

## BEEF CATTLE SAMPLE COSTS - STANISLAUS COUNTY 1965

COW AND CALF OPERATION WITH COMBINATIONS OF STUBBLE,  
 DRYLOT, NATURAL PASTURE AND IRRIGATED PASTURE

300 Cow Herd - Selling Weaners (Eastside)

Based on a 90% calf crop at weaning,

16-2/3% replacement and 2% mortality of the breeding herd.

William E. Mason, Farm Advisor

Burt B. Burlingame, Extension Economist

Explanation

This example is for a farm on which the cows are put in a "drylot" after calving for a period of up to about 60 days. Artificial breeding is done when the cows are in the drylot. Cow herd is divided into three groups depending on time of calving as follows:

Group 1 - About one-half of the herd which calves before Dec. 10. (150 cows)

Group 2 - Those which calve after Dec. 10 and through Jan. (about 100 cows)

Group 3 - Those which are very late; calving in Feb. and Mar. (about 50 cows)

Yearling heifers for replacement are kept in another group (about 50). They are bred starting about December 1. When they calve, they are placed in the drylot for about 150 days with grain supplement and calves are creep fed.

In general, most of the cows are on stubble in the fall. Part of the time before going into the drylot they would receive some supplemental alfalfa hay. After the rains, volunteer barley would be grazed from this land. Also, some natural pasture would be available after the rains. Irrigated pasture provides most of the feed for about six months of the year. Alfalfa hay for the drylot and supplemental feeding is produced on some of the irrigated land.

Feed is charged to the cattle enterprise at farm value. Therefore, no investment in land is shown except for the drylot, buildings, etc. In this example the following values are used:

Alfalfa hay	- \$ 22 per ton
Irrigated pasture	- \$ 5 per cow month including calves
Native pasture	- \$ 3 per acre
Stubble	- \$ 1.50 per acre
Volunteer barley	- \$ 2.50 per acre
Grain supplement	- \$ 50 per ton

BEEF CATTLE SAMPLE COST - STANISLAUS COUNTY - 1965  
Continued

<u>INVESTMENT</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Value/Cow</u>	<u>Yours</u>
Land in drylot, bldgs., etc. 30 A. @ \$300	\$ 9,000	\$ 30	
Stock:			
Cows - 300 @\$225	67,500	225	
Replacement heifers - 51 @ \$175	8,925	30	
Bulls for heifers, etc. - 3 @ av. value of \$450	1,350	5	
Horses and saddles - 2 @ \$600 cost (av. value \$500)	1,000	3	
Drylot fencing, etc. and bldgs. - av. val. 1/2 cost	3,000	10	
Equipment: (pickup, feeding, etc.) - av. val. 1/2 cost	3,600	12	
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>\$ 94,375</b>	<b>\$ 315</b>	
<u>CASH COSTS</u>			
Breeding: artificial (260 x \$12 = \$3,120)			
bull purchased (clean-up) 1/2 yr. \$300	\$ 3,420	\$ 11.40	
Feed costs:			
Stubble: 250 A @ \$1.50	\$ 375	1.25	
Volunteer barley: 100 A. @ \$2.50	250	.83	
Native pasture: 350 A @ \$3	1,050	3.52	
Irrigated pasture: 1,457 cow mo. @ \$5	7,285	24.28	
Alfalfa hay: 491 tons @ \$22	10,802	36.02	
Grain: 24.2 tons @ \$50	1,210	4.03	
<b>Total feed cost</b>	<b>20,972</b>	<b>\$ 69.91</b>	
Hired labor	4,800	16.00	
County taxes: drylot, bldgs. & equipment	250	.83	
Cows @ \$3; bulls @ \$6; heifers @ \$2.63			
horses @ \$6	1,062	3.54	
Misc: (gas, repairs, vet., salt, pickup, etc.)	4,000	13.33	
<b>Total Cash Costs 1/</b>	<b>\$ 34,504</b>	<b>\$ 115.01</b>	
<u>DEPRECIATION</u>			
Horses and saddles: cost \$1,200 - 12 yr. life	\$ 100		
Fences, corrals & bldgs.: cost \$6,000 - 20 yr. life	300		
Equipment: cost \$7,200 - 10 yr. life	720		
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>\$ 1,120</b>	<b>\$ 3.73</b>	
<b>Total Cash and Depreciation Costs</b>	<b>\$ 35,624</b>	<b>\$ 118.74</b>	
<b>OPERATOR'S LABOR</b>	<b>\$ 5,400</b>	<b>\$ 18.00</b>	
<b>Total Cash, Depreciation &amp; Operator's Labor</b>	<b>\$ 41,024</b>	<b>\$ 136.74</b>	
<b>INTEREST ON INVESTMENT @ 5%</b>	<b>\$ 4,719</b>	<b>\$ 15.73</b>	
<b>TOTAL COSTS OF PRODUCTION</b>	<b>\$ 45,743</b>	<b>\$ 152.47</b>	

1/ Where the operator owns his own land free of debt, a portion of the feed costs would not be cash costs.  
UC Cooperative Extension

BEEF CATTLE SAMPLE COSTS - STANISLAUS COUNTY - 1965  
Continued

BEEF PRODUCED FOR SALE

	No.	Lbs. Av. Weight	Total Pounds	Pounds Per Cow	Yours
Weaner steers	135	603	81,405	271	
Weaner heifers	84	545	45,780	153	
Cull cows	44	1,200	52,800	176	
Cull bull	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	750	2	
Total For Sale	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	686	180,735	602	

AVERAGE PRICE REQUIRED TO PAY COSTS

	Price Per Pound Sample	Yours
Cash Costs	19.1¢	
Cash and Depreciation	19.7¢	
Cash, Depreciation and Operator's Labor	22.7¢	
Total Costs	25.3¢	

INCOME AND EARNINGS AT SPECIFIED CATTLE PRICES <sup>2/</sup>

	Total Pounds	Price Per Lb.	Total Value	Value Per Cow	Per Lb. Sold	Yours
Weaner steers	81,405 <sup>211</sup>	25 ¢	\$20,351	\$ 67.83		
Weaner heifers	45,780 <sup>153</sup>	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	10,301	34.34		
Cull cows	52,800 <sup>176</sup>	16 ¢	8,448	28.16		
Cull bull	750	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	139	.46		
TOTAL INCOME	180,735		\$39,239	\$130.79	21.7¢	
Less Cash and Depreciation Costs			\$35,624	\$118.74	19.7¢	
FARM INCOME (for Operator's Labor & Int.)			\$ 3,615	\$ 12.05	2.0¢	
Less Operator's Labor			-\$ 5,400	-\$ 18.00	- 3.0¢	
NET INCOME (for Int. on Invest.) loss			-\$ 1,785	-\$ 5.95	- 1.0¢	
RATE EARNED ON INVESTMENT <sup>3/</sup>			0	0	0	

<sup>2/</sup> An average change of 1¢ per pound for all stock sold would increase or decrease earnings accordingly by \$1,807 or \$6.02 per cow.

<sup>3/</sup> Earnings on land from feed production would be credited to the feed enterprises. At the values used such earnings, if any, are likely to be relatively small.