



SOYBEANS (edible) - ROWS/BEDS

Farm Enterprise Budget Series - Murrumbidgee Valley

Summer 2011/2012

1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

INCOME:

3.75 t/ha @ 600 /t (on farm; edible price)

Standard Budget \$/ha	Your Budget \$/ha
\$2,250	

A. TOTAL INCOME \$/ha:

\$2,250	
----------------	--

VARIABLE COSTS:

See following page for detail

Cultivation.....	\$34	
Sowing.....	\$116	
Fertilizer.....	\$70	
Herbicide.....	\$41	
Insecticide.....	\$61	
Irrigation.....	\$106	
Harvest.....	\$99	
Levies & Insurance.....	\$83	

B. TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS \$/ha:

\$609	
--------------	--

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

\$1,641	
----------------	--

D. GROSS MARGIN \$/ML:

\$205	
--------------	--

SENSITIVITY TABLES

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

YIELD t/ha	On Farm Price				
	\$560 /t	\$580 /t	\$600 /t	\$620 /t	\$640 /t
2.25	\$687	\$730	\$774	\$817	\$860
3.00	\$1,092	\$1,149	\$1,207	\$1,265	\$1,323
3.75	\$1,496	\$1,568	\$1,641	\$1,713	\$1,785
4.50	\$1,901	\$1,987	\$2,074	\$2,161	\$2,247
5.25	\$2,305	\$2,406	\$2,507	\$2,609	\$2,710

3. EFFECT OF YIELD AND PRICE ON GROSS MARGIN PER MEGALITRE:

YIELD t/ha	On Farm Price				
	\$560 /t	\$580 /t	\$600 /t	\$620 /t	\$640 /t
2.25	\$86	\$91	\$97	\$102	\$108
3.00	\$136	\$144	\$151	\$158	\$165
3.75	\$187	\$196	\$205	\$214	\$223
4.50	\$238	\$248	\$259	\$270	\$281
5.25	\$288	\$301	\$313	\$326	\$339

SOYBEANS (edible) - ROWS/BEDS

(Fallow crop)

Summer 2011/2012

Farm Enterprise Budget Series - Murrumbidgee Valley

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:		Machinery			Inputs			Total Cost \$/ha
Operation	Month	Cost hrs/ha	% of \$/hour area	Total \$/ha	Rate/ha	Cost	Total \$/ha	
Deep rip	Feb	0.22	35.06	\$7.83				\$7.83
Bed up		0.26	32.56	\$8.48				\$8.48
<i>Apply phosphorus fertiliser eg: grain legume super or sulfos</i>	Sep	0.14	38.80	\$5.39	150kg/ha	\$375/t	\$56.25	\$61.64
<i>Apply molybdenum fertiliser eg: sodium molybdate</i>		with above			0.125kg/ha	\$63.00/kg	\$7.88	\$7.88
Prewater & spray glyphosate	Oct/Nov	0.05	31.23	\$1.68	1.20 L/ha	\$3.64/L	\$4.37	\$6.05
Incorporate / or Shape beds		0.26	32.56	\$8.48				\$8.48
Sow	Nov/Early Dec	0.14	38.80	\$5.39	84kg/ha	\$1.20/kg	\$100.80	\$106.19
Seed inoculation		with above			84kg/ha	\$0.12/kg	\$10.08	\$10.08
Inter row cultivate	Dec/Jan	0.17	51.89	\$8.72				\$8.72
<i>Control grass & broadleaf weeds eg: boom spray imazethapyr (Spinnaker 700WDG[®]; 1 yr in 2)</i>	Dec/Jan	0.05	42.58	\$2.29	0.14kg/ha	\$233/kg	\$32.61	\$34.90
<i>Heliothis control eg: aerial spray Larvin</i>	Feb	contract		\$21.00	0.40 L/ha	\$31.13/L	\$12.45	\$33.45
<i>Heliothis and GVB control eg: aerial spray deltamethrin (Decis options[®])</i>	Feb/Mar	contract		\$21.00	0.50 L/ha	\$13.85/L	\$6.93	\$27.93
Harvest	Apr/May	contract		\$88.00				\$88.00
Chaser bin		0.32	34.56	\$10.89				\$10.89
Irrigation*					8.0ML/ha	\$13.27/ML	\$106.16	\$106.16
Research levy (farm gate value)					\$2,250	1.00%	\$22.50	\$22.50
Crop insurance (estimated crop value)					\$2,250	2.68%	\$60.30	\$60.30

The budget is ONLY A GUIDE and should be altered for movements in crop and input prices, changes in seasonal conditions and the farm characteristics. Estimated prices are GST - exclusive

AGRONOMIC NOTES:	See <i>Summer Crop Guide 2011-12 DPI NSW</i>
Prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prices are estimated and GST-exclusive. - For higher quality grain, price could be up to or beyond \$1100/tonne.
Rotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commonly the first crop after a rice fallow grown on hills or raised beds. - Keeping a weed free fallow over winter will help reduce water use when pre-watering
Varieties & Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human consumption: Djakal and Snowy. Budget prices are for human consumption Higher value (niche) markets may also exist.
Weed Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trifluralin is applied for barnyard grass control. Broadleaf weed control may be needed depending on paddock history and crop end use. Inter row spraying with non-selective herbicides is a cost effective way to control weeds post emergence. Banding a selective herbicide on the plant row will reduce costs significantly.
Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop rotation will assist in disease control. If growing more than two consecutive soybean crops, diseases should be closely monitored. eg. Sclerotinia and rhizoctonia. Growing soybeans in rotation with faba beans and canola increases disease risk.
Insect Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deltamethrin (Decis Options) and thiodicarb (Larvin[®]) are used in the budget. Seek advice on alternatives. The level of resistance in heliothis caterpillars will require more attention to pest monitoring, spray timing and the use of alternative chemistry including softer biological insecticides. Follow the Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy. Planting into canola stubble may increase spray frequency and disease risk and consequent pest problems. Damaging mite populations can develop as a consequence of early application of pyrethroid/carbamate insecticides.
Other pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor mice populations and control with registered baits if required.
Pesticide Residues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drainage water containing pesticides must be retained on-farm for at least 28 days after application.
Fertiliser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Molybdenum is required for successful nodulation of soybeans. Plant in low N paddocks
Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schedule irrigations according to plant water use. - The MIA variable water costs are used in the budget. The budget is based on the assumption of 50% water allocation. For water costs in other irrigation districts or river pumpers, check Murrumbidgee irrigation web site. For water costs in the CIA, please go to the web site for the appropriate irrigation authority.
Drying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drying may be required in wet autumn or late harvest that involve an additional cost of \$15/tonne of drying costs.
Machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Machinery costs include variable costs only for the tractor and implements. Two tractors: of 57 kW (77 HP) PTO and 66 kW (90 HP) engine; and of 141 kW (190 HP) PTO and 148 kW (225 HP) engine are assumed.
More information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Australian Oilseeds Federation website - www.australianoilseeds.com.au

The budget is ONLY A GUIDE and should be altered for movements in crop and input prices, changes in seasonal conditions and the farm characteristics. Estimated prices are GST - exclusive