## CDE DAIRY MARKETS & MANAGEMENT UPDATE

All prices — JUNE 25, 2025 -

Were you ready for the heat wave? By the time you read this, we will have already been through our first "heatwave" here in the Northeast, providing a stark reminder of the impact that heat and humidity has on people, cows, and your wallet. Were you ready to help your cows handle the heat? Core strategies to mitigate heat stress remain unchanged; provide shade, ensure robust air circulation, and maximize water for drinking and cooling. Most dairy farms employ these tools, and consistent application has become a standard of care to maintain cow health and productivity.

A dairy cow generates 4,000-6,000 BTUs of heat per houralent to running one to two standard 1500-watt hair dryers continuously. This heat output rises with increased feed intake and higher milk production. Producers must manage not only rising ambient temperatures but also must remove the heat cows produce internally. The Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) combines temperature and humidity to gauge heat stress risk. Various charts are available showing temperature/humidity interactions, but a good starting point is knowing at 70°F with 50% humidity, THI reaches 68 – the threshold where high-producing cows begin to experience stress. This is why many barn fan and sprinkler controllers are set to activate at 68–70°F

Look for opportunities to improve your heat stress abatement strategies. Invite an independent advisor to evaluate your facilities, focusing exclusively on cow cooling. Allow them to move freely through the herd and do not distract them. Prioritizing which groups of cows to focus on in a systematic order can provide a checklist and fuel discussion. Here's a suggested order to inspect and improve heat abatement:

- 1. Lactating Cows: Install fans and water sprinklers over feed alleys, followed by fans over head-to-head freestalls, then single-row freestalls (including post-fresh and hospital pens). 2. Holding Pen: Equip with fans and sprinklers for maximum cooling
- before milking. 3. Maternity/Pre-Fresh Pens: Ensure fans and sprinklers to protect vul-
- nerable cows. 4. Outside Travel Lanes and Feed Troughs: Add shade cloth and, if feasi-
- ble, fans and sprinklers. 5. Return Alley 'Showers': If feedbunk water is unavailable but fans are
- present, wet cows exiting the parlor and let fans dry them at the feedbunk.

Prices change daily. This market information is an example for educational purpos market data shown below are compiled weekly by Farmshine, via CME & USDA report

DEC-25

MAR-26

MAY-26

How many fans or their spacing is often a discussion point. In general, space fans 10 times diameter apart, mount them 8 feet above

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the ground, and tilt them 15° from vertical to achieve 3-5 mph windspeed. This airflow carries heat away from cows and enhances water evaporation for cooling.

Sprinkler systems are effective at lowering core body temperature and respiratory rate, even in tie-stall barns. Intermittent wetting optimizes heat transfer from cows to the environment. A practical guideline that has worked well and is widely accepted, adapted from Penn State Extension's Dan McFarland, recommends applying approximately 0.05 inches of water per cycle, with 1-2 min. of spray directly on cows while fans run continuously. Adjust cycle times based on temperature:

• 70–80°F: 15-min. cycles • 81–90°F: 10-min. cycles • Over 90°F: 5-min. cycles Visually check that sprayed cows have wet backs and ribs but avoid wetting udders or legs below hocks/elbows. Water dripping onto the floor is wasted, as what actually cools the cow is water being evaporated off their body. Indirect cooling or "misters" may be an option, but keep in mind that these add moisture and heat to the environment that must be removed with ventilation. Good air exchange is essential for this type of cooling and may not be effective when THI is high and may not be a good fit for all facilities, as adding moisture without removal can have the opposite of the desired effect and make cows hotter.

Nutritional supplementation is popular during hot weather. Water is the most critical "supplement" needed during heat stress. Ensure 3-4 inches of water trough space per cow, with at least two water stations per pen and additional access in parlor return lanes. Inspect water stations during peak demand, especially post-milking when cows drink most, as cleaning of milking equipment and parlors may reduce water flow and limit water available to cows.

This summer, take proactive steps to assess your facilities. Identify areas to invest in cooling systems, such as additional fans, sprinklers, or shade structures. Consult with your advisors, such as veterinarians or nutritionists, to tailor solutions to your farm to minimize milk production losses and optimize herd health. Let's shift from asking "Are you ready?" to confidently saying, "We were ready." CME DAILY FUTURES & OPTIONS TRADING — JUNE 25, 2025 AT THE CLOSE

## AUG-25 SEP-25 OCT-25 MAR-26 APR-26 MAY-26 TREND FEB-26

CLASS III MILK FUTURES (\$/CWT) vs. wk ago; Jun25 up \$0.05; Jul-Aug25 dn \$0.50-0.70; Sep25-Feb26 dn \$0.30-0.35; Mar-May26 dn \$0.05-0.15. 12-Month Avg. 18.01 1

18.72 17.67 18.24 18.49 18.25 18.21 17.85 17.88 17.90 17.96 18.01 12-Month Avg. 19.45 ↓↓ CLASS IV MILK FUTURES (\$/CWT) vs. wk ago: Jun 25 firm: Jul - Dec 25 dn \$0.25-0.40; Jan - Apr 26 dn \$0.05-0.15; May 26 up \$0.05. 18.45 18.83 19.13 19.44 19.68 19.84 19.98 19.61 19.58 19.60

MILK BASIS (MAILBOX minus CLASS 3 \$/CWT) 2018-23 AVG FOR NORTHEAST & MIDEAST STATES OF PA, NY, NEW ENGL., OH vs. NAT'L AVERAGE - YOUR INDIVIDUAL BASIS WILL VARY 18.68 18.38 18.65 18.35 18.62 18.41 19.27 18.75 20.20 19.76 20.58 20.17 20.25 19.64 19.22 18.75 18.82 18.25 18.96 18.48 18.64 18.27 18.52 18.15 Mailbox Class III 18.16 18.16

17.31 17.31 17.33 17.33 18.16 18.16 17.59 17.59 17.60 17.60 18.72 18.72 19.07 19.07 17.30 17.30 16.81 16.81 16.03 16.03 16.98 16.98 0.49 0.19 1.03 0.82` 1.67 1.15 1.48 1.04 1.51 1.10 2.95 2.34 2.41 1.94 2.79 2.22 1.98 1.50 1.33 0.96 CORN FUTURES (\$/BU)

JUL-26

4.112 4.052

SEP-25

JUL-25

JUL-25

4.382 4.490 4.740 SOYMEAL FUTURES (\$/TON) DEC-25 SEP-26

SEP-26

DEC-26

0.567511

VALUE

1.8404

**CURRENT FEDERAL ORDER VALUES (\$/LB)** 

0.2003

885.0011

945.00↓↓

MAKE ALLOW NET

1.6401

\*WEIGHTED AVG. 4-WK MAY 1-30, 2025

MAR-27

**MAY-27** 

JUL-27

MAY 2025

185.00

950.00

900.00 1300.00

229.50

1550.00 LTD

COMPONENTS

2.4810 11

JUL-25

279.2 282.9 285.5 290.8 293.3 298.9 302.7 307.7 308.0 308.0 275.2 U.S. AVG PREMIUM ALFALFA & ALFALFA / GRASS HAY 20-22% CP - Source: USDA Monthly National Dairy Comprehensive Report AUG-24 SEP-24 OCT-24 NOV-24 DEC-24 JAN-25 FEB-25 APR-25 \*MAY-25 FEB-24 MAR-24 APR-24 MAY-24 JUN-24 JUL-24 MAR-25

220.17 205.02 175.00 211.69 185.21 196.44 199.57 206.63 192.20 184.82 184.49 189.60 195.30 195.50 DMC OFFICIAL GROSS MARGINS per cwt(USDA All-Milk, com, alfalfa & III. soybean, feed for ALL CLASSES of dairy cattle on farm)

DMC DEC-23 JAN-24 FEB-24 MAR-24 APR-24 JAN-25 FEB-25 MAY-24 JUN-24 JUL-24 AUG-24 SEP-24 OCT-24 NOV-24 DFC-24 MΔR-25 \*ΔPR-25

8.44 8.48 9.44 9.65 9.60 10.52 11.66 12.33 13.72 15.57 15.17 14.29 13.38 13.85 11.55 10.42 13.12 20.50 22.00 22.80 23.30 24.10 \*21.00 22.80 25.20 11 FEED \$ 10.90 11.48 11.14 10.47 9.88 9.93 10.03 9.92 10.25 10.48 10.45 \*10.58

DAIRY COMMODITIES - GLOBAL BIWEEKLY Internet Auction (\$/LB) 06/17/25 U.S. CME SPOT DAILY (\$/LB) 06/25/25 U.S. WEEKLY USDA NDPSR (S/LB) WK ENDING 06/21/25\* ACTS per metric ton converted to \$/LB
SKIM POWDER (SMP) 1.2591 1.3% Weighted Avg. 1 to 6 mo. FORWARD CONTRACTS per metric ton co MIL. LBS WTED AVG \$ NFDM 14.0 NEXT GDT AUCTION 07/01/25 3.5799↑↑ 1.4% 2.2795↑↑ 5.1% 25 used in FMMO formulas. RUTTER BUTTER 2.5200 11 2.5267 11 BUTTER 5.7 2.503711 1.950811 CHEDDAR(BULK) MII KFAT (AMF) 3.3301↓↓ 1.3% <mark>W⁺USDA \$/CWT MAR-2</mark> ALL-MILK BF \**MAILBO*2 CHEESE-500 REPORT ENDED **BUTTERMILK POWDER** MOZZARELLA (BULK) 2.1788↓↓ 1.9% CHEDDAR-500 15 1.6275↓↓ 1.6333↓↓

**PRODUCT** 

CHEESE

WHOLE POWDER (WMP) 1 **ANNOUNCED FEDERAL ORDER PRICES (\$/CWT)** NASS ALL-MILK (\$/CWT) CL III TT CL IV TT ALL-MILK-U.S ALL-MILK-PA CLIADV11 \*CLISKIM11 CLII 18.72(MAY) 18.57(MAY) 18.13(MAY) 21.00(APR) ↓↓ 21.60(APR) ↓↓ 418.82(JUL) \*9.66(JUL) \*NEW RULE

**BUTTER** 2.3707 0.1715 2.1992 11 2.6627 11 19.22 22.90 4.35F 17.48 1.1925 0.1678 1.0247 15.50 9.07 21.23 20.40 4.24F 21.70 4.19F DRYWHEY 0.1991 0.3128 er head as

U.S. AVG. BRED COWS & HEIFERS (3rd trimester) APR-24 MAY-24 JUN-24 JUL-24 AUG-24 reported by USDA Monthly National Dairy Comprehe OCT-24 NOV-24 DEC-24 JAN-25 FEB-25 FEB-25 2921(ltd) APR-24 MAY-24 N/A 2115 AUG-24 SEP-24 MAR-25 2016 N/A N/A 2800 N/A 2250 N/A N/A N/A N/A \*2650 11 U.S. AVG. FRESH/MILKING COWS per head as reported by USDA Monthly National Dairy Comprehensive Report N/A 2120 2254 1624 N/A N/A 2800 2489 N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A \*302111

\$21.90 4.66 N/A \$21.40 4.39 N/A \$20.25 4.15 \$19.4 \$22.70 4.34 \$19.2 BULLS(800-1300k CATTLE - DAIRY PURPOSES(\$/HD) USDA and other East and Midwest auction reports combined 4-week rolling average as of JUNE 1, 2025

MILK COWS (NASS) U.S. Avg. | FRESH | HEIFERS: Springing | Bred | Beef x | OPEN: 300-600 lbs | Beef X | 600-900 lbs | Beef X | 900-900 lbs | 900-1100 lbs 3200 3000 3000 1600 1900 2300 1800 \$2870 Q1-25 11 \$2660 Q4-24 3500 N/A N/A ZEAR AGC 2600 1950 2550 800 1000 N/A 1500 1200 \$2120 Q1-24 \$1890 Q4-23 PA Auction Markets June 19-24, 2025 FED STEERS (\$/CWT LIVEWEIGHT) Holstein Beef-X-Dairy WK AGO

Choice & Prime 1250-1550 lb

(\$/cwt liveweight)

verages not inclui 'common

**Premium White** 

N/A

154.50↓↓ 147.75↓↓ 132.85 Average to high N/A **WEEK AGO** dressing N/A 155.25 150.10 139.75 YEAR AGO

137.10

CULL MARKET COWS (\$/CWT LIVEWEIGHT

Breakers Boners

129.50

Lean

117.85

**Dairy** EXCELLENCE

BULL CALVES: No. 1 & 2, 90-130 lbs

brought to you by

1225.00↓↓

1400.00↓↓

pennsylvania

YR AGO

182.25

950.00

1050.00

163.00

640.00

735.00

SEP-27 DEC-27 TREND

TREND

70- 85 lbs