SAMPLE COSTS PER ACRE TO ESTABLISH A MANZANILLO OLIVE ORCHARD IN TULARE COUNTY - 1967

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
Yield - tons		0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2
PRE-HARVEST CASH, LABOR & FIELD POWER:					
Land preparation	$ 11.00				
Layout & plant	12.00				
Trees: 40@ $1.25	50.00				
Irrigate	15.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Water at $5.50 per ac. ft. + dist. tax $6	8.75	10.00	11.50	14.25	17.00
Weed control	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Fertilize: 1/2 & 3/4 hr. M & T	1.55	1.55	1.55	2.33	2.33
Fertilizer: N @ 11¢/lb.	.28	1.10	2.20	3.30	4.40
Pest control application - contract	---	---	---	4.50	6.00
Pest control material	---	---	---	2.60	3.50
Misc. labor: sucker, stake, rodents, etc.	4.50	4.50	4.50	7.50	9.00
Misc. material	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
County taxes	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	27.00
Office, car, operating capital, etc.	7.00	4.50	5.50	8.00	11.00
Repairs: irrig. system, equip. except tractor	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.50	6.00
TOTAL PRE-HARVEST CASH & LABOR COST	$147.58	$ 76.65	$ 80.75	$ 99.48	$117.73
HARVESTING COST:					
Picking at $85 per ton	---	17.00	34.00	68.00	102.00
Hauling at $4.50 per ton	---	.90	1.80	3.60	5.40
TOTAL HARVESTING	---	17.90	35.80	71.60	107.40
TOTAL CASH AND LABOR COST	$147.58	94.55	116.55	171.08	225.13
DEPRECIATION COSTS:					
Irrigation system ($200 cost)	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Bldgs. & equip. except tractor ($100 cost)	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Tractor	6.75	3.75	3.75	3.95	3.95
TOTAL DEPRECIATION COST	$ 26.25	$ 23.25	$ 23.25	$ 23.45	$ 23.45
TOTAL CASH AND DEPRECIATION COST	$173.83	$117.80	$139.80	$194.53	$248.58
INTEREST ON INVESTMENT @ 6%:					
Irrig. facilities @ ½ cost ($100)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Bldgs. & equip., except tractor on ½ cost ($50)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tractor	2.70	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.55
Land @ $1,000	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Interest on accumulated costs	---	14.73	24.51	33.80	42.14
TOTAL INTEREST ON INVESTMENT	$ 71.70	$ 85.23	$ 95.01	$104.35	$112.69
TOTAL COST FOR YEAR	$245.53	$203.03	$234.81	$298.88	$361.27
CREDIT FOR FRUIT @ $200 per ton	---	$ 40.00	$ 80.00	$160.00	$240.00
NET COST FOR YEAR	$245.53	$163.03	$154.81	$138.88	$121.27
TOTAL ACCUMULATED COST	$245.53	$408.56	$563.37	$702.25	$823.52

G. Steven Sibbett
Farm Advisor
mch
3/28/67

Burt B. Burlingame
Extension Economist
500 c

SOME THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PLANTING AND BRINGING A YOUNG GROVE INTO PRODUCTION

Cost data presented on the reverse side represents the best available current estimates. Each planting varies according to its situation relating to soil, moisture, rootstock, variety, number of trees planted and management factors.

Location: Olives are generally grown next to oranges in the "thermal" area in a 10- to 15-mile belt west of the Sierra foothills. Temperatures vary according to elevation and air drift. In the coldest locations, young olive trees may be damaged in severe winters. Production seldom suffers. Most of the valley floor is climatically suitable to olive growing.

Soil: Do not plant olives on soil previously planted to cotton, tomatoes or other crops subject to Verticillium wilt. Olives tolerate a wide range of soil conditions and will stand some alkali.

Water: Provide sufficient water to moisten the root system each irrigation. Avoid overwatering. Excessive drought stunts growth. Newly set trees need an excess of water following planting in order to settle the soil around the roots.

Pollination: Experiments indicate the usefulness of pollinators in solid block plantings. Of the canning varieties, Sevillanos are the best pollinators for Manzanillos and vice versa.

Rootstocks: Manzanillos on their own roots have been more vigorous and have yielded more crops of larger fruit than have trees grafted on any of the rootstocks tested by the Experiment Station.

Planting Distances: Spacing depends on variety, rootstock, soil type, and local climatic factors. The figures presented herein are based on a setting of 33 x 33 feet. Obviously, if the number of trees are doubled, (i.e.) 33 x 16½, twice the production in the early years following planting could be anticipated. Double production may be anticipated until the twelfth year. The alternate trees should be cut back and eventually removed to prevent crowding. Permanent hedging is undesirable because too much fruiting wood needs removal to maintain proper illumination.

Fertilization: Young trees are fertilized three or four times the first year according to the soil fertility and indicated need. Manure may be applied. Do not overfertilize. Concentrated inorganic sources of nitrogen furnish all the nutrient elements needed.

Pest and Disease Control: If the nursery stock is not infected with olive knot, no difficulty from this source need be anticipated. Avoid planting trees on land previously planted to cotton, tomatoes or other broad-leaved vegetables. Trouble from Verticillium wilt will be avoided by using clean nursery stock and planting in uninfested soil. Treat for olive and black scale when these pests make their appearance.