

Farm Characteristics

CA-ON-4

Farm Description	A cow-calf operation producing cash crops and predominantly homegrown feed around Lake Wabigoon.
Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)	178 days bale graze 35lb grass-legume mix (Oct to Feb), after calving 55 days on 35lb DMI oat/pealage bale (around 40% moisture)(March 1 to May 25) with 100g mineral throughout.
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)	12 lb DMI oat/pealage (40% moisture) and 6 lb of grain with mineral
Disclaimer:	This benchmark is based on 3 farms of data; outliers were excluded as required.

Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	0.1 to 2.6°C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	565 to 724 mm
Ecoregion	Lake Wabigoon (4S)
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	0.20 cows/acre
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	Yes
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	2.3
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	499
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	447
Bush and other acres	0

Physical Performance Indicators	
	Angus, Simmental, Limousin
Breed	Limousin
Cow:Bull Ratio	17:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	33%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,350
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	21%
Cow Death Loss (%)	4.5%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	16.0%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	88
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	8%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	80
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	612
Weaning Weight (lb)	551
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	582
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.40
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	41%

Production System	
Herd size	100
Days on field feeding (e.g. swath grazing)	0
Days supplemented on pasture	55
Days on full winter feed	178
Calving Start date	March 01
Weaning date	October 01
Sale date	October 01
Retained ownership	Replacements
% of feed purchased	0.5%
% of land in crops	47%
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)

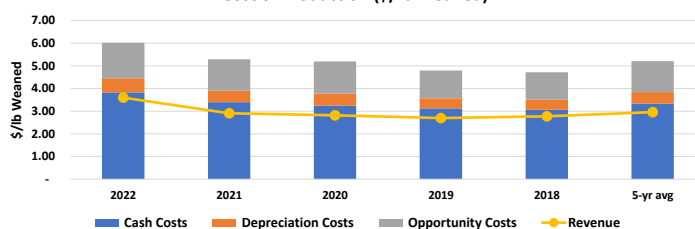
Whole Farm Profitability = Market returns (+ coupled payments) (+ decoupled payments) - whole-farm costs +/- changes in inventory +/- capital gains/losses.

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

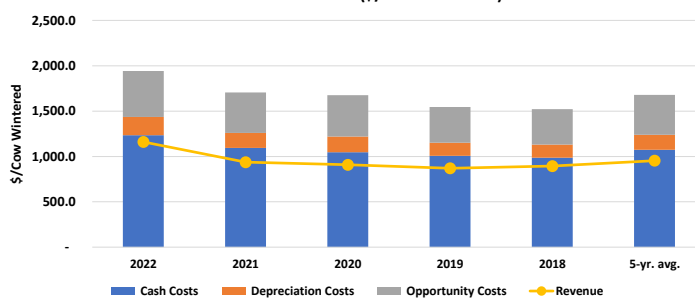
Revenue = sales of calves, cull cows, breeding stock, government payments and other revenue applicable to the specific enterprise

NOTE: Feed costs are based on cost of production if homegrown.

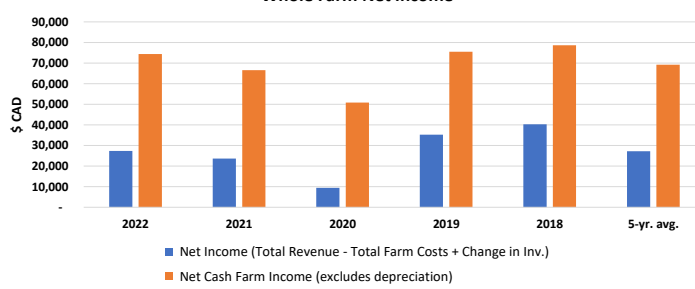
Cost of Production (\$/lb Weaned)



Cost of Production (\$/Cow Wintered)



Whole Farm Net income



Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview							
Operation Maturity	Mature						
Herd Size	100						
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	1,187			Beef Animals Sold from Retained Ownership	N/A		
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	1,287						
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	24.02						
Revenue		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Market Revenue	5-yr avg	270,931	242,981	217,195	242,233	237,891	242,246
Cow-Calf	39%	116,029	93,690	90,865	86,969	89,399	95,390
Cash Crops	61%	154,901	149,291	126,331	155,263	148,493	146,856
Retained Ownership	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Payments	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Farm Revenue †	0%	6	1	1	3	7	4
Total Revenue	100%	270,937	242,982	217,196	242,235	237,898	242,250
Change in Inventory		-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Depreciation		47,040	42,899	41,375	40,247	38,422	41,997
Machinery		29,960	26,928	26,000	25,134	23,682	26,341
Buildings		17,080	15,971	15,375	15,114	14,740	15,656
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		79,923	68,106	61,740	64,794	64,669	67,846
Land improvement		13,783	12,784	12,333	12,387	12,192	12,696
Machinery Maintenance		13,609	13,431	13,078	12,852	12,322	13,058
Buildings Maintenance		2,469	2,162	2,067	2,081	2,029	2,161
Contract labour		728	691	667	647	619	670
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		22,940	14,240	9,633	13,442	14,972	15,046
Electricity		1,780	1,509	1,480	1,444	1,412	1,525
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		9,026	8,570	8,267	8,020	7,670	8,310
Disability and accident insurance		2,060	1,956	1,887	1,830	1,750	1,897
Farm taxes and duties		4,727	4,488	4,330	4,200	4,017	4,352
Advisor costs		182	173	167	162	155	168
Accountant & legal fees		2,293	2,177	2,100	2,037	1,948	2,111
Phone & utilities		3,642	3,411	3,300	3,276	3,213	3,368
Other overhead costs		2,686	2,515	2,433	2,416	2,369	2,484
Wages, rent and interest payments		35,868	36,631	38,296	35,165	29,259	35,044
Paid Labour		27,217	25,840	24,927	24,183	23,128	25,059
Total land rents		4,348	3,642	2,980	2,846	2,668	3,297
Total Interest on debt		4,303	7,149	10,389	8,135	3,464	6,688
Cow-Calf		33,014	29,978	27,953	27,301	27,488	29,147
Animal purchases		10,666	10,666	10,666	10,666	10,666	10,666
Purchased feed		6,246	5,263	4,570	3,883	3,957	4,784
Other fixed and var. costs *		16,102	14,049	12,717	12,752	12,865	13,697
Retained Ownership		-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased feed		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed and var. costs *		-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop and forage		47,752	41,709	38,378	39,468	37,818	41,025
Seed		12,314	11,731	11,340	11,918	10,980	11,657
Fertilizer		25,801	20,852	18,183	18,850	18,355	20,408
Herbicide		865	784	748	715	701	762
Fungicide & Insecticide		1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		3,455	3,280	3,164	3,070	2,936	3,181
Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage		3,996	3,742	3,621	3,594	3,525	3,696
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		243,597	219,323	207,742	206,974	197,656	215,058
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		196,557	176,424	166,367	166,727	159,234	173,062
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including unpaid labour)		77,952	73,810	72,286	71,158	69,333	72,908
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunity)		274,508	250,234	238,653	237,886	228,567	245,970
Profits		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + Change in Inv.)		27,340	23,660	9,454	35,261	40,242	27,192
Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)		74,374	66,558	50,829	75,506	78,658	69,185

† 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 Wintered)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5 yr. avg.
Cows Wintered *	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	1,350	1,146	1,108	1,053	1,118	1,155
REVENUE						
Cow Calf	1,160	937	909	870	894	954
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	344	247	240	231	215	256
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	816	690	668	638	678	698
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	1,160	937	909	870	894	954
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	107
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	338.2	298.7	276.2	274.7	267.5	291
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	196.7	164.9	172.7	144.9	143.6	165
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	116.6	68.8	53.5	61.1	69.5	74
Vet & medicine	67.2	60.8	55.8	54.7	53.8	58
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	120.7	103.6	97.8	93.4	95.9	102
Labour						
Paid Labour	272.2	258.4	249.3	241.8	231.3	251
Unpaid Labour	351.8	300.7	314.7	262.0	262.3	298
Total Variable Costs	1,570.1	1,362.5	1,326.7	1,239.4	1,230.4	1,346
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	82.6	73.9	74.6	66.5	65.2	73
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	83.7	69.9	73.0	61.7	63.0	70
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rented Land	32.3	27.0	22.1	21.1	19.8	24
Own Land	107.1	98.5	90.5	88.8	86.7	94
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	19.1	27.6	37.8	25.0	15.5	25
Own capital	47.6	46.7	51.2	43.3	41.5	46
Total Capital Costs	372.4	343.6	349.2	306.5	291.8	333
COSTS						
Cash Costs	1,234.5	1,094.8	1,046.3	1,007.2	987.3	1,074
Depreciation Costs	201.5	165.4	173.1	144.5	144.4	166
Opportunity Costs	506.5	445.9	456.4	394.2	390.5	439
Total Production Costs	1,942.5	1,706.2	1,675.8	1,545.9	1,522.2	1,679
Profits						
Short-term profit (cash costs)	(74.3)	(157.9)	(137.7)	(137.5)	(93.3)	(120)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(275.7)	(323.3)	(310.8)	(282.0)	(237.7)	(286)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(782.2)	(769.3)	(767.2)	(676.2)	(628.2)	(725)

*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.



Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/lb Weaned)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5 yr. avg.
Pounds Weaned	32,241	32,241	32,241	32,241	32,241	32,241
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	550	550	550	550	550	
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	2.45	2.08	2.01	1.91	2.03	2.10
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	3.60	2.91	2.82	2.70	2.77	2.96
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	1.07	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.67	0.79
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	2.53	2.14	2.07	1.98	2.10	2.17
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	3.60	2.91	2.82	2.70	2.77	2.96
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	1.05	0.93	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.90
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.61	0.51	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.51
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.36	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.23
Vet & medicine	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.84	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.72	0.78
Unpaid Labour	1.09	0.93	0.98	0.81	0.81	0.93
Total Variable Costs	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.23
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.22
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08
Owned Land	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.29
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.08
Own capital	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.14
Total Capital Costs	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
COSTS						
Cash Costs	3.83	3.40	3.25	3.12	3.06	3.33
Depreciation Costs	0.62	0.51	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.51
Opportunity Costs	1.57	1.38	1.42	1.22	1.21	1.36
Total Production Costs	6.03	5.29	5.20	4.79	4.72	5.21
Profits	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	(0.23)	(0.49)	(0.43)	(0.43)	(0.29)	(0.37)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(0.86)	(1.00)	(0.96)	(0.87)	(0.74)	(0.89)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(2.43)	(2.39)	(2.38)	(2.10)	(1.95)	(2.25)

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