

# Corn Contest Posts Results

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Percentage of fields receiving a sidedress N fertilizer application: 40%

Average sidedress N application: 102 lbs/A

Percentage of fields receiving a row insecticide:

Previous crop	Percentage
corn	60.6%
alfalfa	31.6%
soybeans	36.0%
wheat	40.0%

## 1994 Pennsylvania Corn Club Budget Summary

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Crop enterprise budgets are an important farm management tool. Budgets summarize the cost of production and the return from a given crop enterprise. Budgets can be developed as 1) projections prior to planting and 2) after harvest to check the economic performance of the crop enterprise. In this way, budgets can be used to 1) estimate cash flow, 2) provide a basis for credit, 3) assist in farm planning, and 4) develop least cost feed rations. They can also be used to help indicate possible areas of inefficiency on your operation. The information contained in these summaries along with farm specific data can be used to help develop corn cost of production projections for the 1995 growing season. Budgets for other crops on your farm can be developed in a similar manner. Land charges have not been reported in any of the budget summaries. Because land charges (principal and interest payments, taxes, rent) are so variable and location specific, the bottom line has been reported in these summaries as "Returns to Land and Management". When preparing your own budgets, land charges should be included so that all relevant costs are considered when gauging the performance of the crop enterprise. The agricultural value of the land should be used rather than the market value. Market value includes the "development" or "speculative" value of the land, which the corn enterprise should not be expected to cover.

Table 1 contains statewide budget summaries for corn grain. Averages, standard deviations, and ranges are given for each budget item. The standard deviation and range give us an idea of the variability of the budget data. The standard deviation can be used to construct confidence intervals for the average values. We would expect about 68% of all farmers to fall within  $\pm 1$  standard deviation of the average, 95% to fall within  $\pm 2$  standard deviations, and 99.7% to fall within  $\pm 3$  standard deviations. For instance, using the returns to land and management from Table 1, we would expect 68% of the grain farmers to fall between \$94.78 and \$268.80 per acre. The range gives the lowest and highest values reported for each budget item. Not enough silage budgets were completed this year to have a silage cost of production summary.

Due to the small number of producers participating in the budget program this year, summaries by region, tillage practice, yield level, and soil productivity group were not generated.

Grain Production Budget Summary (32 records)

	Average	Standard Deviation	Range Low	High
<b>Receipts:</b>				
Yield (bu.)	164.3	32.2	76.0	214.0
Price (\$/bu.)	\$2.25	\$0.13	\$2.00	\$2.60
Deficiency Payment	\$0.06	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$0.53
<b>Gross Returns</b>	<b>\$380.52</b>	<b>\$83.85</b>	<b>\$182.40</b>	<b>\$549.02</b>
<b>Variable Costs:</b>				
Seed	\$26.39	\$4.65	\$14.88	\$35.00
Fertilizer				
Preplant	\$15.48	\$16.59	\$0.00	\$56.79
Starter	\$16.00	\$9.06	\$0.00	\$47.50
Sidedress	\$5.50	\$8.77	\$0.00	\$30.00
Lime	\$8.31	\$7.67	\$0.00	\$30.00
Herbicide	\$25.25	\$11.29	\$11.53	\$50.00
Insecticide	\$5.06	\$6.03	\$0.00	\$18.00
Machinery Operating	\$21.53	\$19.00	\$0.00	\$96.53
Grain Drying	\$13.20	\$17.74	\$0.00	\$50.00
Custom Hire	\$8.29	\$19.91	\$0.00	\$130.00
Paid Labor	\$5.27	\$9.01	\$0.00	\$30.00
Miscellaneous	\$2.39	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$18.00
Interest on Operating Capital	\$5.32	\$4.16	\$0.00	\$24.62
<b>Total Variable Cost</b>	<b>\$157.99</b>	<b>\$47.74</b>	<b>\$84.68</b>	<b>\$310.09</b>
<b>Fixed Costs</b>				
Machinery Ownership	\$40.73	\$25.09	\$0.00	\$105.37
<b>Total Specified Costs</b>	<b>\$198.73</b>	<b>\$52.20</b>	<b>\$118.10</b>	<b>\$348.51</b>
<b>Returns to Land and Mgt.</b>	<b>\$181.79</b>	<b>\$87.01</b>	<b>\$32.59</b>	<b>\$354.78</b>
Break-even Price (\$/bu.)	\$1.25	\$0.37	\$0.74	\$1.99
Break-even Yield (bu./A)	89.0	25.6	47.2	158.4

Note: Land charges have not been included in the calculations for Break-even Price or Break-even Yield n/a. not applicable

## CORN TALK NEWS

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We redesigned the GLEANER® rotary from header to spreader with fewer moving belts and chains. So you get greater reliability and reduced maintenance during harvest. And now, three of four models\* offer you an engine choice — a high torque rise Cummins diesel or a low maintenance air-cooled Deutz, both loaded with power to spare. Check out the combine that's built for greater reliability and backed by a strong AGCO warranty and superior service — the GLEANER rotary. Visit your local AGCO GLEANER dealer today. And ask about flexible AGCO financing.

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## Binkley & Hurst Bros. Has **CASE III** The Early Riser® Compliancy Plan: (Ready For Delivery)

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A Case International 950 Early Riser planter is designed to plant in mulch-till and no-till fields as well as it does in clean-tilled fields. Yet you won't have to add costly coulters or down-pressure springs. Plus, no matter what the field's tillage condition, you'll get accurate seed placement, spacing and depth control for fast, complete germination.

The secret's in the design. The exclusive Cyclo Air metering system and Early Riser row-unit together put seed in a precision-controlled environment which results in fast starts and bigger yields next harvest. Stop by to find out more about the Case International 950 Early Riser planters, the original conservation compliance planters.

### 6 Row Planter With Dry Fertilizer And Lots Of Other Fine Features



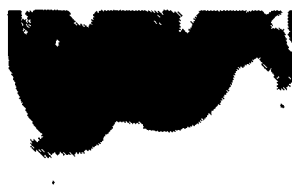
**Front Pulled, Equalizing Gauge Wheels**- These are connected through a special linkage that maintains equal pressure on the gauge wheels at all times. As one wheel moves up and over an obstacle, the other

wheel is forced down. This equalizing action limits opener movement to half the height of the obstacle and results in more uniform depth control and better seed placement. Example: If your customer is planting two inches deep and encounters a 2 1/2 inch root, the equalizing gauge wheels will limit opener movement to 1 1/4 inches, so the seed is planted in the soil, not on top of it.



**Earth Metal® Opener Blades** - Earth Metal blades are known for their superior wear characteristics and strength. This is especially important to your customers who rely on the planter to do

more of the tillage function in reduced tillage operations. They provide increased service life over standard opener blades.



**Staggered Disc Openers**- Staggered double disc openers use the leading disc to cut the soil and residue and the trailing disc to open the seed trench. This design provides superior cutting efficiency and penetration

over parallel double disc openers. This design virtually eliminates the need and costs of add-on coulters attachments common to competitive so-called "no-till" planters.



**Furrow-Firming Point** - Any double disc opener tends to leave a "W" shaped seed trench that can lead to uneven depth control, inaccurate in-row seed spacing and germination problems. To eliminate these

concerns, the Early Riser row unit uses a furrow firming point to remove the seed trench "W" and leave a well-defined "V" trench bottom.

**NOTE:** Some competitors have tried to tell your customers that the furrow firming point compacts the soil and reduces germination, but this is not true. The furrow firming point isn't as wide or deep as the double disc openers that actually open the seed trench. A rolling disc opener creates a water-wheel effect with the loose soil it's moving. Some of this loose soil falls back into the just-opened seed trench. The furrow firming point removes this loose soil.

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