

PY-SC-64-2

POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY

ORANGE COUNTY

1964

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN ORANGE COUNTY

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

INTRODUCTION

The University of California, Agricultural Extension Service has conducted Poultry Management Studies in Orange County since 1927 with the exception of an 11 year period between 1943 and 1953. This publication represents the 11th consecutive annual summary since 1954.

There are several purposes for conducting such studies. The first and most important is to help the individual cooperator analyze his management decisions and economic situation. The second purpose is to provide a set of management and economic standards which can form the basis for industry comparison. It is only through accumulated data of this type that poultrymen can know where they stand and then make changes to improve their position. One of the side benefits of a uniformly conducted study of this type is the standardization of terminology throughout the industry.

In 1964 nine poultry ranches participated in the Orange County study. All of these submitted full cost and income data as well as production and management information on a regular interval every four weeks. An analysis was made every four weeks and mailed back to each cooperator. This analysis gave the pertinent facts concerning each ranch for the four week period as well as for the entire year to date.

RANCH SIZES

Smallest Ranch	11,265
Largest Ranch	55,582
Average Ranch	29,103

TOTAL HENS -----261,931-----

DISCUSSION

Los Angeles average wholesale egg prices in 1964 were the lowest since pre-war years. They were .26 cent less than they were in 1963. Due to an increase in egg size and retail sales, these poultrymen were actually able to boost their egg price by .6 cent per dozen over 1963 prices. Net returns still averaged almost as much as the last five year average of 90 cents per hen.

The Author is
Donald Bell
Orange County Farm Advisor

GENERAL INFORMATION

All records are kept on a "hen-day" basis. In other words, a daily inventory of all chickens is maintained throughout the year.

TERMS

1. Hens - All chickens 24 weeks of age and older.
2. % Culled Total number of birds in each category
% Died divided by average number of hens.
% Added
3. Commercial Eggs - Includes cracks, pee wees, and B grade eggs.
4. Change of Stock Inventory - Increased or decreased flock evaluation.
5. Miscellaneous Costs - Vaccines, Medication, Repairs, Taxes, Utilities, Small Equipment, Etc.
6. Depreciation - From Federal Income Tax Report.
7. Family Labor - Estimated hours @ \$1.50 per hour.
8. Interest on Investment - Average value of stock, buildings and equipment, and \$4000 per acre land value @ 6%.
9. Costs and Income Per Dozen - Costs or income divided by dozens of eggs sold.
10. Feed Consumption and Conversion - Feed used divided by dozens of eggs produced.
11. Cost Per Cwt. of Feed - Value of all feed purchased divided by total weight.
12. Chick Cost - Total cost of chicks divided by total chicks delivered including extras.
13. Cash Income - Amount remaining after all cash costs are paid.
14. Net Farm Income - Amount remaining after all cash costs and depreciation costs are paid.
15. Management Income - Amount remaining after all cash, depreciation, and non-cash costs are paid.

A - 10-15,000 hens

B - 15-30,000

C - 30-50,000

D - 50,000 and over

EGG PRODUCTION, SIZES and PRICES

Serial No. and Size	Eggs Per Hen	% Production	% Large	% Medium	% Small	% Commercial	% Retail	Average Egg Price		
								Wholesale	Retail	All Eggs
1C	265.1	72.4	74.0	21.2	4.3	.5	4.70	28.0¢	38.8¢	28.5¢
2A	229.7	62.8	82.7	13.7	1.8	1.8	.63	28.7	35.0	28.7
3C	193.6	52.9	82.7	10.7	3.6	3.0	17.00	31.3	43.4	33.0
4A	236.8	64.6	67.4	24.7	3.4	4.5	0	28.0	--	28.0
5B	229.6	62.7	77.2	14.3	2.6	5.9	.35	28.3	37.2	28.3
6B	258.9	70.7	70.5	21.2	4.2	4.1	2.82	28.2	40.0	28.6
7B	241.3	65.9	68.7	18.7	3.6	9.0	7.40	27.9	42.0	28.9
8D	237.2	64.8	73.7	13.9	2.8	9.6	7.00	28.0	38.6	28.8
9D	209.7	57.1	67.5	24.1	5.9	2.5	0	27.4	--	27.4
Average	233.5	63.8	73.8	18.1	3.6	4.5	4.4	28.4	39.3	28.9
1963	239.8	65.7	71.6	20.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	28.3		
1962	239.3	65.6	70.9	21.9	4.1	3.1	3.8	29.1		
1961	244.7	66.8	70.4	21.4	5.7	2.5	3.9	31.7		
1960	242.7	66.3	70.8	20.2	6.0	3.0	3.6	33.5		
1959	247.3	67.7	73.9	18.8	4.0	3.3	2.6	30.0		

Average egg production was down almost 2 per cent under the average of the 1963 study. This was due primarily to the increased use of force molting. The five ranches which had an average of 30 per cent force molted hens at the ends of the year averaged almost 20 eggs less than the four ranches which either did not force molt or did so at a very low level.

When an individual group is molted they still remain part of the flock as far as hen-days are concerned. The eight or nine week molting period, therefore, has a great effect on lowering average hen-day production, but on the other hand it also greatly reduces replacement costs. Of the top five ranches in management income four had over 25 per cent force molted hens at the end of the year. A high rate of production is an excellent goal if it is not achieved at the expense of total profits or overall efficiency.

UC Cooperative Extension

INCOME PER HEN

Serial No. And Size	Egg	Cull	Change of	Misc.	Total
	Sales	Hens	Stock Inventory		
1C	\$ 6.29	\$.13	\$.10	--	\$ 6.52
2A	5.45	.08	.05	--	5.58
3C	5.32	.03	.01	--	5.36
4A	5.60	.10	.04	--	5.74
5B	5.32	.08	.01	--	5.41
6B	6.08	.16	.03	--	6.27
7B	5.90	.20	-.20	--	5.90
8D	5.61	.11	.04	--	5.76
9D	5.04	.11	.27	--	5.42
Average	\$ 5.62	\$.11	\$.04	--	\$ 5.77
1963	5.53	.14	.10	--	5.77
1962	5.79	.17	.01	--	5.97
1961	6.46	.24	.11	--	6.81
1960	6.77	.24	.24	.01	7.26
1959	6.25	.25	.02	.02	6.54

Total income in 1964 was exactly the same as in 1963. Egg income was up slightly because of increased retail sales and larger egg size. Cull hen income was down because of a 10 per cent lower culling rate and lower cull prices of slightly more than 4 cents per hen. All but one of the nine cooperating ranches showed a slight gain in the value of their flock between the first and last of the year.

COSTS FOR HEN

Serial No. And Size	CASH COSTS					Total	Depre- ciation	NON-CASH COSTS		Total Costs
	Feed	Replace- ment	Hired Labor	Misc.				Family Labor	Int. on Investment	
1C	\$ 3.96	\$.34	\$.25	\$.21	\$ 4.76	\$.21	\$.23	\$.17	\$ 5.37	
2A	3.22	.43	.20	.18	4.03	.09	.23	.11	4.46	
3C	2.77	.51	.30	.30	3.88	.18	.21	.15	4.42	
4A	3.40	.24	.36	.25	4.25	.23	.16	.17	4.81	
5B	3.36	.20	.16	.34	4.06	.19	.18	.13	4.56	
6B	3.58	.29	.68	.49	5.04	.13	.13	.16	5.46	
7B	3.48	.69	.37	.28	4.82	.20	.11	.15	5.28	
8D	3.05	1.02	.41	.34	4.82	.19	.04	.12	5.17	
9D	2.66	1.41	.35	.22	4.64	.16	--	.15	4.95	
Average	\$ 3.28	\$.57	\$.34	\$.29	\$ 4.48	\$.18	\$.14	\$.15	\$ 4.95	
1963	3.45	.30	.21	.31	4.27	.22	.25	.16	4.90	
1962	3.35	.53	.22	.33	4.43	.21	.41	.10	5.15	
1961	3.56	.31	.31	.40	4.58	.24	.47	.21	5.50	
1960	3.64	.37	.34	.43	4.78	.27	.58	.24	5.87	
1959	4.04	.37	.31	.33	5.05	.27	.83	.21	6.36	

Feed costs took a drop of 17 cents per hen in 1964. This was due primarily to the increased use of started pullets which lowered the amount of feed these ranches were required to purchase. As a result of this increased use of started pullets, the replacement cost increased by 27 cents per hen. (Replacement cost is the total cost of baby chicks and/or started pullets divided by the average number of hens.) Therefore, the principle difference in costs between 1963 and 1964 was that caused by the increased use of started pullets.

INCOME OVER COSTS

Serial No. And Size	Total	Cash	Cash	Depre-	Net Farm	Non-Cash	Management
	Income	Costs	Income	ciation	Income	Costs	Income
1C	\$ 6.52	\$ 4.76	\$ 1.76	\$.21	\$ 1.55	\$.40	\$ 1.15
2A	5.58	4.03	1.55	.09	1.46	.34	1.12
3C	5.35	3.88	1.47	.18	1.29	.36	.93
4A	5.74	4.25	1.49	.23	1.26	.33	.93
5B	5.41	4.06	1.35	.19	1.16	.31	.85
6B	6.27	5.04	1.23	.13	1.10	.29	.81
7B	5.90	4.82	1.08	.20	.88	.26	.62
8D	5.77	4.82	.95	.19	.76	.16	.60
9D	5.42	4.64	.78	.16	.62	.15	.47
Average	\$ 5.77	\$ 4.48	\$ 1.29	\$.18	\$ 1.11	\$.29	\$.82
1963	5.77	4.26	1.51	.22	1.29	.40	.89
1962	5.97	4.43	1.54	.21	1.33	.60	.73
1961	6.81	4.58	2.23	.24	1.99	.68	1.31
1960	7.26	4.78	2.48	.27	2.21	.82	1.39
1959	6.54	5.05	1.49	.27	1.22	1.04	.18

Management income is the amount left over after paying all cash costs, depreciation, unpaid family labor, and interest on the investment. It is probably the most accurate means of measuring the true value of the management used on each ranch. As usual, there is considerable spread between the most efficient and least efficient ranches.

High management income (like high production) is no measure of the success of an individual ranch. It must be coupled with enough capacity to provide the owner and his family with a reasonably good living after paying all of his bills. Excessive mortgage payments, as a result of over-financing, can eat into this profit to the extent that the business will fail during periods of low margins.

UC Cooperative Extension

INCOME and COSTS FOR DOZEN EGGS SOLD

Serial No. And Size	INCOME			CASH COSTS					Cash In-come	Depre-cia-tion	Net Farm Income	NON-CASH COSTS		Total Costs	Management Income
	Eggs	Other	Total	Feed	Re-placements	Hired Labor	Misc.	Total				Family Labor	Int.on Invest.		
1C	28.5¢	1.0¢	29.5¢	18.0¢	1.5¢	1.1¢	.9¢	21.5¢	8.0¢	1.0¢	7.0¢	1.0¢	.8¢	24.3¢	5.2¢
2A	28.7	.6	29.3	16.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	21.2	8.1	.5	7.6	1.2	.6	23.5	5.8
3C	33.0	.3	33.3	17.2	3.2	1.9	1.8	24.1	9.2	1.1	8.1	1.3	.9	27.4	5.9
4A	28.0	.7	28.7	17.0	1.2	1.8	1.3	21.3	7.4	1.1	6.3	.8	.9	24.1	4.6
5B	28.3	.4	28.7	17.9	1.0	.9	1.8	21.6	7.1	1.0	6.1	1.0	.6	24.2	4.5
6B	28.6	.9	29.5	16.8	1.4	3.2	2.3	23.7	5.8	.6	5.2	.6	.7	25.6	3.9
7B	28.9	--	28.9	17.0	3.4	1.8	1.4	23.6	5.3	1.0	4.3	.5	.7	25.8	3.1
8D	28.8	.7	29.5	15.5	5.2	2.1	1.7	24.5	5.0	1.0	4.0	.2	.6	26.3	3.2
9D	27.4	2.1	29.5	14.5	7.7	1.9	1.2	25.3	4.2	.8	3.4	--	.8	26.9	2.6
Av.	28.9¢	.7¢	29.6¢	16.8¢	3.0¢	1.7¢	1.5¢	23.0¢	6.6¢	1.2¢	5.4¢	.7¢	.7¢	25.6¢	4.0¢
1963	28.3	1.2	29.5	17.6	1.6	1.0	1.6	21.8	7.7	1.1	6.6	1.3	.8	25.1	4.5
1962	29.1	1.0	30.1	16.9	2.8	1.1	1.7	22.5	7.6	1.1	6.5	2.0	.9	26.5	3.6
1961	31.7	1.7	33.4	17.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	22.6	10.8	1.2	9.6	2.2	1.1	27.1	6.3
1960	33.5	2.4	35.9	18.1	1.8	1.6	2.3	23.8	12.1	1.4	10.7	2.9	1.1	29.2	6.7
1959	30.0	1.4	31.4	19.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	24.4	7.0	1.3	5.7	4.0	1.0	30.7	.7

Four ranches had total cash costs of less than 22 cents per dozen for the entire year. These same ranches had total costs of less than 25 cents per dozen. A few efficient high producing ranches should be able to produce eggs under 1964 conditions for 24 cents per dozen (Total Costs). Anything less than this would probably be at the expense of next year's profits.

Several ranches in this year's study were able to produce eggs for one month at a time for less than 20 cents per dozen total costs but in no case did this include the purchase of replacement pullets. Extremely low costs of production can be experienced if a ranch is discontinuing business and, therefore, is not raising replacements. None of the ranches in this study are in this category.

UC Cooperative Extension

FEED CONSUMPTION and FEED CONVERSION

Serial No. And Size	Pounds Feed Per Hen		Pounds Per Dozen	
	All Feed	Layers	All Feed	Layers
1C	126.8	102.3	5.74	4.63
2A	103.4	89.2	5.40	4.66
3C	93.1	91.1	5.77	5.65
4A	110.6	93.9	5.60	4.76
5B	109.0	95.6	5.70	5.00
6B	115.2	88.8	5.34	4.12
7B	111.6	91.3	5.55	4.54
8D	102.9	98.4	5.21	4.98
9D	84.8	76.8	4.61	4.18
Average	106.4	91.9	5.4	4.7
1963	115.2	94.2	5.8	4.7
1962	115.3	94.8	5.7	4.8
1961	116.2	93.3	5.7	4.6
1960	117.2	93.3	5.8	4.6
1959	120.0	95.1	5.8	4.6

Lowered feed consumption and feed conversion are once again indications of the increased use of started pullets and force molting. Sixteen to twenty week-old started pullets come delivered with 12-18 pounds of feed included in the purchase price. Force molters also appear to require less total pounds of feed than pullets do while producing less eggs which might explain why the "pounds of feed per dozen - Layers" shows no change.

UC Cooperative Extension

MANAGEMENT FACTORS

Serial No. And Size	Per Cent Mortality 1 Day to 24 Weeks*	Per Cent of Average Laying Flock			
		Died	Culled	Added	Increase or Decrease
1C	7.2	8.2	75.7	104.0	+ 20.1
2A	--	12.3	39.5	56.7	+ 4.9
3C	--	26.6	14.9	54.6	+ 13.1
4A	5.4	15.9	58.0	71.0	- 2.9
5B	15.6	18.4	38.2	57.2	+ .6
6B	4.6	10.7	84.8	112.3	+ 16.8
7B	--	9.6	109.4	108.8	- 10.2
8D	--	12.7	68.1	85.9	+ 5.1
9D	--	17.3	66.0	81.0	- 2.3
Average	8.2	14.6	61.6	81.3	+ 5.1
1963	7.8	18.7	70.3	91.4	+ 2.4
1962	7.2	12.3	70.7	92.9	+ 9.9
1961	7.2	11.2	78.2	98.9	+ 9.5
1960	9.8	12.1	75.5	95.7	+ 8.1
1959	10.5	11.5	82.1	100.2	+ 6.6

* Figured on ranches which raised 100 per cent of their replacements only.

Mortality rates appear slightly improved in 1964 over 1963, but this was due mainly to the heat wave we experienced in 1963. The rate of culling and replacement are both down approximately 10 per cent while three ranches failed to replace enough to offset mortality and culling.

Few ranches, other than 2C, 4A, and 6B, practiced individual bird marking. Most preferred to cull obvious "sick" birds and move entire age groups out at specific ages.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

Serial No. And Size	Cost Per Cwt. Feed	Hours of Labor Per Hen	Per Cent Labor Hired	Price Rec'd Per Cull	Chick Cost	Started Pullet Cost		Per <u>1</u> / Cent Started Pullets	Per <u>2</u> / Cent Force Molted
						16 Wk.	Other		
1C	\$3.12	.37	58.3	18.8¢	30.3¢	--	--	0	0
2A	3.11	.26	43.9	19.2	32.5	\$1.37	--	26	50
3C	2.98	.34	58.6	20.0	--	--	\$1.34	100	25
4A	3.08	.29	63.0	16.6	30.9	--	--	0	30
5B	3.09	.24	46.3	20.3	28.5	--	--	0	30
6B	3.11	.48	82.1	18.6	28.2	--	--	0	0
7B	3.12	.28	74.0	18.9	32.7	--	1.72	23	13
8D	2.96	.22	87.4	15.3	--	--	1.56	100	22
9D	3.14	.21	100.0	17.6	--	--	1.50	100	8
Average	\$3.08	.30	68.2%	18.4¢	30.5	\$1.37	\$1.53	38.8%	19.8%
1963	3.10	.28	43.0	22.8	29.1	--	1.64		
1962	3.00	.41	33.0	24.2	30.7	1.32	1.53		
1961	3.00	.51	36.0	30.8	29.2				
1960	3.05	.63	37.0	31.7	30.2				
1959	3.31	.77	30.0	28.3	31.7				

1/ % of Total number of pullets purchased during 1964.

2/ % of Total flock which had been molted at end of year.

The average price of lay feed was actually higher in 1964 than in 1963 but the figures do not indicate this because of the inclusion of starter and grower feed in the averages. Since a large number of started pullets were purchased, this higher priced feed did not show up in feed purchased. Very little changes were noted in labor requirements or chick prices. On the other hand, the percentage of hired labor increased as the average flock size practically doubled.

HOUSING INFORMATION

Serial No. And Size	No. Hens Per Pen and % of Each			
	1	2-6	7-40	Over 40
1C	--	12%	88%	--
2A	--	98	--	2
3C	--	75	25	--
4A	30	70	--	--
5B	--	50	50	--
6B	35	42	10	13
7B	--	100	--	--
8D	--	--	100	--
9D	--	100	--	--

The types of poultry housing used by the ranches participating in this study were primarily single-aisle cage houses (with 1-7 hens per cage), single-aisle colony cages (25-35 hens per cage) and individual colony wire-floored houses (75-100 per house). Small cages predominate and usually have 2 or 3 hens per 10 inch or 12 inch wide by 18 inches deep.

UC Cooperative Extension

EGG PRODUCTION MISCELLANEOUS COSTS

ORANGE COUNTY POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY - 1964

PER HEN

Ranch	Medicines 1) & Vaccines	Repairs & Small Equip.	Utilities 2)	Auto & 3) Truck	Insurance	Taxes	Other	Total
1C	5.08¢	1.12¢	4.74¢	.71¢	--	5.57¢	3.73¢	20.95¢
2A	6.43	1.27	2.12	4.62	--	3.11	.59	18.14
3C	7.49	5.37	3.49	2.81	.25¢	7.60	2.99	30.00
4A	10.01	2.67	5.04	1.53	--	5.96	--	25.21
5B	6.43	4.26	5.57	2.87	3.92	3.84	7.38	34.27
6B	23.11	5.38	6.77	.31	--	10.82	3.23	49.62
7B	9.21	2.64	5.29	2.25	2.89	3.30	2.59	28.17
8D	11.31	3.83	4.42	2.86	5.39	4.12	1.37	33.30
9D	4.56	5.08	1.88	--	.29	3.75	6.53	22.09
Average	9.29¢	3.51¢	4.37¢	2.00¢	1.40¢	5.34¢	3.16¢	29.07¢

1) Includes all antibiotics or drugs added to the feed as well as those used separately, vaccines and veterinary services.

2) Water, electricity, gas, telephone.

3) 10 cents per mile.

Itemization of miscellaneous costs is probably subject to more error than any other factor in studies of this type. This is due both to omission as well as to placing items in the wrong category. For instance, water taxes should be placed under utility costs, but they could be placed under taxes as well. Social Security costs might be listed under either taxes or labor costs.

Small differences on this page should not be regarded as of too much significance. Averages indicate the typical relationships of these individual costs to other categories.

EGG PRODUCTION MISCELLANEOUS COSTS

ORANGE COUNTY POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY - 1964

PER DOZEN EGGS SOLD

Ranch	Medicines 1) & Vaccines	Repairs & Small Equip.	Utilities 2)	Auto & 3) Truck	Insurance	Taxes	Other	Total
1C	.23¢	.05¢	.21¢	.03¢	--	.25¢	.17¢	.94¢
2A	.34	.07	.11	.24	--	.16	.03	.95
3C	.47	.33	.22	.17	.02¢	.47	.19	1.87
4A	.50	.13	.25	.08	--	.30	--	1.26
5B	.34	.23	.30	.15	.21	.20	.39	1.82
6B	1.09	.25	.32	.01	--	.51	.15	2.33
7B	.45	.13	.26	.11	.14	.16	.13	1.38
8D	.58	.20	.23	.15	.28	.21	.07	1.72
9D	.25	.28	.10	--	.02	.20	.35	1.20
Average	.47¢	.19¢	.22¢	1.0¢	.07¢	.27¢	.16¢	1.48¢

1) Includes all antibiotics or drugs added to the feed as well as those used separately, vaccines and veterinary services.

2) Water, electricity, gas, telephone.

3) 10 cents per mile.

EGG PRODUCTION MISCELLANEOUS COSTS

ORANGE COUNTY POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY - 1964

PER HEN

Ranch	Medicines 1) & Vaccines	Repairs & Small Equip.	Utilities 2)	Auto & 3) Truck	Insurance	Taxes	Other	Total
1C	5.08¢	1.12¢	4.74¢	.71¢	--	5.57¢	3.73¢	20.95¢
2A	6.43	1.27	2.12	4.62	--	3.11	.59	18.14
3C	7.49	5.37	3.49	2.81	.25¢	7.60	2.99	30.00
4A	10.01	2.67	5.04	1.53	--	5.96	--	25.21
5B	6.43	4.26	5.57	2.87	3.92	3.84	7.38	34.27
6B	23.11	5.38	6.77	.31	--	10.82	3.23	49.62
7B	9.21	2.64	5.29	2.25	2.89	3.30	2.59	28.17
8D	11.31	3.83	4.42	2.86	5.39	4.12	1.37	33.30
9D	4.56	5.08	1.88	--	.29	3.75	6.53	22.09
Average	9.29¢	3.51¢	4.37¢	2.00¢	1.40¢	5.34¢	3.16¢	29.07¢

- 1) Includes all antibiotics or drugs added to the feed as well as those used separately, vaccines and veterinary services.
- 2) Water, electricity, gas, telephone.
- 3) 10 cents per mile.

Itemization of miscellaneous costs is probably subject to more error than any other factor in studies of this type. This is due both to omission as well as to placing items in the wrong category. For instance, water taxes should be placed under utility costs, but they could be placed under taxes as well. Social Security costs might be listed under either taxes or labor costs.

Small differences on this page should not be regarded as of too much significance. Averages indicate the typical relationships of these individual costs to other categories.

EGG PRODUCTION MISCELLANEOUS COSTS

ORANGE COUNTY POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY - 1964

PER DOZEN EGGS SOLD

Ranch	Medicines 1) & Vaccines	Repairs & Small Equip.	Utilities 2)	Auto & 3) Truck	Insurance	Taxes	Other	Total
1C	.23¢	.05¢	.21¢	.03¢	--	.25¢	.17¢	.94¢
2A	.34	.07	.11	.24	--	.16	.03	.95
3C	.47	.33	.22	.17	.02¢	.47	.19	1.87
4A	.50	.13	.25	.08	--	.30	--	1.26
5B	.34	.23	.30	.15	.21	.20	.39	1.82
6B	1.09	.25	.32	.01	--	.51	.15	2.33
7B	.45	.13	.26	.11	.14	.16	.13	1.38
8D	.58	.20	.23	.15	.28	.21	.07	1.72
9D	.25	.28	.10	--	.02	.20	.35	1.20
Average	.47¢	.19¢	.22¢	1.0¢	.07¢	.27¢	.16¢	1.48¢

1) Includes all antibiotics or drugs added to the feed as well as those used separately, vaccines and veterinary services.

2) Water, electricity, gas, telephone.

3) 10 cents per mile.

WHOLESALE EGG PRICES

1963-1964 RANCH EGG PRICES

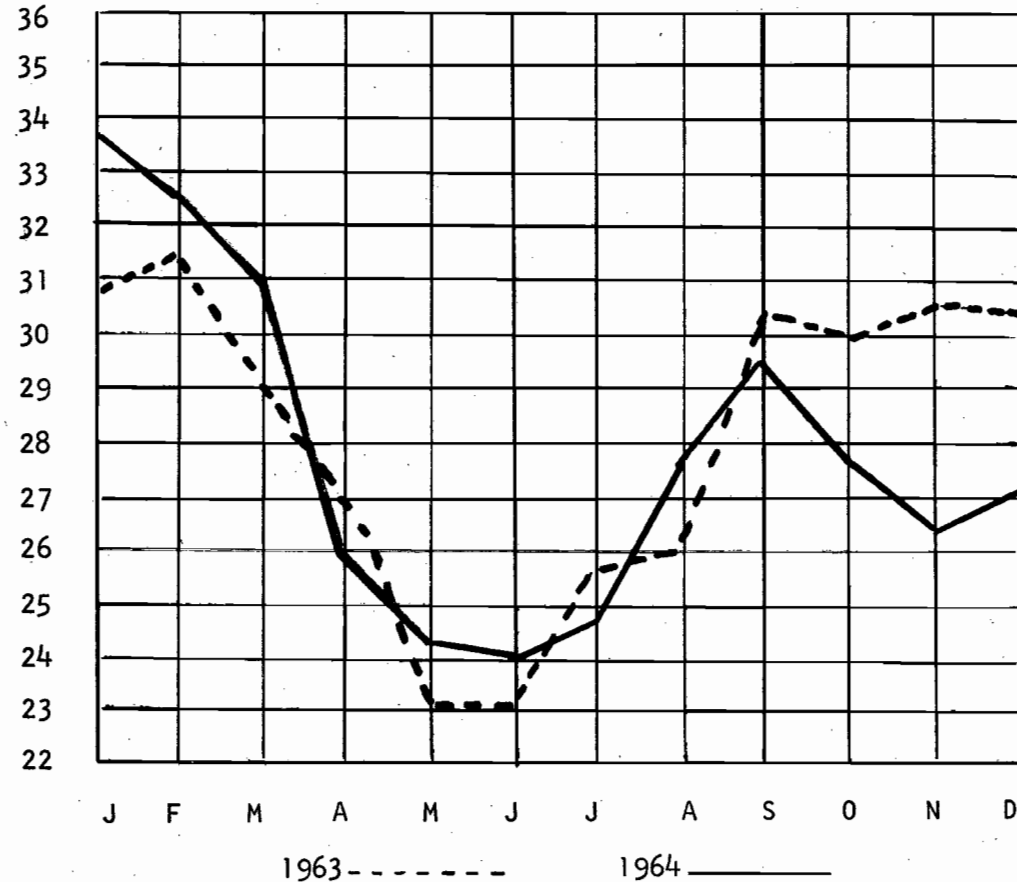
*Average Prices Received for Eggs
Orange County - 1963-64

Orange County - 1964					
LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL	AVERAGE RANCH PRICE *	NUMBER OF DAYS	DATE
37½¢	35½¢	30½¢	32.00¢	13	1/1
39½	37½	30½	33.90	7	1/14
41½	39½	30½	35.80	17	1/21
39½	38½	29½	34.00	7	2/7
37½	35½	28½	31.90	6	2/14
36½	32½	26½	30.35	26	2/20
38½	33½	28½	32.10	13	3/17
35½	29½	23½	28.75	4	3/30
34½	28½	22½	27.75	10	4/3
32½	27½	21½	26.05	4	4/13
30½	26½	20½	24.35	35	4/17
30½	26½	18½	24.25	10	5/22
30½	25½	18½	24.00	50	6/1
32½	26½	18½	26.65	21	7/21
34½	27½	18½	27.30	14	8/11
36½	29½	18½	29.20	28	8/25
38½	31½	19½	31.15	6	9/22
37½	30½	18½	30.15	2	9/28
35½	28½	18½	28.25	23	9/30
34½	28½	20½	27.65	4	10/23
33½	27½	20½	26.70	31	10/27
31½	27½	22½	25.40	18	11/27
34½	30½	25½	28.40	17	12/15
Weighted Average	34.35¢	29.48¢	22.12¢	27.93¢	

* Based on 4½¢ under on Large eggs, 5¢ under on Medium, and 5¢ under on Small

Typical size breakdown 70% Large, 25% Medium, and 5% Small

Price



Egg prices were below the cost of production (25.6 cents per dozen) for 3½ months of 1964 from April 17 to July 20 and November 27 to December 14.

Wholesale egg quotes for 1963-64 ranged as follows:

	1963	1964
Large	29½ - 38½	30½ - 41½
Medium	24½ - 36½	25½ - 39½
Small	17½ - 30½	18½ - 30½

Even with this apparent higher price in 1964 the average price was .26 cent less.

UC Cooperative Extension