## 150 Head Cow Herd - Representative Budget for South Central Nebraska

## Background

Cattle production in south central Nebraska is an important economic driver. In this area of the state, a 150-cow herd is representative of the area. With this size of operation, a farm or ranch operator can handle most of the labor themselves. Once an operation gets to the 300 head cow count, then a salaried employee may be necessary, especially if family labor is not adequate. In addition to the 150cow herd, producers typically raise row crops and hay for feed and to sell. The cow-calf operation represents 30 to 40\% of a typical farm's gross income in this area.

## Livestock Management Practices

Typical calving time for farms in south central Nebraska is March and April. Half of the cow calf operations keep replacement heifers of their own and the other half buy replacement heifers. Calves not held back for replacements or for preconditioning are sold at weaning (typically 205 days). Weaning rate per exposed cow is figured at $93 \%$. Weaning time for the calves is in the fall each year with weaning weights averaging 525 to 575 pounds per calf. For this budget example, half of the weaned calves are kept for a sixty-day period for pre-conditioning where they will gain from 90 to 150 pounds. The pre-conditioned calves are generally sold after the first of the year depending on the producer's income tax plan. The cull rate for cows is approximately $10 \%$ annually, while bulls are culled every 4 to 5 years.

Chart 1: Cow-calf production flowchart provides production numbers for a typical 150 cow herd in the south-central area of Nebraska.

## Pasture and Feed

Pasture and annual forages are utilized for the herd from May through September, then crop residue (corn stalks) and some cover crops are utilized from October up to March $1^{\text {st }}$. Supplementation is provided to the cows during pre-calving through calving season, February to April.

In this region of Nebraska, fifty percent of the pasture and crop residue land utilized for the cowcalf herd is owned with operators renting the other half for their cattle. Current pasture rental rates in the area are $\$ 50$ to $\$ 60$ per pair per month with pasture utilized for the herd from the May to September timeframe each year.

Raised feed and hay costs along with pasture and stalk rent expenses are included in the accompanying representative budget as cash feed expenses, even though a producer may own their own pasture, hay, and crop residue or stalk ground and raise their own feed grains. Typically pasture, hay, and raised crops should be considered as separate enterprises where the option of selling the products exists. Individual producers may indicate an opportunity cost for their land use for the cow-calf enterprise in lieu of current cash feed value or rental expenses in their budgets.

## Machinery, Equipment and Facilities

Equipment utilized for the cattle enterprise includes a pickup, small 100 to 150 HP tractor with bucket, a stock trailer, feed wagon, portable chute, fence, and gate panels, and in many cases an ATV. Facilities typically include a steel or wood barn, a calving shed, corrals and barb wire fencing of approximately two miles and temporary fencing for stalks. Annual repair expenses for machinery and facilities 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 expenses 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 were 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 assumes 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.

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Chart 1: Cow-calf production flowchart, 150 cow herd - South Central Nebraska


50-50 \% raised vs purchased heifers

* approx. $93 \%$ weaning rate per exposed cow

150 Head Cow Herd Livestock Budget Worksheet pages attached include:
Budget Input sheets
Bull budget
Replacement budget
Breeding herd cash budget
Pre-conditioned calves' worksheet
Cow-calf System Budget report (summarizes all budget information)

# Cow Herd System Budget 

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This budgeting workbook is designed for the medium and small sized operator. It includes spreadsheets for analyzing the components of a beef production system separately but provides a combined analysis as well.

This template provides an example of a 150 cow herd budget based in South Central Nebraska. It may be modified for various herd sizes, management practices, and locations.

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## Budget Inputs

## Breeding Herd



Pre-conditioned Calves

|  | Days Fed | (0-100) | 60 | days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Death Loss |  | 0 | percent |
|  | Retained after Weaning End Weight Market Price | $\begin{aligned} & (<=70) \\ & (>=10) \end{aligned}$ | 35 | head pounds \$ per cwt |
|  |  |  | 700 |  |
|  |  |  | 155 |  |
|  | Retained after Weaning | $(<=61)$ | 35 | head pounds \$ per cwt |
|  | End Weight |  | 650 |  |
|  | Market Price | (>=10) | 140 |  |

## Stocker

|  | Days Fed |  | days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Death Loss | (0-100) | percent |
| $$ | Retained for Grazing End Weight <br> Market Price | $(<=35)$ $(>=10)$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |
|  | Retained for Grazing End Weight Market Price | $(<=35)$ $(>=10)$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |


| Feedlot |
| :--- |
| Days Fed <br> Death Loss |


| N ¢ ¢ | Placed on Feed End Weight Market Price | $\begin{aligned} & (<=0) \\ & (>=10) \end{aligned}$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placed on Feed End Weight Market Price | $\begin{aligned} & (<=0) \\ & (>=10) \end{aligned}$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |

Fed Cull Cow

| Days Fed Death Loss | (0-100) |  | days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0 | percent |
| Placed on Feed End Weight Market Price | (<=15) |  | head |
|  |  |  | pounds |
|  | (>=10) |  | \$ per cwt |


| Feed |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Fame | Price per Unit <br> Purchased | Priced Unit <br> (tons, lbs. etc) | Fed Unit <br> (tons, lbs. <br> etc) | Fed Unit per <br> Priced Unit | As Fed Price |
| Creep Feed | 300.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.15 |
| Pasture | 55.00 | 1 month | day | 30 | 1.83 |
| Prairie Hay | 130.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.07 |
| Alfalfa | 190.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.10 |
| DDG Cubes | 240.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.12 |
| Salt and Mineral | 900.00 | ton | ounce | 32000 | 0.03 |
| Silage | 50.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.03 |
| Corn | 6.40 | bu | lbs | 0.11 |  |
| Wet Distiller's Grain | 100.00 | ton | lbs | 56 | 0.05 |
| Corn Stalks | 0.50 | day | day | 2000 | 1 |

## Non-Feed Input Costs

Name
Cost per Year

## Is This Cost Per Animal or

 for All| Name | Cost per Year |
| :--- | :--- | Animals?


|  | Allocation Percentage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breeding Herd | Pre- <br> Conditioned calves (Optional) | Stocker (Optional) | Feedlot (Optional) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Depreciable Input Costs

|  |  |  | Future <br> Value <br> Horizon | Annual <br> Repairs | Breeding <br> Herd <br> (Optional) | Weaned <br> Calf <br> Wintering <br> (Optional) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Name | Current Value | Future Value | $100 \%$ Fencing | 25,000 | 10,000 | 20 |

## Interest

Operations Interest Rate
Opportunity Rate
3\%

## Overhead Costs

|  | Amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| Real Estate Value* <br> Real Estate Tax <br> Annual Insurance Premium <br> Professional Fees <br> Annual Management Charge <br> Other |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1,500 |
|  | 750 |
|  |  |
|  |  |



| Replacement Budget 9 Head* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feed Costs |  |  |  |  | Herd Total |
|  | Amount per Year |  | Per Animal or Total | Price |  |
| Pasture | 150 | day <br> day <br> lbs <br> lbs <br> ounce | per animal | @ 1.83 per day | 2,475 |
| Corn Stalks | 120 |  | per animal | @ 0.50 per day | 540 |
| Prairie Hay | 2700 |  | per animal | @ 0.07 per lbs | 1,580 |
| Wet Distiller's Grain | 800 |  | per animal | @ 0.05 per lbs | 360 |
| salt and mineral | 1200 |  | per animal | @ 0.03 per ounce | 304 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total Feed Costs | 5,258 |

Breeding Herd Cash Budget
(150 Cows)


| Total Cash and Non-Cash |  | Herd Total | Per Cow | Per Calf |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Total Costs | 152,739 | $1,018.26$ |
|  |  |  | $1,167.66$ |  |




| Operations Interest | Calculations: Operations interest rate times feed and other variable expenses except marketing divided by two | 3,799 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Other | 15,706 |
|  | Total Variable Costs\| | 135,491 |
| Fixed Cash Costs |  | Herd Total |
| Depreciables Input Costs | Repairs | Total |
| Fencing | 1000 | 1,000 |
| Machinery (Livestock) | 2000 | 2,000 |
| Vehicles | 1000 | 1,000 |
| Barn | 500 | 500 |
|  | Total Ownership | 4,500 |
| Real Estate Tax Insurance Professional Fees Management Other |  | Total |
|  |  | 1,500 |
|  |  | 750 |
|  | Total Overhead | 2,250 |
|  | Total Fixed Cash Costs\| | 6,750 |
|  | Total Cash Costs | 142,241 |
|  | Net Cash Income\| | $(2,406)$ |
| Non-Cash Costs |  | Herd Total |
| Depreciables Costs | Depre-ciation Opportunity | Total |
| Fencing | $750 \quad 750$ | 1,500 |
| Machinery (Livestock) | 7,500 3,000 | 10,500 |
| Vehicles | 2,857 900 | 3,757 |
| Barn | 1,000 900 | 1,900 |
| Opportunity <br> Real Estate Opportunity Livestock |  |  |
|  | Investment rate times real estate value Investment rate times livestock value |  |
|  |  | 6,920 |
|  | Total Non-Cash Costs\| | 24,577 |
| Total Cash and Non-Cash |  | Herd Total |
|  | Total Costs | 166,818 |
|  | Net Total Income\| | $(26,984)$ |


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