



<b>Farm Characteristics</b>	<b>CA-AB-6</b>
<b>Farm Description</b>	A cow-calf operation producing predominantly homegrown feed in one of the most productive agricultural regions of the prairies.
<b>Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)</b>	35 days of swath grazing followed by 117 days winter feeding with hay (28 lb), straw (11 lb), grain (2 lb), mineral and salt (100 g)
<b>Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)</b>	n/a

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.

**Disclaimer:**

Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	1.5°C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	400–500 mm
Ecoregion	Aspen Parkland
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	17
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	Yes
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	1.7
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	2,370
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	518
Bush and other acres	0

Physical Performance Indicators	
Breed	Hereford, Angus
Cow:Bull Ratio	19:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	4%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,338
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	9%
Cow Death Loss (%)	1.3%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	8.0%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	96
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	5%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	90
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	551
Weaning Weight (lb)	535
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	609
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.55
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	40%

Production System	
Herd size	152
Days on field feeding (e.g. swath grazing)	35
Days supplemented on pasture	0
Days on full winter feed	117
Calving Start date	April 04
Weaning date	October 21
Sale date	October 21
Retained ownership	Replacements
% of feed purchased	0.5%
% of land in crops	18%
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)

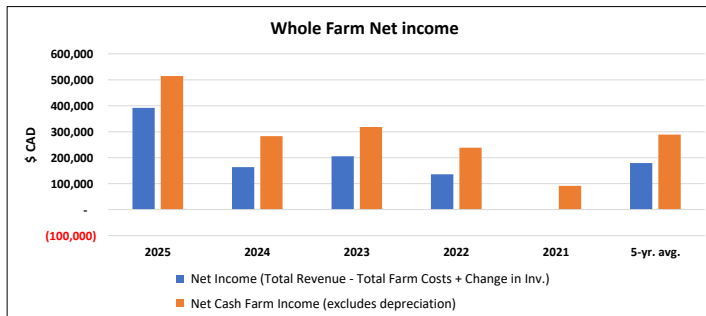
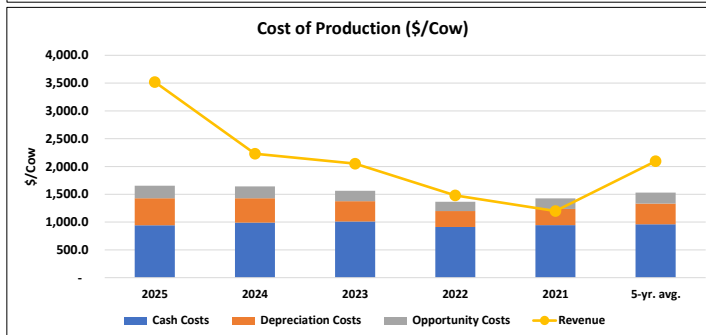
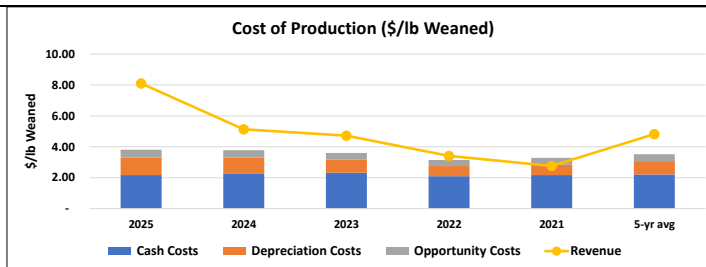
Depreciation = Linear depreciation on machinery and buildings, calculated on replacement values

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		Mature					
Herd Size		152		Beef Animals Sold from Retained Ownership		N/A	
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)		514					
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)		847					
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)		12.71					
Revenue		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	5-yr. avg.
<b>Market Revenue</b>	<b>5-yr avg</b>	<b>711,366</b>	<b>489,251</b>	<b>525,695</b>	<b>429,199</b>	<b>276,746</b>	<b>486,451</b>
Cow-Calf	58%	535,080	338,950	304,284	208,872	167,944	311,026
Cash Crops	33%	176,286	150,300	221,410	220,327	108,803	175,425
Retained Ownership	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Government Payments</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>13,435</b>	<b>21,947</b>	<b>20,123</b>	<b>13,435</b>
<b>Other Farm Revenue †</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>37,460</b>	<b>37,409</b>	<b>37,416</b>	<b>37,384</b>	<b>37,368</b>	<b>37,407</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>754,661</b>	<b>532,495</b>	<b>576,546</b>	<b>488,529</b>	<b>334,237</b>	<b>537,293</b>
Change in Inventory		-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	5-yr. avg.
<b>Depreciation</b>		<b>122,492</b>	<b>119,269</b>	<b>112,697</b>	<b>102,307</b>	<b>92,287</b>	<b>109,811</b>
Machinery		86,335	84,185	79,492	70,873	62,893	76,756
Buildings		36,157	35,084	33,205	31,434	29,394	33,055
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Overhead costs</b>		<b>15,397</b>	<b>15,362</b>	<b>15,956</b>	<b>15,965</b>	<b>14,084</b>	<b>15,353</b>
Land improvement		-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Maintenance		2,248	2,131	2,074	1,944	1,842	2,048
Buildings Maintenance		1,354	1,345	1,190	1,053	932	1,175
Contract labour		527	527	527	544	516	528
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		1,377	1,384	1,659	2,269	1,474	1,633
Electricity		821	906	1,437	994	603	952
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		1,771	1,771	1,771	1,829	1,737	1,776
Disability and accident insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm taxes and duties		66	66	66	68	65	66
Advisor costs		3,769	3,769	3,769	3,893	3,696	3,779
Accountant & legal fees		-	-	-	-	-	-
Phone & utilities		2,489	2,489	2,489	2,396	2,244	2,422
Other overhead costs		975	975	975	975	975	975
<b>Wages, rent and interest payments</b>		<b>65,685</b>	<b>66,658</b>	<b>66,036</b>	<b>65,645</b>	<b>66,259</b>	<b>66,057</b>
Paid Labour		9,138	9,138	9,138	9,439	8,961	9,163
Total land rents		54,447	52,794	50,162	47,694	47,187	50,457
Total interest on debt		2,099	4,726	6,736	8,512	10,110	6,437
<b>Cow-Calf</b>		<b>49,258</b>	<b>58,813</b>	<b>65,455</b>	<b>53,187</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>57,089</b>
Animal purchases		2,620	2,154	1,702	1,381	1,202	1,811
Purchased feed		16,263	26,283	30,377	18,554	29,669	24,229
Other fixed and var. costs *		30,375	30,376	33,377	33,252	27,862	31,049
<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>109,983</b>	<b>108,527</b>	<b>110,982</b>	<b>115,188</b>	<b>103,670</b>	<b>109,670</b>
Seed		26,903	27,461	26,582	23,242	21,999	25,238
Fertilizer		34,404	32,448	32,903	37,252	30,346	33,471
Herbicide		6,653	6,595	9,475	11,782	10,671	9,035
Fungicide & Insecticide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		35,024	35,024	35,024	36,176	34,346	35,119
Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage		6,999	6,999	6,999	6,736	6,308	6,808
<b>Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)</b>		<b>362,815</b>	<b>368,630</b>	<b>371,127</b>	<b>352,292</b>	<b>335,033</b>	<b>357,979</b>
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		240,323	249,361	258,430	249,985	242,745	248,169
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including unpaid labour)		133,248	130,025	123,454	113,063	103,044	120,567
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunity)		373,571	379,386	381,883	363,049	345,789	368,736
Profits		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	5-yr. avg.
<b>Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + Change in Inv.)</b>		<b>391,846</b>	<b>163,865</b>	<b>205,419</b>	<b>136,237</b>	<b>(796)</b>	<b>179,314</b>
<b>Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)</b>		<b>514,244</b>	<b>283,091</b>	<b>318,066</b>	<b>238,527</b>	<b>91,490</b>	<b>289,084</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>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>5 yr. avg.</b>
No. of Cows*	152	152	152	152	152	152
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	3,984	2,464	2,242	1,526	1,220	2,287
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Cow Calf	3,520	2,230	2,052	1,480	1,199	2,096
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	278	225	174	129	109	183
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	3,242	2,005	1,828	1,245	996	1,863
Government payments	-	-	50.0	106.0	94.0	50.0
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Cow-Calf Revenue</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>2,096</b>
<b>VARIABLE COSTS</b>						
Animal purchases	17.2	14.2	11.2	9.1	7.9	12
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	190.5	254.1	282.3	208.5	269.7	241
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	499.2	454.9	388.4	321.9	322.8	397
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	43.9	44.6	69.8	68.6	42.2	54
Vet & medicine	65.9	65.9	65.9	68.1	64.6	66
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	124.3	119.6	110.5	102.7	98.2	111
Labour						
Paid Labour	43.0	38.7	32.5	27.8	31.5	35
Unpaid Labour	87.8	79.0	66.4	56.8	64.4	71
<b>Total Variable Costs</b>	<b>1,071.8</b>	<b>1,071.1</b>	<b>1,026.9</b>	<b>863.4</b>	<b>901.3</b>	<b>987</b>
<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>						
Insurance, taxes	18.8	18.0	16.7	16.2	16.4	17
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	91.0	84.1	73.6	64.6	64.6	76
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rented Land	325.5	315.5	299.6	284.7	281.8	301
Own Land	57.2	52.8	49.6	46.8	44.0	50
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	9.8	19.8	24.0	25.8	36.3	23
Own capital	80.5	80.9	72.6	64.0	81.3	76
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>582.8</b>	<b>571.1</b>	<b>536.2</b>	<b>502.1</b>	<b>524.3</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>COSTS</b>						
Cash Costs	941.9	991.6	1,011.5	911.2	944.4	960
Depreciation Costs	487.1	437.8	363.0	286.8	291.6	373
Opportunity Costs	225.5	212.8	188.6	167.6	189.7	197
<b>Total Production Costs</b>	<b>1,654.5</b>	<b>1,642.2</b>	<b>1,563.1</b>	<b>1,365.5</b>	<b>1,425.7</b>	<b>1,530</b>
<b>Profits</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>5-yr. avg.</b>
<b>Short-term profit (cash costs)</b>	2,578.3	1,238.3	1,040.3	569.0	254.5	1,136
<b>Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)</b>	2,091.2	800.6	677.4	282.2	(37.1)	763
<b>Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)</b>	1,865.7	587.8	488.8	114.7	(226.8)	566

\*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>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>5 yr. avg.</b>
<b>Pounds Weaned</b>	66,039	66,039	66,039	66,039	66,039	66,039
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	535	535	535	535	535	535
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	7.45	4.61	4.19	2.85	2.28	4.28
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Cow Calf Operation	8.10	5.13	4.72	3.41	2.76	4.82
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.64	0.52	0.40	0.30	0.25	0.42
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	7.46	4.62	4.21	2.87	2.29	4.29
Government payments	-	-	0.12	0.24	0.22	0.12
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Cow-Calf Revenue</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>4.82</b>
<b>VARIABLE COSTS</b>						
Animal purchases	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.44	0.58	0.65	0.48	0.62	0.55
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	1.15	1.05	0.89	0.74	0.74	0.91
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.12
Vet & medicine	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.26
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08
Unpaid Labour	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.16
<b>Total Variable Costs</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>						
Insurance, taxes	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.17
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.75	0.73	0.69	0.66	0.65	0.69
Owned Land	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.12
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.05
Own capital	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.17
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>COSTS</b>						
Cash Costs	2.17	2.28	2.33	2.10	2.17	2.21
Depreciation Costs	1.12	1.01	0.84	0.66	0.67	0.86
Opportunity Costs	0.52	0.49	0.43	0.39	0.44	0.45
<b>Total Production Costs</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.52</b>
<b>Profits</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>5-yr. avg.</b>
<b>Short-term profit (cash costs)</b>	5.93	2.85	2.39	1.31	0.59	2.61
<b>Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)</b>	4.81	1.84	1.56	0.65	(0.09)	1.76
<b>Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)</b>	4.29	1.35	1.12	0.26	(0.52)	1.30

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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.

