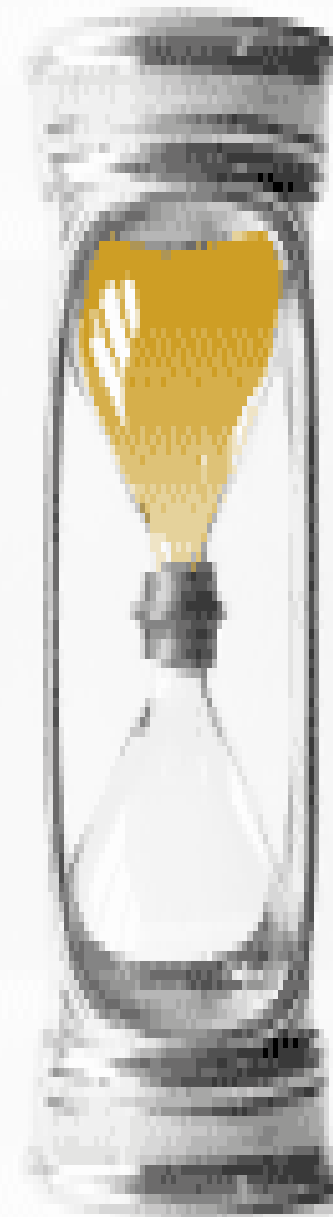


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# CHAPTER II

## COMPARISON STUDY BETWEEN THE

## ECONOMIC TRAITS OF

## FARM ANIMALS

# 1- Capital and Capital Cycle Rates

## Dairy cattle:

Dairy cattle are characterized by **slow capital cycle** than the pigs and poultry. The capital cycles ranged between **2-3** years in the normal years and suitable for the farmer of low capital resources.

## Beef cattle:

- Characterized by **slow capital cycle**.
- Not suitable for the beginner farmers. Adapted with the beginner farmers that accepted **lower** returns from invested capital.
- The capital cycle ranged between **1-6** years.

## Feeder cattle and lambs:

- Of **average rates** of capital cycle.
- In the normal years cover the capital cycle during the **only one year**.
- Commonly used in the case of the beginner farmer that not has the ability to purchase the beef cattle, but have the ability to purchase the feeder cattle and lambs for using the roughages of the farm.

## Lambing flocks:

- Of slower capital cycle.

### Sheep flocks:

- Slower capital cycle.
- Adapted with the farm of great shortage in the capital than the beef cattle.

### Chicken and turkeys:

- Characterized by **a higher yearly return rates** for the invested capital.
- Of **rapid capital** cycle.
- In the normal years, cover the capital cycle only in **one** year.

## 2- Relationship between Farm Animals

### Dairy cattle

- Used as a complementary animals in many farms.
- **Competitive** with the beef cattle on green roughage, and with pigs and poultry on grains.
- In case of **great shortage** of labor it competitive with the feeder cattle or beef cattle also with pigs and poultry.
- Little number of cattle considered as a complementary farms with the pigs, poultry and crops.



### Beef cattle:

- **Competitive** with the dairy cattle on **green** roughages.
- **Competitive** with pigs and poultry on the **grains**.
- The small flock used as **a compatible farm** with the sheep flocks.

### Feeder cattle and lambs:

- **Competitive** with the dairy cattle and beef cattle on **green roughages**.
- **Competitive** with the poultry and pigs on **grains**.
- **Competitive** with the beef cattle, pigs and poultry on **labor**.
- **Compatible** farms with pigs.

### Lambing flock:

- Inter in the farm program as a **small compatible** farms.
- **Not competitive** with the grains, pigs and feeder cattle by the measure of farmers income or unfamily labor.

### Sheep flock:

- The flock considered as a compatible farm with the pigs and beef cattle.

### Chicken and turkey flocks:

- The small flock considered as a compatible farm.

### **3-Compatibility with the Soils and Field Crop**

#### **Dairy cattle:**

- **The field program** determined according to the dairy farms.
- Adapted with areas characterized by **grazing** during winter and of high prices for milk production.
- Adapted with the **small farms** of small capacity of average size when there is a normal prices of milk.
- Not competitive with the other animal farms.

## Beef cattle:

- First for the areas that used in the green roughage production during winter season except in the area that have a market of high prices for milk.
- Have a great opportunity costs in cases of grass lands areas that unfit for the other animals that not achieves any income.
- In case of uneven areas or the ground of character that may be cultivated by field grains, the concentration commonly on the beef cattle with the pigs and poultry.

### Feeder cattle and lambs:

-If the soil **not allows enough level of berseem** so the concentration commonly on beef feeder cattle and lambs.

### Lambing flocks:

- Adapted with **small areas** as in it there is a high production for the grains or field crops so the small commodity farms adapted to this areas.



### Sheep flocks

- Commonly fit to the areas that fit for grazing during winter except in the area of high milk price.
- Have the same characters that adapted with the beef cattle.
- Require a big area from the small farms and achieve a higher return from the grass land areas.
- Not competitive with field crops.

### Chickens and turkey:

- Suitable for **the small farms** and considered as a commodity flock.
- Adapted with **small farms producing grains**.
- In case of **un-straight soils** and have **a continuous grass lands** with its ability of producing field crops we can introduced the poultry with the concentrations mainly on the beef production.

# 4- Farm Labor and Production Resources

## Dairy cattle:

- Allow using of excess labor.
- Complementary in using of the excess times of wife and children.
- Adapted with the farms of excess family labor.

## Beef cattle:

- Not allows using of excess farm labor.

## Feeder cattle and lambs:

- Used for using of excess family labor especially in case of balanced ration.
- Not useful or fit in the small farms of high labor like the dairy cattle and poultry.

### Lambing flock:

- Used as a complementary farms with the family labor.

### Sheep flocks:

- Require a larger number of family labors than the beef cattle for obtaining the rapid income.
- Adapted with the farms of low labor value.

### Chicken and turkey:

- Complementary farm for the time of wife and children.
- Turkey farms of low distribution as complementary farms for using the family labor.

# 5-Management Efficiency

Animal category	Sale and purchase	Feeding and breeding	Resistance of diseases
Dairy cattle	Average	Higher	Higher
Beef cattle	Average	average	Average
Feeder cattle and lambs	Higher	Higher	Average
Lambing flock	Higher	Higher	Higher
Sheep flock	Higher	Higher	Higher
Chicken and turkey	Higher	Average	Higher

# 6-Risks and Uncertainties

## **Dairy cattle:**

- **Risks of little condition and very safety for bigger farmers that have a little experience and of low feeding materials.**

## **Feeder cattle and lambs:**

- **Average change of returns and of high risks.**
- **Very prefer to the farmer that prefers the risks and uptake the chances.**



### **Lambing flock:**

- **Of low changes of returns.**
- **Of high risks and lowers than many farms.**

### **Sheep flocks:**

- **Changeable returns.**
- **Of high risks than beef cattle.**
- **But generally the risks of low level.**

### **Chickens and turkey:**

- **Of little returns.**
- **Of average risks.**
- **Cocks of high risks.**

## 7- Near Or Away from the Consumption Areas

### Dairy cattle:

- Can replace the beef cattle in un-straight area, if there is excess level of grains and if the market, allow marketing and selling of the milk to the dairy or milk factories.
- The commodity dairy flocks can replace the beef cattle if the farm near to the market and there is a decrease in berseem production.
- In the area away from the market we preserve the dairy farms as complementary farms for butter production.

## **Beef cattle:**

- When there is decrease of the distance than the central markets and the price of grain is relatively decrease as a result of the feeding directed towards the beef production.

## **Feeder cattle and lambs:**

- In grazing area that away from the grain production areas and there is decreasing of the transportation costs for the animals relatively than the grain transportation costs.

## **Lambing flocks:**

- Concentrated mainly in the areas away from the areas of cash grain produced and mainly in especial markets.

## **Sheep flock:**

- **Mainly concentrated in the areas allow the production of little berseem level.**

## **Chicken and turkey:**

- **Found mainly near the farms neighboring to the turkey production for cooperation in the process of sale and purchase especially in the big farms.**

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