# **U.C. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION**

# SAMPLE COST TO ESTABLISH AND PRODUCE

# RYEGRASS



# **PASTURE CULTURE**

# **IMPERIAL COUNTY – 2000**

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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 <u>ksmayberry@ucdavis.edu</u>.

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# FOREWORD

We wish to thank growers, pest control advisors, seed companies, transplant producers, contract harvesters, fertilizer dealers, and equipment companies for providing us with the data necessary to compile this circular. Without them we could not have achieved the accuracy needed for evaluating the dynamic and important vegetable industry in Imperial County.

The information presented herein allows one to get a "ballpark" idea of field crops production costs and practices in the Imperial County. They do not reflect the exact values or practices of any grower or shipper, but are rather an amalgamation 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, 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, supplies, donations, utilities, transportation, accountants, insurance, safety training, permits, etc. The amount of overhead charged depends upon the crop and the size of the labor crew, payroll, supplies, and supervision needed for culture.

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, etc. Whenever possible we have given the costs of these operations per hour.

Not included in these production costs are expenses resulting from loans, supervision, or return on investments. If these items were taken into account, the budget may need to be increased by 7-15%.

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## 2000-2001 FIELD CROPS PREVAILING RATES IMPERIAL COUNTY

#### HEAVY TRACTOR WORK & LAND PREPARATION

I KEI AKATION	1
<u>OPERATION</u>	\$/ACRE
Plow	
Subsoil, 2 <sup>nd</sup> gear	
Subsoil, 3 <sup>rd</sup> gear	
Landplane	
Triplane	
Chisel ∀ 15"	
Wil-Rich chisel	
Big Ox	
Slip plow	
Pull/disc borders	
Make cross checks (taps)	
Break border	
Disc, stubble	
Disc, regular	
List 40" beds	
Float	
Disc, borders	
Laser (acre)	34.00-38.00
Dump (scraper) borders	

#### PREVAILING RATES BY THE HOUR

	<u>\$/HR</u>
Motor grader	
Backhoe	
Water truck	
Wheel tractor	
Scraper	
Versatile	
D-6	
D-8	
Burn ditches	
Buck ends of field	
Pipe setting (2 men)	
Laser	
Work ends	

## PLANTING, CULTIVATING & LIGHT TRACTOR WORK

INTELOK WORK	
Power mulch dry	23.00
Power mulch with herbicide	27.00
Shape 40" beds	9.50
Precision plant 40" beds	17.50
Plant and shape sugar beet beds	14.50
Mulch plant wheat	11.25

Plant alfalfa (corrorgated)......16.00

#### PLANTING, CULTIVATING & LIGHT TRACTOR WORK (continued)

OPERATION	\$/ACRE
Plant bermudagrass (flat)	12.00
Plant sudangrass	10.50
Cultivate 4-row 40" beds	13.00
Spike 40" beds	9.75
Spike and furrow 4-rows 40-42" beds	10.25
Furrow out 40-42" beds	9.75
Lilliston 40" beds	10.75
Lilliston 40" beds with/herbicides	14.50
Inject fertilzer and furrow out 40" beds	13.50
Fertilize dry and furrow out 40" beds	13.50
Broadcast dry fertilizer >300lb/a	7.00
Broadcast dry fertilizer <300lb/a	6.00
Ground spray 4-row	10.00
Ground spray 8-row	9.00
Layby herbicide	22.00
Drill with cultipacker	15.00
Chop cotton stalks	

#### HARVEST COSTS

HARVEST COSTS	BY UNIT
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Combine alfalfa seed	40.00/acre
Windrow alfalfa seed	15.00/acre
Rake bermudagrass (heavy)	7.00/acre
Rake bermudagrass (light)	4.00/acre
Swath bermudagrass (heavy)	15.00/acre
Swath bermudagrass (light)	10.00/acre
Swath sudangrass	10.00/acre
Rake sudangrass	
Crimp sudangrass	
Swath alfalfa	7.75/acre
Rake alfalfa	3.75/acre
Bale (all types of hay)	0.63/bale
Haul & stack hay	0.24/bale
Dig sugar beets	2.50/clean ton
Haul sugar beets	
Combine wheat $\dots 15/ton + 0.5$	5/cwtover 1 ton
Haul wheat	5/ton

#### IRRIGATION

Sprinkler irrigate flat crops	\$125-160.00/acre
Flood irrigate flat crops	variable
Irrigate bed-planted crops	variable
1ac-ft water	14.56

# **IMPERIAL COUNTY RYEGRASS PASTURE CULTURE 2000-2001**

Year	Year Acres Value/Ac	
1999	NA**	NA**
1998	NA**	NA**
1997	3,680	\$296*
1996	3,469	\$296
1995	4,817	\$189

Annual acreage, yield, and value of ryegrass pasture in Imperial County, CA for five consecutive years

\* Based upon pasturing 5 times; (Source: I.C. Agricultural Commissioner's Reports).

\*\*NA= Not available. No longer listed separately.

**SOIL PREPARATION** A uniform seedbed is prerequisite to a good stand. High or low spots in the field causes uneven irrigation, resulting in poor stands.

**PLANTING RATES, DATES & VARIETIES** Plant 20 to 40 pounds of annual ryegrass seed per acre. Heavier rates may be needed on saline soils. Ryegrass may be planted from mid-September through November. Early plantings in September are excellent if weather has cooled down. "Common" is normally a good yielding variety in the Imperial Valley. However, most annual ryegrass varieties can be grown if desired.

**FERTILIZERS** Ryegrass needs approximately 200 pounds of total nitrogen for optimum growth. Fifty to 100 pounds are applied preplant as ammonia, however, nitrogen carryover from previous crops will reduce early season requirements. Fifty pounds of nitrogen, as ammonium nitrate or ammonia, should be applied after pasturing or as petiole analysis dictates.

Excess nitrogen can cause nitrate poisoning in livestock, and is most likely to occur in rapidly growing plants, under cloudy, and cold weather. Regular tissue analysis can keep growers aware of nitrate levels, thus avoiding nitrate poisoning.

Phosphate residues from previous crops are generally sufficient for proper ryegrass production.

**IRRIGATION** Ryegrass usually thrives under moist soil conditions. Quick applications of irrigation water are sufficient unless leaching of salts is intended. Ryegrass needs about eleven irrigations during the growing period (September through April).

## UC Cooperative Extension-Imperial County Field Crops Guidelines Aug. 2000

**WEED CONTROL** Weeds do not generally cause serious problems in ryegrass pasture if it is planted at the appropriate time of the year and the crop emerges and grows vigorously. Very few herbicides are registered for this crop. Consult your pest control advisor or Weed Science Farm Advisor for current recommendations.

**PASTURING** Approximately 75 days are required under good conditions from planting to first pasturing of ryegrass. Fields are normally pastured on a 28 to 40 day cycle. Four fields may be used to provide a continuous feed cycle where cattle stay on a field for 7-10 days. Stocking rate will range from 3 to 5 head per actual acre planted based upon total gross acres.

# IMPERIAL COUNTY ANNUAL RYEGRASS PASTURE PRODUCTION COSTS 2000-2001

Mechanical operations at prevailing rates. Labor at \$7.75 /hr. (\$5.75 plus Social Security, unemployment, and fringe benefits).

Prevailing		MATERIALS		HAND LABOR		COST
OPERATION	Rate	Type/Amount	Cost	Hours	Dollars	Per Acre
LAND PREPARATION						
Disc 2x	11.50					23.00
Inject fertilizer	10.00	100 lb NH3 @ .165/lb	16.50			26.50
Disc borders	11.25					11.25
Float 2x	10.00					20.00
TOTAL LAND PREPA	RATION					80.75
GROWING PERIOD						
Plant	8.50	40 lb seed @0.35/lb	14.00			22.50
Irrigate 11x		3.5 ac-ft	50.96	4	4 31.00	81.96
Fertilize (water run)		250 lb NH3 @ 0.165/lb	41.25			41.25
Work ends (minimal)	2.00					2.00
TOTAL GROWING PE	RIOD					147.71
<b>GROWING PERIOD &amp; I</b>	LAND PREPARAT	ION COSTS				228.46
Land rent (net acres)						100.00
Cash overhead	12 % of	growing period, land preparation	n & land rer	nt		39.42
TOTAL ALL COSTS						367.88