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Cost of Producing Blueberries in Southwest Michigan
Michigan State University Extension Service
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By Myron P. Kelsey, ${ }^{1}$ Theodore M. Thomas, ${ }^{2}$ W. Conard Search ${ }^{3}$ and Uta Kniese ${ }^{4}$

This cost evaluation of blueberry production in southwestern Michigan is a projection of costs developed through small group discussions with blueberry growers. Growers described common growing and harvesting practices used by average growers in the area. They agreed on the size of blueberry acreage, equipment and cultural practices generally used by an average grower.
These figures do not reflect the average cost of blueberry production for all growers in the state because costs vary considerably by area in the state and from farm to farm. The data can, however, help you develop your costs and better evaluate your farm situation. Each of the appropriate tables in this report includes a "Your farm" column for you to note your costs for particular operations in the total blueberry enterprise. For operations where you cannot determine your costs, you may wish to adjust and substitute the study data.
The assembled data assume that equipment and labor are available for a hypothetical farm of 80 acres of blueberries. However, the data in Table 1 are presented for 10 acres because it may be easier for you to visualize many of the resource inputs on this basis.

## LABOR COSTS

The full-time labor classification includes the working time of the operator and regular hired help devoted to blueberries. Operator labor is not considered a cash expense. But, to allow for differences in the proportion of work performed by regular hired help, which is a cash expense, or by the operator, both have been included at the $\$ 10$ per hour rate. As a result, producers who do a major portion of the work may have a lower cash labor cost than the figures indicate.

## EQUIPMENT COSTS

Some major factors considered in the computation of equipment costs are inital cost, salvage value, years of life, annual usage, repair costs, insurance, interest, and operating expenses such as gas and oil. The operating costs, which include gas and oil and repairs for each piece of equipment, are charged to the crop in Table 1 on the basis of hours of use of the equipment.

The details of hours and types of labor, machinery used and hours of use, and kinds and amounts of materials used by operation are shown in Table 1. If your costs for particular items are substantially higher than those shown, you may need to analyze


[^0]you can reduce them. A high cost for a particular component may be justified if it contributes to a sufficiently higher yield or improved quality.

## VARIABLE COSTS

Variable costs are those that change directly with increases or decreases in the acreage of blueberries. Examples of such costs are spray material, fertilizer, hired labor and machinery operating costs. An interest charge on variable costs has not been included in these figures.

## OVERHEAD COSTS

The overhead or fixed costs of blueberry production (Table 3) include allocation of machinery overhead on the basis of the proportion of total farm use in blueberries, interest on land investment and taxes. The overhead costs of machinery are allocated to blueberries on the basis of hours of use relative to the total hours of use of the equipment on the farm. Overhead costs on machinery include depreciation, interest on investment, insurance and housing costs (interest, insurance and housing equal 12.7 percent of average value).

Also included in overhead costs is an interest charge on the real estate value and average value of the blueberry bushes. If the acreage is being financed, this is an out-of-pocket cost. If the acreage is paid for, then interest is part of the return on investment for the owner. An acquisition cost of $\$ 6,000$ per acre was determined for the bushes, which was depreciated over a 25 -year life.
You need to evaluate your farm situation and decide whether to consider fixed costs as part of the total costs for decision-making purposes.

Table 1. Growing operations and related variable cost for 18 acres of blueberries, southuestern Michigan, 1989.

|  | Labor |  |  |  | Machinery |  |  | Materials |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation | Labor (hr) | Hage rate | Cost | Equipaent | Hours of use | Unit var. cost | Total var. Cost | Fixed unit cost | Total fixed cost | Iten | $\begin{gathered} \quad \text { Cost } \\ \text { per } \\ 10 \text { acres } \end{gathered}$ | Total variable cost | Your fare |
| Pruning | 9,808 | 38.15 | \$1,358.08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$1,350, 81 |  |
| Brush renowal | 10 | \$10.08 | \$188.08 | Tractor (68 hp) Flail nower Brush spider | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.71 \\ & \$ 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 67.90 \\ & \$ 17.10 \\ & \$ 8.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 4.02 \\ & \$ 2.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 59.31$ $\$ 48.20$ $\$ 22.88$ |  |  | \$185.08 |  |
| Fertilizer: Ist application | 3 | \$10.08 | \$38.88 | Tractor ( 60 hp ) Fertilizer spreader | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28.37 \\ \$ 3.81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 8.92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 17.79 \\ & \$ 26.76 \end{aligned}$ | Ann.sul.:48 1b actual N $3 \$ .32 / \mathrm{lb}$ $\mathrm{Mg} .: 5 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{7}$ \$.33/1b <br> 8-8-68: $45 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} 3 \$ .28 / 1 \mathrm{~b}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 128.08 \\ \$ 16.50 \\ \$ 126.08 \end{array}$ | \$324.68 |  |
| Fertilizer: 2nd application | 3 | \$18.08 | \$30.08 | Tractor ( 60 hp ) Fertilizer spreader | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20.37 \\ \$ 3.81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 8.92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 17.79 \\ & \$ 26.76 \end{aligned}$ | Ann.sul.: 58 ib actual $N / A$ 2 $\$ .32 / \mathrm{lb}$ | \$160.08 | \$214.18 |  |
| Lime (2\%\% of acreage) | 1 | \$18.08 | \$18.80 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) Fertilizer spreader | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 4.76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 4.76 \end{aligned}$ | Hydrated line: $1 / 2$ ton/A ว $\$ 45 /$ ton | \$45.08 | \$63.45 |  |
| Weed control (50\% of acreage sprayed) | 3 | \$18.88 | \$38.88 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) Weed sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28.37 \\ \$ 5.79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 7.11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 17.79 \\ & \$ 21.33 \end{aligned}$ | Princep: $2 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A}$ ว $\$ 3 / \mathrm{lb}$ <br> Sinbar: $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \$ 18.45 / \mathrm{lb}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 38.08 \\ & \$ 46.13 \end{aligned}$ | \$132.29 |  |
| Spot weed control (50\% of acreage sprayed) | 28 | \$7.08 | \$148.08 | Back pack sprayer | 28 | \$8.08 | \$0.01 | \$2.25 | \$45.08 | Roundup: 2 qt/A 2 \$13.25/qt <br> Sticker: 1 pt/A $2 \$ 1.75 / \mathrm{pt}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 132.58 \\ \$ 8.75 \end{array}$ | \$281.25 |  |
| Tillage | 7 | \$18.88 | \$78.08 | Tractor (68 hp) Rototiller | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 47.53 \\ & \$ 10.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 6.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 41.51 \\ & \$ 45.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \$128.03 |  |
| Nowing (2 tines) | 7 | \$18.88 | \$78.88 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) Rotary nower | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 1.71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 47.53 \\ & \$ 11.97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.93 \\ & \$ 4.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 41.51 \\ & \$ 28.14 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \$129.50 |  |
| Spray progran |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Munayberry | 2 | \$18.88 | \$28.08 | Tractor (68 hp) PTO sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 4.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.58 \\ \$ 9.96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 12.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11.86 \\ & \$ 24.38 \end{aligned}$ | Funginex: $2402 / \mathrm{A}$ \% \$.45/02 | \$108.08 | \$151.54 |  |
| Prebloan | 2 | \$18.88 | \$28.08 | Tractor (68 hp) PTO sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 4.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.58 \\ \$ 9.96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 12.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11.86 \\ & \$ 24.38 \end{aligned}$ | Guthion: 1 qt/A $3 \$ 5.63 / q$ t <br> Benlate: $1 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} 2 \$ 11.89 / \mathrm{lb}$ <br> Captan: $1 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \geqslant \$ 1.38 / \mathrm{lb}$ | 356.38 <br> $\$ 118.88$ <br> $\$ 13.88$ | \$230.84 |  |

Table 5. Effect of varying yield on cost/lb for blueberries (mechanical harvest), southwestern Michigan, 1989.

| Yield/acre | Variable |  | Total |  | Overhead cost | Total cost | Your farm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Growing cost | Harvest cost | variable cost | Your farm |  |  |  |
| 3,000 | 0.25 | \$0.30 | \$0.55 |  | \$0.29 | \$0.84 | --------- |
| 4,000 | 0.19 | \$0.22 | \$0.41 | --------- | \$0.22 | \$0.63 | -...------ |
| 5,000 | 0.15 | \$0.18 | \$0.33 | --------- | \$0.17 | \$0.50 | --------- |
| 6,000 | 0.13 | \$0.16 | \$0.29 | --------- | \$0.15 | \$0.43 |  |
| 7,000 | 0.11 | \$0.14 | \$0.25 | -------- | \$0.12 | \$0.37 | --------- |
| 8,000 | 0.09 | \$0.12 | \$0.21 | --------- | \$0.11 | \$0.32 |  |
| 9,000 | 0.08 | \$0.11 | \$0.19 | --------- | \$0.10 | \$0.29 | -----.--- |
| 10,000 | 0.08 | \$0.10 | \$0.18 | ---.----- | \$0.09 | \$0.26 |  |

Table 2. Variable haruest cost for 19 acres $(5,000 ~ l b / A) ~ o f ~ b l u e b e r r i e s, ~$


|  | Total | Your farm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment, growing | \$1,644.93 |  |
| Interest on land ( $\$ 1,000 /$ a $10 \%$ ) | \$1,000.00 |  |
| Property taxes (2 \$36/A) | \$308.08 |  |
| Int. on aug. establishment cost (1/2 of \$6000/A a $10 \%$ ) | \$3,860.88 |  |
| Plantation depr. ( $\$ 6,609 / A-$-- 25-yr) | \$2,400.00 |  |
| Interest on $1 / 2$ growing cost $210 \%$ | \$376.29 |  |
| Total overhead cost | \$8,721.22 |  |
| Querthead cost per pound | \$0.17 |  |
| Tabie 4. Total growing and harvesting cost for 18 acre blueberries, southwestern Michigan, 1989. | $(5,000 \quad 11$ | of |


|  | Total | Your farm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variable growing cost | \$7,525.88 |  |
| Variable harvest cost | \$9,090.06 |  |
| Querhead cost | \$8,721.22 |  |
| Total cost | \$25,247.10 | ----------2 |
| Total cost per pound | \$0.50 |  |


| Blocn | 2 | \$18.88 | \$28.88 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) PTO sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 4.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.58 \\ \$ 9.96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 12.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11.86 \\ & \$ 24.38 \end{aligned}$ | Funginex: 24 02/A 3 \$.45/02 | $\$ 188.88$ | \$151.54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Petal fall | 2 | \$18.08 | \$28.08 | Tractor (68 hp) PTO sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6.79 \\ \$ 4.98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.58 \\ \$ 9.96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 12.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11.86 \\ & \$ 24.30 \end{aligned}$ | Captan! $5 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \geqslant \$ 1.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{lb}$ Diazimen: $2 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{\partial} \mathbf{2} .25 / \mathrm{lb}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 65.08 \\ & \$ 45.18 \end{aligned}$ | \$153.54 |
| First cover | 2 | \$16.00 | \$22.01 | Tractor ( 60 hp ) PTO sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 4.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.58 \\ \$ 9.96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 12.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11.86 \\ & \$ 24.36 \end{aligned}$ | Guthion: $1 \mathrm{qt} / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{2} \$ 5.63 / \mathrm{qt}$ <br> Captan: $4 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{3} \$ 1.3 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{lb}$ <br> Benlate: $1 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{\rho} \$ 11.88 / \mathrm{lb}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 56.38 \\ \$ 52.01 \\ \$ 118.01 \end{array}$ | \$269.84 |
| Second cover | 2 | \$18.88 | \$28.80 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) PTO sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 4.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.58 \\ \$ 9.96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 12.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11.86 \\ & \$ 24.38 \end{aligned}$ | Captan: $5 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \partial \$ 1.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{lb}$ <br> Aqua nalathion: 1 pt/A $233.25 / 1 \mathrm{~b}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 65.88 \\ & \$ 32.58 \end{aligned}$ | \$141.84 |
| Third cover | 2 | \$18.88 | \$28.80 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) PTO sprayer | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 4.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.58 \\ \$ 9.96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 12.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11.86 \\ & \$ 24.38 \end{aligned}$ | Captan: $5 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{A} \geqslant \$ 1.38 / \mathrm{lb}$ Aqua malathion: $1 \mathrm{pt} / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{3} \$ 3.25 / 1 \mathrm{~b}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 65.00 \\ & \$ 32.50 \end{aligned}$ | \$141.04 |
| Four th cover | custon | lied |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$7.68/A | \$76.08 | \$76.08 |
| Bird control (20\% of acreage) | custon | lied |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$45/A | \$94.88 | 498.68 |
| Plant renoval | 8 | \$7.88 | \$56.88 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) Chain | 8 | \$6.79 | \$54.32 | 55.93 | \$47.44 |  |  | \$118.32 |
| Plant inspection 3 \$ $6 / \mathrm{A}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$6/A | \$68.88 | \$60.88 |
| Plant replacenent | 28 | \$7.08 | \$148.08 | Tractor ( 68 hp ) Trailer | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.79 \\ & \$ 8.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 67.90 \\ \$ 1.90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.93 \\ \$ 4.18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 59.38 \\ & \$ 41.08 \end{aligned}$ | Plants: 5/acre $3 \$ 1.88 /$ plant | \$94.01 | \$299.88 |
| Irrigation (48\% of acreage) | 28 | \$18.88 | \$208.08 | Repairs Electric | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4.58 \\ \$ 35.58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 18.00 \\ \$ 142.00 \end{array}$ | 177.08 | \$788.88 |  |  | \$360.01 |
| Bee rental |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hives: $3 / \mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \mathbf{\$ 2} / \mathrm{hive}$ | \$750.81 | \$750.01 |
| Pest managenent/consulting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$29/A | \$200.08 | \$201.01 |
| Pickup operation (niles) |  |  |  |  | 288 | 48.16 | \$32.10 | 80.38 | \$76.00 |  |  | \$32.08 |
| Management \& labor supervision | 180 | \$18.08 | \$1,888.88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,001.018 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 550/A | \$508.01 | \$501. 10 |
| Totals | 9216 |  | \$3,366.88 |  |  |  | \$774.40 |  | \$1,644.93 | 43 | 3,393.48 | 37,525.88 |

One example of this type of consideration is the fact that interest and taxes on land are fixed costs if you own the acreage, but rent is a variable cost if you lease the plantation.

## PRODUCTION COSTS

Machine harvest costs are illustrated in Table 2 for a yield of 5,000 pounds per acre. As illustrated in Table 5, the total harvest costs per acre for a grower owning a harvester would not vary with lower or higher yields, so the cost per pound for a low-yielding acreage would be higher

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and the cost per pound for a highyielding acreage would be lower. Hand harvest costs will average between 30 and 35 cents per pound.
You will need to use the "Your farm" between 30 and 35 cents per pound.
You will need to use the "Your farm" column to adjust the harvest cost figures to reflect your harvest cost and your mix of hand and mechanical harvesting.
The yield obtained per acre is a very important factor in determining
production cost per pound (Table 5). very important factor in determining
production cost per pound (Table 5). In computing per pound cost, it was assumed that preharvest costs per assumed that preharvest costs pet vation, etc., do not vary greatly regardless of the yield obtained.


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