



## Field Peas: Short Fallow (No-till) Central Zone - East

### Winter 2009

#### 1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

##### INCOME:

2.50 tonnes/ha @ \$300.00 /tonne (on farm)

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

##### VARIABLE COSTS:

See opposite page for detail

Sowing seed.....	\$112.68
Fertiliser.....	\$76.05
Herbicide.....	\$52.11
Insecticide.....	\$21.30
Contract-harvesting.....	\$50.00
Levies.....	\$7.61
Crop Insurance.....	\$26.91
Cartage, grading & bagging.....	\$0.00

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

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

Standard Budget \$/Ha	Your Budget \$/Ha
\$750.00	
<b>\$750.00</b>	
\$112.68	
\$76.05	
\$52.11	
\$21.30	
\$50.00	
\$7.61	
\$26.91	
\$0.00	
<b>\$346.65</b>	
<b>\$403.35</b>	

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

YIELD tonnes/ha	ON FARM PRICE (\$/tonne)					Gross Margin (\$/ha)
	\$220 /t	\$260 /t	<b>\$300 /t</b>	\$340 /t	\$380 /t	
1.60	\$24	\$85	\$146	\$207	\$268	
1.90	\$87	\$159	\$232	\$304	\$377	
2.20	\$150	\$234	\$317	\$401	\$485	
<b>2.50</b>	\$213	\$308	<b>\$403</b>	\$499	\$594	
2.80	\$276	\$382	\$489	\$596	\$703	
3.10	\$338	\$457	\$575	\$693	\$812	
3.40	\$401	\$531	\$661	\$791	\$920	

#### PRODUCT TRADE NAMES

The product trade names in this publication are supplied on the understanding that no preference between equivalent products is intended and that the inclusion of a product does not imply endorsement by NSW Department of Primary Industries over any other equivalent product from another manufacturer.

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## Central Zone - East

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### CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:

Operation	Month	Machinery			Inputs			Total Cost \$/ha
		hrs/ha	Cost	Total	Rate/ha	Cost	Total	
			\$/hour	\$/ha		\$	\$/ha	
Weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/litre	Jan/Feb	0.05	43.36	<b>\$2.34</b>	1.20 L	\$7.38/L	<b>\$8.85</b>	<b>\$11.19</b>
Weed control eg: Garlon®	Jan/Feb	with above			0.12 L	\$29.93/L	<b>\$3.59</b>	<b>\$3.59</b>
Weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/litre	Apr	0.05	43.36	<b>\$2.34</b>	1.00 L	\$7.38/L	<b>\$7.38</b>	<b>\$9.71</b>
Sowing - inoculated seed	May	0.17	64.36	<b>\$10.82</b>	110 kg	\$0.93/kg	<b>\$101.86</b>	<b>\$112.68</b>
Phosphorus fertiliser eg: Single Super	May	with above			130 kg	\$0.59/kg	<b>\$76.05</b>	<b>\$76.05</b>
Broadleaf weed control eg: Metribuzin (Lexone DF®) (post-sow/pre-emergence)	May	0.05	43.36	<b>\$2.34</b>	0.30 kg	\$60.35/kg	<b>\$18.11</b>	<b>\$20.44</b>
Grass weed control eg: Verdict®	Jul	0.05	43.36	<b>\$2.34</b>	0.05 L	\$96.88/L	<b>\$4.84</b>	<b>\$7.18</b>
Heliothis control eg: alpha-cypermethrin (Fastac Duo®)	Sept	contract		<b>\$18.15</b>	0.30 L	\$10.50/L	<b>\$3.15</b>	<b>\$21.30</b>
Contract-harvest	Dec	contract		<b>\$50.00</b>				<b>\$50.00</b>
Crop Levies					1.02%	of on-farm value		<b>\$7.61</b>
Crop Insurance					3.59%	of on-farm value		<b>\$26.91</b>

\*\*\* Input and crop prices are correct at the time of writing (March 2009). Market uncertainty makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

### NOTES:

<b>Soils:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptable to many soil types, avoid soil pH<sub>c</sub> &lt; 4.8 in both topsoil and subsoil.</li> <li>- Paddock should be level or rolled if necessary to aid harvest management. Avoid paddock with sticks and stones. Best harvested with crop lifters or a pea front.</li> </ul>
<b>Place in rotation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Useful as a break crop in cereal rotations for disease control, weed control and nitrogen benefits at the lower fertility end of the rotation.</li> <li>- Short Fallow. Fallow or weed free period of 5-6 months between harvest of one crop and sowing of the next crop.</li> </ul>
<b>Inoculation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Group E inoculum is essential.</li> </ul>
<b>Seed source:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seed should be obtained from central and northern areas and preferably certified growers to minimise the risk of pea weevil introduction.</li> <li>- Where possible choose powdery mildew tolerant varieties.</li> <li>- Seed price used above is for purchased seed; if using retained seed adjust budget accordingly.</li> </ul>
<b>Sowing time:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ideally mid-May to mid-June.</li> </ul>
<b>Fertiliser:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Single super is one of many available alternatives - adequate levels of phosphorus and sulfur should be applied. Granulock 12 or MAP can also be used as alternative fertiliser the choice of which depends on rates and cost variations.</li> </ul>
<b>Weed control:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May require grass control with fluzafop, haloxyfop, quizalafop-ethyl or sethoxydim.</li> <li>- Metribuzin may be used for broadleaf weed control, applied either Post-sow/pre-emergence or early post-emergence (before third node).</li> <li>- Rotate herbicide groups and use other non-chemical methods to avoid herbicide resistance developing.</li> </ul>
<b>Insect control:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crops must be monitored from flowering for pea weevil and heliothis.</li> </ul>
<b>Harvest:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desiccation may be required in seasons with wet springs.</li> </ul>
<b>Machinery:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Machinery costs refer only to variable costs: fuel, oil, filters, tyres, batteries &amp; repairs.</li> <li>- A tractor with 149 kW (200 HP) pto power and 177 kW (240 HP) engine power is assumed.</li> </ul>
<b>Labour:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The labour required for machinery operations is 0.41 hrs/ha</li> <li>- Using a labour cost of \$14/hr, an additional \$5.77 can be deducted from the budget</li> </ul>
<b>Important notes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- These gross margins are only a guide. They do not include overhead costs.</li> <li>- <b>Use your own figures and price assumptions to estimate your own gross margin.</b></li> <li>- Use of a particular brand name does NOT imply a recommendation of that brand Industries. by NSW Department of Primary NSW Department of Primary Industries.</li> </ul>

This budget is ONLY A GUIDE and should be altered for movements in crop and input prices, changes in seasonal conditions and the farm characteristics.