# HOG CUSTOM PRICING 

4/1/2023
Processing Price Breakdown: All processing fees based off hang weight.
\$75-Slaughter Charge < 299 lbs
$\$ 100$ - Slaughter Charge > 300 lbs
\$25- Offal Disposal (bones, organ meat, waste, and by-products)
\$50 - Fee if animal is dropped after specified timeslot or off hours
$\$ 1.20 / \mathrm{lb}$ Custom Processing (standard cuts and packaging included)
\$7.35/lb Official Processing
\$0.25/lb Single Steak per Package

Upcharges: (minimum 25 lbs on seasoned items)

## Gound Options

\$0.55/lb Ground Pork
\$7.00/lb Seasoned Ground Pork

Breakfast Sausage Options (min 25 lbs )
\$1.75/lb Links, Rope, or Patties
\$2.50/lb Seasoned Links, Rope, or Patties

## Patties

$\$ 1.75 / \mathrm{lb}$ G Ground Pork Patties
\$2.50/lb Seasoned Pork or Brat Patties

## Brats

\$1.60/lb Plain Brats
\$2.10/lb Seasoned or Cheese Brats

# HALF HOG CUT SHEET <br> 04/01/2023 

## Customer Name

$\qquad$ Pork Owner Name $\qquad$
Address $\qquad$
Phone Number $\qquad$ Email $\qquad$
Note: Unchecked options go to ground. Standard 7 lb ground pkgs, 7" steaks, 2-3 lb roasts and 1/3\# patties unless noted. Amount of ground depends on hang weight, selections, and trimmings. Half hog will yield avg of 37 pounds of ground.

| Keep: $\square$ Heart $\square$ Liver $\square$ Shanks $\square$ Hocks $\square$ Back Fat $\square$ Leaf Lard not rendered |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boston Butt: (select one) $\square$ Ground $\square$ 2-3 Butt Roasts (2-3 lbs each) |  |
| Picnic: (select one) $\quad \square$ Ground $\quad \square$ 2-3 Picnic Roasts (2-3 lbs each) |  |
|  |  |
| Pork Loin: (select up to two)Ground $\square$ Bone-in Pork Chops $\square$ 1" $\square$ 1-7/2"Boneless Pork Loin (if boneless is selected as an option you get to choose two)Boneless Pork Chops Whole Tenderloin Butterfly Chops Boneless Roast |  |
| Sirloin: (select one) $\square$ Ground $\square 6$ Steaks $\square 2$ Roasts $\square 1$ Roast \& 3 Steaks |  |
| Pork Belly: $\square$ Ground $\square$ Whole Pork Belly Slab $\square$ Whole Cured/Smoked Pork Belly (select 7) Fresh Sliced $\square$ $\square$ Cured/Smoked/Sliced $\square$ Maple Cured/Smoked/Sliced thin - med - thick thin - med - thick thin - med - thick |  |
| Rib Rack: $\square$ Ground $\square$ Spare Rib |  |
| Ground Selection: (select one - circle flavor - min 25 lbs - any leftover will be plain ground) |  |
| Ground Pork - Plain (1\# Pkgs) Plain (1/3\# Patties) <br> Ground Sausage - Maple Breakfast Sweet Italian Hot Italian <br> Sausage Patties - Maple Breakfast Sweet Italian Hot Italian <br> Sausage Links or Rope - Maple Breakfast Sweet Italian Hot Italian <br> Brats-Traditional Cheddar Jalapeño/Cheddar Sweet Italian Hot Italian Onion \& Garlic Sheboygan Bacon Cheeseburger | FOR OFFICE USE ONLY <br> Date $\qquad$ <br> Lot\# $\qquad$ <br> Live Wt $\qquad$ <br> Hang Wt $\qquad$ |

# WHOLE HOG CUT SHEET <br> 04/01/2023 

Customer Name $\qquad$ Pork Owner Name $\qquad$
Address $\qquad$

Email $\qquad$
Note: Unchecked options will go to ground. Standard 1 lb ground pkgs, 1 " steaks, $2-3 \mathrm{lb}$ roasts and $1 / 3$ \# patties unless noted. Total amount of ground depends on hog hang weight, selections, and trimmings.

| Keep: $\square$ Heart $\square$ Liver $\square$ Shanks $\square$ Hocks $\square$ Back Fat $\square$ Leaf Lard not rendered |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Butt 1: (select 1) $\square$ Ground $\square$ 2-3 Roasts Butt 2: (select 1) $\square$ Ground $\square$ 2-3 Roasts |  |
| Picnic 1: (select 1) $\square$ Ground $\square$ 2-3 Roasts Picnic 2: (select 1) $\square$ Ground $\square$ 2-3Roasts |  |
|  |  |
| Pork Loin 1: (select up to 2) $\square$ Grind $\square$ Bone-in Pork Chops circle for $7-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick <br> $\square$ Boneless Pork Loin (if checked select up to two boneless options below) $\square$ Boneless Pork Chops $\square$ Whole Tenderloin $\square$ Butterfly Chops $\qquad$ Boneless Roast Pork Loin 2: (select up to 2) $\square$ Grind $\square$ Bone-in Pork Chops 1" OR $7-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Boneless Pork Loin (if checked select up to two boneless options below) Boneless Pork Chops Whole Tenderloin Butterfly Chops <br> $\square$ Boneless Roast |  |
| Sirloin 1: (1) $\square$ Ground $\square$ Steaks $\square$ Roasts Sirloin 2: (1) $\square$ Grind $\square$ Steaks $\square$ Roasts |  |
|  |  |
| Rib Rack 1: $\square$ Grind $\square$ Spare Rib Rib Rack 2: $\square$ Grind $\square$ Spare Rib |  |
| Grind Selections: (select two - circle flavor) <br> Ground Pork - Plain (7\# Pkgs) Plain (1/3\# Patties) Ground Sausage - Maple Breakfast Sweet Italian Hot Italian Sausage Patties - Plain Maple Breakfast Sweet Italian Hot Italian Sausage Links or Rope - Maple Breakfast Sweet Italian Hot Italian Brats-Traditional Cheddar Jalapeño/Cheddar Sweet Italian Hot Italian Onion \& Garlic Sheboygan Bacon Cheeseburger | FOR OFFICE USE ONLY <br> Date $\qquad$ <br> Lot\# $\qquad$ <br> Live Wt $\qquad$ <br> Hang Wt $\qquad$ |

# The butcher kept your meat? <br> by Dr. Christopher R. Raines, Assistant Professor 

 Department of Dairy \& Animal Science The Pennsylvania State UniversityNo, the butcher probably did not keep your meat. Ever since the first butcher processed a meat animal, the customer has wondered what happened to some of their meat. How could it be that a 1,200 pound steer left you with only 475 pounds of beef? Or that a 250 pound hog generated only 125 pounds of pork? What might seem like a reasonable answer - that the butcher kept your meat - is very unlikely. Take into consideration what happens during the conversion of a market animal into cut and packaged meat, and chances are the math will make more sense. This brief guide is intended to serve as a general base for meat product return and may not fully account for slight variations that different animals and butcher orders may incur.

## Step 1: Converting an animal into a carcass

Dressing percentage (DP) relates the weight of the carcass to the weight of the live animal and is calculated as: (Carcass Weight $\div$ Live Weight) $\times 100$. This can be affected by many things, such as gut fill, fatness, mud on the hide, or shorn versus unshorn. Very fat animals have higher dressing percentages than light very lean animals.



The average dressing percentage for hogs is about 70-72\%.

Example:
Live weight $=245 \mathrm{lbs}$. Actual DP = 72\% Carcass wt. = 176 lbs.



The average dressing percentage for cattle is about 60-62\%.

Example:
Live weight = 1312 lbs . Actual DP $=60 \%$
Carcass wt. $=787 \mathrm{lbs}$.


> ~50\%

The average dressing percentage for sheep is about $50 \%$.

Example:
Live weight = 127 lbs . Actual DP $=52 \%$
Carcass wt. $=66 \mathrm{lbs}$.

## Step 2: Making cuts out of a carcass

This is where it starts to get tricky to predict just how much meat the carcass will yield because that depends largely on how you order the meat cut. Bone-in or boneless? Opting for boneless cuts will reduce your total pounds of meat returned. Do you want ground meat with $10 \%$ fat or $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ fat? Lower fat content ground meat will result in more discarded fat, thus reduced total pounds of product received. Was the animal overly fat to begin with? If the animal was fat fromthe start, more fat will need to be trimmed away, thus reducing total pounds of meat returned.

## Pork

For bone-in pork, expect no more than $75-80 \%$ of the carcass weight back as meat. For boneless, 65-70\%.

## Example:

Carcass wt. = 176 lbs.
Boneless pork = $\mathbf{1 2 3} \mathbf{l b s}$.

## Beef

For bone-in beef, expect no more than $65-70 \%$ of the carcass weight back as meat. For boneless, 55-60\%.

Example:
Carcass wt. = 787 lbs . Boneless beef = 472 lbs .

## Lamb

Most lamb cuts are bone-in. Expect no more than $70-75 \%$ of carcass weight back as meat.

## Example:

Carcass wt. $=66 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Lamb cuts $=50 \mathrm{lbs}$.

## Step 3: Aging and further processing (optional)



The longer a whole carcass ages (hangs), the more moisture it loses due to evaporation, thus losing weight. Instead of aging an entire carcass for $>2$ weeks, ask if your butcher is willing to age just the middle meats. aged.
For more reading, see: D.M. Wulf, (1999). Did the locker plant steal some of my meat? http://ars.sdstate.edu/MeatSci/ May99-1.htm
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Ordering bacon? Cured hams? Smoked sausages? Applying a heat process to meat cuts will also reduce the total yield of meat returned from an animal. Different products have different yields.

