Department of Primary Industries

| Labour | Tractor Driving |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Lay Mulch/Drip Tape |
| Field (weeding) |  |
| Harvest |  |
|  | Harvest Bin Pickup <br> Packing (on-farm) <br> Shed/Forklift |
| Electricity/Gas | Irrigation Pumps <br> Packing Shed \& Coolroom |
| Packaging | Package Materials |

Freight/Transport Truck
Other Costs Levies
Commissions
Plastic Mulch
Drip Tape
Bee Hives

## Area Unit = 1ha

Anticipated Yield 1st Grade

OPERATING COSTS:
Seed and Plants Seed
$\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Windbreaks } \\ \text { Fertiliser } & \text { Single Super } \\ & \text { Calcium Nitrat }\end{array}$
Potassium Nitrate
Magnesium Nitrate
Micro Nutrients
Fuel Ground/Bed Preparation Lay Mulch/Drip Tape Sowing/Planting
Chemical Applications
Fertiliser Applications
Harvesting
Bucket/Bin Pick up
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Chemicals } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Insecticide } \\ \text { Insecticide }\end{array}\end{array}$


ZUCCHINI

Item

|  | Lay Mulch/Drip Tape |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Sowing/Planting |
|  | Chemical Applications |
|  | Fertiliser Applications |
|  | Harvesting |
|  | Bucket/Bin Pick up |
| Chemicals | Insecticide |
|  | Insecticide |
|  | Insecticide |
|  | Insecticide |
|  | Fungicide |
|  | Fungicide |
|  | Fungicide |
| Water | Drip Irrigation |

Quantity
1600 cartons/ha

2013
standard $\mid$ your budget

## SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

TABLE 1- Effect of Yield and Price on Gross Margin /ha

| YIELD | DELIVERED PRICE (\$/carton) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (cartons) | 11.00 | 12.00 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 0}$ | 14.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1200 | $-\$ 2,050$ | $-\$ 1,036$ | $-\$ 22$ | $\$ 992$ | $\$ 2,006$ | $\$ 3,020$ |  |
| 1400 | $-\$ 933$ | $\$ 250$ | $\$ 1,433$ | $\$ 2,616$ | $\$ 3,799$ | $\$ 4,982$ |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0 0}$ | $\$ 184$ | $\$ 1,536$ | $\$ 2,888$ | $\$ 4,240$ | $\$ 5,592$ | $\$ 6,944$ |  |
| 1800 | $\$ 1,301$ | $\$ 2,822$ | $\$ 4,343$ | $\$ 5,864$ | $\$ 7,385$ | $\$ 8,906$ |  |
| 2000 | $\$ 2,418$ | $\$ 4,108$ | $\$ 5,798$ | $\$ 7,488$ | $\$ 9,178$ | $\$ 10,868$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## NOTES:

Authors - This budget was prepared by G.Kelly, T.Napier and S.Watts and outlines production for inland NSW.
Locations - Sydney Basin, North Coast and Sunraysia are the main growing areas. Freedom from frosts is essential.
Production - Dark skinned varieties are popular. Niche markets exist for light skinned varieties and miniature fruit with flowers attached

- Zucchinis are sown from September to late December.
- Plant spacing 50 to 100 cm . Single row/bed 1.5 to 2.0 m wide. Plant population 6,000 to13,000 per ha.
- Well drained light soils and raised beds help minimise risks of root diseases.
- Plastic mulch and drip irrigation is common and helps reduce weeds and diseases.
- Water usage is 3 to $4 \mathrm{ML} / \mathrm{ha}$ and varies with soil, location and season.
- Fertiliser applications provide half of total nutrient requirement and most $P$ requirement pre-planting.
- Remaining fertiliser as regular applications up to and during harvest maintains active growth and fruit set. Micronutrient applications improve crop and fruit quality.
- Bees are essential for pollination and high yields. Stocking rate of 2 to 4 hives/ha.

Pests, Diseases - Aphids, thrips, Rutherglen bug, cutworm and pumpkin beetle are insect pests.
\& Disorders - Powdery mildew and mosaic viruses are disease problems.

- Where nematodes or soil diseases have occurred, crop and field rotation or preventative soil treatments are practiced.

Harvesting - Harvests occur from November to April. First harvest can commence 5 to 6 weeks after sowing.

- First harvests may include misshapen fruit caused by inadequate pollination conditions.
- Fruit is graded into small, medium, large sizes. Markets prefer fruit graded under 15 cm in length.

Packaging - Zucchinis are normally marketed in 10 kg cartons.
Yields - Yields range from 12 to 18 tonne (1,200 to 1,800 cartons) per hectare.

Economic - This budget is ONLY A GUIDE and is specific to the regions specified. Costs and income can be altered for changes in crop management or input prices. Farmers should use their own figures.

- The budget uses a format similar to the Method 2 calculator in the VegTool Gross Margin program.
- Average prices for 2012 were used for this budget. Overhead costs or GST are not included.

Australian Government

