

3rd Exam

Please put your name on the back of this exam

(Points)

- (4 ea) 1. Fill in the blanks for a commercial flock housed at 18 weeks of age and molted at 70 weeks of age. (Remember to allow 2 weeks for clean out):

Age (weeks)	Total Costs (\$)	Total Returns (\$)	Net Returns (\$)	Avg. Net Returns (\$)
20	2.297	.056	-2.241	-.74717
30	4.528	2.674	-1.854	_____
40	7.110	_____	-1.158	-.05033
50	9.553	9.428	-.125	-.00380
60	12.017	12.908	.891	.02072
70	14.908	15.775	_____	.01637
80	17.605	18.422	.816	.01296
90	19.925	21.241	1.316	.01803
100	_____	24.227	2.035	.02452
110	24.426	27.161	2.735	.02941
120	27.513	29.610	2.097	.02359

- (7) 2. If this was going to be your last flock, how long would you keep it? Explain why:
- (7) 3. If you were going to replace this flock, how long would you keep it? Explain why:
- (7) 4. When the price of feed increases, would you tend to replace a flock sooner or later? Explain why:
- (7) 5. When the price of eggs increases, would you tend to replace a flock sooner or

- later? Explain why:
- (5) 6. Define culling:
- (5) 7. If an unproductive bird were removed from a flock, what costs would be saved?
What costs would not be saved?
- (10) 8. Assume a flock will remain in production for an additional 25 weeks. If feed costs \$.12 per pound, the hens are consuming .20 pounds each per day and eggs are worth \$.90/dozen, what level of production is acceptable for a hen to be kept?
SHOW WORK!

Cross out a word to make the statements correct:

- (3) 9. The average yearly price of eggs is/is not predictable.
- (3) 10. The yearly cycle of egg prices is/is not predictable.
- (3) 11. The absolute value of large eggs is usually lowest in Summer/Winter compared to the rest of the year.
- (3) 12. The difference in price of large vs. small eggs is usually lowest in Summer/Winter compared to the rest of the year.
- (3) 13. Feed mills should be built at the size that minimizes/maximizes average total costs per ton of feed.
- (3) 14. Using feed mills beyond design capacity increases/decreases average fixed costs per ton of feed.
- (3) 15. Spring/Fall housed flocks generally generate more net income.
- (3) 16. Larger/smaller strains are usually housed in Springtime.
- (3) 17. In broiler processing Constant Unit Operating costs include wages/ice.
- (3) 18. Fixed operating costs include management salaries/the DIRTI 5.
- (3) 19. The proportion of Variable Operating Costs in broiler processing plants have increased/decreased over the past 25 years because of large increases in the cost of electricity and hourly wages.
- (3) 20. Summertime heat increases/decreases the supply of medium eggs.

- (3) 21. Demand for eggs is especially high/low in summer.