

TAURUS

Least Cost and Ration Analysis Programs
for Beef Cattle

Version Number 2014

Regional Software Dissemination Site: USA

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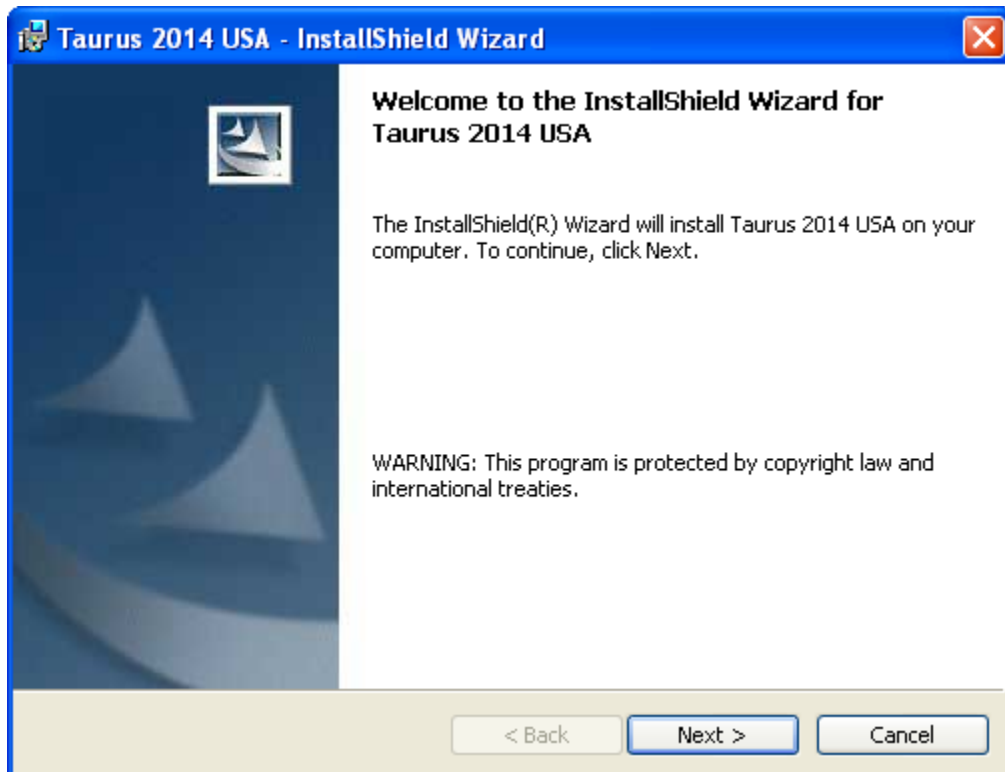
How to Install?

1. Insert the Taurus CD into the CD-Rom drive.
2. Using your Windows Explore, navigate to the CD and you will see a file called Setup.exe:



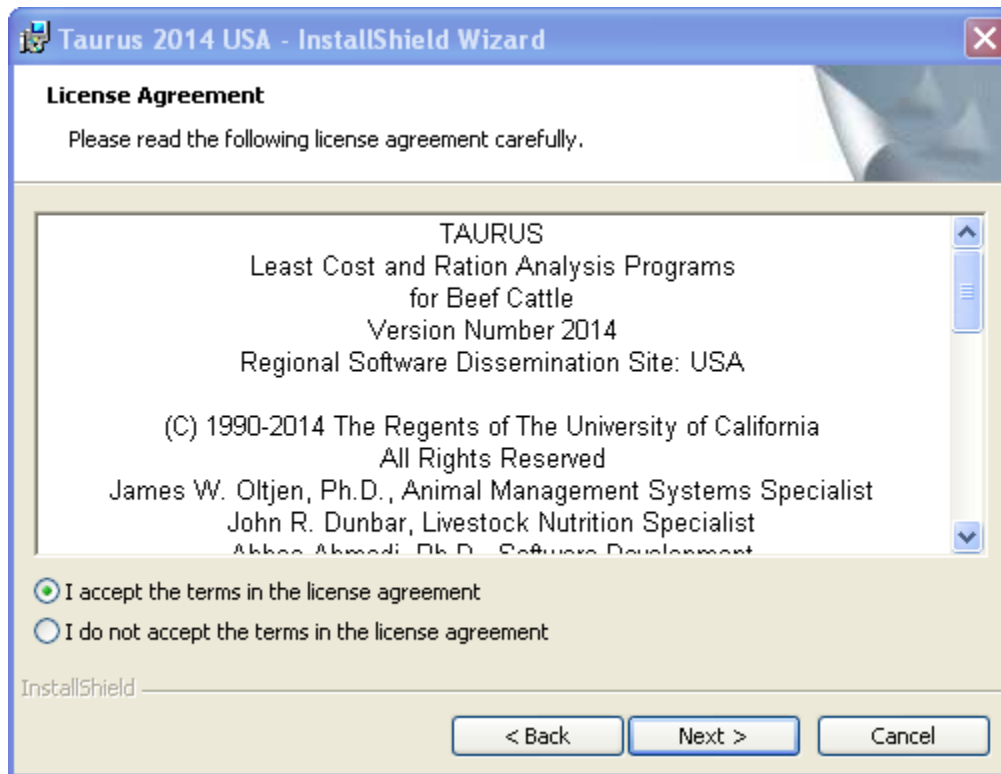
Setup.exe

3. Double click Setup.exe. The Welcome dialog box appears:



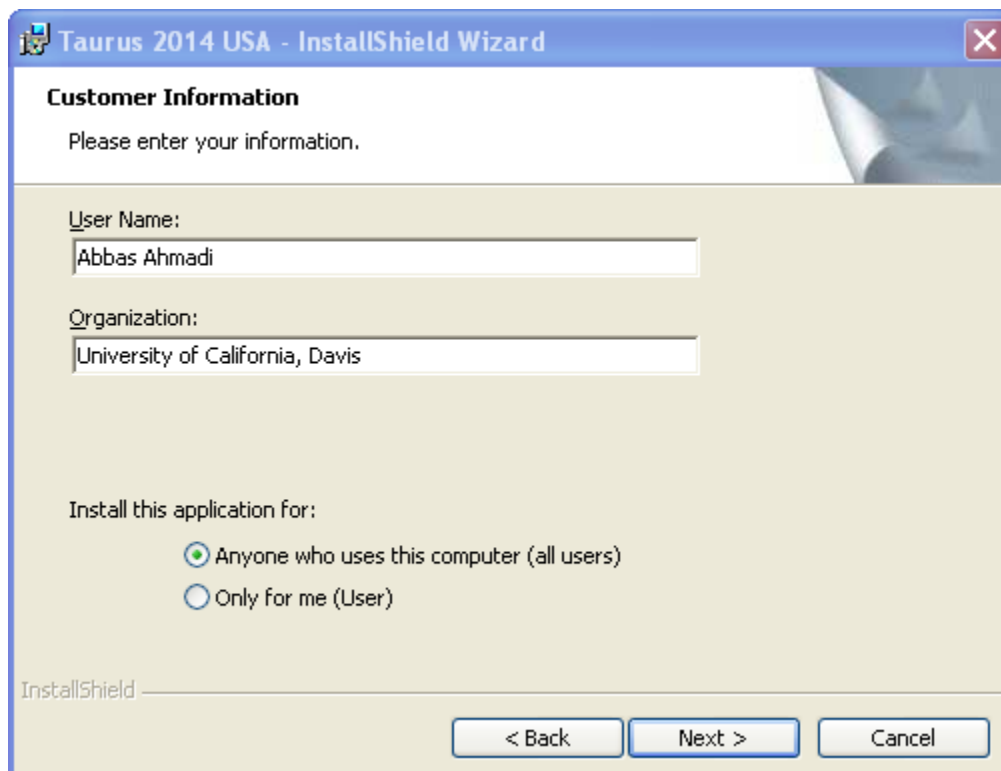
Click the Next button.

4. The License Agreement dialog box appears:



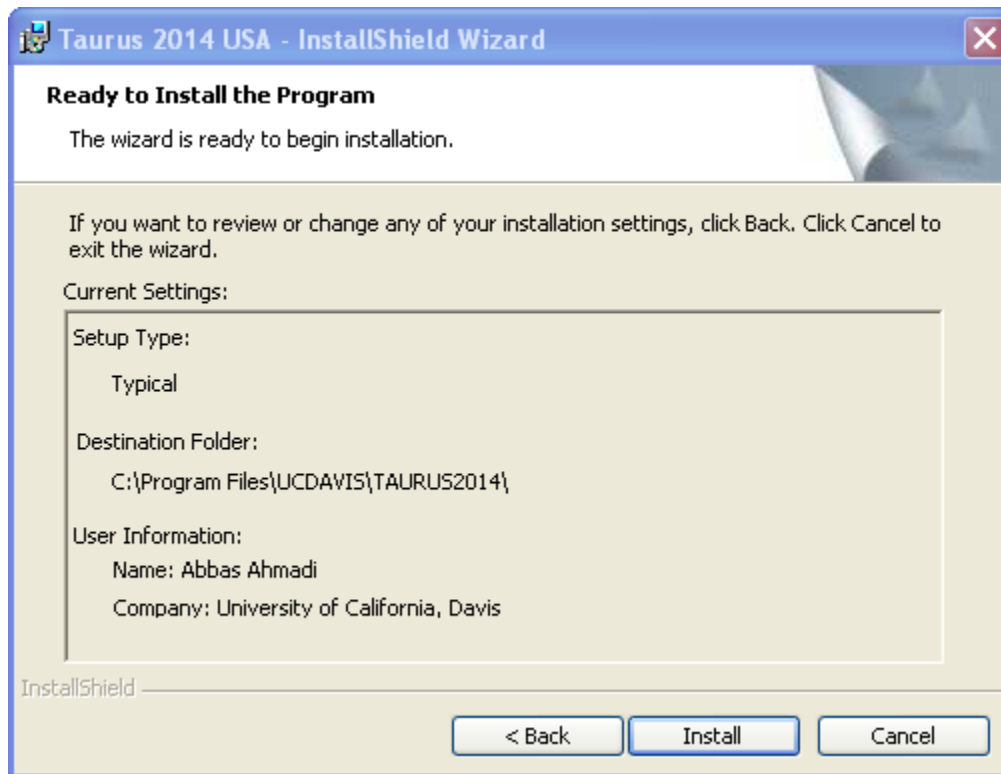
Accept the terms in the license agreement and click the Next button.

5. The Customer Information dialog box appears:



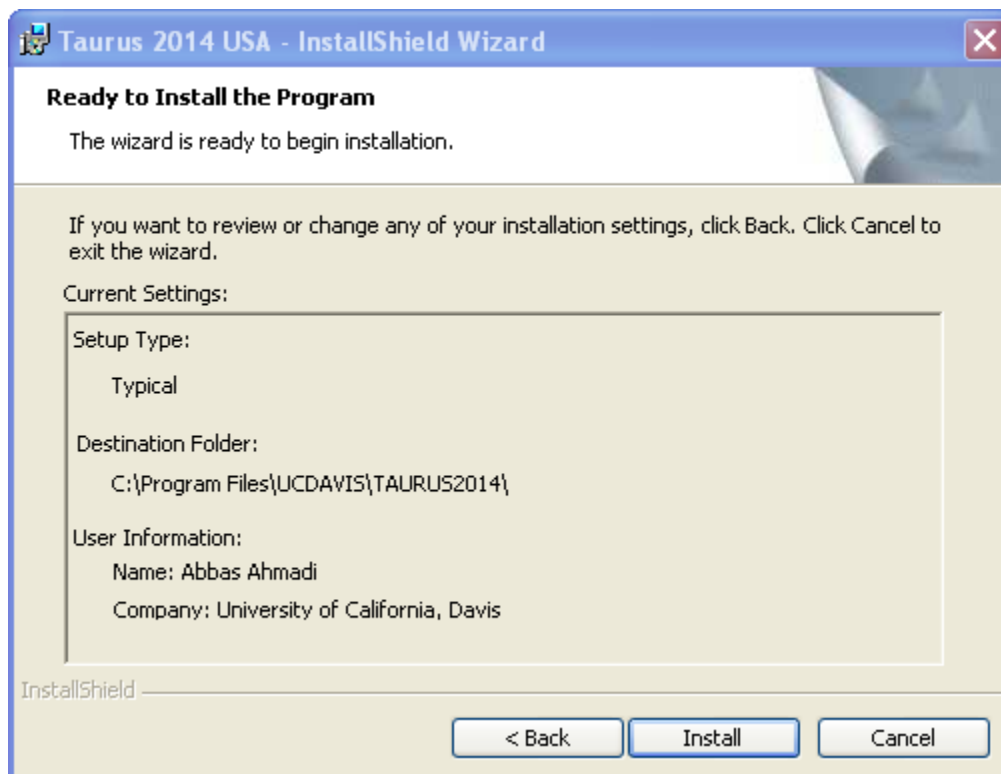
Enter your name and your organization and click the Next button.

6. The "Ready to Install the Program" dialog box appears:

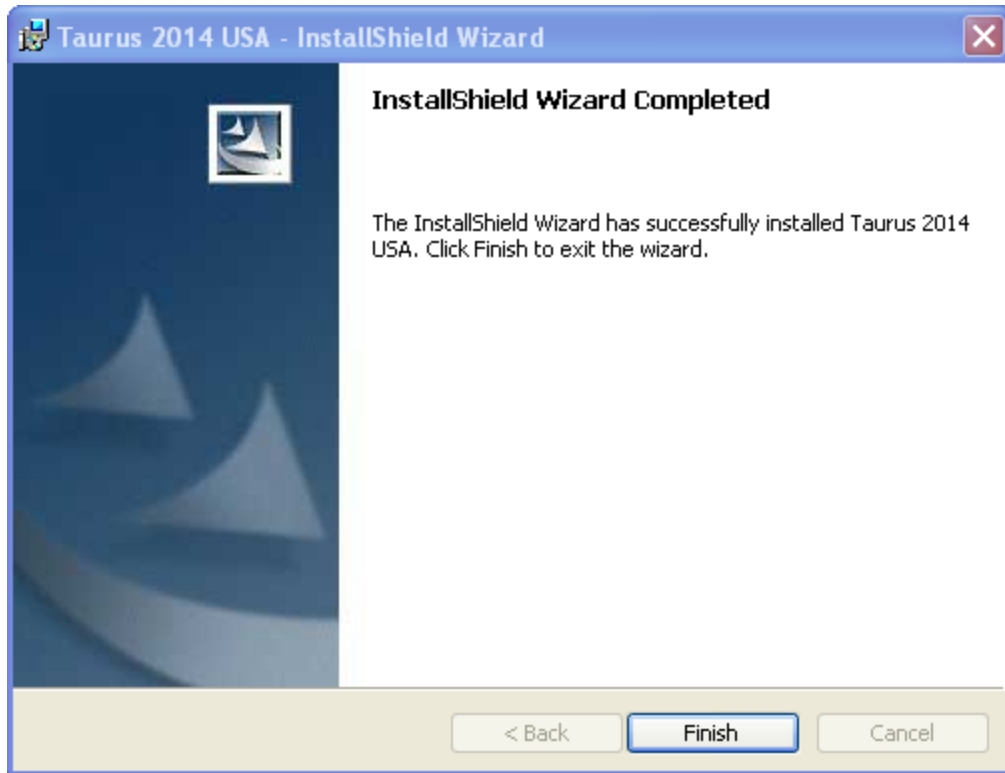


Click the Install button.

7. The wizard will install the Taurus program on your computer. It may take SEVERAL minutes:



8. Finally, the final dialog box appears:



Click the Finish button. The wizard finishes the installation and will place a shortcut to Taurus on your desktop. It also adds the Taurus to your program menu.

9. It will create a folder called "**C:\Program Files\UCDAVIS\TAURUS2014**" and will place the **taurus.exe** file plus the **demo.tau** ration file in that folder

Taurus folder

All Taurus files are stored in the following folder:
C:\Program Files\UCDAVIS\TAURUS2014

Ration Files

All Taurus ration files have the .TAU extension and are stored, by default, in the above folder.

Feed Library Files

There are four feed library files: (1) TAUSTD.DBF, standard feed library; (2) TAUALT.DBF, alternate feed library; (3) TAUGRP.DBF, feed group library; (4) TAUINF.DBF, infeasible feed library. These files are stored in the **C:\Program Files\UCDAVIS\TAURUS2014** folder.

Taurus Manual

The Taurus manual, Taurus.pdf, is stored in the Taurus folder. To view and print this file, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader. You can get a free copy of this software by visiting the following web site:

<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>

The Taurus order form, OrderForm.pdf, is also in the same folder

How to Run?

1. Click the Start button and then choose the "All Programs". A menu list appears.
2. Choose the "UCDAVIS" option. A sub-menu appears.
3. Choose the "TAURUS2014" option. Another sub-menu appears. Choose the "Launch Taurus.exe" option. The sign-on banner of Taurus appears. Click the OK button. The main menu of Taurus appears:



Choose the "Least Cost Ration: Growing or Finishing Cattle" option. The Animal Information dialog box appears:

4. Animal Information dialog box:

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G]

ANIMAL INFORMATION:

Title line 1: Date:

line 2: Wt Unit:

Beginning Body Weight: lb Sex:

Ending Body Weight: lb Age:

Daily Gain: lb

Overhead cost (\$/day): Least Cost Gain:

Feed Intake Adjustment(-/+): %

Maintenance Adjustment(-/+): %

Condition Score:

Compensatory growth? (Y/N):

Breed:

Frame:

Implant: Additive: Temp: Mud:

Files < Go to > Help Formulate Main Menu

From the "Files" menu, choose the "Open" option. Navigate to C:\Program Files\UCDAVIS\TAURUS2014\ folder. Open the Demo.Tau ration file.

Click the [>] (Next Button). The Nutrient Constraints dialog box appears.

5. The Nutrient Constraints dialog box:

No	Code	Name	MIN Amount Unit	MAX Amount Unit
1	DM	Dry Matter	19.421 lb	19.421 lb
2	NEM	Net Energy for Maint	0.585 Mcal/lb	0.585 Mcal/lb
3	CP	Crude Protein	7.792 %	0.000
4	CA	Calcium	0.224 %	2.000 %
5	P	Phosphorus	0.179 %	1.000 %
6			0.000	0.000
7			0.000	0.000
8			0.000	0.000
9			0.000	0.000
10			0.000	0.000
11			0.000	0.000
12			0.000	0.000
13			0.000	0.000
14			0.000	0.000
15			0.000	0.000
16			0.000	0.000
17			0.000	0.000
18			0.000	0.000
19			0.000	0.000
20			0.000	0.000
21			0.000	0.000
22			0.000	0.000

Here you can click the "ReCalc" button to populate this dialog box with a set of default constraints. You can add, delete or modify any or all of these constraints.

After you are done. Click the Next button. The Feed List Dialog box appears.

6. The Feed List dialog box:

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G]

FEED LIST:

LIB	FEED		PRICE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Code	No.	Name	\$/ton	Amount Unit	Amount Unit
STD	18	ALFALFA mid bloom	125.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	30	ALMOND hulls 15% CF	75.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	154	BUCKWHEAT grain	100.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	162	CALCIUM phos di	480.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	231	CORN grain flaked	120.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	267	FAT animal hydrol	240.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	383	MOLASSES cane	80.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	399	OAT hay dough stage	100.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	430	OYSTERSHELL ground	100.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	563	RICE hulls	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
STD	675	UREA 45% nitrogen	240.00	0.0000	1.0000 %DM
STD	692	WHEAT grain SRW	125.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000
	0		0.00	0.0000	0.0000

Files < Go to > Feed Analysis Add Delete Edit Price Unit Help Formulate Main Menu

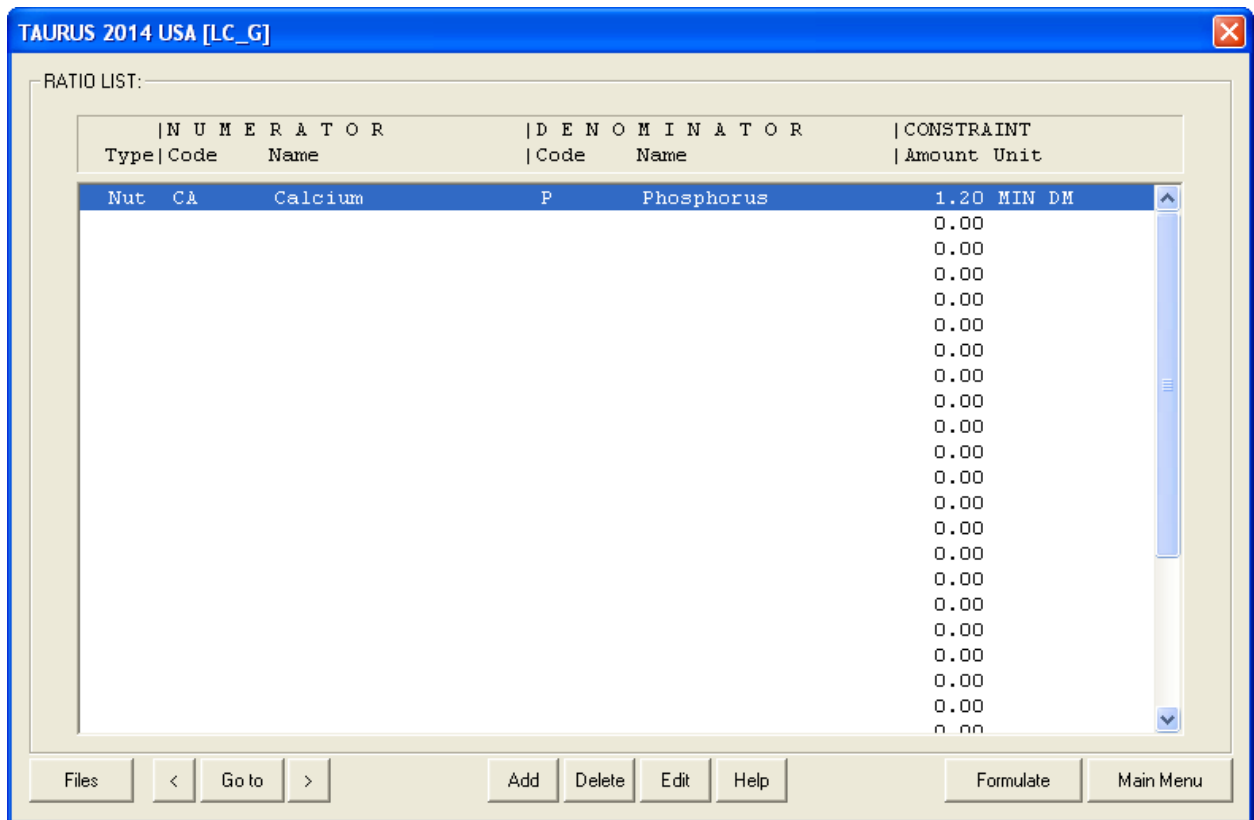
You can add, edit, or delete feeds. You can specify feed price and assign a min or max amount on a feed. You can also edit the nutrient analysis of a feed. These changes remain local to this ration file and will not reflect back to feed libraries. After you are done, click the Next button. The Group Constraints dialog box appears.

7. The Group Constraints dialog box:

GROUP No	Name	MINIMUM Amount Unit	MAXIMUM Amount Unit
-2	ROUGHAGES	0.0000	0.0000
-1	CONCENTRATES	0.0000	0.0000
1	Dry forage, roughage	0.0000	0.0000
4	Energy feeds	0.0000	0.0000
5	Protein supplements	0.0000	0.0000
6	Mineral supplement	0.0000	0.0000
10	By-products	0.0000	0.0000
11	Fat and oils	2.0000 %DM	6.0000 %DM
12	Molasses	0.0000	10.0000 %DM
13	Real Feeds	0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000
0		0.0000	0.0000

you can specify a min or max for feed groups. When you are done, click the next button. The Ratio Constraints dialog box appears. .

8. The Ratio Constraints dialog box:



You can specify a min or max to the ratio of any two nutrients, or any two feeds, or any two feed groups.

When you are done click the Formulate button. The program will enter the formulation mode and will formulate the ration and will show the output dialog box.

9. The Output Screen

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G]

OUTPUT

California Beef Cattle Ranch
One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 USA
Phone: (530) 752-1278 FAX: (530) 752-0175 <http://animalscience.ucdavis.edu>

C O S T , P E R F O R M A N C E A N D M E T H A N E M I S S I O N			
Starting Weight, lb	700.00		
Ending Weight, lb	1100.00		
Average Weight, lb	900.00	(DM Intake 2.16% of Body Wt)	
Days on Feeding Phase	335.91		
	Whole Phase	Per Day	Per lb of Gain
Gain, lb	400.00	1.19	-----
Feed Intake, DRY MATTER, lb	6523.79	19.42	16.31
Feed Intake, AS FED, lb	7148.96	21.28	17.87
Feed Cost, \$.....	229.09	0.68	0.57
Overhead Cost, \$.....	67.18	0.20	0.17
Feed & Overhead cost, \$.....	296.27	0.88	0.74
Feed Cost: 64.09 \$/English ton AS FED			
Methane Emission:	9.45 MJ/day		
Methane Emission:	2.26 Mcal/day		
Methane Emission:	169.98 g/day		
Methane Emission:	8.75 g/lb Dry Matter Intake		
Methane Emission:	5.94 pct Gross Energy Intake (Normal range 2-12:		
3.5 Extremely Good, 4.5 Very Good, 5.5 Good, 6.5 Average, 7.5 Bad,			
8.5 Very Bad, 9.5 Extremely Bad)			

Files < Goto > Combine DM Basis Feed Group Help Input Main Menu

By clicking the Next button you can view the following screens:

Cost, Performance, and Methane Emission

Ration Composition

Price Ranges / Feeds Not Used

Nutrient Analysis Detailed information about feeds

You can also view the results for all feeds or for a specific feed group on 100% DM basis or on AS Fed basis.

You can also print the output or go back to the input screens and modify some entries and re-formulate the ration.

CONFIGURATION AND CUSTOMIZATION

The Taurus program has four configuration files:

1. COMPANY.CFG To configure the heading for all printouts.
2. TAUSETUP.CFG To configure user-defined nutrients.
3. PPIMPLAN.CFG TO configure implant effects in Profit Projection module.
4. PPCLSOUT.CFG To configure the format of the closeout report in Profit Projection module.

WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING!!!

Please copy these files in another folder, such as C:\BACKUP\ as backup. This is very important. Because if you mess up any of these configuration files, you will be able to restore them by copying the configuration files from the backup folder onto the main folder for this application.

DO NOT EDIT ANY OF THESE CONFIGURATION FILES WITHOUT MAKING BACKUPS!!!!!!

1. COMPANY.CFG

This file is used to configure the heading for all printouts. This is a text file. It is located in the main folder for this application. Do not use Microsoft Word to open this file. Use Notepad program to edit it. This file has originally the following content:

```
+-----+
|               California Beef Cattle Ranch               |
|               One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616         |
|   Phone: (530) 752-1278 FAX: (530) 752-0175 http://animalscience.ucdavis.edu   |
|                                                           |
+-----+
```

This file has exactly four lines. Each line has exactly 78 characters. The first line shows the name of your company. The second line shows your address. The third line shows your phone, fax, email, and web address. The fourth line must be blank to keep a blank line between the heading and the body of printouts. Use space bar to center the text. Do not use tab.

You must re-start the program for your modification to take effect.

2. TAUSETUP.CFG

This file is used to configure user-defined nutrients. This is a text file. It is located in the main folder for this application. Do not use Microsoft Word to open this file. Use Notepad program to edit it. This file has originally the following content:

```
+-----+
|*COMMENTS                                                  |
|The NUTIENTS section has four columns: NO, CODE, NAME, and CLASS:  |
|                                                                 |
|NO   - Maximum width of this column is two digits. Do not change these |
|       numbers: 43, 44, 45, and 46.                               |
|CODE - Maximum width of this field is four characters. User upper case |
|       letters. Enter an abbreviation for your nutrient, for example |
|       IRON or PROT                                              |
|NAME - Maximum width of this column is 12 characters. Enter a description |
|       for your nutrient.                                         |
|CLASS - Maximum width of this column is one digit. Enter a number between |
|       1 and 5 in this field to specify the unit for your nutrient. The |
|       class of a nutrient can be one of the following:         |
|       1 = {%}                                                  |
|       2 = {Mcal/lb or Mcal/kg}                                  |
|                                                                 |
+-----+
```



```

|          3 = {IU/lb    or   IU/kg  }
|          4 = {ppm}
|          5 = {Unit/lb  or   Unit/kg}
|          6 = {k IU/lb  or   k IU/kg}
|There should be a comma between columns and all values must be aligned.
|
|The PAGE EHEADING section has a single line. The maximum width of page
|heading is 31 characters. Enter a description for your user-defined
|nutrients.
|
|*NUTRIENTS
|NO CODE NAME          CLASS
|==,====,=====,=
|43,NUT1,User Nut 1  ,1
|44,NUT2,User Nut 2  ,1
|45,NUT3,User NUT 3  ,1
|46,NUT4,User NUT 4  ,1
|
|*PAGE HEADING
|7. User-defined Nutrients
+-----+

```

This file has three sections: COMMENTS, NUTRIENTS, and PAGE HEADING. The Comments section shows how to modify the other two sections. You must re-start the program for your modification to take effect.

3. PPIMPLAN.CFG

This file is used to configure implant effects in Profit Projection module. This is a text file. It is located in the main folder for this application. Do not use Microsoft Word to open this file. Use Notepad program to edit it. This file has originally the following content:

```

+-----+
|0, -14, -8
|1, -12, -7
|2, -9, -6
|3, -6, -4
|4, -3, -2
|5, 0, 0
|6, 1, 1
|7, 2, 2
|8, 3, 3
|9, 4, 4
+-----+

```

The PPIMPLAN.CFG file consists of three columns and 10 rows of information.

The first column contains a scale of 0-9, 5 being the NRC standard. Any number below 5 will reduce intake and gain. Any number above 5 will increase intake and gain.

The second column has the intake adjustments (for example, -14% adjustment for those non-implanted animals, or with "0" implant).

The third column is the maintenance requirement adjustment (for example, the same non-implanted animal, would be adjusted -8% maintenance requirement).

For those of you who do not find these predefined adjustments appropriate, by changing the numbers in the intake and maintenance adjustment columns, the program will use the adjustments that you specify in this file. You must re-start the program for your modification to take effect.

4. PPCLSOUT.CFG

This file is used to configure the format of the closeout report in Profit Projection module. This is a text file. It is located in the main folder for this application. Do not use Microsoft Word to open this file. Use Notepad program to edit it.

This file has originally the following content:

```
+-----+
|A. PURCHASES|
|1|
|21|
|2|
|5|
|30|
|
|B. PERFORMANCE|
|2|
|6|
|7|
|8|
|9|
|10|
|11|
|12|
|
|C. COSTS|
|21|
|25|
|13|
|14|
|15|
|16|
|17|
|18|
|26|
|
|D. INTERESTS|
|22|
|23|
|24|
|
|E. SALES|
|3|
|4|
|19|
|20|
|
|F. PROFIT/LOSS/BREAKEVEN|
|19|
|26|
|27|
|28|
|29|
+-----+
```

Save a copy of the current configuration file (PPCLSOUT.CFG) under a different name (i.e. PPCLSOUT.OLD) this way if you make a mistake with the new configuration, you can just copy the PPCLSOUT.OLD into PPCLSOUT.CFG and define the new configuration one more time.

The configuration file consists of item numbers with optional headings. For example, a number 2 on a line by itself instructs the program to print the item number 2 on that same line. Item number 2 is Cattle cost, \$ (at auction, etc). If you put number 22 in the next line, this would force the program to print item 22 on the next line, which is Interest on cattle, \$.

The following list shows a list of 29 line items. Each line item consists of a number, a description, and two values; one for Total/Lot and the second for Average/Hd.

	Total/Lot	Avg/Hd
1 Pay-weight, lb(at auction, etc)	225000.00	450.00
2 Cattle cost, \$ (at auction, etc)	213750.00	427.50
3 In-weight, lb(upon arrival at lot)	205000.00	410.00
4 Transit shrink, %		8.89
5 Feedlot death loss, %		1.80
6 Finish-Wt, lb (without 4% shrink)	565120.45	1150.96
7 Net gain, lb (PayWt to PayWt)	317515.63	646.67
8 Total head.days & Avg days-on-feed	135185.00	275.33
9 ADG, lb		2.35
10 Total feed as fed, lb	2044924.92	4164.82
11 Daily feed as fed	7427.29 lb/day	15.13 lb/hd.day
12 Feed efficiency, lb as fed/lb gain		6.44
13 Feed costs, \$	142537.82	290.30
14 Feed costs per lb gain, \$/lb		0.45
15 Medical charges, \$	7500.00	15.27
16 Other feedlot costs, \$	1693.95	3.45
17 Total feedlot charges with interest,\$	156721.59	319.19
18 Feedlot cost of gain, \$/lb		0.49
19 Total sale, \$	401461.57	817.64
20 Average sale price, \$/cwt	74.00	
21 Laid-in costs, \$	227270.00	462.87
22 Interest on cattle, \$	10087.83	20.55
23 Interest on feedlot, \$	4989.82	10.16
24 Interest (cattle+feedlot), \$	15077.65	30.71
25 Total costs (with all interests), \$	394079.42	802.61
26 Profit/(Loss), \$	7382.14	15.03
27 Breakeven sell, \$/cwt		72.64
28 Breakeven buy, \$/cwt		102.76
29 Out-Wt, lb (with 4% shrink)	542515.63	1104.92

Select the numbers from this list and type them in the PPCLSOUT.CFG file. By rearranging item numbers you can create your own groups of items. You can also type optional headings for each group of items. These headings should not start with a number. Use letters such as A, B, C, D, E, or F to start the headings. For example, A. PURCHASES

Note - If you do not have a configuration file (PPCLSOUT.CFG) the program lists items 1-29 in ascending order as it is shown in the above list.

You must re-start the program for your modification to take effect.

PRINTOUTS

The program creates various text files for printouts. Although these are not used in configuration or customization of the program, but you can open them in your text editor and reformat and print them as you wish. These files will be constantly overwritten by the program, so save them under different names to keep them from being overwritten by the program.

You can use a text editor, such as notepad or Microsoft word to open these text files. Please, Use "Courier New" font to keep the spacing and alignment. Do not use "Times New Roman" or "Arial" or any other font.

Printout for Ration Formulation and Devaluation

Each time you print the formulation or evaluation of a ration, the program creates a text file which contains the same information as in the printout. This text file is called PRINTOUT.TXT and is located in the main folder of the application.

Printout for Loading and Unloading

Each time you run the delivery module and print the output, the program creates a series of text files, which contain the same information as the printouts. These files are located in the main folder of the application.

HEADT.LST - This contains the loading or unloading heading.
BODY.LST - This contains the loading or unloading printout

Printout for Profit Projection

Each time you run the Profit Projection module and print the output, the program creates a series of text files, which contain the same information as the printouts. These files are located in the main folder of the application.

PPCLSOUT.LST - This contains the closeout report.
PPINPUT.LST - This contains the General Information
PPITERHEAD.LST - This file contains heading for iteration information.
PPITER.LST - This file contains iteration information. You can import this file into Microsoft Excel and graph the profit projection curve for the entire period.

ANIMAL INFORMATION

There are four kinds of animal information dialog boxes:

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G]

ANIMAL INFORMATION:

Title line 1: Date:

line 2: Wt Unit:

Beginning Body Weight: lb Sex:

Ending Body Weight: lb Age:

Daily Gain: lb

Overhead cost (\$/day): Least Cost Gain:

Feed Intake Adjustment(-/+): %

Maintenance Adjustment(-/+): %

Condition Score:

Compensatory growth? (Y/N):

Breed:

Frame:

Implant: Additive: Temp: Mud:

Files < Go to > Help Formulate Main Menu

Animal Information dialog box for Least Cost Ration: Growing or Finishing Cattle

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_B]

ANIMAL INFORMATION:

Title line 1: Date:

line 2: Wt Unit:

Beginning Body Weight: lb Sex:

Ending Body Weight: lb Daily milk production: lb

Daily Gain: lb Milk fat: %

Overhead cost (\$/day): Calf Birth Weight: lb

Days Pregnant:

Feed Intake Adjustment(-/+): %

Maintenance Adjustment(-/+): %

Condition Score:

Compensatory growth? (Y/N):

Breed:

Frame:

Implant: Additive: Temp: Mud:

Files < Go to > Help Formulate Main Menu

Animal Information dialog box for Least Cost Ration: Breeding Cattle

TAURUS 2014 USA [EVAL_G]

ANIMAL INFORMATION:

Title line 1: Date:

line 2: Wt Unit:

Beginning Body Weight: lb Sex:

Ending Body Weight: lb Age:

Overhead cost (\$/day):

Feed Intake Adjustment(-/+): %

Maintenance Adjustment(-/+): %

Condition Score:

Compensatory growth? (Y/N):

Breed:

Frame:

Implant: Additive: Temp: Mud:

Files < Go to > Help Evaluate Main Menu

Animal Information dialog box for Ration Evaluation: Growing or Finishing Cattle

TAURUS 2014 USA [EVAL_B]

ANIMAL INFORMATION:

Title line 1: Date:

line 2: Wt Unit:

Beginning Body Weight: lb Sex:

Ending Body Weight: lb Daily milk production: lb

Overhead cost (\$/day): Milk fat: %

Feed Intake Adjustment(-/+): % Calf Birth Weight: lb

Maintenance Adjustment(-/+): % Days Pregnant:

Condition Score:

Compensatory growth? (Y/N):

Breed:

Frame:

Implant: Additive: Temp: Mud:

Files < Go to > Help Evaluate Main Menu

Animal Information dialog box for Ration Evaluation: Breeding Cattle

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Formulate]	Formulate ration.
[Evaluate]	Evaluate ration.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

This is a general help message for the animal information screen in the following modules:

LC_G	Least Cost Ration for Growing or Finishing Cattle
LC_B	Least Cost Ration for Breeding Cattle
EVAL_G	Ration Evaluation for Growing or Finishing Cattle
EVAL_B	Ration Evaluation for Breeding Cattle

Most of the following fields are common to all four modules, but some of the fields may be present in one module but not in others.

TITLE

Enter a name and/or address or other identification for your ration on these two lines. This title will be displayed at the top of all printed output for this ration.

WT UNIT

You may choose to enter data using either the English or the metric system.

Enter lb to display all input and output in English units.
Enter kg to display all input and output in metric units.

The program will automatically convert any data already entered to the unit selected.

BEGINNING BODY WEIGHT

The body weight at the beginning of feeding phase.

The weight is based on the live shrunk body weight. It is defined as weight after an overnight feed and water shrink (generally equivalent to about 96 percent of unshrunk weights taken in the early morning). Usually equivalent to feedlot's In-Weight.

ENDING BODY WEIGHT

The desired body weight at the end of feeding phase.

The weight is based on the live shrunk body weight. It is defined as weight after an overnight feed and water shrink (generally equivalent to about 96 percent of unshrunk weights taken in the early morning). Usually equivalent to feedlot's selling pay-weight.

DAILY GAIN

The average daily gain per animal per day during feeding phase. For the pregnant cows and heifers do not include the fetal gain which is 0.9 lb/day (0.4 kg/day). For pregnant females specify maternal gain which is about 0 - 1 lb/day (0 - 0.45 kg/day).

Live gain is usually equivalent to feedlot's gain from in-weight to selling-pay-weight.

DAILY OVERHEAD COST

The nonfeed costs per head per day (dollars).

SEX

Enter Steer, Heifer, Bull, or Cow.

BREED

Enter English, Holstein, Exotic, Brahman, or Other.

AGE

Enter Calf, Yearling, or Adult.

FRAME

Enter Medium, or Large.

Frame score describes the skeletal size of cattle. Frame score depends on age, hip height, and nutrition level.

CONDITION SCORE

Enter 1 through 9.

Condition score relates to the degree of fatness.

1 = Emaciated

5 = Average

9 = Very fat

COMPENSATORY GROWTH

Enter Yes or No.

Adjustment for accelerated growth following a period of limited feed intake.

FEED INTAKE ADJUSTMENT

Due to certain feeding situations (ration quality, type of cattle, etc.), it may be necessary to adjust the total estimated consumption of the ration without regard of different ingredients.

An entry of "0" leaves the estimated consumption unadjusted.

An entry of -20 means that the animals will eat 20% less than normal.

An entry of +15 implies that the animals will eat 15% more than normal.

MAINTENANCE ADJUSTMENT

Due to climate, type of cattle, etc., it may be necessary to adjust the Net Energy required for Maintenance (NEm, Mcal/day).

An entry of "0" leaves the estimated NEm unadjusted.

An entry of -20 means that the animals requires 20% less than normal.

An entry of +15 implies that the animals requires 15% more than normal.

LEAST COST GAIN

If you answer 'Yes', the program, automatically, formulates for the optimum rate of gain which minimizes the cost per unit of gain. In this mode, you can not put constraints on four nutrients: Net Energy for Maint, Crude protein, Calcium, and Phosphorus. You also can not specify the amount of Dry Matter, but you can specify its percentage.

SEX

Enter Heifer, Bull, or Cow.

MILK PRODUCTION

Daily milk production expressed as kg/day or lb/day. The normal range is 5 - 10 Kg/day.

MILK FAT

Percent fat in milk. Normal range is 3 - 6 %

CALF BIRTH WEIGHT

Expected birth weight of calf expressed in kg or lb.

DAYS PREGNANT

Days after conception. Gestation period is 285 days.

FEED IMPLANT

None-use of feed implant reduces the voluntary intake of cattle by -8% and increases the NEm_req by 8%.

FEED ADDITIVE

Feed additive effects the energy requirement and voluntary intake of cattle:

	NEm_req	Feed Intake
Monensin @ 30g/ton diet	-10 %	-10 %
Monensin @ 20g/ton diet	- 8 %	- 6 %
Lasalocid in diet	- 8 %	- 2 %

TEMPERATURE

Temperature effects the voluntary intake of cattle:

Heat Stress : Above 95 F (35 C) with no night cooling.....	-5 %
Normal: From 41 - 95 F (5 - 35 C).....	0 %
Cold Stress : Below 41 F (5 C)	+5 %

MUD

Mud effects the voluntary intake of cattle:

Mild mud: 4 - 8 inches (10 - 20 cm).....	-15 %
Severe mud: 12 - 24 inches (30 - 60 cm).....	-30 %

NUTRIENT CONSTRAINTS LIST

The nutrient constraints are calculated based on the animal information. If you change any value in the animal information dialog box, the program recalculates the nutrient constraints. You can also click the "ReCalc" button recalculate the constraints. If you select the Least Cost Gain option, the nutrient constraint list must be empty, if it is not, then click the "ReCalc" button to cleanup the constraints list.

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU					
NUTRIENT CONSTRAINTS:					
No	Code	Name	MIN Amount Unit	MAX Amount Unit	
1	DM	Dry Matter	19.421 lb	19.421 lb	
2	NEM	Net Energy for Maint	0.585 Mcal/lb	0.585 Mcal/lb	
3	CP	Crude Protein	7.792 %	0.000	
4	CA	Calcium	0.224 %	2.000 %	
5	P	Phosphorus	0.179 %	1.000 %	
6			0.000	0.000	
7			0.000	0.000	
8			0.000	0.000	
9			0.000	0.000	
10			0.000	0.000	
11			0.000	0.000	
12			0.000	0.000	
13			0.000	0.000	
14			0.000	0.000	
15			0.000	0.000	
16			0.000	0.000	
17			0.000	0.000	
18			0.000	0.000	
19			0.000	0.000	
20			0.000	0.000	
21			0.000	0.000	
22			0.000	0.000	
23			0.000	0.000	
24			0.000	0.000	

Nutrient Constraints list

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Add]	Add new constraint.
[Edit]	Edit existing constraint.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Delete]	Delete existing constraint.
[Help]	Display help message.
[ReCalc]	Recalculate NRC requirements.
[Formulate]	Formulate ration.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

The nutrient constraints displayed on this page have been calculated based upon the animal information already entered on the previous page. If you wish to change any of these constraints, you may as follows:

To ADD a constraint: Move your cursor to a blank line and click the [Add] button. A dialog box appears. Enter your new nutrient constraint and then click the [OK] button.

To EDIT a constraint: Move your cursor to the line containing the constraint and click the [Edit] button. A dialog box appears. Modify the existing constraint and then click the [OK] button.

To DELETE a constraint: Move your cursor to the line containing the constraint and click the [Delete] button.

To regenerate default NRC nutrient constraints, click the [ReCalc] button. This will replace all nutrient constraints which you may have changed previously. Alternatively, any change in the Animal Information screen, such as changing the animal weight, will have the same effect as clicking the [ReCalc] button.

Edit Existing Nutrient Constrains dialog box.

CODE

This column contains the nutrient codes.

NAME

This column contains the nutrient names.

The following is a list of nutrients and their abbreviations:

DE	Digestible energy	NCHO	NonStruct Carbohyd	SE	Selenium
ME	Metabolizable Energy	HC	Hemicellulose	ZN	Zinc
NEM	Net Energy for Maint	LIGN	Lignin	VITA	Vitamin A
NEG	Net Energy for Gain	CA	Calcium	VITD	Vitamin D
TDN	Total Digestible Nut	CL	Chlorine	VITE	Vitamin E
CP	Crude Protein	MG	Magnesium	ARGI	Arginine
UIP	Undegrad Intake Prot	P	Phosphorus	HIST	Mistidine
DIP	Degrad Intake Prot	K	Potassium	LYSI	Lysine
NPN	Non Protein Nitrogen	NA	Sodium	METH	Methionine
EE	Ether Extract	S	Sulfur	PHEN	Phenylalanine
ASH	Ash	CO	Cobalt	THRE	Threonine
CF	Crude Fiber	CU	Copper	NUT1	User Nut 1
CELL	Cellulose	I	Iodine	NUT2	User Nut 2
ADF	Acid Detergent Fiber	FE	Iron	NUT3	User Nut 3
NDF	Neutral Det Fiber	MN	Manganese	NUT4	User Nut 4

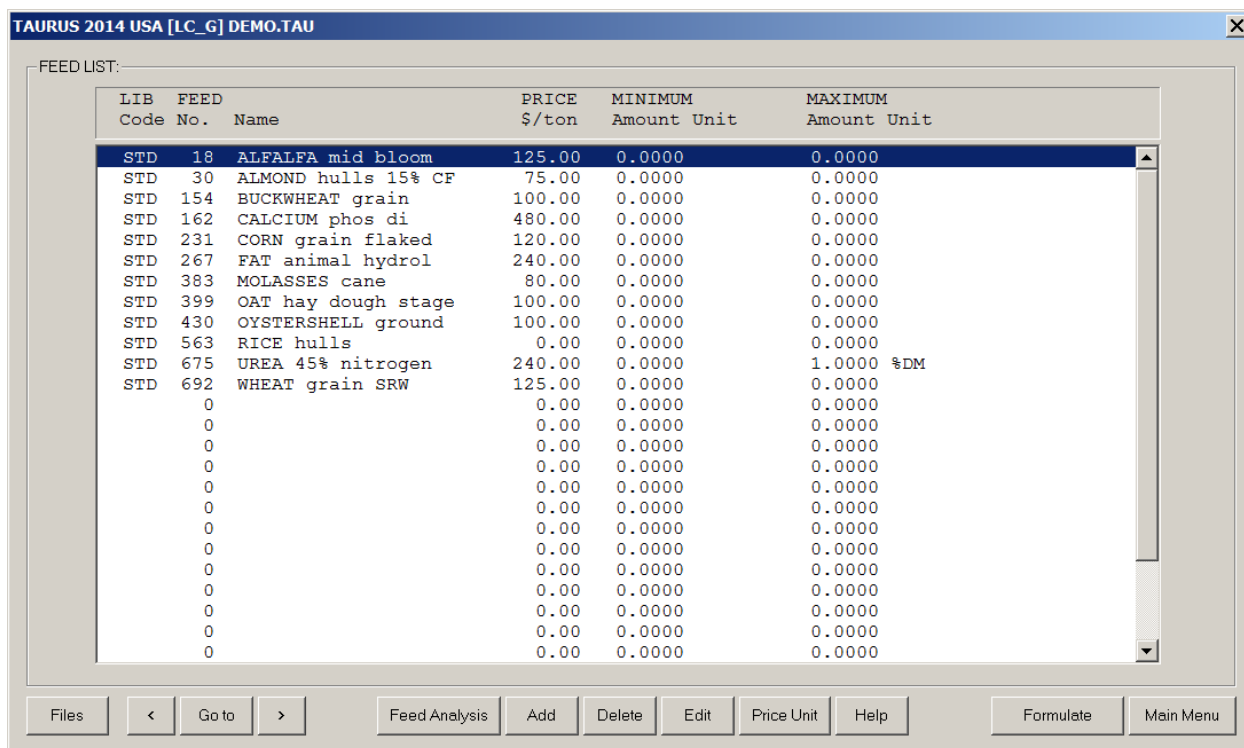
MINIMUM

This column contains the minimum amount of the selected nutrient that will be included in the ration. It also displays the type of minimum constraint.

MAXIMUM

This column contains the maximum amount of the selected nutrient that will be included in the ration. It also displays the type of maximum constraint.

FEED LIST



Feed List dialog box

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Feed Analysis]	View or edit nutrient analysis of feed.
[Add]	Add new feed.
[Edit]	Edit existing feed.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Delet]	Delete existing feed.
[Price Unit]	Select the feed price unit.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Formulate]	Formulate ration.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

ADDING FEED

When you add a feed from the standard or alternate feed libraries to your ration data file, a separate copy of that feed will be added to your ration data file.

Change in the feed in your ration data file does not reflect back to the feed in the feed library. Change in the feed in the feed library does not reflect back to the feed in your ration data file. These two feeds remain independent from each other.

When you add a new feed, make sure to set its fourth feed group to 13, which specifies the real feeds. This is useful in the output section for viewing only the real feeds and excluding all the infeasible feeds.

LIBRARY CODE

Enter the set of feeds that you wish to consider for ration formulation into the table on this page. If you are evaluating an existing ration, enter all of the feeds that are in the ration as well as the amounts as fed per day.

To ADD a feed to the list: use the arrow keys to move to a blank line in the table. Then press the <Add> button.

Feed library codes are as follows:

- STD - the information for this feed is stored in the standard library of feeds supplied by the program.
- ALT - the feed information is contained in an alternate feed library which has been created or modified by you, the program user.
- NEW - the feed information is not contained in any existing feed library. You must enter into the program the entire nutrient analysis for a new feed, since the information is not stored anywhere else.

To DELETE a feed from the list: use the arrow keys to move to the line in the table containing the feed that you wish to delete. Remove the feed by pressing the <Delete> button.

To EDIT a feed: move to the line that you want to edit and then press the <Edit> button.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU". Inside, there is a dialog box titled "Edit Feed". The dialog box contains several input fields: "Feed Library:" with a dropdown menu showing "STD"; "Feed Number:" with a text box containing "675"; "Feed Name:" with a text box containing "UREA 45% nitrogen"; "Price:" with a text box containing "240.00" and a label "\$/ton"; "Minimum:" with a text box containing "0.0000"; and "Maximum:" with a text box containing "1.0000" and a dropdown menu showing "%DM". At the bottom right of the dialog box are two buttons: "Cancel" and "OK".

Edit Feed Constraints dialog box

FEED NUMBER

Each feed in the standard and alternate feed libraries has a unique number assigned to it. If you are entering information for a new feed, you may assign it any number you wish. If you are selecting a feed from one of the existing feed libraries and you do not know its corresponding number, press the arrow in the choice list to get a list of all feed numbers and names in the selected library. You can then use the arrow keys to move to the feed that you want.

FEED NAME

Enter a descriptive name for the feed.

FEED PRICE

Enter the cost of this feed in the units specified:

dollars per ton:	English ton	(= 2000 lb),	OR
cwt:	hundred weight	(= 100 lb),	OR
met ton:	metric ton	(= 1000 kg),	OR
kg:	kilogram		

If you wish to enter the feed price in a unit different from the one specified, press the <Price Unit> button. After you select the desired price unit, the program will automatically convert any data already entered to the unit selected.

MINIMUM AMOUNT

You can force a feed to be included in the ration by entering a minimum constraint amount. The program will then include at least this amount and maybe more when formulating the ration. After you enter the desired amount, the program will ask you to identify the type of constraint (i.e. percent, lbs) by displaying a menu of choices. Use the arrow keys to move to the desired constraint type, and then press <Enter>.

To delete an existing minimum constraint, enter 0 for the amount.

MINIMUM UNIT

Identify the type of minimum constraint by using the arrow keys to move to the desired type. Then press the <Enter> key.

MAXIMUM AMOUNT

You can limit the amount of a feed in the ration by entering a maximum constraint on that feed. After you enter the desired amount, the program will ask you to identify the type of constraint (i.e. percent, lbs) by displaying a menu of choices. Use the arrow keys to move to the desired constraint type, and then press <Enter>.

Many of the feeds in the standard feed library have built-in maximum constraints which will automatically be displayed in this column.

To delete an existing maximum constraint, enter 0 for the amount.

MAXIMUM UNIT

Identify the type of maximum constraint by using the arrow keys to move to the desired type. Then press the <Enter> key.

FEED ANALYSIS

If you wish to view or edit the nutrient analysis for a particular feed, press the <Feed Analysis> button. The program will then display the entire nutrient analysis for the feed.

If you are entering information for a NEW feed, you must fill in the entire nutrient analysis, since the information for a new feed is not already stored in one of the feed libraries.

All changes are local to this particular ration data file and does not change the nutrient analysis of that particular feed in the standard or alternate feed libraries.

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU

FEED ANALYSIS:

Feed Number: Library: International Feed Number:

Feed Name: Price: \$ per ton

DM as fed: % Type: Group: , , ,

NUTRIENT ANALYSIS: % DRY MATTER BASIS

DE	<input type="text" value="1.161"/>	Mcal/lb	LIGN	<input type="text" value="9.000"/>	%	VITE	<input type="text" value="4.991"/>	IU/lb
ME	<input type="text" value="0.952"/>	Mcal/lb	CA	<input type="text" value="1.410"/>	%	ARGI	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%
NEM	<input type="text" value="0.565"/>	Mcal/lb	CL	<input type="text" value="0.380"/>	%	HIST	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%
NEG	<input type="text" value="0.307"/>	Mcal/lb	MG	<input type="text" value="0.310"/>	%	LYSI	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%
TDN	<input type="text" value="58.000"/>	%	P	<input type="text" value="0.240"/>	%	METH	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%
CP	<input type="text" value="17.000"/>	%	K	<input type="text" value="1.710"/>	%	PHEN	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%
UIP	<input type="text" value="4.760"/>	%	NA	<input type="text" value="0.120"/>	%	THRE	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%
DIP	<input type="text" value="12.240"/>	%	S	<input type="text" value="0.280"/>	%	NUT1	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	Mcal/lb
NPN	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%	CO	<input type="text" value="0.360"/>	ppm	NUT2	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%
EE	<input type="text" value="2.600"/>	%	CU	<input type="text" value="14.000"/>	ppm	NUT3	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	Mcal/lb
ASH	<input type="text" value="9.100"/>	%	I	<input type="text" value="0.160"/>	ppm	NUT4	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	Unit/lb
CF	<input type="text" value="26.000"/>	%	FE	<input type="text" value="134.000"/>	ppm			
CELL	<input type="text" value="26.000"/>	%	MN	<input type="text" value="28.000"/>	ppm			
ADF	<input type="text" value="35.000"/>	%	SE	<input type="text" value="0.320"/>	ppm			
NDF	<input type="text" value="46.000"/>	%	ZN	<input type="text" value="23.000"/>	ppm			
NCHO	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	%	VITA	<input type="text" value="20.870"/>	k IU/lb			
HC	<input type="text" value="10.000"/>	%	VITD	<input type="text" value="0.907"/>	k IU/lb			

Enter the international feed number. Format 9-99-9999X

Cancel Save

Feed Analysis dialog box.

INTERNATIONAL FEED NUMBER

This field is optional. Common feed stuffs are assigned a 6-digit international feed number (IFN) for identification and computer manipulation. The first digit in the IFN represents the international feed classes:

1. Dry forages and roughages
2. Pasture, range plants, and forage fed fresh
3. Silage
4. Energy feeds
5. Protein supplements
6. Mineral supplements
7. Vitamin supplements
8. Additives

DRY MATTER (PERCENT AS FED)

The dry matter percentage of a feed is 100 minus the moisture percentage of the feed. If a feed is totally dry, it has 100% dry matter. If, for example, the feed has a 20% moisture content, its dry matter percentage would be 80.

FEED TYPE

Each feed must be classified as either a roughage or a concentrate. Roughages are feeds containing a high amount of fiber, such as alfalfa hay and corn silage. All other feeds are concentrates.

MVI FACTOR

Each roughage feed has a corresponding maximum voluntary intake (MVI) factor (range: 1.0 to 1.4: excellent quality = 1.0, fair quality = 1.4). If an MVI factor for a forage is omitted, the default value = 1.4.

FEED GROUPS

Each feed may be a member of one or more groups of similar feeds. By placing the feed into a group, you can put constraints on the group of feeds for ration formulation. You can also choose to view the nutrient analysis for a particular feed group in the ration display portion of the program.

All feeds with an identical group number are considered to be members of the same group.

DRY MATTER BASIS

This field allows you to choose the dry matter basis to use for editing the nutrient analysis of the feed. Most feed nutrient analyses are reported on a 100% dry matter basis. However, if you have nutrient data on other than a 100% dry matter basis, enter the dry matter percentage used for the analysis and corresponding nutrient data, and the program will convert everything to 100% dry matter internally.

If you wish to enter data on an "as fed" basis, enter 0, and the program will insert the correct basis, as fed.

FEED GROUP CONSTRAINTS LIST

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU					
FEED GROUP LIST:					
GROUP No	Name	MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
		Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit
-2	ROUGHAGES	0.0000		0.0000	
-1	CONCENTRATES	0.0000		0.0000	
1	Dry forage, roughage	0.0000		0.0000	
4	Energy feeds	0.0000		0.0000	
5	Protein supplements	0.0000		0.0000	
6	Mineral supplement	0.0000		0.0000	
10	By-products	0.0000		0.0000	
11	Fat and oils	2.0000	%DM	6.0000	%DM
12	Molasses	0.0000		10.0000	%DM
13	Real Feeds	0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	
0		0.0000		0.0000	

Files |
 < Go to > |
 Add Edit Delete Show Feeds Help |
 Formulate Main Menu

Feed Group Constraints List

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Add]	Add new constraint.
[Edit]	Edit existing constraint. Not available in Evaluation module.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Delete]	Delete existing constraint.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Show Feeds]	Show feeds in a feed group.
[Formulate]	Formulate ration.
[Evaluate]	Evaluate ration.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

GROUP NUMBER

This table lists all of the feed groups that have been specified in the feed list.

To ADD a group to the list: You can not add a feed group directly. The programs adds groups automatically when a feed which belongs to that group is added in the previous screen.

To DELETE a group from the list: You can not delete a feed group directly. The programs deletes groups automatically when all feeds which belongs to that group are deleted in the previous screen.

Two exceptions are the pre-defined Roughage and Concentrate groups, which are built in to the program and can never be deleted.

GROUP NAME

Enter a descriptive name for the feed group.

MINIMUM AMOUNT

You can force a feed group to be included in the ration by entering a minimum constraint amount. The program will then include at least this amount and maybe more when formulating the ration. After you enter the desired amount, the program will ask you to identify the type of constraint (i.e. percent, lbs) by displaying a menu of choices. Use the arrow keys to move to the desired constraint type, and then press <Enter>.

To delete an existing minimum constraint, enter 0 for the amount.

MINIMUM UNIT

Identify the type of minimum constraint by using the arrow keys to move to the desired type. Then press the <Enter> key.

MAXIMUM AMOUNT

You can limit the amount of a feed group in the ration by entering a maximum constraint on that group. After you enter the desired amount, the program will ask you to identify the type of constraint (i.e. lbs, percent) by displaying a menu of choices. Use the arrow keys to move to the desired constraint type, and then press <Enter>.

Many of the feed groups in the standard library have built-in maximum constraints which will automatically be displayed in this column.

To delete an existing maximum constraint, enter 0 for the amount.

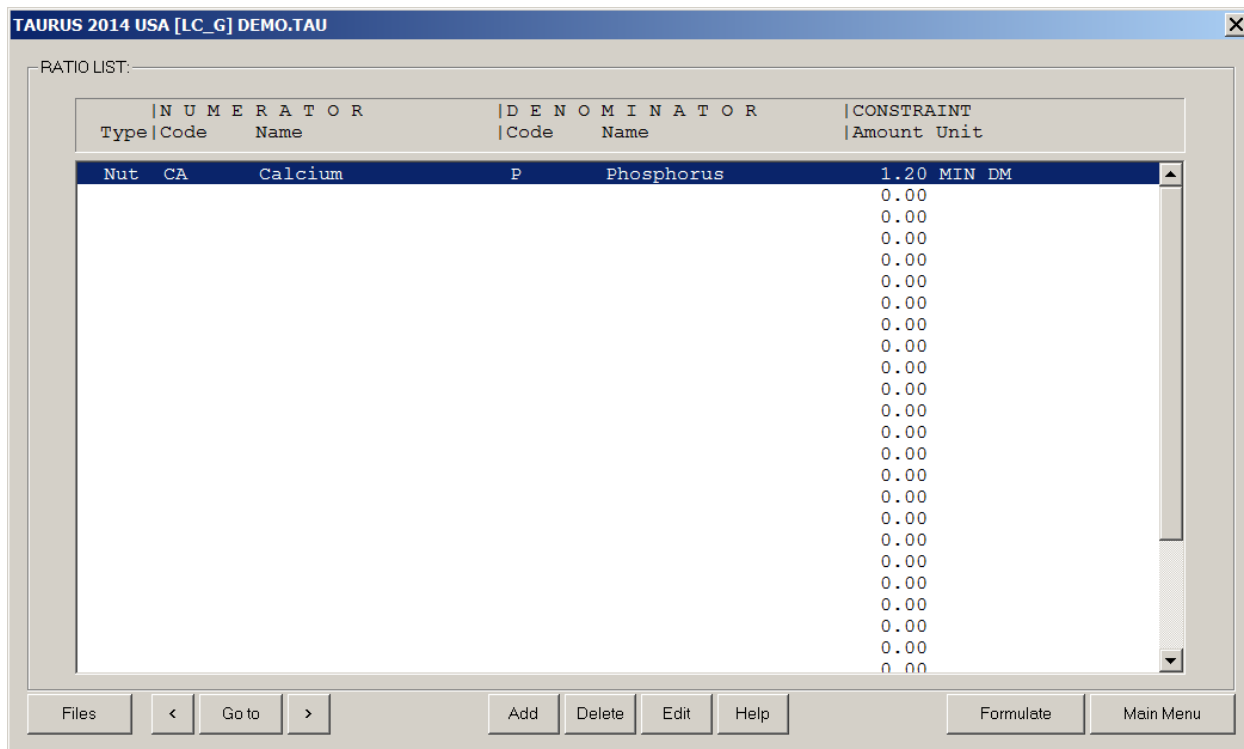
MAXIMUM UNIT

Identify the type of maximum constraint by using the arrow keys to move to the desired type. Then press the <Enter> key.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Edit Existing Feed Group". It contains several input fields and a dropdown menu. The "Feed Group" section includes "Group Number" (11) and "Group Name" (Fat and oils). Below this, there are "Minimum" (2.0000) and "Maximum" (6.0000) input fields. To the right of these is a dropdown menu with the following options: %DM, <Select a Unit>, %DM, TOTLBDM, %AF, and TOTLBAF. An "OK" button is located at the bottom right of the dialog.

Edit Existing Feed Group Constraints dialog box

RATIO CONSTRAINTS LIST



Ratio Constraints List

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Add]	Add new constraint.
[Edit]	Edit existing constraint. Not available in Evaluation module.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Delete]	Delete existing constraint.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Formulate]	Formulate ration.
[Evaluate]	Evaluate ration.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

RATIO TYPE

In this table you can define ratio constraints to be used for ration formulation, or you can simply specify a set of ratios to automatically be calculated by the program when displaying the contents of the ration.

To ADD a ratio to the list: use the arrow keys to move to a blank line in the table and click the <Add> button.

Ratio types are as follows:

Nut - nutrient ratios
Fd - feed ratios
Grp - feed group ratios

To DELETE a ratio from the list: use the arrow keys to move to the line in the table containing the ratio that you wish to delete. Then click the <Delete> button.

To EDIT a ratio: move to the line that you want to edit and then click the <Edit> button.

Edit Ratio Constraints dialog box

NUMERATOR CODE

Each ratio has two parts: a numerator and a denominator. If, for example, you are defining a calcium to phosphorus ratio, the numerator is calcium and the denominator is phosphorus.

Enter the code for the numerator in this column.

DENOMINATOR CODE

Each ratio has two parts: a numerator and a denominator. If, for example, you are defining a calcium to phosphorus ratio, the numerator is calcium and the denominator is phosphorus.

CONSTRAINT AMOUNT

You should enter a ratio constraint amount as x.xx to 1, where the x's represent the ratio of the numerator to the denominator. For example, if you want to have twice as much calcium as phosphorus in the ration, you would define a calcium to phosphorus ratio of 2 to 1, where 2 is the number that you would specify for the constraint amount.

If you do not want to enter a constraint for formulation but you do want to have the actual ratio calculated by the program when displaying the contents of the ration, enter 0 for the constraint amount.

CONSTRAINT UNIT

Identify the type of ratio constraint by using the arrow keys to move to the desired type. Then press the <Enter> key.

OUTPUT

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save profit projection files. The print option is under Files button.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another output section.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Goto button.
[>]	Next screen.
[Combine]	Combine feeds in mix. Available only in LC_G and LCB modules.
[Feed Group]	Select feed group to display.
[DM Basis]	Select dry matter basis.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Input]	Jump to input screen.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu.

COST, PERFORMANCE, AND METHANE EMISSION

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU

OUTPUT

California Beef Cattle Ranch
One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 USA
Phone: (530) 752-1278 FAX: (530) 752-0175 <http://animalscience.ucdavis.edu>

COST, PERFORMANCE AND METHANE EMISSION			
Starting Weight, lb	700.00		
Ending Weight, lb	1100.00		
Average Weight, lb	900.00	(DM Intake 2.16% of Body Wt)	
Days on Feeding Phase	335.91		
	Whole Phase	Per Day	Per lb of Gain
Gain, lb	400.00	1.19	-----
Feed Intake, DRY MATTER, lb	6523.79	19.42	16.31
Feed Intake, AS FED, lb	7148.96	21.28	17.87
Feed Cost, \$.....	229.09	0.68	0.57
Overhead Cost, \$.....	67.18	0.20	0.17
Feed & Overhead cost, \$.....	296.27	0.88	0.74
Feed Cost: 64.09 \$/English ton AS FED			
Methane Emission:	9.45 MJ/day		
Methane Emission:	2.26 Mcal/day		
Methane Emission:	169.98 g/day		
Methane Emission:	8.75 g/lb Dry Matter Intake		
Methane Emission:	5.94 pct Gross Energy Intake (Normal range 2-12:		
3.5 Extremely Good, 4.5 Very Good, 5.5 Good, 6.5 Average, 7.5 Bad, 8.5 Very Bad, 9.5 Extremely Bad)			

Files < Goto > Combine DM Basis Feed Group Help Input Main Menu

COST, PERFORMANCE, AND METHANE EMISSION

This section displays the cost and performance of the ration. It also displays the Methane Emission values. For the cost and performance, the following information is included:

1. Days on feeding phase.
2. Gain for whole phase, per day, and per unit of gain.
3. Feed Intake for whole phase, per day. and per unit of gain.
4. Feed cost for whole phase, per day, and per unit of gain.

5. Feed and overhead cost for whole phase, per day, and per unit of gain.

For the Methane Emission, the following information is included:

1. Methane Emission in MJ/day.

2. Methane Emission in Mcal/day.

3. Methane Emission in g/day.

4. Methane Emission in g /kg Dry Matter Intake or in g/lb Dry Matter Intake.

5. Methane Emission ratio to Gross Energy Intake.

RATION (OR FEED GROUP) COMPOSITION

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU

OUTPUT

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R A T I O N C O M P O S I T I O N
ALL FEEDS

ALL FEEDS in the ration	AS FED BASIS:		DRY MATTER BASIS:		---Constraints---			
	lb/day	%	lb/day	%	As fed		100% DM	
					-lb/day-	-lb/day-	-lb/day-	-lb/day-
					min	max	min	max
RICE hulls	11.296	53.076	10.392	53.509				
CORN grain flaked	8.571	40.275	7.629	39.280				
FAT animal hydrol	1.177	5.531	1.165	6.000				
UREA 45% nitrogen	0.147	0.688	0.145	0.747			1.0	
OYSTERSHELL ground	0.069	0.324	0.068	0.351				
CALCIUM phos di	0.023	0.107	0.022	0.113				
Total Ration.....	21.282		19.421					
Cost, \$/day.....	0.68							
Cost, \$/ton.....	64.09		70.23					

Files < Goto > Combine DM Basis Feed Group Help Input Main Menu

This section displays the amounts of all feeds used in the ration, or the amounts for a feed group selected by using the <Feed Group> button. The following information is included for each feed used in the ration (or group):

1. The amount of the feed in the ration, lb/day or kg/day, as fed basis.
2. The percentage of the feed in the ration (or group), as fed basis.
3. The amount of the feed in the ration, lb/day or kg/day, on a 100% dry matter basis.
4. The percentage of the feed in the ration (or group), on a 100% dry matter basis.
5. Feed and feed group ratios. If you previously defined any feed or group ratios on the Ratios List, the program will calculate the ratio amounts in the ration (or feed group) and display them in this section. Feed ratios will be displayed only if both feeds are used in the ration (or group). Group ratios are displayed only when viewing the composition of ALL FEEDS in the ration.

PRICE RANGE AND FEEDS NOT USED

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OUTPUT

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P R I C E R A N G E S		\$/ton	A S	F E D
Feeds used in ration	lbs per day	Price	Lower range	Upper range
STD 162 CALCIUM phos di	0.02267	480.00	55.44	1870.88
STD 231 CORN grain flaked	8.57144	120.00	98.51	133.29
STD 267 FAT animal hydrol	1.17704	240.00	-918.84	299.03
STD 430 OYSTERSHELL ground	0.06892	100.00	-3.13	549.77
STD 563 RICE hulls	11.29571	0.00	-120.75	36.26
STD 675 UREA 45% nitrogen	0.14651	240.00	-2.06	893.95

----- Price as fed, \$/ton -----

F E E D S N O T U S E D	At formulation	Opportunity
STD 18 ALFALFA mid bloom	125.00	75.86
STD 30 ALMOND hulls 15% CF	75.00	48.24
STD 154 BUCKWHEAT grain	100.00	90.67
STD 383 MOLASSES cane	80.00	70.24
STD 399 OAT hay dough stage	100.00	55.12
STD 692 WHEAT grain SRW	125.00	111.40

Files

<

Goto

>

Combine

DM Basis

Feed Group

Help

Input

Main Menu

This section displays the following information for feeds used in the ration:

1. The amount of each feed in the ration, lb/day or kg/day on an as fed basis.
2. The current price of the feed on an as fed basis.
3. The lower range of the feed price. This is the lowest price that the feed can have without affecting its amount used in the ration. If you change the feed to a price below the lower range and then reformulate the ration, the ration composition will change to include more of that feed. Other feeds previously used in the ration may no longer be used. If the lower range is negative, it is not practical to use more of the feed in the ration. If the lower range is -999999.99, the feed amount in the ration cannot be increased due to a maximum constraint on that feed.
4. The upper range of the feed price. This is the highest price that the feed can have without affecting its amount used in the ration. If you change the feed to a price above the upper range and then reformulate the ration, the ration composition will change to include less of that feed, or the feed may be eliminated from the ration. If the upper range is 999999.99, the feed amount in the ration cannot be decreased due to a minimum constraint on that feed.

For feeds NOT USED in the ration, this section displays the following:

1. The current price of the feed on an as fed basis.
2. The opportunity price of the feed. This is the price that the feed must drop to in order for it to be used in the ration. If you add a feed with a price of \$10000 per cwt to the feed list and then

formulate the ration, the feed will not be included unless it contains some necessary nutrient that is not available from any other feed. If the feed is not used, it would become a good buy if its cost were less than or equal to the opportunity price.

NUTRIENT ANALYSIS OF THE RATION (OR FEED GROUP)

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU					
OUTPUT					
California Beef Cattle Ranch One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 USA Phone: (530) 752-1278 FAX: (530) 752-0175 http://animalscience.ucdavis.edu					
NUTRIENT ANALYSIS: ENTIRE RATION 100.00% DM BASIS					
Nutrient	Amount and Type	-User Constraints- Minimum	Maximum	NRC Recommendation Minimum	Maximum
DM	91.255 % 19.421 lb	19.421	19.421	19.421	19.421
DE	1.104 Mcal/lb 21.447 Mcal				
ME	0.924 Mcal/lb 17.947 Mcal				
NEM	0.585 Mcal/lb 6.993 Mcal	0.585	0.585	0.585	0.585
NEG	0.325 Mcal/lb 2.426 Mcal			0.325	
TDN	51.607 % 10.023 lb				
CP	7.792 % 1.513 lb	7.792		7.792	1.513
UIP	3.576 % 0.694 lb				
DIP	4.336 % 0.842 lb				
NPN	0.336 % 0.065 lb				
EE	8.087 % 1.571 lb				

This section displays information for all feeds in the ration, or for a feed group selected by using the <Feed Group> button. The following information is included:

1. Amount and type. Two lines are displayed for each nutrient: line 1 is the CONCENTRATION (percent, ppm, Mcal/lb, etc.) of the nutrient. Line 2 is the AMOUNT (lb, kg, Mcal, etc.) of the nutrient contained in the ration or in a selected feed group.
2. NRC recommendation. This is the nutrient amount recommended by the National Research Council. These amounts are calculated internally by the program, based upon the data that you supplied on the Animal Information page. Not all NRC amounts are used as constraints for ration formulation. By comparing the NRC recommendation with the actual amount of the nutrient in the ration (or selected feed group), you can determine if the ration (or feed group) is deficient in that particular nutrient.
3. Nutrient ratios. If you previously defined any nutrient ratios on the Ratios List, the program will calculate the ratio amounts in the ration (or feed group) and display them in this section.

If you have just formulated a ration, you will also see the following:

4. Minimum and maximum constraints. These are the constraints which were used by the program when the ration was formulated. The displayed nutrient constraints do not apply to any selected feed groups within the ration: they are constraints on ALL feeds.

By clicking the <DM Basis> button, you can change the dry matter basis for calculation of the nutrient analysis. The dry matter basis affects

the concentration of the nutrients, but not the actual amounts or ratios of nutrients in the ration (or feed group). The nutrient constraints and the NRC minimum requirements are also affected by the dry matter basis if they represent nutrient concentrations and not actual amounts or ratios.

NUTRIENT ANALYSIS OF FEEDS IN THE RATION DATA FILE

TAURUS 2014 USA [LC_G] DEMO.TAU

OUTPUT

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Phone: (530) 752-1278 FAX: (530) 752-0175 http://animalscience.ucdavis.edu

1 . ENERGY AND PROTEIN

100.00 % DRY MATTER BASIS

Library Number	Feed Name	NEM		NEG	TDN	CP	UIP	DIP
		DM	Mcal	Mcal	%	%	%	%
		%	/lb	/lb				
STD 18	ALFALFA mid bloom	90	0.57	0.31	58	17.0	4.76	12.2
STD 30	ALMOND hulls 15% CF	90	0.47	0.22	52	2.1	1.67	3.0
STD 154	BUCKWHEAT grain	88	0.77	0.49	72	12.5	0.00	0.0
STD 162	CALCIUM phos di	97	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.0
STD 231	CORN grain flaked	89	1.08	0.76	88	10.0	5.67	4.1
STD 267	FAT animal hydrol	99	2.67	1.96	177	0.0	0.00	0.0
STD 383	MOLASSES cane	75	0.77	0.49	72	5.8	0.00	0.0
STD 399	OAT hay dough stage	90	0.49	0.24	53	11.5	3.56	7.9
STD 430	OYSTERSHELL ground	99	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.0
STD 563	RICE hulls	92	0.00	0.00	12	3.3	2.52	1.1
STD 675	UREA 45% nitrogen	99	0.00	0.00	0	281.0	0.00	287.5
STD 692	WHEAT grain SRW	88	1.00	0.69	89	10.8	0.00	8.5

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This section displays the nutrient analysis for all feeds that you have selected to be in your feed list.

By pressing the <DM Basis> button, you can change the dry matter basis for calculation of the nutrient analysis. Enter 0 to calculate the analysis for all feeds on an as fed basis.

If an asterisk (*) appears in any column, the nutrient amount for the feed in question is too large to be printed inside that column. You can view the actual amount by looking at the nutrient analysis within the feed list page in the input section of this program.

TAURUS 2014: Manual

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DELIVERY MODULE

DELIVERY MODULE: GENERAL INFORMATION

DELIVERY INFORMATION:

Title line 1: Date:

line 2: Wt Unit:

Loading Information:

Schedule for:

Minimum: animals

Maximum: animals

Increment: animals

Unloading Information:

Schedule for:

Minimum: animals

Maximum: animals

Increment: animals

Feeds used in mix will be fed times per day

Scale weights will be rounded to the nearest lb

Files < Goto > Help Show Sched. Main Menu

Delivery Module: General Information dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Show Sched]	Display schedules.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

TITLE

Enter a name and/or address or other identification for your ration on these two lines. The title will be displayed at the top of all printed output for this ration.

Wt Unit

You may choose to enter data using either the English or the metric system.

Enter lb to display all input and output in English units.
Enter kg to display all input and output in metric units.

The program will automatically convert any data already entered to the unit selected.

LOADING SCHEDULE TYPE

You may choose to calculate the loading schedules based upon

the total number of animals to be fed OR the total amount of feed (lb or kg per feeding per day) to be added to the mix. Total feed amounts do NOT include feeds in the ration that are fed separately from the mix.

If all feeds in the ration are to be fed separately (there is no mix to be created), the total amount (lb or kg) that you enter on this line will correspond to the total amount of feeds fed separately (lb or kg per feeding per day).

FEED LOADING MINIMUM AMOUNT

Feed loading schedules are calculated for a range of the total number of animals to be fed. Enter the minimum number of animals to be fed on this line (range: 0 to 45000 animals).

If you have specified lb or kg instead of animals as the schedule type, enter the minimum amount of mix to be created (lb or kg per feeding per day; range: 0 to 45000 lb, or 0 to 20400 kg).

FEED LOADING MAXIMUM AMOUNT

Feed loading schedules are calculated for a range of the total number of animals to be fed. Enter the maximum number of animals to be fed on this line (range: 0 to 45000 animals).

If you have specified lb or kg instead of animals as the schedule type, enter the maximum amount of mix to be created (lb or kg per feeding per day; range: 0 to 45000 lb, or 0 to 20400 kg).

FEED LOADING INCREMENT

Feed loading schedules are calculated for a range of the total number of animals to be fed. Enter the number of animals that you want to use as an increment for calculating each of the schedules (range: 0 to 45000 animals).

If you have specified lb or kg instead of animals as the schedule type, enter the increment for the total amount of mix to be created (lb or kg per feeding per day; range: 0 to 45000 lb, or 0 to 20400 kg).

The program will calculate a maximum of twelve schedules.

UNLOADING SCHEDULE TYPE

You may choose to calculate the unloading schedules based upon the total number of animals to be fed OR the total amount (lb or kg per feeding per day) to be unloaded from the mix. Total amounts do NOT include feeds in the ration that are fed separately from the mix.

If all feeds in the ration are to be fed separately (there is no mix feed), the total amount (lb or kg) that you enter on this line will correspond to the total amount of feeds fed separately (lb or kg per feeding per day).

FEED UNLOADING MINIMUM AMOUNT

Feed unloading schedules are calculated for a range of the total number of animals to be fed. Enter the minimum number of animals to be fed on this line (range: 0 to 45000 animals).

If you have specified lb or kg instead of animals as the schedule type, enter the minimum amount of mix to be unloaded (lb or kg per feeding per day; range: 0 to 45000 lb, or 0 to 20400 kg).

FEED UNLOADING MAXIMUM AMOUNT

Feed unloading schedules are calculated for a range of the total number

of animals to be fed. Enter the maximum number of animals to be fed on this line (range: 0 to 45000 animals).

If you have specified lb or kg instead of animals as the schedule type, enter the maximum amount of mix to be unloaded (lb or kg per feeding per day; range: 0 to 45000 lb, or 0 to 20400 kg).

FEED UNLOADING INCREMENT

Feed unloading schedules are calculated for a range of the total number of animals to be fed. Enter the number of animals that you want to use as an increment for calculating each of the schedules (range: 0 to 45000 animals).

If you have specified lb or kg instead of animals as the schedule type, enter the increment for the total amount of mix to be unloaded (lb or kg per feeding per day; range: 0 to 45000 lb, or 0 to 20400 kg).

The program will calculate a maximum of twelve schedules.

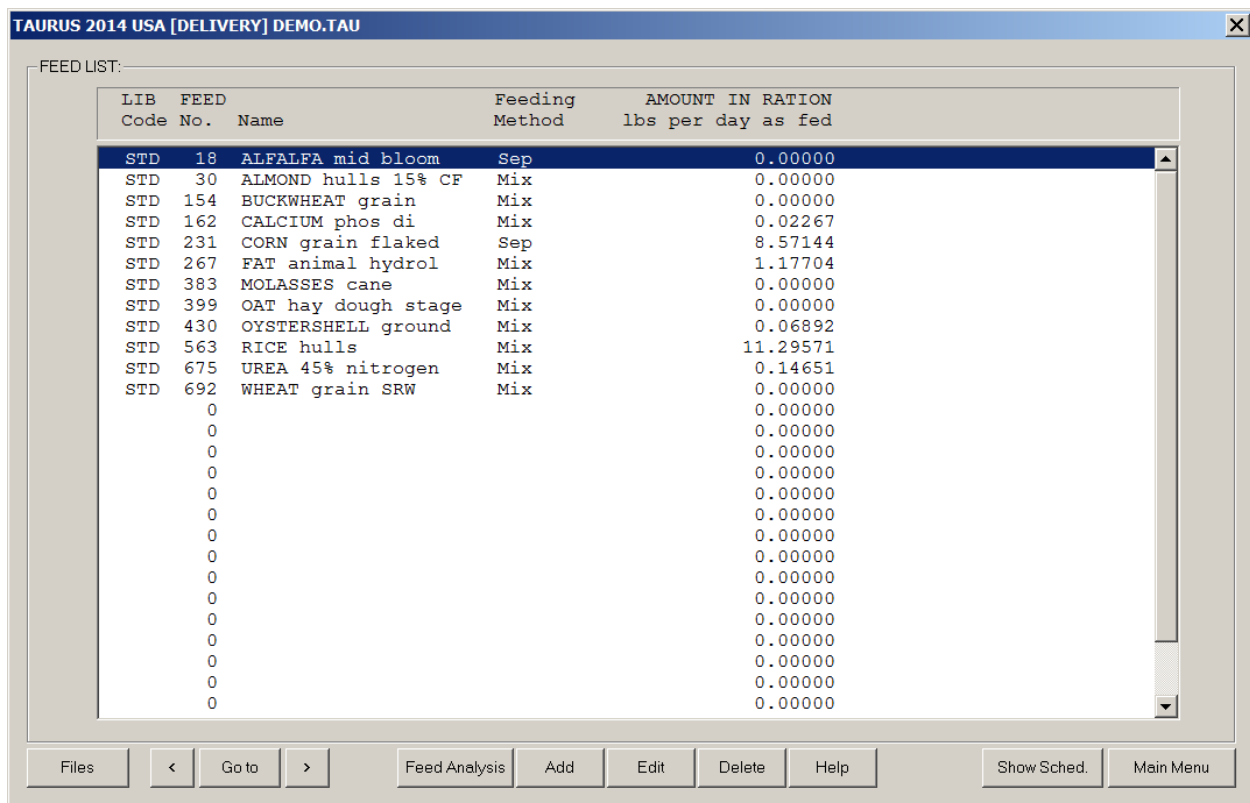
MIX FEEDS: NUMBER OF FEEDINGS PER DAY

Enter the number of times per day that the animals are to be given ration feeds included in a mix (range: 1 to 9 feedings per day).

ROUNDING FACTOR FOR SCALE WEIGHTS

Enter the rounding factor used to display the scale weights in the loading and unloading schedules. You have the following choices for rounding factors:

1	nearest	one lb (kg)	(158.347 displays as 158)
10	nearest	ten lb (kg)	(158.347 displays as 160)
0.1	nearest	tenth lb (kg)	(158.347 displays as 158.3)
0.01	nearest	hundredth lb (kg)	(158.347 displays as 158.35)

DELIVERY MODULE: FEED LIST

Delivery Module: Feed List dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Feed Analysis]	View or edit nutrient analysis of feed.
[Add]	Add new feed.
[Edit]	Edit existing feed.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Delete]	Delete existing feed.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Show Schdl]	Display loading and unloading schedules.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

LIBRARY CODE

Enter the set of feeds that you wish to consider for ration formulation into the table on this page. If you are evaluating an existing ration, enter all of the feeds that are in the ration as well as the amounts as fed per day.

To ADD a feed to the list: use the arrow keys to move to a blank line in the table. Then press the <Add> button.

Feed library codes are as follows:

- STD - the information for this feed is stored in the standard library of feeds supplied by the program.
- ALT - the feed information is contained in an alternate feed library which has been created or modified by you, the program user.
- NEW - the feed information is not contained in any existing feed

library. You must enter into the program the entire nutrient analysis for a new feed, since the information is not stored anywhere else.

To DELETE a feed from the list: use the arrow keys to move to the line in the table containing the feed that you wish to delete. Remove the feed by pressing the <Delete> button.

To EDIT a feed: move to the line that you want to edit and then press the <Edit> button.

FEED NUMBER

Each feed in the standard and alternate feed libraries has a unique number assigned to it. If you are entering information for a new feed, you may assign it any number you wish. If you are selecting a feed from one of the existing feed libraries and you do not know its corresponding number, press the arrow in the choice list to get a list of all feed numbers and names in the selected library. You can then use the arrow keys to move to the feed that you want.

FEED NAME

Enter a descriptive name for the feed.

FEEDING METHOD

Enter one of following feeding methods:

- Mix - this feed will be included in a mix
- Sep - this feed will be fed separately from the mix
- Both - a portion of this feed will be included in the mix;
the rest will be fed separately

AMOUNT IN RATION

You can edit the actual amount of the feed in the ration and thus change the content and nutrient analysis of the ration.

You should enter all feed amounts on an as fed basis, lbs or kgs per day.

FEED ANALYSIS

If you wish to view or edit the nutrient analysis for a particular feed, press the <Feed Analysis> button. The program will then display the entire nutrient analysis for the feed.

If you are entering information for a NEW feed, you must fill in the entire nutrient analysis, since the information for a new feed is not already stored in one of the feed libraries.

All changes are local to this particular ration data file and does not change the nutrient analysis of that particular feed in the standard or alternate feed libraries.

INTERNATIONAL FEED NUMBER

This field is optional. Common feed stuffs are assigned a 6-digit international feed number (IFN) for identification and computer manipulation. The first digit in the IFN represents the international feed classes:

1. Dry forages and roughages
2. Pasture, range plants, and forage fed fresh
3. Silage
4. Energy feeds
5. Protein supplements

6. Mineral supplements
7. Vitamin supplements
8. Additives

DRY MATTER (PERCENT AS FED)

The dry matter percentage of a feed is 100 minus the moisture percentage of the feed. If a feed is totally dry, it has 100% dry matter. If, for example, the feed has a 20% moisture content, its dry matter percentage would be 80.

FEED TYPE

Each feed must be classified as either a roughage or a concentrate. Roughages are feeds containing a high amount of fiber, such as alfalfa hay and corn silage. All other feeds are concentrates.

MVI FACTOR

Each roughage feed has a corresponding maximum voluntary intake (MVI) factor (range: 1.0 to 1.4: excellent quality = 1.0, fair quality = 1.4). If an MVI factor for a forage is omitted, the default value = 1.4.

FEED GROUPS

Each feed may be a member of one or more groups of similar feeds. By placing the feed into a group, you can put constraints on the group of feeds for ration formulation. You can also choose to view the nutrient analysis for a particular feed group in the ration display portion of the program.

All feeds with an identical group number are considered to be members of the same group.

DRY MATTER BASIS

This field allows you to choose the dry matter basis to use for editing the nutrient analysis of the feed. Most feed nutrient analyses are reported on a 100% dry matter basis. However, if you have nutrient data on other than a 100% dry matter basis, enter the dry matter percentage used for the analysis and corresponding nutrient data, and the program will convert everything to 100% dry matter internally.

If you wish to enter data on an "as fed" basis, enter 0, and the program will insert the correct basis, as fed.

DELIVERY MODULE: MIX FEED LIST

TAURUS 2014 USA [DELIVERY] DEMO.TAU

MIX FEED LIST:

Lib Code	Feed No.	Name	RATION AMOUNT lb/day as fed	AMOUNT IN MIX lb/day as fed	ORDER in mix
STD	563	RICE hulls	11.29571	11.29571	1
STD	267	FAT animal hydrol	1.17704	1.17704	2
STD	675	UREA 45% nitrogen	0.14651	0.14651	3
STD	430	OYSTERSHELL ground	0.06892	0.06892	4
STD	162	CALCIUM phos di	0.02267	0.02267	5
STD	692	WHEAT grain SRW	0.00000	0.00000	6
STD	399	OAT hay dough stage	0.00000	0.00000	7
STD	383	MOLASSES cane	0.00000	0.00000	8
STD	154	BUCKWHEAT grain	0.00000	0.00000	9
STD	30	ALMOND hulls 15% CF	0.00000	0.00000	10

Files < Go to > Edit Up ^ Down v Help Show Sched. Main Menu

Delivery Module: Mix Feed List dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save ration.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Edit]	Edit mix amount.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Up]	Move up existing feed.
[Dn]	Move down existing feed.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Show Schdl]	Display loading and unloading schedules.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu

LIBRARY CODE

Feed library codes are as follows:

- STD - the information for this feed is stored in the standard library of feeds supplied by the program.
- ALT - the feed information is contained in an alternate feed library which has been created or modified by you, the program user.
- NEW - the feed information is not contained in any existing feed library. You must enter into the program the entire nutrient analysis for a new feed, since the information is not stored anywhere else.

FEED NUMBER

Each feed in the standard and alternate feed libraries has a unique number assigned to it.

FEED NAME

Each feed has a descriptive name..

AMOUNT IN RATION

This field shows the actual amount of the feed in the ration.

AMOUNT IN MIX

Enter the amount of this feed that is to be included in the mix.

You should enter all feed amounts on an as fed basis, lbs or kgs per day.

ORDER IN MIX

The order in mix specifies the order that this feed is to be loaded onto the mixer.

Press the <Up> button to move up the feed in the list. Press the <Dn> button to move down the feed in the list.

DELIVERY MODULE: SEPARATE FEED LIST

TAURUS 2014 USA [DELIVERY] DEMO.TAU

SEP FEED LIST:

Lib	Feed		RATION AMOUNT	FED SEPARATELY	FEEDINGS
Code	No.	Name	lb/day as fed	lb/day as fed	times/day
STD	18	ALFALFA mid bloom	0.00000	0.00000	1
STD	231	CORN grain flaked	8.57144	8.57144	1

Files < Goto > Edit Help Show Sched. Main Menu

Delivery Module: Separate Feed List dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Files] Create, open, or save ration.
 [<] Previous screen.
 [Goto] Jump to another input section.
 [>] Next screen.
 [Edit] Edit separate amount.
 [Dbl Click] Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
 [Help] Display help message.
 [Show Sched] Display loading and unloading schedules.
 [Main Menu] Exit and return to main menu

LIBRARY CODE

Feed library codes are as follows:

- STD - the information for this feed is stored in the standard library of feeds supplied by the program.
- ALT - the feed information is contained in an alternate feed library which has been created or modified by you, the program user.
- NEW - the feed information is not contained in any existing feed library. You must enter into the program the entire nutrient analysis for a new feed, since the information is not stored anywhere else.

FEED NUMBER

Each feed in the standard and alternate feed libraries has a unique number assigned to it.

FEED NAME

Each feed has a descriptive name..

AMOUNT IN RATION

This field shows the actual amount of the feed in the ration.

AMOUNT FED SEPARATELY

Enter the amount of this feed that is to be fed separately from the mix.

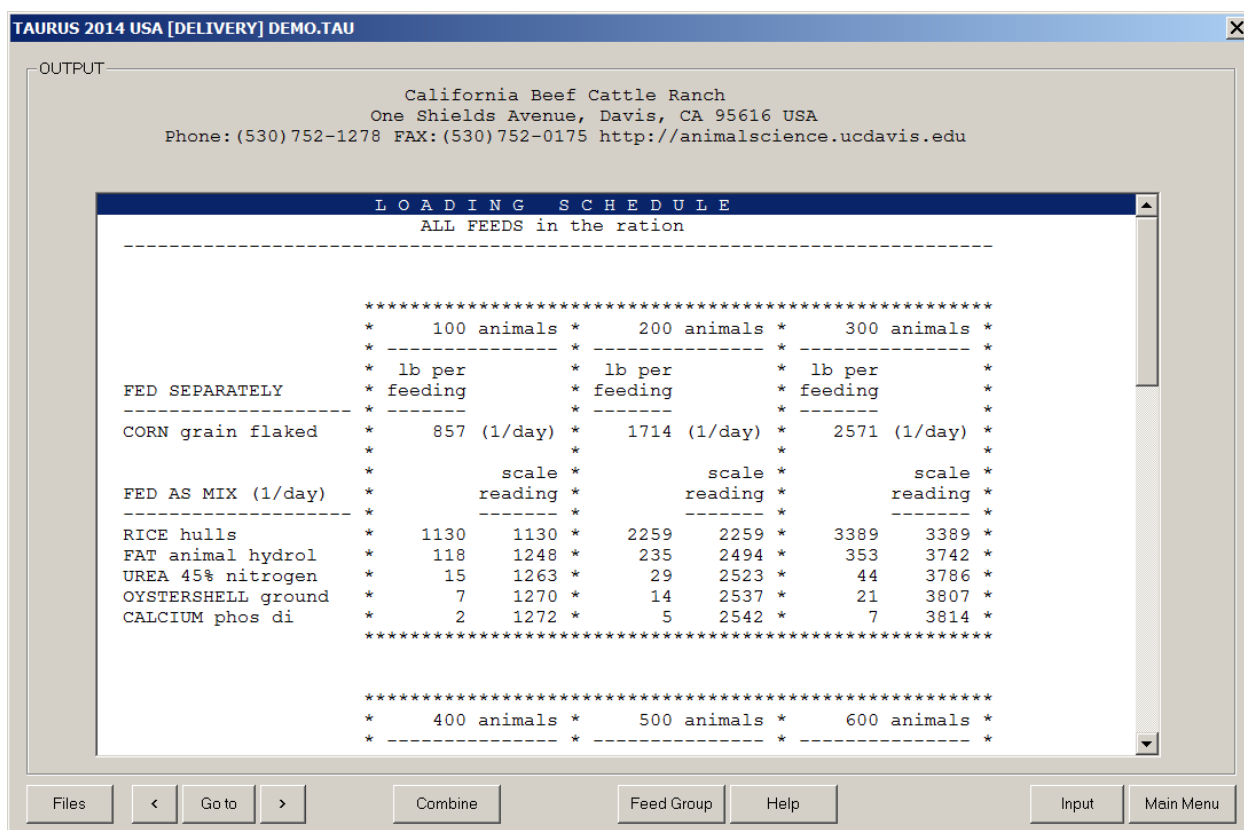
You should enter all feed amounts on an as fed basis, lbs or kgs
per day.

DELIVERY MODULE: OUTPUT

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save profit projection files. The print option is under Files button.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another output section.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Goto button.
[>]	Next screen.
[Feed Group]	Select feed group to display.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Input]	Jump to input screen.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu.

LOADING SCHEDULE



Delivery Module: Loading Schedule.

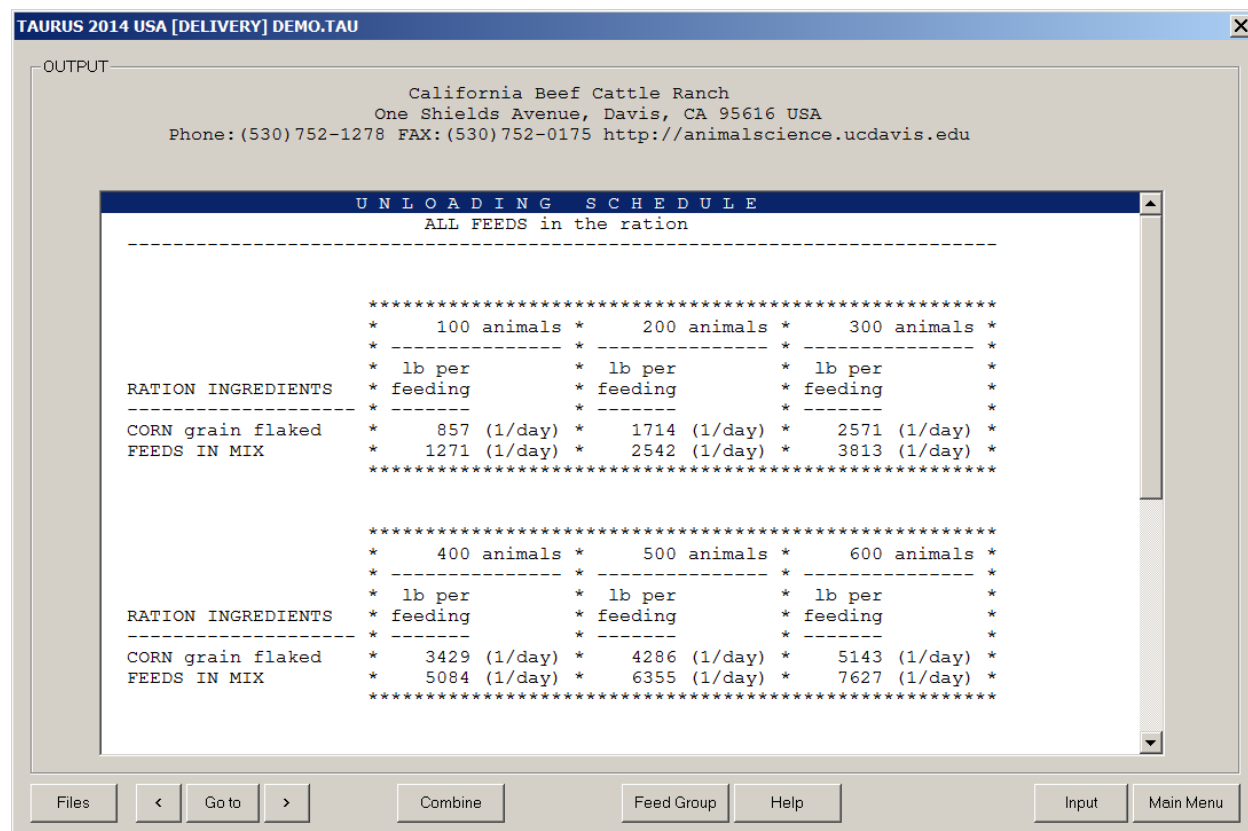
This section displays the loading schedules for all feeds used in the ration, or for a feed group selected by using the <Feed Group> button.

Loading schedules are displayed for both mix feeds and feeds fed separately from the mix. A maximum of twelve schedules will be printed.

For each feed fed separately, the schedule shows the amount to be fed at each feeding.

For each feed in the mix, the schedule shows the actual amount of the feed to be added to the mixer, along with the mixer scale reading that will be obtained after the feed has been added. Mix feeds are added in the order that you previously specified on the Mix Feed List form.

UNLOADING SCHEDULE



Delivery Module: Unloading Schedule.

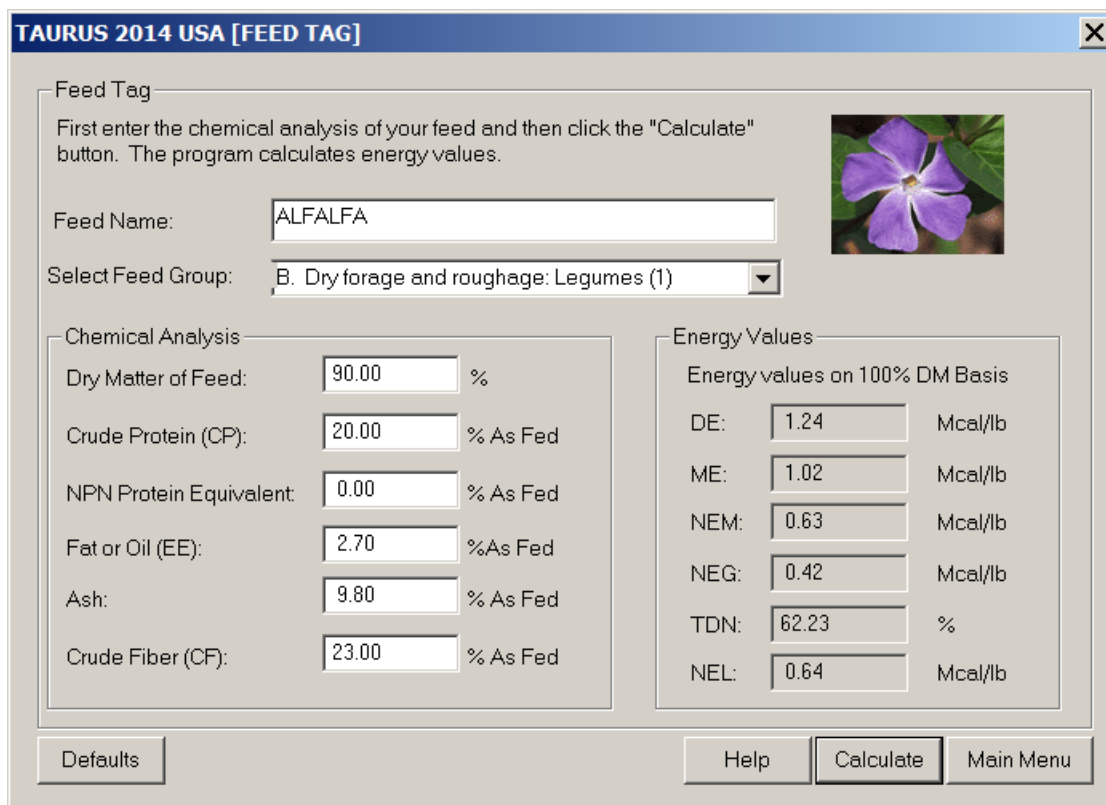
This section displays the unloading schedules for all feeds used in the ration, or for a feed group selected by using the <Feed Group> button.

Unloading schedules are displayed for the mix feed, along with all feeds fed separately from the mix. A maximum of twelve schedules will be printed.

For each feed fed separately and for the mix, the schedule shows the amount to be unloaded for each feeding.

The number of feedings per day is displayed in parentheses after the amount to be unloaded.

FEEDTAG



FEEDTAG dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Defaults]	Set the input fields to default values.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Calculate]	Calculate energy values.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu.

FEEDTAG utilizes a feed group category and user specified proximate analyses values for crude protein, ether extract, ash and crude fiber. Based on this chemical analyses and a regression equation for that group, FEEDTAG calculates a value for digestible energy content of the feed. FEEDTAG then derives values for metabolizable energy, total digestible nutrients, net energy for maintenance, net energy for gain and net energy for lactation from this digestible energy value (NRC, 1984). The program displays all the energy values for the feed in question on the screen.

Feeds are grouped into five categories based on their International Feed Number, with the exception of forages (group 1), which were further divided into legumes and non-legumes.

GROUP	CATEGORY
Group A	General
Group B	Dry forage and roughage: Legumes
Group C	Dry forage and roughage: Non legumes
Group D	Pasture and range plants
Group E	Silage
Group F	Energy feeds
Group G	Protein supplements

FEEDTAG INPUT

In the input screen you will enter all of the information (feed group, crude protein, etc) that is required to estimate the energy contents of the feed. The input screen consists of the following fields:

FEED NAME

Enter the name of the feed that you wish to calculate energy values for.

FEED GROUP

Each feed group has its own equation for estimating energy values. So, be careful in selecting your group. If you are not sure choose Group A (General).

DRY MATTER

If you want to enter the chemical analysis on the 100 % D.M. basis, enter 100 in this field. Usually the chemical analysis values on the feed tags are on as fed basis, in this case you would enter the dry matter contents of the feed (for example 90%) in this field. In either case the program will give you the energy contents of the feed on a 100% dry matter basis.

CRUDE PROTEIN

Enter the crude protein contents of the feed (%).

NPN PROTEIN EQUIVALENT

Enter the Non-Protein Nitrogen contents of the feed.

FAT OR OIL (E.E.)

Enter the ether extract contents of the feed (%).

ASH

Enter the ash contents of the feed (%).

CRUDE FIBER

Enter crude fiber contents of the feed (%).

FEEDTAG OUTPUT

Press the "Calculate" button and the program calculates the energy values of the feed. The FEEDTAG output is shown at the bottom right corner of the input screen. It consists of energy values: DE Mcal/lb., ME Mcal/lb, NEm Mcal/lb, NEg Mcal/lb, TDN %, and MEI Mcal/lb. All energy values are on 100 % dry matter basis.

At this time you can print the output by holding down the **Alt** key and pressing the **PrtSc** (print screen) key.

The methods used for predicting energy values of feedstuffs are based in regression equations developed from data obtained from digestibility studies. These prediction equations were developed based on chemical analysis and regression equations. The program calculates energy values, using the following algorithm:

Step 1. Converts all values to 100% DM basis.

Step 2. Calculates Digestible Energy, Mcal/kg, for different groups:

```
Grp A: DE= 3.916828-0.00812 *CP+0.04554 *EE-0.0176 *ash-0.0422 *CF
Grp B: DE= 2.811904+0.0209413*CP+0.006492 *EE+0.01302*ash-0.0274 *CF
Grp C: DE= 3.264743+0.06363 *CP-0.0761 *EE-0.0508 *ash-0.0283 *CF
Grp D: DE= 3.723255+0.002459 *CP+0.0815818*EE-0.0211 *ash-0.036135*CF
Grp E: DE= 3.681242-0.0130 *CP+0.04553 *EE-0.0328 *ash-0.0284 *CF
Grp F: DE= 3.729697+0.008047 *CP+0.04582 *EE-0.0393 *ash-0.0392 *CF
Grp G: DE= 4.706482-0.0158 *CP+0.034633 *EE-0.0241 *ash-0.0598 *CF
```

Step 3. Corrects for Non Protein Nitrogen Protein Equivalent:

$$DE = DE * (1 - (CP * NPN / 28200))$$

Step 4. All other energy values are calculated by using DE.

Metabolizable Energy, Mcal/kg:

$$ME = 0.82 * DE$$

Net Energy for Maintenance, Mcal/kg:

$$NEM = 1.37 * ME - 0.138 * ME * ME + 0.0105 * ME * ME * ME - 1.12$$

Net Energy for Gain, Mcal/kg:

$$NEG = 1.42 * ME - 0.147 * ME * ME + 0.0122 * ME * ME * ME - 1.65$$

Total Digestible Nutrients, %:

$$TDN = 100 * (DE/4.4)$$

Net Energy for Lactation, Mcal/kg:

$$NEL = 0.0245 * TDN - 0.12$$

Step 5. The Energy values finally are converted to the user-specified system (English or Metric).

PROFIT PROJECTION MODULE

PROFIT PROJECTION will allow the user to, under user's specified parameters, project the performance (i.e. financial) of a cattle feeding operation. The program takes this pre-specified information (i.e. CATTLE TYPE, CATTLE COST, CATTLE PRICE, FEEDING INFORMATION, etc.) and with the use of PROJECTION MODELS (i.e. OLTJEN'S INTAKE MODEL, NRC'S GAIN MODEL, etc.) it PROJECTS the financial performance of the enterprise. PROFIT PROJECTION creates a CLOSE-OUT REPORT containing financial and other performance information in an easy to use and understand format, offering also the option to customize the reports.

PROFIT PROJECTION INPUT

The input section consists of three screens: General Information Screen, Phase Screen, and Calendar Screen. The General Information Screen contains information about breed, frame and sex, as well as purchasing and selling price. The Phase Information Screen contains data about the rations used in the feeding phases. The Calendar Screen contains seasonal adjustments in feed intake and maintenance requirements.

GENERAL INFORMATION SCREEN

TAURUS 2014 USA [PRFTPRJ]

GENERAL INFORMATION

Title line 1: Wt unit:

line 2:

Breed: Frame: Sex: Implant: Init Cond Score:

InDate: Beef Cck Off fee: \$/head

Head In: Margin(Equity): \$/head

Pay Wt: lb/head Interest rate: %

In Weight: lb/head

Purchase Price: \$/cwt Death loss (1-21 days): %

Commission buy: \$/head Death loss (22+ days): %

Transit Cost: \$/head Proc-Medical cost: \$/head

Origin inspect fee: \$/head Mgt/Yardage: c/head.day

Pasture movement fee: \$/head Other feedlot fees: \$/head

Pay wt(% shrunk): lb

Selling Price: \$/cwt

Commision, sell: \$/head

Brand inspection fee: \$/head

Number of phases (1-5):

Intake equation:

Gain Equation:

Net gain method:

Enter title.

Files < Go to > Help Output Main Menu

Profit Projection: General Information dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Files] Create, open, or save profit projection files.
[<] Previous screen.
[Goto] Jump to another input section.
[>] Next screen.
[Help] Display help message.

[Output] Run simulation and project profit.
[Main Menu] Exit and return to main menu.

TITLE

Enter a name and/or address or other identification for your profit projection on these two lines.

WEIGHT UNIT

You may choose to enter data using either the English or the metric system.

Enter lb to display all input and output in English units.

Enter kg to display all input and output in metric units.

The program will automatically convert any data already entered to the unit selected.

The weight unit in the Profit Projection module is independent of weight unit in the formulation and evaluation modules.

BREED

Enter English, Holstein, Exotic, Brahman, or Other. The breed is used to adjust intake and gain equations. If you select the Other breed, these adjustments will be ignored.

FRAME

Enter Small, Medium, or Large. You can use the minus and plus signs to indicate the intermediate values: Small-, Small+.

Frame score describes the skeletal size of cattle and depends on age, hip height, and nutrition level.

SEX

Enter Steer, Heifer or Bull.

FEED IMPLANT

Enter a number from 0 to 9. The value 5 indicates the NRC standard. Values below 5 will reduce intake and gain and values above 5 will increase intake and gain. The default adjustments are contained in a text file called PPIMPLAN.CFG. This file can be modified by using a text editor such as Notepad. Do not use Microsoft Word or any other word processor that formats the text.

The current values are as follows:

Implant Number	%Intake Adj	%Gain Adj
0	-14	-8
1	-12	-7
2	-9	-6
3	-6	-4
4	-3	-2
5	0	0
6	1	1
7	2	2
8	3	3
9	4	4

INITIAL CONDITION SCORE

Enter 1 through 9.

Condition score relates to the degree of fatness.

1 = Emaciated
5 = Average
9 = Obese

IN DATE

Enter the month, day and year of the starting day of the projection.

HEAD IN

Number of head of cattle received at feedlot. The default is 100 heads.

PAY WEIGHT

Purchase weight of animals, lb/head or kg/head.

IN WEIGHT

Weight of animals on arrival, lb/head or kg/head. The difference between purchase weight and in-weight is the shrinkage-in.

PURCHASE PRICE

Purchase cost, \$/cwt.

COMMISSION BUY

Fee involved in buying the cattle, \$/head.

TRANSIT

Cost of transporting cattle to feedlot, \$/head.

ORIGIN INSPECTION FEE

Inspection fee at origin or in transit, \$/head.

PASTURE MOVEMENT FEE

Fees for inspecting cattle when moving to pasture, \$/head.

SELLING PAY WEIGHT

Weight of animals on departure from feedlot WITH shrinkage.

SHRINKAGE OUT

Percent shrinkage after leaving feedlot. Usually 4%.

SELLING PRICE

Estimated selling price of the cattle, \$/cwt.

COMMISSION SELL

Fee involved in selling the cattle, \$/cwt.

BRAND INSPECTION FEE

Fee involved for brand inspection, \$/head.

BEEF CHECK OFF FEE

Fee for beef research and beef promotion, \$/head.

MARGIN(EQUITY)

Investment in cattle on which no interest is charged, \$/head.

INTEREST RATE

Cost of borrowing money for cattle and feed. Percent per year, such as 9% or 12%, etc.

DEATH LOSS (1-21 DAYS)

Death loss that occurs during the first 21 days of feeding period. The default value is 1.50 percent.

DEATH LOSS (22+ DAYS)

Death loss that occurs after 21 days. The default value is 0.50 percent.

PROC-MEDICAL COST

Processing and medical costs including implants, \$/head.

MGT/YARDAGE FEE

Cost of management and yardage of the cattle. Cent/head.day.

OTHER FEES

Other costs that occur in feeding the cattle, \$/head.

PHASE

You can have up to five feeding phases.

NET GAIN METHOD

There are three different methods for calculating Net Gain:

1. High Plain Method: From Pay-Weight to Pay-Weight.
This is used by customers and shows actual number.
2. Southern California Method: From In-Weight to Pay-Weight.
This is used by feedlot operators and shows a higher number.
3. Scientific Method: From In-Weight to Finish-Weight.
This is used by university people and shows a very high number.

The default is the SPA standard Pay-Weight to Pay-Weight method.

INTAKE EQUATION

Select the equation for calculating daily intake. There are six equations: Oltjen, NRC, Plegge, Fox, Thornton, and Gill.

The NRC intake equation is that given in the NRC (1984) publication. It adjust intake so that daily gain is constant.

OLTJEN was developed for young cattle fed in California feedlots. The PLEGGE equation fits calves and yearling fed in the Upper Midwest, usually part corn silage diets. It is not useful for light calves, giving abnormally low intakes.

FOX is a general purpose equation, based on adjustments for a wide range of situations.

THORNTON and GILL are equations for feedlot cattle, and were developed in High Plains feedlots.

The GILL equation is more sensitive to the weight of the cattle when put on feed.

THORNTON should only be used with yearlings.

GAIN EQUATION

Select the equation for calculating daily gain of cattle. There are three equations: NRC 1984, NRC 1976, and Oltjen et al.(1986). The Oltjen equation also predicts quality and yield grades.

SHOW DAILY PROFIT

Enter Y to show daily profit, breakeven to sell and selling price during iteration. This will slow down the program, but you can determine when is best to sell the cattle. Selling price will be determined using a sliding scale from initial purchase price to final selling price.

PHASE INFORMATION

TAURUS 2014 USA [PRFTPRJ]

PHASE INFORMATION

Phase	Ration Name	Age	Intake as pcnt body wt	Fd Cost \$/ton	<--- Ending Conditions ---> Days	wt lb	Grade
1	RECEIVE	Calf	1.30 %	85.00	7	0.00	
2	GROW	Calf	1.85 %	100.00	14	0.00	
3	FINISH	Calf	0.00 %	110.00		0.00	

Files < Goto > Edit Help Output Main Menu

Profit Projection: Phase Information dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save profit projection files.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Edit]	Edit phase information
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Output]	Run simulation and project profit.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu.

Click the <Edit> button to edit the phase information.

EDIT PHASE INFORMATION

Enter information for this feeding phase and then click OK button. PHASE: 1

RATION		ANIMAL	
Ration Name:	RECEIVE	Age:	Calf
Dry Matter:	90.00 %	Intake as pct of body wt:	1.30 %
NEm:	0.7000 Mcal/lb		
NEg:	0.4277 Mcal/lb		
Feed Cost:	85.00 \$/ton		
Feed Markup:	30.00 \$/ton		
Feed Waste:	4.00 %		
Additive:	None		

ENDING CONDITION
End this phase when one of the following conditions has been met:

Days equals: 7

OR

Weight equals: 0.00 lb

OR

Grade equals: None

Ration Name: Enter any name up to eight characters for this ration, for example: RECEIVE, GROW, FINISH.

Cancel OK

Edit Phase Information dialog box.

PHASES

You can have up to five feeding phases. The number of phases is controlled from the previous screen, General Information Screen. To increase or decrease number of phases, go to previous screen and modify the value of Phases.

RATION NAME

Enter any name up to eight characters for this ration, for example: RECEIVE, GROW, FINISH.

DRY MATTER

Percent dry matter of feed.

NEm

Net energy for maintenance of ration, Mcal/lb or Mcal/kg on 100% DM basis. If you leave this field as zero, the program will calculate the NEm value using the NEg value.

NEG

Net energy for gain of ration, Mcal/lb or Mcal/kg on 100% DM basis. If you leave this field as zero, the program will calculate the NEG value using the NEm value.

FEED COST

Total feed cost, \$/ton Or \$/m ton.

FEED MARKUP

Extra cost in milling and feeding the ration, \$/ton or \$/m ton.

FEED WASTE

Percent of feed that is wasted during the feeding process.

ADDITIVE

Addition of ionophore.

AGE

Age of animal, either calf or yearling. Yearlings eat more and exhibit more compensatory gain than calves.

FEED INTAKE PCT

Feed intake as percent of live body weight on 100% Dry Matter basis. If you enter a value other than zero, it will override the Feed Intake Equation. For example, for an animal with 750 lb live body weight, a value of 1.3% will force in an intake of 9.75 lb/day. If the dry matter of ration is 90%, then feed intake will be 10.83 lb/day on as fed basis.

Use this column for initial phases, when the animals are newly arrived and are recovering from stress.

ENDING WEIGHT

Pay-Weight of animal at the end of a feeding phase.

ENDING DAYS

Days fed in a feeding phase.

ENDING GRADE

Quality Grade at the end of feeding phase. This option works only with the Oltjen gain equation, because only the Oltjen model can estimate Percent Fat and Quality Grade is calculated using Percent Fat.

Quality Grade = $2.66 + 0.249 * \text{Percent Fat}$

Yield Grade = $-1.60 + 0.163 * \text{Percent Fat}$

Quality Grade	Name	Quality Grade	Name
=====	=====	=====	=====
0.5 - 6.499	STD OR<	10.5 -11.499	CHOICE
6.5 - 7.499	SELECT-	11.5 -12.499	CHOICE+
7.5 - 8.499	SELECT	12.5 -13.499	PRIME-
8.5 - 9.499	SELECT+	13.5 -14.499	PRIME
9.5 -10.499	CHOICE-	14.5 and more	PRIME+

CALENDAR INFORMATION

TAURUS 2014 USA [PRFTPRJ]

CALENDAR INFORMATION

Month	Feed Intake Adj %(+/-)	Maintenance Adj %(+/-)
January	0.00	0.00
February	0.00	0.00
March	0.00	0.00
April	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00
June	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00
August	0.00	0.00
September	0.00	0.00
October	0.00	0.00
November	0.00	0.00
December	0.00	0.00

Files < Goto > Edit Help Output Main Menu

Profit Projection: Calendar Information dialog box.

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save profit projection files.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another input section.
[>]	Next screen.
[Edit]	Edit feed intake adj and maintenance adj.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Edit button.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Output]	Run simulation and project profit.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu.

Click the <Edit> button to edit the calendar information.

EDIT CALENDAR INFORMATION

Enter adjustments for feed intake and maintenance. From -100 to +100 percent.

Month:

Feed Intake Adj % (+/-):

Maintenance Adj % (+/-):

Edit Calendar Information dialog box.

FEED INTAKE ADJ

Percent adjustment of feed intake. Enter values from 1 - 100. For a ten percent increase in intake enter 10.00. For five percent decrease in intake enter -5.00. Usually the intake decreases in the warmer months.

MAINTENANCE ADJ

Percent adjustment in maintenance requirement. Enter values from 1 - 100. For example for ten percent increase in maintenance requirement enter 10.00. For five percent decrease in maintenance requirement enter -5.00. Usually in the colder months the maintenance requirement increases.

PROFIT PROJECTION OUTPUT

TAURUS 2014 USA [PRFTPRJ]

CLOSE OUT:

California Beef Cattle Ranch
One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 USA
Phone: (530) 752-1278 FAX: (530) 752-0175 <http://animalscience.ucdavis.edu>

Demo
University of California, Davis
Date-in 10/26/2014 Date-out 07/02/2015 Period length: 250 days
Head-in 100.00 Head-out 98.00

	Total/Lot	Avg/Hd
A. PURCHASES		
Pay-weight, lb(at auction, etc)	45000.00	450.00
Cattle cost, \$ (at auction, etc)	42750.00	427.50
In-weight, lb(upon arrival at lot)	41000.00	410.00
Transit shrink, %		8.89
Laid-in Costs, \$/cwt	45454.00	101.01 Buy PayWt
B. PERFORMANCE		
In-weight, lb(upon arrival at lot)	41000.00	410.00
Feedlot death loss, %		2.00
Net gain, lb (PayWt to PayWt)	63199.00	644.89
Total head.days & Avg days-on-feed	24538.50	250.39
ADG, lb		2.58
Total feed as fed, lb	367758.91	3752.64
Daily feed as fed	1468.73 lb/day	14.99 lb/hd.day
Feed efficiency, lb as fed/lb gain		5.82
C. COSTS		
Cattle cost, \$ (at auction, etc)	42750.00	427.50
Laid-in costs, \$	45454.00	463.82 Head-Out

Files < Go to > Help Input Main Menu

Profit Projection: Closeout Report.

TAURUS 2014 USA [PRFTPRJ]

DAILY ITERATIONS:

California Beef Cattle Ranch
One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 USA
Phone: (530) 752-1278 FAX: (530) 752-0175 <http://animalscience.ucdavis.edu>

Date	Day	Live Weight lb	Intake DM lb/day	Live Gain lb/day	BrkEven to Sell \$/cwt	Selling Price \$/cwt	Profit \$/head	Grade
10/26/2014	1	410.0	5.54	-0.18	115.52	95.00	-80.72	
10/27/2014	2	409.8	5.54	-0.18	115.67	95.00	-81.30	
10/28/2014	3	409.6	5.54	-0.18	115.83	95.00	-81.88	
10/29/2014	4	409.5	5.54	-0.18	115.99	95.00	-82.46	
10/30/2014	5	409.3	5.53	-0.18	116.14	95.00	-83.04	
10/31/2014	6	409.1	5.53	-0.18	118.06	95.00	-90.52	
11/01/2014	7	408.9	5.53	-0.18	118.22	95.00	-91.10	
**** PHASE CHANGE ****								
11/02/2014	8	408.7	7.86	1.18	118.04	95.00	-90.65	
11/03/2014	9	409.9	7.89	1.18	117.85	95.00	-90.20	
11/04/2014	10	411.1	7.91	1.18	117.67	95.00	-89.74	
11/05/2014	11	412.3	7.93	1.18	117.50	95.00	-89.29	
11/06/2014	12	413.5	7.95	1.19	117.32	95.00	-88.84	
11/07/2014	13	414.6	7.98	1.19	117.14	95.00	-88.38	
11/08/2014	14	415.8	8.00	1.19	116.96	95.00	-87.93	
11/09/2014	15	417.0	8.02	1.19	116.79	95.00	-87.47	
11/10/2014	16	418.2	8.05	1.19	116.61	95.00	-87.02	
11/11/2014	17	419.4	8.07	1.20	116.44	95.00	-86.56	
11/12/2014	18	420.6	8.09	1.20	116.27	95.00	-86.11	
11/13/2014	19	421.8	8.12	1.20	116.09	95.00	-85.65	
11/14/2014	20	423.0	8.14	1.20	115.92	95.00	-85.20	
11/15/2014	21	424.2	8.16	1.20	115.75	95.00	-84.74	
**** PHASE CHANGE ****								

Files < Go to > Help Input Main Menu

Profit Projection: Daily Iterations.

NAVIGATION

[Files]	Create, open, or save profit projection files. The print option is under Files button.
[<]	Previous screen.
[Goto]	Jump to another output section.
[Dbl Click]	Double click on a row in the list box invokes Goto button.
[>]	Next screen.
[Help]	Display help message.
[Input]	Jump to input screen.
[Main Menu]	Exit and return to main menu.

The output consists of two screens: Closeout screen and Iterations screen. To print these screens click on the Files button and then select the Print option.

The iterations screen shows the result of daily iterations. and the values in the closeout screen are calculated according to the following equations:

1. Pay-weight Purchase weight of animals.
2. In-weight Weight of animals on arrival in feedlot.
3. Finish-weight Weight of animals on departure from feedlot.
 FinishWeight = **LiveWeight** / 0.96.
4. Out-weight Weight of animals on departure from feedlot with shrinkage. Equivalent to selling pay weight.
 OutWeight[HD] = **FinishWeight[HD]** * (1 - (**ShrinkageOut**/100)).
 OutWeight[LOT] = **OutWeight[HD]** * **HeadOut**.
5. Transit Shrink, %
 ShrinkIn = 100 * (**PayWeight[HD]** - **InWeight[HD]**) / **PayWeight[HD]**.
6. Feedlot Death loss, %
 Death Loss % (1-21 days): Killed at day 14.
 Death Loss % (21+ days): Killed at day 60.
 DeathLoss = 1 - **HeadOut**/**HeadIn**.
7. Net Gain, lb
 There are three methods to calculate Net Gain.

 InWt to FinishWt Method:
 NetGain[LOT] = **FinishWeight[LOT]** - **InWeight[LOT]**.
 InWt to PayWt Method:
 NetGain[LOT] = **OutWeight[LOT]** - **InWeight[LOT]**.
 PayWt to PayWt Method:
 NetGain[LOT] = **OutWeight[LOT]** - **PayWeight[LOT]**.

 NetGain[HD] = **NetGain[LOT]**/**HeadOut**.
8. Total Head.days & Avg days-on-feed
 RULE: Count the day of arrival, don't count the day they go out (either sale or dead).

 --- Head.Days ---
 HeadDays[LOT] = Sum (**Iter[i].Head**), for i = 0 to last iter.

 --- Av. HeadDays/hd OR Av. days-on-feed: ---
 HeadDays[HD] = **HeadDays[LOT]**/**HeadOut**.
9. ADG, lb/day
 ADG[HD] = **NetGain[LOT]** / **HeadDays[LOT]**.
10. Total Feed Consumed (from daily records) on AS FED basis, lb
 --- Total Feed Consumed per lot, lb: ---
 TotalFeedConsumedAF[LOT] = Sum(**Iter[i].IntakeAF** * **Iter[i].Head**).
 for i = 0 to last iter

```

--- Total Feed Consumed per head, lb/hd ---
TotalFeedConsumedAF[HD] = TotalFeedConsumedAF[LOT]/HeadOut.

11. Daily feed consumed on 100% Dry Matter
    --- daily feed consumed, lb/day (lot) ---
    DailyFeedConsumedAF[LOT] = TotalFeedConsumedAF[LOT] / HeadDays[HD].

    --- daily feed consumed, lb/head.day ---
    DailyFeedConsumedAF[HDDAY] = TotalFeedConsumedAF[LOT] / HeadDays[LOT].

12. Feed efficiency, lb feed/lb gain
    FeedEfficiency[HD] = TotalFeedConsumedAF[LOT] / NetGain[LOT].

13. Feed Cost, from daily record
    --- Feed costs, $/lot ---
    FeedCost[LOT] = Sum(Iter[i].DailyFeedCostAF * Iter[i].Head).
    for i = 0 to last iter.

    --- Feed costs, $/hd ---
    FeedCost[HD] = FeedCost[LOT] / HeadOut.

14. FeedCost per pound of gain, $/lb
    FeedCostPerGain[HD] = FeedCost[LOT]/NetGain[LOT].

15. Medical charge, $/lot and $/hd
    MedicalCharge[LOT] = HeadIn * ProcMedicalCost.
    MedicalCharge[HD] = MedicalCharge[LOT]/HeadOut.

16. Other feedlot costs, $(lot) and $/hd
    Sum of ALL feedlot non-feed, non-Medical charges (yardage, inspection
    fees, etc.). It does NOT include the feedlot interest.

    OtherFeedlotCosts[LOT] =
    HeadOut * CommissionSell +
    HeadOut * BrandInspectionFee +
    HeadOut * BeefCheckOffFee +
    HeadDays[LOT] * (MgtYardageFee/100) +
    HeadIn * OtherFees.

    OtherFeedlotCosts[HD] = OtherFeedlotCosts[LOT] / HeadOut.

17. Total feedlot charges with interest,$(lot) and $/hd
    Sum of feed, Medical, other feedlot costs, and Feedlot Interest.

    TotalFeedlotCharges[LOT] = FeedCost[LOT]+
    MedicalCharge[LOT] +
    OtherFeedlotCosts[LOT] +
    FeedlotInterest[LOT].

    TotalFeedlotCharges[HD] = TotalFeedlotCharges[LOT]/HeadOut.

18. Feedlot Cost of Gain, only $/hd
    FeedlotCostOfGain[HD] = TotalFeedlotCharges[LOT] / NetGain[LOT].

19. Total Sale, $ /lot and $/head
    TotalSale[LOT] = OutWeight[LOT] * SellingPrice/100.
    TotalSale[HD] = TotalSale[LOT]/HeadOut.

20. Avg sale price, $/cwt
    AvgSalePrice[LOT] = SellingPrice.

21. Cattle cost, $ (at auction, etc)
    PurchaseCost[HD] = (PurchasePrice/100) * PurchasePayWeight[HD]
    PurchaseCost[LOT] = (PurchasePrice/100) * PurchasePayWeight[LOT]

```

22. Interest on cattle, \$
 Note that Headout is used for calculating per head value.
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{CattleLoan[LOT]} &= \text{HeadIn} * \text{PurchasePayWeight} * (\text{PurchasePrice}/100) + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{CommissionBuy} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{Transit} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{OriginInspectFee} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{PastureMovementFee} - \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{MarginEquity}; \\ \text{CattleInterest[LOT]} &= \text{Days} * \text{CattleLoan[LOT]} * \text{InterestRate}/36500; \\ \\ \text{CattleLoan[HD]} &= \text{CattleLoan[LOT]}/\text{HeadOut}; \\ \text{CattleInterest[HD]} &= \text{CattleInterest[LOT]}/\text{HeadOut}; \end{aligned}$$
23. Interest on feedlot, \$
- Feedlot loan is initialize to medical and other up front from the very first day. Then we iterate for feed cost and yardage
 Note that HeadOut is used for calculating per head value.
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{FeedlotLoan[LOT]} &= \text{HeadIn} * \text{ProcMedicalCost} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{OtherFees}; \\ \text{FeedlotLoan[LOT]} &= \text{Sum}(\text{Iter[i].Head} * \text{MgtYardageFee} + \\ &\quad \text{Iter[i].Head} * \text{Iter[i].DailyFeedCostAF}) \\ &\quad \text{for } i = 1 \text{ to last iter.} \\ \text{FeedlotInterest[LOT]} &= \text{Sum}(\text{FeedlotLoan[LOT]} * \text{InterestRate}/36500) \\ &\quad \text{for } i = 1 \text{ to last iter.} \\ \text{FeedlotLoan[HD]} &= \text{FeedlotLoan[LOT]}/\text{HeadOut}; \\ \text{FeedlotInterest[HD]} &= \text{FeedlotInterest[LOT]} / \text{HeadOut}; \end{aligned}$$
24. Interest (cattle+feedlot)
Sum of cattle interest and feedlot interest.
25. Laid-in costs, \$(lot) and \$/head
 Sum of original cost of cattle, freight, order-buyer charges, at-origin inspection, and all charges PRIOR to arrival
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{LaidinCosts[LOT]} &= \text{PurchaseCost[LOT]} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{CommissionBuy} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{Transit} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{OriginInspectFee} + \\ &\quad \text{HeadIn} * \text{PastureMovementFee}. \\ \\ \text{LaidinCosts[HD]} &= \text{LaidinCosts[LOT]} / \text{HeadOut}. \end{aligned}$$
26. Total Costs (with all interests), \$(lot) and \$/head
Sum of Laidin cost + All feedlot cost + CattleInterest
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{TotalCosts[LOT]} &= \text{LaidinCosts[LOT]} + \\ &\quad \text{TotalFeedlotCharges[LOT]} + \\ &\quad \text{CattleInterest[LOT]}. \\ \text{TotalCosts[HD]} &= \text{TotalCosts[LOT]} / \text{HeadOut}. \end{aligned}$$
27. Profit/Loss, \$ (lot) and \$/head
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{ProfitLoss[LOT]} &= \text{TotalSale[LOT]} - \text{TotalCosts[LOT]}. \\ \text{ProfitLoss[HD]} &= \text{ProfitLoss[LOT]} / \text{HeadOut}. \end{aligned}$$
28. Breakeven Sell, \$/cwt put in the HD column
- $$\text{BreakevenSell[HD]} = 100 * \text{TotalCosts[LOT]} / \text{OutWeight[LOT]}.$$
29. Breakeven Buy, \$/cwt put in the HD column
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{BreakevenBuy[HD]} &= 100 * \\ &\quad (\text{TotalSale[LOT]} - \\ &\quad (\text{TotalCosts[LOT]} - \text{PurchaseCost[LOT]} - \text{CattleInterest[LOT]})) / \\ &\quad \text{PayWeight[LOT]}. \end{aligned}$$

NOTES:

The iteration shows the change in feeding phases as specified in the PHASE INFORMATION SCREEN. It also provides you with useful information (i.e. break-even point, etc) which will help you make important decisions that are critical to the success to your operation.

When running the program, it is recommended to project profits with at least three different scenarios, for example: one keeping the SELLING PRICE equal to previous year, one assuming that it goes up, and one assuming that it goes down. This will provide you with a pessimist and an optimist scenario.

If the results of the calculations do not seem accurate in the iteration or in the close-out report, check the data that you entered in the input screens, it could be that you are missing values, or provided inaccurate information. If that is the case, make the corrections and run the projection one more time.

The program allows you to modify the company logo, implant effect, and the format of the closeout report by modifying three configuration files: COMPANY.CFG, PPIMPLAN.CFG, and PPCLSOUT.CFG. For more information see Configuration and Customization section of this manual.