

NAME _____ CLUB _____ COUNTY _____

YEARS ENROLLED IN THIS PROJECT _____ TYPE OF LIVESTOCK _____

(Keep separate records for breeding and market projects.)

YEAR _____



GOAT



SWINE



SHEEP

Illinois 4-H



DAIRY



BEEF



POULTRY

Livestock Record



RABBIT

*Artwork courtesy of 4-H "Skills for Life" Animal Science Series
4-H Cooperative Curriculum System*

5 My Other Costs

Include veterinary fees, registration fees, marketing costs, and other expenses. Do **not** include show expenses.

Date	Item	Cost	Date	Item	Cost
		\$			\$
Total cost: a \$			Total cost: b \$		

Total costs other than feed (a + b) = \$ _____

6 My Income

Under "Item" include animals sold for slaughter, animals sold, and animal products sold or used at home.

Market animals and products					Market animals and products				
Date	Item	Quantity	Price	Total	Date	Item	Quantity	Price	Total
			\$	\$				\$	\$
Total values: a \$					Total values: b \$				

Total Income (a + b) = \$ _____

Suggestions For Completing The 4-H Livestock Record

Although there are many spaces on the Record Sheet, you need to complete only those blanks, which apply to the things you did in your project.

The record should help you become familiar with the total costs of raising animals and give you an idea of your profits or losses. The record also may be valuable when showing others what things you did and learned in your project; especially if you are applying for any awards.

You may find it more convenient to keep two record sheets; one for your breeding/producing animals and one for your market animals. All incomes and expenses in the record should be the actual costs or the fair market value.

1. My Livestock. When identifying animals, use the name or identification number or other method, which is most meaningful to your operation.

The formula at the bottom of this section reflects the change in inventory value of livestock from beginning to the end of the project year. If you have sold many of your original animals, such as in a market project, this may be a negative figure. For example, if you start with a steer worth \$350 and you sell him before the end of the project year, the change in inventory will be a minus \$350.

2. My Production Record: Breeding/Producing Animals. Be sure to list each producing female separately. If you need more space, add additional pages. Here is where you record the information that helps you evaluate the productivity of your producing females. It also helps reflect your management ability. To find averages e and f, divide totals by the number of breeding animals. For g and h, divide by the number of offspring.
3. My Production Record: Market Animals. In a market project it is important to know how many pounds your animal or animals gained. Average daily gain is calculated by simply dividing total pounds gained by days on feed. For example, if you had a market lamb for 90 days and it gained 80 pounds, the average daily gain would be .89 pounds (80 divided by 90). These weights might be obtained when first purchasing the animals and again when weighting the animal at the 4-H show.
4. My Feed Costs. This page should contain an accurate listing of the grain, roughage, concentrates and pasture your animals consumed. All of these items should be given a fair market value. Even if your parents gave you the feed, a market value must be listed for it. Your major concern should be in obtaining the total feed costs.
5. My Other Costs. Include any costs not listed in feed costs.
6. My Income. A listing of show expense and income are not included in this record in order to get a more accurate picture of the profitability of this livestock enterprise. For lactating animals (cows and goats), list the pounds of milk produced by month and the price that month. For egg-producing poultry, list the dozens of eggs laid per month and the fair market price.
7. My Health Management Record. Keep a complete listing of the health management program you carried out. List such things as vaccinations, docking, worming, etc. Death losses should be recorded in this section. You may group animals together when reporting any work done on the same date.
8. My Income and Expenses. To complete this section, simply transfer numbers from the preceding sections as indicated.
9. My Production Efficiency. This important section highlights your level of production and percent death loss. If you only have market animals for your project, you will not fill out the breeding/producing section.

Use DHI milk records for lactating animals (dairy cows and goats) to obtain production efficiency: days of milk, pounds of milk, pounds of fat, and pounds of protein.

If all market animals have been fed the same number of days, add all averages and divide by number of animals to obtain average daily gain.

To obtain average daily gain for market animals not on feed the same number of days, you must first add together the number for all animals between the first and second weighing. Next add together all the pounds gained from each animal between the first and second weighing. Finally divide the total pounds gained by the total number of days.

Example (see section3):

Name or number of animal	First weighing		Second weighing		Days on feed	Total pounds gained	Average daily gain*
	Date	Pounds	Date	Pounds			
Animal A	10-1-95	450	8-1-96	1000	304	550	1.81
Animal B	9-1-95	400	8-1-96	1000	334	600	1.80

1150# divided by 638 days = 1.80 average daily gain

638

1150

To figure profit or loss per animal, divide the total profit or loss (see Section 8-7) by the number of market animals.

Review your Livestock Record. What goals will you work toward in your livestock project next year?

