



# Strawberry Enterprise Budgets and Field Activity Cost Estimates

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An enterprise is typically defined as a single crop or livestock commodity that produces a marketable product. An *enterprise budget* is a listing of all income and expenses associated with a specific enterprise. Enterprise budgets can be developed for each existing enterprise or potential enterprise in a farm business. Each enterprise budget is set at a production scale that makes sense for the producer operator (acre, acres, poultry house, head of livestock, etc.).

There are many different uses for enterprise budgets. Below is a list of some of the applications for enterprise budgets:

- List the inputs and production practices required by an enterprise.
- Allow producers to evaluate risks to individual enterprises.
- Itemize the receipts (income) received for an enterprise.
- Several budgets can be developed for a single enterprise using alternative combinations of inputs and outputs. Some examples are no-till vs conventional tillage and matted-row strawberries vs plasticulture strawberries.
- Support applications for lending.
- Provide the basis for a total farm business plan.
- Allow producers to compare the profitability of alternative and competing farm resources.
- Conduct break-even analyses for individual enterprises.

An effective enterprise budget consists of several main components. All of which will be discussed in detail. These components are:

- Variable Expenses (Operating Expenses)
- Fixed Expenses
- Establishment Costs (If applicable)
- Revenue / Income
- Breakeven Analysis

*Variable expenses* are the out-of-pocket costs that are incurred if an enterprise is produced. Some examples are fertilizer, chemicals, fuel, seed, etc. Variable expenses vary from year to year and also vary depending on the volume of the commodity that is produced. Variable costs are determined based on common production units for the specific enterprise. Examples of units are per acre, per chicken house, per head, etc. It is imperative to take operating interest on variable expenses to reflect the opportunity cost of short-term capital invested in the production of the commodity. Operating loans can be represented in an enterprise budget by charging operating interest on variable expenses. *Opportunity cost* is defined as the return that could be realized if the funds for variable expenses were invested in another alternative. To

gather variable expenses for creating enterprise budgets, producers should solicit various seed distributors, chemical distributors, fertilizer distributors, etc. The operating interest should be representative of the current rates lenders are giving regionally to producers. An agricultural business can survive in the short-run by covering variable costs at the minimum.

*Fixed costs* are those costs that are incurred whether or not enterprise production happens once the land, machinery, and equipment necessary for the production of the enterprise have been obtained. Fixed costs are often called *ownership costs* or *sunk costs*. If the enterprise budget is for a new enterprise budget and the machinery, equipment, and land have not yet been obtained for production, these ownership costs are avoidable. Examples of fixed costs are machinery expenses, depreciation, leases, taxes, repairs, etc. Fixed costs are slightly more challenging to estimate than variable costs. Surveys such as custom rate surveys and land rental rate surveys are good resources for estimating variable expenses. Machinery cost calculators have also been developed by several reputable sources. These estimate the cost of operating farm equipment. Discussions with other producers on fixed expenses is also a good resource in determining own fixed costs for budgeting purposes. The most accurate fixed costs will be a combination of several resources. Last but certainly not least, ample record keeping is imperative to having accurate fixed costs for a farming operation. To survive in the long-run a farming business must cover both fixed costs and variable costs.

*Establishment costs* are not applicable to all types of enterprises. Only enterprises that have an initial establishment year will have an establishment cost. An establishment cost is an important fixed cost in a production year budget that is amortized for the initial establishment cost. Establishment costs are prorated throughout the enterprise's useful production lifecycle. For example, a peach orchard may have a useful lifecycle of twenty years. The initial establishment cost of planting orchard would be prorated for twenty years and included in the annual production budget to ensure the initial establishment cost is covered over the twenty-year useful lifecycle of the orchard. Establishment costs can be regarded as if they are loans that need to be paid off with interest.

*Income* is capital derived from selling the commodity produced from the enterprise to a consumer. Total income is calculated by multiplying the quantity sold by the price per unit.

$$\text{Price} \times \text{Units Sold} = \text{Total Income}$$

*Net returns* represents the total income which is left for a producer to live on, pay down debts, invest, or save.

$$\text{Net Returns} = \text{Total Income} - (\text{Variable Costs} + \text{Fixed Costs})$$

A breakeven analysis determines the yield and price combination that will cover projected total costs for the enterprise. Breakeven analysis helps producers create reasonable expectations of changes necessary to achieve the ideal combination. There are two methods to evaluate breakeven: breakeven price and breakeven yield. A breakeven price is the price a product would have to be sold for in order to pay for its production.

$$\text{Breakeven Price} = \text{Total Costs} / \text{Total Production Yield}$$

A breakeven yield is the yield needed to cover the cost of production at a given sales price.

$$\text{Breakeven Yield} = \text{Total Costs} / \text{Sales Price}$$

Published budgets are only a general guideline. Producers should develop budgets based on their own specific situation. Most budgets are in excel formats that producers can edit and make their own to reflect

the farm operation's expenses. When making enterprise budgets, estimated expected yields and prices under normal conditions. Any and all assumptions within the enterprise budget must be logical. If previous production records are available, use the last five to ten years of available data as a basis for yields and prices. Keep careful records of existing enterprises, including all receipts for associated expenses.

Figure 1. Summary of income, expenses, and returns per acre from strawberry production.

<b>Income</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Strawberries	Flats	<b>\$15.00</b>	<b>1500</b>	\$22,500.00
<b>Gross Income</b>	Acre	-	-	<b>\$22,500.00</b>
<b>Direct Expenses</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Fertilizer	Acre	<b>\$580.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$580.00
Fungicide	Acre	<b>\$1,360.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$1,360.00
Herbicide	Acre	<b>\$45.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$45.00
Insecticide	Acre	<b>\$89.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$89.00
Seed/Plants	Acre	<b>\$2,000.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$2,000.00
Irrigation	Acre	<b>\$450.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$450.00
Plastic	Acre	<b>\$600.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$600.00
Hired Labor	Hours	<b>\$14.83</b>	<b>200</b>	\$2,966.00
Harvest Labor	Hours	<b>\$14.83</b>	<b>200</b>	\$2,966.00
Operator Labor	Hours	<b>\$19.51</b>	<b>25</b>	\$487.75
Fuel	Gallons	<b>\$2.80</b>	<b>45</b>	\$126.00
Electricity	KWH	<b>\$0.19</b>	<b>852</b>	\$161.88
Repair and Maintenance	Acre	<b>\$100.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$100.00
Interest on Operating Capital	Acre	<b>\$300.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$300.00
<b>Total Direct Expenses</b>	Acre	-	-	\$12,231.63
<b>Net Returns Above Direct Expenses</b>	Acre	-	-	\$10,268.37
<b>Total Fixed Expenses</b>	Acre	<b>\$450.00</b>	<b>1</b>	\$450.00
<b>Total Specified Expenses</b>	Acre	-	-	\$12,681.63
<b>Net Returns Above Total Expenses</b>	Acre	-	-	\$9,818.37

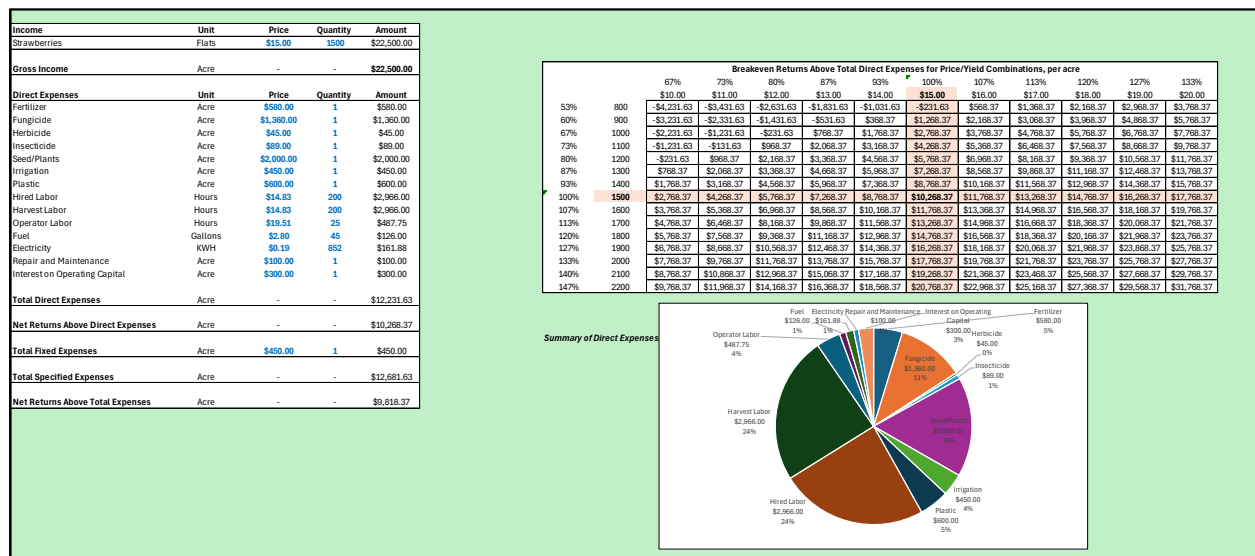
Figure 2. Breakeven analysis over a range of price/yield combinations per acre from strawberry production.

		Breakeven Returns Above Total Direct Expenses for Price/Yield Combinations, per acre										
		67%	73%	80%	87%	93%	100%	107%	113%	120%	127%	133%
		\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$17.00	\$18.00	\$19.00	\$20.00
53%	800	-\$4,231.63	-\$3,431.63	-\$2,631.63	-\$1,831.63	-\$1,031.63	-\$231.63	\$568.37	\$1,368.37	\$2,168.37	\$2,968.37	\$3,768.37
60%	900	-\$3,231.63	-\$2,331.63	-\$1,431.63	-\$531.63	\$368.37	\$1,268.37	\$2,168.37	\$3,068.37	\$3,968.37	\$4,868.37	\$5,768.37
67%	1000	-\$2,231.63	-\$1,231.63	-\$231.63	\$768.37	\$1,768.37	\$2,768.37	\$3,768.37	\$4,768.37	\$5,768.37	\$6,768.37	\$7,768.37
73%	1100	-\$1,231.63	-\$131.63	\$968.37	\$2,068.37	\$3,168.37	\$4,268.37	\$5,368.37	\$6,468.37	\$7,568.37	\$8,668.37	\$9,768.37
80%	1200	-\$231.63	\$968.37	\$2,168.37	\$3,368.37	\$4,568.37	\$5,768.37	\$6,968.37	\$8,168.37	\$9,368.37	\$10,568.37	\$11,768.37
87%	1300	\$768.37	\$2,068.37	\$3,368.37	\$4,668.37	\$5,968.37	\$7,268.37	\$8,568.37	\$9,868.37	\$11,168.37	\$12,468.37	\$13,768.37
93%	1400	\$1,768.37	\$3,168.37	\$4,568.37	\$5,968.37	\$7,368.37	\$8,768.37	\$10,168.37	\$11,568.37	\$12,968.37	\$14,368.37	\$15,768.37
100%	1500	\$2,768.37	\$4,268.37	\$5,768.37	\$7,268.37	\$8,768.37	\$10,268.37	\$11,768.37	\$13,268.37	\$14,768.37	\$16,268.37	\$17,768.37
107%	1600	\$3,768.37	\$5,368.37	\$6,968.37	\$8,568.37	\$10,168.37	\$11,768.37	\$13,368.37	\$14,968.37	\$16,568.37	\$18,168.37	\$19,768.37
113%	1700	\$4,768.37	\$6,468.37	\$8,168.37	\$9,868.37	\$11,568.37	\$13,268.37	\$14,968.37	\$16,668.37	\$18,368.37	\$20,068.37	\$21,768.37
120%	1800	\$5,768.37	\$7,568.37	\$9,368.37	\$11,168.37	\$12,968.37	\$14,768.37	\$16,568.37	\$18,368.37	\$20,168.37	\$21,968.37	\$23,768.37
127%	1900	\$6,768.37	\$8,668.37	\$10,568.37	\$12,468.37	\$14,368.37	\$16,268.37	\$18,168.37	\$20,068.37	\$21,968.37	\$23,868.37	\$25,768.37
133%	2000	\$7,768.37	\$9,768.37	\$11,768.37	\$13,768.37	\$15,768.37	\$17,768.37	\$19,768.37	\$21,768.37	\$23,768.37	\$25,768.37	\$27,768.37
140%	2100	\$8,768.37	\$10,868.37	\$12,968.37	\$15,068.37	\$17,168.37	\$19,268.37	\$21,368.37	\$23,468.37	\$25,568.37	\$27,668.37	\$29,768.37
147%	2200	\$9,768.37	\$11,968.37	\$14,168.37	\$16,368.37	\$18,568.37	\$20,768.37	\$22,968.37	\$25,168.37	\$27,368.37	\$29,568.37	\$31,768.37

The budgets are categorized by the per acre total direct expenses and per acre total fixed expenses for a production season. Within these two broad categories, the various inputs are itemized with their respective costs. Although a particular enterprise budget is presented on a per acre basis, some individual cost items are specified on either an hourly or price per unit basis. Direct expenses include such cost items as seed, fertilizer, chemicals, fuel, labor, repairs, and irrigation. Fixed expenses include such items as depreciation and interest on the investment which are generally incurred during the production period.

Machinery cost data were obtained from a sample of machinery dealers. New machinery prices were used to reflect the economic cost of acquiring and maintaining capital assets in current dollar values. Fuel consumption, accumulated repair costs, and other machinery performance data are based on recommendations established by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE). Machinery fixed costs are calculated using the capital recovery method which includes estimates of both annual depreciation and interest on the investment. The estimated production expenses included in these budget reports include only direct and fixed expenses associated with the production of the specific crop enterprise.

Figure 3. User interface of an enterprise budget with breakeven analysis farm management tool.



In Figure 3, **BLUE** cells can be changed by the producer. This Microsoft® Excel spreadsheet provides data entry for a listing of variable (direct) farm input units. Producers can specify the quantity (per acre) of the input used and the input's unit price. Based on the number of flats picked per acre and the price per flat, the breakeven table will simultaneously calculate the net returns above variable costs relative to the expenses indicated to denote profitability per acre. In the example presented, labor costs comprise the largest share of direct production expenses at 48%.

The information presented in Figure 4 estimates the field activity costs based on the sequence of field operations in the production of strawberries. Producers can enter the diesel price per gallon and the labor wage rate per hour (in **BLUE**). Drop down menus are provided inside the spreadsheet that allows producers to select the

- Month
- Day
- Operation performed in the field
- Implement size (feet)
- Tractor size (horsepower)
- Field speed of the machine (mph)
- Operation input being applied

Figure 4. Example of drop down menus in the field activity estimator spreadsheet.

Cells that containing <b>blue text</b> can be changed by the grower. Field					
Fuel Price (\$/gal)	\$2.80				
Labor Rate (\$/hr)	\$14.83				
Operation Number	Month	Day	Operation/Field Activity	Implement Size (FT)	Tractor Size (HP)
1			--		
2			Coulter		
3	January		Cultivator		
4	February		Disk		
5	March		Ditcher		
6	April		Drip irr. pipe		
7	May		Fertilizer application		
8	June		Harrow		
9	July		Hipper		
10	August		Hole puncher (1 row)		
11	September		Irrigate		
12	October		Labor		
13	November				

The spreadsheet will calculate the fuel and labor cost based on engineering standards, width, efficiency, and field speed. Once the producer has selected the operating input being applied (fertilizer, chemical, etc.) the producer can enter the rate (or amount and unit) being applied. A input price is calculated using a predefined list of input costs within the spreadsheet file. There is space available for 60 individualized field operations. The total direct expenses of machinery and input are summed at the bottom of the table.

Figure 5. Field activity costs per acre from strawberry production.

The grower will use this interface to enter production costs per acre.																		
Cells that containing blue text can be changed by the grower. Field activity list contains drop down menus for input usage and summation of the total costs per acre.																		
Fuel Price (\$/gal)		\$3.80																
Labor Rate (\$/hr)		\$14.83																
Operation Number	Month	Day	Operation/Field Activity	Implement Size (FT)	Tractor Size (HP)	Field Speed (MPH)	Field Eff. (%)	Perf. Rate (Ac/Hr)	Perf. Rate (hr/Ac)	Times Over	Estd. Fuel Use (gal/A)	Estd. Fuel Cost (\$/A)	Estd. Labor Cost (\$/A)	Operating Input Applied	Application Rate (Qty/Ac)	Input Price (\$/Unit)	Input Cost (\$/A)	Total Direct Cost (\$/A)
1	June	1	Lime spread	10	50	2	70%	1.70	0.59	1	1.30	\$3.63	\$9.61	Lime	1.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$88.24
2	June	2	Disk	20	50	2	70%	3.39	0.29	2	1.30	\$3.63	\$9.61	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$13.24
3	June	3	Hipper	13	50	2	70%	2.21	0.45	1	1.00	\$2.79	\$7.39	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$10.19
4	June	4	Harrow	18	50	2	70%	3.05	0.33	1	0.72	\$2.02	\$5.34	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$7.36
5	July	1	Shredder	8	50	2	70%	1.36	0.74	1	1.62	\$4.54	\$12.02	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$16.55
6	July	2	Disk	13	50	2	70%	2.21	0.45	2	1.99	\$5.58	\$14.79	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$20.37
7	August	1	Middle buster	10	50	2	70%	1.70	0.59	1	1.30	\$3.63	\$9.61	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$13.24
8	August	2	Ditcher	2	50	2	70%	0.34	2.95	1	6.48	\$18.15	\$48.07	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$66.22
9	September	1	Fertilizer application	20	50	2	70%	3.39	0.29	1	0.65	\$1.82	\$4.81	N fertilizer	75.00	\$0.52	\$39.00	\$45.62
10								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	P fertilizer	5.00	\$0.79	\$3.95	\$3.95
11								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	K fertilizer	160.00	\$0.38	\$60.80	\$60.80
12	September	2	Ditcher	2	50	2	70%	0.34	2.95	1	6.48	\$18.15	\$48.07	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$66.22
13	September	3	Row Shaper	10	50	2	70%	1.70	0.59	1	1.30	\$3.63	\$9.61	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$13.24
14	September	4	Ditcher	2	50	2	70%	0.34	2.95	1	6.48	\$18.15	\$48.07	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$66.22
15	September	5	Pickup truck	8	200	5	70%	3.39	0.29	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$4.81	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$12.07
16	September	6	Plastic layer					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Plastic	1.00	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$120.00
17	October	1	Hole puncher (1 row)	5	50	2	70%	0.85	1.18	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$19.23	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$26.49
18	October	2	Pickup truck	8	200	5	70%	3.39	0.29	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$4.81	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$12.07
19	October	3	Trailer					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Strawberry Plugs	1000.00	\$0.80	\$800.00	\$800.00
20			Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (field)	3.00	\$14.83	\$44.49	\$44.49
21	October	4	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	2	2.16	\$6.05	\$16.02	Alithe	3.00	\$11.21	\$33.63	\$25.70
22								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Quadriz	8.00	\$1.70	\$13.60	\$13.60
23	November	1	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	2	2.16	\$6.05	\$16.02	Princep	1.00	\$0.28	\$0.28	\$22.39
24			Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Gramoxone	2.00	\$4.97	\$9.94	\$9.94
25								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Crop Oil (surfactant)	1.00	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90
26	November	2	Pickup truck	8	200	5	70%	3.39	0.29	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$4.81	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$12.07
27			Trailer					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$0.00
28			Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (field)	9.00	\$14.83	\$133.47	\$133.47
29	December	1	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	1	1.08	\$3.03	\$8.01	Kocide	3.00	\$9.00	\$27.00	\$38.04
30	December	2	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	1	1.08	\$3.03	\$8.01	Captan	6.00	\$5.53	\$33.18	\$44.22
31								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Rally	6.00	\$3.59	\$21.54	\$21.54
32	December	3	Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (field)	18.00	\$14.83	\$266.94	\$266.94
33	February	1	Pickup truck	8	200	5	70%	3.39	0.29	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$4.81	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$12.07
34			Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (field)	18.00	\$14.83	\$266.94	\$266.94
35	February	2	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	2	2.16	\$6.05	\$16.02	Switch	96.00	\$1.02	\$97.92	\$119.99
36	February	3	Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (field)	18.00	\$14.83	\$266.94	\$266.94
37	March	1	Pickup truck	8	200	5	70%	3.39	0.29	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$4.81	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$12.07
38			Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (harvest)	9.00	\$14.83	\$133.47	\$133.47
39	March	2	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	1	1.08	\$3.03	\$8.01	Pristine	160.00	\$4.08	\$653.80	\$663.84
40								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Captan	4.00	\$5.53	\$22.12	\$22.12
41			Labor					0.00	0.00	2	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Agri-mek	2.00	\$3.59	\$7.18	\$7.18
42	April	1	Pickup truck	8	200	5	70%	3.39	0.29	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$4.81	Flats	1100.00	\$2.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,212.07
43			Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (harvest)	9.00	\$14.83	\$133.47	\$133.47
44	April	2	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	2	2.16	\$6.05	\$16.02	Captan	100.00	\$5.53	\$553.00	\$575.07
45								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Quadriz	6.00	\$1.70	\$10.20	\$10.20
46	April	3	Pickup truck	8	200	5	70%	3.39	0.29	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$4.81	Flats	1100.00	\$2.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,212.07
47			Labor					0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Labor (harvest)	9.00	\$14.83	\$133.47	\$133.47
48	May	1	Spray boom	12	50	2	70%	2.04	0.49	1	1.08	\$3.03	\$8.01	Gramoxone	2.00	\$4.97	\$9.94	\$20.98
49								0.00	0.00	1	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Crop Oil (surfactant)	1.00	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90
50	May	2	Coultar	5	50	2	70%	0.85	1.18	1	2.59	\$7.26	\$19.23	--	--	--	\$0.00	\$26.49
51	September	7	Drip Irrig. pipe					0.00	0.00	0	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Irrig. Pipe	1.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00
52	September	8	Irrigate					0.00	0.00	0	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Irrigation water	1.00	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$65.00
53																		
54																		
55																		
56																		
57																		
58																		
59																		
60																		
TOTAL																		\$9,133.66

Immediately following the field operations lists, the spreadsheet will provide estimates on the net returns per acre, the breakeven selling price, puckout percentage, total specified costs per acre, and total returns per acre of strawberries.

Figure 5. Summary of returns from the field activity cost spreadsheet from strawberry production.

Net returns per acre for varying yields per acre (flats) and prices per unit (flat)					
	Price per flat				
	\$12.00	\$13.50	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$18.00
Yield flats per acre	--- net returns per acre ---				
1500	\$8,866.35	\$11,116.35	\$13,366.35	\$15,616.35	\$17,866.35
1700	\$11,266.35	\$13,816.35	\$16,366.35	\$18,916.35	\$21,466.35
1900	\$13,666.35	\$16,516.35	\$19,366.35	\$22,216.35	\$25,066.35
2100	\$16,066.35	\$19,216.35	\$22,366.35	\$25,516.35	\$28,666.35
2300	\$18,466.35	\$21,916.35	\$25,366.35	\$28,816.35	\$32,266.35

Breakeven selling price needed (per lb) given the cost to produce strawberries	
Yield flats per acre	Cost per flat
1,500	\$6.089
1,700	\$5.373
1,900	\$4.807
2,100	\$4.349
2,300	\$3.971

Yields and revenue from strawberry production	
Total harvest weight	1,800
Packout percent	98%
Total market weight	1,764
Sales revenue	\$26,460.00

Total costs per acre of strawberry production	
Direct in-field costs	\$9,133.65
Broker fee per lb	\$0.02
Fixed costs per ac	\$250.00
Total specified cost	\$9,418.93

Estimated returns from strawberry production (\$ per acre)	
Returns	\$17,041.07

This information can be downloaded at [https://www.lsuagcenter.com/portals/our\\_offices/departments/ag-economics-agribusiness/extension\\_outreach](https://www.lsuagcenter.com/portals/our_offices/departments/ag-economics-agribusiness/extension_outreach) .



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