

CASH DAIRY PRODUCT MARKETS

For Week Ending:	Weekly Average for Week Ending:							Friday's
	5/16/25	5/23/25	5/30/25	6/6/25	6/13/25	6/20/25	6/27/25	Close
CME Cheddar 40# Blocks	\$ 1.8470	\$ 1.9100	\$1.9413	\$1.9215	\$ 1.8595	\$ 1.7225	\$ 1.6170	\$1.6200
CME Cheddar Barrels	\$ 1.8025	\$ 1.8550	\$1.8675	\$1.8545	\$ 1.8520	\$ 1.7269	\$ 1.6405	\$1.6650
CME Grade "AA" Butter	\$ 2.3420	\$ 2.3620	\$2.4938	\$2.5365	\$ 2.5400	\$ 2.5494	\$ 2.5360	\$2.5625
CME NFDM	\$ 1.2170	\$ 1.2325	\$1.2819	\$1.2725	\$ 1.2655	\$ 1.2688	\$ 1.2520	\$1.2500
CME Whey	\$ 0.5385	\$ 0.5370	\$0.5681	\$0.5675	\$ 0.5640	\$ 0.5544	\$ 0.5745	\$0.5850
NDPSR Survey For Week Ending:	5/2/25	5/9/25	5/16/25	5/23/25	5/30/25	6/7/25	6/14/25	6/21/25
Cheddar 40# Blocks:	\$1.7776	\$1.7981	\$ 1.8067	\$1.8297	\$ 1.8796	\$1.9287	\$1.9421	\$1.9508
Cheddar Barrels (38% Moisture)	\$1.8317	\$1.8164	\$ 1.8053	\$1.8314	\$ 1.8568			
Butter	\$2.3576	\$2.3533	\$ 2.3505	\$2.3597	\$ 2.4052	\$2.4483	\$2.4803	\$2.5037
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.1736	\$1.1786	\$ 1.1955	\$1.2014	\$ 1.2196	\$1.2436	\$1.2487	\$1.2467
Whey	\$0.5016	\$0.5023	\$ 0.5130	\$0.5223	\$ 0.5233	\$0.5381	\$0.5473	\$0.5592
Class III Estimator	\$18.31	\$18.34	\$18.39	\$18.68	\$19.07	\$19.62	\$19.84	\$ 19.97
Class IV Estimator	\$17.91	\$ 17.93	\$18.07	\$18.16	\$18.51	\$18.90	\$19.08	\$ 19.16

MONTHLY MILK AND MILK COMPONENT PRICES

For Month:	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	25-Apr	25-May
FMMO Prices, 3.5% Fat, 2.99% True Protein								
FMMO Class I Base Price	\$ 23.17	\$ 22.53	\$ 21.43	\$ 20.38	\$ 21.27	\$ 21.02	\$19.57	\$ 18.37
FMMO Class II Price	\$ 21.01	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.28	\$ 21.58	\$ 21.08	\$ 20.12	\$19.22	\$ 18.72
FMMO Class III	\$ 22.85	\$ 19.95	\$ 18.62	\$ 20.34	\$ 20.18	\$ 18.62	\$17.48	\$ 18.57
FMMO Class IV	\$ 20.90	\$ 21.12	\$ 20.74	\$ 20.73	\$ 19.90	\$ 18.21	\$17.92	\$ 18.13
FMMO Producer Component Prices Per Pound								
Milkfat	\$ 3.0851	\$ 3.0623	\$ 2.9104	\$ 2.9460	\$ 2.8186	\$ 2.6242	\$2.6406	\$2.6627
True Protein	\$ 3.3238	\$ 2.3160	\$ 1.9637	\$ 2.3267	\$ 2.5337	\$ 2.4606	\$2.1682	\$2.4810
Other Solids	\$ 0.3705	\$ 0.4049	\$ 0.4493	\$ 0.5384	\$ 0.4799	\$ 0.3647	\$0.3087	\$0.3222

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE (CME) FUTURES MARKETS

Closing Prices	JUN25	JUL25	AUG25	SEP25	OCT25	Nov-25	DEC25	Jan-25
Cash Settled Butter (¢ / lb.):	249.900	260.275	268.000	273.475	276.975	277.750	270.025	\$ 266.000
Change from last week (¢ / lb.):	(3.450)	1.275	-	(0.475)	1.225	(0.500)	(\$2.300)	(0.500)
Cash Settled Cheese (\$ / lb.):	\$ 1.922	\$ 1.785	\$ 1.876	\$ 1.906	\$1.930	\$ 1.905	\$1.861	\$1.810
Change from last week:	\$ (0.004)	\$ (0.012)	\$ 0.016	\$ 0.014	\$ (0.010)	\$ (0.018)	(\$0.014)	(\$0.031)
Class III Milk Contract, 3.5% Fat	\$ 18.77	\$ 17.58	\$ 18.42	\$ 18.94	\$ 19.05	\$ 18.60	\$ 18.53	\$17.91
Change from last week:	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	(\$0.22)

DAIRY NEWS OF INTEREST

Market Update

The May Cold storage report was released on Wednesday

May 2025 Butter stocks totaled 361.5 million Lbs. This total is up 7% compared to the month prior, but down 5% YOY.

The amount of butter in storage has ben on a slight rise for the last few months. The amount of butter fat being produced on farms is up substantially more. Our national dairy herd produces 1 million more lbs. of butter fat each day, than just a year ago. The countries appetite for milk fat has been growing for a while and the nations dairy cows have been up to the challenge.

The current number of American dairy cows is 9.4 million head. There are 2.5 million replacement heifers due to calve in the next 12 months to add to the milking herd as replacements. That's about 27% which means to retain our current herd size nationally the average cull rate must be 27% or lower. This is not a recipe for herd expansion. A 27% cull rate equates to an average of 3.7 lactations per cow in the herd. 5 years ago, the average cow had 2.8 lactations in her lifetime. Getting almost an additional lactation per cow is quite a feat. Managing an older herd involves dealing with additional instances of lameness, potentially more mastitis and logically more calvings with older cows all of which have the potential for complications. As years of lower cull rates wear on, we may find additional issues that aren't currently understood. 2 years of lower cull rates is very different than 5 years. After 5 years a herd will be managing substantially more 5,6,and even 7 lactation cows (not as concerning for Jersey herds but not common in the Holstein world) In the next 5 years the industry may see a greater incentive to raise more heifers or we may have a beef cow herd that has expanded to being self supporting, thus lowering the value of beef cross-breeds and the incentive to make them at a high rate.

In 2009 an AI industry spokesman told me, sexed semen if not used responsibly could flood the dairy industry with heifers. After 20ish years it appears to have been a driving factor in the opposite outcome.

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