

3.14  
1/156  
600 c.

University of California  
Agricultural Extension Service  
Imperial County  
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BARLEY  
1956

WHAT DOES IT COST YOU TO GROW BARLEY?  
(Based on  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton yield)

	SAMPLE COSTS		YOUR COSTS	
	Per A.	Per Cwt.	Per A.	Per Cwt.
<b>LAND PREPARATION</b>				
Disc 2x	3.50			
Border 1x	1.00			
Fertilize 1x	2.00			
Disc 1x	1.75			
Float 1x	1.50			
Irrigate 5x (1 for mulch)	3.40			
Mulch 1x	2.00			
Plant across borders	2.25			
Ditch & miscellaneous	1.60			
<b>TOTAL LAND PREPARATION</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>0.63</b>		
<b>MATERIALS</b>				
Fertilizer (80# N)	12.00			
Water (2 acre feet)	4.00			
Seed (80-100 lbs.)	5.00			
Miscellaneous	1.00			
<b>TOTAL MATERIALS</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>0.73</b>		
<b>HARVEST</b>				
Combine - 5.50/acre + 10¢ per 100 over 20	6.50			
Haul (bulk)	3.00			
<b>TOTAL HARVEST</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>0.32</b>		
<b>CASH OVERHEAD</b>				
General expense (5%)	2.53			
Insurance	1.25			
Miscellaneous	2.00			
<b>TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>0.19</b>		
<b>LAND RENT</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.67</b>		
<b>TOTAL ALL COSTS</b>	<b>76.28</b>	<b>2.54</b>		

The above costs are based on current contract rates which are higher than efficient owner-operator costs. Taxes are included in rent. Estimate your own costs by filling in the last two columns based on your own expected yields, cost of operations, and material that would be required on your own land.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

## BARLEY

YIELDS: Will vary considerably. One ton should be obtained but anything over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons can be considered a good yield. Two ton yields are not uncommon.

VARIETIES: California Mariout has outyielded every other variety tested for the last five years.

PRICES: - No. 2 Western - L. A.

	<u>July</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1955	\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2.33 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2.35	68,480
1954	2.51 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.52 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.80	95,598
1953	3.05 -3.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.10	80,154
1952	3.20 -3.25	3.60 -3.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,156
1951	3.10 -3.15	3.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,817

SOILS: Barley is grown under a wide variety of soil conditions. It is more tolerant of salinity than most other commonly grown crops.

LAND PREPARATION: The cultural practices generally followed are given on the reverse side of this sheet in the order in which they are usually carried out.

PLANTING & PLANTING DATES: Sept. 20-Nov. 1 only if you plan to pasture. Nov. 1-Mar. 1 with Nov. 1 to Dec. 15 producing the better yields. Planted in drilled 7 inch rows at rate of 80 to 100 lbs. per acre. The later planting dates take the higher seeding rate.

FERTILIZERS: Nitrogen is essential for better-than-average yields. 80 lbs. actual nitrogen per acre has given excellent yields when other conditions are right. Phosphate has not given the consistent yield increases obtained with nitrogen. Get all the nitrogen needed first and then if you wish, invest in phosphate. 80 to 100 lbs. actual phosphate is normal application.

IRRIGATION: Initial irrigation for moisture for planting should be heavy. Space later irrigations such that crop does not wilt. Irrigate till grain is in "stiff-dough" stage.

HARVESTING: Harvesting is almost entirely by direct combine. The first fields are generally harvested in late April but most will not be ready until May. Lodging is usual with California Mariout barley and offers no serious problem in harvesting.

PESTS & DISEASES: Aphids at times have been a pest along with stink bugs. Barley yellows has become a problem in late planted fields. Consult your Farm Advisor for controls.

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