

South Dakota 4-H Livestock Financial Sheet

(suggested for use by younger 4-H members)

Income:

1. Income from the sale of calf, pig or sheep \$ _____
2. Value of animal(s) at end of year \$ _____
3. Income from animal products sold(milk, eggs wool etc.) \$ _____
4. Income from Premium money \$ _____
5. Total Income (Add Lines 1, 2, 3 and 4) \$ _____

Expenses:

6. Value of livestock purchased \$ _____
7. Value of animal(s) at beginning of year \$ _____
8. Feed costs \$ _____
9. Additional expenses (veterinary costs, soap, trucking, etc) \$ _____
10. Total Expenses (Add lines 6, 7, 8 and 9) \$ _____
- Profit or Loss** (line 5 minus Line 10) \$ _____

Definitions

Inventory – This is the value you place on an animal that you had at the beginning of the year (was not purchased) and the value of an animal that you have at the end of the year (did not sell). This applies more to Dairy and Breeding Beef, Swine and Sheep. Usually does not apply to market animals.

Figuring Feed Costs

This will be a lot easier to do if you weigh what you are feeding once a month. AN example: You have 500#calf – you weighed the feed and came up with 5# of corn, 14# of corn silage and 4# of hay.

How to figure unit costs to pounds: If corn is selling for \$2.24/bushel, divide by 56 (number of pounds in bushel of corn)

$$\frac{2.24}{56} = 4\text{¢/lb}$$

If hay cost \$60/ton, divide by 2000#

$$\frac{60}{2000} = 3\text{¢/lb}$$

If corn silage is worth \$30/ton, divide by 2000# $\frac{30}{2000} = 1.5\text{¢/lb}$

Therefore your feed costs for that day would be:

5# corn @ 4¢/pound	= 20¢
4# hay @ 3¢/pound	= 12¢
14# silage @ 1.5¢/pound	= 21¢
Total feed costs/day	= 53¢

Since there will be very little change in your ration in a month's time, you can multiply the 53¢ times 30 to get feed costs per month:
 $30 \text{ days} \times 53\text{¢} = \$15.90/\text{month}$

As your ration changes, you will have to weigh your feed and refigure the costs. Price of feed may change from those shown here in the examples.