2000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

SAMPLE COSTS TO PRODUCE
FRESH MARKET
PEACHES

SIERRA NEVADA FOOTHILLS

Five acre orchard

Prepared by:

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Sierra Nevada Foothills - 2000

INTRODUCTION

The sample costs to produce fresh market peaches in the Sierra Nevada foothills are presented in this study. The hypothetical farm in this report is 20 acres, of which five are a producing peach orchard and fifteen acres are in forest, farmstead, roads, and/or other fruit crops.

This study is intended as a guide only, and can be used in making production decisions, determining potential returns, preparing budgets and evaluating production loans. The practices described in the cost study are considered typical for this crop and area. Sample costs given for labor, materials, equipment and contract services are based on current figures. Some costs and practices detailed in this study may not be applicable to your situation. The use of trade names is not an endorsement or a recommendation. A Your Cost column is also provided to enter your actual costs on Tables 1 and 2.

STUDY CONTENTS

For an explanation of calculations used in the study refer to the Assumptions, call the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Cooperative Extension, University of California, Davis, California, (530) 752-3589 or call the Amador or El Dorado County farm advisors.

Sample Cost of Production studies are available for many commodities and can be ordered from the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, UC Davis, (530) 752-1515. Current studies, those prepared during the last five years, can be downloaded from their website (www.agecon.ucdavis.edu) or obtained from selected county Cooperative Extension offices.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions pertain to sample costs for fresh market peach production in the Sierra Nevada foothills. Practices described should not be considered recommendations by the University of California, but rather represent production procedures considered typical for this crop and area. Some of these costs and practices may not be applicable to your situation nor used during every production year. Additional ones not indicated may be needed. Establishment and cultural practices for the production of peaches vary by grower and region. Variations can be significant. The practices and inputs used in this cost study serve only as a sample or guide. The costs are presented on an annual, per acre basis. **The use of trade names in this report does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the University of California nor is any criticism implied by omission of other similar products**.

Land. The orchard is owned, managed, and operated by the grower. The orchard is located in the Sierra Nevada foothills and is situated on previously unfarmed land. The farm is comprised of 20 acres, five which are planted to peaches. The other 15 acres are occupied by forest, roads, irrigation systems, farmstead and/or other tree crops. Land is valued at $10,000 per acre. This study assumes that the land was purchased primarily for a homesite and the orchard was planted on unused acres.

Trees. Peaches are harvested from late June through September with the majority being harvested from mid-August to mid-September. No specific variety was chosen in this study. Varieties grown in order of maturity are Springcrest, Flavorcrest, Suncrest, Fay Elberta, O'Henry, Cal Red, and Fairtime. Peach trees are planted on various spacings. In this study there are 453 trees per acre with two leader training planted on a 6' x 16' spacing. The trees begin production in the third year, reach maximum production in the fifth year and begin to decline in yield in the eleventh year. The life of the orchard in this study is 15 years.

Irrigation System. The water is purchased from the local irrigation district. The delivered cost of the water from the district is $42.00 per acre foot or $3.50 per acre inch. No assumption is made about effective rainfall. It is assumed in this study, that producing orchards will use 2.5 acre feet per year. A 5 horsepower booster pump, filtration station and sprinkler irrigation system was installed prior to planting. The irrigation system is considered an improvement to the property and has a 25 year lifespan. It is shown in the non-cash overhead sections as capital recovery cost in the tables and the investments portion of Table 4.

Cultural Practices and Material Inputs

Pruning. Pruning is done by hand in the winter months, January and February. In this study, the prunings are placed in the row middles and shredded with a flail mower. On some farms, the prunings are placed in the row middles and pushed out of the orchard by a tractor equipped with a front loader and brush rake. The prunings are piled at the edge of the orchard and burned.

Fertilization. Urea at 0.46 pounds of N per tree or 208 pounds per acre is applied to the orchard in the fall using a grower owned three-point spreader. In some operations the application is split equally between spring and fall.

Pest Management. Pesticides, rates, and cultural practices mentioned in this cost study are a few of those listed in the *UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines, Peaches.* For additional information on pest management, identification, and monitoring, visit the UC IPM website at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu. Written recommendations are required for many pesticides and are made by licensed pest control advisors. For information and pesticide use permits, contact the local county Agricultural Commissioner's office. For additional production information contact the Sierra Nevada foothills horticulture farm advisors.

Weeds. The cultural practices for weed control in mature orchards are basically the same as the establishment years. The tree rows are sprayed with a pre-emergent herbicide, Surflanâ AS, and a contact herbicide, Roundupâ Ultra, in late winter/early spring. The tree rows are spot sprayed two times during the growing season with Roundupâ Ultra. The cover crop planted and/or resident vegetation in the orchard middles is mowed four times during the season.

Insects and Diseases. A dormant spray of supreme oil and a copper compound are applied to control overwintering insects and fungal diseases, respectively. A post-dormant spray in mid-February of wettable sulfur is made to control powdery mildew (*Pososphaera clandestina*), brown rot (*Monilinia fructicola*), and mites. Rovralâ 50WP and Imidanâ 70WSP are applied in March (post-bloom) for brown rot and worm control. A second application of Rovralâ is made prior to harvest to protect the fruit against brown rot.

Harvest. Harvest starts in the third year of growth. At orchard maturity, peaches are usually picked two to three times (three times in this study). The peaches are selectively picked into buckets and dumped into 20 pound cartons. The cartons are picked up and delivered to the storage area via tractor and trailer or pickup. The grower uses his own picking crew. Growers may also pick directly into ten pound boxes. The above are field pack operations, thus minimizing or eliminating work normally done in the packing shed. Larger volume growers may pick directly into fifteen pound buckets. The buckets are loaded onto a trailer and delivered to the packing shed, where they are sorted and packed.

Yields and Returns. The orchard reaches full production in the fifth year and begins to decline in the eleventh year. The gross field yield in this study is 12,000 pounds (6 ton) of fresh market peaches. Peaches in the area are sold mainly at roadside stands. Selling costs includes the labor for operation of the roadside stand. A current roadside price of $1.25 per pound is used to determine current income and net returns for a ranging analysis using various prices and yields.

Labor. Hourly wages for workers are $8.23 and $6.00 per hour for machine and non-machine workers, respectively. Adding 34% for the employers share of federal and state payroll taxes, and other possible benefits gives the labor rates shown of $11.02 and $8.04 per hour for machine labor and non-machine labor, respectively. Labor time for operations involving machinery are 20% higher than the operation time given in Table 2 to account for the extra labor involved in equipment set up, moving, maintenance, work breaks, and field repair. Wages for a manager are not included as a cost. Returns above total costs are considered a return to management.

Risk. Risk is caused by various sources of uncertainty including production, price, and financial. Examples are yield, price, and interest rate fluctuations. The risks associated with producing peaches in the Sierra Nevada foothills should not be underestimated.

While this study makes every effort to model a production system based on typical, real world practices, it cannot fully represent agronomic, market, and financial risks which affect the profitability and economic viability of peach production. Additionally, establishment of orchards and the equipment required to properly handle the fruit is capital intensive. Growers should consider these risks before committing resources to establishing a orchard in this region.

Overhead Costs

Cash Overhead. Cash overhead consists of various cash expenses paid out during the year that are assigned to the whole farm, not to a particular operation. These costs include property taxes, interest on operating capital, office expense, liability and property insurance, and equipment repairs.

Property Taxes. Counties charge a base property tax rate of 1% on the assessed value of the property. In some counties special assessment districts exist and charge additional taxes on property including equipment, buildings, and improvements. For this study, county taxes are calculated as 1% of the average value of the property. Average value equals new cost plus salvage value divided by two on a per acre basis.

Interest On Operating Capital. Interest on operating capital is based on cash operating costs and is calculated monthly until harvest at a nominal rate of 10.41% per year. A nominal interest rate is the typical market cost for borrowed funds.

Insurance. Insurance for farm investments vary depending on the assets included and the amount of coverage. Property insurance provides coverage for property loss and is charged at 0.723% of the average value of the assets over their useful life. Liability insurance covers accidents on the farm and costs $367 for the entire farm.

Office Expense. Office and business expenses for the five acres are estimated at $1,500 annually or $300 per acre. These expenses include office supplies, telephones, bookkeeping, accounting, legal fees, road maintenance, etc.

Sanitation Expense: Sanitation services provide portable toilets and hand washing equipment for the orchard employees and cost the farm $161 for a total of four weeks use. The cost includes delivery and servicing of the toilets.

Non-cash Overhead. Non-cash overhead is calculated as the capital recovery cost for equipment and other farm investments. Although farm equipment used on farms in the Sierra Nevada foothills may be purchased new or used, this study shows the current purchase price for new equipment. The new purchase price is adjusted to 40% to indicate a mix of new and used equipment. Annual ownership costs (Equipment and Investments) are shown in Tables 1 to 4. They represent the capital recovery cost for investments on an annual per acre basis.

Capital Recovery Costs. Capital recovery cost is the annual depreciation and interest costs for a capital investment. It is the amount of money required each year to recover the difference between the purchase price and salvage value (unrecovered capital). Put another way, it is equivalent to the annual payment on a loan for the investment with the down payment equal to the discounted salvage value. This is a more complex method of calculating ownership costs than straight-line depreciation and opportunity costs, but more accurately represents the annual costs of ownership because it takes the time value of money into account. The calculation for the annual capital recovery costs is as follows.

$$\left[\left(\text{Purchase Price} - \text{Salvage Value}\right) \times \left(\text{Capital Recovery Factor}\right)\right] + \left[\text{Salvage Value} \times \text{Interest Rate}\right]$$

Salvage Value. Salvage value is an estimate of the remaining value of of an investment at the end of its useful life. For farm machinery (e.g., tractors and implements) the remaining value is a percentage of the new cost of the investment (Boehlje and Eidman). The percent remaining value is calculated from equations developed by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) based on equipment type and years of life. The life in years is estimated by dividing the wearout life, as given by ASAE by the annual hours of use in this operation. For other investments including irrigation systems, buildings, and miscellaneous equipment, the value at the end of its useful life is zero. The salvage value for land is equal to the purchase price because land does not depreciate. The purchase price and salvage value for certain equipment and investments are shown in Table 4.

Capital Recovery Factor. Capital recovery factor is the amortization factor or annual payment whose present value at compound interest is one. It is the function of the interest rate and years of life of the equipment.

Interest Rate. The interest rate of 7.08% used to calculate capital recovery cost is the USDA-ERS's ten year average of California's agricultural sector long-run rate of return to production assets from current income. It is used to reflect the long-term realized rate of return to these specialized resources that can only be used effectively in the agricultural sector. In other words, the next best alternative use for these resources is in another agricultural enterprise.

Establishment Costs. The establishment costs are the sum of cash costs for land preparation, planting, tree, production expenses, and cash overhead for growing peach trees through the first year fruit is harvested minus any returns from production. The total accumulated net cash cost in the third year (first year of fruit production) represents the establishment cost per acre. For this study, the estimated cost is $9,115 per acre or $45,575 for the five acres planted to peaches. The estimated cost was calculated from establishment figures provided by the area farm advisor. The establishment cost is amortized over the remaining 12 years the orchard is assumed to be in production. The amortized cost equals the non-cash overhead, orchard capital recovery expense for the production years.

Equipment Cash Costs. Equipment costs are composed of three parts; non-cash overhead, cash overhead, and operating costs. Both of the overhead factors have been discussed in previous sections. The operating costs consist of fuel, lubrication, and repairs. In allocating the equipment costs on a per acre basis, the hourly charges shown in Table 5 are calculated first. The fuel, lube, and repair cost per acre for each operation in Table 1 is determined by multiplying the total hourly operating cost in Table 5 for each piece of equipment used for the cultural practice by the number of hours per acre for that operation. Tractor time is 10% higher than implement time for a given operation to account for setup time.

Fuel, Lube, Repair. Repair costs are based on purchase price, annual hours of use, total hours of life, and repair coefficients formulated by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE). Fuel and lubrication costs are also determined by ASAE equations based on maximum PTO hp, and type of fuel used. Prices for on-farm delivery of diesel and gasoline are $1.09 and $1.49 per gallon, respectively.

Table Values. Due to rounding, the totals may be slightly different from the sum of the components.

Acknowledgments

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Table 1

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
COSTS PER ACRE TO PRODUCE PEACH
SIERRA NEVADA FOOTHILLS - 2000

Operation	Operation Time (Hrs/A)	Cash and Labor Costs per Acre: Labor Cost	Fuel,Lube & Repairs	Material Cost	Custom/ Rent	Total Cost	Your Cost
Cultural:							
Prune	75	606	0	0	0	606	
Shred Brush	0	3	2	0	0	5	
Pest Control - Dormant	0	3	2	66	0	71	
Pest Control - Delayed Dormant	0	3	2	13	0	18	
Pest Control-Worms/Brown Rot 2X	1	7	4	161	0	171	
Weed Control - Strip Spray	0	3	1	35	0	40	
Thinning - Hand	75	606	0	0	0	606	
Fertilize - Nitrogen	0	7	1	0	0	8	
Weed Control - Spot Spray 2X	0	5	2	1	0	9	
Irrigate 8X	15	118	0	158	0	275	
Pickup Truck Use	3	38	13	0	0	51	
TOTAL CULTURAL COSTS	170	1,398	27	434	0	1,859	
Harvest:							
Pick Fruit 3X	90	1,107	0	0	0	1,107	
Haul to Shed	6	79	37	0	0	116	
Store/Pack/Sell	18	145	0	690	0	835	
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS	114	1,331	37	690	0	2,058	
Interest on operating capital @ 10.71%						118	
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE		2,729	63	1,124	0	4,034	
CASH OVERHEAD:							
Office Expense						300	
Liability Insurance						18	
Sanitation Fees						32	
Property Taxes						215	
Property Insurance						156	
Investment Repairs						259	
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						980	
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE						5,015	
NON-CASH OVERHEAD:							
Investment		Per producing Acre		Annual Cost Capital Recovery			
Buildings		2,235		212		212	
Fuel Tanks & Pumps		1,418		131		131	
Shop Tools		2,527		269		269	
Sprinkler System		2,588		224		224	
Peach Establishment		9,115		1,152		1,152	
Land - Peaches		10,000		708		708	
Ladders		280		38		38	
Picking Bags		59		14		14	
Equipment		3,693		471		471	
TOTAL NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS		31,914		3,220		3,220	
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE						8,235	

Table 2 UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
COSTS and RETURNS PER ACRE to PRODUCE PEACHES
SIERRA NEVADA FOOTHILLS - 2000

	Quantity/ acre	Unit	Price or Cost/Unit	Value or Cost/Acre	Your Cost
GROSS RETURNS					
Peach Fresh	12,000.00	lb	1.25	15,000	
OPERATING COSTS					
Fungicide:					
Kocide	8.00	lb	2.99	24	
Sulfur DF	15.00	lb	0.85	13	
Rovral	4.00	lb	23.43	94	
Insecticide:					
Supreme Oil	8.00	gal	2.80	22	
Diazinon 50W	4.00	lb	4.99	20	
Imidan 70WSP	8.50	lb	7.95	68	
Herbicide:					
Roundup Ultra	2.16	pint	6.18	13	
Surflan AS	2.00	pint	11.25	23	
Fertilizer:					
Urea (46-0-0)	0.21	lb N	0.24	0	
Irrigation:					
Water-El Dorado	45.00	acin	3.50	158	
Packaging:					
20# Container	600.00	each	1.15	690	
Labor (machine)	31.13	hrs	11.02	343	
Labor (non-machine)	296.80	hrs	8.04	2,386	
Fuel - Gas	5.70	gal	1.49	8	
Fuel - Diesel	27.10	gal	1.09	30	
Lube				6	
Machinery repair				20	
Interest on operating capital @ 10.71%				118	
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE				4,034	
NET RETURNS ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				10,966	
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS:					
Office Expense				300	
Liability Insurance				18	
Sanitation Fees				32	
Property Taxes				215	
Property Insurance				156	
Investment Repairs				259	
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE				980	
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE				5,015	
NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS (CAPITAL RECOVERY):					
Buildings				212	
Fuel Tanks & Pumps				131	
Shop Tools				269	
Sprinkler System				224	
Peach Establishment				1,152	
Land				708	
Ladders				38	
Picking Bags				14	
Equipment				471	
TOTAL NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE				3,220	
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE				8,235	
NET RETURNS ABOVE TOTAL COSTS				6,765	

Table 3

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
MONTHLY CASH COSTS
SIERRA NEVADA FOOTHILLS - 2000

Beginning JAN 00	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Ending DEC 00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Cultural:													
Prune	606												606
Shred Brush	5												5
Pest Control - Dormant											71		71
Pest Control - Delayed Dormant		18											18
Pest Control-Worms/Brown Rot		86						86					171
Weed Control - Strip Spray			40										40
Thinning - Hand					606								606
Fertilize - Nitrogen									8				8
Weed Control - Spot Spray					4			4					9
Irrigate 8X					34	50	50	50	59	34			275
Pickup Truck Use	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		51
TOTAL CULTURAL COSTS	615	108	44	5	648	54	54	144	71	38	76		1,859
Harvest:													
Pick Fruit 3X								303	804				1,107
Haul to Shed								39	77				116
Store/Pack/Sell								278	556				835
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS								620	1,438				2,058
Interest on oper.ating capital	5	6	7	7	13	13	14	20	34	-1	-1		118
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE	621	115	51	11	661	67	68	785	1,543	37	75		4,034
OVERHEAD:													
Office Expense	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	300
Liability Insurance		18											18
Sanitation Fees		32											32
Property Taxes	108						108						215
Property Insurance	78						78						156
Investment Repairs	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	259
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS	232	97	47	47	47	47	232	47	47	47	47	47	980
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE	853	212	98	58	708	114	300	831	1,590	84	122	47	5,015

Table 4 UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

WHOLE FARM ANNUAL EQUIPMENT, INVESTMENT, OVERHEAD COSTS

SIERRA NEVADA FOOTHILLS - 2000

Yr	Description	Price	Yrs Life	Salvage Value	Capital Recovery	Cash Overhead Insur-ance	Taxes	Total
00	62 HP 2WD Tractor	28,850	15	5,617	2,961	125	172	3,258
00	Trailer	10,500	7	2,679	1,645	48	66	1,758
00	Mower/Chopper - 8'	6,713	10	1,187	874	29	40	942
00	Orch.Sprayer 500 G	19,741	10	3,491	2,569	84	116	2,769
00	Pickup Truck - 3/4	22,500	7	8,535	3,203	112	155	3,470
00	Spin/Spreader -3PT	1,565	20	82	147	6	8	161
00	Weed Sprayer 100 G	3,947	10	698	514	17	23	554
TOTAL		93,816		22,289	11,913	420	581	12,913
40% of New Cost*		37,526		8,916	4,765	168	232	5,165

* Used to reflect a mix of new and used equipment

ANNUAL INVESTMENT COSTS

Description	Price	Yrs Life	Salvage Value	Capital Recovery	Cash Overhead Insur-ance	Taxes	Repairs	Total
INVESTMENT								
Buildings	44,693	20		4,245	162	223	894	5,524
Fuel Tanks & Pumps	7,088	20	709	656	28	39	142	865
Ladders	1,400	10	140	190	6	8	28	231
Land - Peaches	50,000	15	50,000	3,540	362	500	0	4,401
Peach Establishment	45,575	12		5,762	165	228	0	6,155
Picking Bags	296	5		72	1	1	0	75
Shop Tools	12,637	15	1,264	1,344	50	70	253	1,717
Sprinkler System	12,940	25		1,118	47	65	647	1,877
TOTAL INVESTMENT	174,629		52,113	16,929	820	1,134	1,964	20,846

ANNUAL BUSINESS OVERHEAD

Description	Units/ Farm	Unit	Price/ Unit	Total Cost
Liability Insurance	20	Acre	18.35	367
Office Expense	5	Acre	300.00	1,500
Sanitation Fees	5	Acre	32.20	161

Table 5

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
HOURLY EQUIPMENT COSTS
SIERRA NEVADA FOOTHILLS - 2000

			COSTS PER HOUR						
		Actual		Cash Overhead		Operating			
Yr	Description	Hours Used	Capital Recovery	Insur-ance	Taxes	Repairs	Fuel & Lube	Total Oper.	Total Costs/Hr.
00	62 HP 2WD Tractor	94.50	12.54	0.53	0.73	0.81	3.82	4.63	18.42
00	Bin Trailer #1	30.00	21.93	0.64	0.88	1.04	0.00	1.04	24.49
00	Mower/Chopper - 8'	101.30	3.45	0.11	0.16	1.83	0.00	1.83	5.55
00	Orch.Sprayer 500 G	4.90	208.05	6.80	9.41	2.21	0.00	2.21	226.46
00	Pickup Truck - 3/4	284.20	4.51	0.16	0.22	1.10	3.43	4.53	9.41
00	Spin/Spreader -3PT	1.00	58.66	2.38	3.30	0.38	0.00	0.38	64.72
00	Weed Sprayer 100 G	53.20	3.86	0.13	0.17	0.70	0.00	0.70	4.86

Table 6

UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
RANGING ANALYSIS
SIERRA NEVADA FOOTHILLS - 2000

COSTS PER ACRE AT VARYING YIELDS TO PRODUCE PEACH

	YIELD (lb/acre)						
	8,400	9,600	10,800	12,000	13,200	14,400	15,600
OPERATING COSTS/ACRE:							
Cultural Cost	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859
Harvest Cost	1,440	1,646	1,852	2,058	2,264	2,469	2,675
Interest on operating capital	111	113	115	118	120	123	125
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE	3,410	3,618	3,826	4,034	4,243	4,451	4,659
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/LB	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.30
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE	979	979	980	980	981	981	982
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE	4,389	4,597	4,806	5,015	5,223	5,432	5,640
TOTAL CASH COSTS/LB	0.52	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36
NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE	3,206	3,211	3,216	3,220	3,224	3,228	3,232
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE	7,594	7,808	8,022	8,235	8,448	8,660	8,872
TOTAL COSTS/LB	0.90	0.81	0.74	0.69	0.64	0.60	0.57

Table 6 continued

NET RETURNS PER ACRE ABOVE OPERATING COSTS FOR PEACH

PRICE	YIELD (lb/acre)						
($/lb)	8,400	9,600	10,800	12,000	13,200	14,400	15,600
0.88	3,982	4,830	5,678	6,526	7,373	8,221	9,069
1.00	4,990	5,982	6,974	7,966	8,957	9,949	10,941
1.13	6,082	7,230	8,378	9,526	10,673	11,821	12,969
1.25	7,090	8,382	9,674	10,966	12,257	13,549	14,841
1.38	8,182	9,630	11,078	12,526	13,973	15,421	16,869
1.50	9,190	10,782	12,374	13,966	15,557	17,149	18,741
1.63	10,282	12,030	13,778	15,526	17,273	19,021	20,769

NET RETURNS PER ACRE ABOVE CASH COSTS FOR PEACH

PRICE	YIELD (lb/acre)						
($/lb)	8,400	9,600	10,800	12,000	13,200	14,400	15,600
0.88	3,003	3,851	4,698	5,545	6,393	7,240	8,088
1.00	4,011	5,003	5,994	6,985	7,977	8,968	9,960
1.13	5,103	6,251	7,398	8,545	9,693	10,840	11,988
1.25	6,111	7,403	8,694	9,985	11,277	12,568	13,860
1.38	7,203	8,651	10,098	11,545	12,993	14,440	15,888
1.50	8,211	9,803	11,394	12,985	14,577	16,168	17,760
1.63	9,303	11,051	12,798	14,545	16,293	18,040	19,788

NET RETURNS ABOVE TOTAL COSTS FOR PEACH

PRICE	YIELD (lb/acre)						
($/lb)	8,400	9,600	10,800	12,000	13,200	14,400	15,600
0.88	-202	640	1,482	2,325	3,168	4,012	4,856
1.00	806	1,792	2,778	3,765	4,752	5,740	6,728
1.13	1,898	3,040	4,182	5,325	6,468	7,612	8,756
1.25	2,906	4,192	5,478	6,765	8,052	9,340	10,628
1.38	3,998	5,440	6,882	8,325	9,768	11,212	12,656
1.50	5,006	6,592	8,178	9,765	11,352	12,940	14,528
1.63	6,098	7,840	9,582	11,325	13,068	14,812	16,556