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# Economic potential of clam operation

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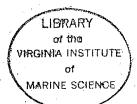
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## ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF CLAM OPERATION



The following estimates are based on the premise that the clam operation will be in an area where clam culture techniques will work. This means the seawater available to the hatchery is of suitable quality for this operation at least during the period that the clam larvae and juveniles are in that system. The food growing method (Glancy method) has been successfully used from Canada to Florida so should not be a problem.

The planting area should also have water of sufficient quality and have physical properties adequate for clam growth.

Obviously, this requires a test brood, and some salinity samples during periods (after rain, etc.) when the water is at a suspected low quality. Bottom sampling should be carried out to find if wild clams are found in the area and if there is sufficient diversity of age groups to indicate successful annual recruitment. The wild stock will also indicate growth rates.

The estimate of costs for the hatchery are based on actual costs during 1969 and 1970 for construction and from 1969 to 1971 for the equipment. Equipment costs could be reduced. For instance, bag filters could be used instead of a clarifier.

Estimates of operating costs are based on our actual costs and on estimates by other commercial clam operations. Mr. L. L. Burton (Burton's Seafood) gave us harvesting costs and average wholesale price for clams.

Clam production (34,530,000) was based on production figures from January to June 1, 1972. During that 5 month period although several

VIM SH 372.3 .V8 C37 1972 people worked in the hatchery, the time involved was less than one technician full time. The forty percent survival figure used for each step in the clam production is lower than average. But since we have no experience with large groups, we felt this would be realistic.

If this method is used in a pretested area, assuming no unseen disaster strikes during the first 10 years (during which time loans are paid off), it appears that growing clams has some profit potential.

### ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CLAM CULTURE OPERATION

Prices are obtained from actual invoices from 1969-1970 or from estimates obtained by contacting suppliers. Labor costs are based on average wages paid or from estimates taken from similar work or by contacting local tradesmen.

### HATCHERY

### Materials

l Trox house (prefab complete)			\$1243.92
667 cinder blocks 8 x 8 x 16" 19 bags of mortar 1 bag cement 1 load mortar sand	\$186.76 27.55 1.25 5.00 \$220.56		220.56
27 loads fill dirt (6 yds/\$4.50 ea) 2 rolls reinforcing mesh 33.5 cu. yds. concrete	\$123.50 35.60 653.25 \$812.35	ing the second s	812.35
<pre>l lot assorted electrical l lot assorted plumbing .</pre>	\$740.07 761.92 \$1501.99		1501.99
l lot lumber Misc. nails, hardware	ca \$ 60.00 50.00 \$110.00	•	110.00 \$3888.82

## Labor

Forms 1 man, 3 days at \$2.50 per hr.	\$ 60.00
Slab 4 men, 2 days at \$2.50 per hr.	170.00
Block 1 man, 4 days at \$3.50 per hr.	112.00
Building - 2 men, 14 days at \$3.50 per hr.	748.00
Ventilating system - 1 man, 2 days at \$3.50 per hr.	56.00
Electrical - 1 man, 3 days at \$4.50 per hr.	108.00
Plumbing - 3 days, 2 men at \$8.00 per hr.	384.00
Total Labor Costs	\$1638.00

# Hatchery equipment

2 pumps (extra seals, etc.)		\$ 787.20
4 algae mass culture tanks constructed on premises of plywood and fiberglass	\$120.00 ea.	480.00
50 culture tanks (plastic garbage cans 20 gal.) 6 12-liter plastic containers 1 compound microscope (cheaper or used models could be used, ca \$575.00) 4 counting cells	3.20 ea. 13.20 ea.	160.00 79.20 1043.00 44.00
<pre>1 Sharples clarifier   (Bag filters could be used in place of    this machine for: \$251.00   bag adapter heads \$7.50 ea.   filters 2.03 ea.)</pre>		. 7670.00
50 troughs 12 sieves constructed from 12" plastic	40.00 ea. 97.38	2000.00
tubes 9' @ \$10.82/ft. and a variety of Nitex 2 submersible transfer pumps 1 spawning table and sink constructed	189.50 58.50 ea.	286.88 117.00
of wood and fiberglass 2 air blowers (condi type) 1 hot water heater Misc. items		100.00 440.00 100.00 200.00 \$13,507.28
Discharge permit application Water tests	100.00 600.00	700.00 \$14,207.28
Field expenses		
<pre>l ea. boat and motor Survey costs 60 panels ea. \$7.09     lumber     bolts     rod     Vexar     paint</pre>	\$ .60 .80 .75 1.54 .90 \$4.59	\$1500.00 90.00 425.40
l hr/\$2.50 labor  Note: This cost could be reduced	2.50 \$7.09	
by better fabrication and material 14 tons aggregate at \$7.50 per ton Spreading aggregate	ils.	105.00 150.00 \$2270.40

# Operating Expenses

lst year	Salaries, 2 technicians/6 mo. Social Security, medical benefits, workmen's comp., Leases (30 acres) Utilities - electricity, \$100 per mo/6 mo. fuel \$130 Telephone, office supplies and misc. Transportation Boat operation Repair, replacement and additions to panels Interest on \$40,000 loan Depreciation allowance TOTAL	\$6,000.00 60.00 600.00 130.00 1,000.00 500.00 200.00 \$10,240.00 3,200.00 4,401.00 \$17,841.00
2nd year	Salaries, 2 techs/6 mo. Social Security, etc. Leases Utilities - fuel Telephone, etc. Transportation Boat operation Repair, replacement, additions to panels  5% increase for inflation  Interest on \$40,000 loan Interest on \$30,000 loan Depreciation allowance TOTAL	\$6,000.00 750.00 60.00 730.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 500.00 200.00 \$10,240.00 \$10,752.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$20,753.00
3rd year	Same as 2nd year 5% inflation  Interest on \$40,000 loan Interest on \$30,000 loan Depreciation TOTAL	\$10,752.00 537.00 \$11,289.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$21,290.00
4th year	Same as 3rd year 5% inflation  Interest Interest Depreciation TOTAL	\$11,289.00 565.00 \$11,854.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$21,855.00
5th year	Same as 4th year 5% inflation  Interest Interest Depreciation TOTAL	\$11,854.00 594.00 \$12,448.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$22,449.00

6th year	Same as 5th year 5% inflation  Interest Interest Depreciation TOTAL	\$12,448.00 622.00 \$13,070.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$23,071.00
7th year	Same as 6th year 5% inflation  Interest Interest Depreciation TOTAL	\$13,070.00 654.00 \$13,724.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$23,725.00
8th year	Same as 7th year 5% inflation Interest Interest Depreciation TOTAL	\$13,724.00 686.00 \$14,410.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$24,411.00
9th year	Same as 8th year 5% inflation  Interest Interest Depreciation TOTAL	\$14,410.00 720.00 \$15,130.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$25,131.00
10th year	Same as 9th year 5% inflation  Interest Interest Depreciation TOTAL	\$15,130.00 757.00 \$15,887.00 3,200.00 2,400.00 4,401.00 \$25,888.00

No costs were assessed for taxes. All figures to nearest dollar.

Depreciation - 20% of \$22,004 capital expenditure (five year replacement). Operating expenses do not include taxes.

#### Estimate of Profit Potential

No. of clams spawned - 140

No. eggs -  $2,797.721 \times 10^6$ 

No. clams set -  $34.53 \times 10^6$ 

loss of 60%

(No. clams spawned, eggs and No. clams set are taken from actual production data from hatchery from January 1 to June 1, 1972.)
No. clams planted in nursery plots - 13.71 x 10<sup>6</sup>

loss of 60%

No clams planted from nursery to growing areas -  $5.2 \times 10^6$ loss of 60%

No. clams harvestable 18-24 months -  $2.08 \times 10^6$ 

Profit estimate based on  $2.08 \times 10^6$  clams harvested after 18 months and 12 months thereafter.

lst	year	Clams harvested average price gross harvest costs net	<u>. (</u>	0 03 0 0	
2nd	year	Clams harvested average price gross harvest costs @ net	\$2	.00/1000	2,080,000 .03 \$62,400.00 6,240.00 \$56,160.00
3rd	year	Clams harvested average price + gross harvest costs + net			2,080,000 .0315 \$65,520.00 6,552.00 \$58,968.00
4th	year	Clams harvested average price + gross harvest costs + net			2,080,000 .033 \$68,796.00 6,880.00 \$61,916.00
5th	year '	Clams harvested average price + gross harvest costs + net	5%		2,080,000 .035 \$72,800.00 7,224.00 \$65,576.00
6th	year	Clams harvested average price + gross harvest costs + net	5%		2,080,000 .037 \$77,060.00 7,585.00 \$69,475.00

7th year	Clams harvested average price + gross harvest costs + net			2,080,000 .039 \$81,120.00 7,964.00 \$73,156.00
8th year	Clams harvested average price + gross harvest costs + net			2,080,000 .041 \$85,280.00 8,362.00 \$76,918.00
9th year	Clams harvested average price +	5%	inflation	2,080,000
	gross harvest costs + net			\$89,440.00 8,780.00 \$80,660.00

Ten year total \$627,210.

## Money Flow

lst year	\$40,000 borrowed at 8%/10 yrs.	
	Building and equipment costs lst year operating costs deficit lst year gross income profits	\$ 22,004 17,841 \$ 39,845 0 \$ 39,845
2nd year	\$30,000 borrowed at $8%/10$ yrs. = $$70,000$ total loans	
	lst year deficit 2nd year operating costs deficit 2nd year gross income profits	\$ 39,845 20,753 \$ 60,598 56,160 \$ 4,438
3rd <b>y</b> ear	2nd year deficit 3rd year operating costs deficit 3rd year gross income profits	\$ 4,438 21,290 \$ 25,728 58,968 \$ 33,240
4th year	<pre>3rd year profit 4th year operating costs 4th year gross income profits</pre>	\$ 33,240 21,855 \$ 11,385 61,916 \$ 73,301
5th year	4th year profit 5th year operating costs 5th year gross income profits	\$ 73,301 22,449 \$ 50,852 65,576 \$116,428

At this point loans could be paid off and still leave some capital and operating costs for the 6th year.

Loans	\$ 70,000
Óperating costs for 6th year	23,014
Total costs	\$ 93,014
Profit at 5th year	\$116,428
Total costs	93,014
Capital remaining	\$ 23,414

## Summary

Initial costs (building, equipment, etc.) Ten year operating costs Total costs	\$ 22,004 226,414 \$248,418
Ten year gross profits	\$627,210
Gross profits costs net profits minus loans l0 year total profits	\$627,210 248,418 \$378,792 70,000 \$308,792
Average annual profits	\$30,879

These do not include tax costs or managerial or entrepreneur costs.

Opportunity costs of management would probably be estimated at 15-20 thousand per year leaving an annual profit in excess of \$10,000 per year.

## Operations Chart

Purchase or collect clams from areas where they are ready to spawn

1 day

spawn approximately 2-20 adults per week to 140 clams l day each spawning

fertilize eggs and raise larvae to setting 12 days each batch

grow post set to 2-5 mm 6 weeks in troughs

prepare nursery areas

l day each plot

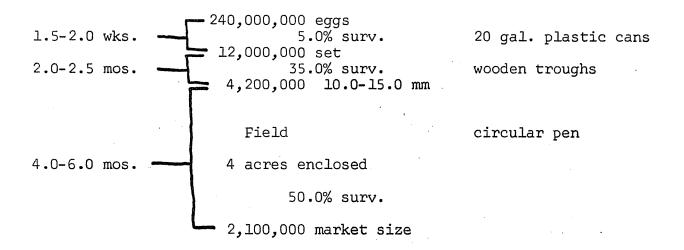
move out to nursery areas

1 day

move from nursery to growing ground 2 days per batch

harvest - 10,000 per man day 2,000,000 20 to 30 man days or \$2 per 1000 Economic Survey of Scallop Operation

Fig. I
Operation Chart
Hatchery



6.5-9.0 mos. from egg to market size.

# COST OF HATCHERY AND FIELD OPERATION, OPERATING EXPENSES, ANNUAL EXPENSES

## Hatchery

Cost of constructing and equipping	\$19,734.00
Field	
Boat and motor Survey costs Panels to enclose 4 acres (297 @ \$12.00 ea.) Misc. Total TOTAL COST OF HATCHERY AND FIELD OPERATION	5,654.00 \$25,388.00
Operating Expenses	
Electricity \$100.00/mo. for 6 mo. \$ 600.00 Salaries  1 manager for 12 mos. 12,000.00 1 technician for 12 mos. 7,000.00 Harvesting 60.00 Lease (4 acres) 6.00 Medical Expenses 500.00 Social Security 250.00 Cost of shucking (\$2.00/gal) 4,000.00	
Depreciation 5,078.00 Interest payment on \$65,000 2,964.00 Total Operating Expenses Payment on principal 6,500.00 TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSES	\$32,458.00 \$38,958.00

# Money Flow

lst year	Money borrowed at 8% over 10 years	\$65,000.00
	Annual expenses + cost of setting up hatchery (covered by loan)	\$64,346.00
	Income = Gross Profit	\$45,000.00
2nd year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase in average price per scallop) Gross profit	\$45,000.00 -40,886.00 \$ 4,114.00 47,200.00 \$51,314.00
3rd year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$51,314.00 -42,939.00 \$8,375.00 49,600.00 \$57,975.00
4th year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$57,975.00 -45,086.00 \$12,889.00 52,080.00 \$64,969.00
5th year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$64,969.00 -47,340.00 \$17,629.00 54,600.00 \$72,229.00
6th year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$72,229.00 -49,707.00 \$22,522.00 57,330.00 \$79,852.00
7th year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$79,852.00 -52,192.00 \$27,660.00 60,196.00 \$87,856.00
8th year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$87,856.00 -54,802.00 \$33,054.00 63,206.00 \$96,260.00

9th year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$96,260.00 -57,542.00 \$38,718.00 -66,366.00 \$105,084.00
10th year	Capital carryover Annual expenses + 5% inflation Available capital Income (Includes 5% increase) Gross profit	\$105,084.00 - 60,419.00 \$ 44,665.00 69,684.00 \$114,349.00

At end of the 10th year the loan would have been paid off reducing operating expenses to \$50,955 plus inflation costs for the 11th year.

#### Summary

TOTAL GROSS PROFITS FOR TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSES FOR TOTAL PROFITS	\$565,262.00 450,913.00 \$114,349.00
AVERAGE ANNUAL PROFIT	\$11,435.00

State and federal tax deductions have not been included.

The entire operation has been projected over a ten-year period at the end of which the \$65,000 loan would have been paid off and most equipment could have been replaced, if necessary.

The operation is based on two men working a full year. One would be trained in hatchery work and would manage the operation. The second would act as a technician.

Although the average annual profit is small (\$11,435), any reduction in annual expenses would increase profit. For instance, if the \$65,000 did not have to be borrowed, annual expenses would be reduced by the amount of the loan payment. Also if the individual interested in scallop culture was to learn the techniques involved and then manage the hatchery himself, the \$12,000 managerial fee would be his plus whatever profits were realized for the year.

A number of other ways probably exist in which expenses could be reduced without reducing production and ultimately profits.