

Flood Irrigated Conventional OP Canola

Central Zone

Winter 2012

1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:	Standard	Your			
		Budget	Budget		
INCOME:		\$/ha	\$/ha		
2.50 tonnes/ha @	\$460.00 /tonne (on farm)	\$1,150.00			
	A. TOTAL INCOME \$/ha:	\$1,150.00			
VARIABLE COSTS:					
See opposite page for detail					
	Cultivation	\$43.14			
	Sowing	\$56.00			
	Fertiliser	\$234.27			
	Herbicide	\$50.61			
	Insecticide	\$26.45			
	Irrigation	\$55.98			
	Contract windrowing and harvesting	\$135.00			
	Levies	\$15.42			
	Crop Insurance	\$41.26			
	Cartage, grading & bagging	\$0.00			
B. TOTAL VAR	NABLE COSTS \$/ha:	\$658.13			
C. GROSS MAI	LeviesCrop Insurance				
D. GROSS MA	RGIN FOR ALTERNATIVE DRYLAND CROP (SF	\$546.67			
CANOLA)	CANOLA)				
E. EXTRA GRO	E. EXTRA GROSS MARGIN DUE TO IRRIGATION (C-D)				
F. GROSS MAR	RGIN/ML (E÷ML WATER APPLIED)*	-\$18.27			

^{*} See agronomic notes on irrigation

2. EFFECT OF YIELD AND PRICE ON GROSS MARGIN PER HECTARE:

YIELD	ON FARM PRICE (\$/tonne)					
tonnes/ha	\$420 /t	\$440 /t	\$460 /t	\$480 /t	\$500 /t	
1.60	\$47	\$78	\$108	\$139	\$169	
1.90	\$167	\$203	\$239	\$276	\$312	
2.20	\$283	\$325	\$367	\$409	\$451	Gross
2.50	\$396	\$444	\$492	\$540	\$587 ◀	Margin
2.80	\$510	\$564	\$617	\$670	\$724	(\$/ha)
3.10	\$624	\$683	\$742	\$801	\$861	
3.40	\$738	\$803	\$867	\$932	\$997	

3. EFFECT OF YIELD AND PRICE ON GROSS MARGIN PER ML:

יי	TILLU AND	FRICE ON GR	USS WARGIN	FER WIL.			
Ī	YIELD	ON FARM PRICE (\$/tonne)					
	tonnes/ha	\$420 /t	\$440 /t	\$460 /t	\$480 /t	\$500 /t	
ĺ	1.60	- \$166	- \$156	- \$146	- \$136	- \$126	
	1.90	- \$127	- \$114	- \$102	- \$90	- \$78	
	2.20	- \$88	- \$74	- \$60	- \$46	- \$32	Gross
	2.50	- \$50	- \$34	- \$18	- \$2	\$14	— Margin
	2.80	- \$12	\$6	\$23	\$41	\$59	(\$/ML)
	3.10	\$26	\$45	\$65	\$85	\$105	
	3.40	\$64	\$85	\$107	\$129	\$150	

PRODUCT TRADE NAMES

The product trade names in this publication are supplied on the understanding that no preference between equivalent products is intended and that the inclusion of a product does not imply endorsement by NSW DPI other equivalent product from another manufacturer.

Flood Irrigated Conventional OP Canola

Central Zone Winter 2012

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:								
		-	Machinery		.	Inputs		
No 4	Mandh	h //	Cost	Total		Cost	Total	
peration	Month	hrs /ha	\$/hour	\$/ha	rate/ha	\$	\$/ha	
ff-set disc	Jan	0.35	60.82	\$21.12				
hisel plough	Feb	0.22	54.87	\$12.25				
ypsum (Sulfur)	Mar	contract		\$7.50	0.3 t	\$30.00 /t	\$9.00	
ght Cultivation	Mar	0.17	57.07	\$9.77				
e- irrigation	Mar				1.50 ML	\$18.66/ML	\$27.99	
ed control eg: glyphosate 540 (Roundup PowerMAX®)	Apr	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	1.50 L	\$8.67/L	\$13.01	
rogen fertiliser eg: Urea	May	0.17	57.07	\$9.77	150 kg	\$0.70/kg	\$105.00	
eed control eg: glyphosate 540 _ (Roundup PowerMAX®)	May	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	1.50 L	\$8.67/L	\$13.01	
owing	May	0.17	74.40	\$12.50	3.00 kg	\$14.50/kg	\$43.50	
rter fertiliser eg: MAP	May	with above			100 kg	\$1.03/kg	\$103.00	
cticide eg: omethoate 290 g/L mat®)	May	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	0.10 L	\$30.00/L	\$3.00	
adleaf weed control eg: pyralid (Lontrel®)	Jun	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	0.30 L	\$32.86/L	\$9.86	
ass weed control eg:haloxyfop-R erdict®520)	Jun	with above	0.00	\$0.00	0.10 L	\$61.09/L	\$6.11	
gation	Aug				1.50 ML	\$18.66/ML	\$27.99	
liothis control eg: alpha- permethrin (Fastac Duo®)	Sept	Aerial applic		\$18.15	0.30 L	\$8.07/L	\$2.42	
ntract Windrow		contract		\$75.00				
ntract-harvest		contract		\$60.00				
p Levies						\$1.50/tonne + 1.0	3% of on-farm value	
rop Insurance					3.59%	of on-farm value		

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

NOTES:

Weed control:

Insect control:

Windrowing:

Irrigation:

l abour.

Important 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.

- 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.

- 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 is strongly recommended to reduce shattering losses and allow earlier harvest.

- 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.

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

- Osing a labour cost of \$22/fil, an additional \$50.57 can be deducted from the bu

- 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.