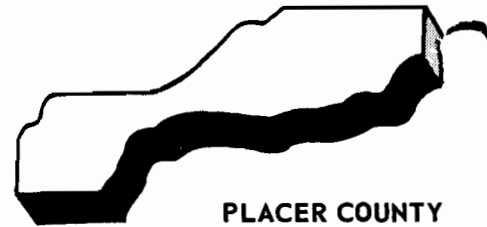


SAMPLE PRODUCTION COSTS

From Your Farm and Home Advisors' Office

358 Elm Avenue, Auburn, California 95603

Telephone 885-4551



PLACER COUNTY

ROSE AND SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

Rose and Subterranean clovers have been introduced on an estimated 25,000 acres of range land in Placer County. Better quality feed, more forage per acre and an extended grazing season can be achieved using improved range management practices.

Annual clovers germinate with the first fall rains, or as a result of applied water during September and October. Under proper fertilization and grazing management, Rose and Subterranean clover range will produce from 200 to 260 lbs. of meat per acre. Cattle grazing annual clovers in the spring months can be expected to gain up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day. The dry clovers in the fall are excellent feed and will yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. average daily gain.

Planting mix: As a general rule 10 lbs. of seed per acre should be planted. Seed should be pellet inoculated immediately preceding planting. A good mix for most areas of the county up to 3000 feet elevation is 5 lbs. Subterranean clover, 4 lbs. Rose clover and 1 lb. Crimson clover.

Date of planting: October and November are usually the best months to plant. Seedlings will make maximum use of the fall rains and favorable growing weather.

Fertilization: 35 lbs. sulfur and 35 lbs. phosphorus (80 lbs. P_2O_5) should be applied per acre at planting time as most of our soils are deficient in these two elements. Annual applications of 300 lbs. of single superphosphate is recommended.

Pre-Irrigation: Early fall and late spring irrigations will greatly increase yields. Applications of three to four acre inches of water beginning in September will start seedlings and provide good grazing by mid October. Late spring irrigations will extend green forage production.

Grazing: Timely grazing is essential to insure stand establishment. Heavy trampling and punching of wet soil is to be avoided.

Livestock must be removed prior to the last spring rains in order to permit the clovers to produce a seed crop. As a general rule, cattle should be removed about the middle of May. After maturing, the clovers should be heavily grazed during the summer or early fall months. The trampling will replant the shattered seed and thicken the stand.

Sample Costs of Production can help you:

- * Analyze the various enterprises best fitting your farm's resources.
- * Budget for cash operating expenses.

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ROSE AND SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

COSTS PER ACRE

Yearly Cultural Costs

Fertilize - (Contract applied) 300 lbs. Single superphosphate/A	<u>Costs</u>
Taxes \$175 ÷ 4 = 43.75 assessed value x 7.00 rate	\$ 7.05
	<u>3.06</u>

Total cash costs \$10.11

Annual Cost

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>	<u>Interest</u>	
Land	\$150.00	-	\$ 9.00	
Fences (25 years)	25.00	\$ 1.00	.75	
Stand Establishment				
Disc - 1 x	2.50	.25	.07	
Fertilize - 400# 0-20-0				
per acre	9.40	.94	.28	
10# Pelleted Seed	7.00	.70	.21	
Broadcast seed	1.50	.15	.05	
Harrow or ringroll	1.00	.10	.03	
Total	\$196.40	\$ 3.14	\$ 10.39	\$13.53

Total Cost Per Acre Per Year \$23.64

Cost per lb. gain @ 240 lbs. meat/acre 10¢/lb.

Jack E. Herr, Farm Advisor & Phil Parsons, Extension Economist