

Updates from PFI's Horticulture Program

Liz Kolbe 2019 Annual Conference



A Taste of My Own Medicine

Liz Kolbe 2019 Annual Conference



- Programming Overview
- Cooperators' Program
- Whole Farm Financial Project
- Yield Data Website
- Pesticide Drift
- The Future
- Questions and Discussion



PROGRAM AREAS







CROPS

Vegetables

Orchard and Tree Crops

Berries and Brambles

Cut Flowers

Culinary and Medicinal Herbs

Seedlings and Plants

Mushrooms

Other crops that don't fit anywhere else





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TOPICS

In-Field Practices

Tools, Tractors, Implements

Packing House, Cold Storage

High Tunnel, Greenhouse

Pricing, Marketing

Farm Financials

Business Management

Labor Management

Life Balance and Wellness



HORTICULTURE

CROPS

Vegetables

Orchard and Tree Crops

Berries and Brambles

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Culinary and Medicinal Herbs

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Other crops that don't fit anywhere else

ALSO

On-Farm Research

Pesticide Drift

Pollinator and Beneficial Insect Habitat

TOPICS

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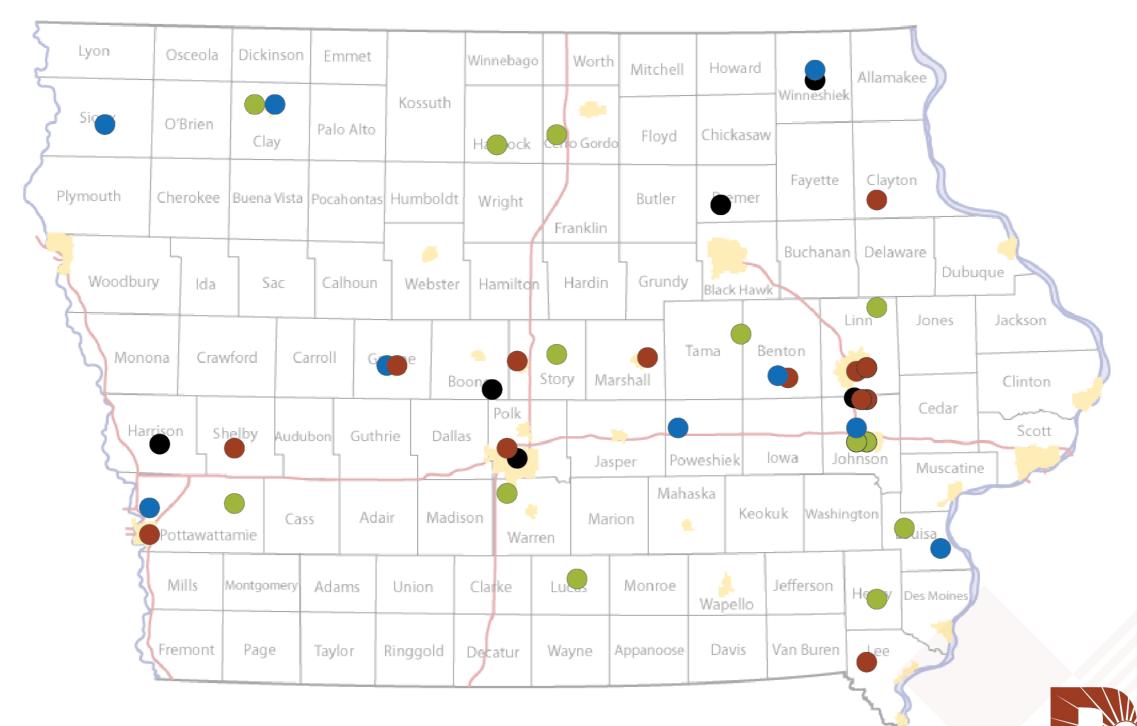




- 31 Annual Conference Sessions
- 21 Field Days
- 12 Farminars
- + 20 Workshop Days, Meet-Ups
 - 83 Horticulture Events



HORTICULTURE events, 2017 & 2018 (and a few 2019)



PRACTICAL farmers

HORTICULTURE - 2017 Field Days

Weed-Slayers: Two-Wheel Tractors – Jill Beebout and Jeff Lauber

Tools and Tractors with T.D. – T.D. Holub

Grafting, Summer Pruning, New Fruit at Berry Patch – Dean and Judy Henry

Earning a Living on an Urban Farm – Jon Yagla and Wren Almitra

Growing Giants for the Fair – Marty and Mary Schnicker

Oyster Mushroom Production – Tyson Allchin

Farmer-Led Aggregation – Jan Libbey

A Little Bit of Everything in Everly – Mike and Darla Eeten

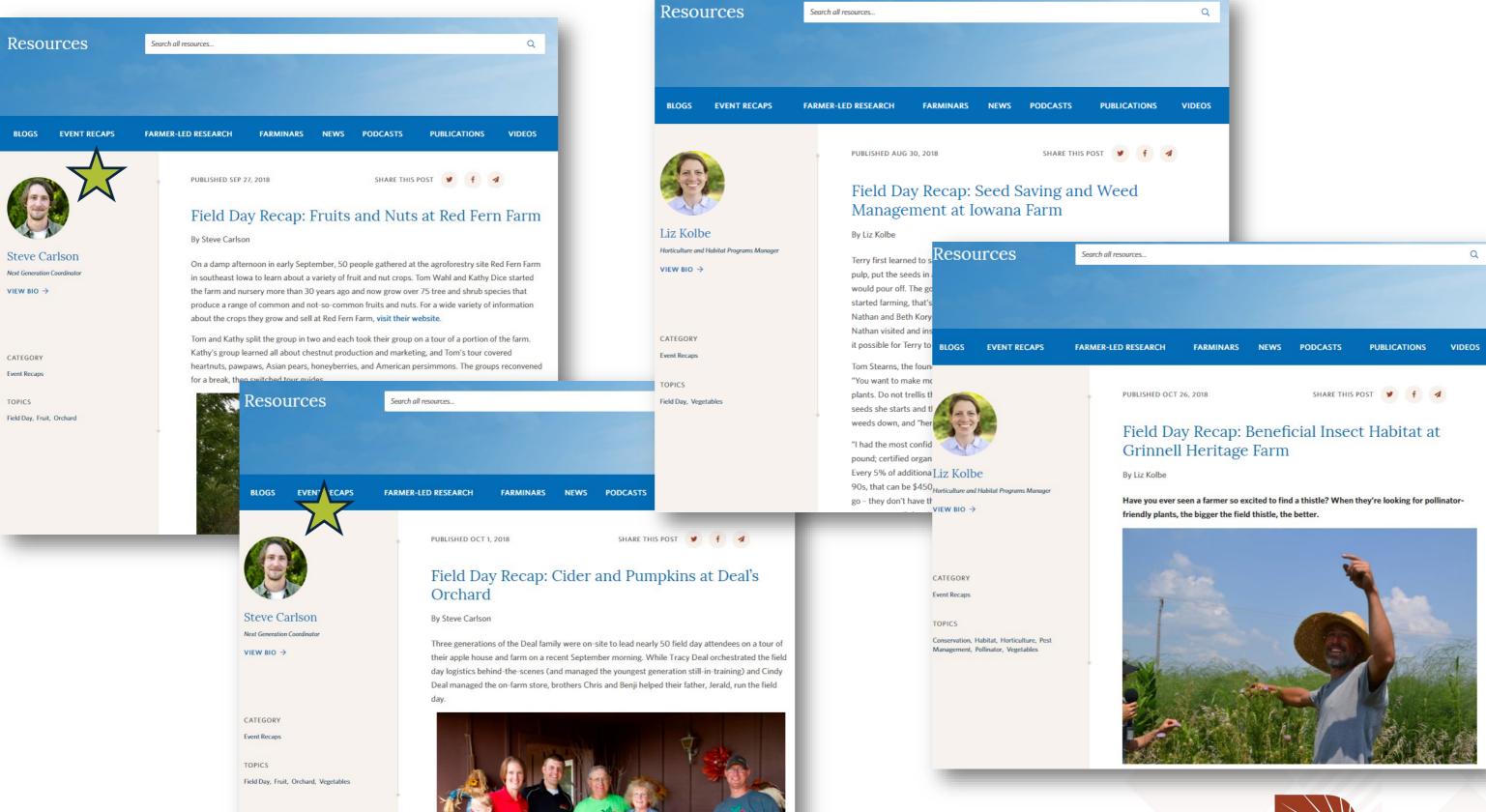
Dried Flower Production – Fred Howell

Looking Back at the First Year of Farming – Jayme Fowler and Susan Jutz

Hand Tools and Implements for Small Vegetable Farms – Jason Grimm (Partner: Grow Johnson County)









Tools and Tractors with T.D. Garden Oasis Farm, T.D. Holub







Dried Flower Production

Howell's Floral and Greenhouse, Fred Howell







HORTICULTURE - 2018 Field Days

Growing Garlic and Marketing the Farm – Jordan Clasen and Whitney Brewer Teaming Up and Starting a Vegetable Farm – Hannah Breckbill and Emily Fagan

Landing a Farm: Long-Term Leases – Kate Edwards

Terry's Techniques: Seed-Saving and Weed Control – Terry Troxel

Raising Prairie: Seeds, Plants and Restoration – Dwight and Bev Rutter

Planning and Installing Beneficial Insect Habitat – Andrew and Melissa Dunham (Partner: Xerces Society)

Tree Crop Field Class – Tom Wahl and Kathy Dice

Cider and Pumpkins at Historic Deal's Orchard - Chris and Tracy, Benji, Jerald and Cindy Deal

Production to Market at Pheasant Run Farm – Ann and Eric, Calvin Franzenburg

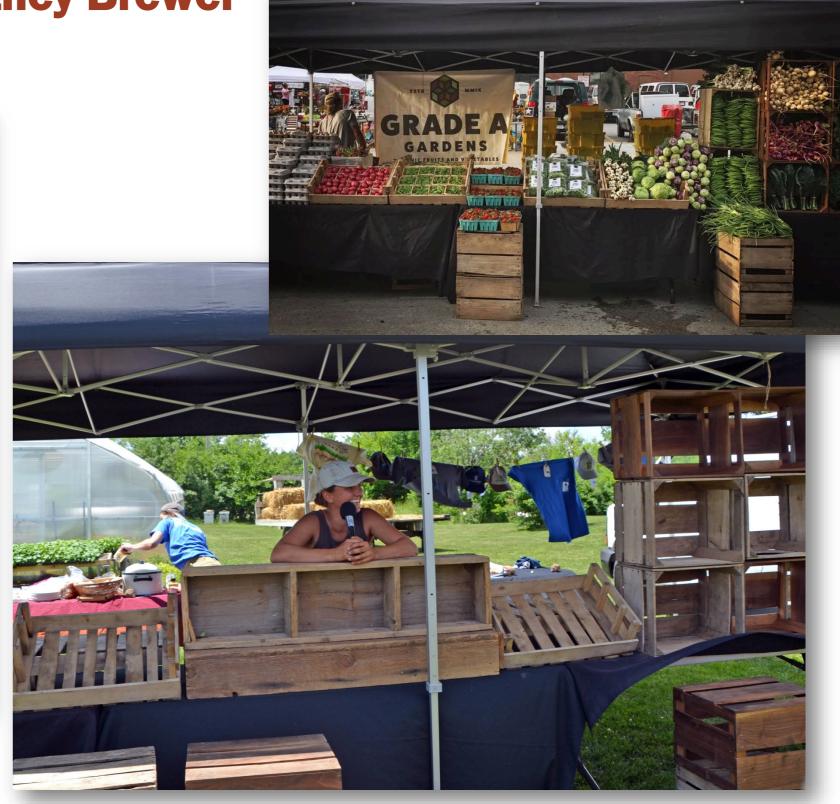
Root and Tuber Crop Production – John and Janna Wesselius



Growing Garlic and Marketing the Farm

Grade A Gardens, Jordan Clausen & Whitney Brewer





Raising Prairie: Seeds, Plants and Restoration



HORTICULTURE – 2018 Annual Conference

- Managing a Young and Growing Orchard
- Using Habitat to Increase Beneficial Insects on Fruit and Vegetable Farms
- Ecology and Management of Iowa's Common Vegetable Insect Pests
- Alternative Models & the Future of CSA
- Field Preparation, Cultivation & Fertility
- Physical Strengthening, Recovery & Injury Prevention for Vegetable Farmers
- Hiring Migrant and Seasonal Workers and Year-Round Employees
- Learning from On-Farm Research: Horticulture
- Winter Vegetable Production
- Indoor Mushroom Production and Marketing
- GAP, FSMA and Post-Harvest Handling for Food Safety
- Foraging for Market: Morels and Greens
- Pack Shed and Post-Harvest Efficiency
- Growing Better Brussels Sprouts



Conference Recordings on PFI's Youtube Channel



Tony Gallo - Physical Strengthening, Recovery and Injury Prevention - PFI 2018 Annual Conference



Michael Kilpatrick - Winter Vegetable Production - PFI 2018 Annual Conference



Dr. Ajay Nair & Andy Dunham - Growing Better Brussells Sprouts - PFI 2018 Annual Conference



HORTICULTURE - 2017-18 Workshops and Meet-Ups

Alternative Berry Short Course (2 days)

Advanced Financial Planning for Fruit & Vegetable Farms with Holistic Management International (2 days)

High Tunnel Build (2 days) x 2

Welding Workshops x 3

Tractor Operation, Safety and Maintenance for Fruit and Vegetable Farmers (2 days) x 2

Orchardist Gathering

Fruit and Vegetable Farmer Meet-Ups x4



Tractor Operation, Safety and Maintenance (2-day x 2) Shane LaBrake





HORTICULTURE – 17-18 Farminars Watch in the Farminar Archive!

2017

Risk Management for a Diversified Farm – Andrew Dunham Variety Selection for Vegetable Production – Rob Faux Organic Apple Production – Maury Wills

Effective Mentor Relationships - Denise O'Brien, Scott Yahnke, Ali Clark Achieving Profitability with Fruits and Vegetables - Natasha Hegmann, Ryan Pesch (MN)

Grow Flowers That Sell: Top 10 Sellers at Brightflower Farm -Jeanie McKewan (IL)

2018

Using Permaculture Design and Farming Solo – Clare Hintz (WI)

Dive Into Growing Woodies as Cut Flowers – Rachael Ackerman (MN)

Pollinator Habitat: A Guide to Native Restoration - Jessi Strinmoen (MN), Dennis Pederson

Managing Disease in Organic Vegetable Crops – Beth Kazmar (WI)

Organic Seedling Production - Paul Betz (VT)

Getting Started Growing and Marketing Unusual Fruits – Tim Clymer (PA)



Practical Farmers of Iowa

CATEGO

Farmir

TOPI

CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) Disease Management, Horticulture, Organic, Vegetables

Managing Disease in Organic Vegetable Crops

SHARE THIS POST 🔰 f

By Practical Farmers of Iowa

PUBLISHED DEC 19, 2018

Managing diseases on a vegetable farm is difficult due to the diversity of crops and the range of diseases that threaten them. Organic vegetable farmer Beth Kazmar will share her on-farm experience preventing and managing diseases. She will focus on one or two crops, with emphasis on proactive methods like variety selection, hot water seed treatments, row spacing, employee education and use of organically approved materials.





HORTICULTURE – 2019 Farminars

New Platform! (mobile-friendly)
Tues. 7 p.m.

Feb. 5 – "No-Till Vegetable Production"

Elizabeth and Paul Kaiser, Singing Frogs Farm (CA)



Feb. 12 - "Ridge-Till Vegetable Production"

Brian Caldwell, Cornell University (NY); Jordan Scheibel, Middle Way Farm





Chestnut Growers Norkshop

Saturday, February 2 | 9am-5pm Iowa Arboretum 1875 Peach Ave | Madrid, IA 50156

\$10 for Practical Farmers of Iowa Members \$60 for Non-Members of Practical Farmers of Iowa Lunch is included with registration.

Join PFI now and receive the member registration rate for the workshop!

Speakers include:

Tom Wahl & Kathy Dice, Red Fern Farm Mike Gold, Missouri Center for Agroforestry Roger Smith, Prairie Grove Chestnut Growers



Meet-Ups – Breakfast with farming friends and PFI!

9:30 - 11:30 a.m.

Feb 5: Waverly, Wild Carrot

Feb. 7: Logan, Logan Flours

Feb. 26: Solon, Salt Fork Kitchen

Feb. 28: Decorah, Potluck!

Date TBD: Des Moines, HoQ

Date TBD: Northwest Iowa?





How does PFI decide which programs and events to do?

Do we have evidence that farmers want it?

Does it fit with our strategic plan?

Does it fit with our mission and vision?

Does it foster our key niche (farmer-to-farmer)?

Does it have board support?

Is it non-duplicative of our current programming or our partners' programming?



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Is it non-duplicative of our current programming or our partners' programming?

Is it funded?

Is it fundable?

Is it likely to bring in members and/or funding?

As staff, do we have the interest and capacity to take it on?

Do we have the partnerships to take it on?

Has it been done before? Should it be done again?

Are we the only group that can take this on?



How do we get ideas for events?

Evaluations

Conversations

Emails

Phone Calls

Facebook Groups

Word-of-Mouth

Watching at Events

Networking

HORTICULTURE STEERING COMMITTEE

Jill Beebout

Jordan Clausen & Whitney Brewer

Rob Faux

Emma & Marcus Johnson

Laura Krouse

Jan Libbey

Danelle Myer

Jordan Scheibel

John Wesselius



Where, who, what next? Ideas welcome!







PRACTICAL FARMERS OF IOWA

COOPERATORS' PROGRAM

FARMER-LED RESEARCH



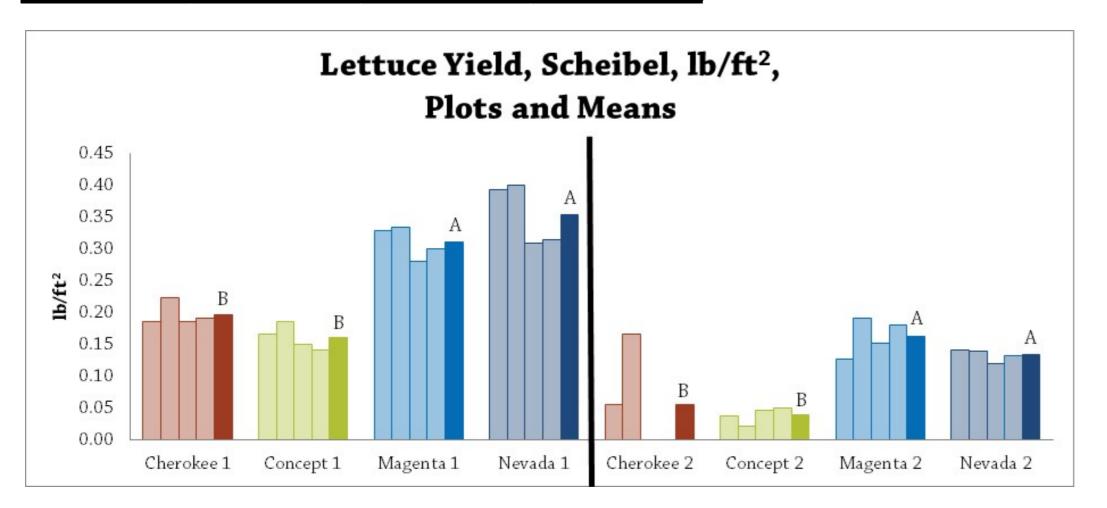
Summer Lettuce Variety Trial
Cauliflower Variety Trial
High Tunnel Tomato Variety Trial
Summer Broccoli Variety Trial
Summer Lettuce Germination Trial
Enterprise Budget Comparison for Strawberry
Enterprise Budget for Cherry Tomatoes
Brassica Production Following Grazed and Ungrazed Cover Crop

Smother Crops for Organic Control of Canada Thistle





Rep 1	Rep 2	Rep 3	Rep 4
Concept	Nevada	Cherokee	Magenta
Magenta	Concept	Nevada	Cherokee
Cherokee	Magenta	Concept	Nevada
Nevada	Cherokee	Magenta	Concept

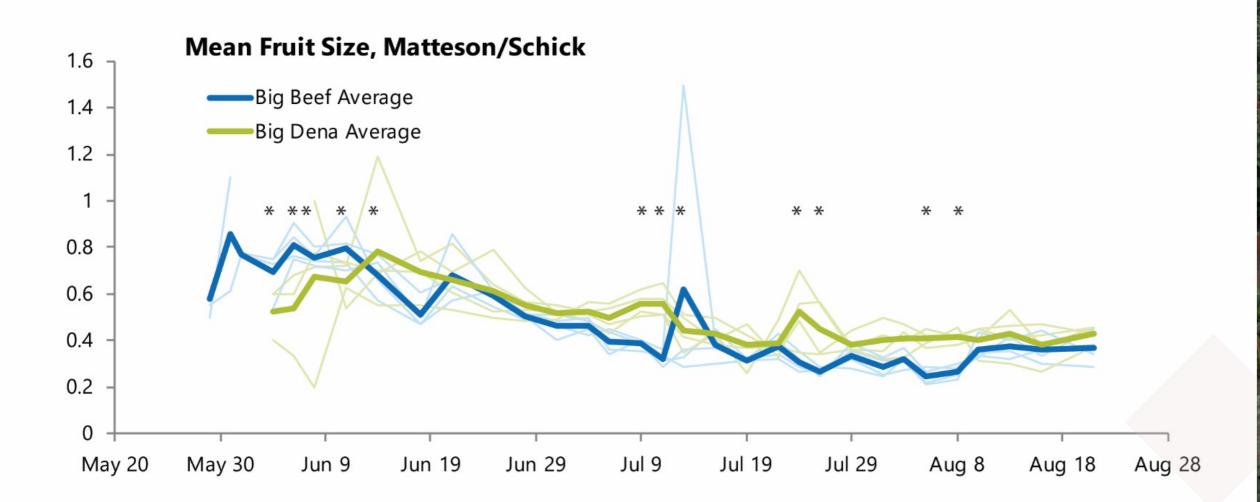






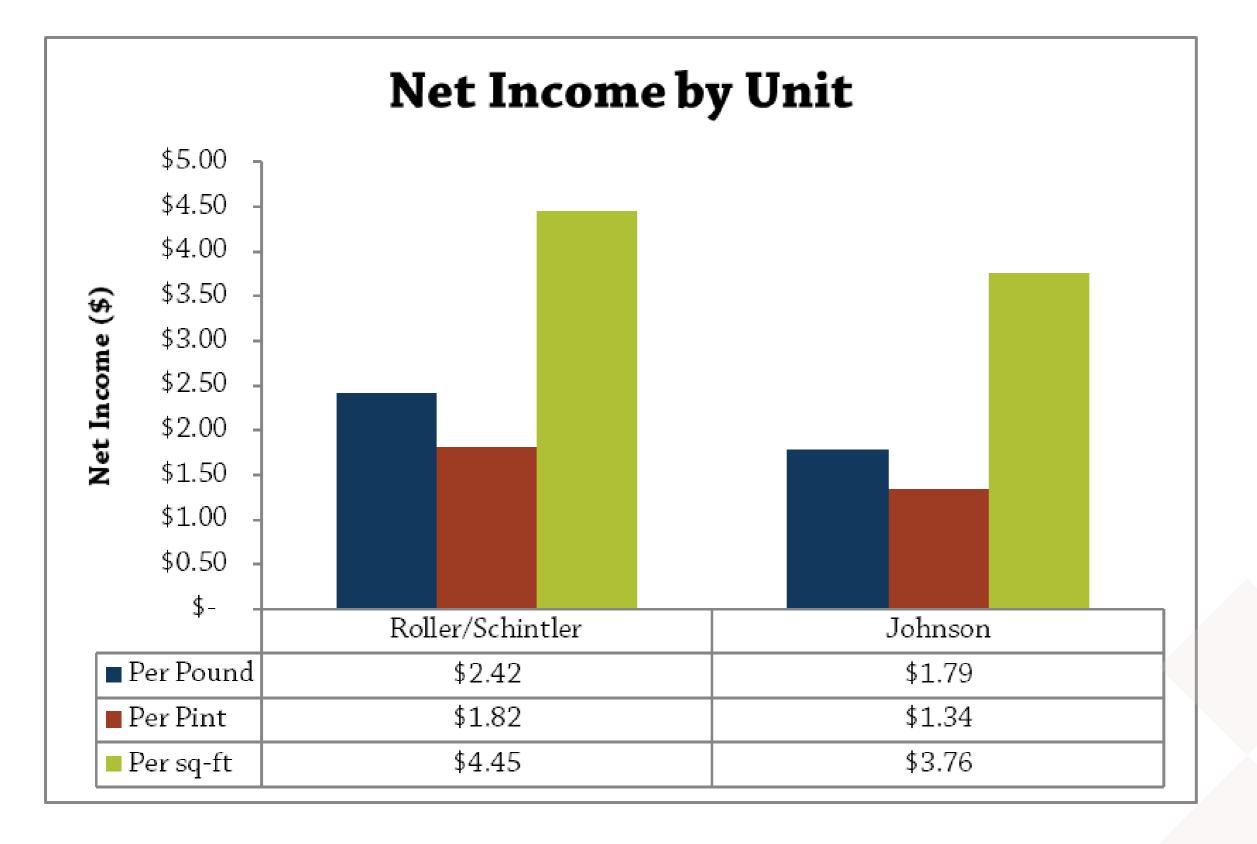
2018 Greenhouse Tomato Variety Trial

Rep 1	Rep 2	Rep 3	Rep 4
Beef	Dena	Dena	Beef
Dena	Beef	Beef	Dena





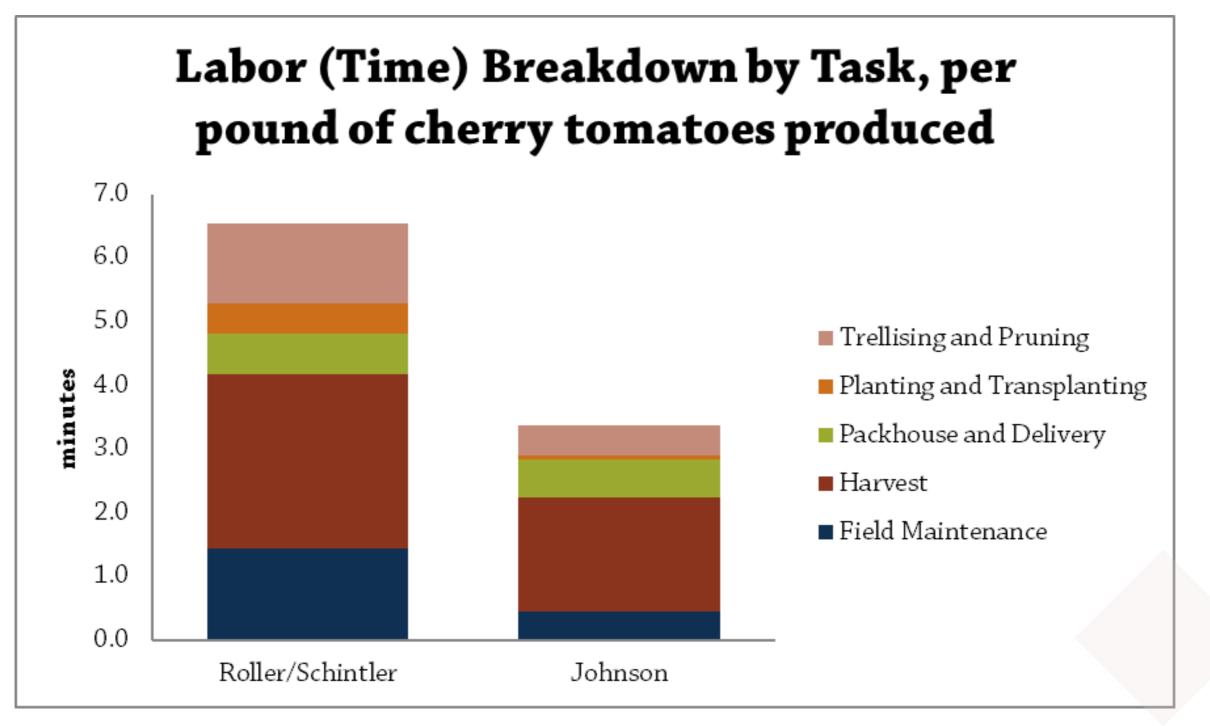








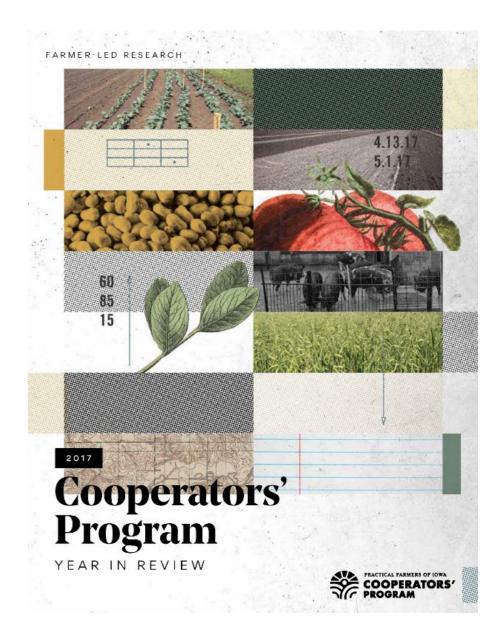
2018 Cherry Tomato Enterprise Budget







The Latest Research from PFI FILTER RESEARCH =Title Year Category Winter Cereal Rye Cover Crop Effect of Cash Crop Yield - Year 10 2018 Whole Farm Financial Project: Analysis of 2013 - 2016 Financials 2018 **Annual Wildflower and Herb Mix for Pollinators** 2018 Underseeded vs. Mid-Summer-Seeded Green Manures for Corn 2018 **Spring-Seeded Cover Crops Ahead of Soybeans** 2018 Corn Leaf Architecture for Interseeded Cover Crop 2018







- One-Cut Lettuce Variety Trial
- Romaine Variety Trial
- Summer Cabbage Variety Trial
- Cauliflower Variety Trial
- High Tunnel and Field Heirloom Tomato Variety Trial
- Mustard Variety Trial
- Dahlia Enterprise Budget
- Sweet Potato Enterprise Budget
- Summer Lettuce Germination Trial
- Squash Vine Borer Control
- Tea Bag Index in Agroforestry Trial
- Fertility Trial in Brassica
- Buckwheat as a Living Mulch in Sweet Potatoes
- Demonstration Trial: Mushroom as Understory Crop in Eggplant





Whole Farm Financial Project, 2013-2016



Horticulture Research



Whole Farm Financial Project: Analysis of 2013 - 2016 Financials

Staff Contact:

Liz Kolbe – (515) 232-5661 liz@practicalfarmers.org

Cooperators:

8 PFI Fruit and Vegetable Producers

Funding By:

CERES Trust

USDA Risk Management Agency

Web I ink

http://bit.ly/pfi_horticulture

In a Nutshell

- Eight fruit and vegetable farms provided a profit-loss statement and simple balance sheet for four years (2013 - 2016).
- Five of the farms averaged more than \$24,000/ac in gross revenue for the 4-year period.
- Four of the farms had a "favorable" four-year average net income ratio, ranging from 0.23 - 0.43.
- Number of years farming as a business ranged from 2 14 years.
- No two farm financial strategies or situations are the same.
 This report serves as a starting point for profitability conversations, and for farmers to compare their own numbers with their peers.

Introduction

In 2014 vegetable farmers asked Practical Farmers to collect and anonymously report whole farm financial data from themselves and their peers. Participating farms had a shared concern that attention to the bottom line of the local food movement was not receiving enough attention – that too many aspiring farmers had unrealistic or naïve expectations for profitability and a farming lifestyle. The results from the four years of this study are intended to be a resource for aspiring and beginning farmers, to provide a snapshot of what financials look like for real farms and how they can vary from year to year.

Though many new farmers start because of a love of growing vegetables and feeding communities, without a basic understanding of financials their farm businesses will not be sustainable. If a person is ready to start a farm, they need to be ready to do the books.

This report cannot be used as a blueprint for farm financial success. This report will be immediately useful to farmers with a few years of financial numbers of their own to compare. For beginning and aspiring farmers, this report can show them which ratios to begin tracking, and what level of revenue, and costs, may be reasonable to expect.

When deciding the methods for this project, several previous reports were used, and may be of interest to other farmers and researchers. Farmer members have found Hendrickson (2005) particularly informative for farm business comparison. Several reports from Iowa State University were employed to evaluate farm

business health (Chase, 2012; Plastina et al., 2014; Edwards, 2014), as well as reports from other universities (Blonde, 2009), Practical Farmers of Iowa (1999) and "Fearless Farm Finances" by Padgham et al. (2012).

Data Collection and Reporting

This report provides a 4-year look at financials from eight farms from 2013 – 2016. Though more farmers participated through 2013 and 2014, only farms that provided at least three years of data are included in the 4-year report. Detailed Whole Farm Financial Reports for 2013 and 2014 are available on the Practical Farmers of lowa website, practicalfarmers.org (Kolbe, 2015; Kolbe, 2016).

For this report, farmers were asked to complete a Schedule F tax form that was modified to include a more detailed breakdown of revenue, a simple balance sheet of equity and liabilities, and a 13-question survey (Appendix 1). To preserve anonymity of the farms, the data is primarily reported by transforming data into common financial ratios and per acre values.

Overview of participating farms

Farmers were asked to participate not based on their perceived profitability, but by their willingness to share data for the benefit of others. The farms all raise a diverse set of fruits and vegetables Beyond that, they differ in many ways: some also raise livestock or field crops. Some farm on their own, while others farm with a spouse or family. Some have been farming only a few years, others are seasoned veterans. On the financial side, four are sole proprietorships, four are LLCs. Three farms' financials are organized so their house is included in the farm assets. Some started their farms slowly, easing in after prior careers or during existing careers; some others are all-in, living on the farm's income while building the farm for their first career.

Three farms earned 100% of their household income from the farm during 2015 and 2016; one additional farm in the study has a goal of earning 100% of household income from farming, but is a beginning farmer and is meeting their current expectations for profitability.

Farm Ratio

No single financial ratio explains the overall financial health of a business, but tracking a group of ratios can help expose weaknesses and strengths in a farm business. Over time, ratios and benchmarks can be used to set goals that drive short-term

				Selec	ted Fa	arm Fina	ncial	s and D	emog	raphics, 2	2013-2	016			
		Demo	graphics		Rev	venue	ı	Expense	s	Re	turns			Goals	
Year	Number of Years Farming	Acres in fruit and vegetables	Number of produce market types used	% of produce sales in to p 2 markets	produce% of total farm revenue	Gross Revenue Per Acre (\$)	Labor expense % of to tail	Supplies expense % of total	Depreciation expense % of to tal	Net Farm Profit per acre (\$)	Rate of Return on Farm Assets b	Netincome Ratio	Goal % household income from farming	Current % household income from farming	Are you meeting your expectations for farm
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Farm A							
Average		2.93	4.5	91	92	24,689	31	11	5	12,619	0.28	0.43	71	66	
2013	9	2.7	4	87	94	24,205	33	11	6	12,240	0.17	0.51	80	82	Yes
2014	10	3.0	4	90	90	22,876	30	12	5	11,248	0.49	0.16	80	55	Yes
2015	11	3.0	5	94	90	26,402	29	11	4	14,679	0.26	0.56	75	82	Yes
2016	12	3.0	5	96	91	25,272	30	11	4	12,309	0.19	0.49	50	47	Yes
								Farm B							
Average		3.75	3.75	87	91	32,081	34	9	17	7,496	0.16	0.23	75	72	
2013	9	3.0	3	87	88	23,466	20	9	35	3,314	0.13	0.14	50	41	No
2014	10	4.0	3	88	87	30,191	22	11	18	7,055	0.23	0.26	50	45	No
2015	11	4.0	4	88	96	35,297	42	8	13	7,573	0.13	0.21	100	100	No
2016	12	4.0	5	85	95	39,369	51	6	4	12,041	0.15	0.31	100	100	Yes
								Farm C							
Average		17.38	3.5	95	79	3,047	30	4	9	237	0.07	0.07	100	100	
2013	3	17.0	2	100	69	2,805	22	7	7	372	0.11	0.13	100	100	Yes
2014	4	16.5	3	98	74	3,020	27	3	9	255	0.08	0.06	100	100	Yes
2015	5	18.0	4	89	85	3,081	36	3	11	321	0.06	0.10	100	100	Yes
2016	6	18.0	5	93	87	3,284	35	2	10	(3)	0.01	0.00	100	100	Yes
-								FARM D							
Average		4.73	4	85	96	4,577	30	13	22	(82)	0.03	(0.07)	75	48	
2013	11	6.0	3	86	92	8,299	30	11	32	925	0.02	0.11	75	40	No
2014	12	6.5	3	89	92	3,282	25	15	18	371	0.11	0.01	75	45	No
2015	13	3.2	5	79	100	3,433	37	13	14	(274)	-0.01	(0.08)	75	55	No
2016	14	3.2	5	85	100	3,295	28	11	24	(1,349)	-0.02	(0.30)	75	50	No
A		0.53	222	00	25	720		FARM E		(0.7)	0.04	(0.40)	(5)	(7)	
Average	9	0.53	3.33	90	35	729	0	3	12	(87)	0.01	(0.12)	(5)	(7)	V
2013		1.0	3	85	41	804	0		14	(60)	0.02	(0.07)		0	Yes
2014	- 11	- 0.2	-	- 02	- 20	704	-	-	- 12	(107)	- 0.00	(0.15)	-	-	- V
2015	11	0.3	3	92	29	704	0	5	12	(107)	0.00	(0.15)	0 (15)	0 (21)	Yes
2016	12	0.5	4	92	35	677	0	FARM F	11	(94)	0.00	(0.14)	(15)	(21)	No
Augrana		0.94	3.75	80	88	31,700	19	20 20	9	6,787	0.47	0.26	91	18	
Average 2013	3	0.94	3./5	90	76	25,421	0	18	38	1,327	0.47	0.26	100	0	No
2013	4	1.00	4	79	93	19,760	19	25	0	2,310	0.05	0.03	65	9	No
					-					-		-			
2015	5	0.75	4	75 78	85	51,827	23	12	0	23,400	0.92	0.45	100	35	Yes
2016	6	1.25	4	/8	100	29,790	32	25	0	13,444	0.80	0.45	100	27	Yes

^{*} Net Income Ratio = net income ÷ gross revenue

Page 4 of 8 PRACTICAL FARMERS OF IOWA December 2017



b Rate of Return on Farm Assets = (net farm income + other interest expense + mortgage interest expense) ÷ total farm assets

Farm N did not provide financials in 2013; Farm E did not provide financials in 2014.

Average values for Net Income Ratio and Rate of Return on Farm Assets are shown in green, blue or red. These values indicate "favorable" (green), "moderate (blue), or unfavorable (red), based on Blonde (2009).

Whole Farm Financial Project, 2013-2016

How to Make Six Figures Farming

Local Food success?
Romanticized lifestyle?

Why does it work for them? (Does it??)

Evolving market - relevance of "old" models?

FOOD & DRINK, LIFESTYLE

Turn Dirt Into Dollars With a Microfarm

By Craig Wallin

What nobody told me about small farming: I can't make a living

e're "rich in other ways," but that e ugly fact that most farms are

15 06:00 PM CST

e number of traditional farms in the has dropped by half or more, but a new ster than a prairie weed.

n smaller than traditional farms. Instead may be only an acre or two – even as some specialty crops. Many of these pringing up in and around the fringes of where customers for the specialty crops e new growers choose to grow plants not or the satisfaction of tending a crop and ides

How to Make a Living From a 1.5 Acre Market Garden

March 22, 2015 by papprentice / 82 Comments

Picture the scene, you're awoken by the morning sun, grab yourself a coffee and step outside. As you take your first sip you watch the sun rising and enjoy the serene sound of birdsong. Everything's tranquil as you take a leisurely stroll around your market garden, making a list of today's tasks. There is a lot to do but you enjoy every tiny piece of it and can't wait to begin.

Can you imagine this life for yourself? Do you think it's possible for you to enjoy this kind of lifestyle and actually make a decent living from it?

I'll let you in on a secret. The biggest challenge in life is YOU and your beliefs. When it comes to commercial vegetable growing, the idea of a profitable micro-farm is frequently met with scepticism. Some cynics will try to discourage you from starting a market garden, declaring that production simply won't be enough to make your family's ends meet.

J.M. Fortier and the Rise of the High-Profit Micro Farm

Jesse Frost

One man is on a mission to prove that it's possible to make (good) living farming.





Whole Farm Financial Project, 2013-2016 What we asked:

Schedule F (income category modification)
Itemized Depreciation
Total Equity and Liabilities
10 Demographic Questions:

- 1. Acres in vegetable production
- 2. Total acres earning income
- 3. Number of years farming as a business
- 4. Goal percent of household income from farming
- 5. Current percent of household income from farming
- 6. Type of farm business (LLC, C-corporation, etc)
- 7. Estimated hours each owner worked on farm
- 8. Estimated owners draw
- 9. Are you meeting your expectations for farm profitability?
- 10. If you are not meeting your expectations for farm profitability, are you planning to make changes?





		Rev	enue		E	xpense	es	F	Returns	
Farm	Number of produce market types used	% produce sales in top 2 markets	produce % of total farm revenue	Gross Revenue Per Acre (\$)	Labor expense % of total	Supplies expense % of total	Depreciation expense % of total	Net Farm Profit per acre (\$)	Net Income Ratio a	Rate of Return on Farm Assets ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				2013-	2016 A	verage				
Α	5	91	92	24,689	31	11	5	12,619	0.43	0.28
В	4	87	91	32,081	34	9	17	7,496	0.23	0.16
С	4	95	79	3,047	30	4	9	237	0.07	0.07
D	4	85	96	4,577	30	13	22	(82)	(0.07)	0.03
E c	3	90	35	729	0	4	12	(87)	(0.12)	0.01
F	4	80	88	31,700	19	20	9	6,787	0.26	0.47
M	3	94	100	26,166	32	14	7	7,472	0.33	0.35
N c	6	71	98	24,152	3	16	22	199	0.05	0.05



Table 1

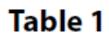
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E c	3	90	35	729	0	4	12	(87)	(0.12)	0.01
F	4	80	88	31,700	19	20	9	6,787	0.26	0.47
М	3	94	100	26,166	32	14	7	7,472	0.33	0.35
N c	6	71	98	24,152	3	16	22	199	0.05	0.05



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				2013-	2016 A	verage				
Α	5	91	92	24,689	31	11	5	12,619	0.43	0.28
В	4	87	91	32,081	34	9	17	7,496	0.23	0.16
С	4	95	79	3,047	30	4	9	237	0.07	0.07
D	4	85	96	4,577	30	13	22	(82)	(0.07)	0.03
E c	3	90	35	729	0	4	12	(87)	(0.12)	0.01
F	4	80	88	31,700	19	20	9	6,787	0.26	0.47
M	3	94	100	26,166	32	14	7	7,472	0.33	0.35
N c	6	71	98	24,152	3	16	22	199	0.05	0.05





		Rev	enue		E	xpense	es	F	Returns	
Farm	Number of produce market types used	% produce sales in top 2 markets	produce % of total farm revenue	Gross Revenue Per Acre (\$)	Labor expense % of total	Supplies expense % of total	Depreciation ex- pense % of total	Net Farm Profit per acre (\$)	Net Income Ratio ^a	Rate of Return on Farm Assets ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				2013-	2016 A	verage				
Α	5	91	92	24,689	31	11	5	12,619	0.43	0.28
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Table 1

		Rev	enue		E	xpense	es	F	Returns	
Farm	Number of produce market types used	% produce sales in top 2 markets	produce % of total farm revenue	Gross Revenue Per Acre (\$)	Labor expense % of total	Supplies expense % of total	Depreciation expense % of total	Net Farm Profit per acre (\$)	Net Income Ratio ^a	Rate of Return on Farm Assets ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				2013	-2016 I	Range				
Α	1	9	4	3,526	4	1	1	3,431	0.40	0.32
В	2	4	9	15,903	31	5	32	8,727	0.16	0.11
С	3	11	17	479	14	4	4	375	0.13	0.10
D	2	9	8	5,017	12	4	18	2,274	0.41	0.13
E	1	7	12	127	0	2	2	47	0.08	0.02
F	1	15	24	32,067	32	13	38	12,117	0.40	0.87
M	1	12	0	18,805	7	15	12	10,663	0.50	0.67
N	2	16	5	6,838	4	4	7	5,339	0.12	0.29



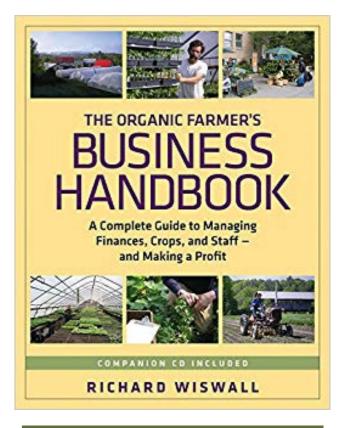
Take-aways

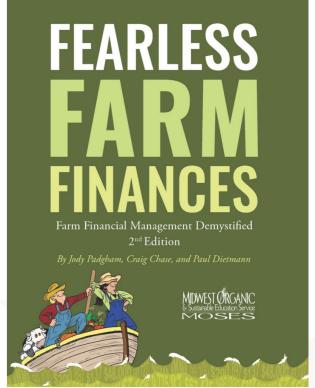
- No single, correct business model. Success looks different to everyone.
- Expect and plan for year-to-year variation in financials.
- Be prepared to weather a lean year (or several).
- Define realistic expectations.
- Set financial goals and create a manageable process to track them.
- Track labor; know what you are paying yourself.
- Excellent teaching / comparison / conversation tool
- You need your own data.



Next Steps

- Talk to other farmers about what has helped them.
- Get Quickbooks, learn to use it.
- Educate yourself about farm finances.
 - The Organic Farmers' Business Handbook, Richard Wiswall
 - Fearless Farm Finances, Padgham, Chase, Dietmann
 - PFI farminar recordings, past annual conference sessions
- Set financial goals for your farm, and create a plan to track them.









data.practicalfarmers.org



Farmer to Farmer Vegetable Yield and Production Data.

Founded in 1985, our mission is to equip farmers to build resilient farms and communities.



EXPLORE



All Crops

Browse all crop data

492 Crops

Filter Crop Data

Export to csv

← Previous 123456789 ... 1617 Next →

4													
Crop name t	Variety 1	Area Planted (ft2)	Total Yield (lbs) 1	Transplanted	Seeded Date (Transplanted Date)	Spacing within rows (in.) 1	Spacing between rows (in.) 1	Infrastructure	Irrigation	Harvest Window	Mulch	State	Zip
Edit Crop Delete Crop	Jersey King	38086	877	Transplanted	(05/03/2011)	15	48			- 05/20/2015	None	lowa	50049
Asparagus Edit Crop Delete Crop	Jersey Supreme	9147	426	Transplanted	04/20/2008 (04/20/2008)	12	48			04/16/2015 - 06/16/2015	Other	lowa	50167
Beans, Fresh Edit Crop Delete Crop	Carson	1500	162		07/14/2013	1	60		Yes	09/08/2013 - 10/19/2013	None	lowa	50167
Beans, Fresh Edit Crop Delete Crop	Jade (Gb45 1 3 1)	360	314		05/22/2014	2	10		Yes	07/09/2014 - 10/26/2014	None	lowa	50676
Beans, Fresh Edit Crop Delete Crop	Jade (Gb45 1 3 1)	540	135		06/08/2015	2	10		Yes	07/31/2015 - 08/26/2015	None	lowa	50676
Beans, Fresh Edit Crop Delete Crop	Jade (Gb45 1 3 1)	130	210		06/07/2013	2	10		Yes	07/25/2013 - 10/11/2013	None	lowa	50676



Search Crops Filter and export crop data New Search All Crops Crop Name: Variety: Harvest Date(s): - Any -Select An Option * - Any -Advanced Search Zone Structure State Select Same Options Select some options or leave blank for all Select Some Options



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EXPLORE



Welcome, PFI Research!

Here is your farm and associated crops

Edit My Account



PFI Research

info@practicalfarmers.org

50010

Public Profile

Farmer

1985

Crops: Asparagus, Beans, Fresh, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Corn, Sweet, Cucumber, Eggplant, Garlic, Greens, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Okra, Onion, Peas, Green, Peppers, Potato, Pumpkin, Radish, Shallot, Squash, Sweet Potato, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnip, Watermelon

Edit Farm

Crops (492)

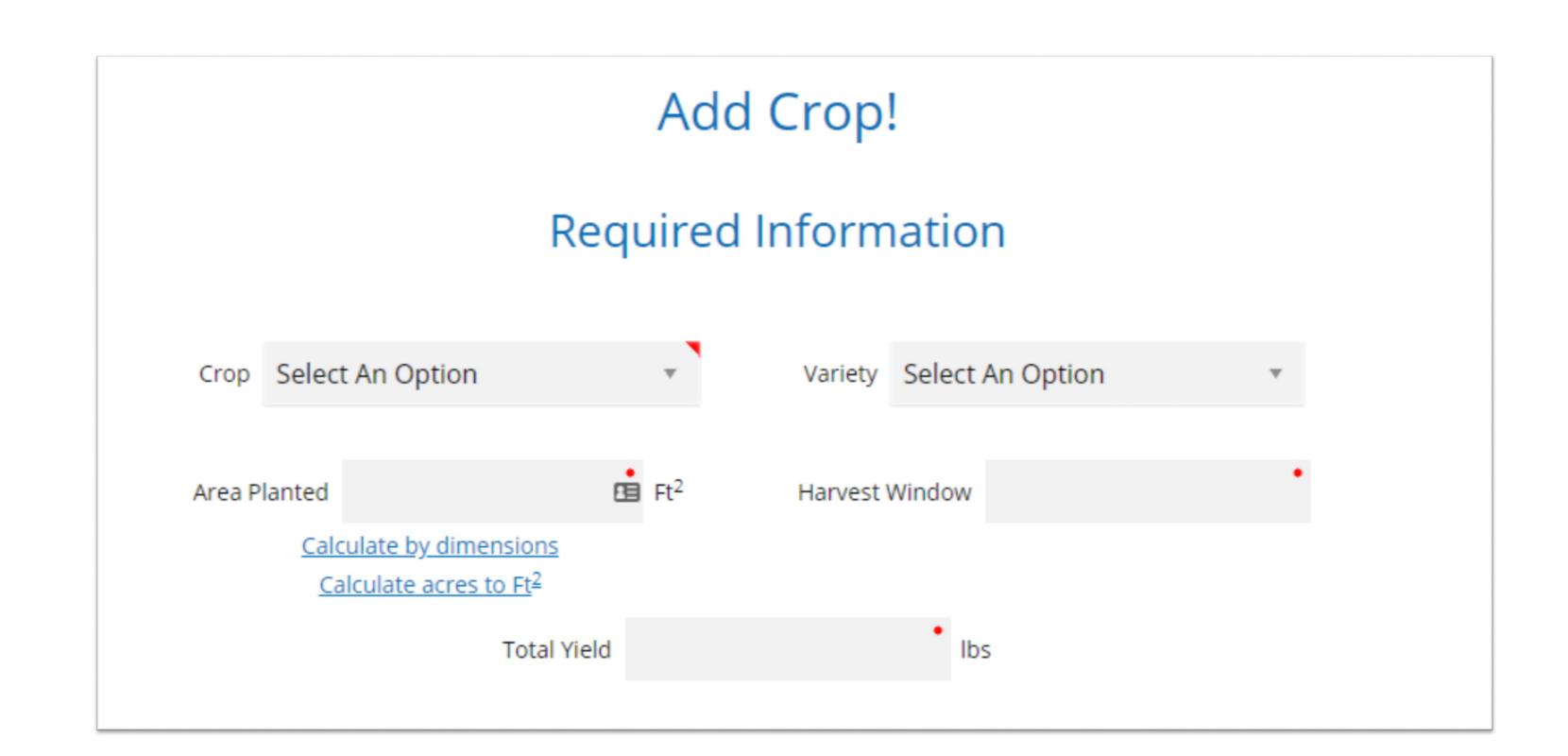
 Crop Name:
 Harvest Year:

 - Any ▼
 2017
 2016
 2015
 2014
 2013
 2012
 All

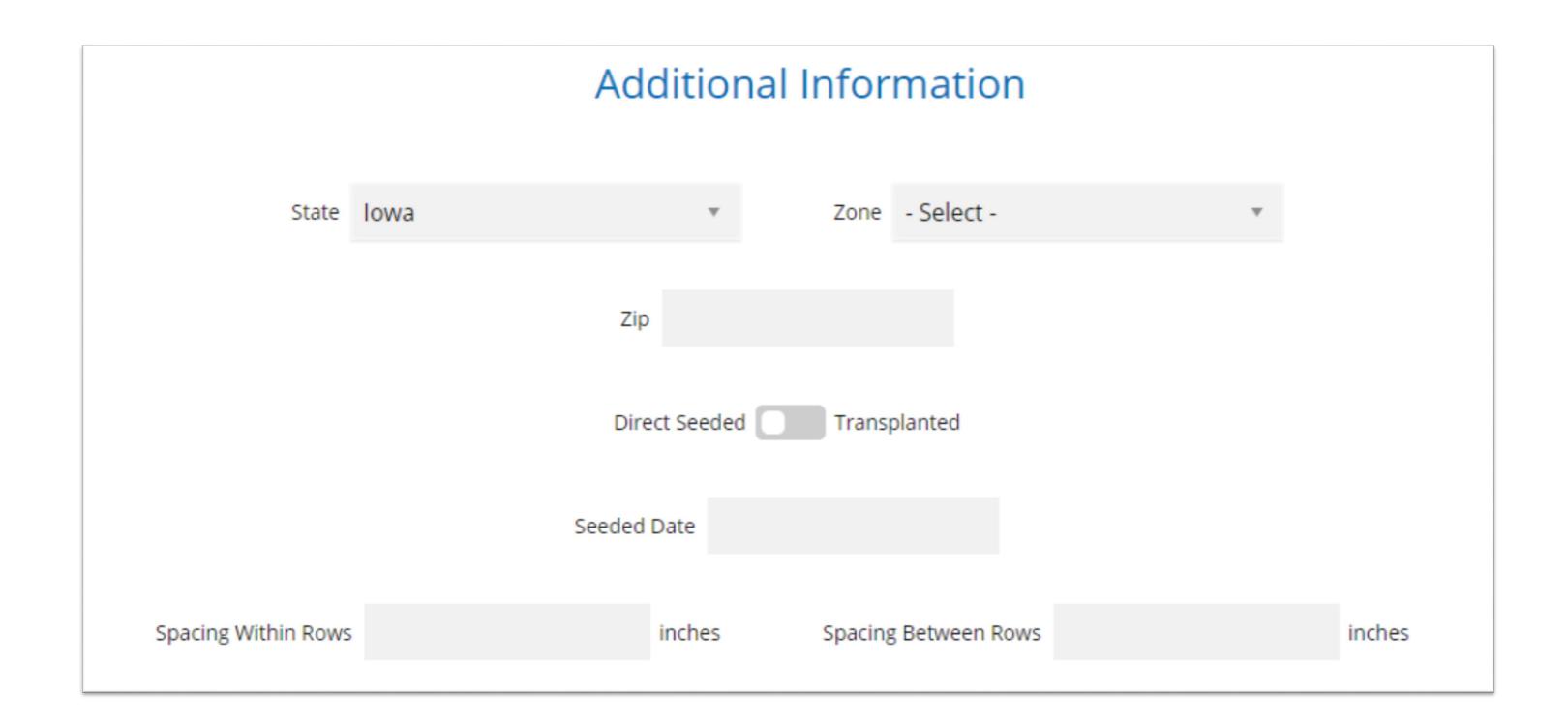
EXPORT ALL TO CSV

ADD CROP

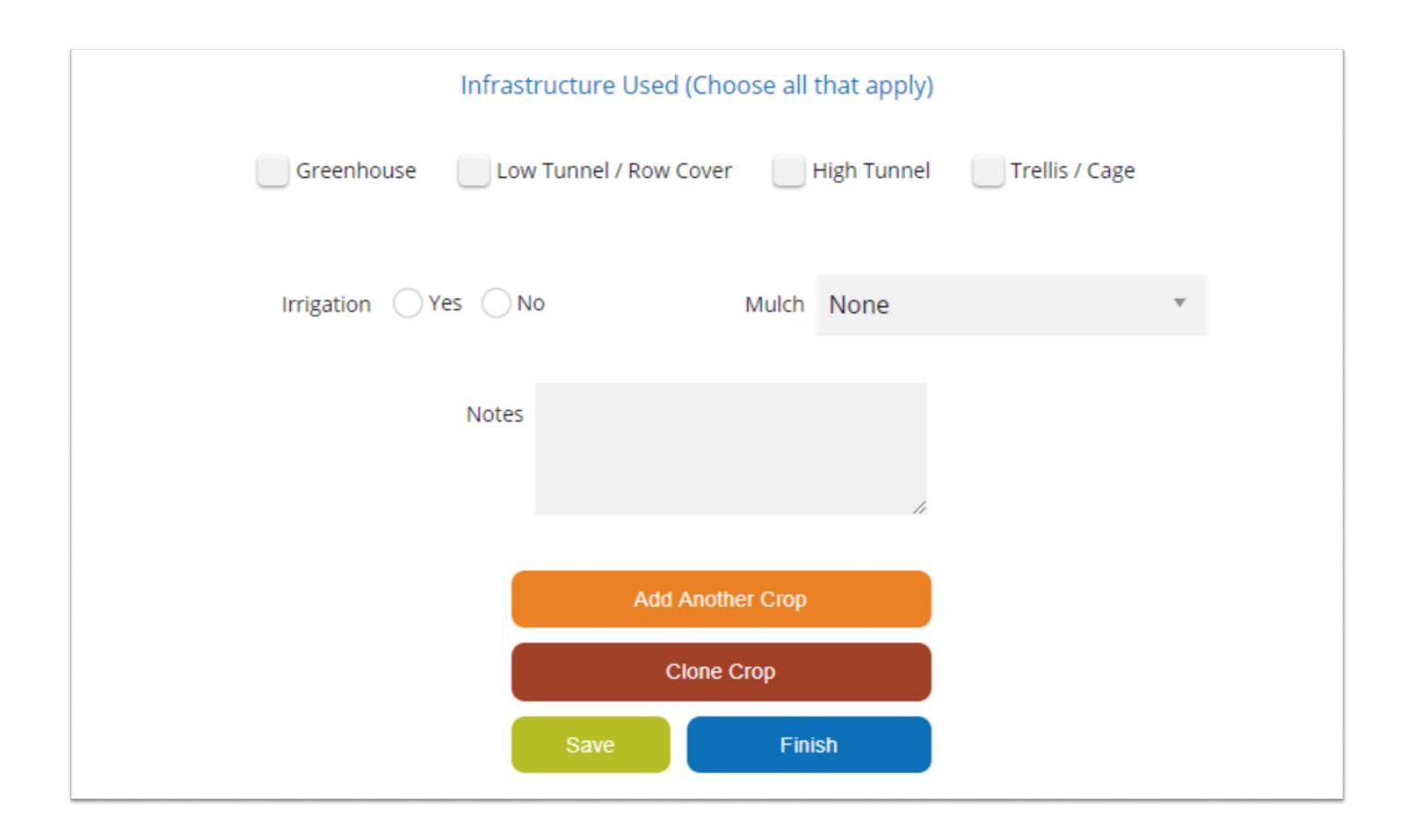
EXPORT EXPORT	CLONE	DELETE
EXPORT	CLONE	DELETE
EXPORT	CLONE	DELETE
EXPORT	CLONE	DELETE
EXPORT	CLONE	DELETE
EXPORT	CLONE	DELETE
EXPORT	CLONE	DELETE
	CLONE	DELETE
		EXPORT CLONE













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EXPLORE

Pesticide Drift

Important Contacts

IDALS Pesticide Bureau

(515) 281-8591

pesticides@iowaAgriculture.gov

DriftWatch / BeeCheck beecheck.org

Poison Control Center (800) 222-1222

National Pesticide Information Center (800) 858-7378

Federal Aviation Association National: 1 (866) TELL-FAA faa.gov/contact

Look Up the N-Number:

(The N number is the registration number on the plane) registry.faa.gov/aircraftinquiry/NNum_ Inquiry.aspx

We are at home in our fields.

Please don't let pesticides drift.

Central Region Regional Operations Center (816) 329-3000 - (Incident Response)

Pesticide Action Network

(612) 284-5023 info@panna.org

Pesticide Information Online

In Case of Drift - Toolkit

info@pra

PFI Res

 Pestici Templa

· Templa · List of

What to Expect from the IDALS **Pesticide Bureau**

- The Pesticide Bureau at the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) regulates pesticide registration and applicator licensing, and investigates pesticide misuse complaints (like pesticide drift).
- When you report a pesticide misuse complaint (drift event) to the Pesticide Bureau, detailed information is critical to its investigation. Use the form in this brochure as a guide.
- The Pesticide Bureau will send a field investigator to your farm within five working days: » For food crops and cases related to human health: The
- bureau will try to expedite chemical analysis of samples to provide results within two weeks.
- » However, some chemical results may take 60 days or more. If you need more immediate results, you will need to use a private lab (a list is available on PFI's website).

After the IDALS Pesticide Bureau Investigation

The Pesticide Bureau may levy fines (up to \$500 per violation, payable to the state general fund) against applicators for violations of Iowa Code Section 206, but they cannot advise or help you seek compensation for damages from applicators. To be compensated, you (or a legal representative) must contact the applicator directly. The Pesticide Bureau can provide you with the applicator's contact information

When you contact the applicator, ask for its insurance contact.

Protect Your Right





to Farm

Pesticide Drift Response Guide for Iowa's Farmers and Rural Residents

pesticide through air at the time of application or soon thereafter, to any site other than that intended for application. Avoiding ALL off-site movement is the responsibility of the applicator.

Have Experienced Drift?

Pesticide drift can be recognized as a cloud of pesticide spray or dust, or an unpleasant odor. Pesticide application can be done by plane. helicopter or tractor. Other times you may not see

If the drifting pesticide is an insecticide or fungicide, you v damage but the plants could

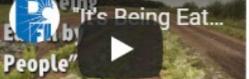
or smell the pesticides when spray drift

What is Pesticide Drift?

Pesticide drift is the physical movement of a

How Can You Tell if You

notice plant damage. If the dr





Video Series: Don't Let Pesticides Drift











Legal Resources for Pesticide Drift

The purpose of this document is to provide farmers and their lawyers with basic resources for pesticide drift-related legal issues. This page was created for educational purposes only, and in no way constitutes legal advice.

REGULATIONS

Federal and state laws regulate the use of pesticides. Some of the main laws include the following:

Pesticides are regulated under Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Under FIFRA, the state

7 U.S. Code §136w-1 State primary enforcement respon

For the purposes of this subchapter, a State shall have olations during any period for which the Administrator determines that such State— (1) has adopted adequate pesticide use laws and

regulations, except that the Administrator may not require a State to have pesticide use laws that are more stringent than this subchapter; (2) has adopted and is implementing adequate

procedures for the enforcement of such State laws (3) will keep such records and make such reports showing compliance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection as the Administrator may require by

Each pesticide has a unique label with directions for use and a list of appropriate crops. Allowable residue levels are also listed. If a crop is not listed on the label, the pesticide is not approved for use on that crop and the allowable residue level is 0.

Search for pesticide labels:

EPA: Pesticide Product and Label System Purdue University: National Pesticide Information

Pesticide spray drift is the movement of pesticide dust o droplets through the air at the time of application or soon after, to any site other than the area intended. (EPA definition, 2017), "Pesticides" include herbicides, insect

Pesticide Drift Response Guides

IDALS Pesticide Bureau Renonse Guide²

Iowa State Bar Association "Find-A-Lawver"

Pesticide Act of Iow

Note: Restricted use pesticides must be applied in accor dance with their label. PESTICIDES §206.11, subsection 3, paragraph "b" states: "It shall be unlawful... For any person to use or cause to be used any pesticide contrary to its labeling or to rules of the state of lowa if those rules differ from or further restrict the usage.

Note: Incidence of pesticide drift should be investigated by the IDALS Pesticide Bureau. PESTICIDES §206.14, subsection 2 states: "Any person claiming damages from a pesticide application shall have filed with the secretary on a form prescribed by the secretary a written statement aiming that the person has been damaged." PESTICIDES §206.14, subsection 3 states: "The filing of such a report or failure to give notice shall not preclude recovery in an action for damages and shall not affect the limitations of actions set forth in chapter 614. Nothing herein shall pro-















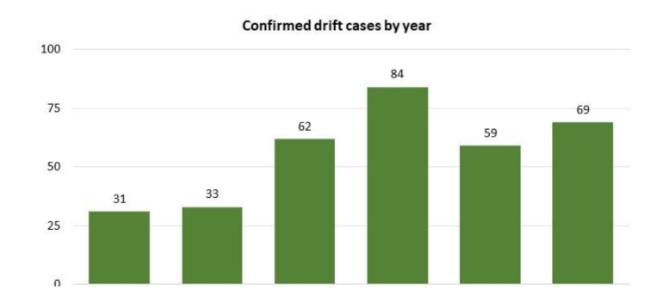
Pesticide Drift Cases in Iowa

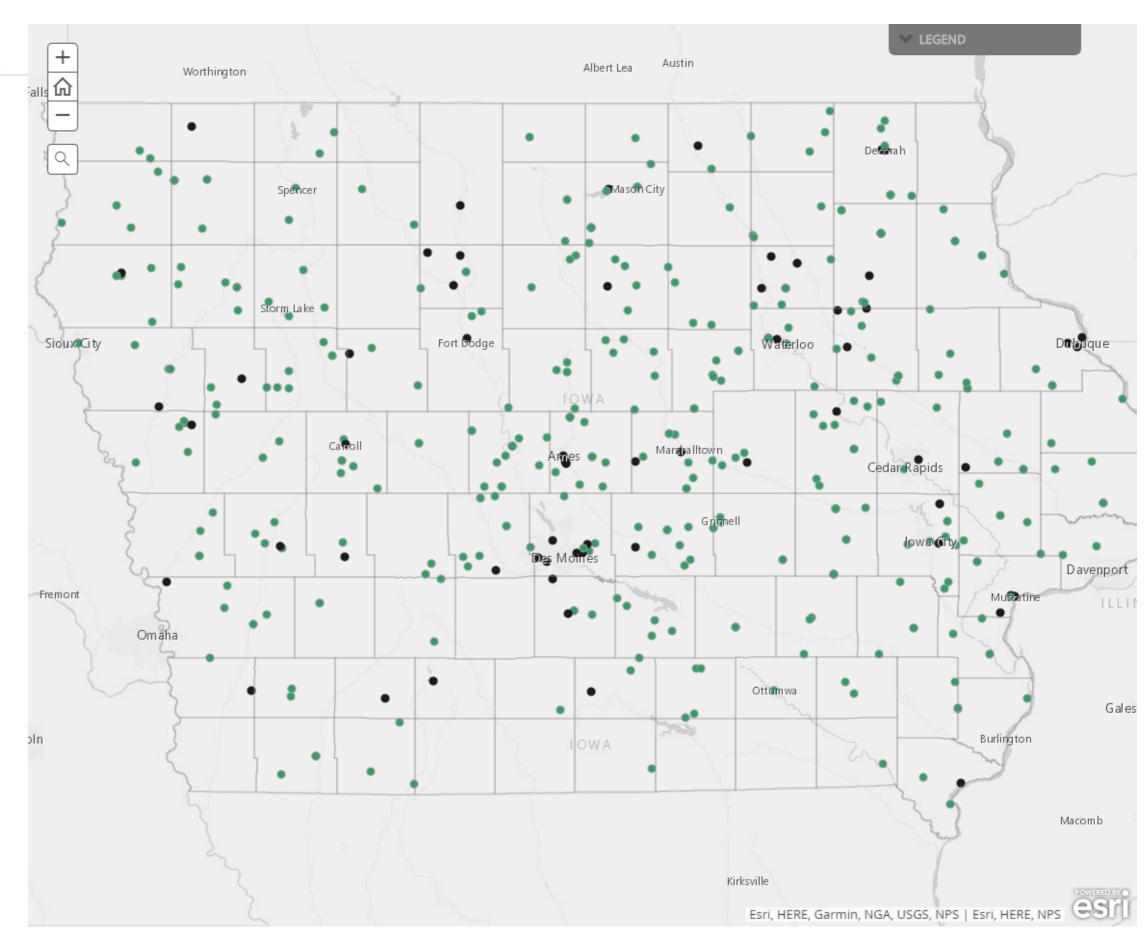
More than 90% of land in the state of lowa is dedicated to agriculture. Nearly 77% of this land was treated with pesticides in 2012 (USDA). In lowa, the pesticides that are most commonly involved in drift events include the herbicides 2,4-D, acetochlor, atrazine, glyphosate, and dicamba; the insecticides chlorpyrifos, pyrethroids (lambda cyhalothrin and bifenthrin); and the fungicides pyraclostrobin and propiconazole.

This map depicts all pesticide drift cases reported to the <u>Pesticide</u>

<u>Bureau</u> of the Iowa Department of Agricultural and Land Stewardship
for enforcement purposes. Data were extracted from narrative case
reports from 2010-2015 for generating maps. In these six years, the
Pesticide Bureau received 471 reported drift cases.

Note: Not all reported drift cases were confirmed by investigators. Twenty-eight percent of cases did not have enough evidence to confirm that drift had occurred.





Opportunities for Growth?

- Community and "go-to" organization for vegetable farmers
- Diversity farmer experience and enterprise
- Nuance of farmer knowledge
- Commercial apple orchards
- Larger-scale vegetable growers
- Next generation of field crop farmers
- Cut flowers
- Profitable, integrated, perennial systems and businesses



Questions?

- PFI's farmer-led model
- Horticulture events / programming
- Cooperators' Program / on-farm research
- Whole Farm Financial Project
- Farmer to Farmer Vegetable Yield and Production Data (data.practicalfarmers.org)
- Pesticide drift
- Opportunities for growth and engagement
- Anything else?

