

Canola: Short Fallow (No-till)

Central Zone - East

Winter 2012

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:

Operation	Month	Machinery			Inputs			Total Cost \$/ha
		hr/ha	Cost	Total	rate/ha	Cost	Total	
			\$/hour	\$/ha		\$	\$/ha	
Weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L (Roundup CT®)	Dec/Jan	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	1.20 L	\$4.68/L	\$5.62	\$8.49
Wetter eg. alkoxyated alcohol 1000 g/L (BS 1000®)	Dec/Jan	with above			0.20 L	\$7.00/L	\$1.40	\$1.40
Weed control eg: triclopyr 600 g/L (Garlon®)	Dec/Jan	with above			0.08 L	\$19.60/L	\$1.57	\$1.57
Weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L (Roundup CT®)	Feb/Mar	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	1.00 L	\$4.68/L	\$4.68	\$7.56
Wetter eg. alkoxyated alcohol 1000 g/L (BS 1000®)	Feb/Mar	with above			0.20 L	\$7.00/L	\$1.40	\$1.40
Weed control eg: 2,4-D amine (Surpass®) 300g/L	Feb/Mar	with above			1.00 L	\$3.80/L	\$3.80	\$3.80
Weed control eg: glyphosate 540 g/L (Roundup PowerMAX®)	Apr	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	0.65 L	\$8.67/L	\$5.64	\$8.51
Weed control eg: trifluralin 480 g/L (Triflur® X)	Apr	with above			1.70 L	\$8.53/L	\$14.50	\$17.38
Sowing - treated seed	Apr/May	0.17	74.40	\$12.50	3.00 kg	\$14.50/kg	\$43.50	\$56.00
Nitrogen and sulfur fertiliser eg: Extra Sul®	Apr	with above			84 kg	\$0.90/kg	\$75.60	\$75.60
Starter fertiliser eg: MAP	Apr/May	with above			100 kg	\$1.03/kg	\$103.00	\$103.00
Mite control eg: omethoate 290 g/L (Le mat® 290 SL)	May	0.05	76.36	\$4.11	0.10 L	\$30.00/L	\$3.00	\$7.11
Topdress urea	Jun/Jul	0.17	74.40	\$12.74	70.00 Kg	\$0.70/kg	\$49.00	\$61.74
Weed control eg: clopyralid 300 g/L (Lontrel®)	Jun	0.05	53.40	\$2.88	0.30 L	\$32.86/L	\$9.86	\$12.73
Weed control eg: haloxyfop-R 520 g/L (Verdict®)	Jun	with above			0.05 L	\$61.09/L	\$3.05	\$3.05
Uptake®	Jun	with above			0.25 L	\$6.80/L	\$1.70	\$1.70
Aphid control (1 year in 2) eg: pirimicarb 500 g/Kg (Pirimor WG®)	Sep/Oct	contract		\$18.15	0.5 kg	\$43.80/kg	\$21.90	\$20.03
Heliothis control (every year) eg: cypermethrin 100 g/L (Fastac Duo®)	Oct	contract		\$18.15	0.30 L	\$8.07/L	\$2.42	\$20.57
Contract windrow	Oct/Nov			\$75.00				\$75.00
Contract-harvest	Nov	contract		\$60.00				\$60.00
Crop Levies						\$1.50/tonne + 1.02% 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:

Place in rotation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This budget applies to canola following cereal. - Excellent disease and weed break crop for wheat. - Short Fallow: Fallow or weed free period of 5-6 months between harvest of one crop and sowing of the next crop. For example, a paddock harvested in November would allow for a 5-6 month fallow until sowing in May.
Paddock selection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid acidic soils with exchangeable aluminium and manganese. Avoid hard pans. - Apply lime on acid soils where pH_{Ca} is below 5.0. - Subsoil moisture of at least 60 cm is recommended at sowing.
Sowing time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sow from mid April to late May. - High stubble loads directly over seeding row may result in poor crop establishment. - Adjust seeding rates accordingly. - Seed price used above is for purchased seed of open pollinated varieties. Farmer retained seed is not recommended.
Fertiliser:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canola has high requirements for essential nutrients phosphorus, nitrogen and sulfur. - A starter fertiliser is recommended at sowing. Canola is very responsive to phosphorus. - Phosphorus is essential for good growth and development and effective utilisation of other nutrients. - Needs 30% more nitrogen than equivalent yielding wheat. All nitrogen should be applied before stem elongation. Soils low in sulfur, particularly red soils, should receive 25 kg/ha sulfur per hectare.
Weed control:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trifluralin as a pre-emergent for selected grass and broadleaf weeds. - Clopyralid for broadleaf weed control (capeweed, skeleton weed and saffron thistle). - Rotate herbicide groups & use other non-chemical methods to delay herbicide resistance.
Insect control:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earhthmite control is essential to protect seedlings. - Monitor regularly from flowering onwards for chewing and sucking insects eg. aphids and heliothis. - Heliothis control is needed in most years.
Windrowing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is recommended to promote even ripening and minimize shattering losses.
Machinery:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tractor with 153 kW (181 HP) pto power and 166 kW (225 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The labour required for machinery operations is 0.55 hr/ha - Using a labour cost of \$22/hr, an additional \$12.03 can be deducted from the budget
Important notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.