

1968

**GRAPE PRODUCTION COSTS
IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY**

**THOMPSON SEEDLESS
FOR RAISINS OR WINE**

Cost Analysis Worksheet
Showing Sample Costs

University of California

Agricultural Extension Service

UC Cooperative Extension

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COST ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

Thompson Seedless for Raisins or Wine — Sample Costs for Mature Vineyard, 1968

	COST PER ACRE	
	Sample Cost	Your Cost
PREHARVEST CASH AND LABOR COST		
Pruning (contract)	\$ 40.00	
Brush disposal (contract)	2.50	
Tying (contract)	6.50	
Fertilizer — 40 lb N @ 14¢ applied	5.60	
Pest and disease control appl. — 1 M-hr + 1 TR-hr + 2 contract sprays @ \$5.00	13.20	
Pest and disease control material	12.50	
Tillage, irrig. prep., and shovel — 4 M-hr + 3 TR-hr	11.30	
Irrigate — 4 M-hr @ \$1.90	7.60	
Water — irrigation tax and/or power, 3½ ac-ft	12.00	
Misc. labor — 3 M-hr + 1 TR-hr	6.60	
Misc. material — stakes, twine, etc.	7.00	
County taxes	28.00	
Office, car, interest on operating capital, etc. (wine — \$13.75)	15.60	
Repairs — irrig. system and equipment, except tractor	6.50	
Total Preharvest Cash and Labor Cost	\$174.90	
DEPRECIATION		
Vines, stakes, and trellis — cost \$928, 30-year life	\$ 30.93	
Irrigation system — cost \$220, 20-year life	11.00	
Buildings and equipment, except tractor — cost \$100	7.50	
Tractor @ \$1.00 — 6½ hr for raisins, \$6.50; 5 hr for winery, \$5.00	6.50	
Total Depreciation Cost	\$ 55.93	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENT @ 6%		
Vines, stakes, and trellis — on ½ cost (\$464)	\$ 27.84	
Irrigation system — on ½ cost (\$110)	6.60	
Buildings and equipment, except tractor — on ½ cost (\$50)	3.00	
Tractor @ 36¢ — 6½ hr for raisins, \$2.34; 5 hr for winery, \$1.80	2.34	
Land without improvements — \$900	54.00	
Total Interest on Investment	\$ 93.78	
TOTAL COST, EXCEPT HARVESTING¹	\$324.61	

	TOTAL COST PER TON			
	Raisins		Winery Fruit	
	Sample Cost	Your Cost	Sample Cost	Your Cost
HARVESTING AND TOTAL COST				
Total cost, except harvesting	\$144.27		\$ 32.07	
Pick and haul for winery (contract) @ \$11.00/T			11.00	
Terracing — ¾ M-hr + ¾ TR-hr, \$2.40/acre	1.07			
Pick for raisins — 400 trays/T @ 8¢	32.00			
Turn and roll cont. @ \$10/T + box — 3 M-hr + ½ TR-hr/T	15.85			
Deliver to processor	4.00			
Paper trays (regular) — 400/T @ \$9.92/1000	3.97			
Raisin rain insurance — @ \$4.25/T	4.25			
Misc. harvest — raisins, \$2.50/T + (boxes) \$3.90/T; wine, 50¢/T	6.40		.50	
Total Harvesting Cost	\$ 67.54		\$ 11.50	
TOTAL COST OF PRODUCTION PER TON²	\$211.81		\$ 43.57	
Based on 80-acre unit; yield at 2¼ dry tons for raisins and 10 fresh tons for winery. Man labor @ \$1.70 and \$1.90 per hour (includes Workmen's Compensation, Social Security, and other benefits); medium-wheel tractor per hour cash cost \$1.30; depreciation, \$1.00; interest, \$0.36.				
TOTAL COST OF PRODUCTION PER TON AT VARYING YIELDS:				
Raisins:		Wine:		
1.5 tons = \$284.48		6.7 tons = \$ 59.37		
2.0 tons = \$229.98		8.9 tons = \$ 47.54		
2.5 tons = \$197.27		11.1 tons = \$ 40.39		
3.0 tons = \$175.47		13.3 tons = \$ 35.61		
¹ Total for winery fruit — \$320.72				
² Inspection and California Raisin Advisory Board assessments not included.				

ABOUT THIS SHEET

This sheet is one of a series on sample costs of producing grapes in the San Joaquin Valley. They include: Thompson Seedless for Raisins and Wine, Thompson Seedless for Table Use, Emperors, and Wine Varieties. The input and cost data are to be used only as guides in determining the production costs for a specific vineyard and to help growers analyze costs and practices that would increase production efficiency. The figures shown are based on what are considered good management practices in many vineyards. They do not represent industry averages.

YIELD – Yield is the most important factor affecting costs per ton and profit per acre. The yield per acre used in this sample is average over a period of years for a well-managed typical vineyard. Although this figure is higher than the industry average, some vineyards do better.


IRRIGATION – Sample costs for irrigation labor and water costs are based on a pumping system with pipeline. Labor cost per acre is affected by the number of irrigations, quantity applied, and size of head. Large heads of water may lower the labor costs. When all the water is from an irrigation district, the investment overhead costs of depreciation and interest on irrigation facilities are normally lower.

PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL – Dusting and spraying costs may vary considerably from year to year. Control measures required also vary between vineyards. The sample costs shown on this sheet are based on average conditions.

Prepared by Farm Advisors Curtis Lynn, Fresno County; Paul Baranek, Madera County; Don Luvisi, Kern County; Fred Jensen, Tulare County; Verner Carlson, Merced County; and Extension Specialists A. N. Kasimatis, Viticulturist, and Burt B. Burlingame, Economist.

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George B. Alcorn, Director, California Agricultural Extension Service.

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