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Integrating production and financial records: How we do it in our multiplication and production system

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Introduction

There is no one cost effective system in the swine industry available to the veterinarian and small to medium size producers that is capable of tracking and integrating both production and financial records. Most producers and veterinarians use multiple programs to accomplish this. Several large producers have spent large sums of money to customize systems to meet their needs.

In our operation we use a combination of three programs that are readily available commercially. Financial records are kept on Quickbooks (v6.0), production records are kept in Pigchamp (v4.2) and the integration of these two programs is accomplished using a spreadsheet program, in our case Quattro Pro (v7).

Spreadsheets are used for multiple reports and analysis. Weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly production graphs and costs are all on spreadsheet templates. Memorized reports from Quickbooks are used to analyze the efficiency of our operation. The data from Quickbooks could probably be imported directly into the spreadsheets, but with the reports formatted to fit the spreadsheets, it takes less than one hour to do quarterly costs reports.

One of the strengths of Quickbooks is the ability to report costs on a farm, building, and feed bin basis. A weakness is the inability to include feed weights in a form which automatically calculates not only cost but tons of feed used by ration. Presently we are adding this by hand separately.

Spreadsheets are most powerful when used for group close-out and financial projections. We use them for budgets, feed budgets, budget comparisons, feed costs projections, pig flow projections, market weight analysis, kill sheet analysis, farm pig flow budgets and goals and labor costs and projections.

Our reporting systems change as our need for information change. An integrated system would be nice, but it is doubtful one could be designed that is cost effective and still be flexible enough to fit each operation's needs. This is an excellent area for veterinarians to help clients keep records and provide analysis of the records to help pinpoint noncompetitive areas.

As an industry, we generate large volumes of information that can be used to answer our questions. The trick is to get this information into a form that is meaningful to ourselves and our clients.

Williams Farms' records system

The following examples are attempts by our organization to integrate both the financial and production records. Most, if not all, of this information is readily available but not in a useful form.

I. Group records

A. Nursery group close-out (**Table 1**)

1. Information required

- a. Number of pigs started
- b. Weight of pigs started
- c. Date of pigs started
- d. Amount and cost of each feed ration
- e. Number of pigs that die
- f. Number of light or cull pigs
- g. Date pigs shipped
- h. Weight of pigs shipped

2. Information generated

- a. Average daily gain
- b. Pounds of feed/pig
- c. Feed efficiency
- d. Feed cost/pound of gain
- e. Total feed cost/pig
- f. Percent death loss
- g. Percent cull pigs(<40 lb)
- h. Average shipping weight
- i. Average days in the nursery
- j. Pounds of each ration/pig

Table 1
Nursery Closeout

Contract Number	G060598
Nursery	Gateville
Building	6
Date Started	05/04/98
Date Closed	06/29/98
Number Head Started	1219
Feeder Pigs Shipped	1157
Cull Pigs Shipped	30
Number of Pigs Died	32
Total Weight Started	12,190
Average weight Started	10.00
Total Weight Shipped	58,770
Feeder Pig Weight Shipped	57,800
Cull Pig Weight Shipped	970

Group Summary

Total Weight Gain	48,580
Total Pig Days	54,572
Average Daily Gain	0.85
Total Pounds of Feed	76,080
Pounds/pig	66.19
Feed Efficiency	1.63
Total Feed Cost	\$11,409.58
Feed Cost/lb of Gain	\$0.24
Feed Cost/pig	\$9.78
% Death Loss	2.63%
% Culls (<40 lbs)	2.46%
Avg Starting Wt	10.00
Avg Ending Wt	60.84

The information generated from this report will give you a complete analysis of how the group did. It can point out problems with the feeding program, both from consumption and cost standpoints. It allows you to see instantly if the group performed up to expectations.

B. Finishing group close-out (Table 2)

1. Information required

- a. Number of pigs started
- b. Weight of pigs started
- c. Date of pigs started
- d. Amount and cost of each feed ration
- e. Number of pigs that die
- f. Number of light or cull pigs
- g. Date pigs shipped
- h. Weight of pigs shipped
- i. Contract building cost
- j. Wean pig costs
- k. Nursery costs

1. Kill sheet information

2. Information generated

- a. Percent pigs marketed
- b. Percent death loss
- c. Percent light or cull pigs

Feeder Pig Shipments

Date Shipped	# Head	Weight	Avg Wt	Avg Days	Pig Days	Destination
06/15/98	500	25,000	50.00	42	21,000	Snyder
06/20/98	300	16,500	55.00	47	14,100	Snyder
06/25/98	200	10,125	50.63	52	10,400	Rager
06/29/98	137	6,175	45.07	56	7,672	Rager
Totals Feeder Pigs	1137	57,800	50.84	47	53,172	

Cull Pig Shipments

Date Shipped	# Head	Weight	Avg Wt	Avg Days	Pig Days	Destination
06/15/98	20	490	24.50	42	840	Car-Va
06/29/98	10	480	48.00	56	560	Pritchard
Total Cull Pigs	30	970	32.33	47	1,400	

Feed Budget and Cost

	Bags	Tons	Cost/Unit	Total Cost	Pounds/pig
A 3000	36	0.90	\$28.00	\$1,008.00	1.54
A 2000	30	0.75	\$25.00	\$750.00	1.29
Nursery 1		5.89	\$374.72	\$2,207.08	10.09
Nursery 2		5.00	\$283.75	\$1,418.75	8.57
Nursery 3		25.50	\$236.30	\$6,025.75	43.70
Totals		38.04		\$11,409.58	66.19

Table 2

FARM Farm 1

DATE 08/04/98

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PIG DATA

	TOTAL	%
PIGS STARTED	859	
DEATH LOSS	10	1.16%
PIG MARKETED	836	97.32%
LIGHT/CULL PIGS	13	1.51%

GROWTH DATA

DATE IN	02/07/98
DATE OUT	07/16/98
AVG DAYS ON FEED	142
TOTAL TIE UP DAYS	159
AVG DAILY GAIN	1.55

COST INFORMATION

	TOTAL	PER PIG	PER CWT
FEED COST	\$46,529.82	\$54.81	\$19.93
CONTACT COST	\$7,816.90	\$9.21	\$3.35
WEAN PIG COST	\$23,193.00	\$27.00	\$9.82
NURSERY PIG COST	\$11,167.00	\$13.00	\$4.73
TOTAL COSTS	\$88,706.72	\$104.01	\$37.82

FEED INFORMATION

	TOTAL	PER PIG	PER CWT	PER DAY
FEED LBS	591,260.00	696.42	3.18	4.90
WEIGHT GAIN	187,216.75	220.51	2.21	1.55
WEIGHT SHIPPED	233,397.11	274.91	2.75	

SHIPPING INFORMATION

DATE	# HEAD	LIVE WT	AVG/HD	CAR WT	YIELD	BF	LOIN	BASE	LEAN	SORT	MUS	VALUE	HD	TOTAL
06/12/98	85	22,367	263.14	194.00	73.87	23.11	0.00	\$60.04	\$3.88	(\$1.52)	\$0.00	\$62.42	\$126.35	\$10,739.87
06/19/98	171	44,500	260.23	195.00	76.84	23.38	0.00	\$58.25	\$4.50	(\$2.00)	\$0.00	\$60.75	\$124.46	\$21,281.91
07/01/98	32	6,683	208.84	160.00	77.00	16.76	51.30	\$56.38	\$3.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$58.78	\$77.61	\$2,483.81
07/03/98	81	21,280	262.47	194.00	76.82	21.08	0.00	\$55.21	\$3.41	(\$1.08)	\$0.00	\$54.62	\$117.23	\$9,495.35
07/08/98	167	44,800	268.26	199.00	74.17	17.78	0.00	\$53.89	\$1.95	(\$1.32)	\$0.00	\$54.62	\$110.45	\$18,444.85
LIGHTS	13	1,890	130.00										\$18.58	\$241.48
GILTS	9	2,344	260.44										\$112.28	\$1,010.56
GILTS	291	89,754	308.43										\$125.00	\$36,375.00
SORT	1	254	254.00										\$109.49	\$218.98
SORT	4	1,200	300.00										\$110.79	\$443.16
	854	234,852	275.00	122.38	75.74	20.84	51.30	\$56.64	\$3.38	(\$1.45)	\$0.00	\$58.12	\$117.87	\$100,734.77

PROFIT/LOSS

	TOTAL	PER PIG	PER CWT	PER LB
INCOME	\$100,734.77	\$117.87	\$42.86	\$0.43
COSTS	\$88,706.72	\$104.01	\$37.82	\$0.38
NET PROFIT/LOSS	\$12,028.05	\$13.86	\$5.04	\$0.05

- d. Average days on feed
- e. Total building tie up days
- f. Average daily gain
- g. Total feed/pig
- h. Feed efficiency
- i. Feed consumed/pig /day
- j. Feed costs/pig and /cwt
- k. Contract costs/pig and /cwt
- l. Wean pig costs/pig and /cwt
- m. Nursery pig costs/pig and /cwt
- n. Group average pig weight shipped
- o. Group average yield
- p. Group average backfat
- q. Group average loin depth
- r. Group average base payment
- s. Group average sort loss
- t. Group average premiums

- u. Group total income
- v. Income/pig,/cwt and /lb
- w. Group total costs
- x. Costs/pig,/cwt and /lb
- y. Group profit or loss
- x. Profit/loss/pig,/cwt and /lb

Sow farms, nurseries, and boar stud costs are calculated on a quarterly basis. Financial reports such as a balance sheet and a system profit/loss are done on a monthly basis. A memorized Quickbooks report breaks down expenses into twelve categories which are then used to generate the report. The wean pig and nursery costs are used in the finishing group close-out to arrive at a total cost. The boar stud quarterly cost is calculated and the sow farms are charged that cost for delivered semen.

C. Sow farm reports: Quarterly wean pig cost (Tables 3 and 4)

1. Information required

- a. Memorized Quickbooks sow farm profit and loss
- b. Weaned pigs shipped

TABLE 3: Wean pig costs, second quarter, 1998

SOW FARMS	FARM 1	FARM 2	FARM 3	FARM 4	FARM 5	FARM 6	FARM 7	TOTALS
FEED	\$58,120.00	\$0.00	\$41,621.37	\$29,950.61	\$40,125.00	\$24,268.96	\$33,595.28	\$227,681.22
MEDS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FREIGHT	\$2,806.72	\$0.00	\$2,097.54	\$1,624.56	\$1,458.88	\$1,277.84	\$1,752.56	\$11,018.10
SUPPLIES	\$1,088.70	\$0.00	\$1,631.35	\$1,969.78	\$0.00	\$2,448.68	\$229.40	\$7,367.91
WP/BASE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$51,610.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$51,610.75
SEMEN	\$13,175.79	\$0.00	\$7,087.75	\$3,976.06	\$144.06	\$4,184.94	\$6,590.74	\$35,159.34
LEASE	\$16,173.96	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$5,844.10	\$0.00	\$7,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$46,018.06
UTILITIES	\$6,992.18	\$0.00	\$5,181.51	\$7,315.50	\$0.00	\$3,564.54	\$3,676.55	\$26,730.28
H.INS	\$973.72	\$0.00	\$548.20	\$313.16	\$0.00	\$392.08	\$548.20	\$2,775.36
PAYROLLEXP	\$34,222.19	\$0.00	\$30,665.68	\$14,992.01	\$0.00	\$13,974.47	\$26,906.09	\$120,760.44
MISC	\$279.47	\$0.00	\$9.73	\$7.31	\$0.00	\$9.87	\$386.77	\$693.15
REPAIRS	\$1,723.57	\$0.00	\$3,325.02	\$789.42	\$0.00	\$288.84	\$1,715.58	\$7,842.43
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$135,556.30	\$0.00	\$104,168.15	\$66,782.51	\$93,338.69	\$57,910.22	\$79,901.17	\$537,657.04
PIGSSHIPPED	6,122	1	3,883	2,670	4,327	2,201	3,041	22,245
AVGSOWINV.	1,179	1	794	525	850	460	600	4,409
P/S/Y	20.77	0.00	19.56	20.34	20.36	19.14	20.27	20.18

TABLE 4: Second quarter, 1998

COST/PIG	FARM 1	FARM 2	FARM 3	FARM 4	FARM 5	FARM 6	FARM 7	TOTAL
FEED	\$9.49	\$0.00	\$10.72	\$11.22	\$9.27	\$11.03	\$11.05	\$10.24
MEDS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FREIGHT	\$0.46	\$0.00	\$0.54	\$0.61	\$0.34	\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.50
SUPPLIES	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.42	\$0.74	\$0.00	\$1.11	\$0.08	\$0.33
WP/BASE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.32
SEMEN	\$2.15	\$0.00	\$1.83	\$1.49	\$0.03	\$1.90	\$2.17	\$1.58
LEASE	\$2.64	\$0.00	\$3.09	\$2.19	\$0.00	\$3.41	\$1.48	\$2.07
UTILITIES	\$1.14	\$0.00	\$1.33	\$2.74	\$0.00	\$1.62	\$1.21	\$1.20
H.INS	\$0.16	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.12
PAYROLLEXP	\$5.59	\$0.00	\$7.90	\$5.61	\$0.00	\$6.35	\$8.85	\$5.43
TAXES	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.13	\$0.03
REPAIRS	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.86	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.13	\$0.56	\$0.35
TOTALEXPENSE	\$22.14	\$0.00	\$26.83	\$25.01	\$21.57	\$26.31	\$26.27	\$24.17

c. Average sow inventory

2. Information generated (Costs for a-l calculated on a per pig basis)

a. Feed

b. Medicine

c. Freight

d. Supplies

e. Contract payments

f. Semen cost

g. Lease/facility/interest

h. Utilities

i. Insurance

j. Labor

k. Taxes

l. Repairs

m. Quarterly pigs/sow/year

n. Quarterly wean pig cost by farm

o. Weighted quarterly wean pig cost

These quarterly cost are summarized and combined at six months, nine months, and annually.

With our organization's improving genetics and the current market situation, we designed a spreadsheet that would let us look at ways of lowering our break-even. We knew what our expected total annual expenses should

be from our budget. This spreadsheet looks at the effect of market price and market weight on total income at various levels of production. The level of production can be varied by pigs weaned per litter and farrowing rate. The spreadsheet is useful for looking at how an extra pig weaned per litter or a 5% increase in farrowing rate can affect total income. Currently, the nursery and finishing mortalities and culls are held combined constant at 8%.

D. Market weight spreadsheet (Table 5)

1. Information required

a. Sow inventory by month

b. Farrowing rate (variable)

c. Pigs weaned per litter (variable)

d. Combined nursery and finishing death loss

2. Information generated

a. Matings per week and month

b. Farrowings per week and month

c. Pigs weaned per week and month

d. Pigs marketed per month

e. Pounds marketed per month at various weights

f. Gross income per month at various weights using projected monthly prices

g. Gross income per year at various weights (235-290 lb) and various prices (\$26-\$62 cwt)

TABLE 5: Income by Weight and Price (80.00%, 8.50)

Wt	Market Price							
	\$26.00	\$28.00	\$30.00	\$32.00	\$34.00	\$36.00	\$38.00	\$40.00
235	\$6,110,490	\$6,580,528	\$7,050,566	\$7,520,603	\$7,990,641	\$8,460,679	\$8,930,717	\$9,400,754
240	\$6,240,501	\$6,720,539	\$7,200,578	\$7,680,616	\$8,160,655	\$8,640,693	\$9,120,732	\$9,600,770
245	\$6,370,511	\$6,860,551	\$7,350,590	\$7,840,629	\$8,330,668	\$8,820,708	\$9,310,747	\$9,800,786
250	\$6,500,522	\$7,000,562	\$7,500,602	\$8,000,642	\$8,500,682	\$9,000,722	\$9,500,762	\$10,000,803
255	\$6,630,532	\$7,140,573	\$7,650,614	\$8,160,655	\$8,670,696	\$9,180,737	\$9,690,778	\$10,200,819
260	\$6,760,542	\$7,280,584	\$7,800,626	\$8,320,668	\$8,840,709	\$9,360,751	\$9,880,793	\$10,400,835
265	\$6,890,553	\$7,420,595	\$7,950,638	\$8,480,681	\$9,010,723	\$9,540,766	\$10,070,808	\$10,600,851
270	\$7,020,563	\$7,560,607	\$8,100,650	\$8,640,693	\$9,180,737	\$9,720,780	\$10,260,823	\$10,800,867
275	\$7,150,574	\$7,700,618	\$8,250,662	\$8,800,706	\$9,350,750	\$9,900,794	\$10,450,839	\$11,000,883
280	\$7,280,584	\$7,840,629	\$8,400,674	\$8,960,719	\$9,520,764	\$10,080,809	\$10,640,854	\$11,200,899
285	\$7,410,595	\$7,980,640	\$8,550,686	\$9,120,732	\$9,690,778	\$10,260,823	\$10,830,869	\$11,400,915
290	\$7,540,605	\$8,120,652	\$8,700,698	\$9,280,745	\$9,860,791	\$10,440,838	\$11,020,884	\$11,600,931

Wt	Market Price								
	\$42.00	\$44.00	\$46.00	\$48.00	\$50.00	\$52.00	\$54.00	\$56.00	\$58.00
235	\$9,870,792	\$10,340,830	\$10,810,868	\$11,280,905	\$11,750,943	\$12,220,981	\$12,691,018	\$13,161,056	\$13,631,094
240	\$10,080,809	\$10,560,847	\$11,040,886	\$11,520,924	\$12,000,963	\$12,481,002	\$12,961,040	\$13,441,079	\$13,921,117
245	\$10,290,826	\$10,780,865	\$11,270,904	\$11,760,944	\$12,250,983	\$12,741,022	\$13,231,062	\$13,721,101	\$14,211,140
250	\$10,500,843	\$11,000,883	\$11,500,923	\$12,000,963	\$12,501,003	\$13,001,043	\$13,501,083	\$14,001,124	\$14,501,164
255	\$10,710,859	\$11,220,900	\$11,730,941	\$12,240,982	\$12,751,023	\$13,261,064	\$13,771,105	\$14,281,146	\$14,791,187
260	\$10,920,876	\$11,440,918	\$11,960,960	\$12,481,002	\$13,001,043	\$13,521,085	\$14,041,127	\$14,561,168	\$15,081,210
265	\$11,130,893	\$11,660,936	\$12,190,978	\$12,721,021	\$13,251,063	\$13,781,106	\$14,311,148	\$14,841,191	\$15,371,233
270	\$11,340,910	\$11,880,953	\$12,420,997	\$12,961,040	\$13,501,083	\$14,041,127	\$14,581,170	\$15,121,213	\$15,661,257
275	\$11,550,927	\$12,100,971	\$12,651,015	\$13,201,059	\$13,751,103	\$14,301,148	\$14,851,192	\$15,401,236	\$15,951,280
280	\$11,760,944	\$12,320,989	\$12,881,034	\$13,441,079	\$14,001,124	\$14,561,168	\$15,121,213	\$15,681,258	\$16,241,303
285	\$11,970,961	\$12,541,006	\$13,111,052	\$13,681,098	\$14,251,144	\$14,821,189	\$15,391,235	\$15,961,281	\$16,531,327
290	\$12,180,977	\$12,761,024	\$13,341,071	\$13,921,117	\$14,501,164	\$15,081,210	\$15,661,257	\$16,241,303	\$16,821,350

This is a powerful tool if you know your projected annual expenses. For example, if your annual expenses are \$9,000,000 and your average market weight was 235 lb., your break-even based on 5000 sows, 80% farrowing rate, and 8.5 pigs weaned per litter would be around \$38.50. At 250 lb., the break-even drops to \$36/cwt., and at 280 lb the break-even drops to \$32.50, assuming that total expenses do not increase. This would normally be impossible if feed prices are stable but in this year, with

falling feed prices, the increased pounds of feed required to feed pigs to heavier weights will still fall within budgets. To feed pigs to heavier weights, you must answer the following questions.

- Will the heavier pigs fit into your packers purchasing matrix?
- Are the pigs genetically capable of going to heavier weights?

TABLE 6
Kill Sheet Breakdown

LOAD AVERAGES		mm	
Yeild	77.16		
Weight	246		
Backfat	0.73	18.54	
Loin	2.34	59.44	
Premium/cwt	\$4.29		

Live Weight	Carcass Wt	BF(IN)	BF(MM)	LOIN(IN)	LOIN(MM)	% LEAN	PRE/CWT	PRE/HD
<189	<139	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
190-199	140-146	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
200-209	147-155	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
210-220	156-163	0.46	11.68	2.63	66.80	56.6	\$5.00	\$7.98
221-230	164-171	0.74	18.80	2.19	55.63	52.5	\$1.79	\$3.00
231-240	172-178	0.72	18.29	2.18	55.37	52.4	\$2.00	\$3.52
241-250	179-183	0.72	18.29	2.23	56.64	52.9	\$2.77	\$5.01
251-260	187-194	0.71	18.03	2.32	58.93	53.5	\$4.13	\$7.91
261-270	195-202	0.74	18.80	2.31	58.67	53.3	\$3.96	\$7.86
271-280	203-209	0.77	19.56	2.42	61.47	53.6	\$4.89	\$10.02
281-290	210-218	0.70	17.78	2.45	62.23	54.2	\$5.72	\$12.24
291-300	219-225	0.68	17.27	2.49	63.25	54.5	\$7.30	\$16.28
301-310	226-233	0.99	25.15	2.47	62.74	52.4	\$3.54	\$8.12
311-320	234-240	0.73	18.54	2.47	62.74	53.3	\$4.97	\$11.78

KILL SHEET 2

LEAN DISTRIBUTION

% LEAN	# HEAD
46	2
47	1
48	6
49	7
50	8
51	10
52	15
53	85
54	23
55	31
56	11
57	5
58	3

BACKFAT DISTRIBUTION

INCHES			MILLIMETERS	
MIN	MAX	# HEAD	MIN	MAX
0.2	0.4	6	5.1	10.2
0.4	0.6	44	10.2	15.2
0.6	0.8	111	15.2	20.3
0.8	1	29	20.3	25.4
1	1.2	16	25.4	30.5
1.2	1.4	1	30.5	35.6
1.4	1.6	0	35.6	40.6
1.6	1.8	0	40.6	45.7
1.8	UP	0	45.72	UP

LOIN DISTRIBUTION

INCHES			MILLIMETERS	
MIN	MAX	# HEAD	MIN	MAX
1.3	1.5	2	33.02	38.10
1.5	1.7	6	38.10	43.18
1.7	1.9	5	43.18	48.26
1.9	2.1	11	48.26	53.34
2.1	2.3	32	53.34	58.42
2.3	2.5	109	58.42	63.50
2.5	2.7	33	63.50	68.58
2.7	2.9	5	68.58	73.66
2.9	UP	4	73.66	UP

- Do you have adequate finishing space available to carry pigs to heavier weights?
- How much will your feed cost increase?
- How much will your facility costs increase?
- How much will your market hog freight increase?

Once the answer to these questions is known, your choice should be apparent. To answer the first two questions, we analyzed our kill sheets looking at the different weight categories, particularly the heavier weights (**Table 6**). This made us realize that our pigs would generate extra income and premiums at the heavier weights. To determine how much feed costs would increase, we developed a spreadsheet that would calculate feed cost per pig based on feed efficiency and weight gain at various corn and soybean meal prices (**Tables 7 and 8**). It allows us to vary the feed efficiency and weight gain and determine the feed cost per pig at corn prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.50 and soybean meal prices from \$150 to \$250 per ton. For example, based on a 200 lb finishing weight gain (240 lb market hog) and a 2.9 feed efficiency with corn costing \$3.00 and soybean meal costing \$190/ton, it would cost about \$45 to feed the pig to market. If you feed the same pig to a market weight of 280 lb (240 lb finishing weight

gain), it will still cost you about \$45 using a 3.1 feed efficiency if corn cost is \$2.10 and soybean meal cost is \$160. Current feed prices are below our budget projections so feeding pigs to heavier will not affect our budgeted feed expenses for the year.

Facility cost, which is based on \$36.00 per pig space annual cost, would increase by 9.86 cents per pig per day. Twenty extra days would increase cost \$1.97 per pig and thirty extra days would add \$2.96 per pig. Freight based on \$0.65 per cwt would increase by \$0.30.

Conclusion

The integration of production and financial records is critical for any production system to analyze their strengths and especially weaknesses. These types of spreadsheets allow you to look at many different options before deciding on a course of action. These spreadsheets have become invaluable in tracking production costs and with this information, making decisions.

