

Flood Irrigated Conventional OP Canola Central Zone

Winter 2012

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:

Operation	Month	Machinery			Inputs			Total Cost \$/ha
		hrs /ha	Cost \$/hour	Total \$/ha	rate/ha	Cost \$	Total \$/ha	
Off-set disc	Jan	0.35	60.82	\$21.12				\$21.12
Chisel plough	Feb	0.22	54.87	\$12.25				\$12.25
Gypsum (Sulfur)	Mar	contract		\$7.50	0.3 t	\$30.00 /t	\$9.00	\$16.50
Light Cultivation	Mar	0.17	57.07	\$9.77				\$9.77
Pre- irrigation	Mar				1.50 ML	\$18.66/ML	\$27.99	\$27.99
Weed control eg: glyphosate 540 g/L (Roundup PowerMAX®)	Apr	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	1.50 L	\$8.67/L	\$13.01	\$15.88
Nitrogen fertiliser eg: Urea	May	0.17	57.07	\$9.77	150 kg	\$0.70/kg	\$105.00	\$114.77
Weed control eg: glyphosate 540 g/L (Roundup PowerMAX®)	May	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	1.50 L	\$8.67/L	\$13.01	\$15.88
Sowing	May	0.17	74.40	\$12.50	3.00 kg	\$14.50/kg	\$43.50	\$56.00
Starter fertiliser eg: MAP	May	with above			100 kg	\$1.03/kg	\$103.00	\$103.00
Insecticide eg: omethoate 290 g/L (Le-mat®)	May	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	0.10 L	\$30.00/L	\$3.00	\$5.88
Broadleaf weed control eg: Clopyralid (Lontrel®)	Jun	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	0.30 L	\$32.86/L	\$9.86	\$12.73
Grass weed control eg:haloxyfop-R (Verdict®520)	Jun	with above	0.00	\$0.00	0.10 L	\$61.09/L	\$6.11	\$6.11
Irrigation	Aug				1.50 ML	\$18.66/ML	\$27.99	\$27.99
Heliothis control eg: alpha-cypermethrin (Fastac Duo®)	Sept	Aerial applic		\$18.15	0.30 L	\$8.07/L	\$2.42	\$20.57
Contract Windrow		contract		\$75.00				\$75.00
Contract-harvest		contract		\$60.00				\$60.00
Crop Levies						\$1.50/tonne + 1.03% of on-farm value		\$15.42
Crop Insurance						3.59% of on-farm value		\$41.26

*** Input and crop prices are correct at the time of writing (March 2012). Market uncertainty makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

NOTES:	
Soil type:	- Suitable for all good fertility wheat soils. Avoid acid soils containing high levels of exchangeable aluminium.
Fertiliser:	- Adequate phosphorus is essential for canola. - Canola requires more nitrogen than wheat and also has high sulfur requirement. This can be applied as either two separate products (eg gypsum pre-sowing, urea at sowing or top dressed in-crop), or as a combined product at sowing or in-crop (eg, sulfate of ammonia). - For maximum yield response both nitrogen and sulfur should be applied prior to early budding.
Sowing time:	- Sow canola as early as possible to maximise yield potential, either after pre-irrigation or after the first autumn rains from mid-April. - There is a 10% yield loss for every weeks delay in sowing after early May. - Seed price used above is for purchased seed (open pollinated variety). Do not use retained canola seed.
Weed control:	- Trifluralin for grass weed and wireweed/fumitory control can be incorporated by sowing. - Can use wide range of herbicides for grass control. - Clopyralid for capeweed and saffron thistle control. - Rotate herbicide groups and use other non-chemical methods to avoid herbicide resistance developing.
Insect control:	- Earthmite control is essential at establishment. - Check for insect pests at flowering time. - Aphids need to be monitored from early budding, when colonies begin to spread control may be needed. - Monitor for heliothis from flowering onwards.
Windrowing:	- Windrowing is strongly recommended to reduce shattering losses and allow earlier harvest.
Irrigation:	- Pre-irrigation is optional, dependent on stored moisture levels following summer rainfall. - This budget is applicable for the Central Zone east, a higher water requirement may be required for the central zone/west. - In-crop irrigation: timing and amount dependent on in-crop winter rainfall; generally one spring irrigation (1.5 ML/ha) is sufficient but must be timed to ensure that there is adequate moisture over the critical flowering period. - Some of the yield response for irrigated crops is due to stored soil moisture and growing season rainfall which can be sufficient to grow a dryland crop. Thus the gross margin per ML is obtained by (GM/Ha irrigated crop – GM/Ha dryland crop):=ML of irrigation water applied. - Cost/ML is calculated based on the management and usage charges for regulated Maquarie river.
Machinery:	- A tractor with 57 kW (77 HP) pto power and 66kW (90 HP) engine power is assumed. - Machinery costs refer only to variable costs: fuel, oil, filters, tyres, batteries & repairs. - Contract-harvesting does not include the cost of fuel.
Labour:	- The labour required for machinery operations is 1.75 hr/ha - Using a labour cost of \$22/hr, an additional \$38.57 can be deducted from the budget
Important notes:	- These gross margins are only a guide. They do not include overhead costs. - Use your own figures and price assumptions to estimate your own gross margin. - Use of a particular brand name does NOT imply a recommendation of that brand by NSW DPI.