

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

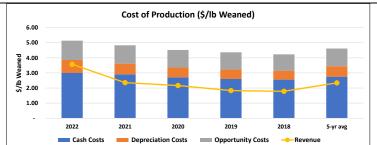
0

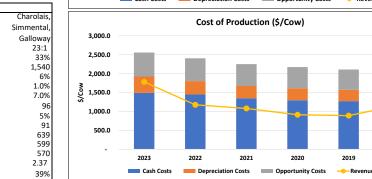
0

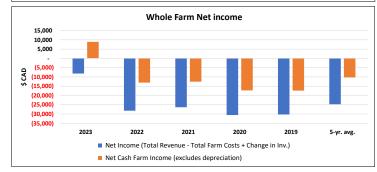
January 01 September 01

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)

Brought to you by Canfax Research Services in collaboration with the Provincial Coordinators and funded by



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 5,238 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.



Brought to you by Canfax Research Services in collaboration with the Provincial Coordinators and funded by *BCRC



| 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 |

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 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

The cost of production is the feed on-farm and the purchased feed costs as used in that year to reflect the experience and situation of production are assumed to be purchased at market value. Feed rations and yields are provided to 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 AgriProfitS

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, aper 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.



