

SAMPLE COSTS PER ACRE TO ESTABLISH AN ORANGE GROVE IN TULARE COUNTY - 1964

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Yield, field boxes	--	25	60	120
<b>PRE-HARVEST CASH, LABOR &amp; FIELD POWER:</b>				
Land preparation - disc, float, etc.	10.00			
Layout & plant: 109 trees @ 30¢	32.70			
Trees - 109 @ \$2.75	299.75			
Irrigate:	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Water: cash cost @ \$6.00 per acre ft.	3.00	4.50	6.00	9.00
Tillage including hoeing	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Fertilize:	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
Fertilizer: nitrogen	1.65	3.30	4.95	6.60
Pest & disease control application	2.50	3.75	5.00	6.25
Pest & disease control material	3.00	4.50	9.00	13.50
Frost protection	27.25	27.25	12.50	12.50
Misc. labor: sucker, stake, rodents, etc.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Misc. material:	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
County taxes	9.00	9.00	9.00	16.00
Office, car, etc.	7.50	5.50	5.50	6.50
Repairs: irrig. system, equip. exc. trac.	2.50	3.00	3.75	5.00
<b>TOTAL PRE-HARVEST CASH AND LABOR COST</b>	<b>458.35</b>	<b>118.80</b>	<b>114.20</b>	<b>134.35</b>
<b>HARVESTING COST:</b>				
Picking @ 30¢ & 26¢ per box	--	7.50	15.60	31.20
Hauling @ 8¢ per box	--	2.00	4.80	9.60
<b>TOTAL HARVESTING</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>20.40</b>	<b>40.80</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION COSTS:</b>				
Irrigation system: original cost \$360	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Buildings & equipment \$180 cost	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
<b>TOTAL DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>31.50</b>
<b>INTEREST ON INVESTMENT @ 6%</b>				
Irrigation system: @ ½ cost (\$180)	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
Bldgs. & equip. ½ cost (\$90)	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
Land @ \$1,000	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Interest on accumulated costs	--	33.96	47.31	57.85
<b>TOTAL INTEREST ON INVESTMENT</b>	<b>76.20</b>	<b>110.16</b>	<b>123.51</b>	<b>134.05</b>
<b>Total Cost for Year</b>	<b>566.05</b>	<b>269.96</b>	<b>289.61</b>	<b>340.70</b>
Credit for fruit @ \$1.90 per field box	--	47.50	114.00	228.00
<b>Net Cost for Year</b>	<b>566.05</b>	<b>222.46</b>	<b>175.61</b>	<b>112.70</b>
<b>Total Accumulated Cost</b>	<b>566.05</b>	<b>788.51</b>	<b>964.12</b>	<b>1076.82</b>

Karl W. Opitz  
Farm Advisor  
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Burt B. Burlingame  
Extension Economist

ADOL SOME THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PLANTING AND BRINGING A  
YOUNG ORANGE GROVE INTO PRODUCTION

Cost data presented herein represents the best available current estimates. Each planting will vary according to its special situation relating to location, soil, water, rootstock, variety, number of trees planted and management factors.

Location: Oranges are generally grown in the "thermal" area in a 10 to 15-mile belt west of the Sierra foothills. Temperatures vary according to air drift and relative elevation. Densely planted areas are likely to be colder. Groves at the base of foothills may be colder than those on the valley floor.

Soil: Type of soil largely determines the choice of rootstock to be used. Plant young trees in best available soil. If hardpan is found in the hole dug for planting, remove or break and backfill with fertile top soil of the same texture as the surrounding soil, not previously used for citrus. Avoid alkali spots.

Water: Provide sufficient water to thoroughly moisten the root system at each irrigation. Avoid overwatering. Excessive drying stunts growth. Newly set trees require enough water to thoroughly settle the soil about the roots.

Varieties or Strains: Selection of virus-free strains is essential to high production and uniform growth. Use preferably single parent bud sources on well-selected rootstocks.

Rootstocks: Troyer citrange, trifoliolate orange, Cleopatra mandarin, and possibly sweet orange and grapefruit are the best commercial stocks currently available. Bud lines used, as well as soil conditions, determines the best rootstock for a given situation.

Planting Distances: Spacing depends on variety, rootstock, soil type, management practices and local climatic factors. The figures presented herein are based on a setting of 20 x 20. Obviously, if the number of trees are doubled (ie) 20 x 10, twice the production could be anticipated. Double production may result until the ninth year. The alternate trees should be cut back and eventually removed to prevent overcrowding. Permanent hedging is not generally desirable because the individual trees usually decline in production and the grove becomes more subject to frost damage.

Fertilization: Young trees are fertilized three or four times the first year according to the soil fertility and indicated need. Manure may be applied in the spring. Care must be taken not to overfertilize. Concentrated inorganic sources of nitrogen are usually satisfactory and no other elements are required. Low biuret urea may be applied as a foliar spray. Zinc should be applied two or three times the first season and at least once a year thereafter.

Pest and Disease Control: Frequent check for thrips, aphids, worms, and other pests should be made and suitable sprays or dusts applied when indicated. Trees should be protected against sunburn and frost.