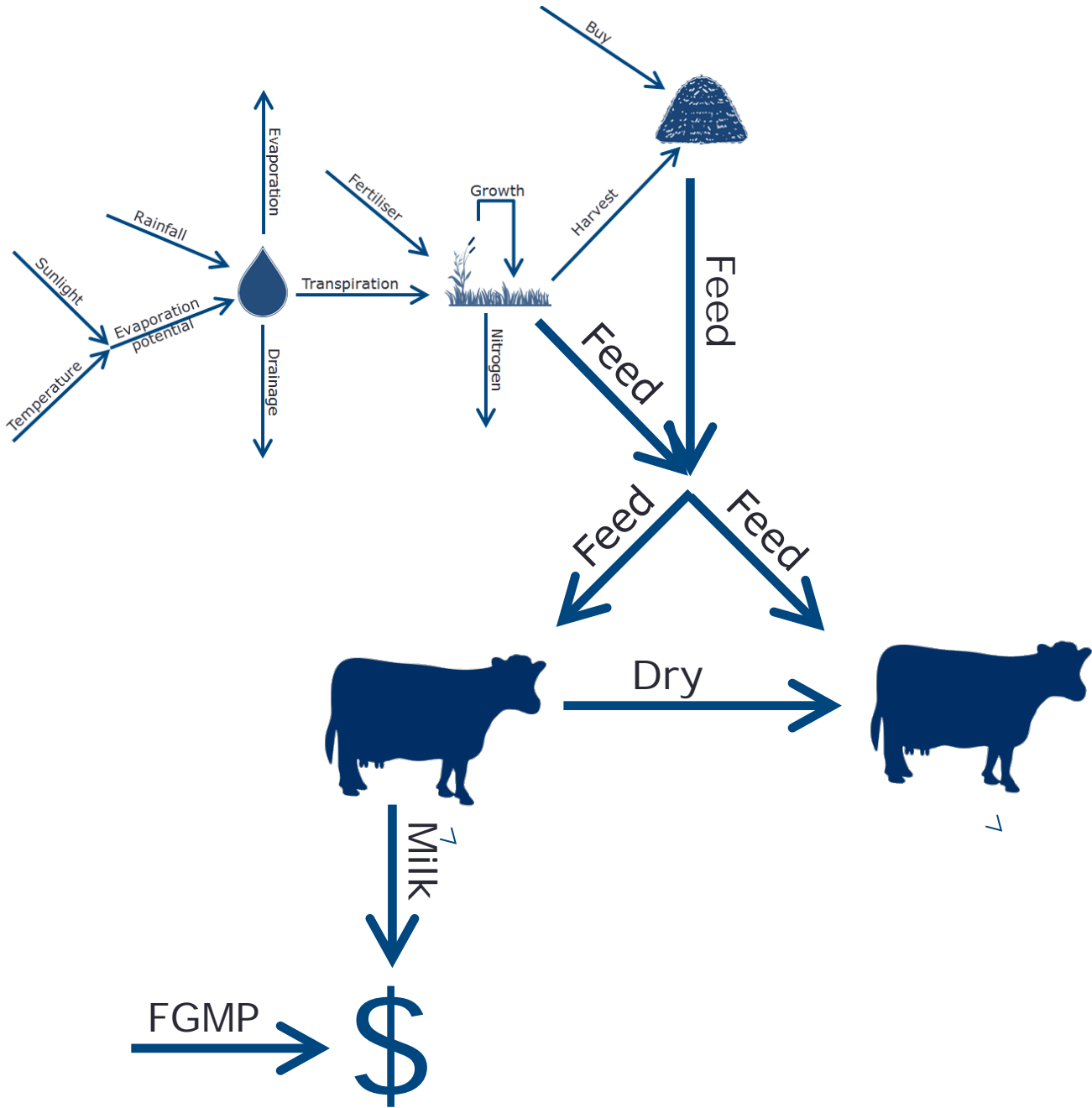
Financial

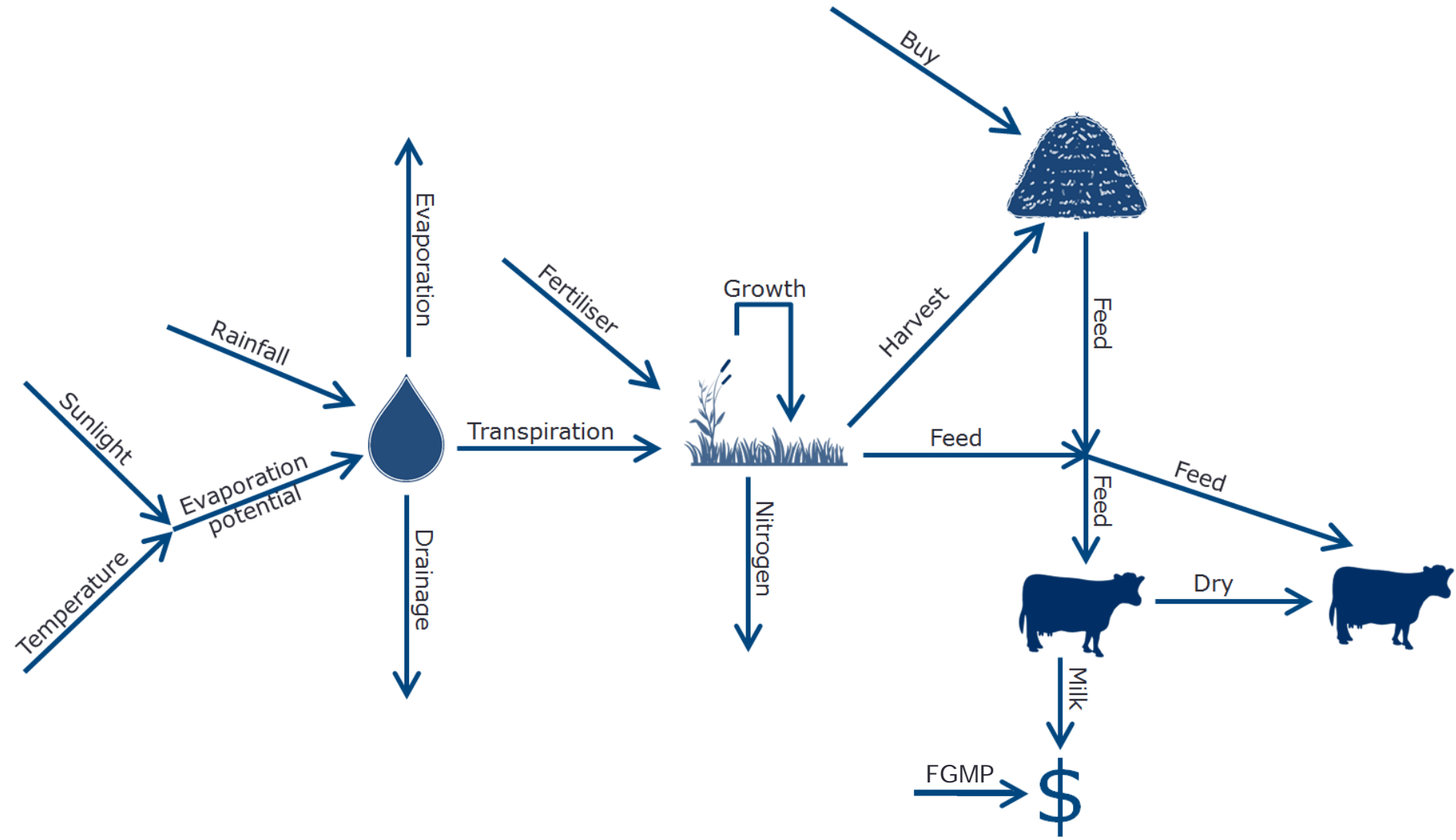
Biological

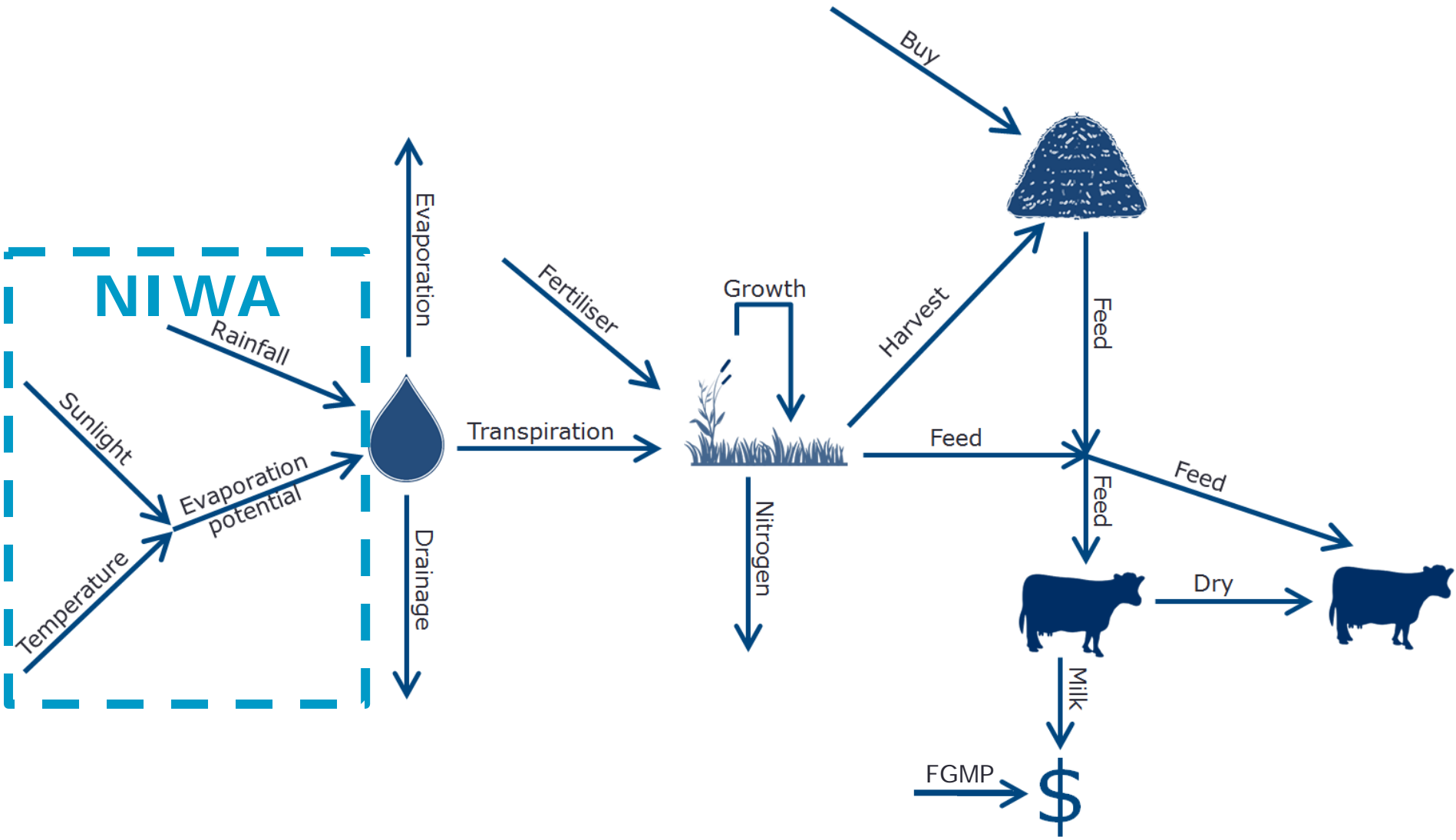


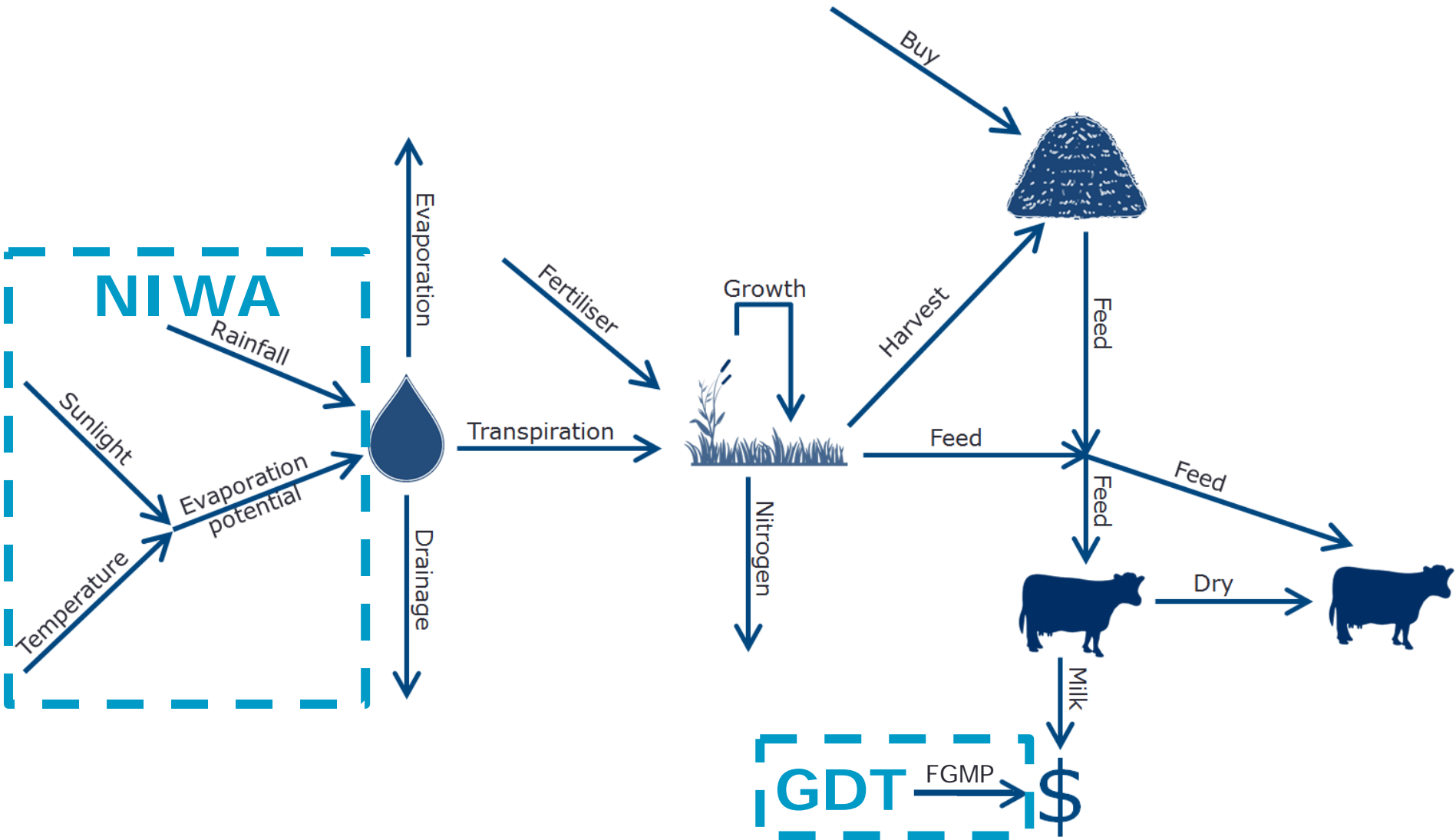












Inputs

- Random Drivers
 - NIWA Weather Data
 - GDT Prices
- Farm Parameters
 - “Grass growth” parameters
 - Stocking rate
 - Effective area
 - BCS curve
 - Milk curve

Outputs

In a given week, with some % of the herd milking, current pasture cover, feed on hand and soil moisture, we can recommend to the farmer how much

1. Pasture to feed
2. Pasture to turn into silage
3. Supplement to feed
4. Supplement to purchase
5. Nitrogen to apply
6. Cows to dry off

You could take this further

- How can a farmer in Rotorua minimise their Nitrogen usage yet maximise their profit?
- How can a farmer in Canterbury minimise their water usage yet maximise their profit?
- Is it economic to farm in Northland if the probability of a drought increases?

Risk Management

Situation: Forecasted Drought

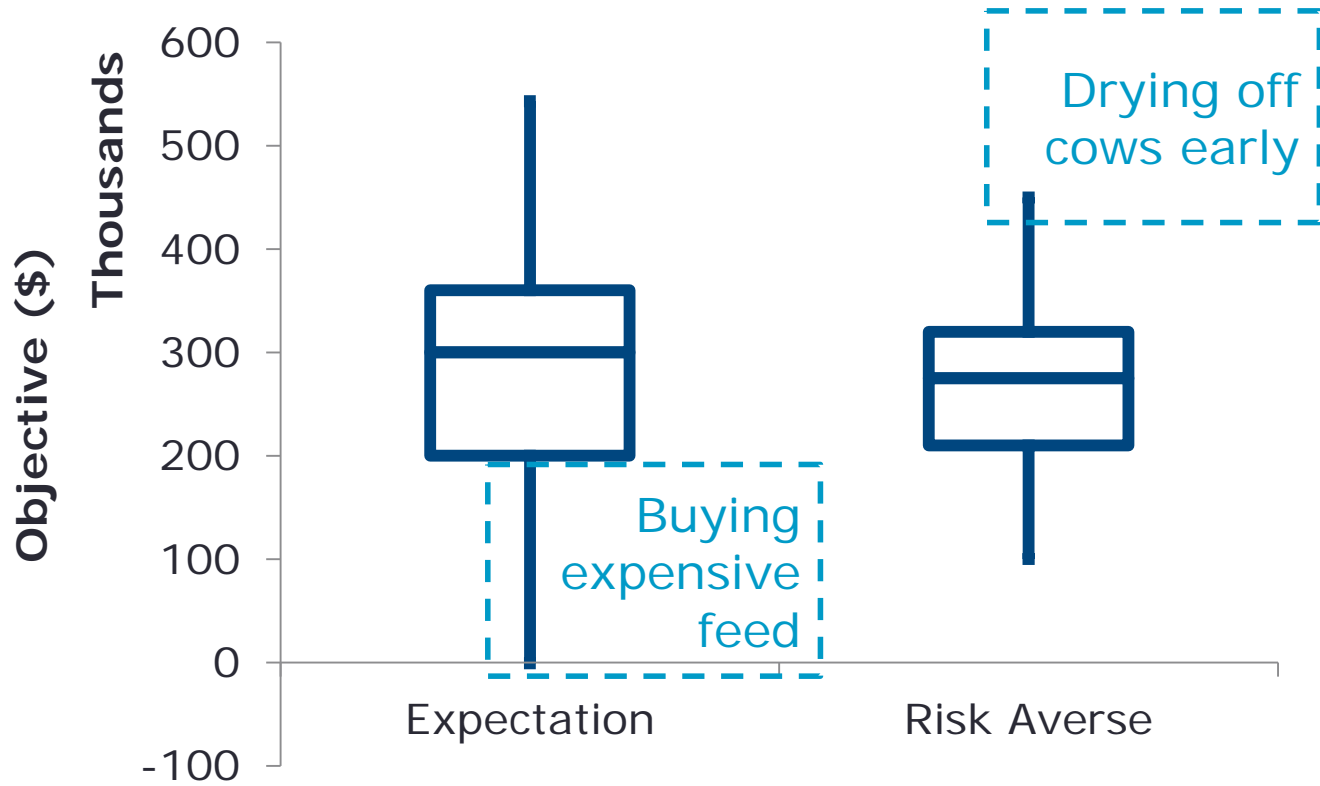
Should you

A) Dry off cows early

If so, how many

B) Buy in supplementary feed

If so, how much



The Future of Dairying

NZX milk price contracts welcomed

ANDREA FOX

Last updated 08:11, April 8 2016



SONITA CHANDAR

Having certainty about the price farmers will receive at the end of the season will remove a lot of pressure, Andrew Hoggard says.

NZX's new milk price futures and options contract offer will put New Zealand dairy farmers on a more level playing field with international competitors who already have such tools, says Federated Farmers.

Future Questions

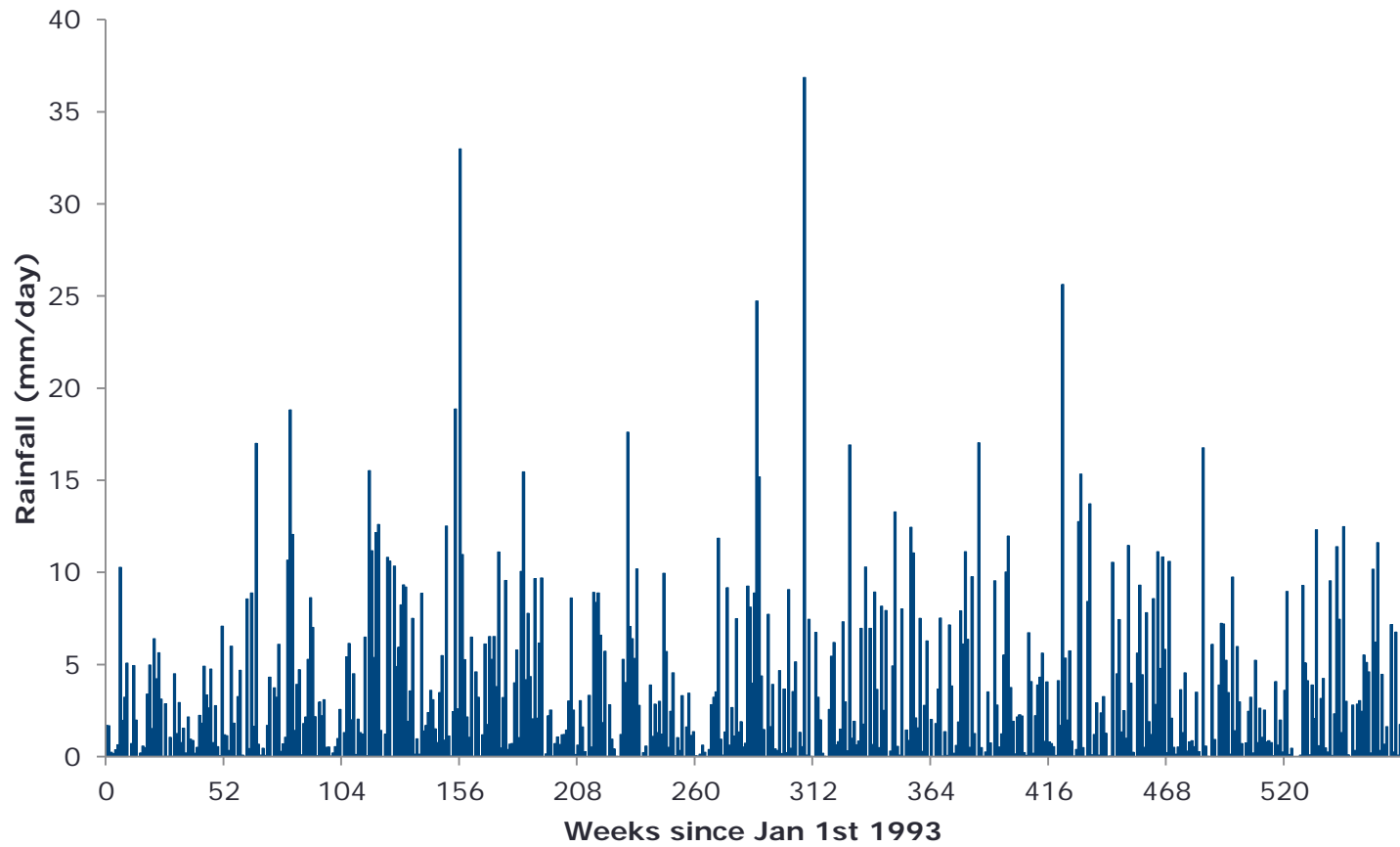
How does farmer behaviour change if they can use buy futures?

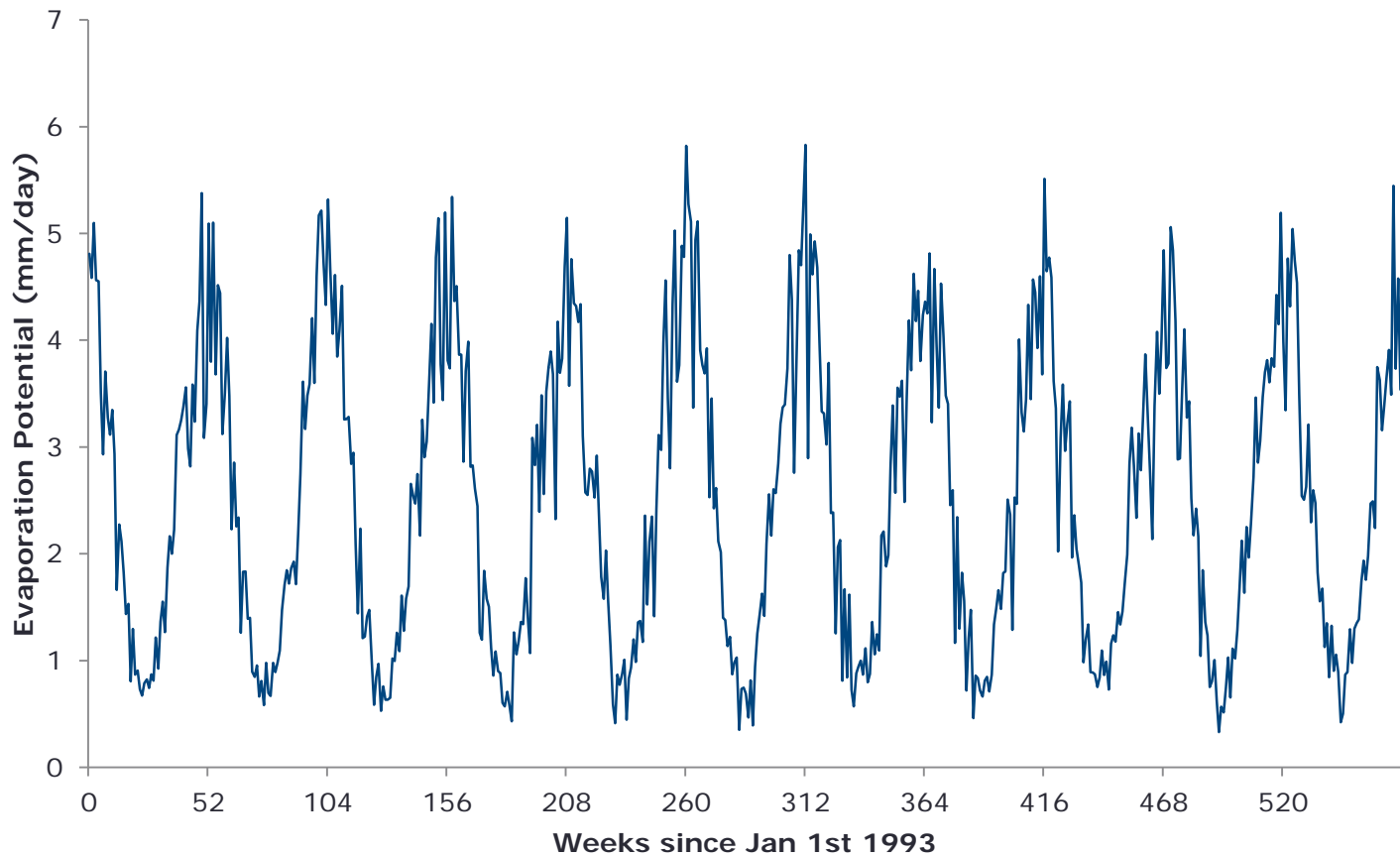
Reduce economic risk -> allows them to manage environmental risk

What quantity and at what price should farmers be willing to trade at?

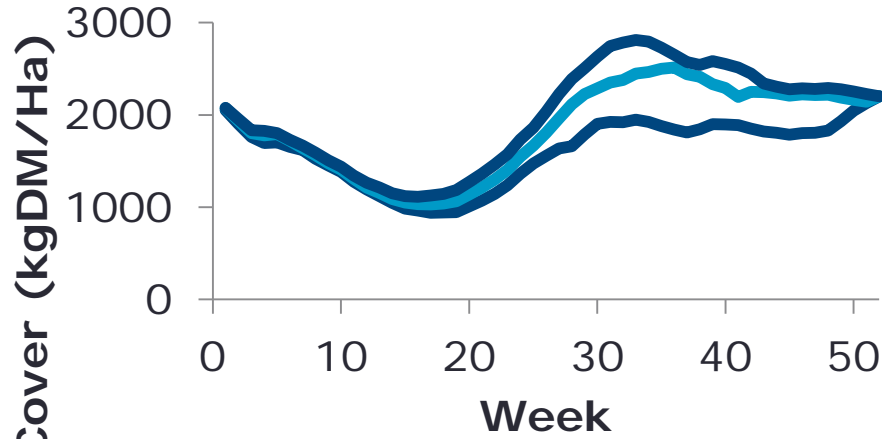
Questions

A Bay of Plenty Example

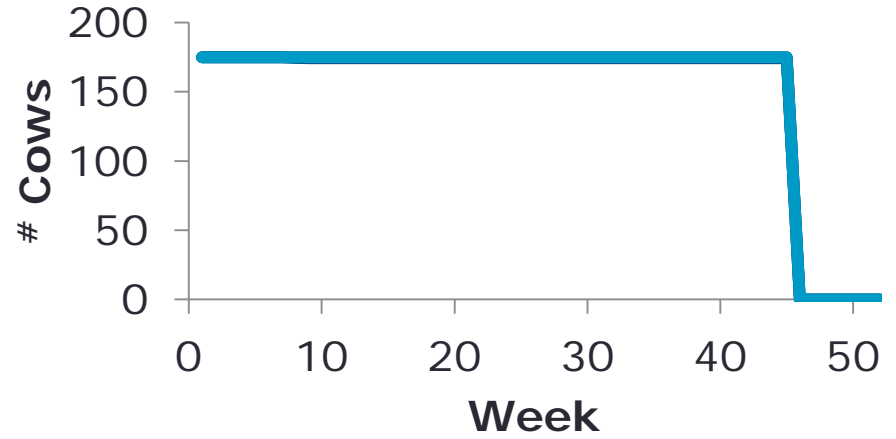




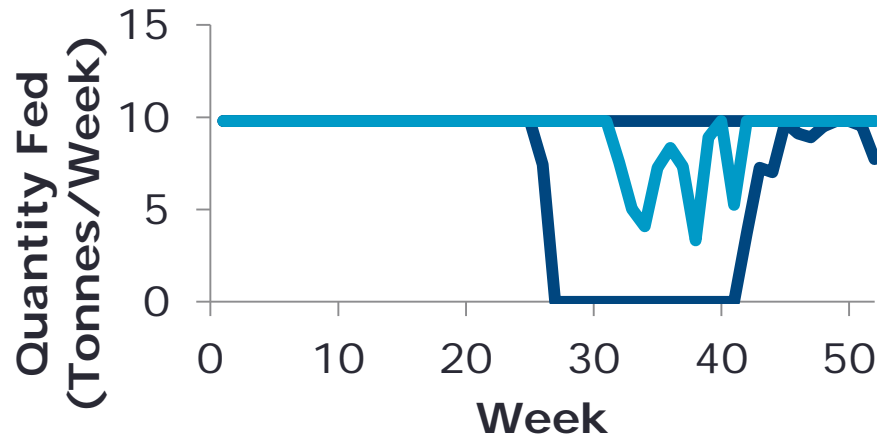
Pasture Cover



Cows milking



Supplement Fed



Feed Store

