

Cotton Cost-Return Budget in South Central and Southeast Kansas

Department of Agricultural Economics — www.agmanager.info

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

Troy J. Dumler
Agricultural Economist

Douglas Shoup
Crops and Soils

While Kansas has not historically been known for its cotton production, the acres planted to cotton in the state have increased sharply in the last several years. An advantage of including cotton in a rotation is that it provides crop diversity that helps break weed and insect cycles associated with more conventional crops in the region. As with many crops in south central and southeast Kansas, cotton is produced using various crop rotation and tillage systems. This budget is based on planting Roundup Ready cotton with minimum tillage.

Income Per Acre

Crop production costs per unit and net returns are dependent on yields. The following estimated budget includes three yield levels, which are intended to represent expected yields for land of varying quality for a given level of management. Comparing alternative expected yields can help producers analyze the profitability of crop enterprises on farmland tracts with varying yield potential. Land values and government payments have been adjusted for alternative yield levels in this budget. In customizing a budget to your farm, attention should be given to using land values representative of your farm's productive capacity as well farm-specific government payments.

Price per pound of lint represents an expected harvest price in south central Kansas, accounting for government marketing loan price support levels. Producers in other areas of Kansas should use an expected price representative of their location. Because cotton is still a "new" crop in Kansas with

Table 1. Production Inputs — Cotton

Item	Yield Level (Lint lbs)			
	300	400	500	
Seed, 1,000/a*	52	52	61	\$0.63/1,000
Fertilizer:				
N (anhydrous)	0	0	0	\$0.57/lb
N	30	40	50	\$0.85/lb
P	15	15	20	\$1.09/lb
K	0	0	0	\$0.62/lb
Lime	500	500	500	\$0.01/lb
Herbicide				
Prowl H2O	3.0	3.0	3.0	\$4.19/pt
Glyphosate + Ammonium Sulfate	1.5	1.5	1.5	\$9.06/a
Harvest Aids**	8.58	20.19	20.19	\$0.00/a
Insecticide / Fungicide				
Orthene	0.18	0.18	0.18	\$15.00/lb

* Cruiser treated

** Yield level I includes 1 application, yield levels II and III include 2 applications.

Table 2. Machinery and Land Resources — Cotton

Item	Yield Level (lint lbs)			Custom Rate
	300	400	500	
Tillage/Planting/Chemical Applications:				
Disk	0	0	0	\$11.04/a
Harrow	1	1	1	\$6.67/a
Field cultivate	0	0	0	\$8.29/a
Plant	1	1	1	\$13.83/a
Anhydrous application	0	0	0	\$9.68/a
Fertilizer application	1	1	1	\$4.80/a
Herbicide application	2.5	2.5	2.5	\$5.15/a
Insecticide / fungicide application	1	1	1	\$5.14/a
Harvest				
Charge for stripping and module building	300	400	500	\$0.10/lb
Extra charge for yields exceeding	0	0	0	\$0.000/lb
Hauling to gin and ginning	300	400	500	\$0.031/lb
Non-machinery labor	0.73	0.84	0.96	\$13.00/hr
Land charge/rent	\$40.40	\$50.50	\$60.60	
Interest on capital				8.0%

little publicly reported price information, it is important for producers to understand how and where they will need to market their crop before planting cotton.

Crop insurance was not included as an input expense in this budget because yields reflect an average of all years (good and bad). If crop insurance is included as an input expense, then an expected value for indemnity payments should be included in the returns section. Historically, crop insurance indemnity payments have typically exceeded premiums due to government subsidies.

Costs Per Acre

Production costs at the three yield levels are shown on lines 1 through 13. Kansas Custom Rates for specific field operations are used to represent fuel and labor costs as well as machinery repair, depreciation, and interest expenses. Table 1 identifies seed, fertilizer, herbicide, and insecticide requirements (rate and cost/unit) for cotton. Table 2 outlines the machinery and land resources used for cotton produced in a minimum tillage system.

COST-RETURN PROJECTION — COTTON — CENTRAL KANSAS

	Yield Level (lint, lbs)			Your Farm
	300	400	500	
INCOME PER ACRE				
A. Yield per acre: Lint cotton	300	400	500	
B. Price per pound: Lint cotton	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	
C. Net government payment.....	\$ 12.30	\$ 13.37	\$ 14.44	
D. Indemnity payments.....	\$	\$	\$	
E. Miscellaneous income	\$	\$	\$	
F. Returns/acre ((A × B) + C + D + E)	\$ 166.80	\$ 219.37	\$ 271.94	
COSTS PER ACRE				
1. Seed	\$ 32.76	\$ 32.76	\$ 38.43	
2. Herbicide.....	34.74	46.35	46.35	
3. Insecticide / Fungicide	2.70	2.70	2.70	
4. Fertilizer and Lime.....	46.85	55.35	69.30	
5. Crop Consulting				
6. Crop Insurance				
7. Drying				
8. Miscellaneous	6.38	6.38	6.38	
9. Custom Hire / Machinery Expense	83.52	96.92	110.32	
10. Non-machinery Labor.....	9.44	10.95	12.47	
11. Irrigation				
a. Labor.....				
b. Fuel and Oil				
c. Repairs and Maintenance				
d. Depreciation on Equipment and Well.....				
e. Interest on Equipment.....				
12. Land Charge / Rent	40.40	50.50	60.60	
G. SUB TOTAL	\$ 256.78	\$ 301.90	\$ 346.54	
13. Interest on ½ Nonland Costs.....	8.66	10.06	11.44	
H. TOTAL COSTS	\$ 265.43	\$ 311.96	\$ 357.97	
I. RETURNS OVER COSTS (F - H).....	\$ -98.63	\$ -92.59	\$ -86.03	
J. TOTAL COSTS/POUND (H ÷ A).....	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.72	
K. RETURN TO ANNUAL COST (I + 13) ÷ G	-35.04%	-27.34%	-21.53%	

Publications from Kansas State University are available on the World Wide Web at: www.oznet.ksu.edu.

Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. In each case, credit Troy J. Dumler and Douglas Shoup, *Cotton Cost-Return Budget in South Central and Southeast Kansas*, Kansas State University, October 2008.

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

MF-939

October 2008

K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, as amended. Kansas State University, County Extension Councils, Extension Districts, and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Fred A. Cholick, Director.