



Farm Characteristics	CA-BC-7
<b>Farm Description</b>	A cow-calf operation with 24 cows located near Courtenay, utilizing predominantly homegrown feed and selling surplus hay.
<b>Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)</b>	199 days on hay and oat greenfeed (33 lb).
<b>Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)</b>	Replacement heifers: 199 days on hay and oat greenfeed (22 lb).

**Disclaimer:** This benchmark is based on the report Cost and Returns of Sample Ranching Businesses in Various Areas of British Columbia -2024.

Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	11°C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	600 to 6,600 mm
Ecoregion	Vancouver Island
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	106
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	Yes
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	N/A
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	3.8
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	40
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	20
Bush and other acres	N/A

Physical Performance Indicators	
Breed	N/A
Cow:Bull Ratio	26:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	33%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,400
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	17%
Cow Death Loss (%)	4.2%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	12.5%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	83
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	3%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	79
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	586
Weaning Weight (lb)	575
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	522
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.13
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	41%

Production System	
Herd size	24
Days on field feeding (e.g. swath grazing)	0
Days supplemented on pasture	0
Days on full winter feed	199
Calving Start date	February 14
Weaning date	October 15
Sale date	October 15
Retained ownership	Replacements
% of feed purchased	0.2%
% of land in crops	33%
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)

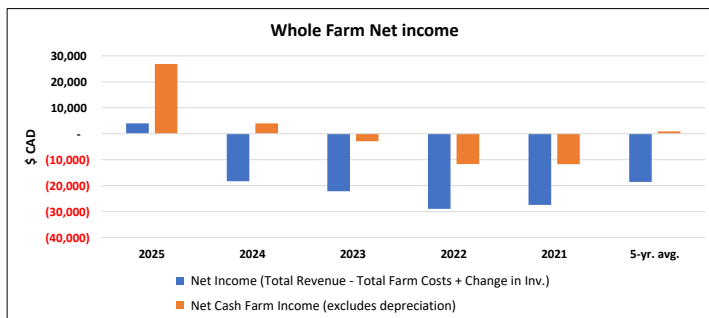
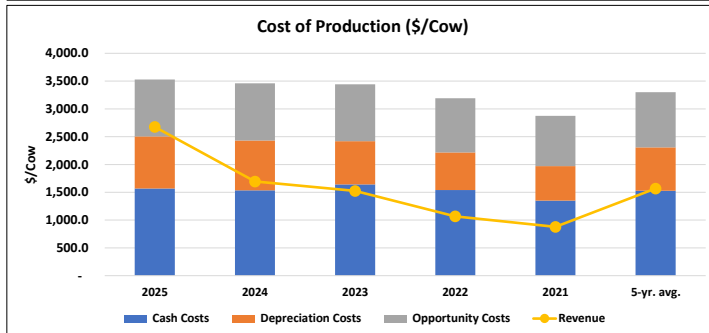
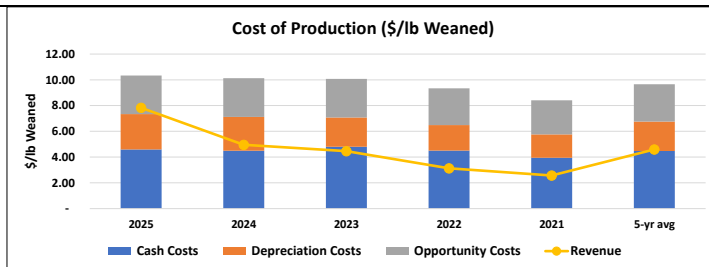
Depreciation = Linear depreciation on machinery and buildings, calculated on replacement values

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		N/A					
Herd Size		24		Beef Animals Sold from Retained Ownership		N/A	
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)		39					
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)		581					
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)		24.89					
Revenue		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	5-yr. avg.
<b>Market Revenue</b>	<b>5-yr avg</b>	<b>65,409</b>	<b>42,157</b>	<b>37,739</b>	<b>27,214</b>	<b>22,257</b>	<b>38,955</b>
Cow-Calf	97%	64,206	40,653	36,600	25,621	21,082	37,633
Cash Crops	3%	1,203	1,504	1,139	1,593	1,175	1,323
Retained Ownership	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Government Payments</b>	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Farm Revenue †</b>	0%	2	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65,410</b>	<b>42,157</b>	<b>37,739</b>	<b>27,214</b>	<b>22,257</b>	<b>38,956</b>
Change in Inventory		-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	5-yr. avg.
<b>Depreciation</b>		<b>22,894</b>	<b>22,290</b>	<b>19,233</b>	<b>17,222</b>	<b>15,702</b>	<b>19,468</b>
Machinery		15,834	15,440	12,750	11,085	9,963	13,014
Buildings		7,060	6,850	6,483	6,137	5,739	6,454
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Overhead costs</b>		<b>22,232</b>	<b>22,314</b>	<b>24,790</b>	<b>23,017</b>	<b>19,630</b>	<b>22,397</b>
Land improvement		-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Maintenance		1,117	1,079	988	1,001	986	1,034
Buildings Maintenance		5,162	5,000	4,827	4,587	4,151	4,745
Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		1,499	1,435	1,566	1,818	1,213	1,506
Electricity		3,626	4,000	6,345	4,390	2,663	4,205
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		5,476	5,500	5,735	5,924	5,624	5,652
Disability and accident insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm taxes and duties		1,493	1,500	1,564	1,616	1,534	1,541
Advisor costs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountant & legal fees		797	800	834	862	818	822
Phone & utilities		1,531	1,500	1,465	1,410	1,320	1,445
Other overhead costs		1,531	1,500	1,465	1,410	1,320	1,445
<b>Wages, rent and interest payments</b>		<b>3,517</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>3,669</b>
Paid Labour		996	1,000	1,043	1,077	1,023	1,028
Total land rents		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total interest on debt		2,521	2,824	2,810	2,621	2,430	2,641
<b>Cow-Calf</b>		<b>6,332</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>5,691</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>5,676</b>
Animal purchases		2,013	1,500	1,249	986	863	1,322
Purchased feed		331	320	316	283	239	298
Other fixed and var. costs *		3,988	3,960	4,126	4,334	3,871	4,056
<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>6,470</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>6,319</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>6,316</b>
Seed		525	506	504	477	454	493
Fertilizer		3,361	3,200	3,243	3,610	3,037	3,290
Herbicide		0	0	1	1	1	1
Fungicide & Insecticide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		1,095	1,100	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,127
Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage		1,488	1,458	1,424	1,371	1,284	1,405
<b>Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)</b>		<b>61,446</b>	<b>60,473</b>	<b>59,886</b>	<b>56,145</b>	<b>49,679</b>	<b>57,526</b>
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		38,552	38,183	40,653	38,923	33,978	38,058
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including unpaid labour)		37,364	36,760	33,703	31,692	30,172	33,938
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunity)		75,916	74,943	74,356	70,615	64,149	71,996
Profits		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	5-yr. avg.
<b>Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + Change in Inv.)</b>		<b>3,965</b>	<b>(18,315)</b>	<b>(22,147)</b>	<b>(28,931)</b>	<b>(27,423)</b>	<b>(18,570)</b>
<b>Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)</b>		<b>26,857</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>(2,914)</b>	<b>(11,709)</b>	<b>(11,721)</b>	<b>898</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*	24	24	24	24	24	24
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	3,289	2,013	1,847	1,254	1,015	1,884
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Cow Calf	2,675	1,694	1,525	1,068	878	1,568
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	725	498	430	319	271	449
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,951	1,196	1,095	749	607	1,119
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Cow-Calf Revenue</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>1,568</b>
<b>VARIABLE COSTS</b>						
Animal purchases	83.9	62.5	52.0	41.1	35.9	55
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	225.2	216.5	216.6	226.5	197.8	217
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	736.4	707.0	600.3	519.2	477.2	608
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	209.6	218.4	319.7	243.5	153.0	229
Vet & medicine	66.4	66.7	69.5	71.8	68.2	69
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	257.6	251.0	254.5	253.2	229.6	249
Labour						
Paid Labour	40.7	40.2	42.1	42.3	40.4	41
Unpaid Labour	615.9	607.7	637.3	639.0	610.4	622
<b>Total Variable Costs</b>	<b>2,235.7</b>	<b>2,169.9</b>	<b>2,192.0</b>	<b>2,036.6</b>	<b>1,812.5</b>	<b>2,089</b>
<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>						
Insurance, taxes	282.7	280.0	293.3	295.9	282.3	287
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	499.9	476.1	457.0	420.7	390.4	449
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rented Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own Land	88.5	88.1	81.9	80.6	78.1	83
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	103.1	113.5	113.6	102.8	95.9	106
Own capital	319.8	332.3	303.6	254.8	215.9	285
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>1,293.9</b>	<b>1,290.0</b>	<b>1,249.4</b>	<b>1,154.9</b>	<b>1,062.6</b>	<b>1,210</b>
<b>COSTS</b>						
Cash Costs	1,569.2	1,536.2	1,641.4	1,541.4	1,350.9	1,528
Depreciation Costs	936.4	895.6	777.2	675.6	619.7	781
Opportunity Costs	1,024.2	1,028.1	1,022.9	974.5	904.4	991
<b>Total Production Costs</b>	<b>3,529.7</b>	<b>3,459.9</b>	<b>3,441.5</b>	<b>3,191.5</b>	<b>2,875.1</b>	<b>3,300</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>	1,106.1	157.7	(116.4)	(473.8)	(472.5)	40
<b>Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)</b>	169.7	(737.9)	(893.6)	(1,149.4)	(1,092.2)	(741)
<b>Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)</b>	(854.4)	(1,766.0)	(1,916.5)	(2,123.9)	(1,996.7)	(1,732)

\*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>	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	575	575	575	575	575	575
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	5.72	3.50	3.21	2.18	1.77	3.28
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Cow Calf Operation	7.83	4.96	4.46	3.12	2.57	4.59
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	2.12	1.46	1.26	0.93	0.79	1.31
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	5.71	3.50	3.20	2.19	1.78	3.28
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Cow-Calf Revenue</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>4.59</b>
<b>VARIABLE COSTS</b>						
Animal purchases	0.25	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.16
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.66	0.63	0.63	0.66	0.58	0.63
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	2.16	2.07	1.76	1.52	1.40	1.78
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.61	0.64	0.94	0.71	0.45	0.67
Vet & medicine	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.67	0.73
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Unpaid Labour	1.80	1.78	1.87	1.87	1.79	1.82
<b>Total Variable Costs</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>						
Insurance, taxes	0.83	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.84
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	1.46	1.39	1.34	1.23	1.14	1.31
Land Cost						
Rented Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owned Land	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.24
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.31
Own capital	0.94	0.97	0.89	0.75	0.63	0.84
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>COSTS</b>						
Cash Costs	4.59	4.50	4.80	4.51	3.95	4.47
Depreciation Costs	2.74	2.62	2.27	1.98	1.81	2.29
Opportunity Costs	3.00	3.01	2.99	2.85	2.65	2.90
<b>Total Production Costs</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>9.66</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>	3.24	0.46	(0.34)	(1.39)	(1.38)	0.12
<b>Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)</b>	0.50	(2.16)	(2.62)	(3.36)	(3.20)	(2.17)
<b>Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)</b>	(2.50)	(5.17)	(5.61)	(6.22)	(5.84)	(5.07)

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**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.

