

Sauk County 4-H/FFA Livestock Enterprise Budget

4-H or FFA member's name & club: _____ Club Name: _____

Project animal (Circle One) Beef, Swine, Lamb, Other: _____ Animal I.D. # _____ Premise ID #: _____

EXPECTED REVENUE

Expected market weight at Sauk Co. Fair: _____ x expected market price/lb: _____ = \$_____/head

COSTS

Variable costs per head between weigh-in date and Sauk Co. Fair

Value of animal on date of weigh-in \$_____/head

Feed costs

Purchased feed cost \$_____/head

Estimated value of homegrown feeds \$_____/head

Veterinary and medicine costs \$_____/head

Livestock supplies \$_____/head

Marketing costs \$_____/head

Hauling \$_____/head

Machinery and equipment \$_____/head

Other variable costs \$_____/head

Total Variable Costs/Head for Project Animal \$_____/head

Return above Variable Costs (*Expected Revenue – Total Variable Costs*) \$_____/head

Overhead (Fixed) costs per head between weigh-in date and Sauk County Fair

Housing cost (daily "yardage" charge x # of days between weigh-in and Fair) \$_____/head

Labor cost (Estimated hours spent on project x reasonable hourly wage) \$_____/head

Total Overhead Costs/Head for Project Animal \$_____/head

TOTAL COST (*Total Variable Costs + Total Overhead Costs*) \$_____/head

BREAKEVEN MARKET PRICE TO COVER ALL COSTS \$_____/pound
(*Total cost divided by Expected Market Weight*)

EXPECTED NET RETURN ON PROJECT ANIMAL \$_____/head
(*Expected Revenue – Total Cost*)

Explanations for Sauk Co. 4-H/FFA Livestock Enterprise Budget

Expected Revenue – We need to come up with an estimate of what you expect your animal will be worth at the time it goes to market. To do that, we need to estimate what the animal will weigh at fair time then multiply that weight by the price you could expect to receive in the commercial market for a finished animal. Market prices can be found on the market news pages of any of the Wisconsin agricultural newspapers or on the web at: www.dtn.com

Costs

Variable costs – Costs that are directly related to production and change as production changes. In a livestock enterprise, these are costs that you would not have if you were not raising livestock. The cost of feeder animals, feed costs, animal health expenses, supplies, and livestock hauling are all examples of variable costs.

Value of animal on date of weigh-in – We need to assign an estimate of the value of the project animal on the date of the weigh-in. For purposes of this enterprise budget, the date of the weigh-in can be considered the “start date” of the enterprise. To determine a value for the animal, we take the actual weight multiplied by the market price for feeder animals of a similar weight. Market prices can be found on the market news pages of any of the Wisconsin ag newspapers or on the web at: www.dtn.com

Feed Costs

Purchased feed cost – The actual cost of any feed purchased for the project animal.

Estimated value of homegrown feeds – Keep track of how much feed the project animal is consuming each day and estimate the fair market value of that feed. For example, if you are feeding your project steer seven pounds of corn per day (or .125 bushel) and the current market price of corn is \$7.14 per bushel, we know that the steer is eating \$0.89 worth of corn per day. ($\$7.14 \times .125 \text{ bu} = \0.89). Total up the value of all of the homegrown feed the project animal consumes between weigh-in and county fair.

Veterinary and medicine costs – Include vet bills, vaccinations, dewormer, implants, antibiotics, etc.

Livestock supplies – Include ear tags, show supplies, cost or value of bedding used for animal, etc.

Hauling – Include an actual or estimated charge for hauling the animal to the county fair and to the weigh-in (if applicable).

Machinery and equipment – Include a charge for the use of any equipment such as a skid steer, manure spreader, or feed mixer used for the project animal.

Overhead (Fixed) Costs – These are costs that are not directly related to production and do not change as production changes. For example, if you own a livestock building you will have all of the costs associated with the building such as real estate taxes, insurance, and possibly a mortgage payment whether you have livestock in the building or not.

Housing cost – Rather than trying to figure out the actual costs of housing for the project animal, it may be simpler to use a daily rental rate known as “yardage” to estimate housing cost.

Labor cost – We need to estimate the total number of hours spent on the project animal multiplied by the hourly rate the exhibitor could expect from working at another job.

Breakeven Market Price – This is the price per pound (on a live weight basis) you would need to get for your animal to cover all of your costs.

Have questions about this enterprise budget? Contact Troy Talford, Sauk Prairie FFA Advisor, at 643-5960 or e-mail: talfotr@saukpr.k12.wi.us

Livestock Enterprise Budget for: _____ (Member Name) of the _____ (4-H / FFA).

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Livestock Enterprise Reflection Questions:

1. Briefly describe how you got started with your project and what has motivated you to continue with the project.
2. When planning your project for the first time, what were 2 or 3 goals that you planned to achieve?
3. Describe your level of achievement and progress toward your goals in the past year as described in question 2.
4. Describe any advantages or disadvantages that had a major impact on your achievements with your projects.