



# DRYLAND FABABEANS (No Till)

## Farm Enterprise Budget Series - North East NSW

Winter 2009

### 1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

#### INCOME:

Small grain 2.20 tonnes/ha@ \$300.00 /tonne (on farm)

\* Small grain is for stockfeed and is the more common grade achieved. Budget on stockfeed prices.

Crop prices were correct at the time of writing (Mar 17 2009), world market volatility makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

Sample Budget	Your Budget
\$/ha	\$/ha
\$660.00	

#### A. TOTAL INCOME \$/ha:

<b>\$660.00</b>	
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#### VARIABLE COSTS:

See next page for detail

Sowing.....	\$98.48	
Fertiliser.....	\$57.50	
Herbicide.....	\$78.44	
Insecticides/Fungicides.....	\$50.11	
Contract harvesting.....	\$79.72	
Levies.....	\$6.73	
Crop Insurance.....	\$20.33	

#### B. TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS \$/ha:

<b>\$391.31</b>	
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#### C. GROSS MARGIN (A-B) \$/ha:

<b>\$268.69</b>	
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#### 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	130	
Total crop water use mm	262	
Gross margin per mm	<b>\$1.03</b>	
kg of grain per mm	8.40	

Please refer to the "Water Use Efficiency in Northern NSW Winter Crop Enterprise Budgets" summary for more information on water use efficiency assumptions used at right.

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

YIELD t/ha	On Farm Price				
	\$250 /tonne	\$275 /tonne	<b>\$300 /tonne</b>	\$350 /tonne	\$400 /tonne
1.3	-\$53	-\$21	\$10	\$72	\$134
1.6	\$19	\$58	\$96	\$173	\$250
1.9	\$91	\$137	\$182	\$273	\$365
<b>2.2</b>	\$163	\$216	<b>\$269</b>	\$374	\$480
2.4	\$211	\$269	\$326	\$441	\$556
2.6	\$259	\$321	\$384	\$508	\$633
2.8	\$307	\$374	\$441	\$576	\$710

Gross margin is zero when income is reduced by 41%  
or variable costs are increased by 69%

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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	
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Dec	0.05	45.64	2.28	1.2 L	7.43/L	8.92	<b>11.20</b>
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 300g/L	Dec	with above			1.80 L	4.23/L	7.61	<b>7.61</b>
wetting agent	Dec	with above			0.25 L	8.84/L	2.21	<b>2.21</b>
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Feb	0.05	45.64	2.28	1.80 L	7.43/L	13.37	<b>15.66</b>
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Apr	0.05	45.64	2.28	0.60 L	7.43/L	4.46	<b>6.74</b>
wetting agent	Apr	with above			0.25 L	8.84/L	2.21	<b>2.21</b>
broadleaf and grass weed control eg. simazine 500g/L	Apr	0.05	45.64	2.28	2.00 L	7.99/L	15.98	<b>18.26</b>
sowing inc. inoculant #	Apr/May	0.17	66.34	11.28	80 kg	1.09/kg	87.20	<b>98.48</b>
Fertiliser (Starter Z)	Apr/May	with above			50 kg	1.15/kg	57.50	<b>57.50</b>
grass weed control eg haloxyfop-R 520g/L	May/June	0.05	45.64	2.28	75 ml	0.164/ml	12.27	<b>14.55</b>
fungus control eg.mancozeb	May/June	with above			1 kg	8.25/kg	8.25	<b>8.25</b>
crop oil	May/June	with above			0.50 L	6.35/L	3.18	<b>3.18</b>
fungus control eg.mancozeb	Aug	0.05	45.64	2.28	1 kg	8.25/kg	8.25	<b>10.53</b>
fungus control eg.mancozeb	Sep	aerial spray		14.50	1 kg	8.25/kg	8.25	<b>22.75</b>
insect control eg. lambda-cyathothrin	Sep	with above			36 ml	0.15/ml	5.40	<b>5.40</b>
contract harvest	Nov			79.72				<b>79.72</b>
levies	Nov			1.02%				<b>6.73</b>
crop insurance				3.080%	of on-farm value			<b>20.33</b>

Input prices were correct at the time of writing (Mar 17 2009). Current fertiliser and chemical market uncertainty makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

## AGRONOMIC REQUIREMENTS:

**Rotation place:** Useful as a break crop later in cereal rotations for disease control, weed control and nitrogen benefits for the following crops. See "Fababean" Agfact P4.2.7, second edition for detailed information.

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

**Sowing time:** Northern areas: Mid to late April. Liverpool Plains: mid-April to mid-May.

Significant yield reductions if sown later than the 2nd week of May.

**Disease:** Crop rotation is essential to minimise loss of yield due to disease.

Chocolate spot and rust can cause significant yield losses, use fungicides as a preventative measure.

See Pulse Australia website ([http://www.pulseaus.com.au/crops/faba\\_beans](http://www.pulseaus.com.au/crops/faba_beans)) for disease management strategies.

Check current permits & registrations prior to using fungicides.

**Inoculation:** # With fababean (*Vicia faba*) inoculant, Group E, Strain WSM1455.

**Soils:** Must be grown on the better loam, clay loam and heavy self mulching clay soils.

Nutrient requirements should be assessed with soil tests and previous strip trial results.

**Insects:** Heliothis must be monitored from flowering through to podding.

Autumn aphid flights may transmit viral diseases causing potential yield loss.

**Herbicides:** Weed control is critical and a pre-emergent broadleaf weed control herbicide is important.

Fababeans are sensitive to sulfonyl urea herbicide residues.

To reduce the likelihood 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 Department of Primary Industries.

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

According to the above operations, labour required is 0.47hrs/ha. Then multiplying this by 1.25 to allow for machinery repair time etc, and using a labour cost of \$19/hr, the cost of labour is \$10.87/ha, reducing the gross margin to \$257.82/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.

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.