THE BENEFITS OF PURCHASING QUALITY GENETICS

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Can goats be profitable? They can be with careful planning. First, what kind of goat producer do you want to be? Commercial, Show Wether, Seed stock or Seed Stock – ABGA Show Goats.

Seedstock-ABGA Show Goats: The most expensive to get in to and out of. Takes the most management and experience. Have to create your own market. Have to have show ring experience.

Seedstock: Same as above except the show ring experience.

Show Wether: Need to like to work with youth.

Need to create your own market.

Need to follow your sales, to be able to promote from their winnings.

Growing market

Commerical

The bread and butter of the meat goat market.

Does not take as much capital.

Needs less management.

Costs less to get out.

Needs minimal marketing planning.

We are going to discuss the Commercial goats first and probably the most.

First thing to consider is the land available and facilities.

Next is how many goats will this support. Are you willing to buy hay and feed part of the year. Let's work with 30 head of does, the reason is 30 head equates to 5 head of cows. 30 head is also what one mature buck can cover.

Speaking of Does and Bucks and profitability if you want to kill your top end values then go ahead call them Billies and Nannies. Those names are synonymous to backyard garbage consuming low budget creatures that are not worth many dollars!

That's why we say Bucks. They are a noble creature, prized for their value to their species. Does: the same value standard as the Bucks only the opposite sex.

How do we try to figure the value of a real good Buck? Well let's compare him to the average priced Breeding Bull of $4,000. This bull is going to breed 25 cows for 3 years or 75 cows lifetime. 100% calf crop is 75 calves. After 3 years salvage value is $1,000 so it cost $3,000 to use the bull three years. Now every cow man likes to at least clear $200 per cow. $200 times 75 calves is $15,000. So with this in mind what is a good breeding buck worth? We will start with 30 does that we talked about earlier. 30 head times $250 purchase price is $7500. We will feed $100 ton alfalfa every day at 3% of 150 pound does is 4.5 pounds. 3.5 pounds alfalfa, 1 pound corn. Sounds like we are doomed to fail. Right! Well let's see.

$100 ton alfalfa is .05 cents/pound x 3.5 pounds= 17.5 cents

Corn/premix 1 lb is 15 cents. 17.5 cents+0.15 cents=.325 cents/pound

0.325 cents/day x 365 days is $118.625/doe

$118.625 x 30 head= 3558.75

$3558.75 x 3= 10,676.25

80 lb kids x 3% = 2.5 lb divided by 2 = 1.2 lb

1.2 lb x 180 days = 216 lb

216 lb x .36 cents/lb = $77.76

Now to make things equal, we used 100% calf crop for 3 years, so we will use 200% kid crop for 3 years.

30 doe x 200% is 60 kids/year

60 kids x 3 years = 180 kids

180 kids x $77.76 = $1,3996.80

$13996.80+10676.25= $24,673.05

$24,673.05+$7500= $32,173.05

$2.75 x 80 lb= $220/head x 180 kids= $39,600

$39,600-$32,173.05=$7,426.95 which is about half of the cattleman's income. So in this case your buck could be worth around $2,000.

But we are going to market our kids for the Christmas or Easter market with prices going as high as $3.50.

80 pound kids x $3.50= $280 x 180 kids =$50,400

$50,400-$39,600= $10,800

$10,800+$7,426.50= $18,226.50

$18,226.50-$1500=$3,226.50

Now what's a good breeding buck worth: $2,000-$7,225

Now let's look at the difference between bucks. We will use these 10 with performance records

	Birth Date	BW	9/12/17	9/12/17 wt	7/20 wt	ADG	365 projected
G25	3/8/17	9.1	186 days	106	76	.55	205 lb
G26	3/8/17	8.1	186 days	124	84	.74	255
G29	3/8/17	9.9	186 days	120	91	.53	216
G30	3/9/17	9.6	185 days	140	96	.82	287
G32	3/9/17	8.10	185 days	141	97	.82	288
G43	3/11/17	12.14	183 days	120	80	.74	253
G47	3/11/17	9.2	183 days	143	101	.78	283
G63	3/13/17	8.3	181 days	118	80	.70	245
G64	3/13/17	8.3	181 days	118	86	.59	225
G74	3/14/17	8.8	180 days	140	96	.82	292

Now let's take the three bucks who's ADG is .82 lb versus the two lowest at .53 and .55 that average .54 .82 minus .54 which equals .28 divide .28 in half or .14 to represents the one half that the buck contributes to his offspring. .14 times 180 days is 25.2 lb. 25.2 lb x 60 kids is 1512 lb difference between the best to worst gaining bucks. 1512 lb times $2.75 lb = $4158 per year. Or let's look at it in another way, instead of 180 days. How many days do you save with 25.2 lb more gain? .82 minus .14 is .68. 25.2 divided by .68=37 days. 180 days minus .37 equals 143 days. 1.2 lb x .36 cents = .432 x 37 days= 15.98 x 60 kids is 959.04 per year. 3 year lifetime $2877.12 more value for a top quality top gaining buck versus an average or poor gaining buck.