



DOE AND KIDS
Annual Budget
3 kid crops every 2 years ¹
Based on 25 doe/1 buck operation ²

ITEM	QUANTITY/UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	130%	Kidding % 170% lamb crop	210%	YOUR BUDGET
RECEIPTS						
Kids ³	15% kept back	70 lb.	\$1.00 /lb	\$110	\$152	\$194 _____
Cull Doe and Buck ⁴						
Doe	15%	150 lb./doe	10.00 /cwt	2.25	2.25	2.25 _____
Buck	50% cull rate	200 lb./buck	10.00 /cwt	10.00	10.00	10.00 _____
TOTAL RECEIPTS				123	165	207 _____
VARIABLE COSTS						
Feed						
<i>Kids</i>						
Pasture ⁵	10 kids/acre	44 /acre		9	11	14 _____
Minerals		1.00 /head		1	1	1 _____
<i>Does</i>						
Corn ⁶	0.5 lb./day	135 days	2.20 /bu	3	3	3 _____
Pasture ⁵	10 does/acre		44 /acre	4	4	4 _____
Salt and Mineral				2	2	2 _____
TOTAL FEED COSTS				19	21	24 _____
Health Program				6	6	6 _____
Marketing ⁷				5	5	5 _____
Utilities, supplies, and miscellaneous costs				3	3	3 _____
Int. on Operating Expense ⁸		9%		1	2	2 _____
TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS				34	37	40 _____
FIXED COSTS						
Labor Charge		4 hours	7.50 /hr	30	30	30 _____
Doe Replacement ⁹	15% cull rate	5% death rate	150 /doe	30	30	30 _____
Buck Replacement ¹⁰	100% cull rate	5% death rate	200 /buck	8	8	8 _____
Int. on Breed Stock ¹¹			9%	15	15	15 _____
Equipment Charge ¹²		\$30	20%	6	6	6 _____
Buildings Charge ¹³		\$50	17%	9	9	9 _____
Management Charge ¹⁴		5% of gross revenues		6	8	10 _____
TOTAL FIXED COSTS				104	106	108 _____
TOTAL COSTS				138	143	148 _____
RETURN OVER VARIABLE COSTS (total receipts - total variable costs)				89	128	167 _____
RETURN OVER TOTAL COSTS (total receipts - total costs)				-15	22	59 _____
RETURN TO LABOR AND MANAGEMENT¹⁵				21	60	99 _____

¹ A goat's reproductive cycle allows a doe to kid about every 8 months or 3 times every 2 years. Therefore, this annual budget is based on 1.5 kid crops.

² 25 does and 1 buck is assumed to be a typical size for a meat goat operation in Ohio. This budget represents 1 doe in this size operation.

³ A 10% mortality rate for kids is assumed and 15% of kids are held back for replacement does. Therefore, a 170% kidding rate will actually yield a 145% rate for kids available for marketing (170% - 10% mortality - 15% replacements = 145% marketable yield). Market price will vary with location and market availability. Prices can range from \$0.60-\$1.20 /pound. The kid weight is a typical sale weight but can range from 50 - 80 pounds.

⁴ Cull rate: does = 15%, bucks = 50%. Cull revenue = cull rate x weight x market price. (Doe: 15% x 150 lb. X \$10 cwt = \$2.25)

⁵ Pasture costs are based on an annual rental rate for 1 acre of pasture. The rate is determined by the following formula: yield x hay price x 0.25. (2.5 T/acre x \$70/T x 0.25 = 43.75 \$/acre)

⁶ Does fed 1/2 pound of supplemental corn for 135 days every year.

⁷ Marketing costs are the costs associated with the sale of the animal. This may be a fee for putting the animal in an auction or the costs of selling the animal privately.

⁸ Includes _ value of feed plus other variable expenses less marketing.

⁹ Doe replacement cost based on 15% annual replacement rate, 5% death loss and cost of doe of \$150. Replacement cost = 15% replacement rate + 5% mortality rate x \$150/doe = 30

¹⁰ Buck replacement cost based on 100% annual replacement rate, 5% death loss and cost of buck of \$200. Replacement cost = 100% replacement rate + 5% mortality rate x \$200/buck / 25 does/buck = \$8.40. The 100% replacement cost assumes that 2 bucks are owned and one is replaced every year to prevent inbreeding.

¹¹ Interest on breeding stock is the average value of a breeding animal x interest rate. (\$150/doe + \$400 bucks / 25 does) x 9% = \$15. Assumes 2 bucks are owned. See #10 footnote.

¹² \$30 investment / doe X 20% = \$6.00

¹³ \$50 investment / doe x 17% = \$8.50

¹⁴ The management charge is the value of the operator's management skills used in managing the goat operation.

¹⁵ Return to labor and management is the revenue less total expenses except operator labor and management. It is a measure of the returns to the operator's labor and management.