
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

2002

**SAMPLE COSTS TO ESTABLISH A
MINNEOLA ORCHARD AND PRODUCE**

MINNEOLA

Tangelos



SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - South

Low Volume Irrigation

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SAMPLE COST TO ESTABLISH a MINNEOLA ORCHARD And PRODUCE MINNEOLA TANGELOS San Joaquin Valley South - 2002

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INTRODUCTION

Sample costs to establish a Minneola orchard and produce Minneola tangelos under low volume irrigation in the Southern San Joaquin Valley are presented in this study. This study is intended as a guide only, and can be used to make production decisions, determine potential returns, prepare budgets and evaluate production loans. Practices described are based on production practices considered typical for the crop and area, but will not apply to every situation. Sample costs for labor, materials, equipment and custom services are based on current figures. A blank column, “Your Costs”, in Tables 2 and 3 is provided to enter your costs.

The hypothetical farm operation, production practices, overhead, and calculations are described under the assumptions. For additional information or an explanation of the calculations used in the study call the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, Davis, (530) 752-3589 or your local UC Cooperative Extension office.

Sample Cost of Production Studies for many commodities are available and can be requested through the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, UC Davis, (530) 752-3589. Current studies can be obtained from selected county UC Cooperative Extension offices or downloaded from the department website at <http://coststudies.ucdavis.edu>.

ASSUMPTIONS

The assumptions refer to Tables 1 to 7 and pertain to sample costs to establish a Minneola orchard and produce Minneola tangelos in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. **Practices described are not University of California recommendations, but represent production practices and materials considered typical of a well-managed orchard in the region.** The costs, materials, and practices shown in this study will not apply to all situations. Establishment and production cultural practices vary by grower and the differences can be significant. **The use of trade names in this report does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the University of California nor is any criticism implied by omission of other similar products.**

Land. The hypothetical farm consists of 60 contiguous acres. Ten acres are being planted to Minneola and the remaining acreage is in mature Minneola trees. The grower owns and farms the orchard.

Establishment Operating Costs

Land Preparation. The orchard is established on ground previously planted to another tree crop. Land preparation begins by removing the old orchard. Orchard removal costs include pushing, stacking, and burning the trees, and a hand cleanup of the area. After removal, deep ripping (slip plowing) of the soil profile 4 to 6 feet is done to break up stratified layers that affect root and water penetration. The ground is disced three times to break up large clods and then leveled (triplaned). All land preparation operations are contracted and done in the year prior to planting. Contracted or custom operation costs will vary depending upon acreage size. Small acres (10 in this case) may have a minimum fee or additional equipment delivery charges. Some of these costs are included

Planting. Planting the orchard starts by marking tree sites. Holes are then dug and the trees planted. The trunks are wrapped to shield from sunburn and reduce sucker development. Also, 2% of the trees or 2 trees per acre are assumed to be replaced in the second year.

Trees. The Minneola is a hybrid -- a grapefruit and tangerine cross. The trees are planted on 18 X 22-foot spacing, 110 trees per acre. Tree spacing and densities in orchards vary. Many new orchards are planted closer for earlier production, but historical data shows that the trees begin to crowd at 8 to 9 years with tree removal consideration warranted. Minneola trees have a long production life if they are well maintained. The life of the orchard is assumed to be 40 years.

Pruning. Suckering is done during the first through the third year. Light pruning is done from the fourth year until mature.

Irrigation.. District water is delivered via canal to the farm at a cost of \$80.00 per acre-foot or \$6.67 per acre-inch. Water costs are highly variable among districts. Irrigation costs include the water and the labor for system operation and monitoring. No assumption is made about effective rainfall, runoff, evaporation, winter water requirements or rainfall stored in the soil profile, tree size or tree health. Irrigation

Table A. Water applied from March 15 through October 30 to a 110-tree orchard

Year	Acre-Inches
1	2.0
2	4.5
3	7.0
4	10.5
5	14.0
Maturity	30.0

water applied from March 15 through October 30 for different aged trees is approximated in Table A. Values are based on an irrigation system delivering water with a distribution uniformity of 85%.

Frost Protection. This study assumes that only weed/cover crop management and 2.2 acre-inches of water are used for frost protection during the first two years. Wind machines are installed in the third year and begin operation in the fourth year. Water use remains constant for frost protection in all years. Table B illustrates this study's frost protection methods.

In this region three methods are used to protect fruit and trees from frost or freeze during late winter and early spring. (1) Orchard floors are kept free of vegetation (or if a cover crop is used it is maintained as low as possible during freezing weather by planting late in

Table B. Frost Protection Procedures

Year	water	acin	floor management	wind machine
1	Yes	2.2	Discing & contact herbicide	No
2	Yes	2.2	Residual & contact herbicide	No
3	Yes	2.2	Residual & contact herbicide	No
4	Yes	2.2	Residual & contact herbicide	100 hours
5+	Yes	2.2	Residual & contact herbicide	100 hours

the fall). The low vegetation allows the soil to act as a reservoir for heat from solar radiation during the day. This heat is released at night which raises the air temperature (vegetation tends to reflect solar radiation during the day and consequently less heat is stored in the soil to be released at night). (2) Water is applied to the orchard floor. This also provides heat that is released to the trees as air temperature falls. (3) Wind machines are used to pull the warm air above the trees into the orchard and mix it with colder resident air resulting in a temperature increase. Wind machine installation is often delayed until significant fruit is produced, sometimes as late as the seventh or eighth establishment year. A single machine will cover about 10 acres, effectively.

Fertilization. Nitrogen is the major nutrient required for proper tree growth and optimum yields. In the first three years, 8-8-8 liquid fertilizer (22 lbs N/acre) is applied during the growing season through the drip line. Beginning in the fourth year UN-32 (32-0-0) is applied through the drip lines and low

Table C. Pounds of N Applied

Year	per tree	per acre	dripline	foliar
1-3	0.20	22.00	22.00	0.00
4+	0.88	97.13	75.00	22.13

biuret urea (46-0-0), potassium nitrate (13-45-0) and micronutrients are applied as a foliar fertilizer with the worm spray. Also, low biuret urea, potassium nitrate and zinc sulfate at approximately one-half of the spring rate are applied as a foliage spray in the fall. Nitrogen fertilizer rates from orchard establishment through maturity are shown in Table C. If groundwater is used for irrigation, water should be tested for nitrogen and the content taken into consideration in the fertilization program.

Soil Amendments. In this study, beginning in the fifth year, soluble gypsum at one-half to three-quarters ton (one-half ton in this study) per acre per year is applied through the drip lines at each irrigation. Calcium, lime, or gypsum is applied for improving water infiltration and soil pH, and use should be based on soil and water tests.

Pest Management. The pesticides and rates mentioned in this cost study as well as other materials available are listed in *UC Integrated Pest Management Guidelines, Citrus*. Pesticides mentioned in the study are commonly used, but are not recommendations.

Weeds. Chemical weed control begins the first year with three spot sprays in the tree row during the spring and summer using Roundup herbicide. In the first year a custom operator discs the floor middles three times. From the second year on residual/pre-emergent herbicides, Karmex and Princep, are applied to the orchard floor in the fall.

Insects. Insects treated in this study are citrus thrips (*Scirtothrips citri*), katydids (*Scudderia furcata*), orangeworms [citrus cutworm (*Xylomyges curialis*) and fruittree leafroller (*Archips argyrospilus*)]. Control for citrus thrips, orangeworms, and katydids begin in the fourth year. Orangeworms are controlled in March with one application of Dipel insecticide. Pesticides are sprayed at full rates for orangeworms in the fourth and fifth years, but are applied at a lower volume per acre to account for the small tree size. In the fourth year 50% and in the fifth, 75% of the recommended spray volume is applied. Thrips and katydids are treated in April and May with Success and Lorsban mixture. Although a common industry practice is to apply multiple sprays on non-bearing trees for thrips, protection in this study begins in the fourth year for fruit protection rather than foliage protection. California red scale (*Aonidiella aurantii*) is not treated on young non-bearing trees, as it is only an economic problem when found on the fruit.

Fire ant (*Solenopsis xyloni*) control may be needed through the third year to prevent tree damage. Clinch or Esteem ant bait is applied in late spring to early summer (June in this study) with the grower owned ATV and a bait applicator furnished by the chemical company. After careful monitoring, spot treatments with Lorsban may be needed, but are not included in this study.

Diseases. Beginning in October or November of the third year, Kocide (copper) is applied for brown rot (*Phytophthora spp.*) and septoria spot (*Septoria spp.*). These materials are sprayed by a commercial applicator.

Nematodes and phytophthora. Nematodes (*Tylenchulus semipenetrans*), phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora citrophthora* and *P. parasitica*) and phytophthora gummosis (*Phytophthora ssp*) can be severe problems. If the field was previously planted to citrus, phytophthora and nematode samples should be taken to detect the presence and population levels of the organisms prior to planting. Management strategies include resistant rootstocks, irrigation management, and chemical applications. All pest management strategies need to be tailored to meet specific orchard requirements and should be discussed with a certified pest control adviser or local farm advisor.

Harvest and Yields. Commercial yields normally begin in the third or fourth establishment year. New plantings with close spacing may have commercial yields in the second or third year. A contracted operator harvests the field. Annual yields are shown in Table D.

Returns. See Returns in Production section.

Production Operating Costs

Pruning. Pruning methods and frequencies vary widely on mature trees. In this study, pruning includes topping, hand pruning, and shredding. A custom operator tops the trees each year and contract labor does the hand pruning. Topping maintains tree height to augment adequate spray coverage and facilitate harvest operations. Pruning of dead wood and suckering enhances spray deposition, which is particularly important in the case of red scale. Hand pruning tree interiors can also increase the amount of fruit inside the tree. Pruning is generally done after harvest. Prunings are stacked into the middle, between rows, and shredded by a custom operator.

Fertilization. Nitrogen as UN-32 is applied through the irrigation system (not necessarily with an irrigation) in several applications during March through July. Foliar applications of N as low biuret urea plus, potassium nitrate (KNO₃) and minor nutrients - zinc sulfate (Zn) and manganese sulfate (Mn) - are mixed and sprayed with the March worm treatment. A second foliar application with the urea, potassium nitrate and zinc sulfate at one-half the spring rate is made in the fall.

The nutritional program should be based on leaf analysis. Leaf samples are taken in the fall (September) from spring flush, non-fruiting, 5-7 month old leaves. In this study, one sample per 20 acres is taken. Nitrogen may be injected into the low-volume irrigation system in several applications. Foliar nitrogen as well as micronutrients, primarily zinc, can be added to a pesticide application, if compatible, to reduce spraying costs.

Soil Amendments. Gypsum at one-half to three-quarters tons (one-half ton in this study) per acre per year is injected through the irrigation system with each irrigation.

Irrigation. Water is applied mid-March through October. Thirty acre-inches of district water, delivered via canal, is applied to the orchard at a cost of \$80.00 per acre-foot or \$6.67 per acre-inch. Water costs are highly variable among districts. From grower and district information, costs range from \$12 to \$150 per acre-foot. The irrigation operation costs include the water and labor for system operation and monitoring. No assumption is made about effective rainfall, runoff, and evaporation.

Frost Protection. Protection is required from late winter to early spring. In this study chemical vegetation control on the orchard floor and 2.2 acre-inches of water are used for frost protection. Also, wind machines are operated on nights with threatening minimum temperatures. See Table B.

Pest Management. The pesticides and rates mentioned in this cost study are listed in *UC Integrated Pest Management Guidelines, Citrus* and *Reducing Insecticide Use and Energy Costs in Citrus Pest Management*. For more information on other pesticides available, pest identification, monitoring, and management visit the UC IPM website at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu. For information and pesticide use permits, contact the local county agricultural commissioner's office.

Pest Control Adviser (PCA). Written recommendations are required for many pesticides and are made by licensed pest control advisers. In addition the PCA can monitor the field for agronomic problems including pests and nutrition. Growers may hire private PCA's or receive the service as part of a service agreement with an agricultural chemical and fertilizer company. In this study, a private PCA monitors the crops for pest, disease, and nutrition.

Weeds. Pre-emergent herbicides (Karmex, Princep) are applied to the orchard floor (tree row and middles) in the fall. Surviving weeds are controlled with four spot sprays – April, June, July, August – with Roundup.

Insects. Worms are sprayed primarily in March with Dipel insecticide. Katydid and citrus thrips are treated in April and May. Success insecticide and Lorsban are used in both applications. Urea and micronutrients are mixed with the worm spray. A spray is applied in July for California red scale alternating each year with Esteem (insect growth regulator) and Lorsban. All insect and disease treatments are applied by a commercial applicator.

Disease. Brown rot is the primary disease of fruit that occurs in this study and is controlled by spraying Kocide during October or November. Brown rot develops in the fall initially on fruit that is close to or in contact with the ground. The pathogen is normally found in the soil and is splashed onto the low hanging fruit by rain. Symptoms usually appear during cool, wet periods on mature or nearly mature fruit.

Snails. Brown garden snails (*Helix aspera*) cause fruit damage. Control options for brown garden snails include predaceous snails, skirt pruning, trunk banding, and chemical baits. However, in this study snails are assumed not to be a problem.

Insect and Disease Management Options. There are two fundamental approaches to using synthetic pesticides in citrus production. (1) Several applications of broad-spectrum pesticides are made to prevent pest damage. While these pesticides control a wide range of insect and mite pests and persist to provide control for long periods of time, these attributes can also create additional pest problems. Long-term use has increased pest resistance to many of these pesticides, resulting in increased pesticide applications. Since broad-spectrum pesticides affect many species of insects and mites, beneficial populations, which can assist in controlling many pests, decrease. Pest resurgence and secondary outbreaks can be the result of parasite and predator suppression by these pesticide applications. For example, treatment for orangeworms or citrus thrips can cause an increase of citrus red mite. (2) Use of selective pesticides and natural enemies (beneficial predators) as control measures. Selective pesticides are toxic to a narrow range of pests and are usually less harmful to the natural enemies. Their use requires careful monitoring of pests and more precise timing and application to be effective. Many selective pesticides do not persist for long-term control. Preserving beneficial predatory and parasitic populations can reduce the potential resurgence and secondary outbreaks of pests. However, some minor pests such as citricola scale may become economic pests once broad spectrum pesticides are not used. Pest management practices used in this study follow the first strategy described (currently this is the more typical pest management program used in this region).

Growth Regulators. Growth regulators are applied to mature Minneola trees only (trees 6 years and older). Gibberellic acid (Gib Gro) is applied in September and 2,4-D (Hivol 44) in November. Gibberellic acid maintains a juvenile rind and 2,4-D minimizes pre-harvest fruit drop.

Harvest. Minneola trees typically reach full production by the 12th or 13th year. In this cost study, the crop is hand picked and hauled by a contracted harvesting company.

The fruit is harvested from late January through April. Typically each tree is picked once or twice. Size is important and usually 25 to 50% of the crop is size picked. Minneola are hand picked and put into field bins

that hold 900 pounds of fruit. The Minneola are hauled from the field to a packinghouse where they are washed, graded, sized, and packed. Picking, hauling, packing, and packing/marketing assessment costs from the field to the packinghouse are paid by the grower. Current rates for these services will vary, but a cost of \$5.01 per carton is used in this study.

Yields. Typical annual yields are measured in 56-pound field boxes per acre, but are typically sold by packed cartons weighing 37.5 pounds, although the industry often refers to them as 40-pound cartons. Packed cartons represent 80% of the fruit picked. The remaining 20% may go to juices or a small percentage may be culls. Yields from the fourth year to full production in field bins, boxes, and cartons are shown in Table D. The yields in Table D are projected from field research data and grower input.

Year	field bins (900 lbs)	field boxes (56 lbs)	cartons* (37.5 lbs)
4	10.63	171	204
5	15.88	255	305
6	18.90	303	362
7	21.14	340	406
8	23.22	373	446
9	25.18	405	483
10+	28.60	460	550

*80% of fruit picked

Returns. An estimated price of \$13 per carton fob packinghouse based on current returns and the weighted five-year average provided by a single packer is used in this study. There is basically no income for juice products. Returns over a range of yields are shown in Table 7.

Assessments. Commercial Minneola producers pay two assessments.

State Marketing Order. Under a state marketing order, mandatory assessment fees are collected and administered by the grower-directed Citrus Research Board. This assessment, currently \$0.0235 cents per 55-pound field box, is used to fund industry research programs.

Central California Tristeza Eradication Agency. Tristeza disease can result in damage ranging from lower fruit quality to the death of the tree. The Central California Tristeza Eradication Agency (CCTEA) manages an eradication program to maintain the Central Valley tristeza-free. The assessment varies by pest control district and not all districts participate. Though not all growers participate in this program and pay assessments, in this study an average of \$10 per acre is charged. The charges are paid in the property assessment bill. Charges for both the marketing order and CCTEA are shown in Tables 1, 2, and 4 and the assessment rates are detailed in Table 3.

Pickup/ATV. The grower uses the pickup for business and personal use. It is assumed that 5,000 miles are for business use. The grower uses the ATV for checking and monitoring the field. It is also used for irrigating and checking the system, but is not included as an irrigation cost.

Labor. Hourly wages for workers are \$8.40 for skilled labor and \$6.75 per hour for field workers. Adding 34% for the employers share of federal and state payroll taxes and other possible benefits gives the labor rates shown of \$11.25 per hour for skilled labor, and \$9.05 per hour for field labor. Labor for operations involving machinery are 20% higher than the operation time given in Table 2 to account for the extra labor involved in equipment set up, moving, maintenance, work breaks, and repair. Wages for management are not included as a cash cost. Any return above total costs is considered a return to management and risk.

Equipment Operating Costs. Repair costs are based on purchase price, annual hours of use, total hours of life, and repair coefficients formulated by ASAE. Fuel and lubrication costs are also determined by ASAE equations based on maximum PTO horsepower, and fuel type. Prices for on-farm delivery of diesel and gasoline are \$1.26 and \$1.51 per gallon, respectively. The fuel, lube, and repair cost per acre for each operation in Table 2 is determined by multiplying the total hourly operating cost in Table 6 for each piece of equipment used for the selected operation by the hours per acre. Tractor time is 10% higher than implement time for a given operation to account for setup, travel and down time.

Interest On Operating Capital. Interest on operating capital is based on cash operating costs and is calculated monthly until harvest at a nominal rate of 7.40% per year. A nominal interest rate is the typical market cost of borrowed funds. The interest cost of post harvest operations is discounted back to the last harvest month using a negative interest charge.

Risk. The risks associated with crop production should not be minimized. While this study makes every effort to model a production system based on typical, real world practices, it cannot fully represent financial, agronomic and market risks, which affect profitability and economic viability. Crop insurance is a risk management tool available on some crops.

Cash Overhead Costs

Cash overhead consists of various cash expenses paid out during the year that are assigned to the whole farm and not to a particular operation. These costs include property taxes, interest on operating capital, office expense, liability and property insurance, sanitation services, equipment repairs, and management.

Property Taxes. Counties charge a base property tax rate of 1% on the assessed value of the property. In some counties special assessment districts exist and charge additional taxes on property including equipment, buildings, and improvements. For this study, county taxes are calculated as 1% of the average value of the property. Average value equals new cost plus salvage value divided by 2 on a per acre basis.

Insurance. Insurance for farm investments varies depending on the assets included and the amount of coverage. Property insurance provides coverage for property loss and is charged at 0.660% of the average value of the assets over their useful life. Liability insurance covers accidents on the farm and costs \$504 for the entire farm.

Office Expense. Office and business expenses are estimated at \$110 per acre. These expenses include office supplies, telephones, bookkeeping, accounting, legal fees, shop and office utilities, and miscellaneous administrative charges.

Management/Supervisor Salaries. The grower farms the orchard, so no cash cost is allocated to management. Returns above costs are considered a return to management.

Investment Repairs. Annual maintenance is calculated as 2 % of the purchase price.

Non-Cash Overhead Costs

Non-cash overhead is calculated as the capital recovery cost for equipment and other farm investments.

Capital Recovery Costs. Capital recovery cost is the annual depreciation and interest costs for a capital investment. It is the amount of money required each year to recover the difference between the purchase price and salvage value (unrecovered capital). It is equivalent to the annual payment on a loan for the investment with the down payment equal to the discounted salvage value. This is a more complex method of calculating ownership costs than straight-line depreciation and opportunity costs, but more accurately represents the annual costs of ownership because it takes the time value of money into account (Boehlje and Eidman). The formula for the calculation of the annual capital recovery costs is $((\text{Purchase Price} - \text{Salvage Value}) \times \text{Capital Recovery Factor}) + (\text{Salvage Value} \times \text{Interest Rate})$.

Salvage Value. Salvage value is an estimate of the remaining value of an investment at the end of its useful life. For farm machinery (tractors and implements) the remaining value is a percentage of the new cost of the investment (Boehlje and Eidman). The percent remaining value is calculated from equations developed by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) based on equipment type and years of life. The life in years is estimated by dividing the wear out life, as given by ASAE by the annual hours of use in this operation. For other investments including irrigation systems, buildings, and miscellaneous equipment, the value at the end of its useful life is zero. The salvage value for land is the purchase price because land does not depreciate.

Capital Recovery Factor. Capital recovery factor is the amortization factor or annual payment whose present value at compound interest is 1. The amortization factor is a table value that corresponds to the interest rate used and the life of the machine.

Interest Rate. The interest rate of 6.41% used to calculate capital recovery cost is the USDA-ERS's ten-year average of California's agricultural sector long-run rate of return to production assets from current income. It is used to reflect the long-term realized rate of return to these specialized resources that can only be used effectively in the agricultural sector.

Establishment Cost. Costs to establish the orchard are used to determine capital recovery expenses, depreciation, and interest on investment for the production years. Establishment cost is the sum of the costs for land preparation, planting, trees, cash overhead and production expenses for growing the trees through the first year that Minneola are harvested minus any returns from production. The Total Accumulated Net Cash Cost on Table 1, in the fourth year represents the establishment cost. For this study the cost is \$4,530 per acre or \$45,300 for the 10-acre orchard. The establishment cost is spread over the remaining 36 years of the 40 years the orchard is in production. Establishment costs in this study are based on typical basic operations, but can vary considerably, depending upon terrain, soil type, local regulations, and other factors. For example, development on marginal soils will require additional land preparation and soil amendments. Management/Development companies will have additional labor costs.

Irrigation System. Water is delivered under pressure to the orchard through a low-volume irrigation system. Low-volume emitters discharge 10 gallons per hour and are spaced at one per tree. The cost for the low-volume irrigation system includes the cost of a pump, filtration system, hoses, emitters, and installation.

The life of the irrigation system is estimated at 40 years. The above ground portion of the irrigation system will probably have to be replaced once per ten years, but is not separated out in this study.

Land. Land values for bare or row crop land range from \$1,000 to \$5,500 per acre, depending on available water. Citrus orchards range from \$4,000 to \$9,000, whereas tree crops (almonds, walnuts) range from \$4,500 to \$9,000. Being that the orchard is being established on land previously planted to tree crops, the land in this study is valued at \$6,000 per acre.

Building. The metal building or buildings total 1,800 square feet and are built on a cement slab.

Tools. This includes shop tools, hand tools, and miscellaneous field tools such as pruning tools.

Fuel Tanks. Two 250-gallon fuel tanks using gravity feed are on metal stands. The tanks are setup in a cement containment pad that meets federal, state, and county regulations.

Wind Machines. Each machine will cover approximately 10-acres. The cost includes 6 machines – 1 in the new planting, 5 on the remaining acres. Cost includes installation of the propane-powered machines.

Equipment. Farm equipment is purchased new or used, but the study shows the current purchase price for new equipment. The new purchase price is adjusted to 60% to indicate a mix of new and used equipment. Equipment costs are composed of three parts: non-cash overhead, cash overhead, and operating costs. Both of the overhead factors have been discussed in previous sections. The operating costs consist of repairs, fuel, and lubrication and are discussed under operating costs.

Table Values. Due to rounding, the totals may be slightly different from the sum of the components.

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U.C. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 1. SAMPLE COSTS PER ACRE TO ESTABLISH A MINNEOLA ORCHARD
 SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - 2002

	Costs per Acre					
	YEAR	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
YIELD (Cartons/Acre)					204	305
Planting Costs						
Land Preparation - Remove Old Orchard		200				
Land Preparation - Subsoil		375				
Land Preparation - Disc 3X		60				
Land Preparation - Level Ground		75				
Tree Cost (Replant 2% of Trees in 2nd Year)		1,017	19			
Layout, Plant & Wrap Trees		145	3			
TOTAL PLANTING COSTS		1,872	22			
Cultural Costs:						
Sucker (Yr 1-3) Prune (Yr 4+)		25	39	45	28	54
Irrigate		50	66	83	120	143
Frost Protection (Water & Wind Machines)		19	19	19	206	207
Fertilizer - Foliar Spray N, Mn, Zn					32	32
Fertilizer - N through Drip System		19	19	19	20	20
Insect/Fertilizer - Worms/Foliar N, KNO ₃ , Zn, Mn					48	48
Insect - Katydid/Thrips					89	103
Insect - Ants		5	5	5		
Disease - Brown Rot				31	35	38
Weed - Pre-emergent			34	34	34	34
Weed - Spot Spray		30	30	30	30	30
Weed - Discing 3X		60				
Soil Amendments - Soluble Gypsum						57
Pickup Truck Use		64	64	64	64	64
ATV Use		48	48	48	49	49
Leaf Analysis					3	3
PCA/Consultant Services		35	35	35	35	35
TOTAL CULTURAL COSTS		355	359	413	795	917
Harvesting Costs:						
Pick and Haul					275	411
Pack, Pack Assessment					802	1,199
Assessments					14	16
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS					1,091	1,626
Interest on operating capital		118	5	12	40	51
Cash Overhead Costs:						
Office Expense		110	110	110	110	110
Liability Insurance		8	8	8	8	8
Property Taxes		73	73	82	82	85
Property Insurance		9	9	15	15	16
Investment Repairs		46	46	79	79	89
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS		246	246	294	294	308
TOTAL CASH COSTS		2,591	632	719	2,220	2,902
INCOME FROM PRODUCTION					1,632	2,440
NET CASH COSTS FOR THE YEAR		2,591	632	719	588	462
PROFIT ABOVE CASH COSTS						
TOTAL ACCUMULATED NET CASH COSTS		2,591	3,223	3,942	4,530	4,992

U.C. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Table 1. continued

	YEAR	Costs per Acre				
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Non-Cash Overhead Costs:						
Buildings		61	61	61	61	61
Drip Irrigation System		84	84	84	84	84
Shop Tools		22	22	22	22	22
Land		385	385	385	385	385
Fuel Tanks & Pumps		4	4	4	4	4
Gypsum Machine						116
Wind Machine				148	148	148
Equipment		36	31	31	31	31
TOTAL NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS		592	587	735	735	851
TOTAL COST FOR THE YEAR		3,183	1,219	1,454	2,955	3,753
INCOME FROM PRODUCTION					2,652	3,965
NET TOTAL COST FOR THE YEAR		3,183	1,219	1,454	303	
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR						212
ACCUMULATED NET TOTAL COST		3,183	4,402	5,856	6,159	5,947

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 2. COSTS PER ACRE TO PRODUCE MINNEOLA
 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - SOUTH 2002

Operation	Operation	Cash and Labor Costs per acre					Total Cost	Your Cost
	Time (Hrs/A)	Labor Cost	Fuel, Lube & Repairs	Material Cost	Custom/Rent			
Cultural:								
Frost Protection	2.19	20	0	200	0	220		
Irrigate	5.52	49	0	200	0	249		
Weed - Pre-emergent	0.25	3	1	30	0	34		
Weed - Spot Spray	1.00	32	2	7	0	41		
Prune - Hand, Top, Shred	0.00	0	0	0	423	423		
Fertilize - Foliar Fall: N, KNO3, Zn	0.00	0	0	7	25	32		
Fertilize - N	0.00	0	0	20	0	20		
Pest/Fertilizer: Worm/N KNO3 Mn Zn	0.00	0	0	26	22	48		
Pest - Thrips Katydid	0.00	0	0	177	43	220		
Pest - Scale	0.00	0	0	84	60	144		
Pest - Brown Rot	0.00	0	0	13	25	38		
Leaf Analysis	0.05	0	0	0	3	3		
Soil Amendment: Soluble Gypsum w/irrigation	1.05	10	0	48	0	57		
Growth Regulators	0.00	0	0	13	90	103		
Pickup Truck Use	3.33	45	19	0	0	64		
ATV Use	3.33	45	4	0	0	49		
PCA/Consultant Services	0.00	0	0	0	35	35		
TOTAL CULTURAL COSTS	16.72	205	26	826	726	1,781		
Harvest:								
Pick & Haul Fruit	0.00	0	0	0	743	743		
Pack & Marketing	0.00	0	0	0	2,161	2,161		
Assessments	0.00	0	0	21	0	21		
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS	0.00	0	0	21	2,904	2,925		
Interest on operating capital @ 7.40%						124		
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE		205	26	847	3,630	4,830		
CASH OVERHEAD:								
Office Expense						110		
Liability Insurance						8		
Property Taxes						107		
Property Insurance						31		
Investment Repairs						89		
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						345		
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE						5,175		
Non-cash Overhead								
		Per producing Acre		Annual Cost		Capital Recovery		
Buildings		800		61		61		
Fuel Tanks		58		4		4		
Shop Tools		215		22		22		
Land		6,000		385		385		
Gypsum Machine		482		116		116		
Orchard Establishment		4,530		325		325		
Drip Irrigation		1,200		84		84		
Wind Machine (6)		1,695		148		148		
Equipment		238		32		32		
TOTAL NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS		15,218		1,177		1,177		
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE						6,352		

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 3. COSTS AND RETURNS PER ACRE TO PRODUCE MINNEOLA
 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - SOUTH 2002

	Quantity/ Acre	Unit	Price or Cost/Unit	Value or Cost/Acre	Your Cost
GROSS RETURNS					
Minneola	550.00	crtn	13.00	7,150	
OPERATING COSTS					
Frost Protection:					
Water-SJV Frost	2.20	acin	6.67	15	
Wind Machine Operation	100.00	hour	1.86	185	
Irrigation:					
Water	30.00	acin	6.67	200	
Fertilizer:					
UN 32	75.00	lb N	0.26	20	
Urea Low Biuret	17.25	lb N	0.46	8	
Zinc Sulfate 36%	4.50	lb	0.40	2	
Techmangan (Manganese Sulfate)	2.00	lb	0.40	1	
Potassium Nitrate 13-45-0	37.50	lb	0.32	12	
Soil Amendment:					
Gypsum Soluble	0.50	ton	95.00	48	
Fungicide:					
Kocide 20/20	10.00	lb	1.28	13	
Growth Regulator:					
Hivol 44	2.50	floz	3.72	9	
Gib Gro 4LS	40.00	gram	0.09	4	
Herbicide:					
Princep 90S	3.00	lb	4.56	14	
Karmex	3.00	lb	5.59	17	
Roundup Ultra	1.00	pint	6.75	7	
Insecticide:					
Dipel ES	2.00	pint	5.39	11	
Success	12.80	oz	5.32	68	
Lorsban 4E	16.00	pint	6.83	109	
Esteem	17.00	floz	4.96	84	
Custom:					
Leaf Analysis	1.00	acre	2.50	3	
Prune-Top	1.00	acre	43.00	43	
Shred Brush	1.00	acre	30.00	30	
Spray Ground - Worm	1.00	acre	22.00	22	
Spray Ground - Thrips	2.00	acre	21.50	43	
Spray Ground - Scale	1.00	acre	60.00	60	
Spray Ground - Copper	2.00	acre	25.00	50	
Spray Ground - Growth Regulator	2.00	acre	45.00	90	
Contract:					
Harvest Pick & Haul	688.00	crtn	1.08	743	
Harvest Pack	550.00	crtn	3.46	1,903	
Pack Assessment	550.00	crtn	0.47	258	
Pruning-Hand	1.00	acre	350.00	350	
PCA Fees	1.00	acre	35.00	35	
Assessment:					
Citrus Research/55lb box	468.00	box	0.02	11	
Tristeza Eradication	1.00	acre	10.00	10	

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 3. continued

	Quantity/ Acre	Unit	Price or Cost/Unit	Value or Cost/Acre	Your Cost
Labor (machine)	9.50	hrs	11.25	107	
Labor (non-machine)	10.81	hrs	9.05	98	
Fuel - Gas	10.02	gal	1.51	15	
Lube				2	
Machinery repair				9	
Interest on operating capital @ 7.40%				124	
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE				4,833	
NET RETURNS ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				2,317	
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS:					
Office Expense				110	
Liability Insurance				8	
Property Taxes				107	
Property Insurance				31	
Investment Repairs				89	
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE				345	
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE				5,178	
NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS					
Buildings				61	
Fuel Tanks				4	
Shop Tools				22	
Land				385	
Gypsum Machine				116	
Establishment				325	
Drip Irrigation				84	
Wind Machine (6)				148	
Equipment				57	
TOTAL NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE				1,177	
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE				6,355	
NET RETURNS ABOVE TOTAL COSTS				795	

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 4. MONTHLY CASH COSTS - MINNEOLA
 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - SOUTH 2002

Beginning JAN 02 Ending DEC 02	JAN 02	FEB 02	MAR 02	APR 02	MAY 02	JUN 02	JUL 02	AUG 02	SEP 02	OCT 02	NOV 02	DEC 02	TOTAL
Cultural:													
Frost Protection	220												220
Fertilize - Nitrogen		8	8	8									24
Pest/Fertilizer: Worm/N KNO3 Mn Zn			48										48
Prune-Hand, Top, Shred					423								423
Irrigate			15	25	32	41	49	41	32	15			249
Soil Amendment: Soluble Gypsum				8	8	8	8	8	8	8			57
Weed Control - Spot Spray				9		11	11	11					41
Pest Control - Thrips Katydid				110	110								220
Pest Control - Scale							144						144
Weed Control - Pre-emergent										34			34
Leaf Analysis									3				3
Pest Control - Brown Rot										38			38
Fertilize - Foliar: N, Zn, KNO3										32			32
Growth Regulators									49		54		103
Pickup Truck Use	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	64
ATV Use	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	49
PCA/Consultant Services		35											35
TOTAL CULTURAL COSTS	229	44	79	164	585	72	224	69	101	136	63	9	1,781
Harvest:													
Pick & Haul Fruit		372		372									743
Pack & Pack Assessment		1,081		1,081									2,161
Assessments		11		11									21
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS		1,464		1,464									2,925
Interest on operating capital	9	18	19	29	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	124
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE	238	1,526	98	1,657	589	76	229	75	108	143	71	17	4,830
OVERHEAD:													
Office Expense	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	110
Liability Insurance	8												8
Property Taxes	54						54						108
Property Insurance	16						16						31
Investment Repairs	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	89
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS	94	16	16	16	16	16	86	16	16	16	16	16	346
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE	332	1,542	114	1,673	605	92	315	91	124	159	87	33	5,176

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 5. WHOLE FARM ANNUAL EQUIPMENT, INVESTMENT, AND BUSINESS OVERHEAD COSTS
 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - SOUTH 2002

ANNUAL EQUIPMENT COSTS

Yr	Description	Price	Yrs Life	Salvage Value	Capital Recovery	Cash Overhead		Total
						Insur- ance	Taxes	
02	ATV 4WD	5,683	7	2,156	779	26	39	844
02	Pickup Truck 1/2 Ton	19,065	7	7,232	2,614	87	131	2,833
02	Weed Sprayer - SP	14,468	10	1,447	1,896	53	80	2,029
TOTAL		39,216		10,835	5,290	165	250	5,705
60% of New Cost *		23,530		6,501	3,174	99	150	3,423

*Used to reflect a mix of new and used equipment

ANNUAL INVESTMENT COSTS

Description	Price	Yrs Life	Salvage Value	Capital Recovery	Cash Overhead			Total
					Insur- ance	Taxes	Repairs	
Buildings 1,800 sqft'	48,000	30		3,641	158	240	960	5,000
Drip Irrigation System	12,000	40		839	40	60	240	1,179
Orchard Establishment Cost	45,300	36		3,251	149	226	0	3,627
Fuel Tanks 2-250g	3,500	40	350	243	13	19	70	345
Gypsum Machine	4,825	5		1,158	16	24	97	1,295
Land	360,000	40	360,000	23,076	0	3,600	0	26,676
Shop Tools	12,879	15	1,288	1,308	47	71	258	1,684
Wind Machine (6)	101,676	20	10,167	8,897	369	559	2,033	11,859
TOTAL INVESTMENT	588,180		371,805	42,413	792	4,799	3,658	51,665

ANNUAL BUSINESS OVERHEAD COSTS

Description	Units/ Farm	Unit	Price/ Unit	Total Cost
Liability Insurance	60	acre	8.40	504
Office Expense	60	acre	110.00	6,600

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 6. HOURLY EQUIPMENT COSTS
 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - SOUTH 2002

Yr	Description	COSTS PER HOUR							Total Costs/Hr.
		Actual Hours Used	Cash Overhead			Operating		Total Oper.	
			Capital Recovery	Insur- ance	Taxes	Repairs	Fuel & Lube		
02	ATV 4WD	270.30	1.73	0.06	0.09	0.41	0.87	1.28	3.16
02	Pickup Truck 1/2 Ton	270.30	5.80	0.19	0.29	1.40	4.34	5.74	12.02
02	Weed Sprayer - SP	198.50	5.73	0.16	0.24	2.50	0.00	2.50	8.63

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Table 7. RANGING ANALYSIS
 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - SOUTH 2002

COSTS PER ACRE AT **VARYING YIELDS** TO PRODUCE MINNEOLA

	YIELD (cartons*/acre)						
	400	450	500	550	600	650	700
OPERATING COSTS/ACRE:							
Cultural Cost	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783
Harvest Cost (includes assessment)	2,131	2,396	2,661	2,926	3,191	3,456	3,721
Interest on operating capital	114	118	121	124	127	131	134
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE	4,028	4,297	4,565	4,833	5,101	5,370	5,638
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/CRTN	10.07	9.55	9.13	8.79	8.50	8.26	8.05
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE							
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE	4,374	4,643	4,911	5,179	5,447	5,716	5,984
TOTAL CASH COSTS/CRTN	10.94	10.32	9.82	9.42	9.08	8.79	8.55
NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE							
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE	5,551	5,820	6,088	6,356	6,624	6,893	7,161
TOTAL COSTS/CRTN	13.88	12.93	12.18	11.56	11.04	10.60	10.23

*cartons = 37.5 pounds

NET RETURNS PER ACRE **ABOVE OPERATING COSTS** FOR MINNEOLA

PRICE	YIELD (cartons*/acre)						
	400	450	500	550	600	650	700
\$/carton							
8.00	-828	-697	-565	-433	-301	-170	-38
9.00	-428	-247	-65	117	299	480	662
10.00	-28	203	435	667	899	1,130	1,362
11.00	372	653	935	1,217	1,499	1,780	2,062
12.00	772	1,103	1,435	1,767	2,099	2,430	2,762
13.00	1,172	1,553	1,935	2,317	2,699	3,080	3,462
14.00	1,572	2,003	2,435	2,867	3,299	3,730	4,162

NET RETURN PER ACRE **ABOVE CASH COST** FOR MINNEOLA

PRICE	YIELD (cartons*/acre)						
	400	450	500	550	600	650	700
\$/carton							
8.00	-1,174	-1,043	-911	-779	-647	-516	-384
9.00	-774	-593	-411	-229	-47	134	316
10.00	-374	-143	89	321	553	784	1,016
11.00	26	307	589	871	1,153	1,434	1,716
12.00	426	757	1,089	1,421	1,753	2,084	2,416
13.00	826	1,207	1,589	1,971	2,353	2,734	3,116
14.00	1,226	1,657	2,089	2,521	2,953	3,384	3,816

NET RETURNS PER ACRE **ABOVE TOTAL COST** FOR MINNEOLA

PRICE	YIELD (cartons*/acre)						
	400	450	500	550	600	650	700
\$/carton							
8.00	-2,351	-2,220	-2,088	-1,956	-1,824	-1,693	-1,561
9.00	-1,951	-1,770	-1,588	-1,406	-1,224	-1,043	-861
10.00	-1,551	-1,320	-1,088	-856	-624	-393	-161
11.00	-1,151	-870	-588	-306	-24	257	539
12.00	-751	-420	-88	244	576	907	1,239
13.00	-351	30	412	794	1,176	1,557	1,939
14.00	49	480	912	1,344	1,776	2,207	2,639