

2/156  
3.16  
600 c.

University of California  
Agricultural Extension Service  
Imperial County  
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SPRING MILO - 1956

WHAT DOES IT COST YOU TO GROW SPRING MILO?  
(Assume yield 3000# per Acre)

ITEMS	SAMPLE COSTS		YOUR COSTS	
	Per Acre	Per cwt.	Per A.	Per cwt.
LAND PREPARATION - LABOR AND FIELD POWER				
Fertilize 1x	2.00			
Disc 2x	3.00			
Border 1x	.75			
Float 1x	1.25			
Irrigate 1x	.70			
Mulch	2.00			
TOTAL LAND PREPARATION	9.70	.32		
CULTURAL LABOR & FIELD POWER				
Planting	2.00			
Irrigation 5x	3.50			
TOTAL CULTURAL	5.50	.18		
MATERIALS				
Irrigation water - 2'	4.00			
Seed - 40# @ 8½¢	3.40			
Fertilizer - 1 or 2x - 100# N.	15.00			
Miscellaneous	1.00			
TOTAL MATERIALS	23.40	.78		
HARVEST COSTS				
Combine - \$5.50 per acre + 10¢ per 100 over 20	6.50			
Haul	3.00			
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS	9.50	.32		
SUB TOTAL (all cost except land)	48.10	1.60		
CASH OVERHEAD				
General expense (5%)	1.93			
Insurance	1.00			
Miscellaneous	2.00			
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD	4.93	.16		
LAND RENT OR INT. 1/2 yr.	15.00	.50		
TOTAL ALL COSTS	68.03	2.27		

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

## SPRING MILO

HISTORY: A general failure of milo maize (DD 38) to set seed in the summer of 1951 and each summer since then, has kept milo acreage very low with a general switch to Hegari for grain or silage. Both Hegari and milo are reported as milo in reports of the Imperial Irrigation District. The "seed set failure" is apparently correlated with a planting date. (See below). Spring planting seems to be successful.

<u>ACREAGE</u> :	Acres	Year	L. A. Price (No. 2 yellow)	
			July	Dec.
	9,081	1955	2.65-2.72	2.52-2.62
	7,916	1954	2.78-2.82	2.92-3.12
	7,183	1953	3.28-3.38	3.13-3.18
	5,810	1952	3.55-3.60	3.68-3.72
	5,873	1951	2.88-2.92	3.40-3.44
	19,432	1950	2.62-2.68	2.90-2.92

YIELDS: On spring planted milo in 1955, yields varied from 2100 to 5200 lbs. per acre.

PLANTING DATE: April 1 to June 1.

### VARIETIES:

Ryer 15: Plant in 7 or 14 inch rows in a mulch with grain drill as for flax. Very high seeding rates (30 to 50 lbs. per acre) are essential as plants are small. Earliest maturing of the varieties listed. Plant April 1; Harvest about August 1.

Double Dwarf 38: This has been the standard for several years. Plant 6 to 12 pounds per acre on 30 to 42 inch beds.

Yellow Sooner: Plants are in between DD 38 and Ryer in size and should be planted in closer spaced rows than DD 38. Plant 10 to 20 lbs. seed in 18 to 28 inch rows.

Hegari & Imperial Khaffir: Have not been affected to any great extent by "seed set failure". Can be planted from April to July. Use 6 to 12 lbs. seed per acre as for DD 38. Hegari is more generally used for silage. Khaffir is for grain.

SOILS & LAND PREPARATION: Soils capable of producing good crops of alfalfa should also be suited to these grain sorghums. Keep land preparation costs low as expected returns are not high. See reverse side for land preparation usually followed.

IRRIGATION: Ryer 15, DD 38, and Yellow Sooner are generally planted and irrigated on the flat between borders. Hegari and Imperial Khaffir are more generally grown on beds and irrigated down furrows. Plant in moist ground and irrigate often enough to prevent curling and wilting of leaves. Irrigate to stiff dough stage.

FERTILIZERS: Only nitrogen is recommended and in amounts of about 80 to 120 lbs. actual N per acre applied pre-plant unless on sandy ground in which case split into two applications.

HARVESTING: By direct combine if for grain; by forage chopper if for silage.

PESTS & DISEASES: Consult your Farm Advisor or Agricultural Commissioner for control measures if needed.