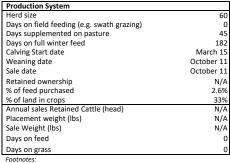


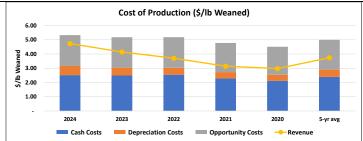
Farm Characteristics	CA-QC-5
Farm Description	A cow-calf operation with 60 beef cows that purchases all replacement heifers and produces predominantly homegrown feed.
Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)	45 days supplemented hay (19 lb) on pasture, followed by 182 days on hay (39 lb) and corn grain (0.5 lb)
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)	N/A
Disclaimer:	This benchmark is based on 6 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

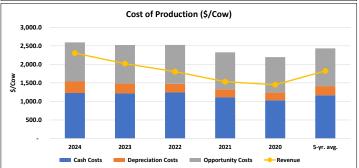
without written consent from CRS.

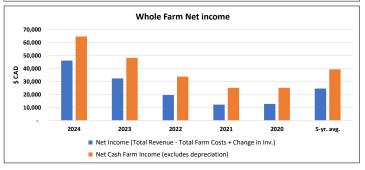
Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	5°C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	800-1000
	10. St. Lawrence
Ecoregion	Lowland
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	0.53 cows/acre
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	Yes
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	1.7
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	111
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	175
Bush and other acres	237

Physical Performance Indicators	
Breed	Mixed
Cow:Bull Ratio	20:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	8%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,300
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	12%
Cow Death Loss (%)	1.7%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	10.0%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	93
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	4%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	90
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	650
Weaning Weight (lb)	541
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	530
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.17
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	42%









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,

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)

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



Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview							
Operation Maturity Herd Size Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours) Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours) Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	Medium 60 300 1,505 24.47	300 1,505			N/A		
Revenue		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg
Market Revenue	5-yr ava	132,918	105,717	76,230	64,776	63,167	88,562
Cow-Calf	81%	132,918	105,717	76,230	64,776	63,167	88,562
Cash Crops	0%	· -	-	, -	-	· -	-
Retained Ownership	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Payments	19%	5,334	15,435	32,033	27,167	23,837	20,761
Other Farm Revenue +	0%	218	125	34	5	14	79
Total Revenue	100%	138,470	121,277	108,298	91,947	87,018	109,402
Change in Inventory		-	-	-	-		-
Expenses		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg
Depreciation		18,735	15,998	14,227	12,929	12,473	14,873
Machinery		14,370	11,867	10,317	9,272	8,953	10,956
Buildings		4,365	4,131	3,911	3,657	3,520	3,917
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		33,061	32,628	33,484	27,528	24,758	30,292
Land improvement		640	594	545	483	461	545
Machinery Maintenance		9,140	8,089	7,158	6,335	6,138	7,372
Buildings Maintenance		4,280	4,194	3,989	3,541	3,336	3,868
Contract labour		3,194	3,194	3,299	3,132	3,038	3,171
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		7,749	8,606	10,432	6,426	4,425	7,527
Electricity		835	754	701	636	627	711
Water		-	-	-	-	-	,
Farm insurance		3,367	3,367	3,478	3,302	3,186	3,340
Disability and accident insurance		3,307	5,507	3,470	3,302	3,100	3,340
Farm taxes and duties		983	983	1,016	964	930	975
Advisor costs		653	653	675	641	618	648
Accountant & legal fees		1,154	1,154	1,192	1,132	1,092	1,145
Phone & utilities		1,064	1,039	1,000	937	906	989
Other overhead costs		-	1,033	-	-	-	-
Wages, rent and interest payments		8,779	9,268	9,972	10,382	9,284	9,537
Paid Labour		6,118	6,118	6,320	6,000	5,788	6,069
Total land rents		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Interest on debt		2,661	3,149	3,652	4,382	3,496	3,468
Cow-Calf		26,542	25,828	25,712	24,139	23,326	25,109
Animal purchases		17,261	16,486	15,997	15,650	15,650	16,209
Purchased feed		3,589	3,614	3,828	2,983	2,406	3,284
Other fixed and var. costs *		5,692	5,728	5,888	5,506	5,271	5,617
Retained Ownership			_		_		_
Animal purchases		-	-	-	-	-	_
Purchased feed		-	-	-	-	-	_
Other fixed and var. costs *		-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop and forage		5,253	5,198	5,337	4,751	4,444	4,997
Seed		413	394	372	355	344	376
Fertilizer		2,178	2,205	2,463	2,053	1,833	2,146
Herbicide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungicide & Insecticide Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage		2,662	2,600	2,502	2,343	2,267	2,475
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		92,370	88,920	88,733	79,729	74,286	84,808
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		73,635	72,923	74,505	66,799	61,812	69,935
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including u		55,568	52,831	51,061	49,763	49,307	51,706
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunity	<u>') </u>	129,203	125,754	125,566	116,562	111,119	121,641
Profits		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + Ch	ange in Inv.)	46,100	32,357	19,565	12,219	12,732	24,594
Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)		64,617	48,229	33,758	25,143	25,192	39,388

 $⁺ Other Farm \, Revenue \, includes: \, Other \, enterprises, \, capital \, gains \, and \, losses \, as \, well \, as \, calculated \, interest \, on \, savings \, based \, on \, the \, models \, previous \, year \, profits.$





 $^{{}^{\}bullet} Other fixed and var. costs includes: veterinary, medicine, maintenance and spare parts, and other/miscellaneous$

Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/Cow)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5 yr. avg.
No. of Cows*	60	60	60	60	60	60
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	2,181	1,713	1,215	1,044	1,015	1,433
REVENUE						
Cow Calf	2,304	2,019	1,804	1,532	1,450	1,822
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	253	220	177	140	140	186
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,962	1,541	1,093	940	913	1,290
Government payments	88.9	257.2	533.9	452.8	397.3	346.0
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	2,304	2,019	1,804	1,532	1,450	1,822
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	287.7	274.8	266.6	260.8	260.8	270
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	158.0	156.8	161.8	136.9	121.8	147
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	445.1	385.8	346.2	312.3	302.2	358
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	143.1	156.0	185.5	117.7	84.2	137
Vet & medicine	33.2	33.1	33.9	32.3	30.9	33
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	105.1	105.4	107.5	100.3	96.4	103
Labour						
Paid Labour	102.0	102.0	105.3	100.0	96.5	101
Unpaid Labour	716.2	716.2	739.8	702.3	677.5	710
Total Variable Costs	1,990.3	1,930.0	1,946.6	1,762.7	1,670.3	1,860
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	76.9	76.9	79.5	75.4	72.8	76
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	144.1	138.8	131.7	120.0	114.3	130
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own Land	245.1	229.5	208.1	195.0	184.1	212
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	44.3	52.4	60.9	73.0	58.3	58
Own capital	92.4	94.7	97.1	99.6	96.9	96
Total Capital Costs	602.8	592.3	577.2	563.0	526.4	572
COSTS						
Cash Costs	1,227.2	1,215.3	1,241.7	1,113.3	1,030.2	1,166
Depreciation Costs	312.2	266.6	237.1	215.5	207.9	248
Opportunity Costs	1,053.7	1,040.4	1,045.0	996.9	958.6	1,019
Total Production Costs	2,593.1	2,522.3	2,523.9	2,325.7	2,196.7	2,432
Profits	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	1,077.0	803.9	562.7	419.1	419.9	656
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	764.8	537.2	325.5	203.6	212.0	409
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(288.9)	(503.1)	(719.5)	(793.3)	(746.6)	(610)
*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

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

tents paid + opportunity cost own land)

Land: separated into owned and rented land, includes both crop and pastureland. Land costs = Rents paid + calculated land rents forown 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 I and has been fully paid off.

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 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 degreciation costs between AgriProfit\$ and the CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriP rofit\$) 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 c osts 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

Capital: The opportunity costs of about are the calculated wage for family labour, either on-family allow, either on-family allow, it is important to indeed that 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)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5 yr. avg.
Pounds Weaned	29,225	29,225	29,225	29,225	29,225	29,225
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	541	541	541	541	541	541
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	4.03	3.16	2.24	1.93	1.87	2.65
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	4.73	4.15	3.70	3.15	2.98	3.74
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.52	0.45	0.36	0.29	0.29	0.38
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	4.03	3.16	2.24	1.93	1.87	2.65
Government payments	0.18	0.53	1.10	0.93	0.82	0.71
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	4.73	4.15	3.70	3.15	2.98	3.74
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.59	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.28	0.25	0.30
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.91	0.79	0.71	0.64	0.62	0.74
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.29	0.32	0.38	0.24	0.17	0.28
Vet & medicine	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21
Unpaid Labour	1.47	1.47	1.52	1.44	1.39	1.46
Total Variable Costs	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.27
Land Cost						
Rented Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owned Land	0.50	0.47	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.44
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.12
Own capital	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Total Capital Costs	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
COSTS						
Cash Costs	2.52	2.50	2.55	2.29	2.12	2.39
Depreciation Costs	0.64	0.55	0.49	0.44	0.43	0.51
Opportunity Costs	2.16	2.14	2.15	2.05	1.97	2.09
Total Production Costs	5.32	5.18	5.18	4.77	4.51	4.99
Profits	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	2.21	1.65	1.16	0.86	0.86	1.35
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	1.57	1.10	0.67	0.42	0.44	0.84
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(0.59)	(1.03)	(1.48)	(1.63)	(1.53)	(1.25)

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

nadol. 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 forown 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 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 CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriP rofitS) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used claused 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 c osts 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

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 pro duction 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

interconvenition's explaisace as writing a person with refer the person of the person



