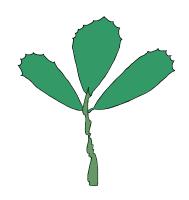
U.C. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

SAMPLE COST TO ESTABLISH AND PRODUCE

ALFALFA



SEED PRODUCTION IMPERIAL COUNTY – 2003

Prepared by: Keith S. Mayberry Herman Meister

Farm Advisor, U.C. Cooperative Extension, Imperial County Agronomy Advisor, U.C. Cooperative Extension, Imperial County

For an explanation of calculations used for the study refer to the attached General Assumptions or call the author, Keith S. Mayberry, at the Imperial County Cooperative Extension office, (619)352-9474 or e-mail at ksmayberry@ucdavis.edu.

The University of California Cooperative Extension in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 does not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, religion, color, national origins, or mental or physical handicaps in any of its programs or activities, or with respect to any of its employment practices or procedures. The University of California does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, citizenship, medical condition (as defined in section 12926 of the California Government Code) or because the individuals are disabled or Vietnam era veterans. Inquiries regarding this policy may be directed to the Personnel Studies and Affirmative Action Manager, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2120 University Avenue, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, (510) 644-4270.

University of California and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating.

FOREWORD

We wish to thank growers, pest control advisors, chemical applicators and dealers, custom farm operators, fertilizer dealers, seed companies, contract harvesters, equipment companies, and the Imperial County Agricultural Commissioners office for providing us with the data necessary to compile this circular. Without them we could not have achieved the accuracy needed for evaluating the cost of production for the field crop industry in Imperial County.

The information presented herein allows one to get a "ballpark" idea of field crop production costs and practices in the Imperial County. They do not reflect the exact values or practices of any one grower, but are rather an average of countywide prevailing costs and practices. Exact costs incurred by individual growers depend upon many variables such as weather, land rent, seed, choice of agrichemicals, location, time of planting, etc. No exact comparison with individual grower practice is possible or intended. The budgets do reflect, however, the prevailing industry trends within the region.

Overhead usually includes secretarial and office expenses, general farm supplies, communications, utilities, farm shop, transportation, moving farm equipment, accountants, insurance, safety training, permits, etc. In most of the crop guidelines contained in this circular we used 13 % of the total of land preparation, growing costs and land rent to estimate overhead.

Since all of the inputs used to figure production costs are impossible to document in a single page, we have included extra expense in man-hours or overhead to account for such items as pipe setting, motor grader, water truck, shovel work, bird and rodent control, etc. Whenever possible we have given the costs of these operations per hour listed on the cultural operations page.

Not included in these production costs are expenses resulting from management fees, loans, providing supervision, or return on investments. The crop budgets also do not contain expenses encumbered for road and ditch maintenance, and perimeter weed control. If all the above items were taken into account, the budget may need to be increased by 7-15%.

Where applicable we have used terminology that is commonly used in the agricultural industry. These terms are compiled in a glossary at the end of the circular. We feel that an understanding of these terms will be useful to entry-level growers, bankers, students and visitors.

Herman S Meister & Keith S. Mayberry (Principal researchers and editors) Vegetable Crops and Agronomy Advisors Contributors: Eric T. Natwick
Tom A. Turini
Jose L. Aguiar
Khaled M. Bali
Juan N Guerrero

2002-2003 Field/Vegetable Prevailing Rate for Field Operations IMPERIAL COUNTY

HEAVY TRACTOR WORK & LAND PREPARATION

PREPARATION	
<u>OPERATION</u>	\$/ACRE
Plow	30.50
Subsoil, 2 nd gear	39.00
Landplane	12.75
Triplane	11.25
Chisel 15"	25.00
Wil-Rich chisel	16.00
Big Ox	24.00
Slip plow	41.00
Pull/disc borders	
Make cross checks (taps)	6.25
Break border	
Disc, stubble	
Disc, regular	
Corrugate	
Disc, regular with ring roller	
List 30" beds 12-row	
List 40" beds 8-row	
Float	
Disc, borders	
Dump (scraper) borders	
Dump (scraper) borders	14.30
LIGHT TRACTOR WORK	
Power mulch dry	25.00
Power mulch with herbicide	
Shape 30" 6 row	
Shape 40" 4 row	
Plant 30" beds nonprecision	
Plant 40" beds nonprecision	
Precision plant 30" beds	
Precision plant 40" beds	
Mulch plant wheat	
Plant alfalfa (corrugated)	
Plant bermudagrass (flat)	
Plant sudangrass	
Cultivate 30" beds 4-row	
Cultivate 40" beds 4-row	
Spike 30" beds 4-row	
Spike 40" beds 4-row	
Spike and furrow out 30" 4-row	
Spike and furrow out 40" 4-row	
Furrow out 30" beds 4-row	
Furrow out 40" beds 4-row	
Lilliston 30" beds 6-row	
Lilliston 40" beds 4-row	
Lilliston 30" beds with/herbicides 6-row	15.00

Lilliston 40" beds with/herbicides 4 -row15	5.00
Inject fertilizer & furrow out 30" beds 4-row15	5.00
Inject fertilizer & furrow out 40" beds 4-row13	3.00
Fertilize dry & furrow out 30" beds	7.00
Fertilize dry & furrow out 40" beds15	5.00
Flat inject fertilizer NH ₃ 15	5.00
Broadcast dry fertilizer	7.00
Ground spray 40" 8-row	2.00
Ground spray 30" 8-row14	1.00
Chop cotton stalks	3.75

HARVEST COSTS Field Crops

IIIII V EST COSTSTICIO	rops
	BY UNIT
Combine alfalfa seed	41.75/acre
Windrow alfalfa seed	17.50/acre
Rake bermudagrass	5.00/acre
Swath bermudagrass	
Swath sudangrass	
Rake sudangrass	5.25/acre
Swath alfalfa	
Rake alfalfa	4.50/acre
Bale (all types of hay- small bale)	0.65/bale
Haul & stack hay – small bale	0.25/bale
Bale (large bale 4X4)	
Bale (large bale Jr. 3X4)	9.00/bale
Stack & load large bale	
Dig sugar beets	. 2.60/clean ton
Haul sugar beets	. 2.45/clean ton
Combine wheat 15 per acre $+ 0.55$	/cwt over 1 ton
Haul wheat	5.50/ton
Combine bermudagrass seed 1st time	40.00/acre
Combine bermudagrass seed 2st time	25.00/acre
Haul bermudagrass seed (local)	175/load
Haul bermudagrass seed (Yuma)	300/load

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS BY THE HOUR

Motor grader	48.00
Backhoe	
Water truck	40.00
Wheel tractor	35.00
Scraper	36.00
Versatile	
D-6	56.00
D-8	70.00
Buck ends of field	28.00
Pipe setting (2 men)	37.00
Laser	
Work ends (disc out rotobucks)	

IMPERIAL COUNTY ALFALFA SEED CULTURE 2002-2003

Annual acreage, yield, and value of alfalfa seed in Imperial County for five consecutive years

Year	Acres	lbs/Acre	Value/Acre
2001	15,328	371	\$374
2000	26,462	426	\$396
1999	24,362	411	\$517
1998	19,781	476	\$747
1997	11,739	530	\$853

(Source: I.C. Agricultural Commissioner's Reports).

STARTING DATES: Starting times vary for alfalfa seed production, but generally fall between May 1st and June 1st depending on the hay market to some degree. Most alfalfa seed is produced from hay fields, which will be taken out for another crop. In recent years, more alfalfa has been planted on beds and this method is contributing to the overall production. Starting seed crops later (maturing for harvest in late August and into September) are exposed to high insect populations and weather related harvest problems. Seed crops started in April do not bloom properly and set seed.

YIELD: Seed yield depends upon weather conditions during seed set as well as the severity of insect infestation levels and the need for pesticide applications. Heavy rain can ruin a seed crop in minutes. Seed yield per acre varies from a few hundred pounds to as much as 1,000 pounds.

Often seed is made on fields producing alfalfa hay. Normally there is a lower rent charged against the seed crop on a hay field than one leased for seed alone. If a field were selected for seed only or leased for seed, the rent might be \$140 per acre or more.

VARIETIES: A number of nondormant varieties both public and proprietary are grown in Imperial County. Any alfalfa variety may be grown for seed; however, the grower should follow seed market trends before making a decision to grow a seed crop. Some growers produce seed for their own use. Occasionally a small acreage of dormant varieties will be grown by special arrangement if seed demand indicates good potential returns.

IRRIGATION: Early in the cycle, allow the plants to become water stressed to initiate bloom and prevent rank growth. After bloom begins, the plants should be irrigated no more frequently than necessary to prevent wilting and to help produce well-filled seedpods. The flowers of a slightly stressed plant contain a high concentration of nectar and are more attractive to bees.

POLLINATION: Bees are the only insect pollinators of any value on alfalfa. In Imperial

County, it is necessary to rely on commercial honeybees or commercial solitary bees due to the lack of sufficient wild bees available. At least three colonies of bees per acre are needed to produce high seed yields. Five or more colonies may produce higher seed yields on fields with high seed potential. Since the price of bees is high (\$27/colony), some growers prefer to use fewer bees.

PEST CONTROL: Lygus control is necessary throughout the season to protect buds and young developing seeds. Stinkbugs can cause damage to maturing seed and should be controlled. Seed chalcid is best managed by proper cultural practices, as insecticides have not been cost effective. Consult your pest control advisor for information on currently registered insecticides.

As with hay production, Root rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) stem canker (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and anthracnose (*Colletotrichum trifolii*) can be severe problems.

HARVESTING: The seed crop may be desiccated with foliar applied desiccants or mowed and windrowed to facilitate combining.

IMPERIAL COUNTY PROJECTED ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION COSTS 2002-2003

Flat Planted Culture - 80 acre field

Mechanical operations at prevailing rates. Hand labor at \$9.25/hr (\$6.75 plus SS, workman's compensation, unemployment and fringe benefits).

Typical yield of 400 pounds of clean seed (~570 pounds noncleaned) in 90 days on an established alfalfa hay stand.

	Prevailing	MATERIALS		HAND L	ABOR	COST
OPERATION	Rate 7	Type/Amount	Cost	Hours	Dollars	Per Acre
SEED PRODUCTIO	N COSTS					
Irrigate 4x		Water 1.5 ac-ft	24.00	1.25	11.56	35.56
Insect control 3x	8.00	Insecticides	50.00			74.00
Bees		3 colonies @ 27.00	81.00			81.00
TOTAL GROWING	PERIOD COSTS					190.56
Land rent (net acres)						90.00
Cash overhead	12 % of arc	owing period costs and land	d ront			36.47
TOTAL PREHARVI	<u> </u>	owing period costs and land	a rent			317.04
TOTAL PREMARVI	231 60313					317.04
HARVEST COSTS	@ 570 pounds / acre					
Windrow 1x	17.50 /acre					17.50
Combine	40.00 /acre					40.00
Hauling	170.00 truck loa	ad		~	estimate	2.50
Cleaning seed	7.00 /cwt.	570 pounds nonclean	ed			39.90
Bags	1.00 /cwt.	400 pounds clean				4.00
Seed Research Fee	0.10 /cwt.	•				0.40
TOTAL HARVEST	COSTS					104.30
TOTAL ALL COST	S					421.34

PROJECTED NET GAIN (PER ACRE)

				•	- ,	
Yield			Price/pound ((\$)		= Breakeven
Pounds clean seed/acre	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	\$ per pound
-						
200	-239	-199	-159	-119	-79	2.00
300	-170	-110	-50	10	70	1.37
400	-101	-21	59	139	219	1.05
500	-32	68	168	268	368	0.86
600	37	157	277	397	517	0.74