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ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ON OVERSEEDING GRASSLANDS FROM PREAJBA - GORJ COUNTY IN 2014

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Abstract: This study was achieved using the support of strategic project "Support Scholarships University in Romania by the European Doctoral and Post-doctoral (SCHOLARSHIPS DOC-POSTDOC)", ID 133255. The paper emphasizes the importance of meadows and hayfields production, considering that their value can be increased using over-seeding and organic-mineral fertilizers. Experience is located in the Experimental Center for Meadows Culture -Preajba, Gorj County, on natural meadow of Agrostis capillaris, over-seeded with Red clover. The production have increase with fertilizer dose, but maximum economic efficiency was found on variant that use only organically fertilizer. It should be noted that organic fertilizers are used in the first year only partially by plants.

The indicators of economic efficiency used are: raw product, variable costs, fixed costs, production costs, and the indices: total expenditure rate of profit, income taxes, net profit and net profit rate.

Key words: pastures, manure, fertilizers, profit, gross profit margin

1. Introduction

Permanent grasslands of *Agrostis capillaris* can be may be used as grazing and hay fields, hay obtained is of average quality. By over-seeding with Red clover and utilization of manure, pasture quality increase and other valuable leguminous reappear [1].

In developing culture technologies is follow the maximizing yields per hectare, avoiding depreciation of feed quality, increased mechanization of work, labor productivity growth, reducing the unitary cost [4].

Farmers can use better the manure obtained in their household and must bear in mind that this fertilizer is green and a good plant enhancer [2].

Natural pastures and hayfields have shares of 22% and 10% of agricultural land, and taking into account the distribution of land suitability classes, that only 17.8% of natural grasslands belong to Classes I - III, which suggests measures to improve the land occupied by these uses [3].

The goal of this study is to determine which of the variants of fertilization is better in terms of economic, using a set of indicators (raw product, variable costs, fixed costs, production costs, and the indices: total expenditure rate of profit, income taxes, net profit and net profit rate).

2. Economic efficiency

For determining the efficiency a number of 8 variants are used, arranged in 3 repetitions:

Var. 1 = unfertilized;

Var. 2 = 5 t/ha manure;

Var. 3 = 10 t/ha manure;

Var. 4 = 15 t/ha manure;

Var. 5 = 20 t/ha manure;

Var. $6 = 10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50 \text{ kg/ha N} + 50 \text{kg/ha P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50 \text{kg/ha K}_2\text{O}$;

Var. 7 = 15 t/ha manure + $50 \text{ kg/ha N} + 50 \text{kg/ha P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50 \text{kg/ha K}_2\text{O}$;

Var. $8 = 20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50 \text{ kg/ha N} + 50 \text{kg/ha P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50 \text{kg/ha K}_2\text{O}$.

The crude product was made by adding of grants (amounting to 156.89 euro / ha) to the main production,

Table 1 shows the economic indicators value on each variant used, main production being maximum (3556 lei) for variant 7, and minimum for variant 1 (1572 lei). In this condition the total production expenses growth from 877, 28 lei (variant 1) to 1449, 63 lei (variant 8).

Table 1: Economic efficiency of natural grassland of Agrostis capillaris, over-seeded with Red clover in 2014

| | | | Quantity | Unitary | Volum |
|------|---------------------------|---|------------|---------|---------|
| No. | Specification | Variant | tones, kg, | price | Value |
| 1101 | • | | liters | Lei | Lei |
| | CRUDE | | | | |
| 1. | PRODUCT | - | - | - | |
| | | unfertilized | 3,93 | 400 | 1572 |
| | | 5 t/ha manure | 4,75 | 400 | 1896 |
| 1.1. | Main | 10 t/ha manure | 5,56 | 400 | 2224 |
| | production | 15 t/ha manure | 5,97 | 400 | 2388 |
| | (average yield – | 20 t/ha manure | 7,51 | 400 | 3004 |
| | kg/ha) | 10 t/ha manure + $50N 50 P_2 O_5 50K_2 O$ | 8,31 | 400 | 3324 |
| | Kg/IIa) | 15 t/ha manure + $50N 50 P_2 O_5 50K_2 O$ | 8,89 | 400 | 3556 |
| | | 20 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 8,22 | 400 | 3288 |
| | Secondary | 20 414 114141 + 201 | 5,22 | | 2200 |
| 1.2. | production – | | | | |
| 1.2. | kg/ha | - | _ | - | |
| | Kg/IIa | C (11 1 | | | 1.570 |
| | | unfertilized | | | 1572 |
| | Cara sa mana danat | 5 t/ha manure | | | 1896 |
| | Gross product from the | 10 t/ha manure | | | 2224 |
| 1.3. | | 15 t/ha manure | | | 2388 |
| | marketable | 20 t/ha manure | | | 3004 |
| | production | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | | | 3324 |
| | | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | | | 3556 |
| 1 4 | G 1 11 | 20 t/ha manure + $50N 50 P_2O_5 50K_2O$ | | | 3288 |
| 1.4. | Subsidies | 156,89 €ha, 1 €= 4,44 lei | - | | 696,59 |
| | | unfertilized | | | 2268,59 |
| | | 5 t/ha manure | | | 2592,59 |
| | Total gross | 10 t/ha manure | | | 2920,59 |
| 1.5. | product, including | 15 t/ha manure | | | 3084,59 |
| | subsidies | 20 t/ha manure | | | 3700,59 |
| | | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50 \text{N} 50 \text{ P}_2 \text{O}_5 50 \text{K}_2 \text{O}$ | | | 4020,59 |
| | | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | | | 4252,59 |
| | | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50 \text{N} 50 \text{ P}_2 \text{O}_5 50 \text{K}_2 \text{O}$ | | | 3984,59 |
| 2. | VARIABLE | | | | |
| | EXPENSES | | | | _ |
| | Seeds | | | • 0 | ••• |
| 2.1. | Dose - kg/ha | | 15 | 20 | 300 |
| | Fertilizers | unfertilized | _ | - | - |
| 2.2 | Fertilizers, | | | | |
| | manure | 5 t/ha manure | 5 | 10 | 50 |
| | Fertilizers, | | | | |
| | manure | 10 t/ha manure | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| | Fertilizers, | 4.5.7 | 1- | 4.0 | 4.70 |
| | manure | 15 t/ha manure | 15 | 10 | 150 |
| | Fertilizers, | 20.4 | 20 | 10 | 200 |
| | manure | 20 t/ha manure | 20 | 10 | 200 |
| | Fertilizers | | 1501 | 2 | |
| | NPK (15:15:15) | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 150 kg | 2 | 400 |
| | manure | 2 0 2 | 10 tone | 10 | 1 |

| | Fertilizers NPK (15:15:15) manure | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 150 kg 15 tons | 2 10 | 450 |
|------|--|---|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| | Fertilizers NPK (15:15:15) manure | 20 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 150 kg 20 tons | 2 10 | 500 |
| | Mechanical works with own means (diesel / lubricants, spare parts, repair) | unfertilized | 36 liters | 6 15 | 231 |
| | | 5 t/ha manure | 37 liters | 6 15 | 237 |
| | | 10 t/ha manure | 38 liters | 6 15 | 243 |
| 2.3. | | 15 t/ha manure | 38 liters | 6 15 | 243 |
| | | 20 t/ha manure | 39 liters | 6 15 | 249 |
| | | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 40 liters | 6 15 | 255 |
| | | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 40 liters | 6 15 | 255 |
| | | 20 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 40 liters | 6 15 | 255 |
| 2.4. | Crop insurance | - | = | | 40 |
| 2.5. | Seasonal labor expenses | - | 3 Z.O. | 60 | 180 |
| | | unfertilized | | | 751 |
| | | 5 t/ha manure | | | 807 |
| | TOTAL | 10 t/ha manure 15 t/ha manure | | | 963 919 |
| 2.6 | VARIABLE EXPENSES | 20 t/ha manure | | | 969 |
| | | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | | | 1175 |
| | | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | | | 1225 |
| | FIXED | 20 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | | | 1275 |
| 3. | EXPENSES | | | | - |
| | E Pr | unfertilized | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| | Expenditure related to | 5 t/ha manure | 11 | 10 | 110 |
| | permanent | 10 t/ha manure | 11 | 10 | 110 |
| 3.1. | employee workforce = | 15 t/ha manure | 11 | 10 | 110 |
| | Mechanical work | 20 t/ha manure | 12 | 10 | 120 |
| | = No. hours x Rate | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 12 | 10 | 120 |
| | / hour | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 13 | 10 | 130 |
| | | 20 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 13 | 10 | 130 |
| | General expenses (3.5% of variable expenses) | unfertilized | | | 26,28 |
| | | 5 t/ha manure | | | 28,25 |
| | | 10 t/ha manure 15 t/ha manure | | | 30,20 32,17 |
| 3.2. | | 20 t/ha manure | | | 33,91 |
| | | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | | | 41,13 |
| | | $15 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ $15 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | | | 42,88 |
| | | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | | | 44,63 |
| | | unfertilized | | | 126,28 |
| | TOTAL FIXE EXPENSES | 5 t/ha manure | | | 138,25 |
| 3.6. | | 10 t/ha manure | | | 140,20 |
| | | 15 t/ha manure | | | 142,17 |
| | | 20 t/ha manure | | | 153,91 |

| | - | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 161,13 |
|----|------------------|--|---------|
| | | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 172,88 |
| | | 20 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 174,63 |
| | TOTAL PRODUCTION | unfertilized | 877,28 |
| | | 5 t/ha manure | 945,25 |
| | | 10 t/ha manure | 1003,20 |
| | | 15 t/ha manure | 1061,17 |
| 4. | | 20 t/ha manure | 1122,91 |
| | EXPENSES | 10 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 1336,13 |
| | | 15 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 1397,88 |
| | | 20 t/ha manure + 50N 50 P ₂ O ₅ 50K ₂ O | 1449,63 |

Source: own calculation

Table 2 summarizes the indicators and presents rates of profitability. Gross margin had a value of 3027.59 lei to variant 7, 2845.59 lei for variant 6, 2731.59 lei variant 5, 2709.59 lei variant 8. The variants 2, 3 and 4, did not exceed 2200 lei, while the witness was had a gross margin of 1517.59 lei.

Gross profit, calculated as the difference between gross margin and fixed costs, had good values for the last 4 variants (2854.71 lei - variant 7, 2684.46 lei - variant 6, 2577.68 lei - variant 5 and 2534.96 lei - variant 8), satisfactory for variants 3 and 4 (1917.39 and 2023.42 lei) and lower levels for witness and variant 2 (1391,31 - 1647,34 lei).

The gross profit rate exceeds 200% for variants 5, 6, 7 and have values lower than this limit for the other variants.

Net profit recorded for unfertilized variant was 1168.7 lei, increasing with the applied doses up to 2397.96 lei for fertilization by 15 t / ha manure + 50N $50P_2O_5$ 50 K_2O , and starting to decline over this limit (2129.37 lei to 20 t / ha manure + 50N $50P_2O_5$ 50 K_2O).

Table 2: Synthetic indicators

| Specification | Variant | Value (Lei), % |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| | unfertilized | 2268,59 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 2592,59 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 2920,59 |
| Cundo muoduot | 15 t/ha manure | 3084,59 |
| Crude product | 20 t/ha manure | 3700,59 |
| | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 4020,59 |
| | $15 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 4252,59 |
| | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 3984,59 |
| | unfertilized | 751 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 807 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 863 |
| Variable expenses | 15 t/ha manure | 919 |
| variable expenses | 20 t/ha manure | 969 |
| | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 1175 |
| | $15 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 1225 |
| | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 1275 |
| | unfertilized | 1517,59 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 1785,59 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 2057,59 |
| Gross margin | 15 t/ha manure | 2165,59 |
| Gross margin | 20 t/ha manure | 2731,59 |
| | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 2845,59 |
| | $15 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 3027,59 |
| | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 2709,59 |
| | unfertilized | 126,28 |
| Fixed expenses | 5 t/ha manure | 138,25 |
| r ixeu expenses | 10 t/ha manure | 140,20 |
| | 15 t/ha manure | 142,17 |

| | 20 t/ha manure | 153,91 |
|------------------------|---|---------|
| | 10 t/ha manure $+ 50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ | 161,13 |
| | 15 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ | 172,88 |
| | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50 \text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2 \text{O}_5 + 50 \text{K}_2 \text{O}$ | 174,63 |
| | unfertilized | 1391,31 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 1647,34 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 1917,39 |
| G 01 | 15 t/ha manure | 2023,42 |
| Gross profit | 20 t/ha manure | 2577,68 |
| | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 2684,46 |
| | 15 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2 O_5 + 50 K_2 O$ | 2854,71 |
| | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50 \text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50 \text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 2534,96 |
| | unfertilized | 877,28 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 945,25 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 1003,20 |
| | 15 t/ha manure | 1061,17 |
| Total expenditures | 20 t/ha manure | 1122,91 |
| | 10 t/ha manure $+ 50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ | 1336,13 |
| | 15 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ | 1397,88 |
| | 20 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 1449,63 |
| | unfertilized | 158,59 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 174.27 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 191,12 |
| The gross profit rate | 15 t/ha manure | 190,67 |
| (%) | 20 t/ha manure | 229,55 |
| (70) | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 200,91 |
| | 15 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 204,21 |
| | 20 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 174,86 |
| | unfertilized | 222,61 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 263,57 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 306,78 |
| | 15 t/ha manure | 323,75 |
| Income tax | 20 t/ha manure | 412,43 |
| | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 429,51 |
| | 15 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 456,75 |
| | 20 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 405,59 |
| | unfertilized | 1168.7 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 1383,77 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 1610,61 |
| | 15 t/ha manure | 1699,67 |
| Net profit | 20 t/ha manure | 2165,25 |
| | $10 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 2254,95 |
| | 15 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 2397,96 |
| | 20 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 2129,37 |
| | unfertilized | 133,22 |
| | 5 t/ha manure | 146,39 |
| | 10 t/ha manure | 160,54 |
| Not muo 644- | 15 t/ha manure | 160,17 |
| Net profit rate (%) | | · |
| (/0) | 20 t/ha manure | 192,82 |
| | 10 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 168,76 |
| | 15 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P ₂ O ₅ + 50K ₂ O | 171,54 |
| Source: own calcul | $20 \text{ t/ha manure} + 50\text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 + 50\text{K}_2\text{O}$ | 146,89 |

Source: own calculation

Under this conditions, the net profit rate was maximum for variant fertilized with 20 t/ha manure (192,82%), being followed by variant with 15 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ (171,54%), variant with 10 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ (168,76%) and variants fertilized only with manure in dose of 10 and 15 t/ha (160,54, 160,17%). The rest of variants recorded weights of 146.89% for fertilizing with 20t / ha + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$, 146.39% to 5t / ha manure and 133.22% to unfertilized.

3. Conclusions

Taking into account the above mentioned regarding economic efficiency that the treatments have on permanent grassland of *Agrostis capillaris* in sub-mountainous area of Oltenia with chemical and organic fertilizers, or a combination of the two, we can formulate some conclusions as follows:

- Fertilizers and over-seeding increased the production obtained with 0,82 up to 4,96 tones (for variants 2 and 7), total gross product increasing from 2268,59 lei at unfertilized to 4252,59 lei for variant fertilized with 15 t/ha manure + 50N + 50 P₂O₅ + 50K₂O;
- Total production expanses raged from 877,28 lei for witness up to 1449,63 lei for the variant fertilized with 20 t/ha manure $+50 \text{N} + 50 \text{ P}_2 \text{O}_5 + 50 \text{K}_2 \text{O}$;
- Gross margin knows a maximum for variant with 15 t/ha manure $+50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ (3027,59 lei), important levels being recorded for variant with 10 t/ha manure $+50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ (2845,59 lei), 20 t/ha manure (2731,59 lei) and 20 t/ha manure $+50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$ (2709,59 lei) as well.;
- Net profit, after decreasing the incoming taxes, growth from 1168,7 for variant 1 to 2397,96 lei for variant 7 (15 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$), variants 5, 6 and 8 having levels over 2000 lei also (2129,37 lei for 20 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$, 2165,25 lei for 20 t/ha manure and 2254,95 lei for 10 t/ha manure + $50N + 50 P_2O_5 + 50K_2O$).

In 2014, the first year of experimentation, the variant with the highest net profit rate proved to be the one fertilized with 20 t / ha manure.

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