DRYLAND BARLEY (No Till, Feed)

Farm Enterprise Budget Series - North East NSW **Winter 2012**

1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

	Sample Budget $/ha	Your Budget $/ha
INCOME:		
3.20 tonnes/ha@ $150.00 /tonne (feed, on farm)	$480.00	

Crop prices were correct at the time of writing (Feb 2012), world market volatility makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

A. TOTAL INCOME $/ha:	**$480.00**	
VARIABLE COSTS:		
See next page for detail		
Sowing	$62.71	
Fertiliser	$139.08	
Herbicide	$65.84	
Insecticides	$7.27	
Fungicide	$8.73	
Contract harvesting	$73.24	
Levies	$4.90	
Insurance	$9.84	
B. TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS $/ha:	**$371.61**	
C. GROSS MARGIN (A-B) $/ha:	**$108.39**	

Please refer to the NSW DPI webpage "About gross margin budgets" for more information on water use efficiency assumptions used at right.

Water use efficiency example

Growing season rainfall (ie in-crop): mm	317
Stored fallow moisture: mm (25% of rainfall in fallow period assumed)	75
Early crop water use: mm	90
Total crop water use mm	302
Gross margin per mm	**$0.36**
kg of grain per mm	10.60

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

YIELD	On Farm Price				
tonnes/ha	$50 /tonne	$100 /tonne	**$150 /tonne**	$200 /tonne	$250 /tonne
1.5	- $277	- $204	- $132	- $59	$14
2.1	- $250	- $150	- $49	$51	$151
2.6	- $224	- $96	$32	$159	$287
3.2	- $202	- $47	**$108**	$263	$419
4.1	- $166	$34	$235	$435	$635
5.1	- $130	$116	$361	$607	$852
6.0	- $94	$197	$487	$778	$1,069

Gross margin is zero when income is reduced by 23%
or variable costs are increased by 29%

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CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:		Machinery			Inputs			Total
			Cost	Total		Cost	Total	Cost
Operation	Month	hrs /ha	$/hour	$/ha	Rate/ha	$	$/ha	**$/ha**
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Dec	0.05	54.96	2.75	1.2 L	4.67/L	5.60	**8.35**
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 475 g/L	Dec	with above			1.2 L	5.82/L	6.98	**6.98**
wetting agent	Dec	with above			0.25 L	7.47/L	1.87	**1.87**
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Jan	0.05	54.96	2.75	1.8 L	4.67/L	8.41	**11.15**
wetting agent	Jan	with above			0.25 L	7.47/L	1.87	**1.87**
nitrogen fertiliser eg. anhydrous ammonia	Feb	0.17	53.44	9.08	100 kg	0.90/kg	90.00	**99.08**
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Apr	0.05	54.96	2.75	1.0 L	4.67/L	4.67	**7.42**
wetting agent	Apr	with above			0.25 L	7.47/L	1.87	**1.87**
sowing	May	0.17	75.66	12.86	50 kg	1.00/kg	49.85	**62.71**
fertiliser (eg Supreme 12Z)	May	with above			40 kg	1.00/kg	40.00	**40.00**
herbicide	Jun	0.05	54.96	2.75				**2.75**
broadleaf weed control eg. MCPA 500g/kg	Jun	with above			0.7 L	6.76/L	4.73	**4.73**
broadleaf weed control eg metsulfuron methyl	Jun	with above			5 g	0.07/g	0.35	**0.35**
grass weed control eg tralkoxydim	Jun	with above			400 g	0.087/g	34.72	**17.36**
adjuvant eg Supercharge*	Jun	with above			1.0 L	2.27/L	2.27	**1.14**
fungicide eg. triadimefon (1 in 3 years)	Aug	aerial spray		20.00	1.0 L	6.18/L	6.18	**8.73**
insect control (1 in 3 years) eg. Dominex Duo	Sep	aerial spray		20.00	240 mL	0.008/mL	1.81	**7.27**
contract harvest	Nov			73.24				**73.24**
levies	Nov			1.020%				**4.90**
crop insurance				2.050%	of on-farm value			**9.84**

Input prices were correct at the time of writing (Feb 2012). Current fertiliser and chemical market uncertainty makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

AGRONOMIC REQUIREMENTS:

Growers should assess soil moisture profiles and fertility levels to assist with yield targets.

Sowing Time: Ideally May. However, barley is more adapted to late sowings than wheat.
Sowing time involves a tradeoff between frost risk with early sowing and moisture/heat stress with later sowing.

Fertiliser: Similiar nitrogen rates to wheat can be applied to barley without greatly affecting the quality for feed.
There must be adequate stored soil moisture before applying extra nitrogen.

Rotation place: Barley will respond to good soil fertility.
Barley is a crown rot host and suffers yield loss from crown rot.
Crop rotation is essential to minimise yield loss due to diseases such as net blotch.

Insecticides: For control of army, worm aphids and heliothis.

Herbicides: Refer to the NSW DPI booklet *Weed Control in winter crops 2012* for options.

* Check the label to match correct rates of mineral oil additives with water application rate.

Check with your agronomist before applying herbicides in hot, dry conditions where there are sensitive crops in the area.

To reduce the risk of herbicide resistance, rotate herbicide groups and weed management techniques.

Always read chemical labels and follow directions, as it is your legal responsibility to do so.

Use of a particular brand name does not imply a recommendation of that brand by NSW DPI.

LABOUR REQUIREMENTS: - labour is not costed in this budget.

According to the above operations, labour required is 0.49hrs/ha. Then multiplying this by 1.25 to allow for machinery repair time etc, and using a labour cost of $21/hr, then the cost of labour is $12.86/ha, reducing the gross margin to $95.53/ha.

MACHINERY ASSUMPTIONS:

Tractor: - pto power: 130 kW (175 HP); engine power: 146 kW (196 HP)
Machinery costs refer to variable costs of: fuel, oil, filters, tyres, batteries and repairs.