A person is pouring a thick, white liquid, likely milk or cream, from a large, shiny metal can into a metal bucket. The person's arm and hand are visible, wearing a grey t-shirt and a colorful beaded bracelet. The background is slightly blurred, showing some outdoor equipment.

Herdshare School Module 1C

How many shares can I offer?

NO. 01

Calculating the number of shares
should be simple

The 'typical' herdshare delivery volumes

- ▶ Cow – 1 gallon/wk
- ▶ Goat – ½ gallon/wk

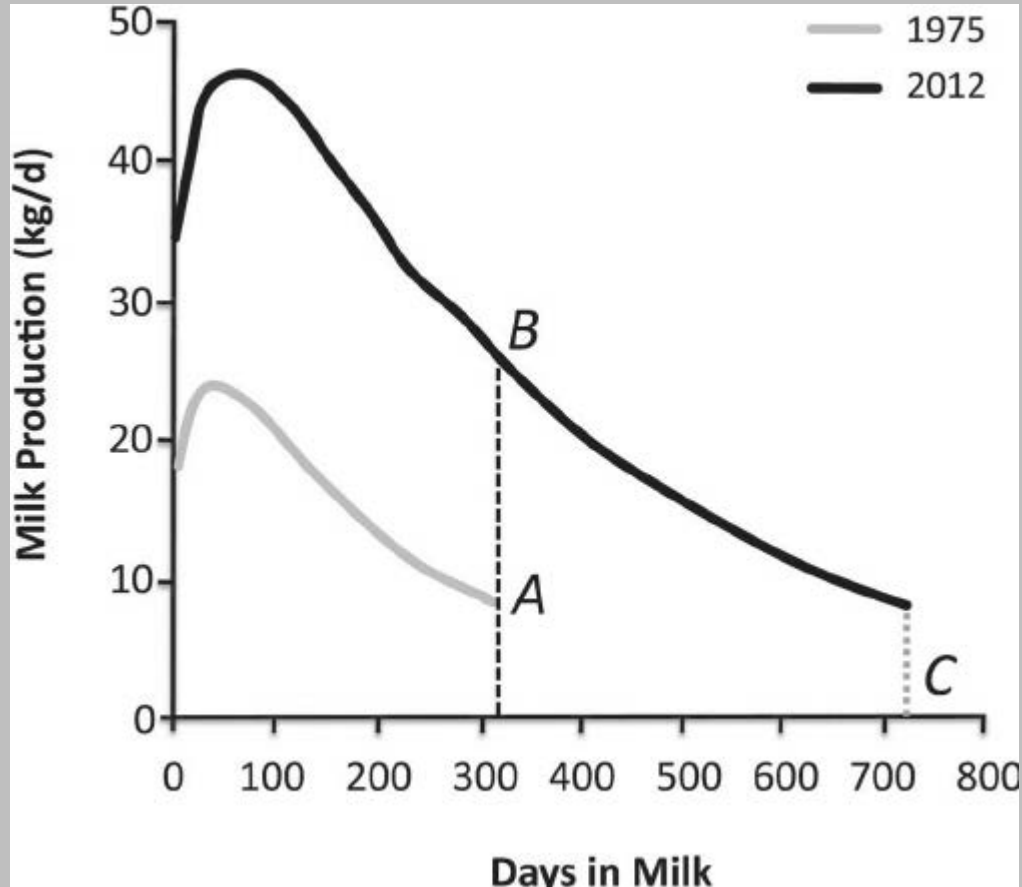


Start by thinking about the average yield per animal, per day

- ▶ Twice a day milking?
- ▶ Once a day milking?



Know your animals' lactation curves & seasonal variation



Cow

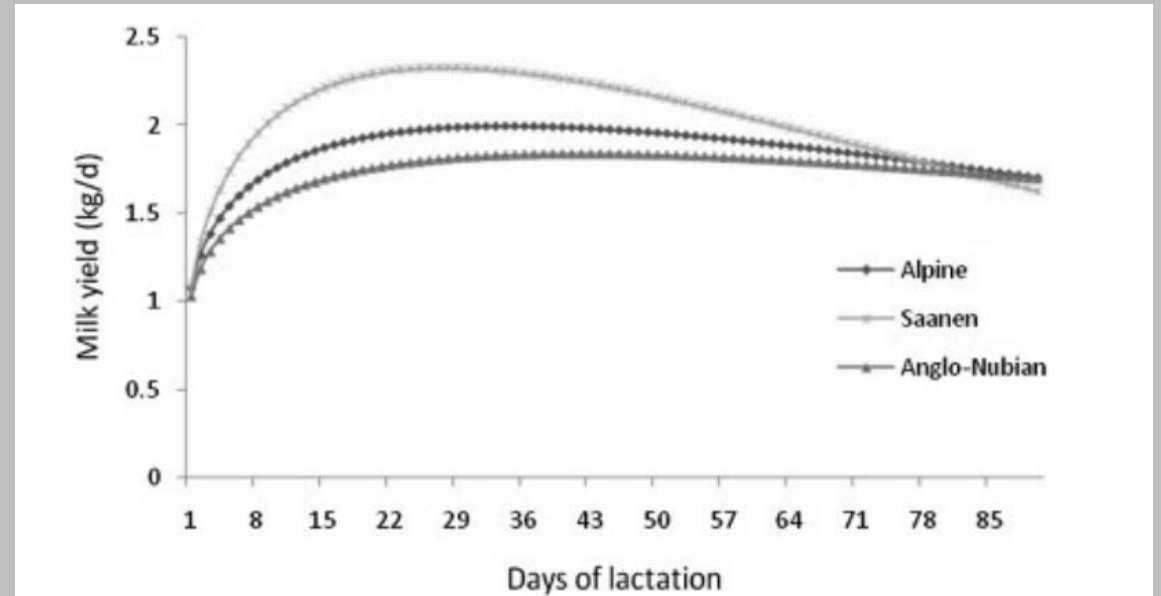


Figure 1. Lactation curves of Alpine, Saanen and Anglo-Nubian goats.

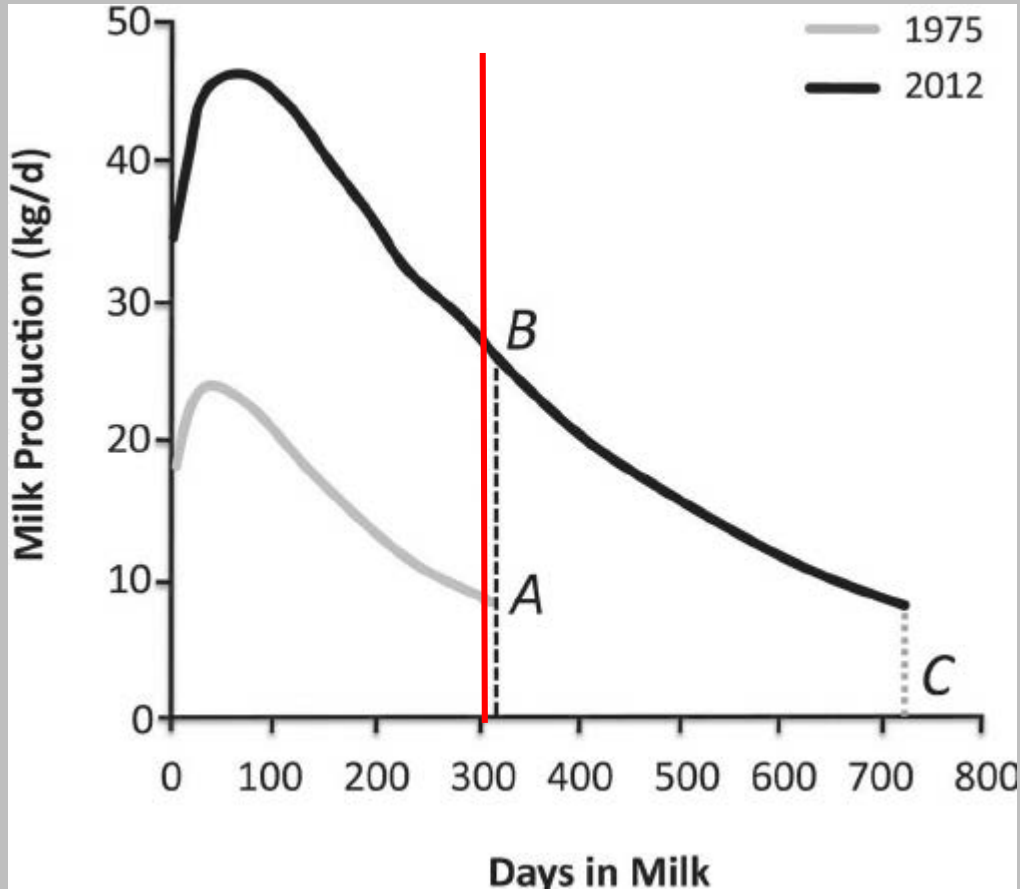
Goat

Plan to weigh your milk and plot yields for each animal

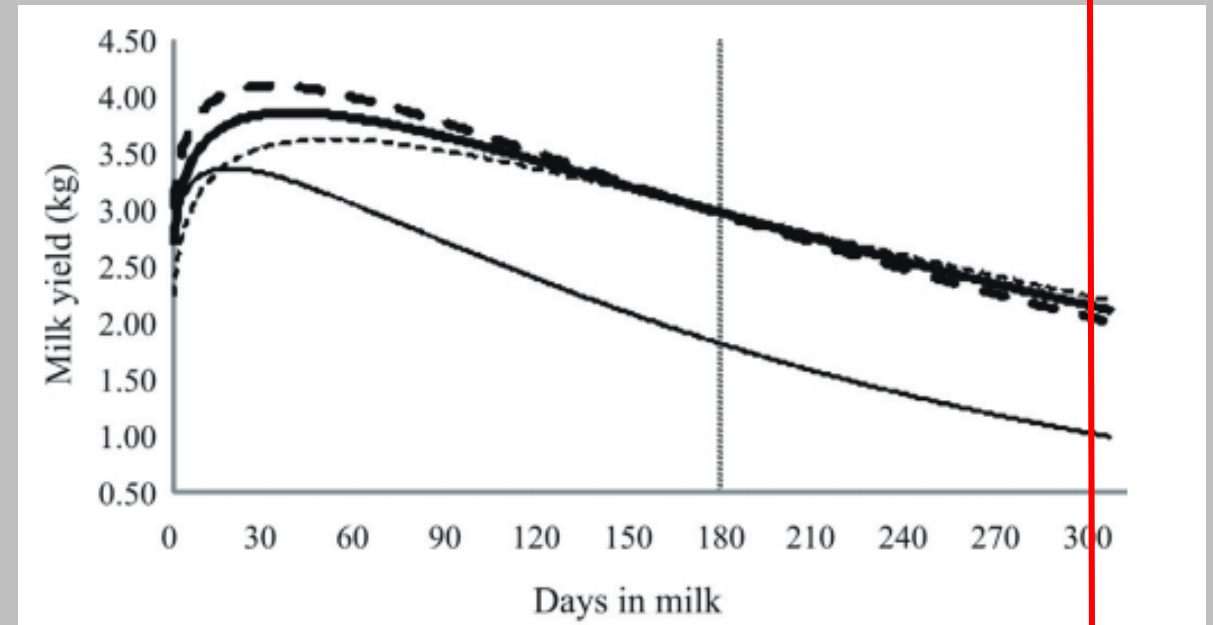
- ▶ DHI
- ▶ Your own record keeping
- ▶ Future years more predictable
- ▶ Keep/Cull decisions more scientific



Back to average yield – seasonal shares



Cow



Goat

FORMULA

$$\frac{(\# \text{ animals}-1) \times (\text{avg yield/day}) \times (.5 \text{ or } 1) \times (7)}{2}$$

Why do we divide by 2?

- ▶ A milk cushion
- ▶ Legal majority ownership
- ▶ Average yield \neq average yield
- ▶ Start by being conservative.
Next year you can divide by 1.5
if all goes well



Caveat

- ▶ Seasonal share programs can likely get away with a smaller cushion

Caveat

- ▶ Those with multiple breeds (i.e. full size goats and Nigerian dwarfs or Jersey and Holstein cows) will need to take the differing average yields into account

Caveat

- ▶ Milking once a day? Your lactation curve will drop more sharply.

YOUR HOMEWORK

Module 1C Worksheet

Next up:

Module 1D: Brainstorm your milk distribution plan

Module 1C: Number of shares



See you in module 1D!
