

Budget for Greenhouse Tomatoes

Raising greenhouse crops, or hydroponically grown plants such as tomatoes, is popular among small producers who want to diversify their farms, or for landowners looking for extra income. Before breaking ground for a new greenhouse, you must understand how much time and work is involved. In fact, the time and effort in raising greenhouse tomatoes are similar to a dairy or poultry operation, because the grower needs to be present to do daily duties and "chores." Leaving the tomato plants alone for a day or two without care could lead to a crop loss.

While hydroponic techniques are used for a variety of crop plants, tomatoes have received the most attention for business applications. Worldwide, other vegetables grown hydroponically in greenhouses include cucumbers, peppers, lettuce, eggplant, spinach, melons, various herbs, and other specialty crops. Some fruit crops (for example, strawberries and raspberries) and flowering crops are also well-suited to hydroponics. You can grow other crops using hydroponic methods, but you must think about how well the crop will sell. If a crop does not have a strong market for a certain area, sales will be poor. In Mississippi, tomatoes have the strongest market demand. They are the best vegetable crop to raise in greenhouses.

Large corporate owners with 20 or more acres in greenhouse tomato production manage most of the greenhouse tomato acreage in the United States. But most of the growers in this country have fewer acres and less than 10,000 square feet of floor space. In Mississippi, the average greenhouse tomato grower has 2.4 free-standing or gutter-connected bays, totaling about 6,000 square feet less than one acre.

Greenhouse tomato acreage has been in a boom cycle since the mid- to late 1990s. Much of the expansion is explained by a changing consumer preference for the best quality vegetables. Greenhouse tomatoes are harvested vine ripened (or at least well on the way to a red-color stage), so they usually have a good flavor.

Tomatoes grown under controlled greenhouse conditions are close to the same size, shape, and color and are more resistant to diseases than the field-grown tomatoes. In many cities, consumers are not concerned with the higher price of greenhouse tomatoes; they want quality. Greenhouse tomatoes are never picked green and gassed with ethylene to promote ripening, a common practice of field-grown winter tomatoes in the extreme southern United States, Mexico, and Central America.

Any greenhouse crop has special needs that traditional field crops do not have. Also, the greenhouse favors the breeding and rapid spread of some diseases and pests. Tomatoes are not an easy crop to grow in a greenhouse, and success depends on how well the grower can manage the crop and make the right decisions at the right time.

Not as much information is available about greenhouse tomatoes as compared to field vegetables. This can make it difficult to get help from county Extension agents or other trained personnel. An interested grower must prepare ahead by getting and reading publications, attending short courses and seminars, and visiting other growers to learn from their experiences.

This publication estimates the costs associated with starting a greenhouse tomato to business. Figures in this budget reflect

average experiences of various systems and are geared toward the typical Mississippi grower. The budget includes capital and operating expenses associated with production of greenhouse tomatoes; however, special circumstances may cause an individual grower's costs to differ from this budget. In those cases, recalculate the estimated budget to reflect your circumstances. Production information is not included in this publication. Growers seeking production information can refer to the following publications:

- Greenhouse Tomato Handbook, Extension Publication 1828
- Environmental Control for Greenhouse Tomatoes, Extension Publication 1879
- Fertigation: The Basics of Injecting Fertilizer for Field-Grown Tomatoes, Extension Publication 2037
- Starting Vegetable Transplants, Extension Publication 1995
- A Spreadsheet Approach to Fertilization Management for Greenhouse Tomatoes, MAFES Bulletin 1003
- Greenhouse Tomatoes: Pest Management in Mississippi, Extension Publication 1861.

Initial Capital Investment

The polyethylene-covered Quonset-type structure is the most common greenhouse among Mississippi growers and is the type talked about in this budget. It is the least expensive to build and has fewer crossmembers, letting in more light.

Polyethylene greenhouses use two layers of plastic to cover the structure. Air is forced between the layers of plastic to create a 4- to 6-inch airspace, which forms an excellent insulation barrier. Several other types of coverings exist, including acrylic sheets, polycarbonate plastic, and fiberglass. Each of these coverings has its advantages, but they cost more than polyethylene.

Construction Costs

Greenhouse building costs can vary, depending on materials and equipment you use. When selecting materials, be careful not to sacrifice quality to keep costs low. Also be careful not to spend too much or buy more greenhouse than you need. Buy a greenhouse frame with the right load-bearing strength and useful life expectancy. Galvanized steel tubing and aluminum tubing are strong economical choices for building a greenhouse frame.

Greenhouse flooring can greatly affect cost. The floor type referred to in this budget uses a ground cloth, black plastic, and pea gravel for walkways. This type of flooring is the most common among Mississippi grow-

ers. Other floor choices are bare ground, complete coverage with gravel, concrete walkways, or solid concrete, depending on what you want and can afford.

This budget assumes that water and natural gas are available to the greenhouse. Some greenhouse locations may require more money for drilling a water well and buying LP gas storage tanks if water and gas are not available.

You must also consider the advantages and disadvantages of buying automated equipment for the greenhouse. You can reduce labor requirements based on the level of automation you can afford to install. Lack of availability or reliability of labor may make you think about investing in automated equipment to eliminate potential labor difficulties. The equipment package used in this budget reflects what most Mississippi growers use. Table 1 presents the estimated capital requirement of \$15,335 for one 24-foot by 96-foot Quonset-type greenhouse, equipped for tomato production typical for Mississippi, 2005.

Production Budgets

Budgets were made after interviewing several growers in Mississippi, greenhouse tomato industry suppliers, researchers, and Extension specialists familiar with greenhouse tomato production in Mississippi. The engineering, or "synthesis" method, was used to describe the production system and to estimate current costs for that system.

Fixed Costs

The cost items in this budget follow generally accepted classification of fixed and variable costs. Fixed costs are shown in Table 2 and are presented as a lump sum of total annual ownership costs divided equally between the two production crops typical for Mississippi greenhouse tomato production. The fixed costs include interest on investment, depreciation, insurance, and taxes.

Depreciation was estimated using the straight-line method with no salvage value. Assets were divided by their useful life expectancies to determine an annual cost for depreciation. Interest on investment was calculated by charging a rate of 7 percent on one-half of the initial cost of depreciable assets. Insurance and taxes were estimated to be 2 percent of the initial cost of depreciable assets.

Also included in ownership costs were general overhead expenses. Overhead expenses are the costs of doing business but are not directly related to producing the crop.

Overhead expenses include heating, water, electricity, telephone, lab fees, and repair and maintenance. Annual ownership costs for one greenhouse 24 feet by 96 feet, producing two crops, totaled \$6,211.

Table 1. Estimated capital requirements for greenhouse tomato production, Mississippi, 2005^a

Item	Description	Unit	Number	Cost Per Unit	Total Initial Cost	Useful Life Years
Structure						
Greenhouse frame	24 ft x 96 ft	sq ft	2,304	\$ 1.36	\$ 3,133.44	20
End-wall framing package		each	1	120.00	120.00	20
Aluminum 42-in personnel door		each	1	172.00	172.00	10
6-mil plastic, 3 yr	48 ft x 100 ft	roll	2	260.00	520.00	3
Base locking rail with inserts		foot	240	2.10	504.00	20
Inflation kit		each	1	64.00	64.00	10
Heater system	Gas 145,000 BTU	each	2	860.00	1,720.00	10
Cooling fans	48", 1 HP	each	2	630.00	1,260.00	5
Cooling pads	48"x12"x6"	each	24	42.00	1,008.00	3
Pump & plumbing	wet wall 300 gal.	each	1	625.00	625.00	5
Inlet shutters	33" x 33" motorized	each	4	250.00	1,000.00	7
Electrical	wiring package	each	1	400.00	400.00	20
Ground cover	woven plastic	sq ft	2304	0.06	138.00	8
Black plastic	6-mil	sq ft	2304	0.06	138.00	8
Pea gravel		cu yd	7.5	9.00	68.00	8
Irrigation/fertigation	drip system	each	1	1,275.00	1,275.00	7
Bags (pine bark)	prefilled	each	135	1.30	175.50	2
Subtotal greenhouse structure:						\$12,320.94
Machinery & equipment						
Backpack sprayer	pump type	each	1	\$100.00	\$100.00	5
Thermostat	single stage	each	2	55.00	110.00	5
Respirator		each	1	75.00	75.00	5
Pollinator		each	1	110.00	110.00	5
Thermometer	hi/lo type	each	1	20.00	20.00	2
Transplant benches	wood	each	2	25.00	50.00	10
Meters	EC	each	2	200.00	400.00	5
	pH	each	2	150.00	300.00	5
Backup generator	electric	each	1	500.00	500.00	10
Subtotal machinery & equipment						\$1,665.00
Assembly and installation^b						
		hour	95	\$10.25	\$973.75	
Utility hookups (electrical, gas, and water)^c						\$375.00
Total						\$15,334.69

^a Land and site preparation was not included in the budget. This cost will vary, depending on location.^b Installation cost may vary significantly, depending on location and owner's ability and involvement.^c Cost may increase if water well is required for water supply and if you have to buy LP gas storage tanks.

Table 2. Estimated annual ownership costs for greenhouse tomato production, Mississippi, 2005

Item	Depreciation	Interest	Insurance and taxes	Total
Structure				
Greenhouse frame	\$156	\$110	\$63	\$329
End-wall framing package	6	4	2	12
Aluminum personnel door	17	6	3	26
6-mil plastic	173	18	10	201
Base locking rail	25	18	10	53
Inflation kit	6	2	1	9
Heater system	172	60	34	266
Cooling fans	252	44	25	321
Cooling pads	336	35	20	391
Pump and plumbing	125	22	13	160
Inlet shutters	142	35	20	197
Electrical	20	14	8	42
Ground cover	17	5	3	25
Black plastic	17	5	3	25
Pea gravel	8	2	1	11
Irrigation/fertigation	182	44	26	252
Bags (pine bark)	88	6	4	98
Machinery & equipment				
Backpack sprayer	\$20	\$4	\$2	\$26
Thermostat	22	4	2	28
Respirator	15	3	1	19
Pollinator	22	4	2	28
Thermometer	10	0	0	11
Transplant benches	5	2	1	8
Meters	140	24	14	178
Backup generator	50	18	10	78
Total greenhouse & equipment	\$2,026	\$489	\$279	\$2,794
General overhead				
Heating				1,537
Water				1,767
Electricity				540
Telephone				621
Repairs and Maintenance				326
Lab fees				270
Total general overhead				\$3,415
Total annual ownership costs				\$6,211

Variable Costs

Variable costs are presented in Tables 3 and 4 for spring and fall crops of tomatoes. The variable costs associated with crop production are all inputs that directly relate to producing tomatoes. The cultural practices in these budgets are typical of two tomato crops per year for one greenhouse in Mississippi.

Input prices were from local and regional suppliers using current-year prices. Interest on operating capital

was charged at a rate of 8 percent on one-half of the total direct expense for each crop. Direct cost of producing a spring crop of tomatoes totaled \$2,112, as compared to \$1,721 for producing a fall crop of tomatoes.

Total production cost is the sum of direct costs for both crops plus annual ownership costs. The total estimated annual cost of producing two tomato crops (spring and fall) in a greenhouse (24 feet by 96 feet) is \$10,044 in Mississippi.

Table 3. Estimated resource use and direct costs for spring tomato crop for greenhouse production, Mississippi, 2005

Operation/operating unit	Month	Unit/size	Quantity	Cost/unit	Total cost
Labor (potting)	November	hour	1.00	\$6.56	\$6.56
Potting mix	November	3 cu ft	1.00	9.25	9.25
Seeding trays	November	each	9.00	0.5	4.50
Transplant cell packs	November	each, 72 ct.	9.00	0.35	3.15
Labor (seeding)	November	hour	3.00	6.56	19.68
Seed	November	each	600.00	0.2	120.00
Labor (watering)	November	hour	1.65	6.56	10.82
Fertilizer	November	pound	0.708	1	0.71
Electricity	November	day	7.00	0.5	3.50
Labor (watering)	December	hour	8.25	6.56	54.12
Fertilizer	December	pound	3.54	1	3.54
Electricity	December	day	35.00	0.5	17.50
Labor (watering)	January	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Labor (transplanting)	January	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Labor (pollination)	January	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Labor (pruning)	January	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	January	can	4.00	3.5	14.00
Insecticide	January	ounce	9.00	0.44	3.96
Labor (stringing)	January	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Twine	January	bundle	0.50	24	12.00
Clips	January	box	0.50	60	30.00
Labor (pollination)	February	hour	5.00	6.56	32.80
Labor (pruning)	February	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	February	can	8.00	3.5	28.00
Insecticide	February	ounce	12.00	0.44	5.28
Labor (pollination)	March	hour	5.00	6.56	32.80
Labor (pruning)	March	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	March	can	10.00	3.5	35.00
Insecticide	March	ounce	15.00	0.44	6.60
Labor (harvest)	March	hour	4.05	6.56	26.57
Labor (grade/pack)	March	hour	6.15	6.56	40.34
Labor (pollination)	April	hour	5.00	6.56	32.80
Labor (pruning)	April	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	April	can	8.00	3.5	28.00
Insecticide	April	ounce	12.00	0.44	5.28
Labor (harvest)	April	hour	8.10	6.56	53.14

Labor (grade/pack)	April	hour	12.30	6.56	80.69
Labor (pollination)	May	hour	2.50	6.56	16.40
Labor (pruning)	May	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	May	can	8.00	3.5	28.00
Insecticide	May	ounce	12.00	0.44	5.28
Labor (harvest)	May	hour	8.10	6.56	53.14
Labor (grade/pack)	May	hour	12.30	6.56	80.69
Labor (pruning)	June	hour	1.00	6.56	6.56
Fungicide	June	can	2.00	3.5	7.00
Insecticide	June	ounce	6.00	0.44	2.64
Labor (harvest)	June	hour	6.75	6.56	44.28
Labor (grade/pack)	June	hour	10.25	6.56	67.24
Labor (misc.)	Jan. - June	hour	13.00	6.56	85.28
Pollinator	Jan. - May	application	0.50	22	11.00
Back pack sprayer	Jan. - June	application	0.50	11.28	5.64
Fertigation	Jan. - May	application	1.00	300.48	300.48
Boxes	April - June	each	375.00	1.1	412.50
Subtotal					\$2,030.40
Interest on operating capital					\$81.22
Total direct costs					\$2,111.62

Table 4. Estimated resource use and direct costs for fall tomato crop for greenhouse production, Mississippi, 2005

Operation/operating unit	Month	Unit/size	Quantity	Cost/unit	Total cost
Labor (potting)	July	hour	1.00	\$6.56	\$6.56
Potting mix	July	3 cut ft	1.00	9.25	9.25
Seeding trays	July	each	9.00	0.5	4.50
Transplant cell packs	July	each, 72 ct	9.00	0.35	3.15
Labor (seeding)	July	hour	3.00	6.56	19.68
Seed	July	each	600.00	0.2	120.00
Labor (watering)	July	hour	1.65	6.56	10.82
Fertilizer	July	pound	0.708	1	0.71
Electricity	July	day	7.00	0.5	3.50
Labor (watering)	August	hour	8.25	6.56	54.12
Fertilizer	August	pound	3.54	1	3.54
Electricity	August	day	35	0.5	17.50
Labor (watering)	September	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Labor (transplanting)	September	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Labor (pollination)	September	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Labor (pruning)	September	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	September	can	4.00	3.5	14.00
Insecticide	September	ounce	9.00	0.44	3.96
Labor (stringing)	September	hour	2.00	6.56	13.12
Twine	September	bundle	0.50	24	12.00
Clips	September	box	0.50	60	30.00
Labor (pollination)	October	hour	5.00	6.56	32.80

Labor (pruning)	October	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	October	can	8.00	3.5	28.00
Insecticide	October	ounce	12.00	0.44	5.28
Labor (pollination)	November	hour	5.00	6.56	32.80
Labor (pruning)	November	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Fungicide	November	can	10.00	3.5	35.00
Labor(harvest)	November	hour	7.74	6.56	50.77
Labor (grade/pack)	November	hour	11.954	6.56	78.42
Insecticide	November	ounce	15.00	0.44	6.60
Labor (pollination)	December	hour	5.00	6.56	32.80
Labor (pruning)	December	hour	4.00	6.56	26.24
Labor (harvest)	December	hour	10.26	6.56	67.31
Labor (grade/pack)	December	hour	15.846	6.56	103.95
Fungicide	December	can	8.00	3.5	28.00
Insecticide	December	ounce	12.00	0.44	5.28
Labor (misc.)	July - December	hour	13.00	6.56	85.28
Pollinator	July - December	application	0.50	22	11.00
Back pack sprayer	July - December	application	0.50	11.28	5.64
Fertigation	Sept. - December		1.00	300.48	300.48
Boxes	Oct. - December	each	250.00	1.1	275.00
Subtotal					\$1,655.14
Interest on operating capital					\$66.21
Total direct costs					\$1,721.35



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