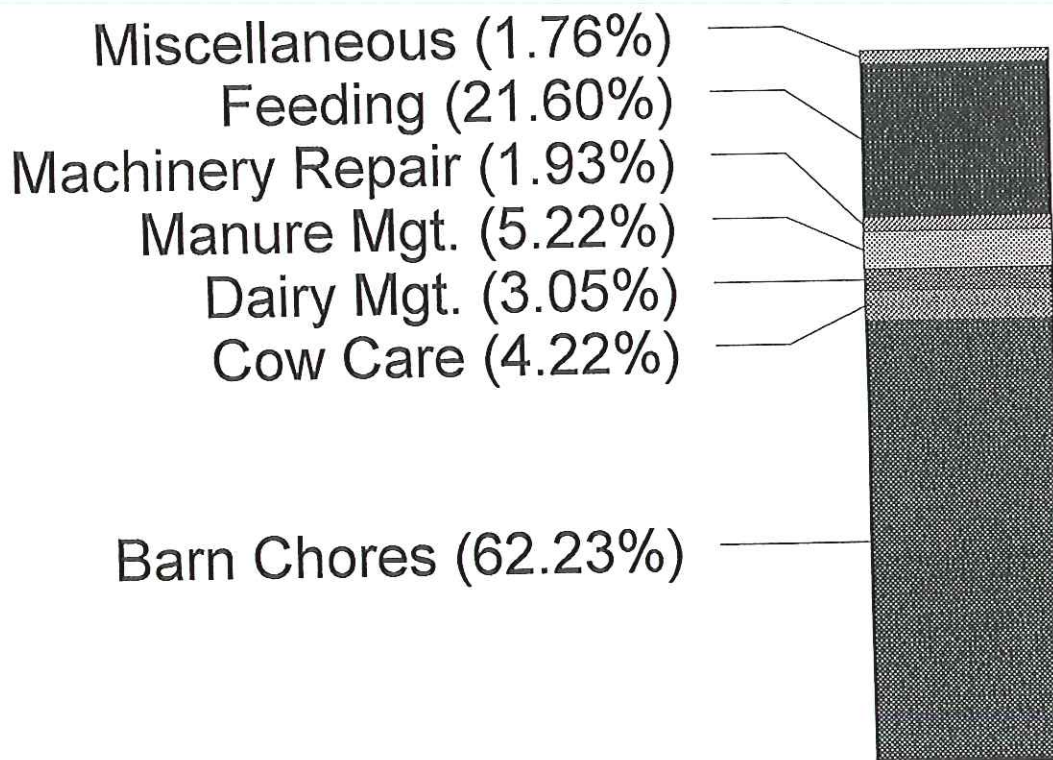


Part of the reason for the downward trend is due to lower numbers of cows being milked on each farm towards the end of the study period. The amount of time spent each week varied according to things like planning for and taking a vacation, the number of cows with health problems, and calving. The range in hours is from a low of a little over 65 hours per week during the vacation week on the Jeanquart farm to as high as 130 hours per week.

Graphs 3 and 4 that follow show the percentage of time spent doing Dairy Tasks on the Jeanquart farm and the Kiehnau farm, respectively on the various tasks that were categorized. A detailed description of the tasks in each category is given at the beginning of this analysis in the Project Results section.

Graph 3:

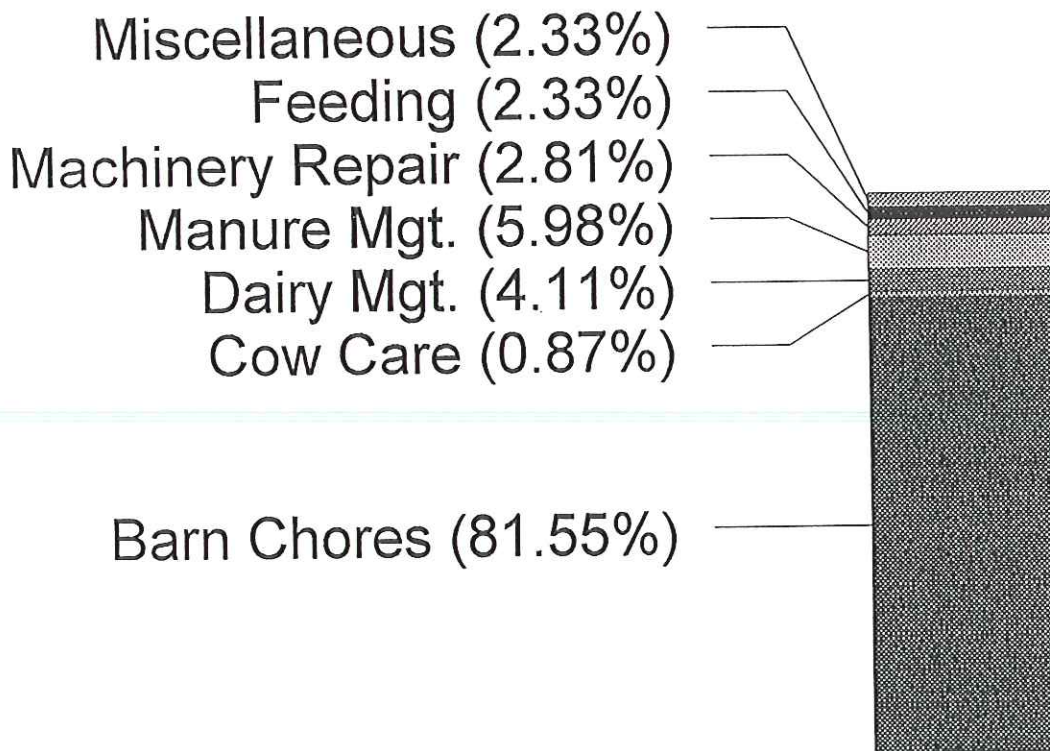
%Time-Dairy Tasks Jeanquart Farm



Graph 4:

%Time-Dairy Tasks

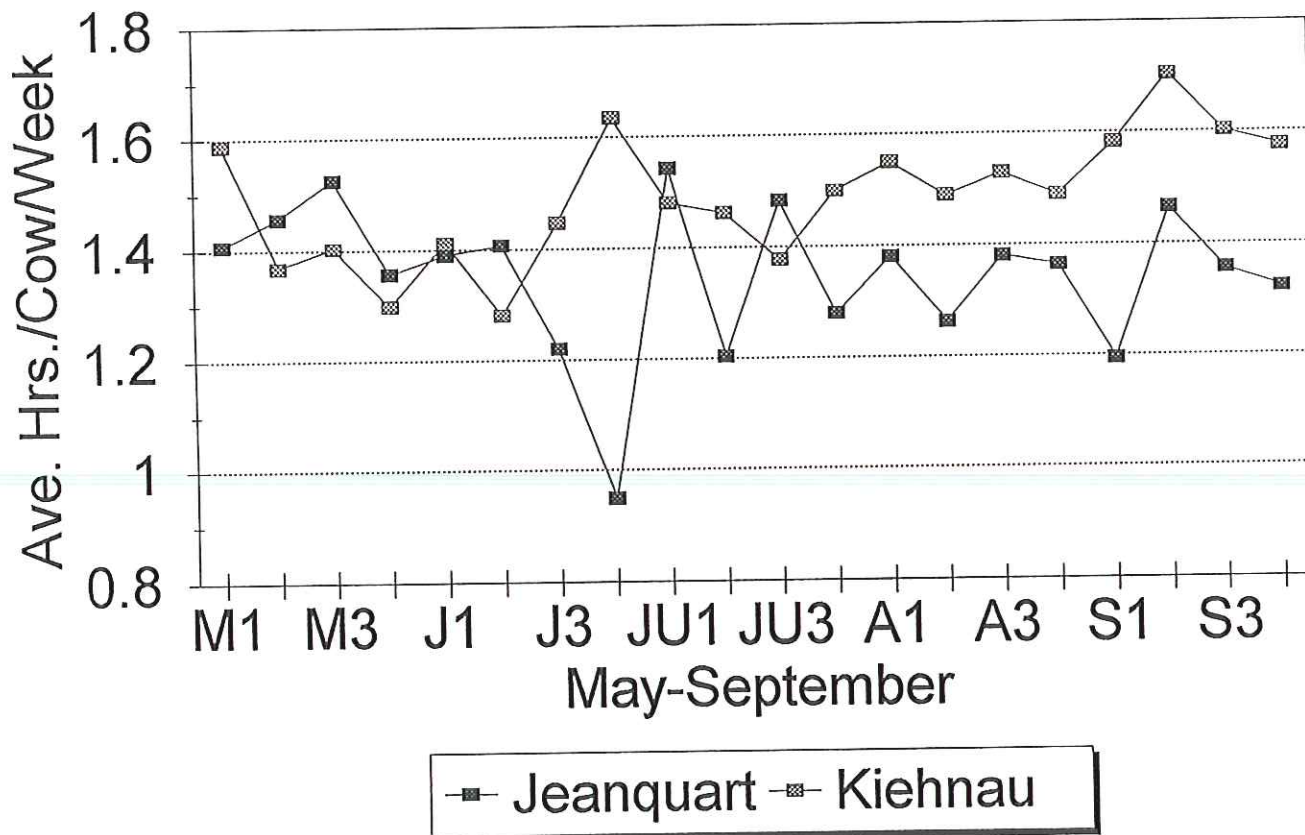
Kiehnau Farm



The amount of time spent in feeding cows on the Jeanquart farm was separated out as part of the labor required for the TMR (Total Mixed Ration) mixer. Some feeding was also a part of Barn Chores. On the Kiehnau farm, Barn Chores included feeding as a part of the routine. For comparison purposes, combining the percentage of time spent on feeding and Barn Chores on the Jeanquart farm is equal to the Barn Chores category on the Kiehnau farm. About 80-84% of the time spent on Barn Chores is for feeding, and the milking routine such as scraping barn allies, milking system preparation, washing udders, letting cows in and out of the barn, etc.

Graph 5:

Barn Chores Hours Per Cow/Week Jeanquart-Kiehnau Comparison



Graph 5 shows the average amount of time in hours per cow spent each week strictly on those tasks associated with Barn Chores for the study period. The hours spent per cow per week ranged from a low of 1.2 hours per week to as high as 1.7 hours per week. Other tasks not included above are accounted for under the other subcategories such as Dairy Management, Manure Management. The exception is the June vacation week on the Jeanquart farm.

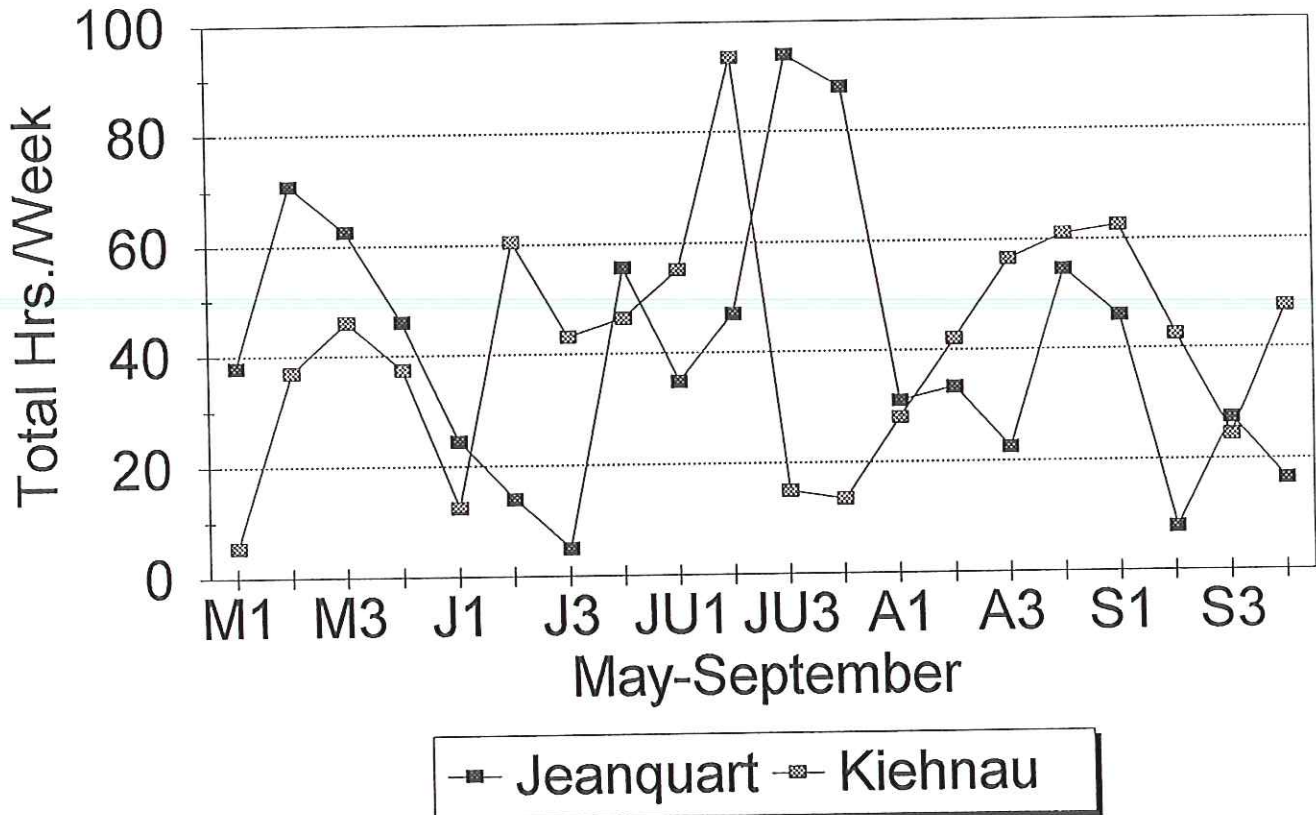
Cropping Tasks

Graphs 6-9 analyze the tasks involved in growing and harvesting crops on the two farms.

Graph 6:

Crop Task Hours by Weeks

Jeanquart-Kiehnau Farms

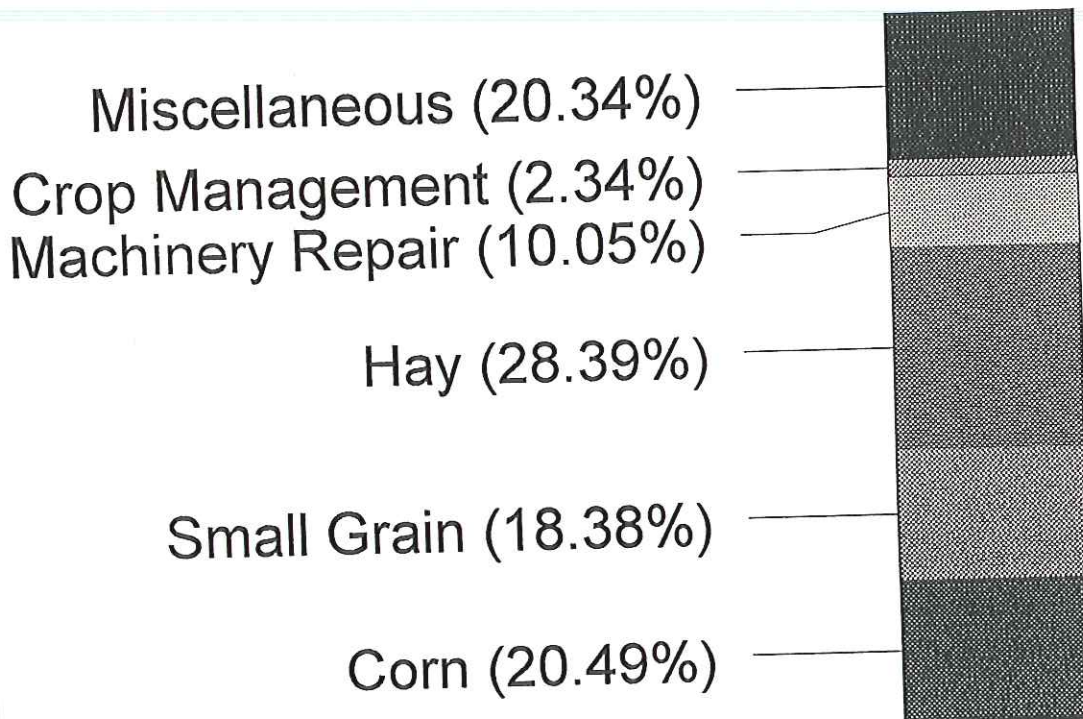


Graph 6 shows the amount of time per week devoted to cropping tasks such as seed bed preparation, planting and harvesting. Over the five month period, both farms show similar patterns. The Kiehnau and Jeanquart farms are about 30 miles apart. The Kiehnau farm is further north and closer to the influence of Lake Michigan. They are affected differently by the weather. The Kiehnau farm follows the Jeanquart farm by 10-14 days throughout the season.

Graphs 7 below and Graph 8 on the following page, show the percentage of time devoted to Cropping Tasks. The graphs show the percentage of time in this category and how it was spent on growing the various crops to support the dairy operation. 50-60% of the total time spent on crops was devoted to hay and corn. About 50 acres of land on the Kiehnau farm was devoted to intensive rotational grazing (IRG). The management of the pastures was more closely associated with the dairy operation and is included under Dairy Tasks.

Graph 7:

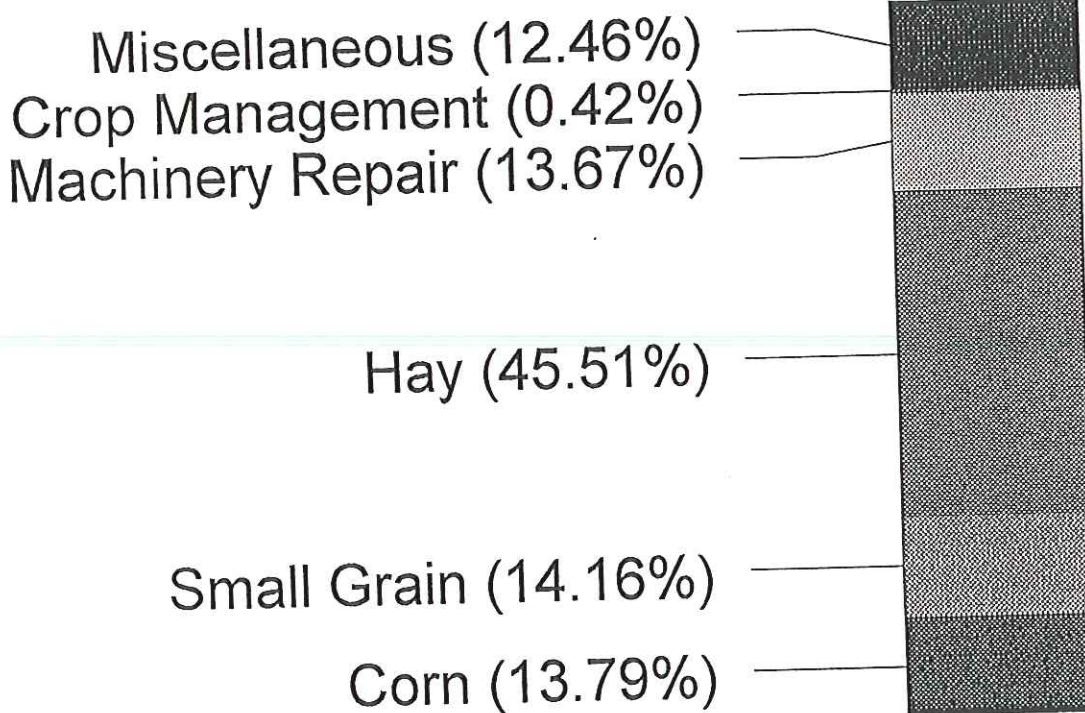
%Time-Crop Tasks Jeanquart Farm



Graph 8:

% Time-Crop Tasks

Kiehnau Farm



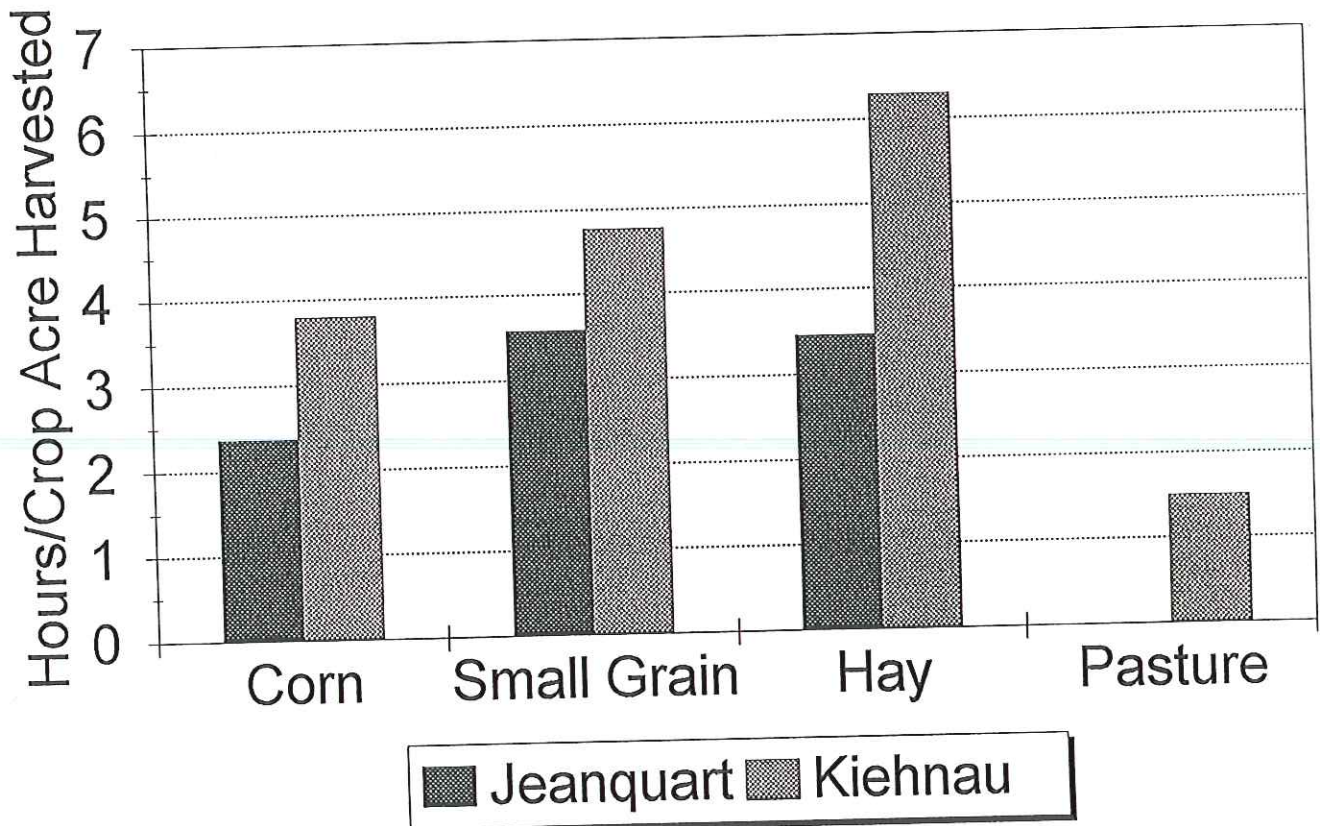
The amount of labor involved in planting and growing small grains appears to be related to spring startup, such as getting machinery in running order, etc.

Of note is the percentage of time devoted to Machinery Repair on both farms, 10% and 13.6% respectively for the Jeanquart and Kiehnau farms. This translates into a significant amount of time and expense associated with the maintenance and upkeep of machinery. These percentages appear to be in line with other studies of machinery repair costs that have been done.

Graph 9:

Crop/Acre Comparison

Jeanquart-Kiehnau



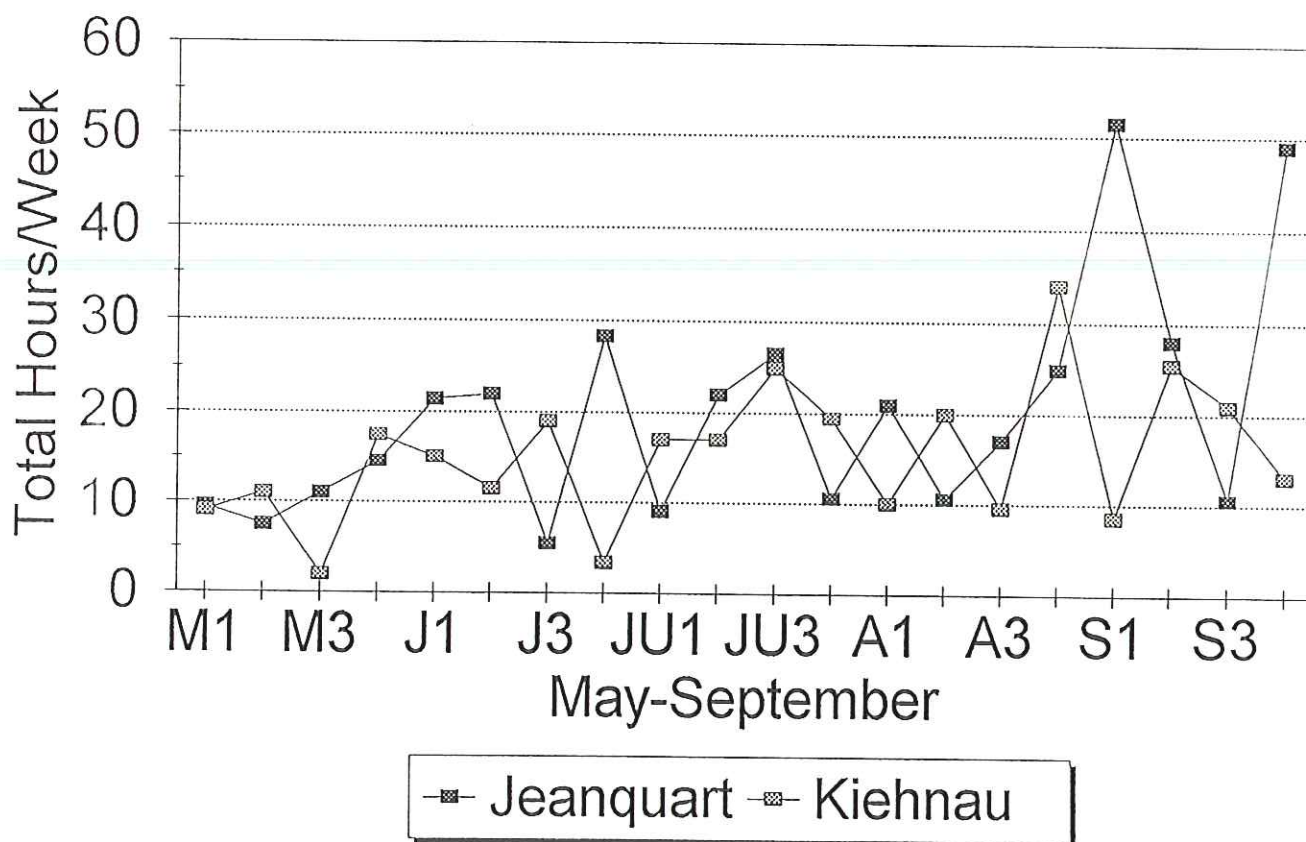
Graph 9 shows a crop comparison for the two farms and the hours required to harvest an acre of each crop on the farm. For purposes of comparing pasture as a harvested acreage, the hours required were derived from the Dairy Task category and overhead categories from the Crops Category, namely Crop Management and Miscellaneous were applied. On a per acre basis, excluding the amount of labor required to erect perimeter fencing and install a watering system, intensive rotational grazing appears to be the most labor efficient way to harvest hay or grass on both farms.

General Farm Tasks, Household Tasks and Off-Farm Employment

Graphs 10-12 illustrate the components of tasks involved in supporting the farm in general, the household and off-farm employment.

Graph 10:

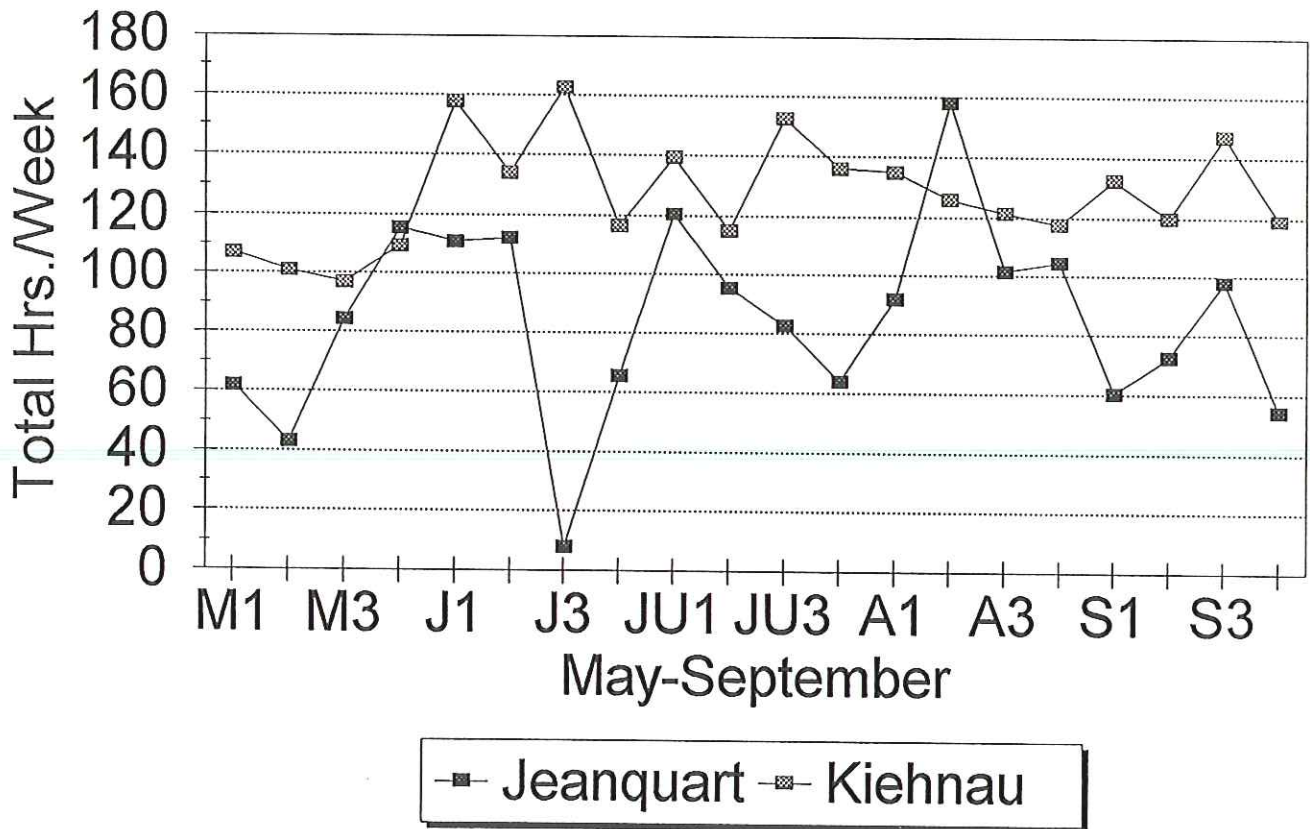
General Farm Tasks by Weeks Jeanquart-Kiehnau Farms



Graph 10 shows the amount of labor devoted to General Farm Tasks such as errands for parts, trips to the feedmill, record keeping, building repairs, etc.

Graph 11:

Hours Spent on Household Tasks Jeanquart-Kiehnau Farms



Graph 11 illustrates the amount of time devoted to Household Tasks. Included in this category are such things as housekeeping, personal time, family time, kid support. A detailed explanation of the subcategories is included at the beginning of this analysis.

The Kiehnau family includes two small children under the age of 3 and a teenager. The Jeanquart family includes four children from age 8 to 19.