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# Guide to Buying Meat in Bulk Directly From Farms and Ranches





# Why Buy in Bulk?

If you have storage space and the funds to purchase upfront, buying meat in bulk (often in the form of livestock "shares") can be a rewarding, cost-effective way to buy from a farmer or rancher you trust. It allows you to try cuts you might not otherwise get, and saves you a bunch of trips to the butcher. But, it does require a little planning.

## **How Much Should I Buy?**

First, you'll need to think about how much meat your household consumes in order to find the right size share. To do so, use our simple guide.

# Which Beef Share is Right For Me?

So you've settled on buying a beef share from a local farmer or rancher. Now you need to decide which share to buy. Bulk beef is typically sold as a whole, half, or quarter share, and some farmers and ranchers even offer an eighth share.

Ask your farmer or rancher what share sizes are available—you can always try a smaller share at first and see if it works with the way you and your family cook. Remember that buying in bulk means you'll get a variety of cuts from each animal. You may not be used to cooking with some of these cuts. We'll get into that more in the next section.

### HOW MUCH MEAT DO YOU EAT?

Number of meat eaters x
average portion size
x meals per week

your Weekly consumption

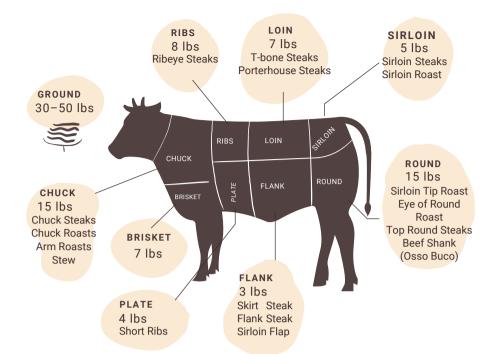
Weekly consumption
x 52 (Weeks in a year)

BEEF SHARE			
live weight	WHOLE	1/2	1/4
900-1300 lbs	BEEF	BEEF	BEEF
Hanging	550-	275-	140-
(carcass) weight	800 lbs	400 lbs	200 lbs
Edible meat yield	300-	150-	75-
	500 lbs	250 lbs	125 lbs

<sup>\*</sup>These numbers will vary depending on production practices and breeds.



# APPROXIMATE MEAT YIELD FROM 1/4 BEEF



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# HOW MUCH SPACE IS NEEDED? ≈75-125 lbs of meat ≈1/2 of a 12 cu.ft upright freezer 4.5 cu.ft. Less than 1/2 of a 12 cu.ft. Less than 1/2 of a 12 cu.ft.

# Where Do I Store All This Meat?

For some shares, you'll be able to store the meat in a regular-sized freezer in your home fridge. For larger shares, you might want to purchase another freezer. These freezers can often be purchased used, for a fair price, if you're on the lookout.



What Will I Get?

The exact cuts you'll receive in a farm-direct bulk buy will depend

on your farmer or rancher, your

butcher, and what you request.

Check out the graphics on this

page for a general idea.

# How will this work, and what will it cost me?

When buying meat in bulk, you're buying a "share" of a live animal. You will pay two parties: the **farmer or rancher** and the **butcher**.

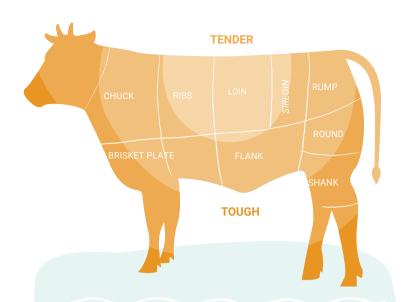
The **farmer or rancher** will charge you based on the weight of the animal after slaughter (aka "hanging" or "carcass" weight), which includes bones and fat that will be trimmed away later.

The **butcher** will charge you a "slaughter fee" and a "cut-and-wrap" fee. You'll fill out a "cut sheet," which tells the butcher which cuts you prefer, like steaks, roasts, bone-in or boneless, ground, etc. The more specific your requests, the higher the fee.

### **How Do I Cook All of This?**

Great question! Buying meat in bulk normally means getting some cuts you're unfamiliar with, and that's part of the fun.

Here's the gist. Cuts generally fall into two categories: tender and quick-cooking and tougher and slow-cooking. Which category a cut falls into depends on where the muscle is on the animal and how much the animal used it. Remember, all cuts will taste delicious if you know how to cook them. Knowing just a bit about each cut will help you to improvise in the kitchen and get creative. The cheat sheet on this page might be all you need. For more in-depth tips, check out www.goodmeatproject.org/ breakdown.



# QUICK-COOKING METHODS

Best for cuts that are tender or thinner.

**Broil** High heat source above

the meat

Grill Dry and high heat, with

charcoal or gas

Pan-Fry Meat is seared and flipped

in a pan

Pan-Roast Meat is seared, then cooked in

the oven

### SLOW-COOKING METHODS

Best for cuts that are tougher or thicker.

**Barbecue** Low and slow, with either moist

or dry heat

Braise Low and slow on the stove

or in the oven, partially submerged in a liquid like

wine or stock

Roast Dry heat in the oven,

uncovered

