## NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Cereal rye \&/or annual ryegrass pasture for winter grazing: Estimated
Budget 88-9
annual revenue, operating cost, fixed cost and net returns per acre (No-till).
6/1/2013

| Description | Unit | Price | Quantity | Value | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating inputs |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Lime, applied, pro-rated share | Ton | \$50.00 | 0.20 | \$10.00 |  |
| -10-10-10, dry bulk | Cwt. | \$20.70 | 3.00 | 62.10 |  |
| -30\% N Solution | Cwt. | \$20.50 | 3.00 | 61.50 |  |
| -Fert. Spread, custom | Acre | \$7.00 | 2.00 | 14.00 |  |
| -Cereal Rye Seed ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Bu. | \$17.00 | 2.00 | 34.00 |  |
| -Ryegrass Seed ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Ib. | \$1.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |
| -Burndown herbicide | Acre | \$5.00 | 1.00 | 5.00 |  |
| -Other: |  |  |  | 0.00 |  |
| -Machinery Labor (From Table 2) |  |  |  | 14.12 |  |
| -Other Labor | Hours | \$12.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |
| -Machinery Fuel, Maint, Repairs (Table 2) | Acre |  |  | 12.71 |  |
| -Annual Operating Capital ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ | 5.0\% | 53.36 | 2.67 |  |
| Total Operating Costs |  |  |  | \$216.11 |  |
|  |  |  | Amount | Value |  |
| Fixed Costs |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Machinery Depreciation, Taxes, Insurance, |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Interest (From Table 1) |  |  |  | 11.34 |  |
| Total Cost |  |  |  | \$227.44 |  |
|  | Unit | Price ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Quantity | Value |  |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Harvested as Pasture, Dry Matter | Ton | \$0.00 | 2.50 | 0.00 |  |
| Total Receipts |  |  |  | \$0.00 |  |
| RETURNS ABOVE TOTAL OPERATING COST |  |  |  | -\$216.11 |  |
| RETURNS ABOVE ALL SPECIFIED COSTS ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  | -\$227.44 |  |
| AVERAGE COST PER TON OF DRY MATTER ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |  | \$90.98 |  |

${ }^{2}$ Estimated cost for an annual ryegrass seeding is 30 lb of seed per acre at $\$ 1.25 / \mathrm{lb}=\$ 37.50$ seed cost per acre.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Interest on operating expenses for an average of 3 months.
${ }^{\text {c }}$ Only place a value on pasture if it is rented out.
${ }^{d}$ This is the cost of grazing per acre = Total annual cost LESS the value of any pasture rented out.
${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$ Total cost divided by total dry matter produced

## NOTES

Pasture typically is 20 to $25 \%$ dry matter, $65 \%$ digestible and provides 1300 pounds of TDN per ton of dry matter. Each ton of pasture dry matter typically provides 86 animal unit days of grazing. A beef cow $=1 \mathrm{AU}$.
Budget does not include the cost of managing grazing livestock on this pasture.

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Table 1. Initial investment in specialized equipment and annual ownership expenses

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Depreciation $=$ ( Initial cost - Salvage value) $/$ years of life
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Interest on investment $=(($ Initial cost + Salvage value $) / 2) \mathrm{X}$ interest rate
${ }^{\text {c }}$ Combined rate of property taxes and insurance premiums as a percentage of the average investment
${ }^{\text {d }}$ Per acre costs for self-propelled vehicles include an additional $10 \%$ allowance for travel time from farm to field
${ }^{e}$ Total number of trips across the field per year for this operation

Table 2. Operating expense for forage machinery and equipment per hour and per acre

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Repairs and maintenance costs are calculated as a \% of the initial cost in Table 1. Percentages are higher for equipment bought used.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Repairs and maintenance costs per hour based on annual use shown in Table 1
${ }^{\text {c }}$ Total fuel cost plus lube costs estimated as $15 \%$ of the fuel cost.
${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ Per acre costs for tractors and other self-propelled equipment includes an additional $10 \%$ allowance for travel time from farm to field.
${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$ Labor cost per acre includes an additional $15 \%$ allowance for travel time, setting up and finishing up.
Table 3. Sensitivity Analysis
This table shows the total cost per ton of dry matter produced under various assumptions about costs and yields
Specifically, the cost and yields shown in the enterprise budget on the first page are believed to be fairly representative of conditions
in North Carolina. However, there is a wide variation in conditions from one farm to another and costs and yields can vary from year to year.
The table shows the effects of yields and costs that are 10 percent higher or lower than the basic budget, singly and in combination
AVERAGE TOTAL COST PER TON OF DRY MATTER PRODUCED

|  | YIELD |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -10\% | Base |  |
|  |  | Budget | +10\% |
| -10\% | \$90.98 | \$81.88 | \$74.44 |
| O Base | \$101.09 | \$90.98 | \$82.71 |
| +10\% | \$111.19 | \$100.08 | \$90.98 |

