

RA-SI-51 1951

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
RABBIT COST STUDY



Compiled
by the
Agricultural Extension Service
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UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

INTRODUCTION

The sale of rabbit fryers in San Bernardino County during 1951 amounted to over one million dollars. The purpose of this study is to help rabbit producers analyze their own records and to determine more efficient methods of production.

Data in this study was compiled from records of five producers with 964 mature does. Production in these five rabbitries are above average for county.

FARM INCOME -- Income after all cash costs have been paid. Includes your own labor at \$1.00 per hour and 5% interest on your investment.

MANAGEMENT INCOME -- Income after all costs including own labor, interest, and depreciation, have been deducted from total income.

Summarized and Analyzed
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PRODUCTION AND INCOME PER DOE

Serial Number	Number Kindlings	Pounds Meat Produced	Farm Inc.	Mg't. Inc.	Aver. Number Does
1	3.9	103	11.35	7.85	218.5
6	4.1	119	13.36	6.84	373.2
2	3.7	100	10.43	1.64	157.8
8	5.1	111	12.23	1.64	74.2
5	3.7	93	7.33	.37	140.4
Average 1951	4.0	108	11.45	4.87	964
Average 1950	3.8	98	6.70	-2.43	1255
Average 1949	3.8	105	9.43	-.53	1183

PROFITS DEPEND UPON HIGH PRODUCTION

- ✓ Select replacements from high producing does and good bucks.
- ✓ Use records to cull low producers.
- ✓ Palpation of does.
- ✓ Rebreed does at 42 to 45 days after kindling.
- ✓ Feed for maximum gain of fryers.

TABLE 3 INPUTS OF FEED, LABOR AND STOCK STATISTICS

Serial Number	Lbs. of Feed Per Doe			Analysis of Feed Costs					Capital Invest. Per Doe	Stock Statistics			Jr. Does No. Pounds Meat
	Pellets	Hay	Grain	Lbs. Feed Per Lb. Meat	Per Cent Pellets	Aver. Price Pellets	Aver. Feed Price	Hours Labor Per Doe		No. Kindlings	No. Kindled	No. Raised	
1	466.8	-	.9	4.6	99.8	3.87	3.87	2.7	16.22	3.85	30.6	23.9	103
6	394.6	97.6	117.0	5.1	64.7	3.68	3.33	5.8	14.63	4.1	32.4	27.0	119
2	413.2	30.1	9.3	4.5	91.3	4.17	4.06	8.2	11.05	3.7	29.2	25.3	100
8	283.0	94.1	135.1	4.7	54.8	3.77	3.28	9.7	17.87	5.1	34.2	27.2	111
5	458.4	-	1.5	4.9	99.7	3.78	3.78	6.3	13.11	3.7	29.9	21.6	93
Average All	414.6	50.0	57.6	4.9	79.3	3.83	3.60	5.9	14.43	4.	31.3	25.2	108
Average 1950	386.8	46.6	42.8	4.8	81.3	3.38	3.22	8.6	13.48	3.8	29.3	22.5	98
Average 1949	388.0	52.0	31.0	4.5	81.7	3.52	3.36	10.8	16.00	3.8	29.2	26.0	105

Feed costs ranged from a high of 18.7¢ per pound for Number 5 to a low of 15.3¢ per pound for Number 8. Average cost for all producers in Study was 17.5¢ per pound. This compared with an average feed cost of 15.6¢ per pound in 1950.

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND - CENTS

Serial No.	Young Fryers	Old Meat Animals	Breeding Stock
1	30.3	15.6	41.9
6	29.1	14.2	69.5
2	29.4	14.3	50.0
8	28.5	14.9	-
5	29.5	14.9	56.7
Average 1951	29.4	14.7	66.3
Average 1950	23.6	12.6	39.5
Average 1949	24.8	14.1	76.1

Sale of rabbit fryers averaged \$29.62 per doe or 93% of the total income per doe. A grower should make sure he is receiving a price equal to that paid other growers within his area. Try to produce quality fryers so that the buyer will pay top market prices. Sick or underweight fryers should be sold separately.

Sale of breeding stock returns a higher price per pound than fryers. However, only top producers should sell breeding stock.

COSTS PER POUND (CENTS)

Serial Number	Feed	Labor	Other Costs	Total Costs
1	17.6	2.6	2.6	22.8
6	17.1	4.9	1.5	23.5
2	18.4	8.3	1.4	28.1
8	15.3	8.7	1.6	25.6
5	18.7	6.8	1.8	27.3
Average 1951	17.5	5.4	1.8	24.7
Average 1950	15.6	8.6	1.9	26.1
Average 1949	15.1	7.7	2.4	25.2

Other costs include taxes, water, electricity, depreciation, and interest on investment. Feed costs represent 71% total costs during 1951. In 1950 feed costs were 60% of total costs.

SAVE ON FEED COSTS

- ✓ Buy in bulk or large quantities for discounts.
- ✓ Do not allow rabbits to waste feed -- use proper feeders.
- ✓ Use more grain and good alfalfa hay.

SUMMARY

1951 was a good year for producers in the Cost Study. Farm income per doe averaged \$11.45 in 1951 as compared with \$6.70 in 1950.

High feed costs were offset by higher production per doe.

Labor costs per doe were reduced during the year. One man should be able to care for 300 to 350 working does. Plan rabbitry so that feed room is centrally located. Use feed carts. Remember that 200 working does will consume 50 tons of feed during the year.