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*Sheep - Cost of production*  
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**FAT LAMB AND FAT SHEEP PRODUCTION  
IN THE EAST MIDLANDS 1962-63**

Costs and Returns from Different Systems

by

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PRICE **3s 0d**

FAT LAMB AND FAT SHEEP PRODUCTION  
IN THE EAST MIDLANDS 1962-63

INTRODUCTION

Costs and returns were collected from fifty sheep breeding flocks in the East Midlands for the period from the Autumn of 1962 to the Autumn of 1963. These flocks were kept to breed lambs to be sold fat off grass or to be fattened on folded crops during the following winter. Records of the winter folding were obtained from fifteen of these flocks for the winter period 1962-63.

The flocks were kept mainly on the lighter soils of the East Midlands. Even on those farms with both light and heavy soils the tendency was to keep the sheep on the lighter soils of the farms and on the permanent grassland.

Thirty seven flocks were on farms with light land suitable for winter folding on kale, turnips, swedes and beet tops. These farms grew cereals, cash roots (potatoes and/or sugar beet) in rotation with leys for sheep and cattle grazing. These flocks were distributed geographically, 17 on the Lincolnshire Wolds, 17 on the Limestone including the cliff north of Lincoln, the heath south of Lincoln and parts of South Kesteven and Rutland, and 3 on the Nottinghamshire Bunter Sands.

The other thirteen flocks were on farms growing cereals in conjunction with long leys and permanent grass. Eight were in Rutland or close to its borders and the other five were all on farms near to the Wolds, Limestone and Sands.

The Weather and the Results from Sheep in 1962-63

The interpretation of data obtained for 1962-63 is made difficult by the exceptional weather conditions of the year. November and December of 1962 were damp and foggy and were followed by three months of very cold weather. Sheep, more than any other farm livestock, are expected to live in the open and to obtain at least some food from pasture and arable crops during the winter. A few ewe flocks were winter housed during the severe weather but most remained out in the fields.

Pastures suffered severely under these conditions. The top soil was frozen and then covered by a light fall of snow which thawed and in many cases froze again as a solid sheet of ice. This ice cover remained for several weeks, it prevented ewes from obtaining the normal winter grazing and, when it thawed, there was neither dead grass nor protected green grass to provide some feed. These pastures were slow to start into growth in the Spring. At the same time crops for folding were severely damaged by the frost and, being unprotected by snow, they were exposed and suffered severely from the depredations of pigeons, other birds and animals. Farmers reported that to meet the resultant food shortage they had fed more hay, cereals and purchased foods than usual. Until the figures for 1963-64 are available it will be difficult to assess the extent of this extra feeding.

The following summer of 1963 was, on the whole, cool and wet. Although there was never a serious shortage of keep, livestock do not do well in such conditions, for both grass and stock probably benefit from warmth and sun.

One effect of such weather conditions was to slow down the growth of lambs and this was particularly evident in the experience of those farmers who intended to produce fat lambs on grass. In 1962, most of these farmers had sold nearly all their lambs fat by the end of September and very few were left on the farms. In 1963, fewer lambs were ready for sale during May and June when higher prices prevail and a number of farmers were still selling lambs from October onwards. Some failed in their intention to sell the majority of their lambs fat, cut their losses and disposed of the lambs at the Autumn store sales. This makes classification difficult since the proportion sold in each category, fat, store or fat hoggs does not necessarily indicate the policy.

In view of the weather, the results recorded here are a statement of what happened during 1962-63 and they cannot be regarded as providing standards of feed input or sheep output. Even comparisons between groups may be distorted by the differing effects of the weather.

SYSTEMS OF FAT SHEEP PRODUCTION

The results from the fifty flocks have been summarised in three groups based upon the objectives in the disposal of the lambs.

Group I. Production of Fat Lambs off Grass - 27 Flocks

This group includes those flocks from which the total number of lambs sold fat off grass and retained for flock replacements exceeded 80 per cent of the total lamb crop. It also includes a few flocks for which this was the intention as indicated by previous history and by management, but, owing to the weather, the basic policy was not achieved and lambs were sold as stores.

Group II. Production of Fat Lambs off Grass and Store Lambs  
for Winter Folding - 13 flocks

The flocks in this group sold the more forward lambs off the grass and retained the rest for Winter folding.

Group III. Production of Store Lambs for Winter Folding  
10 flocks

The flocks in this group retained more than 90 per cent of the lambs on the farm for Winter folding.

Within these groups there are considerable variations in the size of flocks (Table 1) and in the breeds of sheep. The main local breed type is a cross bred, usually going back to a Lincoln Longwool but with a considerable and varying proportion of Down blood. Some flocks of hill breeds, e.g. Clun, Mashams and Scotch Half-breds, are included.

Tables 3 to 9 in the appendix give details of the results from each group. In view of the possible weather effect it is proposed to limit comments and comparisons in this report to a brief review of one or two matters of general interest. The main figures for each group have been summarised in Table 2, page 8.

It should be noted that no share of the depreciation of equipment and the general overhead costs of the farm has been charged against the sheep so that the margin or "profit" is the margin over costs before charging for equipment depreciation and general farm overheads.

VARIATION IN SIZE OF EWE FLOCK IN THE THREE GROUPS

Table I

	Group I Fat lambs off grass	Group II Fat and Store lambs	Group III Store lambs	All groups
Under 100 ewes	5	1	1	7
100 - 150 ewes	6	4	2	12
151 - 200 ewes	5	2	2	9
201 - 300 ewes	6	2	4	12
301 - 400 ewes	1	2	1	4
401 - 500 ewes	2	-	-	2
Over 500 ewes	2	2	-	4
<b>Totals</b>	27	13	10	50
Number of Ewes:- Smallest flock	40	58	47	40
Largest flock	650	749	320	749

GROUP I. PRODUCTION OF FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS

The average profit, £0.65 per ewe, from this group is not very good but there is considerable variation in management and profit between the various flocks in the group. The range of profits is as follows :-

<u>Profit or loss per ewe</u>	<u>Number of flocks</u>
Profit over £8	2
£7 - £8	-
£6 - £7	-
£5 - £6	3
£4 - £5	3
£3 - £4	3
£2 - £3	4
£1 - £2	3
under £1	1
Loss -	<u>8</u>
	27
	<u>—</u>

Low cost production with considerable use of grassland is the feature of most of the flocks making a profit of £3 or more per ewe and this applies particularly to the two most profitable flocks making over £8 per ewe.

Weather conditions could have had a considerable influence on the result from the more intensive producers in this group i.e. those aiming to sell most of the lambs in April, May or June before the price falls during midsummer. These producers lamb their ewes early and the lambs were born during the severe weather of January, February and March, 1963. As a result the lambs had a bad start and later when they could expect warmer weather and some young grass to graze they got neither and growth would be slowed down from the normal rate. This may have been an important factor in the results from the four flocks practising intensive paddock grazing, three of which made a loss and one a profit of under £1 per ewe.



The slow growth rate at the start also occurred amongst the later lambing flocks and throughout the summer conditions continued unfavourable to growth. This is the underlying cause of the failure of these flock owners to sell the lambs fat at the expected time. Some cut their losses and sold the poorer lambs as stores at the Autumn store sales, whilst others cake-fed the lambs during the Autumn and managed to clear most of the remaining lamb crop during October, November and December, 1963.

On average Group I spent the most per ewe upon concentrates, bulky fodders and grass but spent least upon folded crops (Table 2). The total cost of food, £5.49 per ewe, was the highest of the three groups. No doubt this is due to the policy for in order to fatten the lambs, ewes must be encouraged to milk well. In 1962-63, the output from this system £8.13 per ewe did not justify the higher cost £7.48 per ewe. Slightly fewer lambs (1.29 per ewe) were produced and the output of lambs £8.22 per ewe was intermediate between those for the other groups, £8.59 per ewe for Group II and £7.87 per ewe for Group III.

COSTS AND RETURNS FROM SHEEP BREEDING  
EAST MIDLANDS 1962-63  
PERIOD - ONE CALENDAR YEAR

Table 2

END PRODUCT	BREEDING FLOCKS		
	Group I	Group II	Group III
	Fat lambs off grass	Fat and store lambs	Store lambs
Number of flocks	27	13	10
Number of ewes	5788	3395	1890
Number of lambs reared per ewe	1.29	1.34	1.31
Fat lambs. Average estimated dressed carcase weight (lb.)	44.2	44.6	44.6
Average price (£)	6.63	6.81	6.88
Concentrates per ewe (cwt.)	1.43	1.48	1.22
<u>Acres per ewe</u>			
Hay, roots, grass and silage	0.04	0.02	0.03
Folded crops and beet tops	0.01	0.03	0.04
Grazing	0.36	0.35	0.35
Total	0.41	0.40	0.42
<u>Output of livestock and wool per ewe</u>	£	£	£
Lambs	8.22	8.59	7.87
Other sheep	0.07	0.53	0.17
Wool	1.44	2.05	1.75
	9.73	11.17	9.79
Less ewe and ram replacement costs	1.60	1.24	1.78
Output of livestock and wool	8.13	9.93	8.01
<u>Costs per ewe</u>			
<u>Foods</u> : Concentrates	1.97	1.87	1.43
Hay, roots, silage, etc.	0.99	0.39	0.80
Folded crops	0.23	0.90	0.67
Grazing	2.30	2.10	1.75
Total foods	5.49	5.26	4.65
Man and vehicle labour	1.52	1.33	1.33
Miscellaneous costs	0.47	0.47	0.47
Total costs	7.48	7.06	6.45
<u>Margin</u> Output over costs	0.65	2.87	1.56

GROUP II., PRODUCTION OF FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS AND STORE LAMBS FOR  
WINTER FOLDING

This group includes one flock of 749 ewes and one flock of 587 ewes i.e. 36.5 per cent of the total number of ewes for all the farms in the group. The remaining 11 flocks range in size from 58 ewes to 302 ewes. The two large flocks do not appear to have exerted any undue influence on the averages.

In 1962-63 the average profit from this group was £2.87 per ewe, the highest of the three groups. This was due to higher output (£9.93 per ewe) rather than lower costs (£7.06 per ewe). Thus, the cost of feeding per ewe was very similar to that for Group I, fat lambs off grass, although more use was made of folded crops in place of concentrates, hay and roots.

The higher output from this system arises from four sources:-

1. More lambs reared per ewe. This accounts almost entirely for the difference in output of lamb per ewe, £8.59 for 1.34 lambs in Group II and £8.22 for 1.29 lambs in Group I.
2. Extra returns from "other sheep". Not only did these farmers keep some lambs cheaply during the winter months but they bought in lambs and these were either sold the following summer as fat and breeding stock or they were retained for flock replacements.
3. Extra returns from wool. This was due mainly to the wool clipped from "other sheep" but there are some breed differences as well.
4. Extra returns from ewe sales. Although these flocks had the highest incoming value, £8.34 per ewe, disposal prices of fat and store ewes were appreciably higher. Consequently the average cost of replacement was much lower.

GROUP III. PRODUCTION OF STORE LAMBS FOR WINTER FOLDING

The profit from this group averaged £1.56 per ewe. The main feature was the relatively low cost of production £6.45 per ewe. For store lamb production there is less need to lamb early in the Spring and the in-lamb ewes can be maintained throughout the winter on fewer supplementary foods, concentrates in particular. Also grass will provide for the suckling ewes and growing lambs without additional concentrates.

The output of lambs, £7.87 per ewe, was the least of the three groups because a higher proportion of the lambs were valued at a lower price as stores for winter feeding. At these values the average profit was £1.56 per ewe and the results from winter folding (p.11) do not indicate that any further profit accrues to the sheep enterprise as a whole.

It will be noted that the cost of flock replacement, £1.78 per ewe, was the highest of the three groups. A number of factors interact to bring this about and one of the more important is that more replacements are made with home bred lambs and gimmers, valued at higher average prices than for the other two groups.

WINTER SHEEP FOLDING 1962-63

The overall profit from sheep for the flocks in Groups II and III is influenced by the profit or loss on the subsequent disposal of the stores, most of which are fattened on folded crops, mainly kale, swedes, turnips and beet tops. Records were obtained from 15 of these flocks in 1962-63 and these show a loss of £0.15 per sheep put into the fold. It is difficult to decide whether this loss is the average over several seasons or whether it is mainly the result of the exceptional weather. Therefore it is preferable to make no further judgments from the figures as to the relative profits from the three groups, after adding the profit or loss from winter feeding.

The average output of sheep and wool from these 15 flocks was £2.58 per sheep and the main items of cost were £1.17 per sheep for folded crops, and £0.94 per sheep for concentrates (Table 8). The folded crops were valued at cost (labour, seeds, fertilisers and rent) or in the case of beet tops at £2. 10s. per ton. On this basis there is a loss of £1.42 per acre on 408.5 acres of folded crops after charging £4.5 per acre for 79.8 acres of beet tops fed.

SUMMING UP

The costs and returns from 50 breeding flocks and from 15 winter fattening flocks are given for the year 1962-63. The margin of output over costs before charging for equipment depreciation and general farm overheads was £0.65 per ewe from the production of fat lambs off grass, £2.87 per ewe from the production of fat and store lambs and £1.56 per ewe from the production of store lambs, with a slight loss of £0.15 per sheep on winter

folding of store lambs to sell fat. These margins are equal to £1.58 per forage acre<sup>(1)</sup> for Group I, £7.18 per forage acre for Group II and £3.71 per forage acre of bulky fodders, folded crops (excluding beet tops) and grazing. According to the Financial Results from Farming in the East Midlands 1962-63 F.R. No. 153 equipment depreciation and miscellaneous costs amount to £3.7 per acre on mixed farms from 150 to 299 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres and £3.6 per acre on mixed farms of 300 acres and over. This suggests that in 1962-63 sheep did not make much contribution to farm profits. Until information is available for subsequent years it will be difficult to arrive at a conclusion that this assesses the true position in relation to the farm as a whole or that the results for 1962-63 represent a fair comparison between the different systems of sheep production.

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(1) Forage acres include folded crops, hay, roots and grazing.

METHODS USED IN SHEEP ENTERPRISE COSTS

Averages The total data for the group divided by the appropriate total number of sheep in the groups.

Period Ewes Groups I, II and III. The year for each flock is taken from the date the ewe flock is made up and put to the rams.

Winter folding. The period for each flock is from the date the ewe flock is made up to the date of the last sale of fat or store hoggs. The average period is the total of the periods for each flock divided by the total number of flocks.

Value of Home Grown Foods

<u>Hand fed per cwt.</u>	s.	d.
Barley	19.	0.
Oats	20.	0.
Hay	6.	3.
Swedes	2.	6.
Silage	2.	6.

Folded crops. These have been charged at cost calculated as a basic cost of £5 per acre drilled plus cost of fertilisers, summer cultivations and rent. The weight of crop consumed has been calculated from the difference between total foods required per sheep and the quantity fed by hand (e.g. purchased and home grown concentrates, hay, swedes carted to the sheep).

Grazing. Valued at cost.

Labour Man labour at actual cost or 5s. 2d. per hour.  
Jeep, van, car at 5s. 0d. per hour.  
Tractor at 3s. 6d. per hour.

Sundries This is actual expenditure on veterinary and medicine, repairs or replacements of equipment, and transport during the period.

Share of equipment depreciation and general farm overheads.

These have not been included in the costs.

GROUP I. RETURNS FROM 27 BREEDING FLOCKS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

PRODUCING FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS - YEAR 1962-63

Total number of Ewes 5788

Table 3A

	Average number per ewe		Item	Av. value per head individual items		Av. value per ewe in flock	
	Group I	Your Flock		Group I	Your Flock	Group I	Your Flock
LAMBS				£	£	£	£
	0.91		Fat lambs sold	6.63		6.04	
	0.23		Store lambs sold	5.90		1.38	
	0.03		Casualties and deaths	0.10		..	
	0.12		In stock at end of year	6.43		0.80	
	1.29		Total output of lambs	6.35		8.22	
OTHER SHEEP	-		Output of other sheep	2.14		0.07	
EWES			B/F from previous year	7.59			
	0.70		Ewes purchased	7.91			
	0.08		Gimmers purchased	10.62			
	0.06		Homebred gimmers	8.96			
	0.08		Homebred lambs	7.22			
	1.00		Total ewes into flock	7.90		7.90	
	0.10		Fat and store ewes sold	4.23			
	0.08		Casualties and deaths	0.44			
	0.03		Cull ewes C.F.	3.00			
	0.79		Breeding ewes C.F.	7.43			
	1.00		Total disposal of ewes	6.41		6.41	
	-		Deficit on ewes	-1.49		-1.49	
RAMS			Deficit on rams	-1.73		-0.11	
OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK						6.69	
SALES OF WOOL						1.44	
OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK AND WOOL						8.13	
MARGIN OF OUTPUT OVER COSTS						0.65	



GROUP I. COSTS FROM 27 BREEDING FLOCKS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

PRODUCING FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS - YEAR 1962-63

Total number of ewes 5788

Table 3B

Item	Average quantities per ewe		Average cost per ewe	
	Group I	Your Flock	Group I	Your Flock
<u>FOODS</u>	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£
<u>CONCENTRATES</u>				
Purchased cakes and meals	0.83		1.38	
Home grown cereals	0.60		0.59	
Total concentrates	1.43		1.97	
<u>BULKY FODDERS</u>				
Hay	0.90		0.31	
Mangolds	2.04		0.26	
Silage	3.86		0.40	
Other	-		0.02	
Total bulky fodders	-		0.99	
<u>FOLDED CROPS</u>	Acres	Acres		
Kale, swedes, turnips, etc.	0.008		0.09	
Beet tops	0.024		0.14	
Total folded crops	0.032		0.23	
<u>GRAZING</u>				
Leys	0.28		2.01	
Permanent grass	0.08		0.29	
Total grazing	0.36		2.30	
TOTAL FOODS	-		5.49	
<u>LABOUR</u>	Hours	Hours		
Employees	4.27		1.09	
Farmer	1.05		0.27	
Total manual labour	5.32		1.36	
Vehicles			0.16	
Total manual and vehicle labour			1.52	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS COSTS</u>				
Veterinary and medicine			0.33	
Other			0.14	
Total miscellaneous costs			0.47	
<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>			7.48	

GROUP II. RETURNS FROM 13 BREEDING FLOCKS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

PRODUCING FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS AND STORE LAMBS FOR WINTER FOLDING

YEAR 1962-63

Total Number of Ewes 3395

Table 4A

	Average number per ewe		Item	Av. value per head individual items		Av. value per ewe in flock	
	Group II	Your Flock		Group II	Your Flock	Group II	Your Flock
LAMBS	£	£		£	£	£	£
	0.58		Fat lambs sold	6.81 <sup>(1)</sup>		3.97	
	0.01		Store lambs sold	12.29		0.14	
	0.02		Casualties	0.02		-	
	0.74		In stock at end of year	6.08		4.48	
	1.35		Total output of lambs	6.35		8.59	
OTHER SHEEP	0.25		Output of other sheep	2.07		0.53	
EWES	0.77		B/F from previous year	7.94			
	0.01		Ewes purchased	10.17			
	0.08		Gimmers purchased	8.46			
	0.14		Home bred gimmers	10.46			
	-		Home bred lambs	-			
	1.00		Total ewes into flock	8.34		8.34	
	0.16		Fat and store ewes sold	5.70			
	0.05		Casualties and deaths	0.32			
	0.02		Cull ewes C.F.	3.53			
	0.77		Breeding ewes C.F.	8.06			
	1.00		Total disposal of ewes	7.17		7.17	
	-		Deficit on ewes	-1.17		-1.17	
RAMS			Deficit on Rams	-3.02		-0.07	
OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK						7.88	
SALES OF WOOL						2.05	
OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK AND WOOL						9.93	
MARGIN OF OUTPUT OVER COSTS						2.87	

(1) This includes 16 ram lambs from one flock.

GROUP II. COSTS FROM 13 BREEDING FLOCKS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS  
PRODUCING FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS AND STORE LAMBS FOR WINTER FOLDING - YEAR 1962-63

Total number of ewes 3395

Table 4B

Item	Average quantities per ewe		Average cost per ewe	
	Group II	Your Flock	Group II	Your flock
<u>FOODS</u>	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£
<u>CONCENTRATES</u>				
Purchased cakes and meals	0.71		1.11	
Home grown cereals	0.77		0.76	
Total concentrates	1.48		1.87	
<u>BULKY FODDERS</u>				
Hay	0.64		0.20	
Mangolds	0.97		0.12	
Silage	0.20		0.02	
Other bulky fodders	-		0.05	
Total bulky fodders	-		0.39	
<u>FOLDED CROPS</u>	Acres	Acres		
Kale, swedes, turnips, etc.	0.034		0.45	
Beet tops	0.043		0.45	
Total folded crops	0.077		0.90	
<u>GRAZING</u>				
Leys	0.29		1.92	
Permanent grass	0.06		0.18	
Total grazing	0.35		2.10	
<u>TOTAL FOODS</u>	-		5.26	
<u>LABOUR</u>	Hours	Hours		
Employees	3.82		1.02	
Farmer	0.86		0.22	
Total manual labour	4.68		1.24	
Vehicles			0.09	
Total manual and vehicle labour			1.33	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS COSTS</u>				
Veterinary and medicines			0.32	
Other			0.15	
Total miscellaneous costs			0.47	
<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>			7.06	

GROUP III. RETURNS FROM 10 BREEDING FLOCKS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

PRODUCING STORE LAMBS FOR WINTER FOLDING - YEAR 1962-63

Total Number of Ewes 1890

Table 5A

	Average number per ewe		Item	Av. value per head individual items		Av. value per ewe in flock	
	Group III	Your Flock		Group III	Your Flock	Group III	Your Flock
LAMBS	0.04		Fat lambs sold	£ 6.88	£	£	£
	0.13		Store lambs sold	5.59			
	0.03		Casualties and deaths	0.13			
	1.11		In stock at end of year	6.16			
	1.31		Total output of lambs	6.00		7.87	
OTHER SHEEP	0.09		Output of other sheep	1.85		0.17	
EWES	0.76		B/F from previous year	7.52			
	+		Ewes purchased	9.00			
	0.07		Gimmers purchased	10.56			
	0.10		Homebred gimmers	11.42			
	0.07		Homebred lambs	8.40			
	1.00		Total ewes into flock	8.17		8.17	
	0.11		Fat and store ewes sold	5.15			
	0.06		Casualties and deaths	0.09			
	0.07		Cull ewes C.F.	3.00			
	0.76		Breeding ewes C.F.	7.58			
1.00		Total disposal of ewes	6.52		6.52		
		Deficit on ewes	-1.65		-1.65		
RAMS			Deficit on rams	-4.70		-0.13	
OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK						6.26	
SALES OF WOOL						1.75	
OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK AND WOOL						8.01	
MARGIN OF OUTPUT OVER COSTS						1.56	

GROUP III. COSTS FROM 10 BREEDING FLOCKS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

PRODUCING STORE LAMBS FOR WINTER FOLDING - YEAR 1962-63

Total number of ewes - 1890

Table 5B

Item	Average quantities per ewe		Average cost per ewe	
	Group III	Your Flock	Group III	Your Flock
	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£
<u>FOODS</u>				
<u>CONCENTRATES</u>				
Purchased cakes and meals	0.46		0.70	
Home grown cereals	0.76		0.73	
Total concentrates	1.22		1.43	
<u>BULKY FODDERS</u>				
Hay	0.64		0.20	
Mangolds	4.76		0.52	
Silage	0.65		0.08	
Other bulky fodders	-		+	
Total bulky fodders	-		0.80	
<u>FOLDED CROPS</u>				
Kale, swedes, turnips, etc.	Acres	Acres	0.51	
Beet tops	0.041		0.16	
Total folded crops	0.023		0.67	
<u>GRAZING</u>				
Leys	0.29		1.56	
Permanent grass	0.06		0.19	
Total grazing	0.35		1.75	
TOTAL FOODS	-		4.65	
<u>LABOUR</u>				
Employees	Hours	Hours	0.93	
Farmer	3.15		0.29	
Total Manual labour	1.14		1.22	
Vehicles	4.29		0.11	
Total manual and vehicle labour			1.33	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS COSTS</u>				
Veterinary and medicines			0.43	
Other			0.04	
Total miscellaneous costs			0.47	
<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>			6.45	

GROUPS I, II AND III. DETAILS OF OTHER SHEEP

Table 6

	Average number per ewe		Item	Average value per other sheep	
	Group	Your Flock		Group	Your Flock
GROUP I FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS	-		Fat sheep sold	£	£
	0.01		Store sheep sold	-	
	+		Casualties and deaths	10.74	
	0.02		In stock at end of year	nil	
				10.00	
	0.03		Total disposals	10.00	
	0.02		In stock at start of year	7.50	
	0.01		Purchases and transfers in	9.00	
		Total in	7.86		
		Output other sheep	2.14		
GROUP II FAT AND STORE LAMBS	0.12		Fat sheep sold	9.30	
	0.03		Store sheep sold	7.98	
	0.01		Casualties and deaths	nil	
	0.09		In stock at end of year	10.41	
			Total disposals	9.10	
	0.25		In stock at start of year	7.22	
	0.13		Purchases and transfers in	6.85	
	0.12		Total in	7.03	
		Output other sheep	2.07		
GROUP III STORE LAMBS	0.01		Fat sheep sold	5.85	
	+		Store sheep sold	5.92	
	nil		Casualties and deaths	nil	
	0.08		In stock at end of year	11.68	
			Total disposals	10.84	
	0.09		In stock at start of year	3.10	
	0.01		Purchases and transfers in	10.12	
	0.08		Total in	8.99	
		Output other sheep	1.85		

GROUPS I, II AND III. DETAILS OF RAMS

Table 7

	Per cent Total rams		Item	Average value per ram	
	Group	Your Flock		Group	Your Flock
GROUP I FAT LAMBS OFF GRASS	69.1		B/F from previous year	£ 13.08	£
	30.9		Purchased	23.32	
	100.0		Total in	16.23	
	28.8		Sold and died	4.92	
	71.2		In stock at end of year	14.13	
	100.0		Total disposals	11.50	
		Deficit on rams	-4.73		
GROUP II FAT AND STORE LAMBS	81.2		B/F from previous year	15.75	
	18.8		Purchased	23.85	
	100.0		Total in	17.12	
	23.8		Sold and died	8.73	
	76.2		In stock at end of year	15.77	
100.0		Total disposals	14.10		
		Deficit on rams	-3.02		
GROUP III STORE LAMBS	84.6		B/F from previous year	13.09	
	15.4		Purchased	32.78	
	100.0		Total in	16.12	
	26.9		Sold and died	3.20	
	73.1		In stock at end of year	14.45	
100.0		Total disposals	11.45		
		Deficit on rams	-4.67		

	Number of
	ewes per ram
Group I	39.7
Group II	42.4
Group III	36.3

WINTER SHEEP FOLDING

COSTS AND RETURNS FROM 15 FLOCKS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS 1962-63

Total Number of Sheep Fed 3859

Table 8

Number Total		Item	Av. value per head individual items		Av. value per sheep fed	
Group	Your Flock		Group	Your Flock	Group	Your Flock
			£	£	£	£
		<u>SHEEP AT START OF WINTER</u>				
		<u>FATTENING</u>				
3,156		Lambs - home reared	6.02		-	-
672		purchased	6.05		-	-
31		Cull ewes	3.93		-	-
3,859		Total at start	6.01		6.01	
		<u>DISPOSAL OF SHEEP</u>				
3,395		Fat hogs	8.75		-	-
103		Store and casualty hoggs	6.69		-	-
82		Deaths	-		-	-
248		In stock at end of period	9.54		-	-
31		Ewes (includes 1 dead)	4.55		-	-
3,859		Total disposals	8.53		8.53	-
		<u>OUTPUT</u>				
		Output of sheep			2.52	
		Sales of wool			0.06	
		Output of sheep and wool			2.58	
		<u>FOODS</u>				
		CONCENTRATES : Purchased cakes and meals			0.51	
		Home grown cereals			0.43	
		Bulky fodders			0.07	
		Grazing			0.13	
		Folded crops			1.17	
		TOTAL FOODS			2.31	
		<u>LABOUR</u>				
		Manual labour			0.34	
		Vehicles			0.04	
		Total manual and vehicle labour			0.38	
		<u>MISCELLANEOUS COSTS</u> Veterinary, medicines and transport			0.04	
		<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>			2.73	
		<u>NEGATIVE MARGIN OF OUTPUT UNDER COSTS</u>			-0.15	



DETAILS OF FOLDED CROPS USED FOR WINTER SHEEP FOLDING

Table 9

Crops	Acres	Total sheep weeks	Value per sheep fed
			£ s. d.
Kale	163.6	30,883	11. 9.
Cabbage	10.7	345	10.
Swedes	27.0	4,707	2. 0.
Turnips	92.0	7,250	4. 8.
Mixed crops	17.1	3,027	1. 4.
Catch crops, Rape	18.3	1,888	11.
Beet tops	<u>79.8</u>	<u>5,020</u>	<u>1. 10.</u>
Total folded crops	408.5	53,120	1. 3. 4.

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