

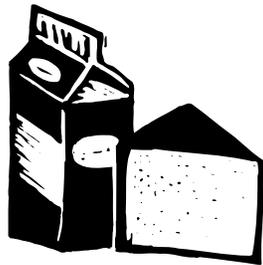
# PRICE TAG/COST TAG

What costs aren't included in the price of your food?

## Milk & Dairy

### Price Tag

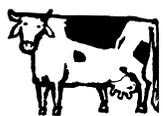
A gallon of milk may cost anywhere from \$1.50 to \$7.00 or more; organic milk is at the high end of this range. The price of cheese ranges from \$2.50 to \$20 per pound. What are the hidden costs associated with these prices?



### Cost Tag

#### Food Miles

Wisconsin is the top state for total cheese production<sup>1</sup> and is the second ranking state in total milk production and number of milk cows.<sup>2</sup> It is also a leader in the production of specialty cheese and has processors making dairy products from organic and pasture-based farms.<sup>3</sup> But dairy products from other states may be for sale in your area, so check the label. And milk protein concentrate (MPC), used in highly processed dairy products and energy bars, can come from as far away as New Zealand, India and Poland.<sup>4</sup> Buy dairy products from local processors that support local farmers and find a Wisconsin source for 114 different types of cheese at [www.wisspecialcheese.org](http://www.wisspecialcheese.org).



#### Genetic Diversity

The Holstein is the most common dairy breed, and intensive sire selection for high milk production has increased inbreeding.<sup>5</sup>

#### Social Costs

The number of dairy farms in Wisconsin declined from 30,156 in 1992 to 14,158 in 2007.<sup>6,7</sup> However, dairy in Wisconsin has not experienced the level of consolidation and vertical integration present in the poultry and pork sectors, in part because of a long history of family-owned dairy farms and a robust system of farmer-owned cooperatives.<sup>8</sup> Managed grazing, in which cows are regularly moved to fresh pasture, is used on 23 percent of Wisconsin dairy farms<sup>9</sup> and it offers beginning dairy farmers a low-capital way to start a business.<sup>10</sup>

#### Environmental Impact

When manure is managed carefully on dairy farms, it helps keep nitrates, phosphorous, ammonia and pathogens out of our lakes, streams and possibly groundwater. Support dairy farms that practice sound manure and nutrient management.

The price you pay for your food may or may not include all of the costs associated with it, such as costs to the environment and to the health of those who produce and consume it. Learn all you can about the food you buy—your choices matter!

# PRICE TAG/COST TAG

What costs aren't included in the price of your food?

## Milk & Dairy

### Price Tag

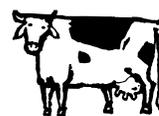
A gallon of milk may cost anywhere from \$1.50 to \$7.00 or more; organic milk is at the high end of this range. The price of cheese ranges from \$2.50 to \$20 per pound. What are the hidden costs associated with these prices?



### Cost Tag

#### Food Miles

Wisconsin is the top state for total cheese production<sup>1</sup> and is the second ranking state in total milk production and number of milk cows.<sup>2</sup> It is also a leader in the production of specialty cheese and has processors making dairy products from organic and pasture-based farms.<sup>3</sup> But dairy products from other states may be for sale in your area, so check the label. And milk protein concentrate (MPC), used in highly processed dairy products and energy bars, can come from as far away as New Zealand, India and Poland.<sup>4</sup> Buy dairy products from local processors that support local farmers and find a Wisconsin source for 114 different types of cheese at [www.wisspecialcheese.org](http://www.wisspecialcheese.org).



#### Genetic Diversity

The Holstein is the most common dairy breed, and intensive sire selection for high milk production has increased inbreeding.<sup>5</sup>

#### Social Costs

The number of dairy farms in Wisconsin declined from 30,156 in 1992 to 14,158 in 2007.<sup>6,7</sup> However, dairy in Wisconsin has not experienced the level of consolidation and vertical integration present in the poultry and pork sectors, in part because of a long history of family-owned dairy farms and a robust system of farmer-owned cooperatives.<sup>8</sup> Managed grazing, in which cows are regularly moved to fresh pasture, is used on 23 percent of Wisconsin dairy farms<sup>9</sup> and it offers beginning dairy farmers a low-capital way to start a business.<sup>10</sup>

#### Environmental Impact

When manure is managed carefully on dairy farms, it helps keep nitrates, phosphorous, ammonia and pathogens out of our lakes, streams and possibly groundwater. Support dairy farms that practice sound manure and nutrient management.

The price you pay for your food may or may not include all of the costs associated with it, such as costs to the environment and to the health of those who produce and consume it. Learn all you can about the food you buy—your choices matter!

## Milk & Dairy Product Cost Tag References

### Food Miles

<sup>1</sup>USDA NASS. (2009). *Dairy Products 2008 Summary*. Da 2-1 (09), p 18. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/DairProdSu//2000s/2009/DairProdSu-05-28-2009.pdf](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/DairProdSu//2000s/2009/DairProdSu-05-28-2009.pdf)).

<sup>2</sup>USDA NASS. (2009). *Milk Cows and Production Final Estimates 2003-2007*. Statistical Bulletin Number 1022, p 4, 6. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/SB988/sb1022.pdf](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/SB988/sb1022.pdf)).

<sup>3</sup>Paine, L. (2009). *Grass-based dairy products: challenges and opportunities*, p 2. Madison, WI: UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/gbdairyreportfinalowres.pdf](http://www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/gbdairyreportfinalowres.pdf)).

<sup>4</sup>Bailey, K.W. (2003). "Estimation of the Protein Content of US Imports of Milk Protein Concentrates." *Journal of Dairy Science* 86:4155-4160.

### Genetic Diversity

<sup>5</sup>Notter, D.R. (1999). "The importance of genetic diversity in livestock populations of the future." *Journal of Animal Science* 77:61. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([jas.fass.org/cgi/reprint/77/1/61](http://jas.fass.org/cgi/reprint/77/1/61)).

### Social Costs

<sup>6</sup>USDA NASS. (1992). *1992 Census of Agriculture-State Data*. Table 29, p 31. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 23, 2010 ([www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1992/Volume\\_1/Wisconsin/wi1\\_27.pdf](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1992/Volume_1/Wisconsin/wi1_27.pdf)).

<sup>7</sup>USDA NASS. (2007). *2007 Census of Agriculture-State Data*. Table 17, p 21. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 23, 2010 ([www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full\\_Report/Volume\\_1,\\_Chapter\\_1\\_State\\_Level/Wisconsin/st55\\_1\\_017\\_019.pdf](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Wisconsin/st55_1_017_019.pdf)).

<sup>8</sup>Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. (2010). *Secretary Rod Nilsstuen's Remarks at the Federal Anti-Trust Workshop*. News Release, 06-25-10. Retrieved Sept 23, 2010 ([datcp.state.wi.us/press\\_release/result.jsp?prid=2521](http://datcp.state.wi.us/press_release/result.jsp?prid=2521)).

<sup>9</sup>Foltz, J. and J. Taylor. (2006). *Grazing in the Dairy State*, p ii. Madison, WI: UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems. Retrieved Jan 4, 2011 ([www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/statusgrz.pdf](http://www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/statusgrz.pdf)).

<sup>10</sup>Barham, B., D. Jackson-Smith, S. Stevenson and J. Taylor. (2001). *Nurturing the Next Generation of Wisconsin's Dairy Farmers*, p 7. Madison, WI: UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems. Retrieved Jan 13, 2011 ([www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/nextgen.pdf](http://www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/nextgen.pdf)).



## Milk & Dairy Product Cost Tag References

### Food Miles

<sup>1</sup>USDA NASS. (2009). *Dairy Products 2008 Summary*. Da 2-1 (09), p 18. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/DairProdSu//2000s/2009/DairProdSu-05-28-2009.pdf](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/DairProdSu//2000s/2009/DairProdSu-05-28-2009.pdf)).

<sup>2</sup>USDA NASS. (2009). *Milk Cows and Production Final Estimates 2003-2007*. Statistical Bulletin Number 1022, p 4, 6. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/SB988/sb1022.pdf](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/SB988/sb1022.pdf)).

<sup>3</sup>Paine, L. (2009). *Grass-based dairy products: challenges and opportunities*, p 2. Madison, WI: UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/gbdairyreportfinalowres.pdf](http://www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/gbdairyreportfinalowres.pdf)).

<sup>4</sup>Bailey, K.W. (2003). "Estimation of the Protein Content of US Imports of Milk Protein Concentrates." *Journal of Dairy Science* 86:4155-4160.

### Genetic Diversity

<sup>5</sup>Notter, D.R. (1999). "The importance of genetic diversity in livestock populations of the future." *Journal of Animal Science* 77:61. Retrieved Sept 14, 2010 ([jas.fass.org/cgi/reprint/77/1/61](http://jas.fass.org/cgi/reprint/77/1/61)).

### Social Costs

<sup>6</sup>USDA NASS. (1992). *1992 Census of Agriculture-State Data*. Table 29, p 31. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 23, 2010 ([www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1992/Volume\\_1/Wisconsin/wi1\\_27.pdf](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1992/Volume_1/Wisconsin/wi1_27.pdf)).

<sup>7</sup>USDA NASS. (2007). *2007 Census of Agriculture-State Data*. Table 17, p 21. Washington, DC: USDA NASS. Retrieved Sept 23, 2010 ([www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full\\_Report/Volume\\_1,\\_Chapter\\_1\\_State\\_Level/Wisconsin/st55\\_1\\_017\\_019.pdf](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Wisconsin/st55_1_017_019.pdf)).

<sup>8</sup>Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. (2010). *Secretary Rod Nilsstuen's Remarks at the Federal Anti-Trust Workshop*. News Release, 06-25-10. Retrieved Sept 23, 2010 ([datcp.state.wi.us/press\\_release/result.jsp?prid=2521](http://datcp.state.wi.us/press_release/result.jsp?prid=2521)).

<sup>9</sup>Foltz, J. and J. Taylor. (2006). *Grazing in the Dairy State*, p ii. Madison, WI: UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems. Retrieved Jan 4, 2011 ([www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/statusgrz.pdf](http://www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/statusgrz.pdf)).

<sup>10</sup>Barham, B., D. Jackson-Smith, S. Stevenson and J. Taylor. (2001). *Nurturing the Next Generation of Wisconsin's Dairy Farmers*, p 7. Madison, WI: UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems. Retrieved Jan 13, 2011 ([www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/nextgen.pdf](http://www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/nextgen.pdf)).

