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Contained Culture Cost Analysis



**“Economy,
Employment,
Environment”**

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Being able to accurately determine cost and return in business allows you to plan to maximize potential profit and determine expenses, cash flow and other important aspects of management. In a business with as many risks as aquaculture this is a wise choice to begin your business planning. This spreadsheet will give you the opportunity to do “what if” scenarios when planning your business. As you gain more accurate figures from the operation of your business it will be a valuable tool to track and make better projections for fine tuning it. When using this spreadsheet you should try to be:



- **Accurate** – gather numbers based on real costs and output. Search the price of equipment through published or web-based sources, actual vendors or from discussions with other producers. The more accurate the information, the better the resulting calculations will be.
- **Conservative** – especially in estimating production and sales until you have the experience to justify more aggressive data. Don’t overestimate your production or sales until you know the numbers will be correct.
- **Realistic** – constantly challenge yourself to collect data that can lead to more precise outcomes. As you gain experience you will find the accuracy of this tool increases and becomes more valuable in managing your business and it will allow you to better evaluate your current operations and make decisions to constantly make it better.

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What the spreadsheet does

The spreadsheet provides estimates of cost and return for containerized culture of oysters in Maryland. These systems have been used for oyster culture for many years and have potential for profitably raising shellfish. In most cases, contained culture is carried out to produce oysters for the high-value raw bar markets. Therefore, they are usually used for the production of single, or *cultchless*, oysters.

Investments, operating costs and production outcomes often vary between lease sites. Always remember that you are raising live animals and they require proper management for success. The use of selected strains in your farming operation can also affect operating cost and profitability. **Anyone contemplating an investment in shellfish culture is encouraged to speak to licensed professionals such as attorneys, accountants, and tax professionals to determine the suitability of shellfish culture as an appropriate business investment. The use of this spreadsheet does not guarantee any specific returns or profitability for your business.**

Using the spreadsheet

Care should be taken to verify information input by the user to the worksheet for your particular location. Be sure to **note the colored tabs at the bottom** of the spreadsheet. These allow you to work through each of the sections that are outlined in the instructions.

Yellow cells in the spreadsheet indicate where you should **place information** for your system. **White cells** indicate locations where there are **formulas that calculate values** based on the information you input in the yellow cells. The accuracy of the calculations will be determined by the reliability of the data that you provide to the yellow cells.

How it works:
Yellow cells = data you input
White cells = calculated values

In each of the spreadsheet sections, there will be space for you to fill in numbers for your business as you read through the instruction booklet. The information you provide will match the Excel spreadsheet and give you the ability to project the profitability from the business you are developing.

Assumptions Tab

In the first tab you will find several boxes. These are divided into logically structured areas to begin the process of thinking through the many required details and planning a successful business.

- Production Assumptions** allow you to plan the size of your operation by entering basic costs associated with your business.
- Marketing Assumptions** create guidelines for how you plan to sell your products. Think ahead about what percentage of oysters you want to sell to half shell markets and how many by the bushel for processing or other purposes. Selling to raw bars adds additional time and labor from culling single oysters or breaking apart shell clumps.
- Other Cost Assumptions** allow you to input a variety of costs and capacities to the business, and;
- Calculated Values** boxes create numbers based on formulas in the cells and use the information that you provided in the yellow boxes.

Production Assumptions: This section is used to enter basic production assumptions. We will go through each and provide you with a definition, examples and other information to consider when developing your information. The cell number (e.g. B7) refers you to the cell where the information will be placed.

B7 - Desired Annual Production: Enter the total number of oysters you would like to harvest from your entire lease each year. This is the combined total number harvested regardless of what market you sell are selling to. Maryland leases are meant to be operated continuously with a rotating harvest. It is recognized that not all the acreage will be able to be used because of spacing between gear and other factors such as unsuitable ground. Many growers estimate production based on multi-year rotation of their grounds. This leads to annual production that generates cash flow from the operation.

B8 -Market Size Oysters per Container: Enter the average number of market size oysters in your growout container. This figure will vary depending on the oysters harvested. The number may be higher or lower than other producers based on the final market size of your oysters. Larger oysters will make the number per container smaller and smaller oysters make it larger.

B9 -Market Oysters per Bushel: Enter the average number of market size oysters in a bushel. This figure will vary depending on the oysters harvested. The number may be higher or lower than other producers based on the final market size of your oysters. The default number for this cell uses 275 oysters per bushel and is based on the number agreed upon for use in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Impact Statement for Chesapeake Bay oysters. However, once you begin harvesting, you should determine this number yourself for better financial planning. Depending upon the size of the oysters being harvested this number will be higher or lower. Larger oysters will make the number per bushel smaller and smaller oysters make it larger. This number will be used later in some calculations.

B10 - Lease Size: Enter the total size of your lease in acres.

B11-Containers per acre: This number is calculated based on the number of market size oysters per container and the desired annual production. Depending on the size of your lease and number of growout containers, you should verify the number of containers that will fit on your lease. Additionally, this does not calculate the number of nursery containers you may use in your operation.

B12 – Acres of Lease Harvested per Year: Enter the number of acres that you plan to harvest each year. In order to reach a consistent cash flow from year to year, you should not plan on harvesting 100% of your lease each year unless you have a nursery system. By managing sections of your lease like agricultural fields, you may be able to plan for year-long harvests and sales.

B13 - Number of Years until Harvest Size: Enter the number of years you estimate it will take for your crop to reach market size and quality. Oyster growth is variable and depends upon factors that include gear type and cleanliness, oyster genetics, water flow and food type and abundance. You may be able harvest a limited number of market oysters before the time you estimate but early harvest is not accounted for in the worksheet. Additionally, your location could be less acceptable and a crop could take longer than initial estimates. As you develop and work your lease you learn about production timelines and be able to apply more realistic numbers as you gain experience.

B14 - Containers Harvested per Year: This value is calculated in the same way as the Containers per acre and is used for other calculations in the spreadsheet. The calculated number is based off of the annual desired production, lease size, containers per acre, percentage of containers harvested per year and the number of years until harvest size.

B15 - Survival from Planting to Harvest: Enter the percentage of oysters you expect to survive to reach market size. This number will be influenced by the growing conditions at your site, weather, and natural mortality. Management of the animals is critical to maximize survival. This includes deciding upon the most effective culture equipment for your site and ensuring that it is kept clean so that water transfer through meshes of the gear allows the animals to feed successfully. The proper genetic line may affect this factor as well and, as you gain more experience you will be able to use the data you gather to improve decision-making for your business. You should plan on developing a program to collect data on your lease(s) to better determine survival from seed to market. This will allow you to accurately calculate profit and create better management strategies for your business.

Proper management of your shellfish is critical to their survival and to your long-term profitability

B16 - Purchase Price of Seed: Enter the price per 1000 seed from your supplier. If you are purchasing seed from a hatchery or nursery you will find the price increases with the size of the animals. This is due to the additional cost incurred by the nursery grower in caring for young seed. If you are operating your own setting system, enter the cost to produce spat from your system. For assistance in determining cost for your spat, please see *Economics of Remote Setting in Maryland: Spreadsheet for Cost Analysis* by Parker, et al., which is available through the University of Maryland Extension website: <http://extension.umd.edu/aquaculture/oysters>

B17 – Average yearly fuel cost: Enter the estimated annual fuel cost. This is influenced by the size of the boat and engine you are using. It will also be influenced by how far you have to travel to your shellfish lease and how many trips you make each year for planting, harvesting and monitoring.

Production Assumptions		
Desired Annual Production	<input type="text"/>	oysters
Market Size Oysters Per Container	<input type="text"/>	#
Market Oyster per Bushel	<input type="text"/>	
Lease Size	<input type="text"/>	Acres
Containers per acre	<input type="text"/>	
Acres of lease harvested each year	<input type="text"/>	
Number Of Years Until Harvest Size	<input type="text"/>	
Containers harvested per year	<input type="text"/>	
Survival From Planting To Harvest	<input type="text"/>	
Purchase Price Of Seed	<input type="text"/>	\$ Per 1000 Spat
Average Yearly Fuel Cost	<input type="text"/>	

Marketing Assumptions: Marketing is an important aspect of business management and one that should be given attention prior to beginning production. While market factors are highly variable, they can be estimated. These estimates should be based upon the best data you can obtain. Growers raising cultchless oysters in contained systems usually aim production at raw bar markets. The higher prices they seek compensate for the higher inputs of equipment and the labor to keep containers clean.

Bottom cultured oysters are generally lower in cost and may be sold either for half-shell use or to processing plants for shucking. Both are acceptable markets and bottom producers have traditionally sold portions of their crops to multiple markets. Producers are urged to carefully investigate all potential markets to determine when prices may be higher as well as the needs and desires of potential buyers and to weigh these factors when determining a market plan.

For this section enter basic marketing assumptions as we describe each cell.

B20 - Percentage of Oysters Sold to Half Shell Market: Enter the percentage of your harvest you expect to sell to the half shell oyster market. This market may require oysters of a smaller size or better shape in order to meet customer expectations. Some growers have developed multiple brands of animals grown to different criteria to meet these requirements. The number may vary depending upon a variety of factors. Selling to half-shell or raw bar markets generally takes more time and effort since the product should be well washed and properly containerized but may lead to a higher price received per oyster.

B21- Percentage of Bushels Sold to Other Markets: This number is the remainder of the crop (taken as 100%) and is calculated based on what you entered in the previous cell. “Other Markets” would be those that were sold on a “per bushel” basis. These normally include processors or shucking houses, seafood markets, or retail customers.

B22 - Price for Half Shell Market: Enter the price per oyster for those sold to raw bar or half shell markets. This is a standard method of selling oysters. We suggest that product sold to these markets be very clean and attractively packaged (e.g. 100 count boxes with company printed logo).

B23 - Price for Bushel: Enter the price per bushel you receive for oysters sold to “other” markets. Shucking houses or processing plants normally buy oysters on a “per bushel” basis. While this makes it more difficult to calculate the return per oyster, growers should attempt to keep track of the number per bushel since smaller oysters result in higher numbers per bushel and hence a lower return per oyster. Higher prices are generally paid for oysters either with higher meat yields or at certain times of the year such as winter holidays.

B24 - Retail Containers: Enter the number of single oysters you will place in your retail container. This may be a bag or box. A 100 count box is common and acceptable for raw bars due to the ease of transport and storage.

B25 - Cost of Retail Containers: Enter the cost for each retail container you use. This may be obtained from box manufacturers and will vary based upon size, printing, quantity purchased and other factors. Growers aiming at raw bar markets should understand that the higher cost of printing logos and product information on containers can be a cost-effective means of advertising.

B26 - Marketing Expenses: Enter the amount of money you plan to spend each year marketing your products. Expenses could include printing and mailing brochures to potential clients, participating in expos or other shows that attract a wide audience of potential customers, advertising in trade journals or establishing and operating electronic advertising. It could also include the expenses to conduct sales trips to visit potential clients, shipping of samples and related costs of getting your product into markets. Marketing is one of the most important factors in building a strong business and should not be overlooked. However, your expenditures should also realistically match your capital and cash flow to ensure long-term success.

Marketing Assumptions		
Percentage Of Oysters Sold To Half Shell Market		Crop Sold To Half Shell Market
Percentage Of Bushels Sold To Other Markets		Crop Sold By Bushel To Other Markets
Price For Half Shell Market		\$ Per Oyster
Price For Bushel		\$ Per Bushel
Retail Containers		Count Box
Cost Of Retail Containers		Per Container
Marketing Expenses		\$ Per Year

Other Cost Assumptions: Other expenses are associated with oyster aquaculture production but are not reflected in the previous sections. This section will help you to determine the costs associated with contained culture of oysters not directly related to production. Each cell is described.

G7 - Lease Rent: This is the annual lease rent charged by the State of Maryland in dollars per acre. Water Column Lease rent is currently \$25.00 per acre payable for the year ahead. Lease rent must be paid for the lease to remain active. Failure to pay will result in termination of the lease agreement.

G8 - General Labor Rate: Enter the hourly amount you will pay for general labor. This includes labor to properly raise, deploy and maintain your crop from nursery to field during the growout period. It may include day laborers or seasonal workers and should include all charges incurred for the labor assessed on an hourly basis.

G9 – General Labor Hours per Week: Enter the number of hours you will use general labor for each week unskilled labor will be utilized.

G10 – General Labor Weeks per Year: Enter the number of weeks per year in which you will use employee general labor.

G11 -Supervisory Labor Rate: Enter the hourly amount you will pay for skilled labor. Skilled labor is considered someone who is a manager or supervisor and responsible for daily operations. This could also be a working foreman. If you do not employ a manager, supervisor, or foreman you may enter an hourly salary rate for yourself as the owner, if you choose to take one.

Monitoring oysters for disease, growth and survival provides critical management data

G12 Supervisory Labor Hours per Week: Enter the number of hours per week you will utilize skilled labor.

G13 Supervisory Labor Weeks per Year: Enter the number of weeks per year in which you will employ skilled labor.

G14 - Monitoring Cost: This is a yearly cost to monitor your lease to ensure its health and productivity. This may include vessel operations or specialized equipment to monitor the crop (e.g., salinity or dissolved oxygen meters) or to deter theft (e.g., cameras or radar). It may include disease analysis costs to assess the health of your crop against MSX and Dermo, the two most prevalent oyster diseases in Maryland. It could include vessel operations

to obtain samples for data on growth and survival, determine meat quality and other factors affecting the crop. This is an example of an estimated cost. These costs will become more precise as you gain experience in your business and should be updated periodically to ensure the most accurate calculations for your business.

G15 – Required Insurance: Commercial liability insurance is required in Maryland if your lease uses water column production methods; however it is not required for traditional bottom culture.

G16- Optional Insurance: Enter the annual cost of insurance for your aquaculture business, which may include commercial or product liability, named perils hull, Protection & Indemnity for crew members, crop insurance and other types.

G17 – Yearly Permit Fees: Enter the cost of any yearly permit fees you need to operate your farm.

G18 - Overhead: Enter a percentage for additional overhead to operate your business. This will be calculated based on costs directly related to production on your lease and may include phone and internet services, office supplies, utilities, site maintenance, dockage, etc.

G19 - Interest on Operating Funds: If you have an operating loan, enter the annual interest rate.

G20 - Yearly Loan Payments: Enter the total of all loan payments you make per year for your operation. These may include loans for equipment and gear such as washers and tumblers for periodically cleaning the oysters and knocking bills off to spur proper growth and startup capital. If you have low interest loans a government agency or the Maryland Agricultural and Resource-Based Industry Development Corporation (MARBIDCO), the annual payments should be included in this cell.

Other Cost Assumptions		
Lease Rent		\$ Per Acre
General Labor Rate		\$ Per Hour
General Labor Hours Per Week		
General Labor Weeks Per Year		
Supervisory Labor Rate		\$ Per Hour
Supervisory Labor Hours Per Week		
Supervisory Labor Weeks Per Year		
Monitoring Cost		\$ Per Year
Required Insurance		\$ Per Year
Optional Insurance (crop, vehicle, etc)		\$ Per Year
Yearly Permit Fees		
Overhead		
Interest On Operating Funds		
Yearly Loan Payments		

Calculated Values: This section contains items which have been calculated for you based on the figures that you provided in yellow cells. These are important for your production and are used in other locations in the spreadsheet. These numbers will change if values in the yellow cells are modified. These cells provide you with a better idea of material required to develop a business and resulting harvests.

G22- Total Number of Containers: This shows the total number of growout containers on your lease.

G24 - Total Number of Oysters Harvested per Year: This shows the projected total number of individual oysters available for harvest from your lease annually.

G25 - Total Bushels Harvested per Year: This cell calculates the projected total bushels of oysters harvested off your lease each year.

G26 – Total Containers Harvested per Year: This cell calculates the number of containers you will harvest each year.

G27 - Total Oysters Harvested per Acre: This cell calculates the projected total of oysters harvested annually on a per acre basis. It is used to determine production values for different areas of your lease.

G28 - Total Bushels Harvested per Acre: This shows the projected total of oysters harvested annually per acre. This is useful for determining production values for different areas of your lease.

G29 - Annual Planting Rate: This shows how many seed will need to be planted per acre to reach the harvest goal.

G30 - Total Seed Needed: Calculates the number of seed that will be required to be purchased from a supplier or produced through setting in your downweller. If you are setting your own on microcultch, you must calculate the requirements with that and larvae to reach your production goal.

Capital Cost Tab:

This tab helps you determine the total startup cost for your aquaculture business and will help you calculate annual depreciation expenses for your equipment. Yellow cells are again used to indicate where you should place information that will be used in the resulting calculations. The worksheet is divided into two sections. The upper section is for items required to produce shellfish while the second includes optional items. Optional items are not required for production, but could be used for future expansion. **If you do not need to purchase an item listed in the spreadsheet put a “0” in the Quantity column next to that item.** Additional rows are provided to add other equipment specific to your operation.

Column A - Item: Space has been provided at the bottom of the list to enter additional items needed in your operation that are not currently listed. Expand as needed to describe your business or as it expands.

Column B - Quantify: Enter the number of those items needed.

Column D - Cost per Unit: Enter the cost for each item listed. Prices can be obtained from dealers and distributors of the equipment or catalogs and online information. You may also find information on items such as vessels from trade publications or by discussions with others in the business. Trade shows offer a good opportunity to see and discuss prices with a multitude of suppliers at one time.

Column E - Total Cost: This column is calculated based on the cost and number of items you entered. It calculates the total cost of all items at its end which allows you to see the value of the equipment needed for your business.

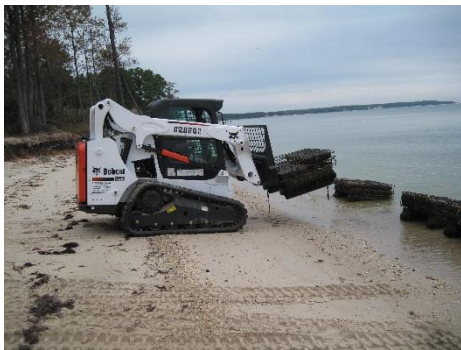
Column F - Years of useful life: Enter the length of time each item is considered to be useful before it is determined that it should be replaced. This will determine annual depreciation. This figure can be determined by experience or by conferring with others who have used it in similar operations.

Column G – Salvage Value: This is the item value determined as to what it will be worth after its useful life. In other words, this is how much you believe the item can be sold for after its use. For items such as boats or trucks there may be a sales or trade-in value of the item if you replace it. In the case of equipment that will endure hard use and be discarded, there would be no salvage value.

Depreciation is an important factor in analyzing your business

Column H - Percentage of Equipment Time Devoted to Aquaculture: Enter the estimated time your equipment will be used in your aquaculture operation. For example, if you purchase a vehicle and only use it for your aquaculture operation, the number in that cell would be 100%. Conversely if you own a front end loader and use it equally between your aquaculture operation and a seafood business the percentage of time devoted to aquaculture would be 50%. This is used to determine the correct depreciation per year that affects only the business being analyzed.

Column I - Yearly Depreciation: This column is calculated based on the total cost of the items minus their salvage value over their useful life. This spreadsheet uses straight line depreciation; that is, the value of the item is assumed to decrease equally over each year of its useful life. Depreciation is the “non cash” expense of operating equipment and is an important consideration in managing your business. It is an important item in tax accounting. The column totals all annual depreciation for you at the bottom.



Examples of depreciable equipment:

- Skid loader
- Oyster grader/tumbler
- Contained culture equipment

Depreciation is the amount of the initial cost that decreases annually as the equipment and gear is used

Capital Investment Cost								
Required Items	Quantity	Unit	Cost Per Unit	Total Cost	Years Useful Life	Salvage Value	Percentage Of Time Devoted To Aquaculture	Yearly Depreciation
Vessel with crane/hoist gear				\$ -				
Harvest Baskets				\$ -				
Truck				\$ -				
Culture Containers				\$ -				
Container Anchoring Equipment				\$ -				
Powerwasher				\$ -				
Grader/Tumbler				\$ -				
				\$ -				
				\$ -				
				\$ -				
Required Item Total				\$ -				\$ -
Optional Items	Quantity	Unit	Cost Per Unit	Total Cost	Years Useful Life	Salvage Value	Percentage Of Time Devoted To Aquaculture	Yearly Depreciation
Barge				\$ -				
Front End Loader				\$ -				
Refrigeration Unit				\$ -				
Sorting Tables				\$ -				
Mesh envelopes inside containers				\$ -				
				\$ -				
				\$ -				
				\$ -				
Optional Item Total				\$ -				\$ -
Grand Total				\$ -				\$ -

Yearly Enterprise Budget Tab:

This tab shows the estimated costs and returns for your aquaculture operation based on the information you provided in the **Assumptions** tab. Changing data in that tab will cause the calculations in these cells to be modified, which may be useful in determining where the costs will be allocated. The data may be used as an *income statement* in a business plan or for a loan application.

There are *Fixed* and *Variable* costs involved in conducting a business. *Fixed costs* are those that will not change even if there is little or no activity connected with the operation. This includes items such as lease fees, insurance and interest that are required to be paid and must be continued unless the business ceases to exist. *Variable costs* increase with the amount of activity the business undergoes. For example, the more planting, cleaning and harvesting that takes place, the more fuel and labor will be needed. Likewise, the greater the volume of oysters that are packaged and sold, the greater the number of retail containers would be needed to transport them.

This tab assumes that your operation is in full production. In the time before your first crop of oysters reaches market size, approximately the same expenses are incurred **however no income will be generated**. Additional information is shown regarding cost to each oyster and bushel harvested. It also shows the percentage of total annual cost for each input. Additional rows (i.e. "Other") have been

provided for you to input costs that may be specific to your business but have not already been included in the spreadsheet. **Annual depreciation is not used** in the cost analysis since it is a **non-cash expense**. However, it is noted below the annual cost sheet for your information.

Below the yearly budget is a *break even analysis*. This shows the total cost that it will take to produce each oyster and bushel in your business. It also shows the return to the business (before taxes) on those oysters for each oyster and bushel sold based on prices you entered in the **Assumptions Tab**. This will show you the calculated spread between your cost of producing the oysters and the return that you will get from the sale of your products.

Yearly Cash Flow Analysis Tab

This tab shows the calculated initial capital investment cost that has been incurred by the business (**cell F3**). It also shows which year harvest will begin (**cell C4**). There is a basic 10 year *cash flow analysis* showing total income, expenses incurred, and your cash balance before taxes. The spreadsheet also estimates your 10 year *internal rate of return* (ROR) for the operation (**cell D20**). This number is used to compare the profitability of different investments. For example, if you are deciding which of several business opportunities to invest in, you would generate this type of information to compare potential profitability of each in reaching your decision. Of course, this can also be used to simply project the profitability of this single enterprise if you are trying to determine whether it would be worth your effort to engage in oyster aquaculture.

A graph is provided that tracks yearly cash balance in your operation. The calculation is based upon data you provided in the spreadsheet. As you can see in the example, your business will operate with a decreasing cash balance until harvests begin. This is normal for an enterprise where it takes several years for the crop to grow and reach market. This shows approximately how long it will take for you to recoup your initial investment and for the business to become self-sustaining. In this instance, you have a crop which takes several years to get to market size and quality, therefore more money will be spent than returned through sales. Once returns begin and the animals exceed the break-even costs shown previously, profit begins to accrue. Typically crops like oysters are into the fourth or fifth production year before profit is realized. The ROR is used to compare a variety of investments to determine where it would be most profitable to place your money.

Sensitivity Analysis Tab

A *sensitivity analysis* provides an easy way to view the effects of changes to your system without having to change the entire worksheet. In this case, the effects of total annual production and a weighted average price per bushel on pre-tax profit are represented. The production costs based on your inputs are located in the **green cell** in the center of the table.

The weighted average price per bushel is calculated at the top of the sheet based on information you entered in the **Assumptions** tab. It is calculated based on the average number of market sized oysters in a bushel entered in **cell B9**, the price of each of your product entered in **cells B22** and **B23**, and the percentage of oysters sold to each market entered in **cells B20** and **B21** of the **Assumptions** tab. The weighted average price per bushel is a way to easily compare different production levels and prices. In most instances you will receive a different price for oysters destined for the half shell market than for other markets such as processing plants. This method weights the price per oyster or price per bushel based on a percentage of your sales. For example, if 25% of your oysters are sold as single oysters destined for the half shell market, the price received for them has only a 25% influence on the average price. If you

were to sell 100% of your oysters to those other markets the average weighted price per bushel would be what you entered on the **Assumptions** page in **cell B21**.

This sensitivity analysis assumes that production costs will remain the same for each of the annual production scenarios since all animals are raised in containers. Differences in annual production scenarios can be attributed to survival from spat to market oysters during growout. Increasing survival potentially increases annual production which could potentially increase profit. This would have positive effects on pre-tax profit. Conversely if you had worse survival, a negative effect would be seen on pre-tax profit.

This analysis also shows how different weighted average prices will affect your pre-tax profit. Weighted average price per bushel may be influenced by the number of oysters sold to different markets or to finding markets with higher or lower prices. It is common for oysters be priced differently at certain times of the year, for instance during the Thanksgiving to Christmas holiday season or during the Lenten period in spring. They also receive higher prices when supply is lower, as in summer months when public oyster season is closed in many states while oysters reproduce. Quality can also affect the price received for oysters with animals with higher meat yields receiving higher prices for shucked, or processed, product. A key factor in developing a profitable oyster aquaculture venture is in becoming familiar with the factors affecting the marketplace and selling product to realize maximum returns.

Conclusion

This spreadsheet has been developed to aid you in building a profitable oyster aquaculture business. As you gain confidence with the data you develop and place in cells you will be able to use it as an integral part of your operation. It will guide you in seeking out and finding realistic figures on costs involved in building a business as well as showing the effects of costs and returns to overall profitability. Additionally, no spreadsheet can take into account all “real world” factors of production. This spreadsheet provides an estimate. As you learn more about your business, you should consider modifying this spreadsheet to better reflect your individual farm conditions. Please feel free to contact the developers with any questions or comments that you may have. We hope you are successful in building a profitable oyster aquaculture business that can benefit our **Economy** and **Employment** while aiding the **Environment**.

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Notes

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