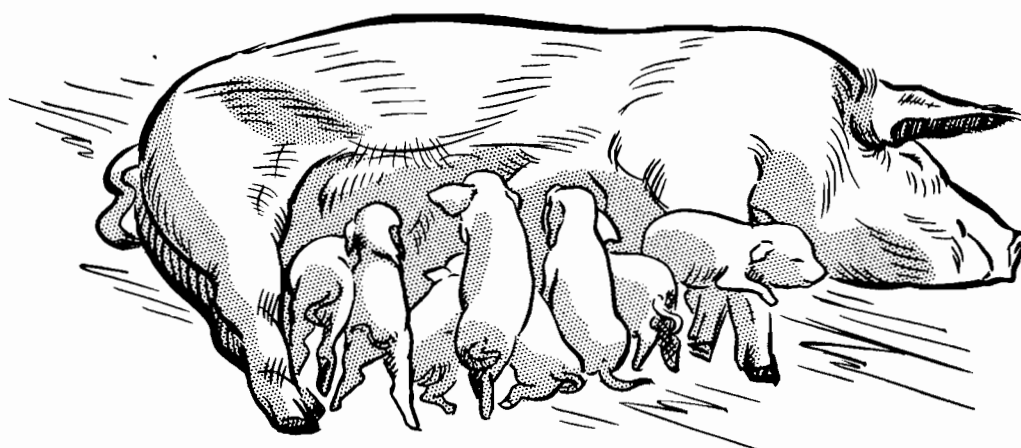


SWINE PRODUCTION COSTS



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Agricultural Building

County Civic Center

Visalia, California 93277

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UC Cooperative Extension

SWINE PRODUCTION DATA - CONFINEMENT SYSTEM

Feed - Investment - Costs

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This publication contains information on the feed required, the investment necessary and the approximate costs involved in the yearly operation of a confinement swine production unit. Under this system of production, farrowings occur year around and while land needs are small, a major investment is required for housing and facilities. A high degree of management skill is also necessary for the operation to be a success.

Building and equipment costs were taken from "Swine Housing and Equipment Costs," a Tulare County Agricultural Extension Service publication. In addition, the following assumptions were made.

1. Pigs on Hand

- A. Seventy adult sows.
- B. Thirty to 35 first and second litter gilts.
- C. Seven boars.
- D. Eight hundred to 850 nursing and growing pigs.

2. Mortality

- A. Four percent on pigs up to 80 pounds
- B. Two percent on rest of growing pigs and on the breeding herd.

3. Production Schedule

- A. 2.22 litters per female per year with 7.25 pigs per litter being marketed or saved as replacement gilts.
- B. Sixty percent of sows conceive on first service following weaning, 30% conceive on second service and 10% conceive on third service.
- C. Fifty percent of first and second litter gilts conceive on first service following weaning and 50% conceive on second service.
- D. Four, first litter gilts and one second litter gilt do not breed or rebreed and are sold.
- E. Thirty sows are replaced annually.

4. Feed Schedule

- A. Rations used differ slightly from the recommendations of the National Research Council. A 40% protein level in the supplement and a 9% protein level in the grain is assumed.
- B. Feed prices will vary with source, area, and year, and should be refigured accordingly.

5. Housing Schedule

- A. Nursing pigs remain in farrowing barn until four weeks of age. They are then weaned, kept in the early weaning barn for a month and then placed in fattening pens until sold.

6. Manure Disposal and Grain Milling Systems

- A. Manure disposal and grain milling systems have to be planned according to each individual operation. Installation and operational costs will therefore have a wide variation. For this reason respective costs for these systems have been omitted from this study. Since these systems are a vital part of any swine operation, their costs should be added in when they can be accurately estimated.

Swine production is a biological science and therefore production schedules are seldom attained as projected. However, with good management and a minimum of bad luck, the above production norms can be achieved in a practical manner.

FEED REQUIREMENTS

No.	Class	No. Days	Daily Ration		Total per Head		Total for Class		Other
			Pounds Grain	Pounds Supplement	Pounds Grain	Pounds Supplement	Pounds Grain	Pounds Supplement	
7	450# Boars	365	5.80	1.20	2,117	438	14,819	3,066	
70	Adult Sows Post Weaning & Pregnancy	300	3.90	1.10	1,170	330	81,900	23,100	
	Lactation	65	10.00	2.00	650	130	45,500	9,100	
31	2nd Litter Gilts Post Weaning & Pregnancy	135	5.70	1.30	769	175	23,839	5,425	
30	Lactation	28	9.00	2.00	252	56	7,560	1,680	
35	Replacement Gilts, Growth & Pregnancy	174	5.25	1.25	913	217	31,955	7,595	
31	Lactation	28	8.50	1.90	238	53	7,378	1,643	
				Total	6,109	1,399	212,951	51,609	
222	Litters Nursing Pigs				25# per litter				creep feed 5,550
1683	Weaners - 15# to 40#, .75# daily gain/head	33		2		66.0			starter 111,078
1649	Market Pigs 40# to 80# 1.10# daily gain/head	36	2.60	.70	93.6	25.2	154,346	41,555	
1623	Market Pigs 80# to 125# 1.25# daily gain/head	36	3.45	.80	124.2	28.8	201,577	46,742	
1606	Market Pigs or Replacement Gilts 125# to 200# 1.65# daily gain/head	45	5.70	.90	256.5	40.5	411,939	65,043	
	Total Days	178		Total	474.3	160.5	767,862	153,340	116,628
					Breeding Herd Total		212,951	51,609	
					Waste - 5% Required Feed		49,041	10,247	5,831
					Total Feed		1029,854	215,196	122,459

EXPENSES

Item	Amount	Price/cwt	Cost	Amount/ Lb Pork	Cost/ Lb Pork	Percent of Cost
Grain	1,029,854	\$ 3.00	\$30,895.62	3.15	9.45 ¢	43.0
Supplement	215,196	6.00	12,911.76	.66	3.95	18.0
Starter	116,632	5.50	6,414.76	.36	1.96	8.9
Creep Feed	5,827	8.00	466.16	.02	.14	.6
Sub Total - Feed	1,367,509	\$ 3.71	\$50,688.30	4.19	15.50 ¢	70.5
Labor - 2900 hours @ \$2.50/Hour			7,250.00		2.22	10.1
Replacement Boars 2 @ \$125 Each			250.00		.08	.4
Veterinarian and Supplies			2,000.00		.61	2.8
Taxes			1,000.00		.30	1.4
Interest - one-half operating Capital for one-half year at 9%			1,317.94		.40	1.8
Auto, Office and Misc. Expense			1,000.00		.30	1.4
Water and Electricity			750.00		.23	1.0
Supplies and Repairs			1,300.00		.40	1.8
Sub Total - Other Cash Costs			\$14,867.94		4.54 ¢	20.7
TOTAL CASH COSTS			\$65,556.24		20.05 ¢	

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Interest @ 7%</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>	
Land - four acres	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 140.00	\$ - -	
Well & Pressure System	2,500.00	87.50	250.00	
Farrowing House - 25 crates	15,000.00	525.00	1,500.00	
Early Weaning Barn	2,200.00	77.00	220.00	
Fattening Unit	17,000.00	595.00	1,700.00	
Dry Sow & Boar Pens	4,000.00	140.00	400.00	
Feed Storage	2,000.00	70.00	200.00	
Breeding Stock	10,000.00	350.00	- -	
TOTAL	\$54,700.00	\$ 1,984.50	\$ 4,270.00	8.8

	<u>Summary of Costs</u>	<u>Cost/Lb Pork</u>	
Feed	\$50,688.30	15.50	70.5
Expenses	14,867.94	4.54	20.7
Interest & Depreciation	6,254.50	1.91	8.8
TOTAL	\$71,810.74	\$ 21.95	100.0

<u>Total Sales</u>	<u>Total Pounds</u>
1563 Fat Hogs @ 200 pounds each	312,600
1.9 Boars @ 500 pounds each	950
28 Sows @ 450 pounds each	12,600
4.9 Gilts @ 275 pounds each	1,347
	327,497
Less 2 Boars purchased @ 250 pounds each	500
Net Pork Production	326,997

<u>Grain</u>	<u>Supplement</u>	<u>Per 100 Lbs Pork</u> <u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
315 #	66 #	38#	419 #

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Gerald Steiner and Jack Shannon, Tulare County Swine Producers whose actual production data substantiated the information in this study.

The University of California's Agricultural Extension programs are available to all, without regard to race, color, or national origin.

Robert F. Miller
Tulare County Farm Advisor
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200 copies
4/28/70
Rerun
6/25/70
Rerun
2/10/72
Revised and Rerun
11/27/72