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BE-IM-50

Imperial County  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of California  
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BLACK EYE BEANS  
1950

WHAT DOES IT COST YOU TO GROW BLACK EYE BEANS?  
(Based on 1000# yield per acre)

ITEMS	SAMPLE COSTS		YOUR COSTS	
	Per Acre	Per Cwt.	Per Acre	Per Cwt.
<b>LAND PREPARATION - LABOR AND FIELD POWER*</b>				
Disc 2x	3.00			
Border 1x	1.00			
Pre-irrigate 1x	.75			
Float 1x	1.25			
Mulching 1x	1.25			
<b>TOTAL LAND PREPARATION</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>.72</b>		
Planting (grain drill)	2.00	.20		
Cultural operations				
Irrigation 4x	3.00	.30		
<b>MATERIALS</b>				
Irrigation water - 18"	2.25			
Seed - 20# @ 15¢	3.00			
Sacks - 10	4.00			
Miscellaneous	1.00			
<b>TOTAL MATERIALS</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>1.02</b>		
<b>CASH OVERHEAD COSTS</b>				
General expense	1.12			
Taxes (included in rent)				
Insurance	.50			
Miscellaneous	1.00			
<b>TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>.26</b>		
<b>HARVESTING</b>				
Cut & windrow 1x each	2.50			
Combine	7.50			
Haul	2.00			
<b>TOTAL HARVEST</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>1.20</b>		
<b>DEPRECIATION - Included in rent</b>				
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<b>LAND RENT and/or INT. ON INVESTMENT</b>				
	20.00	2.00		
<b>TOTAL ALL COSTS</b>	<b>57.12</b>	<b>5.70</b>		
Less value of straw				
<b>NET COST OF BEANS</b>				

\* Following grain, or truck crops.

The above sample costs are based on a survey of costs on the above assumed conditions.

Estimate your own costs by filling in the last two columns based on yields you could reasonably expect and costs of operations and materials that would be required on your land.

## BLACK EYE BEANS

ACREAGE: Beans have not been grown extensively in this area. In 1950, 63 acres were reported.

YIELDS: The reported yields vary considerably. Some fields have never been harvested; other yields of as high as 2,000 lbs. have been reported. For lack of more information, 1000 lbs. is used as an average yield expectancy.

VARIETIES: The various varieties have not been compared. The standard variety that has been used is California Black eye No. 5.

SOILS: Beans are not tolerant to alkali. (Do not try beans if you have trouble with alkali.) Grow beans on your highest producing land. The heavy clay soils and very sandy soils are probably the least adapted.

PLANTING DATES: July 15-August 21 for fall crop. Crop is generally considered to be a 90 day crop.

LAND PREPARATION: See reverse side. Close drill or row crop culture have both been satisfactory.

FERTILIZATION: This is a legume crop and seed inoculation with the proper bacteria should assure adequate nitrogen. If phosphates have not been used on previous crops, then apply 60 to 100 pounds of actual phosphate per acre at or ahead of planting. If you do not inoculate or do not wish to rely on nodule bacteria to supply your nitrogen, apply 40 to 80 lbs. of nitrogen at planting or in one or more applications early in growth of crop.

IRRIGATION: This may be by flood or furrow depending on your type of planting. A pre-irrigation is probably advisable to get a good supply of moisture stored for crop needs. Do not allow plants to wilt. Maintain an even moisture supply.

HARVESTING: Beans may be picked for green market or windrowed and thrashed by proper mechanical equipment. Windrowing must be accomplished with a minimum of shattering and timing of this operation is critical.

PESTS AND DISEASES: The crop for best results will probably have to be protected against crickets and lygus bugs and possibly flea beetles and stink bugs. Specific recommendations can best be made individually and will depend on local conditions.