

Farm/Ranch Business Management Education

Year 2012

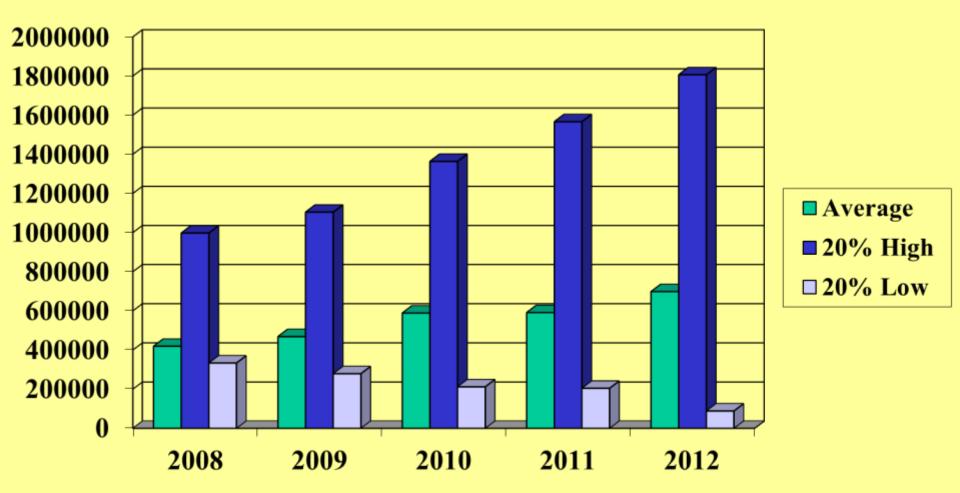
Jerry Tuhy, Instructor

Bismarck State College at Dickinson REC



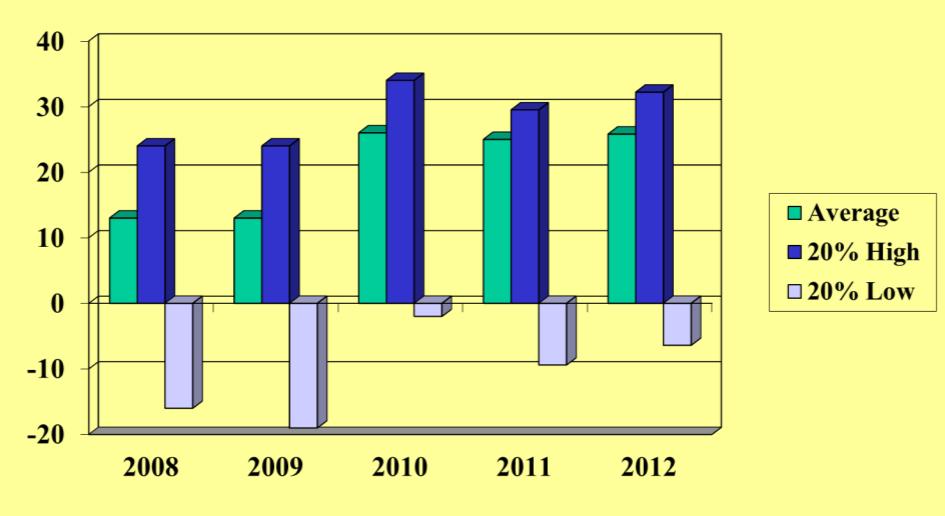
Gross Farm Income (Accrual)

Per farm for year

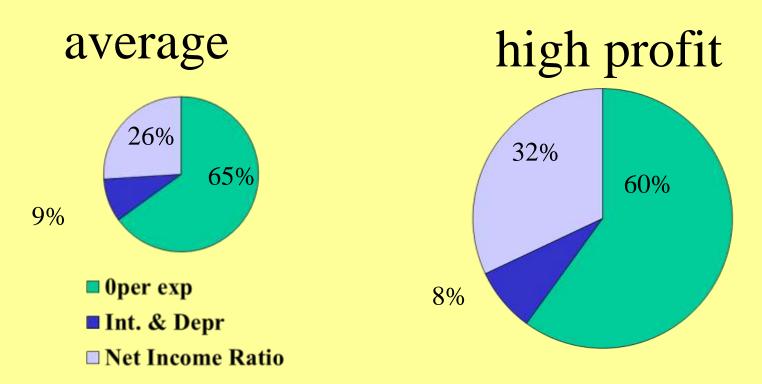


Net Farm Income Ratio (%)

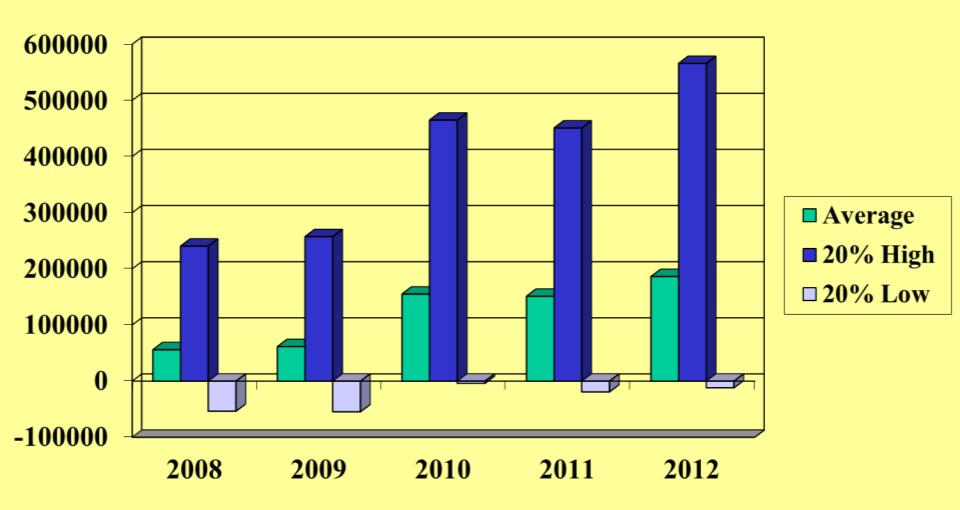
percentage of gross \$ that is net \$



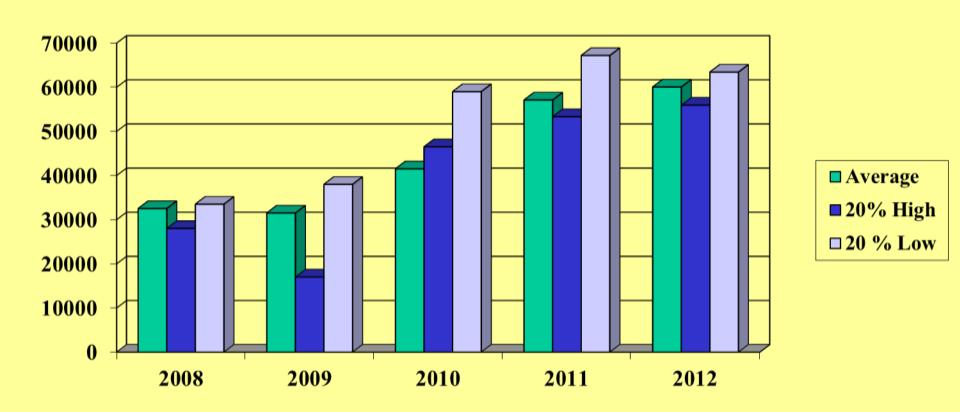
Net Farm Income Ratio % of Gross available for Family living and Increasing Net Worth



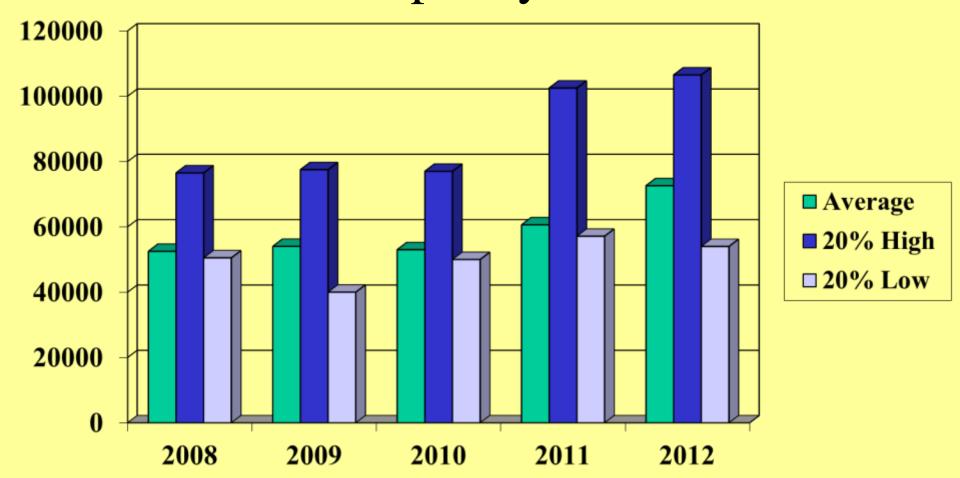
\$ Net Farm Income = "Profit"



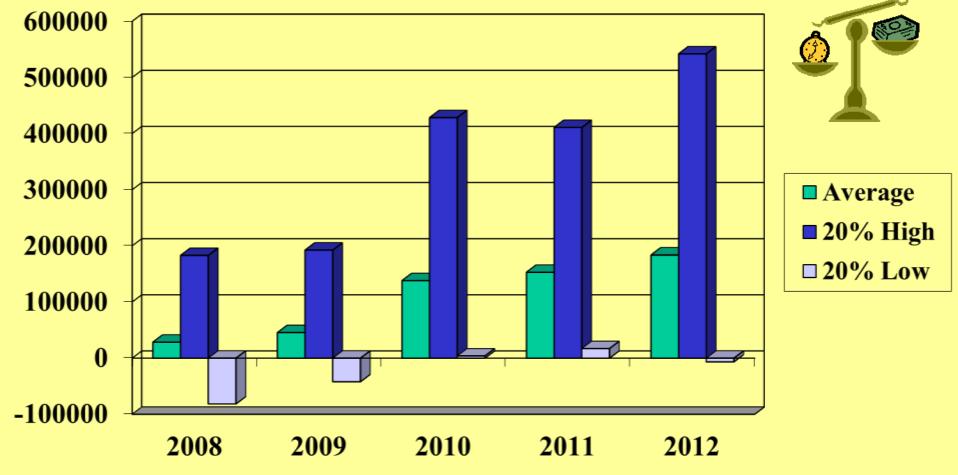
\$ Net "Non-Farm" Income



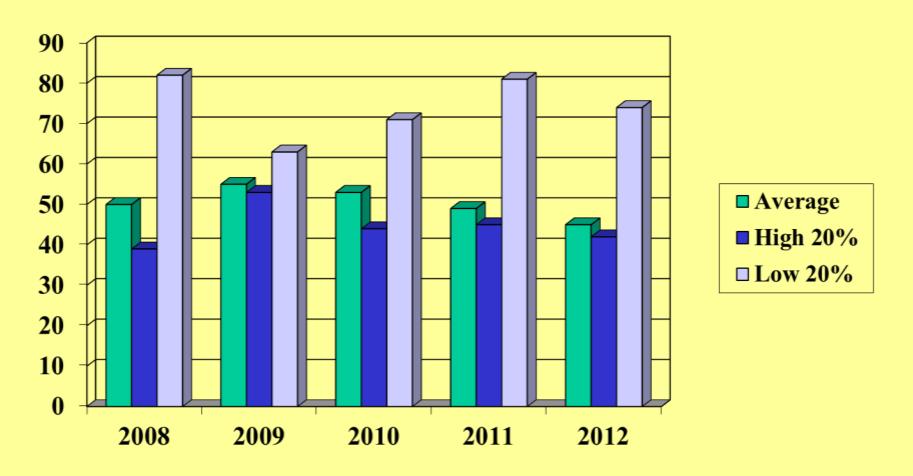
Family Living & Income Taxes \$ spent/year



Change in Retained Earnings
\$ of equity gain per yr (cost basis)

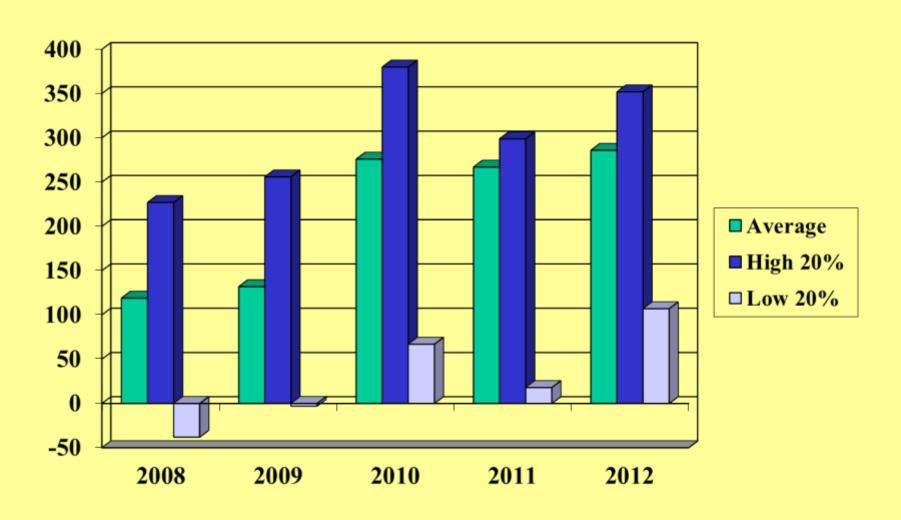


Farm Debt/Asset Ratio (%) end year cost basis

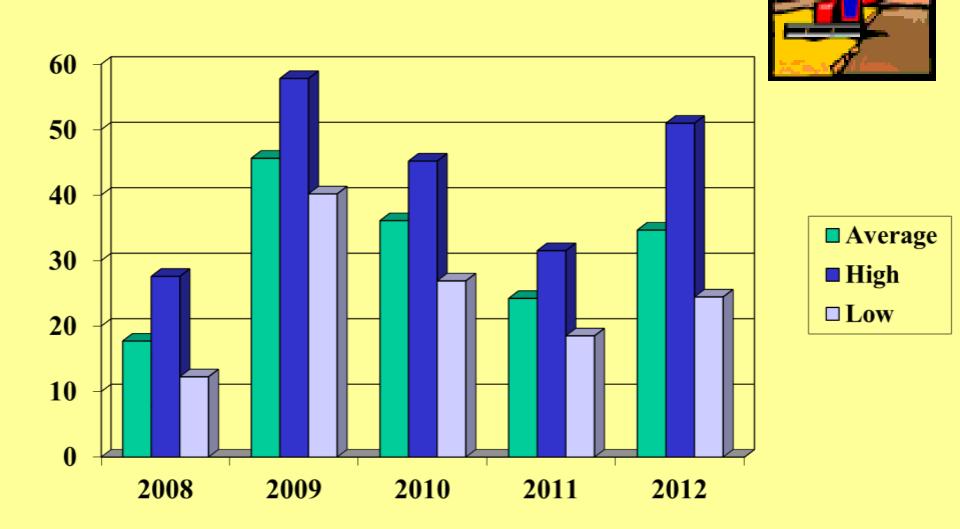


Term Debt Coverage Ratio

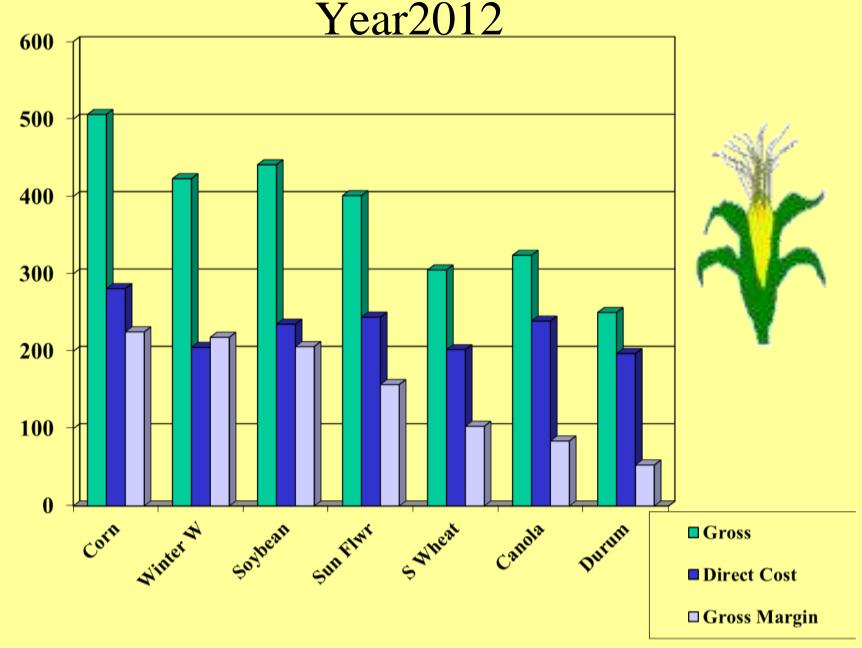
a 100% ratio means "we can make all debt payments"



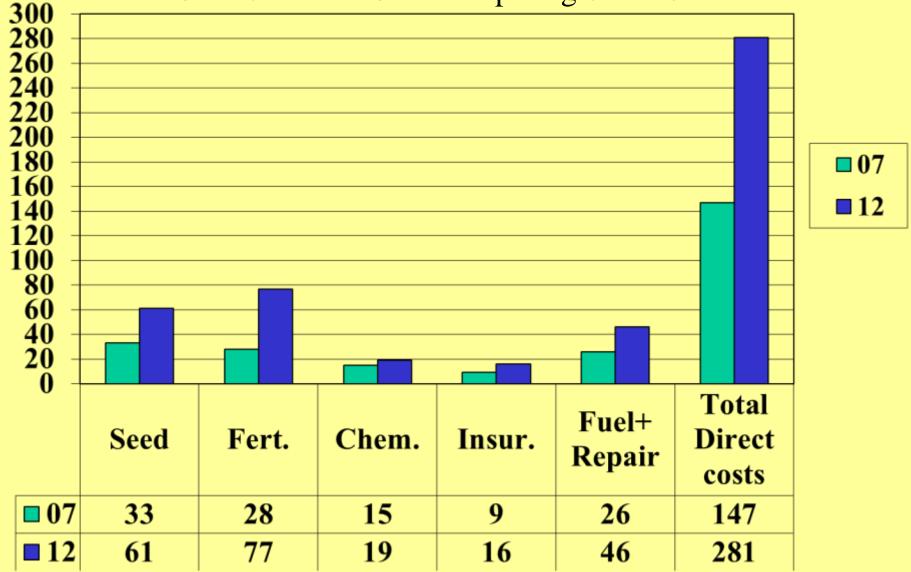
Spring Wheat on Cash Rented (Bu. Yield/Acre)



Crop Contributions to Overheads

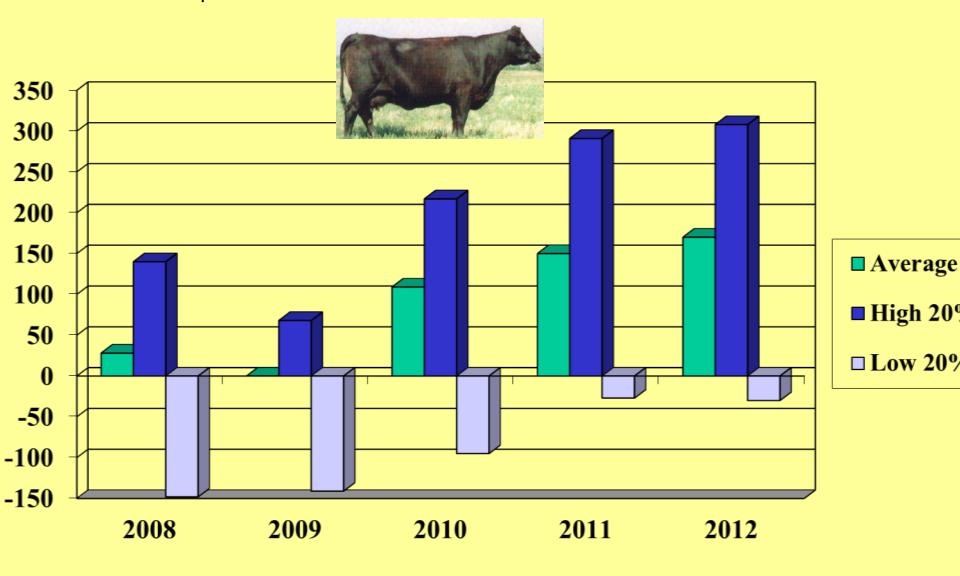


Costs /acre for Corn comparing 07 to 2012



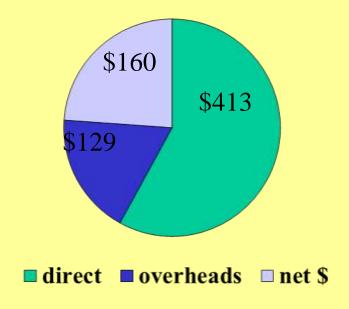
\$ Net income /Beef Cow





Beef cow costs, returns 2012 per cow (fuel&repairs in OVHD)

average



high profit



How are low profit and high profit Beef herds different? For 2012 year.

	Low Profit	High Profit
Value of calf/cow	\$745	\$810
Depreciation per cow	\$130	-\$10
Direct cost/cow	\$488	\$392
Overhead expense/cow	\$158	\$122
Cost per cwt (D&Ovhd)	\$134	\$98
Culling percentage	19.1	15

More info on these websites

www.finbin.umn.edu sort data by State, region, year. Whole farm, crop or livestock enterprise data available

Ifsam.cffm.umn.edu- learn to use financial statements in dayto-day management. understand how to interpret financial statements.

data, news, resources for farm/ranch managers.