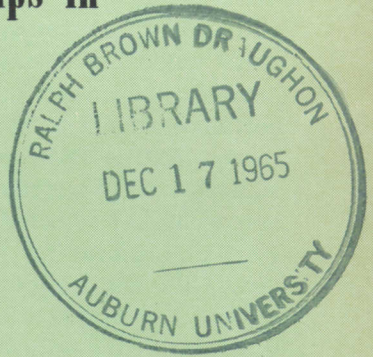


# IMPLICATIONS of ALLOTMENTS

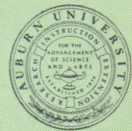
on Optimum Farm Organization  
and Supply Relationships in  
Two Alabama Areas



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## SUMMARY

The study reported in this bulletin was designed to provide guidelines for use by farm policy makers in considering policy alternatives and by those who are affected by policy changes. The objectives were to determine the profit maximizing combinations of enterprises for several resource situations in the Limestone Valleys and Wiregrass of Alabama under alternative levels of prices and acreage allotments for cotton and peanuts; to determine the aggregate effects of the adoption of such adjustments; and to compare results of this study with those obtained for these areas when no allotment restrictions were placed on cotton or peanuts. Optimum combinations of enterprises at the selected cotton allotment levels and price ranges were determined for four representative farm resource situations in both the Limestone Valleys and Wiregrass. In addition, optimum combinations of enterprises at selected peanut allotment levels and price ranges were determined for the four representative farms in the Wiregrass. The resulting optimum farm programs were then expanded by selected aggregation models under 1959 and projected 1975 farm size distributions to determine the aggregate effects of these adjustments. Cotton and peanut production estimates from the aggregate data represent conditionally predictive cotton and peanut supply curves for the areas. These supply curves were compared with estimated free market supply curves for the same areas. Finally, net return targets were set for each area and cotton and peanut price requirements for iso-net returns were computed.

In the Limestone Valleys, the optimum farm organizations included all allotted acreages of cotton on the small farm when the price was at or above 23.5 cents per pound of lint, on the medium farm when the cotton price was at or above 24.5 cents, and on the large and extra large farms at all cotton prices programmed. In the Wiregrass, with peanut acreage restricted to the 1963 allotment level, the optimum programs included all the allotted acreages of cotton when the price was at 20.01 cents or above for the small farm, at 21.1 cents or above for the medium farm, and at all prices programmed for the large and extra large

farms. Also, in the Wiregrass with cotton acreage restricted to the 1963 allotment level, the optimum programs included all the allotted acreages of peanuts when the price was \$104.50 per ton or above for the small farm, \$110.50 or above for the medium farm, and at all prices programmed for the large and extra large farms.

In comparison with the free market supply curves, all cotton allotment levels used in this study placed restrictions on aggregate cotton production at prices above 19.1 cents per pound of lint in the Limestone Valleys and 21.1 cents in the Wiregrass. For peanuts in the Wiregrass, all allotment levels were restrictive when compared with the free market supply curve at prices above \$119.50 per ton.

For the iso-net return analysis, the target aggregate net return was obtained with the 85 per cent allotment level and a 31.2-cent cotton price in the Limestone Valleys and 30.0-cent cotton in the Wiregrass. When the allotment acreage was reduced from the 85 to the 55 per cent level, the target net return level would be maintained with a cotton price of at least 38.7 cents in the Limestone Valleys and 35.3 cents in the Wiregrass. Conversely, with an allotment increase from the 85 to the 115 per cent level, the target net returns would be maintained with a cotton price of at least 27.9 cents in the Limestone Valleys and 27.5 cents in the Wiregrass. With no allotment restrictions, the cotton price would still have to be above 25.2 cents in the Limestone Valleys and 24.2 cents in the Wiregrass to maintain the target net return level.

The target aggregate return for peanuts was that obtained with the 85 per cent allotment level and a price of \$210 per ton. When the allotment level was decreased from 85 to the 70 per cent, a peanut price of at least \$233.18 was required for farmers to obtain the net return target. However, an equal increase in allotments from the 85 to the 100 per cent level would allow the peanut price to drop no further than \$193.48 and still yield the net return target. With no allotment restrictions on peanuts, the peanut price would have to be in excess of \$145.95 per ton to meet the net return target.

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# IMPLICATIONS of ALLOTMENTS

## on Optimum Farm Organization and Supply Relationships in Two Alabama Areas

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and P. LEO STRICKLAND, JR.\*\*\*

### INTRODUCTION

THE United States has experienced a period of prosperity with high incomes, relatively high employment, and vast growth since the depression of the 1930's. Recessions have been mild and severe depressions have been avoided. While the general economy has experienced the most prosperous period in history, the agricultural segment has not been as prosperous. During this period, except for the years of World War II, agriculture has encountered problems of declining real incomes and relatively low rates of return on resources.

Income problems of farmers have led to government farm programs with an objective to help the farmer attain a more equitable income. Some farm programs administered today are designed to support agricultural prices and bring production into a more favorable balance with demand. Among commodities included in the programs, only cotton and peanuts are grown

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extensively in Alabama. Programs on these two commodities have supported prices and controlled production through acreage allotments.

Although cotton acreage has been cut by more than one-third since the 1930's, yield per acre has continued to increase; thus total production has remained at a high level. Carryover stocks of cotton for the past decade have been above 50 per cent of the annual cotton production. The high level of domestic cotton prices has also caused some difficulties. The United States has been losing some of its export markets, and the synthetic fibers industry has expanded and made vast technological advances.

Peanut acreage has also been cut substantially by acreage allotment programs, but both production and carryover stocks remain at high levels. Approximately 20 per cent of annual production is purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the price support level.

Since farm incomes and returns to agricultural resources remain generally below the nonfarm economy, alternative farm programs are being considered and discussed. Thus, it should prove helpful to provide more economic guidelines for use by persons responsible for formulating future farm programs. One such economic guideline would be information on the response of farmers to alternative levels of prices and allotments for a given commodity.

#### REVIEW OF REGIONAL PROJECT

The study reported here is a part of Regional Research Project S-42, "An Economic Appraisal of Farming Adjustment Opportunities in the Southern Region to Meet Changing Conditions." The Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station is one of 12 State Experiment Stations contributing to the project in cooperation with the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Various parts of this project have been completed and others are presently being conducted. A brief review of the contributing studies that have been completed in Alabama will serve as an illustration of work in the entire region since the other states are applying similar analysis to areas in these states.

Two areas were selected in Alabama for intensive study. Land resources, base allotment levels, and farm size distributions were obtained using Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabiliza-

tion and Conservation Service, Census, and other data. Input and price coefficients were obtained from production scientists, farmers, farm supply dealers, and experiment station publications. Enterprise budgets were constructed for major enterprises under various resource situations using both current and improved production practices (3,4,6,7).

Linear programming and price mapping procedures were used to determine the profit maximizing enterprise organizations over a range of prices for cotton and peanuts. Free markets and partial equilibrium in an intermediate time period were assumed. Effects of other input prices at 30 per cent above and below estimated free market prices were also determined. Finally, optimum programs were expanded by aggregation models to attain projected area production and resource use without acreage controls under each set of assumptions (8,10).

In this study, various levels of allotment restrictions for cotton and peanuts were introduced into the analysis. Free markets were assumed for all input and other product markets. Also, the partial equilibrium and intermediate length of run assumptions were retained.

The resulting data from these studies in all the major cotton- and peanut-producing areas of the country will be analyzed on a regional basis. Equilibrium price and quantity combinations will be determined by comparing these regional supply data with approximate demand schedules. This analysis should provide some of the information needed to determine the effects of various policy proposals.

### OBJECTIVES

The general purpose of this study was to determine optimum enterprise combinations and aggregate area production under alternative prices and acreage allotments for cotton and peanuts in the Limestone Valley and Wiregrass areas of Alabama. The specific objectives were:

- (1) To determine the most profitable combinations of enterprises for several resource situations under various alternative cotton prices and acreage allotment situations in the Limestone Valleys.

- (2) To determine the most profitable combinations of enterprises for several resource situations under various alternative



cotton and peanut prices and acreage allotment situations in the Wiregrass.

(3) To determine the effects of these price and allotment situations on aggregate supplies of the major crops and livestock and on net income levels of farmers in the two areas.

(4) To compare the results of this study with results obtained for the same areas when no allotment restrictions were placed on cotton or peanuts.

#### DESCRIPTION OF AREAS

This study applies to two major farming areas in the State — Limestone Valleys and the Wiregrass.

##### Limestone Valleys

The farming area designated in this study as the Limestone Valley consists of the Tennessee Valley Area plus irregular valleys and flood plains in several other northeastern Alabama counties (Figure 1). The soils of these areas are above average in natural fertility as compared with other soils in the State. The nearly level to gently rolling topography of the area is adaptable to mechanization. A large percentage of the land is open and cultivation is intensive.

The area receives an annual rainfall ranging from 50 to 56 inches. This rainfall, however, is usually distributed so that it is relatively dry in late spring and early fall. The growing season ranges from 200 to 220 days (5).

Cotton, the leading cash crop of the State, is also the most important crop in the area. Forty-seven per cent of Alabama's cotton production, or 2.2 per cent of the United States' cotton production, was produced in the Limestone Valleys in 1962. Other major crops in the area include corn and hay crops.

##### Wiregrass

The Wiregrass is a 12-county area in southeastern Alabama and occupies the eastern portion of the State's Lower Coastal Plain (Figure 1). The southeastern portion of the Wiregrass is a nearly level to rolling plain, whereas the northern edge and the western third have more irregular topography. Forest land comprises a relatively large portion of the western third. Soils in the area are slightly acid and range in texture from sandy loam to



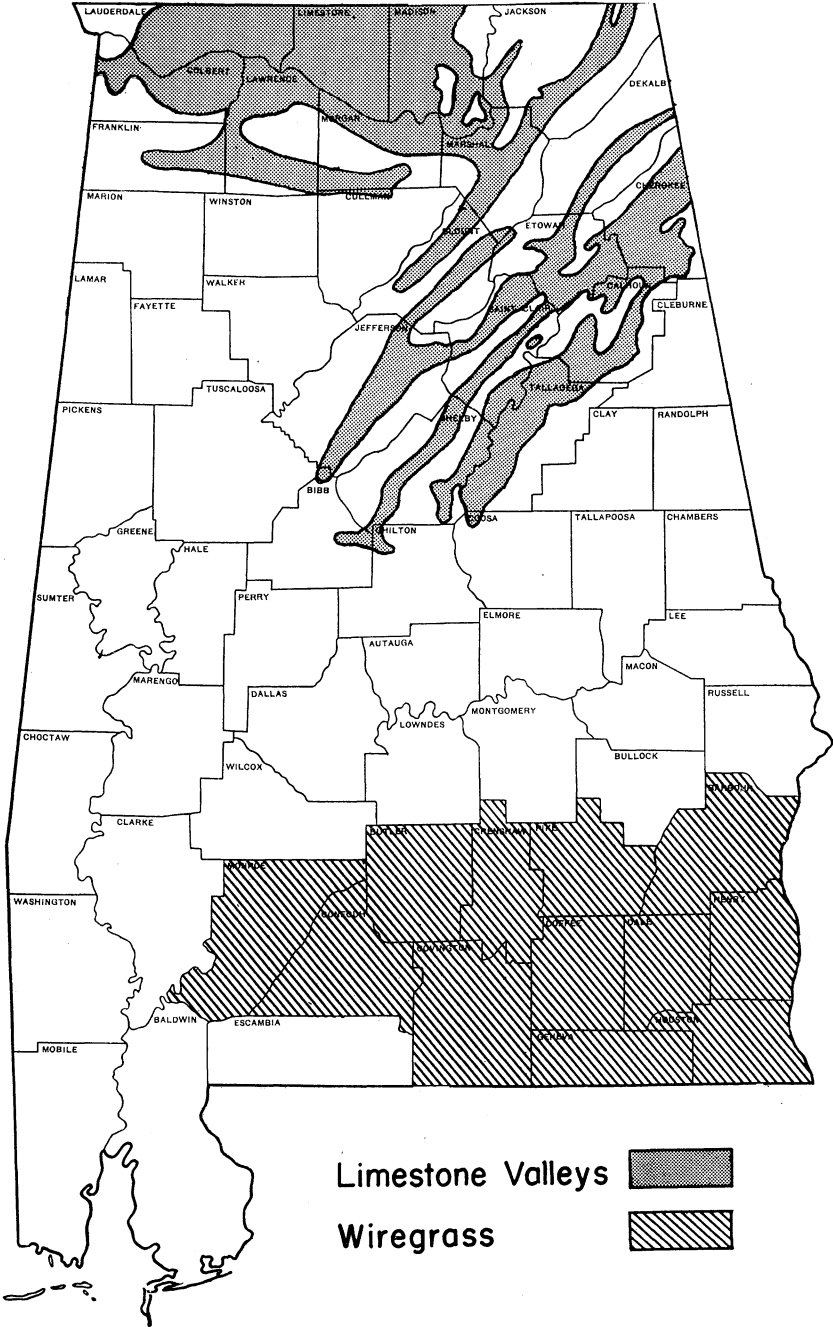


FIG. 1. Area of study, Limestone Valleys and Wiregrass. Alabama.

loamy sand. Although deficiencies in calcium and potash are common, improved management practices can produce good crop yields.

The area receives an average annual rainfall of 52 to 58 inches. However, this rainfall is usually distributed so that it is relatively dry in late spring and late fall. The growing season ranges from 240 to 255 days (5).

Cotton and peanuts, the two most important crops in the Wire-grass, contributed approximately the same amounts in cash receipts to area farmers in 1962. That year the area produced 17 and 96 per cent of the State's cotton and peanut production respectively. This amounted to 0.8 per cent of national cotton production and 10.5 per cent of national peanut production in 1962. Other major crops in the area include corn and hay crops.

#### FARM AND AREA SUPPLY RESPONSE

If optimum farm organizations are computed for increasing prices of one product, a partial equilibrium supply schedule can be ascertained for that product on the farm. Since land, resident labor, allotments, and certain machinery items are assumed fixed, the supply schedule would apply to an intermediate time period. If a further assumption of pure competition is made, then an aggregate area supply schedule could be computed by horizontally summing the supply schedules of each farm in the area (9).

In this study, certain assumptions must be stated that affect farm supply schedules. Additional assumptions must also be made as to which farms in an area will respond to the various adjustment opportunities. A conditionally predictive supply schedule reflects expectations under a specific set of assumptions. All aggregate figures in this study are subject to certain assumptions and, therefore, are conditionally predictive.

#### ASSUMPTIONS

Input-output budgets used in this study were based on improved management practices, which assume use of the best technology available and a high level of managerial ability. Separate budgets were constructed for each size farm, since machinery and labor coefficients varied with size. Yields and production rates were assumed the same on all farm sizes. They represent

TABLE 1. ASSUMED CROP YIELDS PER ACRE, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Crop	Unit	Limestone Valleys	Wiregrass
Cotton, lint	Lb.	700.0	625.0
Peanuts	Lb.	---	2,000.0
Corn	Bu.	65.0	55.0
Oats	Bu.	70.0	60.0
Grain sorghum	Bu.	45.0	40.0
Alfalfa	Ton	4.5 <sup>1</sup>	---
Lespedeza	Ton	2.0 <sup>2</sup>	---
Soybeans	Bu.	22.0	22.0
Wheat	Bu.	---	28.0
Coastal	Ton	---	5.0
Corn silage	Ton	12.0 <sup>3</sup>	10.0 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Less 0.9 ton for weather loss per acre.

<sup>2</sup> Less 0.2 ton for weather loss per acre.

<sup>3</sup> Less 2.4 tons for seepage and spoilage loss per acre.

<sup>4</sup> Less 2.0 tons for seepage and spoilage loss per acre.

the output that might be expected under the assumed level of management practices and average weather conditions (Table 1).

#### LAND

The acreages of land and their use capabilities, as used in this study, were based on Soil Conservation Service data. Only open land from which crops or pasture could be harvested was considered in the analysis. An assumption was made that all land in Soil Conservation Service Capability Classes I through IV, which was being used for cropland or pasture in 1961, could be adjusted to its best alternative use. Therefore, all land in these categories was defined as open land (Appendix Table 1). Class I and II land was considered as suitable for row crops year after year. Classes IIIe and IIIw were considered suitable for row crops 1 year out of 2. Therefore, total available row cropland was all Class I, all Class II, and ½ of Class IIIe and IIIw cropland and pasture. The remaining one-half of the Class IIIe and IIIw land was considered as plowable land not suitable for row crops. All Class IV land was designated as nonplowable land suitable only for permanent sod crops.

There were 1,607,890 acres in the Limestone Valley that met the definition for open land (Table 2). Of this, 69 per cent could be classified as row cropland, 21 per cent plowable land not suitable for row crops, and 10 per cent as suitable only for permanent sod crops. In the Wiregrass, 1,712,378 acres were classified as

TABLE 2. SOIL BASE ACREAGE, BY CLASSIFICATION USED IN STUDY, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Classification	Soil Conservation Service capability classes	Acreage
<b>Limestone Valleys</b>		
Open land .....	Class I through IV cropland and pasture	1,607,890
Plowable land .....	Class I, II and III cropland and pasture	1,454,506
Row cropland .....	Class I, II and $\frac{1}{2}$ Class IIIe and IIIw cropland and pasture	1,115,397
<b>Wiregrass</b>		
Open land .....	Class I through IV cropland and pasture	1,712,378
Plowable land .....	Class I, II and III cropland and pasture	1,469,034
Row cropland .....	Class I, II and $\frac{1}{2}$ Class IIIe and IIIw cropland and pasture	987,450

open land. Row crops could be planted on 58 per cent of this land. Plowable, nonrow cropland comprised 28 per cent of this open land, and 14 per cent was nonplowable open land.

#### CAPITAL

Other than for land, interest at 6 per cent was charged on all operating capital and investment capital required in the farm programs. Operating capital included expenditures that would be recovered in less than 1 year. Interest on operating capital was charged for the time between actual expenditure and recovery of the capital. No interest was charged on expenditures that would be recovered in less than 30 days.

Investment capital was expenditures that would be invested for more than 1 year. Interest on investment capital, other than for land, was charged on the average value during life of the capital equipment or input, rather than on its new cost. Interest on investments in land was not charged as an expense in programming the representative farms. Therefore, returns were stated as net return to operator's labor, management, and land in the individual farm results.

#### ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

The enterprises used in the programming model were all land based activities. "Land based" means that the enterprise would require use of some quantity of open land as defined in this study for production of the commodity.

Cotton, corn for sale, corn for feed, oats, soybeans, grain sorghum, and hog enterprises were included as alternatives on all sizes of farms in the Limestone Valleys. Because of the small acreage of land on the small and medium farms, certain enterprises considered on the larger farms would not be feasible. Alfalfa hay, lespedeza hay, and steer enterprises were added to the list of alternatives for the medium, large, and extra large farms; a beef cow enterprise was included for the large and extra large farms.

Cotton, peanuts, corn for sale, corn for feed, oats, wheat, soybeans, grain sorghum, oats and grain sorghum (double cropped), hogs on good pasture, and hogs on poor pasture were included as alternatives for all farm sizes in the Wiregrass. As in the Limestone Valleys, the small acreages of land on the small and medium farms prevented some enterprises from being feasible that were included on the larger farms. Steers were added to the list of alternatives for the medium, large, and extra large farms; and beef cows were added to the large and extra large farms.

Several enterprises were not considered for various reasons. Production of vegetables, fruits, or nuts is possible in both areas studied. However, specialized management, labor, and other resources required and lack of stable marketing possibilities limit the consideration of these enterprises. Grade A milk production can be profitable in the areas. However, the overall supply and marketing situation is such that limited opportunity exists for entrance into Grade A milk production. Poultry production now exists in both areas, but does not require use of open land. Poultry enterprises as alternatives on a farm would be determined by available labor and capital rather than land. Coastal bermudagrass hay production was limited to that used on the farm since the local market for selling hay is relatively limited.

These excluded activities could be profitable adjustment alternatives for individual farmers. Because of limited possibilities for general adoption, they were not considered as aggregate area adjustment alternatives.

#### REPRESENTATIVE FARMS

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service farm records, Census of Agriculture, and other data were used to construct farm size distributions for each area. From these data, the farms in each area were divided into five major groups by amounts of

open land. The first group, farms with less than 10 acres of open land, was classified as nonfarm rural residences and was not considered in this study. A representative resource situation was determined for the remaining four groups in each farming area.

Although the percentage of land composition of row cropland, plowable land, and nonplowable land varied among individual farms, no appreciable differences in the average composition were found between the size groups. Row cropland and plowable land, as percentages of open land, were assumed identical for each representative resource situation. Furthermore, there was no appreciable difference in the cotton or peanut allotments as a percentage of open land between size groups. Therefore, cotton or peanut allotments, as a percentage of open land, were also identical for each representative resource situation. Land resources available and current allotments on representative farms in the Limestone Valleys and the Wiregrass are presented in Appendix Table 2.

Machinery coefficients were based on 2-row equipment for the small and medium farms, and on 4-row equipment for the large and extra large farms. No harvesting equipment was owned on the small farms, and only hay harvesting equipment was owned on the medium farms when hay crops entered the programs. The large farm operator in the Wiregrass owned all necessary harvesting equipment except a cotton picker. The large farm operator in the Limestone Valleys and the extra large farm operators of both areas owned harvesting equipment for all crops included in the optimum programs. Crops on all farms were assumed to be mechanically harvested. Crop harvesting on farms where equipment was not owned by the operator was custom hired.

It was assumed that resident labor, either operator or full-time hired men, would perform most of the productive chores. However, some odd jobs would require hiring seasonal labor at a rate of 90 cents per hour.

Small farms in both the Limestone Valleys and the Wiregrass were defined as part-time operations, with the operators working 40 hours per week off the farm. Resident labor supply on the medium and large farms of both areas consisted of a full-time operator. On the extra large farms, the resident labor consisted of a full-time operator and two full-time hired men in the Lime-

stone Valleys, and a full-time operator and one full-time hired man in the Wiregrass. The monthly labor distributions by farm size are given in Appendix Table 2.

#### RESOURCE AND PRODUCT PRICES AND ALLOTMENT LEVELS

All input prices and product prices for nonallotment crops were set at expected equilibrium levels.<sup>1</sup> These prices were given in previous publications (8,10).

Prices for allotment crops, cotton and peanuts, varied with the levels of allotment used. Effects of cotton prices between 20.8 and 36.4 cents per pound of lint in the Limestone Valleys and 20.0 and 35.0 cents in the Wiregrass were analyzed. Effects of peanut prices between \$96 and \$256 per ton in the Wiregrass were analyzed.

Effects of cotton allotments were analyzed at four levels in each area. The levels were set at 55, 85, 100, and 115 per cent of the 1963 cotton allotments in the respective areas. When analysis for varying cotton allotments was being made in the Wiregrass, the peanut allotment was set at 100 per cent of the 1963 allotment in the area and the peanut price was set at \$210 per ton. The various acreage allotments included in the analysis on cotton in the Limestone Valleys and the Wiregrass are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3. ASSUMED CURRENT COTTON ALLOTMENT LEVELS FOR REPRESENTATIVE FARM SIZES, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Size of representative farm (open land acreage)	Allotment level, percentage of the 1963 level			
	55	85	100	115
	<i>Acres</i>			
<b>Limestone Valleys</b>				
Small (32 acres).....	3.2	4.9	5.8	6.6
Medium (80 acres).....	7.9	12.2	14.4	16.6
Large (210 acres).....	20.8	32.1	37.8	43.5
Extra large (635 acres).....	62.9	97.2	114.3	131.4
<b>Wiregrass</b>				
Small (31 acres).....	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.9
Medium (81 acres).....	4.9	7.6	8.9	10.2
Large (184 acres).....	11.1	17.2	20.2	23.2
Extra large (438 acres).....	26.4	40.8	48.1	55.3

<sup>1</sup> These prices were determined by members of the S-42 Technical Committee, composed of representatives from each of 12 cooperating State Experiment Stations and from the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The basic price assumptions were used by each cooperating state, but modifications were made to reflect normal transportation and quality differentials.



TABLE 4. ASSUMED CURRENT PEANUT ALLOTMENT LEVELS FOR REPRESENTATIVE FARM SIZES, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Size of representative farm	Allotment level, percentage of the 1963 level				
	70	85	100	115	130
	<i>Acres</i>				
Small .....	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.0
Medium .....	7.1	8.6	10.1	11.6	13.1
Large .....	16.0	19.5	22.9	26.4	29.8
Extra large .....	38.2	46.4	54.6	62.7	70.9

Effects of peanut allotments were analyzed at five levels in the Wiregrass. The levels were set at 70, 85, 100, 115, and 130 per cent of the 1963 peanut allotments in the area. When analysis for varying peanut allotments was being made, the cotton allotment was set at the 100 per cent level and the cotton price was set at 30 cents per pound of lint. The various acreage allotments included in the analysis on peanuts are presented in Table 4.

### OPTIMUM FARM ORGANIZATION

Profit maximization was the objective for determining the optimum farm organizations. Personal preferences of individual farmers were not considered. Optimum programs for each cotton and peanut allotment situation were computed for each representative farm covering the specified range of prices.

#### LIMESTONE VALLEY AREA

Cotton was the only crop subject to acreage allotments on representative farms of the Limestone Valleys. Prices of other products were held constant so that changes in cotton acreages resulting from various allotment and price combinations could be analyzed. The ranges of cotton prices analyzed were 31.2 to 36.4 cents per pound of lint for the 55 per cent allotment level, 26.0 to 36.4 cents for the 85 per cent level, 20.8 to 36.4 for the 100 per cent level, and 20.8 to 31.2 cents for the 115 per cent level.

On the small farm, the entire allotted acreage of cotton entered the optimum programs at the 55 and 85 per cent allotment levels for all cotton prices considered (Appendix Table 3). When the cotton allotment was increased to the 100 and 115 per cent levels and effects of lower cotton prices were analyzed, the optimum programs included only a part of the allotted acreage at cotton

prices below 23.5 cents per pound of lint. With cotton prices at 23.5 cents and above, the entire allotted acreage of cotton was included in the optimum programs.

On the medium farm the entire allotted acreage of cotton was included at all prices investigated with allotments at the 55 and the 85 per cent levels (Appendix Table 4). With allotments at the 100 and 115 per cent levels, no cotton entered the optimum program at prices below 24.2 cents, and the entire allotments were included at all prices above this level.

On the large and extra large farms, the acreage allotted for cotton entered the optimum programs for all prices and allotment combinations analyzed (Appendix Tables 5 and 6).

As cotton acreage increased on all farms studied in the Limestone Valleys, the corn and hog enterprises decreased and the oats enterprise increased. Furthermore, the grain sorghum enterprise on the small farm and the alfalfa enterprise on the large and extra large farms decreased as cotton acreage increased.

#### WIREGRASS AREA

Cotton and peanuts were subject to acreage allotments on representative farms in the Wiregrass. When adjustments to varying levels of cotton allotments were analyzed, the peanut allotment and price were set at the 1963 level and \$210 per ton, respectively. The ranges of cotton prices analyzed were 30 to 35 cents per pound of lint for the 55 per cent allotment level, 25 to 35 cents for 85 per cent level, 20 to 35 cents for 100 per cent level, and 20 to 30 cents for 115 per cent level. When adjustments to varying levels of peanut allotments were analyzed, the cotton allotment and price were set at the 1963 level and 30 cents, respectively. The peanut prices analyzed were \$256 per ton for the 70 per cent allotment level, \$192 to \$256 for 85 per cent level, \$160 to \$224 dollars for 100 per cent level, \$128 to \$192 for 115 per cent level, and \$96 to \$128 for 130 per cent level.

#### Cotton

The entire allotted acreage of cotton entered the optimum small and medium farm programs at the 55 and 85 per cent allotment levels for all cotton prices considered (Appendix Tables 7 and 8). When the cotton allotments were increased to 100 and

115 per cent levels and effects of lower cotton prices were analyzed, no cotton entered the optimum program at prices below 20.01 and 21.1 cents per pound of lint on the small and medium farms, respectively. The entire allotments were included at all prices above these levels.

On the large and extra large farms, allotted acreages of cotton entered the optimum programs for all price and allotment combinations analyzed (Appendix Tables 9 and 10).

Increases in cotton acreage were accompanied by decreases in the corn, hog, and steer enterprises and increases in the oats enterprise on farms in the Wiregrass. On large and extra large farms, the beef cow enterprise increased along with increases in cotton acreage.

### Peanuts

On the small and medium farms, allotted acreages of peanuts entered the optimum programs at the 70, 85, 100, and 115 per cent allotment levels for the ranges of peanut prices considered (Appendix Tables 11 and 12). When the peanut allotments were increased to the 130 per cent level and effects of lower peanut prices were analyzed, no peanuts entered the optimum programs at prices below \$104.50 and \$110.50 per ton on the small and medium farms, respectively. The entire allotments were included at all prices above these levels. On the large and extra large farms, allotted acreages of peanuts entered the optimum programs for all price and allotment levels analyzed (Appendix Tables 13 and 14).

As peanut acreage increased, there were decreases in the corn, hog, and steer enterprises but increases in the oats enterprise on farms in the Wiregrass. On the large and extra large farms, the beef cow enterprise increased along with increases in peanut acreage.

## AGGREGATE AREA SUPPLY RESPONSE

Other objectives of the study were: (1) to determine aggregate area response to the various price and allotment combinations presented in the previous section, and (2) to compare the aggregate area supply responses for cotton and peanuts obtained from

this study with estimated area supply response under free market conditions for cotton and peanuts.

#### AGGREGATION MODELS

A number of assumptions can be made as to the groups of farmers who would actually make the adjustments. In this study it was assumed that farming adjustments as specified by the optimum farm programs would be made on all farms and acreages other than those specialized in dairy, vegetables, or fruit and nut trees and those classified as nonfarm rural residences.

The aggregation models used to expand the optimum farm programs were the same as those derived for use in earlier studies in which aggregate area data were obtained for free market conditions for cotton and peanuts (8,10). Two farm size distributions, representing 1959 and projected 1975 conditions, were used so that variations in the aggregate estimates because of changes in farm sizes could be shown.

The base acreage and soil classifications were previously given (Table 2). Before the base acreages were distributed to the four farm size groups of each farming area, the excluded acreages were subtracted (Table 5). The remaining base acreages were then divided into the four farm size groups for each area. The number of representative farms in each group was determined by dividing the total acreage in that group by the open land acreage on the representative farm for that size group (Table 6). The resulting farm numbers were used to expand the optimum farm organizations to obtain the aggregate area data. This procedure was followed for both the 1959 and the 1975 farm size distributions.

TABLE 5. EXCLUDED ACREAGES OF OPEN LAND, BY TYPE OF FARM, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Item	Farm size distribution	
	1959	1975
	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Limestone Valleys</b>		
Dairy, vegetables, fruits, and nuts.....	62,000	62,000
Nonfarm rural residences.....	9,265	16,365
Total exclusions.....	71,265	78,365
<b>Wiregrass</b>		
Dairy, vegetables, fruits, and nuts.....	27,900	31,500
Nonfarm rural residences.....	9,602	12,828
Total exclusions.....	37,502	44,328

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED ACREAGES OF OPEN LAND FOR AGGREGATION AND MAXIMUM NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE FARMS, BY SIZE GROUPS, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Size groups (open land acreage)	Open land acreage		Representative farms	
	Farm size distribution		Farm size distribution	
	1959	1975	1959	1975
	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	
<b>Limestone Valleys</b>				
Small (10-49.9).....	345,600	216,000	10,800	6,750
Medium (50-124.9).....	449,600	170,000	5,620	2,125
Large (125-299.9).....	325,500	600,600	1,550	2,860
Extra large (300 and over).....	415,925	542,925	655	855
Total.....	1,536,625	1,529,525	18,625	12,590
<b>Wiregrass</b>				
Small (10-49.9).....	207,700	173,600	6,700	5,600
Medium (50-149.9).....	703,080	457,650	8,680	5,650
Large (150-249.9).....	466,256	651,360	2,534	3,540
Extra large (250 and over).....	297,840	385,440	680	880
Total.....	1,674,876	1,668,050	18,594	15,670

#### AGGREGATE DATA

The aggregation model for the Limestone Valleys was used to determine aggregate area production and resource use covering a range of cotton prices and allotment levels for the two farm size distributions (Appendix Tables 15 and 16). The model for the Wiregrass was first used to determine aggregate area production and resource use for a range of cotton prices and allotment levels for the two farm size distributions (Appendix Tables 17 and 18). This was done with the peanut allotment set at the 100 per cent level and the peanut price set at \$210 per ton. Second, a set of aggregate area data was obtained for a range of peanut prices and allotment levels for the two farm size distributions (Appendix Tables 19 and 20). This was done with cotton acreage allotments set at the 100 per cent level and cotton price set at 30 cents per pound of lint.

#### Area response

As allotments were increased with a fixed price for all products, the acreage of corn and the number of hogs decreased in both areas studied. The acreage of oats increased along with increasing allotments in both areas. Also, in the Limestone Valleys the acreage of grain sorghum and alfalfa hay decreased as cotton allotments increased, and in the Wiregrass the number of steers

decreased as cotton or peanut allotments increased. Although requirements for capital and labor resources fluctuated as allotments varied in either area, the only significant change was in the Wiregrass where operating capital decreased as allotments increased. At any given price programmed in either area, the net return to operator labor and management increased as allotments increased.

### Cotton and peanut supply response

The aggregate production of cotton or peanuts, for increasing prices of these two crops, represents points on a conditionally predictive cotton or peanut area supply schedule. Thus, a supply curve for cotton and peanuts for each allotment level in the respective areas can be plotted graphically from the production data in Appendix Tables 15 through 20.

Corresponding supply data for free market conditions in the same areas are given in Appendix Tables 21, 22, and 23. Conditionally predictive cotton supply curves for the Limestone Valleys (Figures 2 and 3) and the Wiregrass (Figures 4 and 5), illustrating the effects of alternative allotment levels and free market conditions on cotton production, were constructed from the foregoing data. Similar peanut supply curves were also constructed (Figures 6 and 7).

Comparison of the allotment and the free market supply curves indicated that the 55 per cent cotton allotment level restricted cotton production at cotton prices above 18 cents in the Limestone Valleys and above 20 cents in the Wiregrass. The 85 per cent cotton allotment level also placed some restriction on production at 18-cent cotton in the Limestone Valleys and at 20 cents in the Wiregrass. All cotton allotment levels were restrictive at cotton prices above 19.1 cents in the Limestone Valleys and above 21.1 cents in the Wiregrass. For peanuts in the Wiregrass, the 70, 85, and 100 per cent allotment levels were restrictive at peanut prices above \$114.80 per ton, the 115 per cent level was restrictive above \$115.40 per ton, and the 130 per cent level was restrictive above \$119.50 per ton.

### ISO-NET RETURN ANALYSIS

An analysis was made to determine the level of cotton prices required at each cotton allotment situation to yield equal net

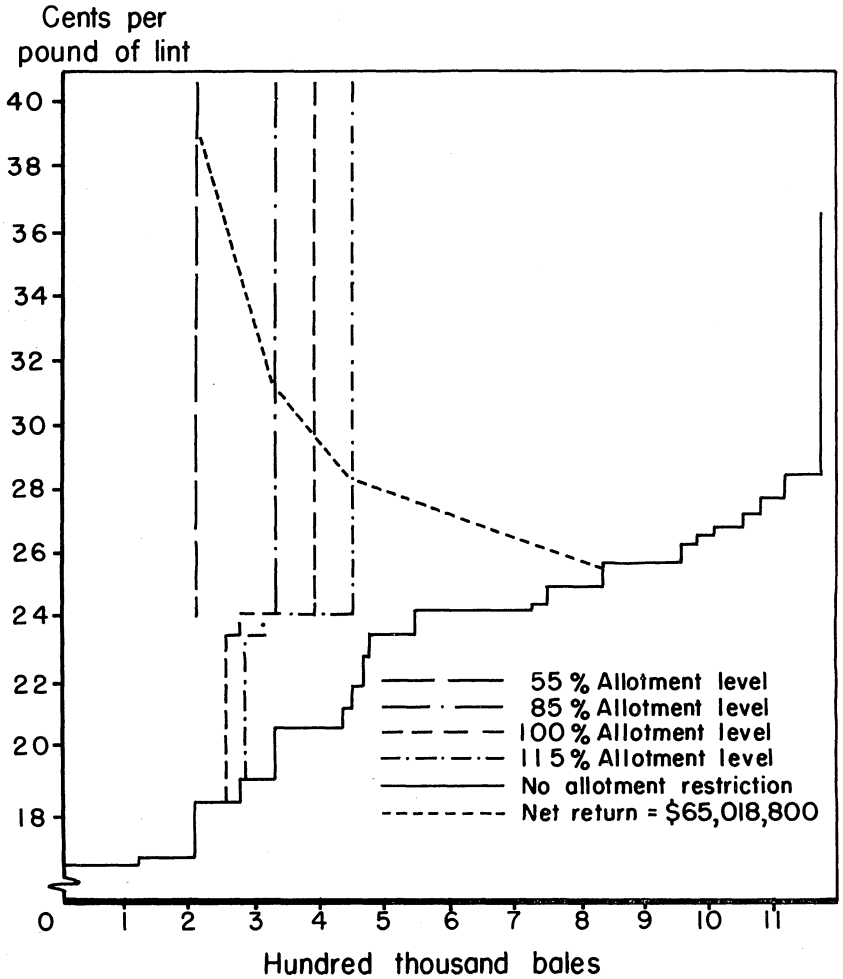


FIG. 2. Estimated cotton production and iso-net return curves at a range of cotton prices and specified allotment situations, 1959 farm size distribution, Limestone Valleys, Alabama.



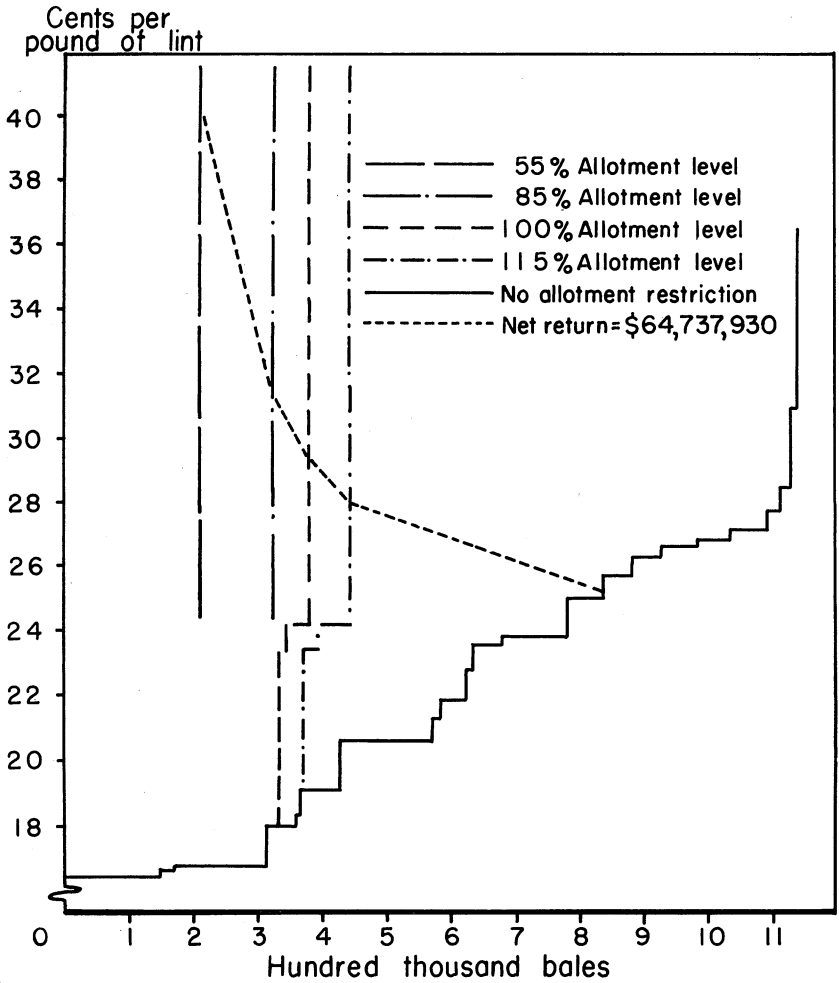


FIG. 3. Estimated cotton production and iso-net return curves at a range of cotton prices and specified allotment situations, 1975 farm size distribution, Limestone Valleys, Alabama.

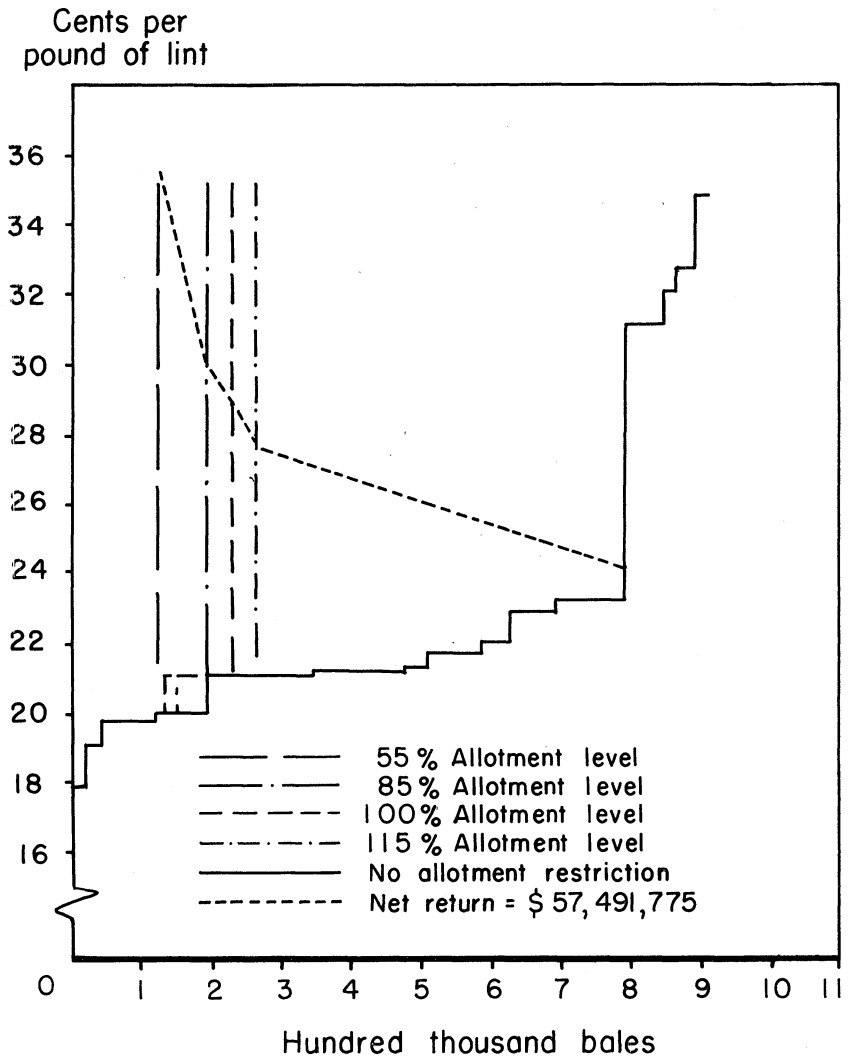


FIG. 4. Estimated aggregate cotton production and iso-net return curves at a range of cotton prices and specified allotment situations, 1959 farm size distribution, Wiregrass, Alabama. (See page 29.)

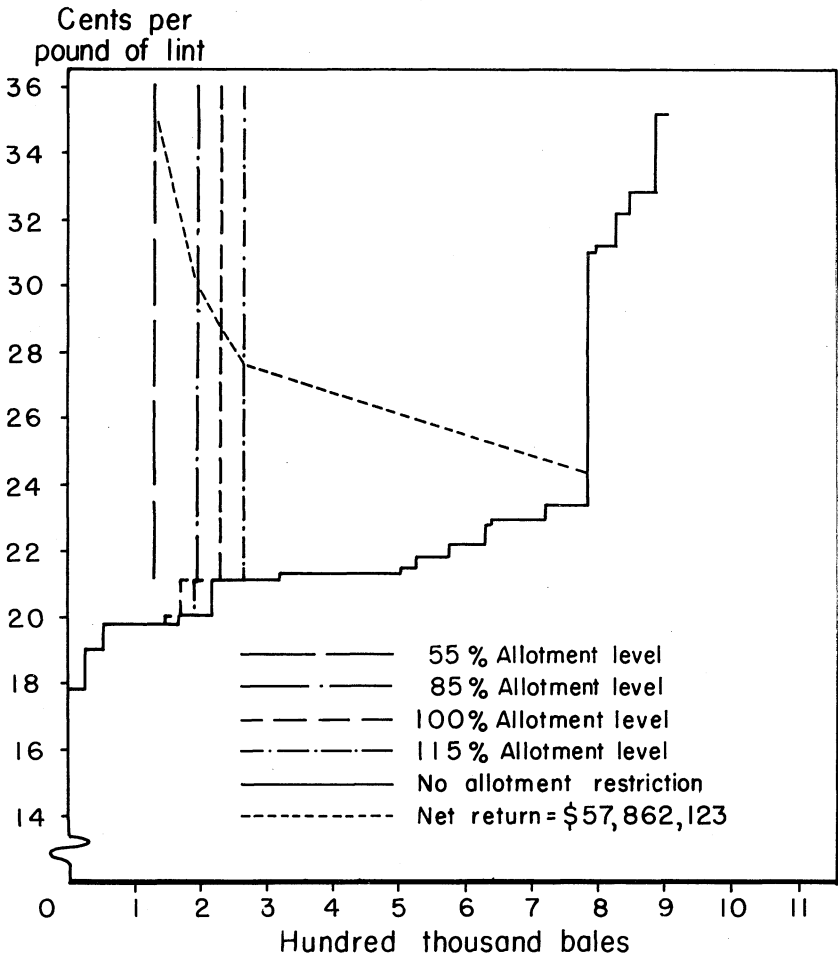


FIG. 5. Estimated cotton production and iso-net return curves at a range of cotton prices and specified allotment situations, 1975 farm size distribution, Wiregrass, Alabama. (See page 29.)

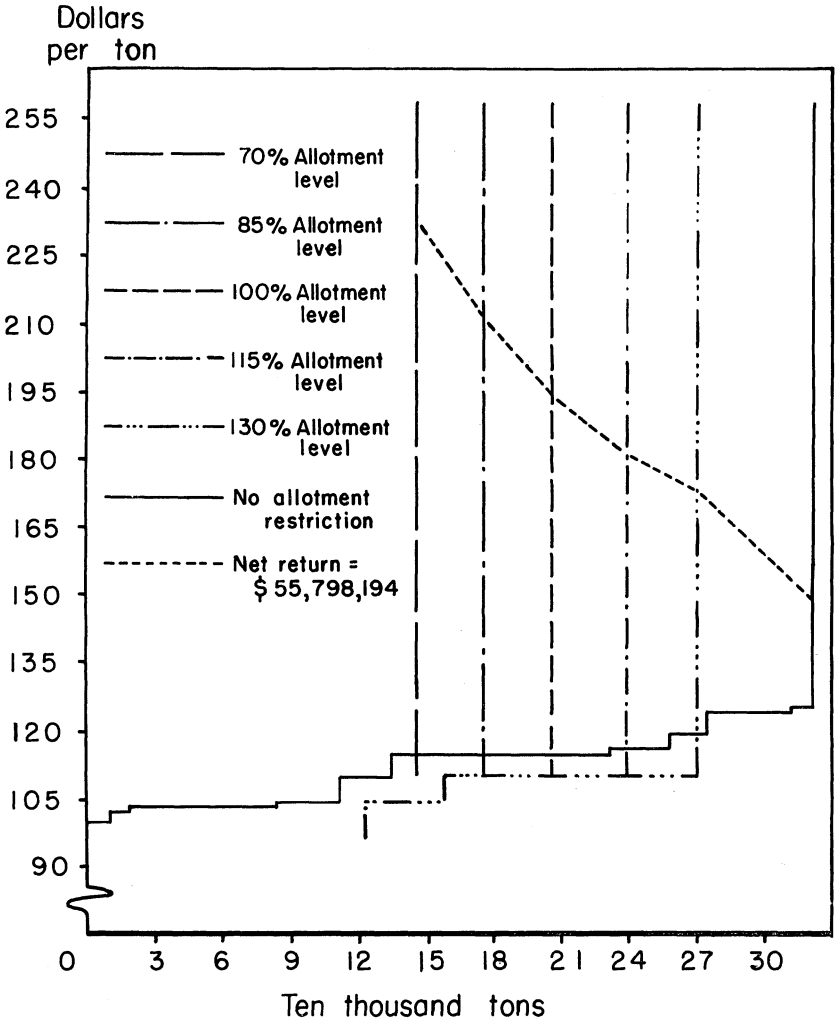


FIG. 6. Estimated aggregate peanut production and iso-net return curves at a range of peanut prices and specified allotment situations, 1959 farm size distribution, Wiregrass, Alabama. (See page 30.)

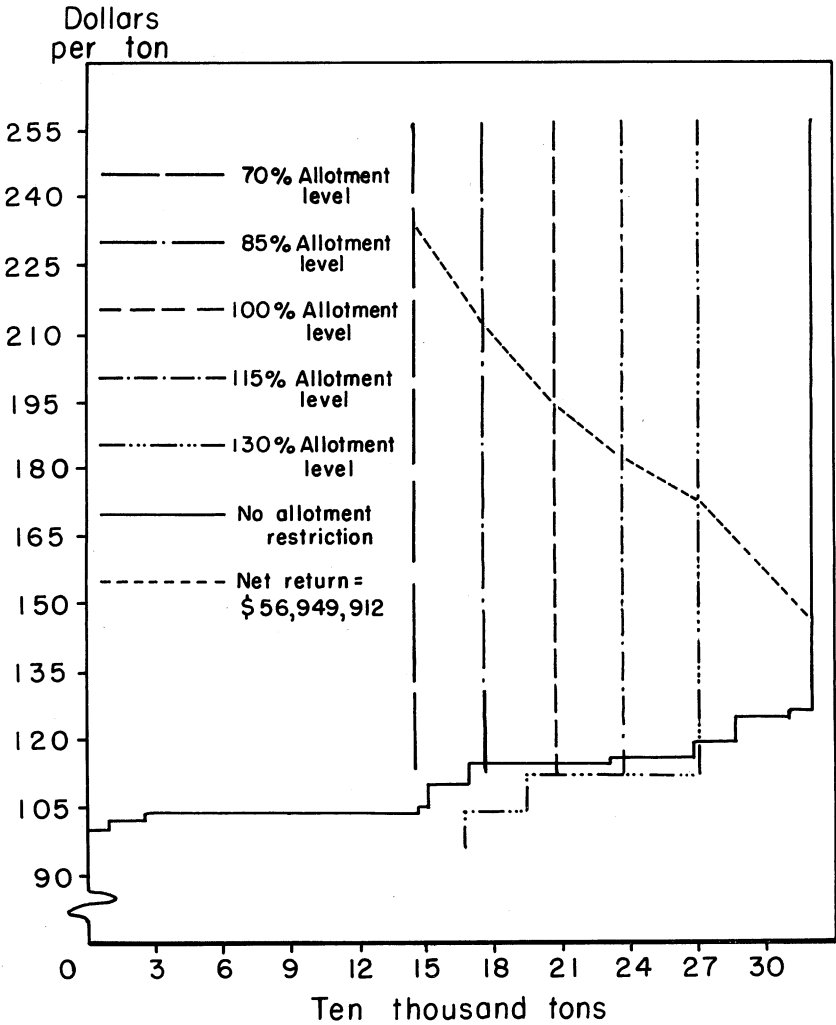


FIG. 7. Estimated aggregate peanut production at a range of peanut prices and specified allotment situations, 1975 farm size distribution, Wiregrass, Alabama. (See page 30.)

returns to operator labor and management.<sup>2</sup> In the Limestone Valleys, the net return target was set at the aggregate net return obtained with the 85 per cent allotment level and a cotton price of 31.2 cents per pound of lint. The net return target for the Wiregrass was the aggregate net return at the 85 per cent allotment level and a cotton price of 30 cents.<sup>3</sup> Using these targets, iso-net return schedules were computed for each allotment level and free market situation (Table 7). These iso-net return schedules have also been plotted on the supply schedules previously discussed (Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5).

These iso-net return schedules indicate what change will be required in the cotton price with specified changes in cotton allotment levels if farmers are to receive an equal aggregate net return.

TABLE 7. COTTON AND PEANUT PRICES REQUIRED AT THE SPECIFIED ALLOTMENT LEVELS TO YIELD AN EQUAL NET RETURN,<sup>1</sup> 1959 AND 1975 FARM SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Allotment level <sup>2</sup>	Limestone Valleys		Wiregrass	
	1959	1975	1959	1975
	<i>Cents per pounds of lint</i>			
Cotton				
55.....	38.7	40.5	35.3	35.4
85.....	31.2	31.2	30.0	30.0
100.....	29.4	29.2	28.5	28.5
115.....	28.2	27.9	27.5	27.5
Free market.....	25.7	25.2	24.5	24.3
	<i>Dollars per ton</i>			
Peanuts				
70.....			233.18	233.68
85.....			210.00	210.00
100.....			193.87	193.48
115.....			182.03	181.34
130.....			172.84	171.93
Free market.....			148.61	145.95

<sup>1</sup> The net return level is the aggregate net return to operator's labor and management obtained at the 85 per cent allotment level with 31.2 cent cotton in the Limestone Valleys and 30 cent cotton and \$210 peanuts in the Wiregrass.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of 1963 acreage allotment for the area.

<sup>2</sup> Net return to operator labor and management was obtained by subtracting a charge for investment in land from the net return to operator labor, management, and land. The charge was \$10 per acre of open land for the Limestone Valleys and \$5.25 per acre of open land for the Wiregrass.

<sup>3</sup> The S-42 Technical Committee estimated that, with the yields associated with improved practices in the S-42 study, the belt-wide production for the 85 per cent allotment level would approximate present production. Furthermore, 30 cents per pound of lint was assumed to be the belt-wide support price level. Since the grade of northern Alabama cotton is usually above national average, the assumed current support price for the Limestone Valleys was set at 31.2 cents per pound of lint.

These prices are the minimum change that could be made since the net returns were calculated on the basis that farm enterprises had been adjusted to the most profitable organization for the given allotment situation.

Using the 1959 farm size distribution, a reduction in the Limestone Valleys allotments from the 85 to the 55 per cent level would require a 7.5 cent increase in cotton price to give the farmers an equal net return. The corresponding figure for the 1975 farm size distribution is 9.3 cents. On the other hand, an increase in allotments from the 85 to the 115 per cent level would allow only a 3.0 and 3.3 cent price decrease for the respective farm size distributions to yield the equal net returns. If farmers were allowed to grow all the cotton that could be profitably produced, they would have to receive a cotton price in excess of 25 cents for either farm size distribution to obtain net returns equal to the net return target.

In the Wiregrass a reduction in cotton allotments from the 85 to the 55 per cent level would require price increases of only 5.3 cents and 5.4 cents for the 1959 and 1975 farm size distributions, respectively, to attain equal net returns. If allotments were increased from the 85 to the 115 per cent level, prices would decrease 2.5 cents for both farm size distributions. With free market production, the price of cotton would have to be about 24.5 cents for farmers to receive net returns equal to the net return target. However, in comparing data for the free market with those for allotment situations, one should consider that the free market curve was computed with peanuts unrestricted and at a price of \$160 per ton. In contrast, the allotment situations were computed with peanuts restricted to the 1963 allotment level and priced at \$210 per ton.

Following the same procedure used for cotton, peanut price requirements for equal net returns to operator labor and management in the Wiregrass were found for each peanut allotment situation. Again, the 85 per cent allotment level was used to set the income targets because of increased yields under the assumptions of the study. A peanut price of \$210 per ton was used.<sup>4</sup> Using this target, iso-net return schedules were computed for each allotment level and the free market situations (Table 7).

<sup>4</sup> A peanut price of \$210 per ton was set for acreage control conditions in the Wiregrass by the S-42 Technical Committee.



These schedules have also been plotted on the peanut supply schedules previously discussed (Figures 6 and 7).

A reduction in peanut allotments from the 85 to the 70 per cent level would require an increase in the peanut price in excess of \$23 per ton for both 1959 and 1975 farm size distributions. If peanut allotments were increased from the 85 to the 100 per cent level, the peanut price required to yield equal net returns would be decreased less than \$17. If the farmers of the area are allowed to produce peanuts free of allotment restrictions, they would have to receive a peanut price of \$148.61 and \$145.95 for the 1959 and the 1975 farm size distributions, respectively, to obtain the net return target. However, in comparing data for the free market with those for allotment situations, one should consider that the free market curve was computed with cotton also unrestricted and priced at 25 cents per pound of lint, whereas the allotment situations were computed with cotton restricted to the 1963 allotment level and priced at 30 cents per pound of lint.

## CONCLUSIONS

Using improved management practices for all enterprises as assumed in this analysis, cotton and peanuts would be the most profitable enterprises even at prices considerably below their current support levels. Thus, elimination of allotment restrictions on these commodities would result in increased production. However, even with this increased production, prices would have to be above current world price for farmers to obtain the same income as available with the allotment situation assumed as current for this analysis. Decreases in production by lowering allotments below current levels would require price increases above the current support level to maintain the same producer income. Thus, it seems that reductions in the allotment levels in the areas studied would probably cause decreased farm incomes, increased government costs, or both.

It would appear that the objectives of lower prices, decreased surpluses, increased farmer incomes, and lower government expenditures cannot be obtained in one program. Policy alternatives, however, need to be considered in light of the present trend for cotton and peanuts to a less competitive price position in comparison with foreign and substitute products.

If demand schedules could be constructed for specific produc-

ing areas, the cost of suggested policy alternatives could be estimated for any level of net returns to farmers in the specified areas. However, cotton and peanuts are both storable and essentially homogeneous. Therefore, national demand cannot be broken down into separate demand schedules for cotton or peanuts produced in an individual area. For that reason, analyses of equilibrium price and quantity combinations were not included in this study. When the results of this study are combined with similar studies for other areas that are being conducted under Southern Regional Research Project S-42, demand data will be introduced and analysis of equilibrium conditions will be made.

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## APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1. SOIL BASE ACREAGE, BY CURRENT USE AND CAPABILITY CLASS, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA<sup>1</sup>

Soil Conservation Service capability class	Current use	
	Cropland	Pasture
	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Limestone Valleys</b>		
I.....	114,925	26,898
Ile.....	543,673	104,022
Iiw.....	40,859	8,593
IIIe.....	239,097	93,734
IIIs.....	42,511	20,168
IIIw.....	156,467	63,559
IVe.....	50,526	43,518
IVw.....	27,667	31,673
TOTAL.....	1,215,725	392,165
<b>Wiregrass</b>		
I.....	151,804	26,525
Ile.....	461,967	86,405
IIs.....	18,222	3,065
Iiw.....	26,472	10,600
IIIe.....	258,711	109,352
IIIs.....	228,268	50,926
IIIw.....	21,083	15,634
IVe.....	44,468	36,492
IVs.....	105,674	47,012
IVw.....	2,272	7,426
TOTAL.....	1,318,941	393,437

<sup>1</sup> Current use and capability classes were determined from county work sheets for: Alabama Conservation Needs Committee, *Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Needs Inventory* published by the State Soil Conservation Committee, 1961.

APPENDIX TABLE 2. RESOURCES AVAILABLE BY FARM SIZE, LIMESTONE VALLEYS AND WIREGRASS, ALABAMA

Resource	Unit	Limestone Valleys				Wiregrass			
		Small	Medium	Large	Extra large	Small	Medium	Large	Extra large
Open land .....	<i>Acre</i>	32.0	80.0	210.0	635.0	31.0	81.0	184.0	438.0
Plowable land .....	<i>Acre</i>	29.0	72.4	190.0	574.4	26.6	69.5	157.9	375.8
Row cropland .....	<i>Acre</i>	22.2	55.5	145.7	440.7	17.9	46.7	106.6	252.6
Cotton allotment <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>Acre</i>	7.3	16.2	32.1	133.4	3.4	8.9	20.2	48.1
Peanut allotment <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Acre</i>	---	---	---	---	3.9	10.1	22.9	54.6
Winter labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	100.0	606.0	606.0	1,818.0	100.0	606.0	606.0	1,151.0
March labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	40.0	239.0	239.0	717.0	40.0	239.0	239.0	454.0
April labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	39.0	231.0	231.0	693.0	39.0	231.0	231.0	439.0
May labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	66.0	266.0	266.0	798.0	66.0	266.0	266.0	505.0
June labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	64.0	257.0	257.0	771.0	64.0	257.0	257.0	488.0
July labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	64.0	257.0	257.0	771.0	64.0	257.0	257.0	488.0
August labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	66.0	266.0	266.0	798.0	66.0	266.0	266.0	505.0
September labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	64.0	257.0	257.0	771.0	64.0	257.0	257.0	488.0
October labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	40.0	239.0	239.0	717.0	40.0	239.0	239.0	454.0
November labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	33.0	199.0	199.0	597.0	33.0	199.0	199.0	378.0
TOTAL LABOR .....	<i>Hour</i>	576.0	2,817.0	2,817.0	8,451.0	576.0	2,817.0	2,817.0	5,350.0

<sup>1</sup> Cotton allotment at 100 per cent of the 1963 level.

<sup>2</sup> Peanut allotment at 100 per cent of the 1963 level.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. OPTIMUM SMALL FARM PROGRAM, LIMESTONE VALLEYS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—PART-TIME LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)					
		55	85	100	115		
		(31.2—36.4)	(26.0—36.4)	(20.8—23.5)	(23.5—36.4)	(20.8—23.5)	(23.5—36.4)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	3.2	4.9	4.5	5.8	4.5	6.6
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	12.6	11.7	12.0	10.9	12.0	10.2
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Acre</i>	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	8.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.9
Net revenue.....	<i>Dol.</i>	1,350.52 <sup>1</sup>	1,493.73 <sup>1</sup>	1,144.26 <sup>2</sup>	1,539.98 <sup>1</sup>	1,144.26 <sup>2</sup>	1,584.44 <sup>1</sup>
Capital:							
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	841.07	815.15	827.43	787.41	827.43	759.67
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	571.21	679.75	682.15	674.31	682.15	668.87
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	427.8	447.1	451.4	437.4	451.4	428.0
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	41.2	47.8	46.9	49.7	46.9	51.6

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 31.2 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

<sup>2</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 20.8 cents per pound of lint.

APPENDIX TABLE 4. OPTIMUM MEDIUM FARM PROGRAM, LIMESTONE VALLEYS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—ONE-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton prices, cents per pound of lint)							
		55		85		100		115	
		(31.2—36.4)	(26.0—36.4)	(20.8—24.2)	(24.2—36.4)	(20.8—24.2)	(24.2—36.4)		
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	7.9	12.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	16.6		
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	43.4	39.5	50.7	37.5	50.7	35.5		
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	12.8	13.1	12.1	13.3	12.1	13.5		
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	8.3	7.6	9.6	7.2	9.6	6.8		
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6		
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	16.6	15.1	19.3	14.3	19.3	13.6		
Net revenue.....	<i>Dol.</i>	4,346.30 <sup>1</sup>	4,557.66 <sup>1</sup>	3,958.80 <sup>2</sup>	4,663.34 <sup>1</sup>	3,958.80 <sup>2</sup>	4,769.02 <sup>1</sup>		
Capital:									
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	2,729.00	2,519.26	3,113.51	2,414.40	3,113.51	2,309.54		
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	2,020.34	1,986.41	2,082.57	1,969.43	2,082.57	1,952.46		
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	1,299.0	1,243.7	1,400.4	1,216.1	1,400.4	1,188.4		
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	105.0	114.9	86.9	119.8	86.9	124.7		

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 31.2 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

<sup>2</sup> Net revenue is independent of cotton prices since no cotton entered the optimum programs.



APPENDIX TABLE 5. OPTIMUM LARGE FARM PROGRAM, LIMESTONE VALLEYS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—ONE-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	115
		(31.2—36.4)	(26.0—36.4)	(20.8—36.4)	(20.8—31.2)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	20.8	32.1	37.8	43.5
Corn for sale.....	<i>Acre</i>	28.4	26.5	25.5	23.0
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	74.6	73.0	72.2	69.4
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	37.2	37.3	37.4	37.7
Alfalfa.....	<i>Acre</i>	14.8	7.2	3.3	3.2
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.2
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	28.4	27.8	27.5	26.5
Net revenue <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	9,830.88	11,738.7	12,314.24	12,787.33
Capital:					
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	9,044.02	9,234.99	9,330.48	9,379.77
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	4,449.62	4,571.15	4,631.91	4,651.36
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	2,502.0	2,548.0	2,571.4	2,561.3
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	538.6	510.9	497.1	509.7

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 31.2 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

APPENDIX TABLE 6. OPTIMUM EXTRA LARGE FARM PROGRAM, LIMESTONE VALLEYS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—THREE MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	115
		(31.2—36.4)	(26.0—36.4)	(20.8—36.4)	(20.8—31.2)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	62.9	97.2	114.3	131.4
Corn for sale.....	<i>Acre</i>	99.1	93.3	90.4	76.1
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	216.2	211.5	209.1	212.9
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	113.1	113.5	113.8	113.4
Alfalfa.....	<i>Acre</i>	41.9	18.6	7.0	0.0
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	101.8	100.9	100.4	40.6
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.6
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	82.5	80.7	79.8	81.2
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	26.5	26.5	26.5	0.0
Net revenue <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	27,698.80	31,225.46	32,987.76	34,704.76
Capital:					
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	27,841.86	28,467.64	28,780.34	22,258.86
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	13,555.44	13,923.03	14,106.71	14,122.47
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	7,456.7	7,521.3	7,553.7	7,496.3
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	1,723.4	1,639.6	1,597.7	1,473.2

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 31.2 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

APPENDIX TABLE 7. OPTIMUM SMALL FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—PART-TIME LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)					
		55	85	100		115	
		(30.0—35.0)	(25.0—35.0)	(20.0—20.01)	(20.01—35.0)	(20.0—20.01)	(20.01—30.0)
Cotton .....	<i>Acre</i>	1.9	2.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.9
Peanuts .....	<i>Acre</i>	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Corn for feed .....	<i>Acre</i>	12.1	11.1	14.0	10.6	14.0	10.1
Oats .....	<i>Acre</i>	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.6	5.1
Pasture .....	<i>Acre</i>	4.4	4.0	5.1	3.8	5.1	3.6
Idle open land .....	<i>Acre</i>	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Sows .....	<i>No.</i>	3.8	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	3.2
Net revenue .....	<i>Dol.</i>	944.7 <sup>1</sup>	1,008.38 <sup>1</sup>	827.99 <sup>2</sup>	1,040.21 <sup>1</sup>	827.99 <sup>2</sup>	1,071.59 <sup>1</sup>
Capital:							
Investment .....	<i>Dol.</i>	2,930.70	2,874.25	3,034.19	2,846.02	3,034.19	2,817.80
Operating .....	<i>Dol.</i>	695.61	682.49	719.66	675.94	719.66	669.38
Resident labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	340.8	325.8	368.3	318.3	368.3	310.8
Seasonal labor .....	<i>Hour</i>	26.5	28.6	22.8	29.6	22.8	30.6

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 30.0 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

<sup>2</sup> Net revenue is independent of cotton prices since no cotton entered the optimum programs.

APPENDIX TABLE 8. OPTIMUM MEDIUM FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—ONE-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)							
		55		85		100		115	
		(30.0—35.0)	(25.0—35.0)	(20.0—21.1)	(21.1—35.0)	(20.0—21.1)	(21.1—35.0)		
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	4.9	7.6	0.0	8.9	0.0	10.2		
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1		
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	23.2	21.2	26.7	20.2	26.7	19.3		
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	12.6	14.4	9.2	15.3	9.2	16.2		
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	8.5	7.8	9.9	7.5	9.9	7.1		
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	21.7	19.9	25.1	19.0	25.1	18.1		
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	36.2	33.2	41.8	31.6	41.8	30.1		
Net revenue.....	<i>Dol.</i>	3,091.84 <sup>1</sup>	3,239.89 <sup>1</sup>	2,819.67 <sup>2</sup>	3,314.47 <sup>1</sup>	2,819.67 <sup>2</sup>	3,388.49 <sup>1</sup>		
Capital:									
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	5,292.66	5,079.69	5,684.17	4,972.41	5,684.17	4,865.92		
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	5,732.76	5,386.18	6,369.91	5,211.58	6,369.91	5,038.29		
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	648.7	634.6	674.7	627.5	674.7	620.4		
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	159.1	158.0	161.0	157.5	161.0	157.0		

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 30.0 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

<sup>2</sup> Net revenue is independent of cotton prices since no cotton entered the optimum programs.

APPENDIX TABLE 9. OPTIMUM LARGE FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—ONE-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	115
		(30.0—35.0)	(25.0—35.0)	(20.0—35.0)	(20.0—30.0)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	11.1	17.2	20.2	23.2
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	52.7	48.2	46.0	43.8
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	19.4	17.8	17.0	16.2
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	19.5	22.4	23.8	25.2
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	82.3	75.4	71.9	68.4
Net revenue <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	7,415.67	7,796.90	7,987.52	8,178.14
Capital:					
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	18,485.97	18,508.02	18,519.04	18,530.07
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	13,075.32	12,309.99	11,927.32	11,544.66
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	1,361.4	1,334.6	1,321.2	1,307.7
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	416.7	398.1	388.8	379.5

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 30.0 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

APPENDIX TABLE 10. OPTIMUM EXTRA LARGE FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—TWO-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	115
		(30.0—35.0)	(25.0—35.0)	(20.0—35.0)	(20.0—30.0)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	26.4	40.8	48.1	55.3
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	125.4	114.8	109.5	104.3
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	46.2	42.4	40.4	38.4
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	46.4	53.2	56.5	59.9
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	195.9	179.5	171.2	163.0
Net revenue <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	16,114.20	17,105.09	17,600.54	18,095.99
Capital:					
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	36,434.12	38,381.26	39,354.83	40,328.40
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	29,666.92	27,968.73	27,119.64	26,270.55
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,183.7	3,144.6	3,125.1	3,105.6
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	1,036.4	1,008.3	994.3	980.3

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a cotton price of 30.0 cents per pound of lint so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

APPENDIX TABLE 11. OPTIMUM SMALL FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR PEANUTS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—PART-TIME LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)					
		70	85	100	115	130	
		(256.0)	(192.0—256.0)	(160.0—224.0)	(128.0—192.0)	(96.0—104.5) (104.5—128.0)	
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.4	0.0	5.0
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.1	14.5	9.5
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	3.5	5.3
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	5.2	3.4
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	4.5	3.0
Net revenue.....	<i>Dol.</i>	782.82 <sup>1</sup>	815.02 <sup>1</sup>	847.21 <sup>1</sup>	879.40 <sup>1</sup>	632.96 <sup>2</sup>	911.64 <sup>1</sup>
Capital:							
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	2,927.62	2,886.82	2,846.02	2,805.22	3,117.55	2,764.42
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	699.75	687.84	675.94	664.03	755.18	652.12
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	338.4	328.4	318.3	308.3	385.1	298.3
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	30.1	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a peanut price of \$160 per ton so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

<sup>2</sup> Net revenue is independent of peanut prices since no peanuts entered the optimum programs.

APPENDIX TABLE 12. OPTIMUM MEDIUM FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR PEANUTS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—ONE-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)					
		70	85	100	115	130	
		(256.0)	(192.0—256.0)	(160.0—224.0)	(128.0—192.0)	(96.0—110.5)	(110.5—128.0)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	7.1	8.6	10.1	11.6	0.0	13.1
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	22.5	21.4	20.3	19.1	27.6	18.0
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	13.2	14.3	15.3	16.3	8.4	17.4
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.1	10.2	6.7
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	21.0	19.9	18.9	18.0	25.9	16.9
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	35.1	33.4	31.6	29.9	43.2	28.2
Net revenue.....	<i>Dol.</i>	2,660.07 <sup>1</sup>	2,735.27 <sup>1</sup>	2,809.97 <sup>1</sup>	2,884.69 <sup>1</sup>	2,310.78 <sup>2</sup>	2,949.38 <sup>1</sup>
Capital:							
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	5,195.79	5,083.73	4,972.41	4,861.09	5,716.27	4,749.76
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	5,629.62	5,419.91	5,211.58	5,003.25	6,603.66	4,794.92
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	649.3	638.4	627.5	616.6	700.1	605.8
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	165.2	161.3	157.5	153.7	183.0	149.9

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a peanut price of \$160 per ton so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

<sup>2</sup> Net revenue is independent of peanut prices since no peanuts entered the optimum programs.

APPENDIX TABLE 13. OPTIMUM LARGE FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR PEANUTS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—ONE-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)				
		70	85	100	115	130
		(256)	(192—256)	(160—224)	(128—192)	(96—128)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	16.0	19.5	22.9	26.4	29.8
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	51.1	48.5	46.0	43.5	41.0
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	18.8	17.9	17.0	16.0	15.1
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	20.5	22.2	23.8	25.4	27.0
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	79.8	75.8	71.9	68.0	64.0
Net revenue <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	6,387.26	6,614.40	6,841.53	7,068.00	7,295.13
Capital:						
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	18,180.97	18,350.01	18,519.05	18,687.59	18,856.63
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	12,869.62	12,398.47	11,927.32	11,457.55	10,986.40
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	1,360.6	1,340.9	1,321.2	1,301.5	1,281.7
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	406.8	397.8	388.8	397.8	370.9

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a peanut price of \$160 per ton so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

APPENDIX TABLE 14. OPTIMUM EXTRA LARGE FARM PROGRAM, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (SPECIFIED PRICES AND ALLOTMENTS FOR PEANUTS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS—TWO-MAN LABOR SUPPLY—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY)

Enterprise	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)				
		70	85	100	115	130
		(256)	(192—256)	(160—224)	(128—192)	(96—128)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	38.2	46.4	54.6	62.7	70.9
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	121.5	115.5	109.5	103.6	97.6
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	44.8	42.6	40.4	38.2	36.0
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	48.9	52.7	56.5	60.4	48.1
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	189.9	180.6	171.2	161.9	152.5
Net revenue <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	13,813.99	14,343.52	14,873.03	15,407.56	15,932.72
Capital:						
Investment.....	<i>Dol.</i>	38,405.44	38,880.14	39,354.83	39,829.51	40,304.78
Operating.....	<i>Dol.</i>	29,220.09	28,170.25	27,119.64	26,069.03	25,017.15
Resident labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,210.5	3,167.8	3,125.1	3,082.4	3,039.7
Seasonal labor.....	<i>Hour</i>	1,038.2	1,016.3	994.3	972.4	950.4

<sup>1</sup> Net revenue is based on a peanut price of \$160 per ton so that net revenue changes because of varying allotment levels can be analyzed.

APPENDIX TABLE 15. AGGREGATES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS, LIMESTONE VALLEY AREAS, ALABAMA (1959 FARM DISTRIBUTION—VARYING ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—COTTON PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	
		(31.2) <sup>1</sup>	(26.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.8) <sup>1</sup>	(23.5)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	152,398	234,905	182,057	196,097
Corn for sale.....	<i>Acre</i>	108,930	102,187	98,737	98,737
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	637,229	600,032	663,404	651,524
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	203,677	267,340	262,071	262,071
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Acre</i>	56,160	48,600	48,600	48,600
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	50,384	23,343	9,700	9,700
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	161,255	154,106	165,944	163,784
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	166,592	106,112	106,112	106,112
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,536,625	1,536,625	1,536,625	1,536,625
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	243,190	228,330	253,040	248,720
Cows.....	<i>No.</i>	17,358	17,358	17,358	17,358
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	152,398	234,905	277,024	277,024
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	56,675,185	55,922,400	59,747,537	59,315,321
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	33,297,449	34,709,791	35,490,619	35,405,947
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	20,682,858	20,694,590	21,678,712	21,527,512
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	2,998,717	3,027,811	2,811,896	3,027,034
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	213,357	328,867	254,880	274,536
Corn for sale.....	<i>Bu.</i>	7,080,450	6,642,155	6,417,905	6,417,905
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	41,419,885	39,002,080	43,121,260	42,349,060
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	14,257,390	18,713,800	18,344,970	18,344,970
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Bu.</i>	2,527,200	2,187,000	2,187,000	2,187,000
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Ton</i>	181,382	84,035	34,920	34,920
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	3,769,445	3,539,115	3,922,120	3,855,160
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	13,018	13,018	13,018	13,018
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	72,392,400	71,834,508	65,584,886	69,018,207
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	57,026,150	56,468,258	50,218,636	53,651,957



APPENDIX TABLE 15. *Continued*

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		100		115	
		(24.2)	(20.8) <sup>1</sup>	(23.5)	(24.2)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	277,025	202,092	224,772	318,064
Corn for sale.....	<i>Acre</i>	98,737	85,496	85,496	85,496
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	577,340	661,553	642,113	556,689
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	268,815	262,274	264,434	272,302
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Acre</i>	48,600	48,600	47,520	47,520
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	9,700	4,960	4,960	4,960
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	150,296	113,481	121,525	105,789
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	106,112	158,169	145,805	145,805
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,536,625	1,536,625	1,536,625	1,536,625
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	220,620	252,407	244,847	212,813
Cows.....	<i>No.</i>	17,358	-----	-----	-----
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	277,024	318,064	318,064	318,064
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	55,386,323	55,552,367	54,820,559	50,302,248
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	34,770,100	35,531,089	35,387,665	34,656,447
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	20,491,746	21,625,460	21,372,740	20,181,300
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,027,034	2,749,879	2,800,639	2,749,879
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	387,835	282,929	314,681	445,290
Corn for sale.....	<i>Bu.</i>	6,417,905	5,557,240	5,557,240	5,557,240
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	37,527,100	43,000,945	41,737,345	36,184,785
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	18,817,050	18,359,180	18,510,380	19,061,140
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Bu.</i>	2,187,000	2,187,000	2,138,400	2,138,400
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Ton</i>	34,920	17,856	17,856	17,856
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	3,419,610	3,912,667	3,795,128	3,298,139
Fat Calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	13,018	-----	-----	-----
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	70,230,375	65,985,699	69,814,841	71,443,272
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	54,864,125	50,619,449	54,448,591	56,077,022

<sup>1</sup> Lowest price programmed for the specified allotment level.

<sup>2</sup> Resident labor available is 31,954,095 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Return to operator labor, management, and land less a charge of \$10 per acre of open land.

APPENDIX TABLE 16. AGGREGATES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS, LIMESTONE VALLEY AREAS, ALABAMA (1975 FARM DISTRIBUTION—VARYING ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—COTTON PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	
		(31.2) <sup>1</sup>	(26.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.8) <sup>1</sup>	(23.5)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	151,655	233,912	236,210	244,985
Corn for sale.....	<i>Acre</i>	165,955	155,562	150,222	150,222
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	575,482	552,525	574,010	566,585
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	230,292	270,033	268,450	268,450
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Acre</i>	35,100	30,375	30,375	30,375
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	78,153	36,495	15,423	15,423
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	161,488	157,023	161,235	159,885
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	131,400	93,600	93,600	93,600
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,529,525	1,529,525	1,529,525	1,529,525
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	219,436	210,294	218,942	216,242
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	22,658	22,658	22,658	22,658
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	151,655	233,912	275,585	275,585
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	61,147,035	61,607,594	63,493,725	63,223,590
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	32,464,704	33,787,113	34,338,473	34,285,553
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	19,179,224	19,379,637	19,835,418	19,740,918
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,515,128	3,429,845	3,288,977	3,307,877
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	212,317	327,477	330,694	342,979
Corn for sale.....	<i>Bu.</i>	10,787,075	10,111,530	9,764,430	9,764,430
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	37,406,330	35,914,125	37,310,650	36,828,025
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	16,120,440	18,902,310	18,791,500	18,791,500
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Bu.</i>	1,579,500	1,366,875	1,366,875	1,366,875
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Ton</i>	281,351	131,382	55,523	55,523
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	3,401,258	3,259,557	3,393,601	3,351,751
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	16,994	16,994	16,994	16,994
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	70,150,688	71,518,778	64,574,715	69,013,421
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	54,855,438	56,223,528	49,279,465	53,718,171

APPENDIX TABLE 16. *Continued*

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		100		115	
		(24.2)	(20.8) <sup>2</sup>	(23.5)	(24.2)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	275,585	267,132	281,307	316,582
Corn for sale.....	<i>Acre</i>	150,222	130,846	130,846	130,846
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	538,535	569,251	557,101	524,801
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	271,000	268,966	270,316	273,291
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Acre</i>	30,375	30,375	29,700	29,700
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	15,423	9,152	9,152	9,152
Pasture.....	<i>Acre</i>	154,785	108,390	105,690	99,740
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	93,600	145,413	145,413	145,413
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,529,525	1,529,525	1,529,525	1,529,525
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	205,616	217,278	212,554	200,441
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	22,658	-----	-----	-----
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	275,585	316,582	316,582	316,582
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	61,737,981	58,058,829	57,601,449	55,893,013
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	34,045,131	34,407,575	34,317,935	34,041,451
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	19,349,280	19,757,454	19,599,504	19,149,004
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,377,790	3,218,566	3,250,291	3,330,616
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	385,819	373,985	393,830	443,215
Corn for sale.....	<i>Bu.</i>	9,764,430	8,504,990	8,504,990	8,504,990
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	35,004,775	37,001,315	36,211,565	34,112,065
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	18,970,000	18,827,620	18,922,120	19,130,370
Grain sorghum.....	<i>Bu.</i>	1,366,875	1,366,875	1,366,500	1,336,500
Alfalfa hay.....	<i>Ton</i>	55,523	32,947	32,947	32,947
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	3,187,048	3,367,809	3,294,587	3,106,836
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	16,994	-----	-----	-----
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	70,365,477	65,148,376	70,203,170	71,910,982
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	55,070,227	49,853,126	54,907,920	56,615,732

<sup>1</sup> Lowest price programmed for the specified allotment level.

<sup>2</sup> Resident labor available is 25,156,350 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Return to operator labor, management and land less a charge of \$10 per acre of open land.

APPENDIX TABLE 17. AGGREGATES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS, WIREGRASS AREA, ALABAMA (1959 FARM DISTRIBUTION—VARYING ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—COTTON PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	
		(30.0) <sup>1</sup>	(25.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.01)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	101,341	156,727	83,895	106,675
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	208,955	208,955	208,955	208,955
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	501,260	458,589	516,580	493,800
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	138,178	156,482	103,976	112,686
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	154,356	141,641	156,482	156,482
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	541,306	523,002	575,508	566,798
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	29,480	29,480	29,480	29,480
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,674,876	1,674,876	1,674,876	1,674,876
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	25,460	23,450	29,480	22,110
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	80,965	92,939	98,729	98,729
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	655,976	601,300	661,435	661,435
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	101,341	156,727	183,927	183,927
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	137,194,628	136,347,764	143,356,200	142,095,461
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	107,727,310	101,536,976	108,777,725	108,484,801
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	13,528,780	13,211,392	13,796,995	13,461,995
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,319,208	3,257,489	3,211,583	3,257,143
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	126,676	195,909	104,869	133,344
Peanuts.....	<i>Ton</i>	208,955	208,955	208,955	208,955
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	27,569,300	25,222,395	28,411,190	27,159,000
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	829,068	9,388,920	6,238,560	6,761,160
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	394,630	363,475	456,940	342,705
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	60,724	69,704	74,047	74,047
Market steers sold.....	<i>No.</i>	655,976	601,300	661,435	661,435
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	62,915,692	61,387,175	56,990,883	56,996,123
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	54,122,593	52,594,076	48,197,784	48,203,024

APPENDIX TABLE 17. *Continued*

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		100		115	
		(21.1)	(20.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.0)	(21.1)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	183,927	96,393	122,523	211,059
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	208,955	208,955	208,955	208,955
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	437,380	507,469	481,339	417,107
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	165,634	103,976	114,026	174,786
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	135,650	153,095	153,095	128,791
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	513,850	575,508	565,458	504,698
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	29,480	29,480	29,480	29,480
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,674,876	1,674,876	1,674,876	1,674,876
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	22,110	29,480	21,440	21,440
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	98,729	104,589	104,589	104,589
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	572,899	646,990	646,990	545,434
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	183,927	211,059	211,059	211,059
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	135,917,384	144,046,178	142,596,365	135,493,955
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	98,430,496	107,230,683	106,893,807	95,335,346
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	13,052,299	13,749,526	13,364,276	12,892,952
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,226,763	3,178,497	3,230,757	3,196,037
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	229,909	120,491	153,154	263,824
Peanuts.....	<i>Ton</i>	208,955	208,955	208,955	208,955
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	24,055,900	27,910,795	26,473,645	22,940,885
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	9,938,040	6,238,560	6,841,560	10,487,160
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	342,705	456,940	332,320	332,320
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	74,047	78,442	78,442	78,442
Market steers sold.....	<i>No.</i>	572,899	646,990	646,990	545,434
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	57,724,228	57,024,503	57,034,530	57,866,832
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	48,931,129	48,231,404	48,241,431	49,073,733

<sup>1</sup> Lowest price programmed for the specified allotment level.

<sup>2</sup> Resident labor available is 39,087,038 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Return to operator labor, management and land less a charge of \$5.25 per acre of open land.

APPENDIX TABLE 18. AGGREGATES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS, WIREGRASS AREA, ALABAMA (1975 FARM DISTRIBUTION—VARYING ALLOTMENTS FOR COTTON—COTTON PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, Percentage of 1963 Level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		55	85	100	
		(30.0) <sup>1</sup>	(25.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.01)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	100,851	155,972	113,836	132,876
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	208,019	208,019	208,019	208,019
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	495,750	453,592	488,455	469,415
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	95,270	107,680	72,140	79,420
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	157,357	144,394	151,667	151,667
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	586,163	573,753	609,293	602,013
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	24,640	24,640	24,640	24,640
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,668,050	1,668,050	1,668,050	1,668,050
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	21,280	19,600	24,640	18,480
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	109,862	126,112	133,972	133,972
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	668,264	612,456	641,352	641,352
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	100,851	155,972	183,161	183,161
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	143,817,808	144,089,948	149,296,676	148,242,924
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	108,679,032	102,443,708	106,108,084	105,863,252
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	13,194,647	12,901,702	13,301,671	13,021,671
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,434,465	3,349,348	3,288,666	3,326,746
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	126,064	194,965	142,295	166,905
Peanuts.....	<i>Ton</i>	208,019	208,019	208,019	208,019
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	27,266,250	24,947,560	26,865,025	25,817,825
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	5,716,200	6,460,800	4,328,400	4,765,200
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	329,840	303,800	381,920	286,440
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	82,396	94,584	100,479	100,479
Market steers sold.....	<i>No.</i>	668,264	612,456	641,352	641,352
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	63,191,241	61,745,260	57,221,856	57,228,965
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	54,433,977	52,987,998	48,464,593	48,471,702

APPENDIX TABLE 18. *Continued*

Item	Unit	Cotton allotment, percentage of 1963 level (cotton price, cents per pound of lint)			
		100	115		
		(21.1)	(20.0) <sup>1</sup>	(20.01)	(21.1)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	183,161	130,792	152,632	210,262
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	208,019	208,019	208,019	208,019
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	432,690	476,091	454,251	412,441
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	113,885	72,140	80,540	120,090
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	138,107	147,075	147,075	131,255
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	567,548	609,293	600,893	561,343
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	24,640	24,640	24,640	24,640
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,668,050	1,668,050	1,668,050	1,668,050
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	18,480	24,640	17,920	17,920
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	133,972	141,920	141,920	141,920
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	583,722	621,746	621,746	555,641
Cotton allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	183,161	210,262	210,262	210,262
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	144,221,481	150,192,464	148,980,680	144,357,568
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	99,318,687	104,006,268	103,724,700	96,201,047
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	12,754,991	13,236,721	12,914,721	12,607,926
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,306,971	3,243,424	3,287,104	3,264,504
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	228,951	163,490	190,790	262,828
Peanuts.....	<i>Ton</i>	208,019	208,019	208,019	208,019
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	23,797,950	26,185,055	24,983,805	22,684,255
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	6,833,100	4,328,400	4,832,400	7,205,400
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	286,440	381,920	277,760	277,760
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	100,479	106,440	106,440	106,440
Market steers sold.....	<i>No.</i>	583,722	621,746	621,746	555,641
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	58,135,335	57,265,687	57,273,865	58,315,020
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	49,378,072	48,508,424	48,516,602	49,557,758

<sup>1</sup> Lowest price programmed for the specified allotment level.

<sup>2</sup> Resident labor available is 33,821,830 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Return to operator labor, management and land less a charge of \$5.25 per acre of open land.

APPENDIX TABLE 19. AGGREGATES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS, WIREGRASS AREA, ALABAMA (1959 FARM DISTRIBUTION—VARYING ALLOTMENTS FOR PEANUTS—PEANUT PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Item	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)			
		70	85	100	115
		(256) <sup>1</sup>	(192) <sup>1</sup>	(160) <sup>1</sup>	(128) <sup>1</sup>
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	183,927	183,927	183,927	183,927
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	146,238	177,723	208,887	239,702
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	486,467	462,231	438,316	414,135
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	150,147	142,899	135,650	128,148
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	144,726	155,614	165,634	175,654
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	533,891	523,002	512,982	503,830
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	29,480	29,480	29,480	29,480
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,674,876	1,674,876	1,674,876	1,674,876
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	24,790	23,450	22,110	20,770
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	85,199	92,091	98,729	105,436
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	636,013	604,797	572,899	541,936
Peanut allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	146,238	177,723	208,887	239,702
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	136,900,788	136,405,891	135,917,410	135,427,655
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	106,034,705	102,226,840	98,430,496	94,637,583
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	13,534,104	13,293,537	13,052,299	12,811,731
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,370,403	3,298,183	3,226,763	3,155,411
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	229,909	229,909	299,909	299,909
Peanuts.....	<i>Ton</i>	146,238	177,723	208,887	239,702
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	26,755,685	25,422,705	24,107,380	22,777,425
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	8,683,560	9,336,840	9,938,040	10,539,240
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	384,245	363,475	342,705	321,935
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	63,899	69,068	74,047	79,077
Market steers sold.....	<i>No.</i>	636,013	604,797	572,899	541,936
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	67,927,726	61,392,279	57,516,944	51,639,430
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	59,134,627	52,599,180	48,723,845	42,846,331



APPENDIX TABLE 19. *Continued*

Item	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)		
		130		
		(96) <sup>1</sup>	(104.5)	(110.5)
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	183,927	183,927	183,927
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	123,725	157,225	270,933
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	506,980	473,480	390,152
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	151,279	151,279	120,899
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	96,362	108,422	186,542
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	583,123	571,063	492,943
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	29,480	29,480	29,480
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,674,876	1,674,876	1,674,876
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	30,150	20,100	20,100
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	101,126	101,126	101,126
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	640,852	640,852	510,652
Peanut allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	270,933	270,933	270,933
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	145,694,759	143,328,788	134,939,482
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	107,230,674	106,540,172	90,840,309
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	13,971,862	13,390,302	12,571,778
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,376,243	3,372,223	3,084,915
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	229,909	229,909	229,909
Peanuts.....	<i>Ton</i>	123,725	157,225	270,933
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	27,883,900	26,041,400	21,458,360
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	5,781,720	6,505,320	11,192,520
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	467,325	311,550	311,550
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	75,844	75,844	75,844
Market steers sold.....	<i>No.</i>	640,852	640,852	510,652
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	45,700,850	46,752,514	47,700,574
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	36,907,751	37,959,415	38,907,475

<sup>1</sup> Lowest price programmed for the specified allotment level.

<sup>2</sup> Resident labor available is 39,087,038 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Return to operator labor, management and land less a charge of \$5.25 per acre of open land.

APPENDIX TABLE 20. AGGREGATES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS, WIREGRASS AREA, ALABAMA (1975 FARM DISTRIBUTION—VARYING ALLOTMENTS FOR PEANUTS—PEANUT PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Item	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)			
		70	85	100	115
		(256) <sup>1</sup>	(192) <sup>1</sup>	(160) <sup>1</sup>	(128) <sup>1</sup>
Cotton.....	<i>Acre</i>	183,161	183,161	183,161	183,161
Peanuts.....	<i>Acre</i>	145,491	176,932	208,019	238,812
Corn for feed.....	<i>Acre</i>	481,019	456,960	433,343	409,633
Corn silage.....	<i>Acre</i>	152,871	145,489	138,107	130,371
Oats.....	<i>Acre</i>	99,780	107,115	113,885	120,655
Pasture and hay.....	<i>Acre</i>	581,088	573,753	566,983	560,778
Idle open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	24,640	24,640	24,640	24,640
Total open land.....	<i>Acre</i>	1,668,050	1,668,050	1,668,050	1,668,050
Sows.....	<i>No.</i>	20,720	19,600	18,480	17,360
Beef cows.....	<i>No.</i>	115,602	124,964	133,972	143,068
Steers.....	<i>No.</i>	647,919	615,970	583,722	552,127
Peanut allotment.....	<i>Acre</i>	145,491	176,932	208,019	238,812
Investment capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	143,908,306	144,062,825	144,221,516	144,378,428
Operating capital.....	<i>Dol.</i>	106,998,087	103,154,799	99,318,687	95,487,404
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	13,205,349	12,980,458	12,754,991	12,530,092
Seasonal labor hired.....	<i>Hour</i>	3,453,948	3,380,221	3,306,971	3,233,809
Cotton.....	<i>Bale</i>	228,951	228,951	228,951	228,951
Peanuts.....	<i>Ton</i>	145,491	176,932	208,019	238,812
Corn for feed.....	<i>Bu.</i>	26,456,045	25,132,800	23,833,865	22,529,815
Oats.....	<i>Bu.</i>	5,986,800	6,426,900	6,833,100	7,239,300
Market hogs sold.....	<i>No.</i>	321,160	303,800	286,440	269,080
Fat calves sold.....	<i>No.</i>	86,702	93,723	100,479	107,301
Market steers sold.....	<i>No.</i>	647,919	615,970	583,722	552,127
Return to operator labor, management and land.....	<i>Dol.</i>	68,138,588	61,707,175	57,927,989	52,153,722
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	59,381,325	52,949,912	49,170,727	43,396,460

APPENDIX TABLE 20. *Continued*

Item	Unit	Peanut allotment, percentage of 1963 level (peanut price, dollars per ton)		
		130		
		(96) <sup>1</sup>	(104.5)	(110.5)
Cotton .....	<i>Acre</i>	183,161	183,161	183,161
Peanuts .....	<i>Acre</i>	167,884	195,884	269,899
Corn for feed .....	<i>Acre</i>	468,168	440,168	385,928
Corn silage .....	<i>Acre</i>	142,764	142,764	122,989
Oats .....	<i>Acre</i>	67,060	77,140	127,990
Pasture and hay .....	<i>Acre</i>	614,373	604,293	553,443
Idle open land .....	<i>Acre</i>	24,640	24,640	24,640
Total open land .....	<i>Acre</i>	1,668,050	1,668,050	1,668,050
Sows .....	<i>No.</i>	25,200	16,800	16,800
Beef cows .....	<i>No.</i>	137,908	137,908	137,908
Steers .....	<i>No.</i>	604,840	604,840	520,090
Peanut allotment .....	<i>Acre</i>	269,899	269,899	269,899
Investment capital .....	<i>Dol.</i>	151,975,882	149,998,354	144,537,573
Operating capital .....	<i>Dol.</i>	102,446,635	101,869,499	91,650,118
Resident labor used <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Hour</i>	13,324,279	12,838,199	12,305,404
Seasonal labor hired .....	<i>Hour</i>	3,351,848	3,348,488	3,161,473
Cotton .....	<i>Bale</i>	228,951	228,951	228,951
Peanuts .....	<i>Ton</i>	167,884	195,884	269,899
Corn for feed .....	<i>Bu.</i>	25,749,240	24,209,240	21,226,040
Oats .....	<i>Bu.</i>	4,023,600	4,628,400	7,679,400
Market hogs sold .....	<i>No.</i>	390,600	260,400	260,400
Fat calves sold .....	<i>No.</i>	103,431	103,431	103,431
Market steers sold .....	<i>No.</i>	604,840	604,840	520,090
Return to operator, labor, management and land .....	<i>Dol.</i>	45,702,600	47,129,614	48,310,783
Return to operator labor and management <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>Dol.</i>	36,945,338	38,372,352	39,553,520

<sup>1</sup> Lowest price programmed for the specified allotment level.

<sup>2</sup> Resident labor available is 33,821,830 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Return to operator labor, management and land less a charge of \$5.25 per acre of open land.

APPENDIX TABLE 21. AGGREGATE SUPPLY OF COTTON, LIMESTONE VALLEYS,  
ALABAMA (NO ALLOTMENT RESTRICTION FOR COTTON—COTTON  
PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—  
BASE PRICES FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Cotton price per pound of lint	Farm size distribution	
	1959	1975
<i>Cents</i>		<i>Bales</i>
16.51	114,245.1	149,129.1
16.62	118,921.8	155,233.8
16.70	205,163.8	314,364.2
18.04	264,563.8	351,489.2
18.42	273,419.8	357,024.2
19.08	323,226.0	422,038.4
20.63	331,906.0	438,054.4
20.68	433,142.8	570,203.2
21.32	440,806.3	580,206.7
21.96	465,853.0	626,481.5
22.85	468,148.3	630,657.1
23.52	540,508.3	675,882.1
24.20	723,045.9	744,902.1
24.25	732,717.9	762,748.5
24.27	742,032.0	774,906.6
25.00	831,888.0	831,066.6
25.73	949,570.8	875,564.1
26.25	975,083.8	922,639.7
26.58	1,003,417.8	974,920.5
26.79	1,043,674.1	1,027,468.8
27.14	1,075,077.1	1,085,412.4
27.66	1,110,717.1	1,107,687.4
28.48	1,164,331.9	1,127,959.9
30.85	1,165,757.9	1,130,591.1

APPENDIX TABLE 22. AGGREGATE SUPPLY OF COTTON, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (NO ALLOTMENT RESTRICTIONS FOR COTTON—COTTON PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICE FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Cotton price per pound of lint	Farm size distribution	
	1959	1975
<i>Cents</i>		<i>Bales</i>
17.82	15,496	20,053
19.07	39,685	53,846
19.81	122,535	161,064
20.01	191,210	218,464
21.09	346,843	319,768
21.26	476,594	501,030
21.35	505,363	525,077
21.66	507,176	527,423
21.77	583,734	577,256
22.16	623,132	628,241
22.70	626,026	632,284
22.94	687,634	718,348
23.27	784,796	781,595
31.01	797,633	792,324
31.13	840,217	820,043
32.04	858,281	843,419
32.75	886,155	882,359
34.99	908,265	900,839

APPENDIX TABLE 23. AGGREGATE SUPPLY OF PEANUTS, WIREGRASS, ALABAMA (NO ALLOTMENT RESTRICTIONS FOR PEANUTS—PEANUT PRICE AT POINT OF CHANGE IN OPTIMUM PROGRAMS—BASE PRICE FOR OTHER PRODUCTS)

Peanut price per ton	Farm size distribution	
	1959	1975
<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Tons</i>
100.32	7,276	9,416
100.23	19,186	26,054
103.18	53,458	70,406
103.61	106,925	145,100
104.50	113,625	150,700
110.06	135,735	169,180
114.80	233,819	233,025
115.43	258,146	267,009
119.53	273,854	287,337
124.73	311,178	311,632
125.46	322,568	321,152

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This publication is based on a part of Southern Regional Research Project S-42, "An Economic Appraisal of Farming Adjustment Opportunities in the Southern Region to Meet Changing Conditions." This regional project is partially financed by Research and Marketing Act funds. It is a cooperative effort of the Departments of Agricultural Economics of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia; and the Farm Production Economics Division, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. John W. White, Vice-president for Agriculture, University of Arkansas, is the administrative advisor, and Dr. James H. White, University of Arkansas, is chairman of the Regional Committee.

The Southern Farm Management Research Committee, sponsored by the Farm Foundation and the Southern Agricultural Experiment Stations, was helpful in development of the regional project. The overall purposes of the project are (1) to provide guides to farmers when choosing alternative production opportunities, especially as those opportunities are affected by changes in prices and technology, and (2) to provide guides to persons engaged in developing and administering public agricultural programs.