## Representative Economic Budget for Northeast Nebraska - 50 Head Cow Herd

Updated Dec. 2021

## Background

In Northeast Nebraska, owning a small cow herd of 50 cows with four bulls is typical for many farmers in the area. Many own or have access to pasture ground and produce row crops with grains and residue that can be utilized in a small cow-calf operation.

This northeast Nebraska cow calf budget was compiled from discussions and information provided by a roundtable group of producers from the area. This budget should only be used as a guide as it is meant to represent a common cow calf production system for producers in the area. The cow herd enterprise represents approximately 25 percent of the overall farm operation. Corn and soybean crop farming and off farm jobs provide other income for these cow-calf producers.

It is important to note that feed and hay produced on owned ground, along with pasture and stalk rent expenses are considered separate enterprises, therefore in the accompanying budget, feed, hay, pasture, and stalks are included as cash feed expenses, valued at current market value. Individual producers may enter an opportunity cost for their land use for the cow-calf enterprise in lieu of cash rental expenses in their budgets.

## Livestock Management Practices

Northeast Nebraska cow-calf producers generally calve in the spring of each year. Calves are sold after being weaned in November or December of their birth year. The weaning rate per exposed cow is figured at 85 percent. The cull rate for cows is typically 15 percent each year, which is one of the highest cull rates in Nebraska due to weather related factors. The typical practice for these operations is to purchase bred heifers to replace culled cows. Bulls are culled every four to five years. Chart 1: Cow calf production flowchart provides production numbers page 3.

For most northeast Nebraska farms of this size, calves are sold soon after weaning in the November and December timeframe at a 500 pound average per head. Producers typically utilize creep feeding for the calves beginning 60 to 80 days prior to weaning.

Cow-calf pairs are typically on pasture for five months from May to September. Current pasture rental rates are \$75 to \$100 per acre. In October and November the herd is fed hay and protein supplement, then they go on corn stalks (crop residue) until late February. If stalks aren't utilized in the fields, stalks are baled. With many feedlots in the area, they utilize the stalk bales as wind breaks in the winter and supplemental feeding in late winter or early spring.

In the March and April timeframe, cows are fed hay again. Feed for the bulls typically mimics that of the cows, however when the cows are on stalks, bulls are on feed and supplement.

## Machinery, Equipment and Facilities

Basic equipment owned and utilized for this size cow herd is often an ATV, a pickup, a small horsepower tractor or utilization of a small percentage of a larger tractor, a stock trailer, a portable chute, and fence panels. The value of machinery and equipment allocated to the cow-calf enterprise is shown in the budget. Annual repair expenses for these assets are shown in the budget as fixed cash costs.
Depreciation and opportunity costs of ownership are noted in the budget as non-cash costs. Facilities for the cow-calf enterprise would typically include an older wooden barn and corral. Annual repair expenses for fixed assets are shown in the budget as fixed cash costs. Depreciation and opportunity costs of ownership are noted in the budget as non-cash costs.

## Non-Feed Input Costs

Non-feed input costs can be entered into the budget on a "per animal" or a whole herd basis. In this representative budget, these costs were entered on a per animal basis and include labor, fuel, veterinary and medical cost, and marketing costs. Labor, fuel, and veterinary and medical costs are allocated to each animal category based on net increase in value during the production year. Marketing costs are broken down by each animal category of the herd and allocated accordingly. For example, cull bull marketing of $\$ 35$ per animal is included on the bull budget page and the system budget which is a summary of all projected revenue and expenses at the end of the budget report. The cost of direct marketing and the costs per head to sell thru a nearby sale barn can vary tremendously. Marketing expense include the sales commission, transportation and other costs to market. In this budget, both a commission and charge for hauling the cattle to sale are figured into marketing expense.

## Other Depreciation, Interest and Overhead Costs

Depreciation for purchased replacement heifers and bulls is figured in the difference of their cost of purchase to their sale value when culled. These figures are included in the breeding and bull budget pages and are carried over into the total system budget page as income when sold and expense when purchased. Depreciation expense for tax purposes would be handled differently, in consultation with a tax accountant.

Opportunity interest of 3 percent is figured on the value of investment total in the livestock herd. This is an economic cost reflecting what rate of return could be earned if the herd was sold and the money invested in its most profitable alternative use.

Overhead expenses include the farm's annual insurance premium and professional fees. Real estate value and taxes are not included in this example because, as stated previously, rental costs are paid for all hay, stalks and pasture. Therefore, this budget is making the assumption that no ground utilized for the cow calf operation is owned by the cow calf enterprise. Real estate tax on the facilities is included in the budget and property tax is included in other expenses for the vehicles and equipment. An annual management charge and other expenses that pertain to the cow calf herd may be entered but are left blank in this representative budget.

## Prepared by:

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Chart 1: Cow-calf production flowchart, 50 cow herd - Northeast Nebraska


* $85 \%$ weaning rate per exposed cow. $100 \%$ purchased heifers as replacements.

50 Head Cow Herd Livestock Budget Worksheet pages attached include:
Budget Input sheets
Bull budget
Replacement budget
Breeding herd cash budget
Cow-calf System Budget report (summarizes all budget information)

EXTENSION

# Cow Herd System Budget 

Glennis McClure, Extension Educator, Farm \& Management Analyst

This budgeting workbook is designed to provide analysis of the components of a beef production system. This template provides an example 50 head cow herd based in northeast Nebraska. It may be modified for current values, various herd sizes, management practices, and locations.

Budget template designed by Roger Wilson, retired Farm \& Ranch Management Analyst.

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## Budget Inputs

## Breeding Herd



## Wintered Calf

|  | Days Fed Death Loss | （0－100） | days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | percent |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{n}{⿺} \\ & \stackrel{\text { 世 }}{0} \end{aligned}$ | Retained after Weaning End Weight Market Price | $\begin{aligned} & (<=22) \\ & (>=10) \end{aligned}$ | head pounds \＄per cwt |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Retained after Weaning <br> End Weight <br> Market Price | $\begin{aligned} & (<=22) \\ & (>=10) \end{aligned}$ | head |
|  |  |  | pounds |
|  |  |  | \＄per cwt |



| Feedlot |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Days Fed |  | days |
|  | Death Loss | （0－100） | percent |
| ¢¢む | Placed on Feed | （＜＝0） | head pounds \＄per cwt |
|  | End Weight |  |  |
|  | Market Price | （＞＝10） |  |
|  | Placed on Feed | （＜＝0） | head pounds \＄per cwt |
|  | End Weight |  |  |
|  | Market Price | （＞＝10） |  |

Fed Cull Cow

| Days Fed Death Loss | （0－100） | days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | percent |
| Placed on Feed End Weight <br> Market Price | （＜＝7） | head |
|  |  | pounds |
|  | （＞＝10） | \＄per cwt |

## Feed

|  | Price per Unit <br> Purchased | Priced Unit <br> (tons, lbs. etc) | Fed Unit <br> (tons, llos. <br> etc) | Fed Unit per <br> Priced Unit | As Fed Price |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pasture | 75.00 | month | day | 30 | 2.47 |
| Creep Feed | 60.00 | per calf | per calf | 1 | 60.00 |
| Protein tubs - mineral supplement | 100.00 | lbs | lbs | 200 | 0.50 |
| Alfalfa | 150.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.08 |
| DDG Cubes | 285.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.14 |
| Salt and Mineral | 1200.00 | ton | ounce | 32000 | 0.04 |
| Grass Hay | 120.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.06 |
| Corn | 5.25 | bu | lbs | 56 | 0.09 |
| Distiller's Grain | 150.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.08 |
| Corn Stalks | 1.00 | day | day | 1 | 1.00 |

Non-Feed Input Costs

| Name | Cost per Year | Is This Cost Per Animal or for All Animals? | Breeding Herd (Optional) | Wintered Calf (Optional) | Stocker (Optional) | Feedlot (Optional) | Fed Cull Cow (Optional) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labor | 10.00 | per animal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel | 20.00 | per animal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Veterinary and Medical | 35.00 | per animal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cull Cow Marketing | 35.00 | per animal | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Cull Bull Marketing | 35.00 | per animal | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Cull Replacement Marketing | 30.00 | per animal | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Weaned Calf Marketing | 20.00 | per animal | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Wintered Calf Marketing | 20.00 | per animal | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Stocker Marketing | - | per animal | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Feedlot Marketing | - | per animal | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Depreciable Input Costs |  |  |  |  | Allocation Percentage |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Current Value | Future Value | Time Horizon | Annual Repairs | Breeding Herd (Optional) | Weaned Calf Wintering (Optional) | Stocker (Optional) | Feedlot (Optional) | Fed Cull Cow (Optional) |
| Buildings /Barn/Fence | 40,000 | 20,000 | 20 | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| General machinery \& equipment | 25,000 | 15,000 | 10 | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles | 7,500 | 3,000 | 7 | 750 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock equipment | 7,500 | 3,000 | 10 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Interest

| Operations Interest Rate | $6 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Opportunity Rate | $3 \%$ |


| Overhead Costs |  |  | Allocation Percentage |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount |  | Breeding Herd (Optional) | Weaned Calf Wintering (Optional) | Stocker (Optional) | Feedlot (Optional) | Fed Cull Cow (Optional) |
| Real Estate Value* <br> Real Estate Tax <br> Annual Insurance Premium <br> Professional Fees <br> Annual Management Charge <br> Other |  | per year per year per year per year per year |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 540 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Breeding Herd Cash Budget
(50 Cows)
 $\square$
Total Net Income $\quad(35,909)|\quad(718.17)| \quad(822.73)$

System Budget




[^0]:    Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska - Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture. University of Nebraska - Lincoln Extension programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska - Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.
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[^1]:    * If cattle are grazed on owned land, either the value of the land and associated taxes or the grazing fees for that land should be included so costs are not double counted. If grazing fees are used to calculate costs when land is owned, only the cost of and taxes on non-grazing real estate should be included as an overhead cost. A calving shed is an example of non-grazing real estate.

