

# **Farm Summary**

Farm Characteristics	CA-MT-2
Farm Description	A cow-calf operation producing homegrown feed with some direct farm-gate cow sales of boxed beef
Winter Feeding Ration (Ibs/cow/day as fed)	Bale grazing 220 days on haylage (35 lb) and dry hay (15 lb), with mineral (77 g) and salt (64 g).
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (Ib/head/day as fed)	Bale grazing 220 days on haylage (25 lb) and barley (5 lb), with mineral (65 g) and salt (54 g).
	This benchmark is based on 6 farms of data; outliers were excluded as required. Canfax Research Services (CRS) tries to provide quality

Disclaimer:

Breed Cow:Bull Ratio 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	5 °C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	1100-1400 mm
	New Brunswick
Ecoregion	Uplands
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	0.50 cows/acre
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	No
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	2.3
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	72
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	128
Bush and other acres	C

Physical Performance Indicators

Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)

Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed

Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning

Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed

205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)

Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)

Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight

Days supplemented on pasture

Annual sales Retained Cattle (head)

Days on full winter feed

Days on field feeding (e.g. swath grazing)

Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb) Weaning Weight (lb)

Bull Culling Rate (%) Mature Cow Weight (lb)

Cow Death Loss (%)

Cow Culling Rate (%)

Production System

Calving Start date Weaning date

Retained ownership

% of feed purchased

Placement weight (lbs)

% of land in crops

Sale Weight (lbs)

Herd size

Sale date

35

0

0

220

0.9%

64%

N/A

N/A

N/A

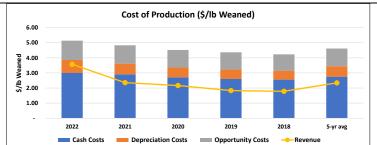
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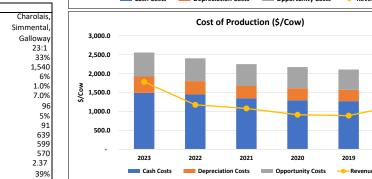
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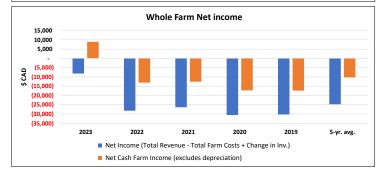
January 01 September 01

September 05

Replacements







Days on feed Days on grass 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 \* lona-term aovernment bonds interest rate)

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5-yr. avg.

# Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview Operation Maturity	Medium						
Herd Size 35		Beef Animals Sold from Retained Ownership			N/A		
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	326						
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours) Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	1,010 17.84						
Revenue		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. av
Market Revenue	5-yr avg	70,775	50,766	45,913	38,497	38,301	48,850
Cow-Calf	84%	62,320	41,103	37,734	31,908	31,081	40,82
Cash Crops	16%	8,455	9,662	8,179	6,588	7,220	8,02
Retained Ownership	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Payments Other Farm Revenue +	0% 0%	- 53	- 24	- 14	- 15	- 21	- 25
Total Revenue	100%	70,828	50,789	45,927	38,512	38,322	48,87
Change in Inventory		-	-	-		-	-
Expenses		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg
Depreciation		17,157	15,197	13,784	13,300	12,907	14,469
Machinery		13,520	11,754	10,564	10,200	9,860	11,179
Buildings		3,638	3,444	3,220	3,100	3,047	3,290
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		25,238	26,509	22,388	20,131	21,127	23,079
Land improvement		2 <b>5,238</b> 3,504	3,437	3,193	3,030	3,044	3,242
Machinery Maintenance		3,504	3,437	3,193	3,030	3,044 3,322	3,242
Buildings Maintenance		1,231	1,192	1,047	974	989	1,087
Contract labour		-	-	-		-	- 1,00
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		6,536	7,782	4,630	3,045	4,255	5,250
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		2,581	2,666	2,531	2,442	2,369	2,51
Disability and accident insurance		1,520	1,570	1,490	1,438	1,395	1,482
Farm taxes and duties		1,677	1,733	1,645	1,587	1,539	1,630
Advisor costs		85	87	83	80	78	82
Accountant & legal fees		1,427	1,474	1,399	1,350	1,310	1,392
Phone & utilities		1,883	1,812	1,697	1,642	1,630	1,73
Other overhead costs		1,286	1,261	1,220	1,200	1,196	1,232
Wages, rent and interest payments		22,206	22,886	23,083	23,457	22,543	22,83
Paid Labour		6,160	6,363	6,041	5,827	5,653	6,005
Total land rents		1,920	1,808	1,579	1,448	1,426	1,630
Total Interest on debt		14,126	14,716	15,463	16,182	15,463	15,190
Cow-Calf		7,266	7,085	6,607	6,273	6,019	6,650
Animal purchases		1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254
Purchased feed		2,468	2,261	1,888	1,624	1,412	1,93
Other fixed and var. costs *		3,544	3,571	3,465	3,395	3,352	3,465
		-,-	-,-	-,	-,	-,	-,
Retained Ownership Animal purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased feed		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed and var. costs *		-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop and forage		7,158	7,344	6,421	5,897	6,012	6,56
Seed		1,726	1,471	1,419	1,357	1,384	1,47
Fertilizer Herbicide		3,496 92	3,974 114	3,212 103	2,801 99	2,904 94	3,271 101
Fungicide & Insecticide		247	247	247	247	247	24
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage		- 1,597	1,537	- 1,440	- 1,393	- 1,383	- 1,470
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		79,024	79,022	72,283	69,059	68,608	73,59
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		61,867	63,825	58,499	55,759	55,700	59,130
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including	unpaid labour)	35,178	33,218	31,805	31,321	30,928	32,49
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunit		97,045	97,043	90,304	87,080	86,628	91,620
Profits		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. av
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + C	hange in Inv )	(8,196)	(28,233)	(26,356)	(30,548)	(30,286)	(24,724
		(0,100)	(20,200)	(20,000)	(30,340)	(30,200)	(47)/25

+ 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





Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/Cow)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5 yr. avg.
No. of Cows*	35	35	35	35	35	35
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	1,897	1,229	1,155	926	927	1,227
REVENUE	,	,	,			
Cow Calf	1,781	1,174	1,078	912	888	1,167
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	189	148	111	135	111	139
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,592	1,026	967	777	777	1,028
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	1,781	1,174	1,078	912	888	1,167
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	36
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	249.4	242.2	215.2	197.9	193.2	220
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	428.4	352.7	329.1	320.7	305.6	347
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	164.4	180.0	108.7	72.1	98.7	125
Vet & medicine	37.3	38.5	36.5	35.3	34.2	36
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	181.7	170.7	165.8	162.9	159.3	168
Labour						
Paid Labour	155.0	147.2	141.8	138.0	131.1	143
Unpaid Labour	582.3	553.0	533.0	518.5	492.5	536
Total Variable Costs	1,834.3	1,720.2	1,566.0	1,481.3	1,450.4	1,610
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	145.3	141.5	135.7	131.7	125.9	136
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	122.5	107.2	100.2	96.5	93.6	104
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	48.2	45.3	39.6	36.3	35.8	41
Own Land	53.4	51.2	46.7	44.1	43.7	48
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	355.1	340.3	363.0	383.1	358.3	360
Own capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total Capital Costs	724.4	685.5	685.2	691.7	657.3	689
COSTS						
Cash Costs	1,491.4	1,449.9	1,347.9	1,295.4	1,272.2	1,371
Depreciation Costs	431.6	351.6	323.7	315.0	299.3	344
Opportunity Costs	635.7	604.2	579.6	562.6	536.2	584
Total Production Costs	2,558.7	2,405.7	2,251.2	2,173.0	2,107.6	2,299
Profits	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	289.2	(275.6)	(269.8)	(383.7)	(384.2)	(205)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(142.5)	(627.1)	(593.4)	(698.7)	(683.4)	(549)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity) *Model Maintains a stable herd size	(778.1)	(1,231.3)	(1,173.1)	(1,261.3)	(1,219.6)	(1,133)

#### aintains 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. Produce rs 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

reduction of carrype or minima and memory and back of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory second of the second of carrype or minima and the second of the sec 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 AgriProfitS and the CON COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriProfitS) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used for feed production to show up in the con-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that costs and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation of 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, 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.

Index even a per unit cost provides produces 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.



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Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/lb Weaned)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5 yr. avg
Pounds Weaned	17,421	17,421	17,421	17,421	17,421	17,421
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	599	599	599	599	599	
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	3.17	2.05	1.93	1.55	1.55	2.05
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	3.58	2.36	2.17	1.83	1.78	2.34
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.38	0.30	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.28
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	3.20	2.06	1.94	1.56	1.56	2.07
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	3.58	2.36	2.17	1.83	1.78	2.34
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.50	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.39	0.44
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.86	0.71	0.66	0.64	0.61	0.70
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.33	0.36	0.22	0.14	0.20	0.25
Vet & medicine	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.34
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.29
Unpaid Labour	1.17	1.11	1.07	1.04	0.99	1.08
Total Variable Costs	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.21
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08
Owned Land	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.71	0.68	0.73	0.77	0.72	0.72
Own capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Capital Costs	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
COSTS						
Cash Costs	3.00	2.91	2.71	2.60	2.56	2.76
Depreciation Costs	0.87	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.69
Opportunity Costs	1.28	1.21	1.16	1.13	1.08	1.17
Total Production Costs	5.14	4.83	4.52	4.37	4.23	4.62
Profits	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg
Short-term profit (cash costs)	0.58	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.41
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(0.29)	(1.26)	(1.19)	(1.40)	(1.37)	(1.10
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(1.56)	(2.47)	(2.36)	(2.53)	(2.45)	(2.28

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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).

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