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## Agricultural and Food Science - abstract

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PIHAMAA, PEKKA, PIETOLA, KYÖSTI, Optimal beef cattle management under agricultural policy reforms in Finland

Keywords beef cattle, diet, dynamic programming, subsidies,

Abstract

The supply for domestic beef has been decreasing sharply since Finland joined the European Union (EU) because profitability of has been low. The goal of this study is to search for optimal beef management practices that increase returns on beef production Numerical dynamic programming (DP) is used to simultaneously optimise feeding and timing of slaughtering. The DP-algorithm is a alternative subsidy, output price, and silage price scenarios. At 1998 prices and subsidies, the optimal carcass weight is estike. The European Agenda 2000 reform is predicted to decrease the optimal carcass weight to 200 kg, which is 50 kg lower than unprices and subsidies. This reform will increase farmer returns significantly and its income effect depends crucially on the price results indicate also that the reform will result in adjustment of feeding. Particularly, farmers having high silage production carcass weight of a culled animal exceeds 270 kg. But when the Agenda 2000 reform is fully implemented, this premium subsidy is enough to supply carcasses heavier than 270 kg. The results suggest that carcass weights of at least 270 kg would require a profit for supply carcasses heavier than 270 kg. The results suggest that carcass meights of at least 270 kg would require a profit 400-800 (e67-134). Rearing heavy animals will significantly increase production costs and, therefore, most of the subsidy away from the farm in terms of increased costs.

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