

## Farm Characteristics

CA-AB-13

<b>Farm Description</b>	A cow-calf operation with 155 head of beef cows, producing predominantly homegrown feed, sell at weaning.
<b>Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)</b>	60 days of swath grazing followed by 182 days on hay (34 lb) and greenfeed (7 lb)
<b>Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)</b>	Replacements heifers: 203 days on hay (22 lb) and greenfeed (2.5 lb)

## Disclaimer:

This benchmark is based on 3 farms of data; outliers were excluded as required. Canfax Research Services (CRS) tries to provide quality information, but we make no claims, promises, or guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the information. CRS does not guarantee and accepts no legal liability arising from or connected to, the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of any material contained in our publications. Reproduction and/or electronic transmission of this publication, in whole or in part, is strictly forbidden without written consent from CRS.

Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	1.5° C to 2° C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	450-600
Ecoregion	Upland
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	28
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	No
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	1.1
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	1,111
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	719
Bush and other acres	0

Physical Performance Indicators	
Breed	Angus, Simmental
Cow:Bull Ratio	19:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	13%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,400
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	5%
Cow Death Loss (%)	0.3%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	5.0%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	93
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	4%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	89
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	578
Weaning Weight (lb)	603
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	581
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.42
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	43%

Production System	
Herd size	155
Days on field feeding (e.g. swath grazing)	60
Days supplemented on pasture	0
Days on full winter feed	182
Calving Start date	March 18
Weaning date	November 02
Sale date	November 02
Retained ownership	Replacements
% of feed purchased	0.6%
% of land in crops	39%
Annual sales Retained Cattle (head)	N/A
Placement weight (lbs)	N/A
Sale Weight (lbs)	N/A
Days on feed	0
Days on grass	0

## Footnotes:

Cost of Production: Cash Cost + Depreciation + Opportunity Costs

Cash Costs = Cash cost for purchased feed, fertiliser, seeds, fuel, maintenance, land rents, animal purchases, interest on liabilities, wages paid, veterinary costs plus medicine, water, insurance, accounting, etc (excl. Tax)

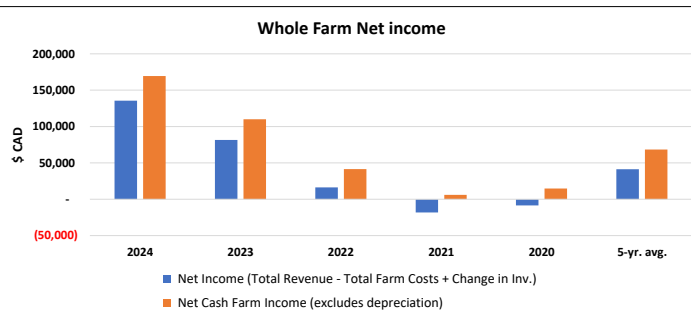
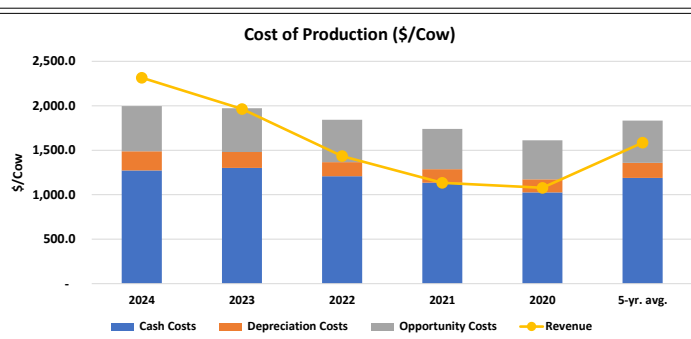
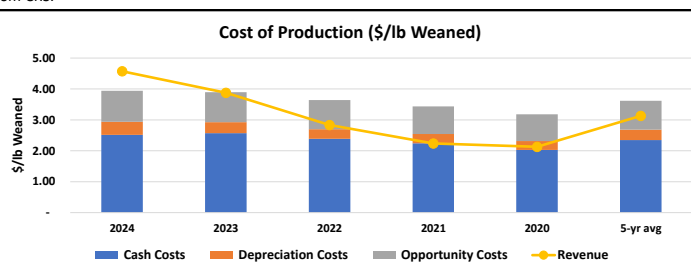
Depreciation = Linear depreciation on machinery and buildings, calculated on replacement values

Opportunity Costs = Calculated cost for using own production factors like labour (family working hours \* wage for qualified local labour, land (own land \* regional land rents) and capital (non-land equity \* long-term government bonds interest rate)

Whole Farm Profitability = Market returns (+ coupled payments) (+ decoupled payments) - whole-farm costs +/- changes in inventory +/- capital gains/losses.

Whole Farm Net Income = Whole farm profitability + depreciation + changes in inventory + capital gains/losses. Known as: 'Net farm income' (Agri Profits, 2018)

Revenue = sales of calves, cull cows, breeding stock, government payments and other revenue applicable to the specific enterprise



# Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview							
Operation Maturity	Medium						
Herd Size	155						
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	74			Beef Animals Sold from Retained Ownership	N/A		
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	2,545						
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	15.28						
Revenue		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
<b>Market Revenue</b>	<b>5-yr avg</b>	<b>358,907</b>	<b>296,725</b>	<b>205,926</b>	<b>161,170</b>	<b>167,129</b>	<b>237,971</b>
Cow-Calf	93%	358,907	296,725	205,926	161,170	167,129	237,971
Cash Crops	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained Ownership	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Government Payments</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>16,430</b>	<b>14,570</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,750</b>
<b>Other Farm Revenue †</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>10,084</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>10,092</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>369,062</b>	<b>314,559</b>	<b>232,430</b>	<b>185,814</b>	<b>177,202</b>	<b>255,814</b>
Change in Inventory		-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
<b>Depreciation</b>		<b>33,974</b>	<b>28,551</b>	<b>25,123</b>	<b>24,145</b>	<b>23,327</b>	<b>27,024</b>
Machinery		29,859	24,657	21,437	20,698	20,008	23,332
Buildings		4,114	3,894	3,686	3,447	3,319	3,692
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Overhead costs</b>		<b>65,690</b>	<b>69,772</b>	<b>64,480</b>	<b>55,028</b>	<b>51,620</b>	<b>61,318</b>
Land improvement		12,948	12,714	11,454	10,336	10,336	11,558
Machinery Maintenance		11,459	10,141	8,974	8,502	8,363	9,488
Buildings Maintenance		4,648	5,149	4,723	4,050	3,810	4,476
Contract labour		1,413	1,413	1,459	1,386	1,386	1,411
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		6,277	6,346	7,784	5,421	4,449	6,055
Electricity		8,770	13,912	9,622	5,840	4,294	8,488
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		5,839	5,839	6,031	5,726	5,524	5,792
Disability and accident insurance		3,406	3,406	3,519	3,340	3,222	3,379
Farm taxes and duties		4,693	4,693	4,847	4,602	4,439	4,655
Advisor costs		841	841	868	824	795	834
Accountant & legal fees		-	-	-	-	-	-
Phone & utilities		3,295	3,218	3,097	2,901	2,901	3,082
Other overhead costs		2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101
<b>Wages, rent and interest payments</b>		<b>65,151</b>	<b>67,023</b>	<b>69,563</b>	<b>64,309</b>	<b>62,071</b>	<b>65,624</b>
Paid Labour		1,211	1,211	1,250	1,187	1,145	1,201
Total land rents		42,771	40,428	38,297	36,987	36,531	39,003
Total Interest on debt		21,169	25,385	30,016	26,135	24,395	25,420
<b>Cow-Calf</b>		<b>38,165</b>	<b>37,040</b>	<b>26,528</b>	<b>32,571</b>	<b>22,238</b>	<b>31,309</b>
Animal purchases		6,630	5,238	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,923
Purchased feed		19,138	19,482	9,510	16,763	6,916	14,362
Other fixed and var. costs *		12,397	12,321	12,769	11,558	11,072	12,023
<b>Retained Ownership</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Animal purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased feed		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed and var. costs *		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Crop and forage</b>		<b>30,532</b>	<b>30,676</b>	<b>30,456</b>	<b>27,873</b>	<b>26,515</b>	<b>29,210</b>
Seed		13,229	12,805	11,197	10,598	10,147	11,595
Fertilizer		10,275	10,346	11,241	9,781	8,964	10,121
Herbicide		1,234	1,773	2,204	1,996	1,907	1,823
Fungicide & Insecticide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		3,954	3,954	4,085	3,878	3,878	3,950
Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage		1,840	1,797	1,730	1,620	1,620	1,722
<b>Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)</b>		<b>233,512</b>	<b>233,063</b>	<b>216,150</b>	<b>203,926</b>	<b>185,771</b>	<b>214,484</b>
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		199,538	204,511	191,027	179,781	162,444	187,460
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including unpaid labour)		72,859	67,437	64,009	63,031	62,212	65,909
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunity)		272,397	271,948	255,035	242,811	224,657	253,370
Profits		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
<b>Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + Change in Inv.)</b>		<b>135,550</b>	<b>81,496</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>(18,112)</b>	<b>(8,569)</b>	<b>41,329</b>
<b>Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)</b>		<b>169,442</b>	<b>110,037</b>	<b>41,403</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>14,758</b>	<b>68,335</b>

† Other Farm Revenue includes: Other enterprises, capital gains and losses as well as calculated interest on savings based on the models previous year profits.

\* Other fixed and var. costs includes: veterinary, medicine, maintenance and spare parts, and other/miscellaneous



<b>Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/Cow)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>5 yr. avg.</b>
No. of Cows*	155	155	155	155	155	155
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	2,599	2,153	1,487	1,158	1,205	1,720
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Cow Calf	2,316	1,964	1,435	1,134	1,078	1,585
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	126	98	73	62	62	84
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	2,190	1,816	1,256	978	1,016	1,451
Government payments	-	50.0	106.0	94.0	-	50.0
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Cow-Calf Revenue</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,585</b>
<b>VARIABLE COSTS</b>						
Animal purchases	42.8	33.8	27.4	27.4	27.4	32
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	378.5	380.1	305.4	329.6	257.4	330
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	301.2	259.1	232.0	222.3	217.0	246
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	94.4	126.4	107.1	68.4	53.2	90
Vet & medicine	30.5	30.5	31.5	29.9	28.9	30
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	88.6	87.4	88.2	80.0	77.8	84
Labour						
Paid Labour	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.0	7
Unpaid Labour	243.8	242.4	246.8	231.3	223.6	238
<b>Total Variable Costs</b>	<b>1,187.4</b>	<b>1,167.3</b>	<b>1,046.0</b>	<b>996.2</b>	<b>892.2</b>	<b>1,058</b>
<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>						
Insurance, taxes	88.3	88.0	90.0	84.7	81.9	87
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	46.9	48.4	45.0	40.1	38.2	44
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rented Land	275.9	260.8	247.1	238.6	235.7	252
Own Land	249.5	235.4	222.8	213.7	210.5	226
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	132.8	158.5	185.3	159.5	148.4	157
Own capital	15.4	14.7	7.3	6.8	4.7	10
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>808.9</b>	<b>805.9</b>	<b>797.5</b>	<b>743.5</b>	<b>719.4</b>	<b>775</b>
<b>COSTS</b>						
Cash Costs	1,272.9	1,300.7	1,208.5	1,135.9	1,025.9	1,189
Depreciation Costs	214.7	179.9	158.0	152.0	146.9	170
Opportunity Costs	508.7	492.5	476.9	451.8	438.8	474
<b>Total Production Costs</b>	<b>1,996.2</b>	<b>1,973.2</b>	<b>1,843.5</b>	<b>1,739.7</b>	<b>1,611.6</b>	<b>1,833</b>
<b>Profits</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>5-yr. avg.</b>
<b>Short-term profit (cash costs)</b>	1,042.6	663.6	226.0	(2.1)	52.3	396
<b>Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)</b>	828.0	483.7	68.0	(154.1)	(94.5)	226
<b>Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)</b>	319.3	(8.8)	(408.9)	(605.9)	(533.3)	(248)

\*Model Maintains a stable herd size

Costs and revenue are reported for a calendar (e.g. January to December). It reflects revenue and expenses that a producer experiences over that period. Producers who want a cash flow analysis typically use a calendar or agricultural year. This method is often preferred by lenders when getting evaluated for a line of credit or a loan. The model maintains a stable herd, retention rates were adjusted to ensure that.

#### Cash Costs

Cash costs are the outlays over the course of the year, including machine repairs, paid labour, costs of feed production, and purchased feed. CDN COP Network bases cash costs on actual costs of production. Agri Profit\$ uses the market value for some cash costs, including feed.

The cost of producing the feed on-farm and the purchased feed costs as used in that year to reflect the experience and situation of producers. Production inputs, land and any purchased feeds utilized that year are included.

Rations for each type of animal and inventories are used to calculate total feed requirements. Any shortfall in production are assumed to be purchased at market value. Feed rations and yields are provided "as fed" to balance the model. Below are the included costs for feed production:

**Feed:** Calculated as feed cost (purchase feed + fertilizer, seed and pesticides for own feed production) + machinery cost (machinery maintenance + depreciation + contractor) + fuel, energy, lubricants and water + land cost (land rents paid + opportunity cost own land)

**Land:** separated into owned and rented land, includes both crop and pastureland. Land costs = Rents paid + calculated land rents for own land (opportunity cost).

By using the cost of land, the advantage that mature operations have is clearly shown as their cost structure is lower when land has been fully paid off.

#### Allocation

Generic allocation uses percent revenues from each commodity to cover overheads and utilizes accounting data for the overhead costs. This takes the approach that overheads and fixed costs will be covered by something grown on the farm and recognizes that there are commodity price cycles where grains and livestock tend to be opposite. It is not so much concerned about each enterprise paying their way as that all overheads are covered by the mix of commodities grown. It should be recognized that as commodity prices fluctuate and revenues to each enterprise fluctuate, the shifting shares will change the cost structure for each enterprise from year to year.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation on buildings and machinery is a non-cash cost that reveals the ability of the farm to continue operating if an asset needs replacement.

Differences in depreciation costs between AgriProfit\$ and the CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriProfit\$) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used for feed production to show up in the cow-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that cost and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation for feed production is treated as a cash cost. This results in the CDN COP Network typically having lower cash costs and higher depreciation costs than what is reported in AgriProfit\$.

#### Opportunity Costs

Opportunity costs are the non-cash costs that reveal the opportunity of using different resources. These costs can include Unpaid labour, renting out land, the opportunity of selling or buying feed production, and return to own capital.

**Land:** The Opportunity costs of land are the rents for new contracts if the farm rents out owned land. It reflects the future cost of renting land. If the producers' profits of utilizing the land outweigh the profits of renting the land, utilizing owned land for production should be preferred and vice-versa.

**Labour:** The opportunity costs of labour are the calculated wage for family labour, either off-farm salary or farm manager salary. It is important to note that the opportunity cost of labour reflects the income you can receive for the same type of labour.

**Capital:** The opportunity cost of capital is the interest rate for long-term government bonds multiplied by the equity without land (values of machines, buildings, livestock, circulating capital, less total loans). If the producers' return on capital through farm and ranch production of an enterprise is greater than investing elsewhere then, continuous production should be preferred.

#### Unit Reported

Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (\$/cow wintered) which adjusts the calf price per head for the number of calves sold per 100 cows. When evaluating overall cost structure to identify areas for improvement, or comparing to a benchmark, this is sufficient.

However, a per unit cost provides producers with their break-even cost, allowing them to compare with posted market prices for their calves' average weight category. This break-even price will depend on the percentage of calves weaned that year from the cow herd. The higher percent weaned, the lower per pound the break-even price will be.



<b>Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/lb Weaned)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>5 yr. avg.</b>
<b>Pounds Weaned</b>	78,486	78,486	78,486	78,486	78,486	78,486
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	603	603	603	603	603	603
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	4.31	3.57	2.47	1.92	2.00	2.85
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Cow Calf Operation	4.57	3.88	2.83	2.24	2.13	3.13
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.25	0.19	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.17
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	4.32	3.59	2.48	1.93	2.01	2.87
Government payments	-	0.10	0.21	0.19	-	0.10
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Cow-Calf Revenue</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>3.13</b>
<b>VARIABLE COSTS</b>						
Animal purchases	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.75	0.75	0.60	0.65	0.51	0.65
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.59	0.51	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.49
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.19	0.25	0.21	0.14	0.11	0.18
Vet & medicine	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Unpaid Labour	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.47
<b>Total Variable Costs</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>						
Insurance, taxes	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.17
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.50
Owned Land	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.45
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.26	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.29	0.31
Own capital	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>COSTS</b>						
Cash Costs	2.51	2.57	2.39	2.24	2.03	2.35
Depreciation Costs	0.42	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.34
Opportunity Costs	1.00	0.97	0.94	0.89	0.87	0.94
<b>Total Production Costs</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.62</b>
<b>Profits</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>5-yr. avg.</b>
<b>Short-term profit (cash costs)</b>	2.06	1.31	0.45	(0.00)	0.10	0.78
<b>Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)</b>	1.64	0.96	0.13	(0.30)	(0.19)	0.45
<b>Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)</b>	0.63	(0.02)	(0.81)	(1.20)	(1.05)	(0.49)

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Differences in depreciation costs between AgriProfit\$ and the CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriProfit\$) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used for feed production to show up in the cow-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that cost and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation for feed production is treated as a cash cost. This results in the CDN COP Network typically having lower cash costs and higher depreciation costs than what is reported in AgriProfit\$.

#### Opportunity Costs

Opportunity costs are the non-cash costs that reveal the opportunity of using different resources. These costs can include Unpaid labour, renting out land, the opportunity of selling or buying feed production, and return to own capital.

**Land:** The Opportunity costs of land are the rents for new contracts if the farm rents out owned land. It reflects the future cost of renting land. If the producers' profits of utilizing the land outweigh the profits of renting the land, utilizing owned land for production should be preferred and vice-versa.

**Labour:** The opportunity costs of labour are the calculated wage for family labour, either off-farm salary or farm manager salary. It is important to note that the opportunity cost of labour reflects the income you can receive for the same type of labour.

**Capital:** The opportunity cost of capital is the interest rate for long-term government bonds multiplied by the equity without land (values of machines, buildings, livestock, circulating capital, less total loans). If the producers' return on capital through farm and ranch production of an enterprise is greater than investing elsewhere then, continuous production should be preferred.

#### Unit Reported

Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (\$/cow wintered) which adjusts the calf price per head for the number of calves sold per 100 cows. When evaluating overall cost structure to identify areas for improvement, or comparing to a benchmark, this is sufficient.

However, a per unit cost provides producers with their break-even cost, allowing them to compare with posted market prices for their calves' average weight category. This break-even price will depend on the percentage of calves weaned that year from the cow herd. The higher percent weaned, the lower per pound the break-even price will be.

