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COST OF PRODUCING OAT HAY
MOJAVE VALLEY

Based on 2 ton yield per acre

ITEMS	SAMPLE COSTS		YOUR COSTS	
	PER ACRE	PER TON	PER ACRE	PER TON
Land Preparation				
Flow - 1 x	3.50			
Disk - 2 x	2.50			
Float & Harrow	2.00			
Borders	.50			
Irrigate - 1 x	.75			
TOTAL LAND PREPARATION	9.25	4.63		
Planting	2.00	1.00		
Cultural Costs				
Irrigation - 5 x	3.75	1.87		
Material				
Seed - 130# @ .06	7.80			
Water - 2'	6.00			
TOTAL MATERIALS	13.80	6.90		
Harvesting				
Mow - 1 x	1.25			
Rake - 1 x	1.25			
Bale	9.00			
Haul	4.00			
TOTAL HARVEST	15.30	7.65		
Cash Overhead				
General expense 5%	2.23			
Taxes - $\frac{1}{2}$ year	1.50			
Insurance	.50			
Miscellaneous	1.00			
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD	5.23	2.61		
Depreciation - $\frac{1}{2}$ year	3.00	1.50		
Interest on Investment - $\frac{1}{2}$ year	10.00	5.00		
TOTAL ALL COSTS	62.53	31.16		

OAT HAY - 1953
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

LAND REQUIREMENTS

Oats require light, well-drained soil for best production. In areas where winters are not severe, a fall planting will outyield a spring planting. Oat hay followed by milo offers a good rotation for land out of alfalfa.

WATER REQUIREMENTS

A spring planting in the desert area will require five to six irrigations, totaling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 acre-feet of water. This will depend on the winter rainfall and temperatures.

VARIETIES

Kanota has outyielded all other varieties of hay and provides a higher quality feed. To insure uniformity of seed, certified oats should always be used.

TIME OF PLANTING

In areas of mild winter temperatures, October or November are your best months to plant; in the desert area, February or March or when low winter temperatures have passed.

LAND PREPARATION

A firm, well-worked seed bed, plus levelness to insure good irrigation.

SEEDING RATE

90 pounds per acre for fall seeding; 125 to 150 pounds per acre for spring seeding. Allow 25 per cent more if the seed is broadcast.

FERTILIZER

If the planting follows an alfalfa field that has been plowed under, no fertilizer will be necessary. Normally, 150 pounds of ammonium sulfate at planting time, plus an additional application of 100 pounds of ammonium sulfate if the color of the oats lightens.

HARVESTING

For top tonnage, the oats should be harvested just before full maturity. When the top kernels are in the hard dough stage, you have reached the highest tonnage possible. For your own feed, you may wish to harvest anywhere from the blossom stage to soft dough stage. The quality of the hay is far higher and more readily accepted by the livestock.