



Limousin beef farms trajectories from 2000 to 2010: *structural, technical and economic assessment*

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Material and methods

global approach of 37 farms

■ 37 beef farms

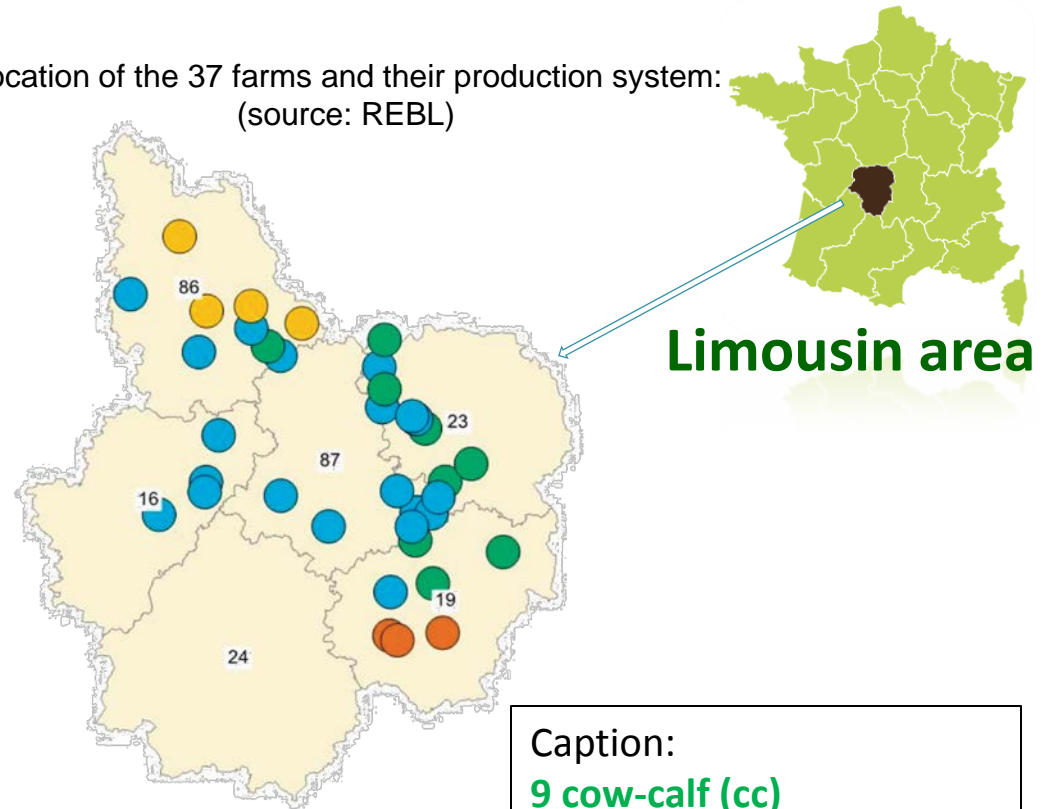
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RESEAUX D'ELEVAGE
- global approach
- Limousin breed

■ 2000-2010

- constant sample

■ Structural, technical and economic data

Location of the 37 farms and their production system:
(source: REBL)



Caption:

9 cow-calf (cc)

21 cc + beef finishing (bf)

3 veaux de lait sous la mère (vlsm)

4 cc + bf + crop



STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Sharp increase in labor productivity

Average structural criteria and their evolution in CCBF:

(source: REBL)

**Maintaining
of systems**

CCBF (n=21)	2000	2010	Evolution
Same type of products: young bulls, heifers, culled cows			
Livestock rate (LU/ha forages)	1,5	1,4	-0.1





TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Maintaining of animal performances

Average technical criteria and their evolution in CCBF: (source: REBL)

CCBF (n=21)	2000	2010	Evol.
Young bulls weight (kg cw)	368	384	+4%
Culled cows weight (kg cw)	380	417	10%
Concentrates (kg/ kg lw)	1.7	2.7	+60%



in animals weights



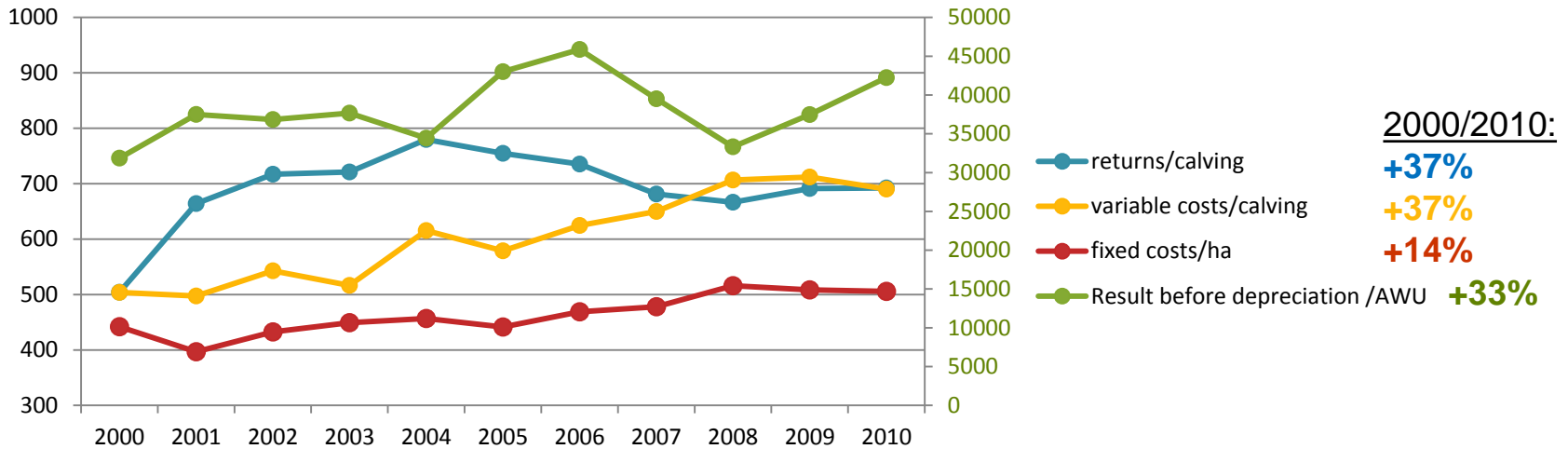
concentrates



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

More damages in economic efficiency than in income

Evolution of returns, costs and results for 21 CCBF (€ - current currency values) – Source: REBL



Average development of economic results in CCBF: (source: REBL)

CCBF (n=21)	Labor productivity (tLW/AWU)	Result before depreciation (k€)/AWU	Economic efficiency (Result before depreciation / total returns)	Depreciation (€/ha)	Income (k€)/AWU
2000	25	32	39%	203	20
2010	30	42	33%	264	19



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Evolution depends on farm management

33 farms specialised in beef

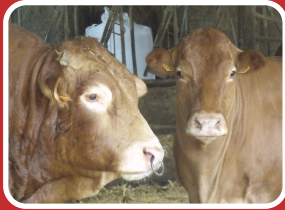
20 ↓
of income from
25 to 13k€/AWU

13 ↑
of income from
20 to 30k€/AWU

Criteria of farms sorted according to economic results' development (source: REBL)

	Average 2000-2001	Average 2009-2010	Evol.	Average 2000-2001	Average 2009-2010	Evol.	
Land (ha)	127	151	19%	111	132	19%	} =
Nb of calving	96	106	10%	82	91	11%	
Animal productivity (kg LW/LU)	322	313	-3%	308	320	4%	
Total AWU	2.02	1.98	-2%	2.07	1.58	-24%	} + ←
Labor productivity (tLW/AWU)	21	22	7%	21	30	41%	
Returns (€) / calving	536	661	23%	616	717	16%	
Variable costs (€)/ calving	486	676	39%	425	588	38%	} Ctrl cash costs ←
Fixed costs(€)/ha	370	477	29%	398	454	14%	
Result before depreciation (k€/AWU)	36331	34196	-6%	30904	45040	46%	} Renew equipment → investment limited
Economic efficiency	44	32	-12pts	45	39	-6pts	
Depreciation (€/ha)	193	259	+34%	221	237	+7%	

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

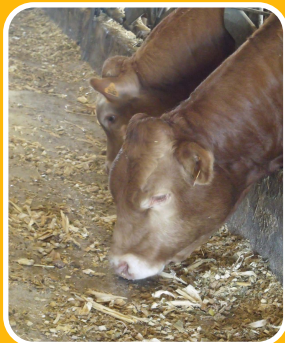


Benchmarking

- + : complete and time series
- - : sample representativeness



Outcomes for R&D



- No radical change of functioning
- Sharp increase in productivity...
- ...which has helped to face increase in costs
- Labor productivity + costs control (incl. depreciation) = 2 key factors of farms economics



A rural landscape at sunrise or sunset. The sun is low in the sky, creating a warm, golden glow over a field of tall grass. Two dark-colored cows are visible in the field, one on the left and one on the right, both looking towards the camera. In the background, there are several buildings with blue roofs, partially obscured by trees and a misty atmosphere. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

Thank you for your attention

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