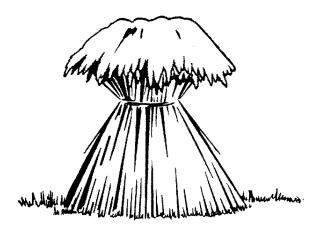
U.C. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

SAMPLE COST TO ESTABLISH AND PRODUCE

WHEAT



MULCH PLANTED

IMPERIAL COUNTY – 2003

Prepared by:

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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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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.

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HEAVY TRACTOR WORK & LAND PREPARATION

F KEF AKA HON	
OPERATION	\$/ACRE
Plow	
Subsoil, 2 nd gear	
Landplane	
Triplane	
Chisel 15"	
Wil-Rich chisel	16.00
Big Ox	
Slip plow	
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	7.00
Dump (scraper) borders	
• • • • •	

LIGHT TRACTOR WORK

Power mulch dry25.00
Power mulch with herbicide
Shape 30" 6 row
Shape 40" 4 row
Plant 30" beds nonprecision
Plant 40" beds nonprecision
Precision plant 30" beds22.00
Precision plant 40" beds20.00
Mulch plant wheat19.50
Plant alfalfa (corrugated)17.50
Plant bermudagrass (flat)13.75
Plant sudangrass14.75
Cultivate 30" beds 4-row16.00
Cultivate 40" beds 4-row14.00
Spike 30" beds 4-row13.25
Spike 40" beds 4-row11.25
Spike and furrow out 30" 4-row14.00
Spike and furrow out 40" 4-row12.00
Furrow out 30" beds 4-row13.25
Furrow out 40" beds 4-row11.25
Lilliston 30" beds 6-row13.00
Lilliston 40" beds 4-row13.00
Lilliston 30" beds with/herbicides 6-row15.00

Lilliston 40" beds with/herbicides 4 -row15.00	
Inject fertilizer & furrow out 30" beds 4-row15.00	
Inject fertilizer & furrow out 40" beds 4-row13.00	
Fertilize dry & furrow out 30" beds17.00	
Fertilize dry & furrow out 40" beds15.00	
Flat inject fertilizer NH ₃ 15.00	
Broadcast dry fertilizer7.00	
Ground spray 40" 8-row	
Ground spray 30" 8-row14.00	
Chop cotton stalks	

HARVEST COSTS Field Crops

	<u>BY UNIT</u>
Combine alfalfa seed	41.75/acre
Windrow alfalfa seed	17.50/acre
Rake bermudagrass	5.00/acre
Swath bermudagrass	13.50/acre
Swath sudangrass	11.25/acre
Rake sudangrass	
Swath alfalfa	
Rake alfalfa	
Bale (all types of hay- small bale)	0.65/bale
Haul & stack hay – small bale	0.25/bale
Bale (large bale 4X4)	10.00/bale
Bale (large bale Jr. 3X4)	9.00/bale
Stack & load large bale	6.00/bale
Dig sugar beets	. 2.60/clean ton
Haul sugar beets	. 2.45/clean ton
Combine wheat \dots 15 per acre + 0.55	
Haul wheat	5.50/ton
Combine bermudagrass seed 1 st time	40.00/acre
Combine bermudagrass seed 2 st time	25.00/acre
Haul bermudagrass seed (local)	175/load
Haul bermudagrass seed (Yuma)	

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS BY THE HOUR

Motor grader	48.00
Backhoe	45.00
Water truck	40.00
Wheel tractor	35.00
Scraper	36.00
Versatile	
D-6	
D-8	70.00
Buck ends of field	28.00
Pipe setting (2 men)	
Laser	88.00
Work ends (disc out rotobucks)	35.00

IMPERIAL COUNTY WHEAT CULTURE 2002-2003

	Annual acreage, yields, and value of wheat in Imperial County, CA for five consecutive years					
Year	Acres	Yield/Acre (tons)	Value/Acre			
2001	46,620	3.30	\$430			
2000	55,504	3.17	\$408			
1999	44,303	3.06	\$361			
1998	83,882	3.30	\$486			
1997	93,431	3.22	\$491			

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

PLANTING DATES, RATES AND DEPTH: Optimum planting dates for high wheat yields are from December 1 through January 15. Seeding rates range from 100-150 pounds per acre. If the crop is irrigated to emergence, plant the seed 0.5 to .75 inch deep. When wheat is planted in mulch, seed should not be planted deeper than 3-4 inches.

VARIETIES: Desert Durum® is a trademark used for locally grown durum wheats that command a premium in the marketplace. Commonly used varieties include "Kronos", "Kofa", "WPB 881", and "Orita". Much of the durum wheat is used for making semolina flour for pasta.

FERTILIZATION: Imperial Valley soils usually contain sufficient phosphorus for wheat production. This is especially true if phosphate fertilizer has been applied to other crops in the rotation (i.e., vegetables). In a wheat-sudangrass rotation, phosphate fertilizer, if used, should be applied to the wheat. Wheat generally needs 200-250 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre, depending on the previous crop. Less nitrogen is needed when wheat follows early winter vegetables or alfalfa. For good yield and quality of varieties with a tendency towards yellowberry (soft, bleached kernels), nitrogen fertilizer should be split into 3 applications—at preplant, tillering, and boot stage.

IRRIGATION: The pre-mulch irrigation should be heavy. Subsequent irrigations should be sufficient to maintain good growth and avoid plant stress. The last irrigation may be applied as late as the medium dough stage. Later irrigations are of no benefit once the stem below the head has began to change to a straw color.

PEST CONTROL: Weeds need to be controlled in irrigated wheat to protect the yield and reduce the weed population in following crops. Often wheat planted in the mulch does not

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require weed control due to the early competition. Consult your PCA or Weed Science Farm Advisor for herbicides that are available for use.

Aphids are the only insects that may cause serious damage to wheat. Greenbug and the Russian wheat aphid occasionally cause severe damage if not controlled.

Black point or kernel smudge is characterized by dark and shriveled kernels. Germination and market value of the wheat is decreased. Several fungi may be involved including *Alternaria*, *Fusarium* and *Helminthosporium* species. Other diseases include powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), foot rot (*Fusarium graminearum*), root rot (*Helminthosporium sativum*), and needle nematode (*Longidorus africanus*).

HARVESTING: Wheat harvest begins mid-May and continues through mid-June. Harvesting is normally done by commercial harvesting companies. In addition to local companies, there are many custom harvesters who travel from the Midwest.

IMPERIAL COUNTY WHEAT PRODUCTION COSTS 2002-2003 (mulch planted) 80 ACRES

Mechanical operations at prevailing rates. Labor at \$9.25 /hr. (\$6.75 plus SS,workman's compensation, unemployment, and finder-3.0 tons per acre. Days to maturity 90-170 days.

	Prevailing	MATERIALS	б Н	AND) LABOF	COST
OPERATION	Rate	Type/Amount	Cost Hou	rs	Dollars	Per Acre
LAND PREPARATIO						
Stubble disc 1x	21.00					21.00
Disc 2x	12.50					25.00
Inject fertilizer	15.00	100 lb N (NH3)	18.00			33.00
Disc borders	6.75					6.75
Triplane	11.25					11.25
Float	10.00					10.00
TOTAL LAND PREP	PARATION COST	TS				107.00
GROWING PERIOD						
Preplant much irrigatio		1.0 ac-ft	16.00	1	7.75	23.75
Mulch soil for planting	12.50					12.50
Mulch planting	19.50	150lb seed @ 0.21	31.50			51.00
Plant borders	5.00					5.00
Irrigate 5-7x		2.5 ac-ft	40.00	3	27.75	67.75
Fertilize 3x (water-run)		150 lb N (NH3)	27.00			27.00
TOTAL GROWING F						187.00
GROWING PERIOD	& LAND PREPA	RATION COSTS				294.00
Land rent (net acres)						90.00
Cash overhead		growing period & land rent				46.08
TOTAL PREHARVE	EST COSTS					430.08
HARVEST COSTS	a /					
Combine		@ \$15.5/ac + 0.57/ cwt ove	er 1 ton			38.30
Haul	3 tons	2 5.00 /ton				15.00
Wheat Commission						
Assessment	0.035 /cwt					2.10
TOTAL HARVEST C						55.40
TOTAL ALL COSTS						485.48

PROJECTED NET GAIN (\$/ ACRE)

CWT			Price/cwt (\$)			Break-even	
(per acre)	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	(\$/cwt)	
40	-227	-187	-147	-107	-67	11.69	
50	-176	-126	-76	-26	24	9.52	
60	-124	-64	-4	56	116	8.07	
70	-73	-3	67	137	207	7.04	
80	-21	59	139	219	299	6.26	