



DRYLAND FEED BARLEY (no till)

Farm Enterprise Budget Series - North West NSW

Winter 2012

1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

INCOME:

1.85 tonnes/ha@ \$150.00 /tonne (Feed barley, on farm)

Sample Budget \$/ha	Your Budget \$/ha
\$277.50	

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

A. TOTAL INCOME \$/ha:

\$277.50	
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VARIABLE COSTS:

See next page for detail

Sowing.....	\$49.27	
Herbicide.....	\$72.68	
Insecticide.....	\$0.00	
Contract harvesting.....	\$66.24	
Levies.....	\$2.83	
Insurance.....	\$2.86	

B. TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS \$/ha:

\$193.88	
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C. GROSS MARGIN (A-B) \$/ha:

\$83.62	
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Water use efficiency example

Growing season rainfall (ie in-crop): mm

Stored fallow moisture: mm (25% of rainfall in fallow period)

Early crop water use: mm

Total crop water use mm

Gross margin per mm

kg of grain per mm

189	
69	
90	
168	
\$0.50	
11.0	

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

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

YIELD tonnes/ha	On Farm Price				
	\$50 /tonne	\$100 /tonne	\$150 /tonne	\$200 /tonne	\$250 /tonne
0.50	- \$164	- \$139	- \$115	- \$90	- \$66
0.90	- \$144	- \$100	- \$56	- \$12	\$32
1.30	- \$125	- \$61	\$3	\$66	\$130
1.85	- \$98	- \$7	\$84	\$174	\$265
2.40	- \$71	\$47	\$164	\$282	\$399
3.00	- \$46	\$101	\$248	\$394	\$541
3.50	- \$27	\$145	\$316	\$487	\$659

Gross margin is zero when income is reduced by 30%
or variable costs are increased by 43%

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CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:		Machinery			Inputs			Total Cost \$/ha
Operation	Month	hrs /ha	Cost \$/hour	Total \$/ha	Rate/ha	Cost \$	Total \$/ha	
harvest previous crop	Nov							
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Dec	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.2 L	4.67/L	5.60	7.29
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 475 g/L	Dec	with above			1.2 L	5.82/L	6.98	6.98
wetter - non-ionic surfactant	Dec	with above			0.04 L	6.77/L	0.27	0.27
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Jan	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.0 L	4.67/L	4.67	6.36
broadleaf weed control eg triclopyr 600g	Jan	with above			0.12 L	19.57/L	2.35	2.35
wetter - non-ionic surfactant	Jan	with above			0.04 L	6.77/L	0.27	0.27
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Feb	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.0 L	4.67/L	4.67	6.36
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 475 g/L	Feb	with above			1.2 L	5.82/L	6.98	6.98
wetter - non-ionic surfactant	Feb	with above			0.04 L	6.77/L	0.27	0.27
broadleaf weed control eg paraquat+diquat	May	0.03	56.21	1.69	2.0 L	10.93/L	21.86	23.55
sowing	Jun	0.12	78.21	9.39	40 kg	1.00/kg	39.88	49.27
broadleaf weed control eg MCPA LVE	Aug	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.0 L	10.32/L	10.32	12.01
harvest (contract)	Dec			66.24				66.24
crop levies	Dec			1.020%	of on-farm value			2.83
crop insurance				1.030%	of on-farm value			2.86

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:

Considerations: Most barley on the plains is feed quality. Growers should assess soil moisture profiles and fertility levels to assist with yield targets. Stored soil moisture at sowing reduces the risk of crop failure due to variable in crop rainfall. To reduce this risk, crops should be sown with the maximum amount of stored soil moisture. Soils in the North West can store approximately 150-200 mm in the rooting zone, which can be roughly measured at sowing using a push probe.

Sowing Time: Ideally May/June. 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: Similar nitrogen rates to wheat can be applied to barley.

Disease: Crop rotation is essential to minimise yield loss due to diseases such as net blotch.

Barley is a good host for crown rot, so it is not advisable to plant wheat following barley.

Herbicides: Refer to the NSW DPI booklet *Weed control in winter crops 2012* for options. Black oat control is not included in budget. Barley is more competitive with weeds than wheat.

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 0.27hrs/ha. Then multiplying this by 1.25 to allow for machinery repair time etc, and using a labour cost of \$21/hr, the cost of labour is \$7.09/ha, reducing the gross margin to \$76.53/ha.

MACHINERY ASSUMPTIONS:

Tractor: 170 kW PTO (230 HP) and 200 kW engine (265 HP)

machinery costs refer only to variable costs (running costs), not overhead costs.

This budget should be used as a GUIDE ONLY and should be changed by the grower to take account of movements in crop and input prices, changes in seasonal conditions and individual farm characteristics.