NSW DEPARTMENT OF **PRIMARY INDUSTRIES**

DRYLAND BARLEY (No Till, Feed)

Farm Enterprise Budget Series - North East NSW **Winter 2009**

1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

	Sample Budget $/ha	Your Budget $/ha
INCOME:		
3.20 tonnes/ha@ $170.00 /tonne (feed, on farm)	$544.00	

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

A. TOTAL INCOME $/ha:	**$544.00**	
VARIABLE COSTS:		
See next page for detail		
Sowing	$64.83	
Fertiliser	$162.40	
Herbicide	$76.33	
Insecticides	$4.18	
Fungicide	$6.95	
Contract harvesting	$68.16	
Levies	$5.55	
Insurance	$11.15	
B. TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS $/ha:	**$399.56**	
C. GROSS MARGIN (A-B) $/ha:	**$144.44**	

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	90	
Total crop water use mm	302	
Gross margin per mm	**$0.48**	
kg of grain per mm	10.60	

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	On Farm Price				
tonnes/ha	$70 /tonne	$120 /tonne	**$170 /tonne**	$220 /tonne	$270 /tonne
1.5	- $268	- $195	- $122	- $50	$23
2.1	- $229	- $129	- $29	$71	$171
2.6	- $193	- $66	$62	$190	$317
3.2	- $166	- $11	**$144**	$300	$455
4.1	- $120	$80	$280	$481	$681
5.1	- $75	$171	$416	$662	$907
6.0	- $30	$261	$552	$843	$1,134

Gross margin is zero when income is reduced by 27%
or variable costs are increased by 36%

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CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:		Machinery			Inputs			Total
			Cost	Total		Cost	Total	Cost
Operation	Month	hrs /ha	$/hour	$/ha	Rate/ha	$	$/ha	**$/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	**11.20**
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 300g/L	Dec	with above			1.80 L	4.23/L	7.61	**7.61**
wetting agent	Dec	with above			0.25 L	8.84/L	2.21	**2.21**
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Jan	0.05	45.64	2.28	1.80 L	7.43/L	13.37	**15.66**
wetting agent	Jan	with above			0.25 L	8.84/L	2.21	**2.21**
nitrogen fertiliser eg. anhydrous ammonia	Feb	0.17	45.91	7.80	100 kg	1.09/kg	109.00	**116.80**
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Apr	0.05	45.64	2.28	1.0 L	7.43/L	7.43	**9.71**
wetting agent	Apr	with above			0.25 L	8.84/L	2.21	**2.21**
sowing	May	0.17	66.34	11.28	50 kg	1.07/kg	53.55	**64.83**
starter Fertiliser eg. DAP	May	with above			40 kg	1.14/kg	45.60	**45.60**
herbicide	Jun	0.05	45.64	2.28				**2.28**
broadleaf weed control eg. MCPA 500g/kg	Jun	with above			0.7 L	6.78/L	4.75	**4.75**
broadleaf weed control eg metsulfuron methyl	Jun	with above			5 g	0.20/g	1.00	**1.00**
herbicide (1 year in 2)	Jun	0.05	45.64	2.28				**1.14**
grass weed control eg tralkoxydim	Jun	with above			400 g	0.077/g	30.95	**15.47**
adjuvant eg Supercharge*	Jun	with above			1.00 L	1.76/L	1.76	**0.88**
fungicide eg. triadimefon (1 in 3 years)	Aug	aerial spray		14.50	1.00 L	6.36/L	6.36	**6.95**
insect control (1 in 4 years)	Sep	aerial spray		14.50	240 ml	0.009/ml	2.22	**4.18**
contract harvest	Nov			68.16				**68.16**
levies	Nov			1.020%				**5.55**
crop insurance				2.050%	of on-farm value			**11.15**

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:

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

Sowing Time: Ideally May. However, barley is more adapted to late plantings than wheat.

Fertiliser: Similiar nitrogen rates to wheat can be applied to barley without greatly affecting the quality for feed.

Rotation place: Barley will respond to good soil fertility.
Barley is a crown rot host.
Crop rotation is essential to minimise yield loss due to diseases such as net blotch.

Herbicides: Refer to the NSW DPI booklet "Weed Control in Winter Crops 2009" for options.

* Check the label to match correct rates of mineral oil additives with water application rate.

Check with your agronomist before applying herbicides in hot, dry conditions where there are sensitive crops in the area.

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 DPI.

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

According to the above operations, labour required is 0.54hrs/ha. Then multiplying this by 1.25 to allow for machinery repair time etc, and using a labour cost of $19/hr, then the cost of labour is $12.49/ha, reducing the gross margin to $131.95/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.