



DRYLAND FIELD PEAS (No Till, after wheat)

Farm Enterprise Budget Series - North West NSW

Winter 2012

1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

INCOME:

1.30 tonnes/ha@ \$290.00 /tonne (on farm)

Standard Budget \$/ha	Your Budget \$/ha
\$377.00	

Crop prices were correct at the time of writing (Feb 2012), world market volatility makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

VARIABLE COSTS:

See next page for detail

A. TOTAL INCOME \$/ha:

\$377.00

Sowing.....	\$74.86	
Fertiliser.....	\$37.60	
Herbicide.....	\$85.93	
Insecticide.....	\$15.60	
Contract harvesting.....	\$81.24	
Levies.....	\$3.85	
Crop Insurance.....	\$6.56	

B. TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS \$/ha:

\$305.63

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

\$71.37

Water use efficiency example

Growing season rainfall (ie in-crop): mm	189	
Stored fallow moisture: mm (25% of rainfall in fallow period)	69	
Early crop water use: mm	130	
Total crop water use mm	128	
Gross margin per mm	\$0.56	
kg of grain per mm	10.1	

Please refer to the NSW DPI webpage
["About gross margin budgets"](#)
for more information on water use efficiency
assumptions used at right.

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

YIELD tonnes/ha	ON FARM PRICE (\$/tonne)				
	\$190 /t	\$240 /t	\$290 /t	\$340 /t	\$390 /t
0.70	-\$166	-\$132	-\$98	-\$64	-\$30
0.90	-\$129	-\$85	-\$41	\$2	\$46
1.10	-\$92	-\$39	\$15	\$68	\$122
1.30	-\$55	\$8	\$71	\$135	\$198
1.60	\$0	\$78	\$156	\$234	\$312
1.90	\$56	\$148	\$241	\$333	\$425
2.30	\$130	\$242	\$353	\$465	\$577

Gross margin is zero when income is reduced by 19%
or variable costs are increased by 23%

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CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS:		Machinery*			Inputs			Total
Operation	Month	Cost		Total	Rate/ha	Cost		Total Cost \$/ha
		hrs/ha	\$/hour	\$/ha		\$/ha	\$/ha	
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Dec	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.2 L	4.67/L	5.60	7.29
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 475 g/L	Dec	with above			1.2 L	5.82/L	6.98	6.98
wetter - non-ionic surfactant	Dec	with above			0.25 L	6.77/L	1.69	1.69
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Jan	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.0 L	4.67/L	4.67	6.36
broadleaf weed control eg triclopyr c	Jan	with above			0.12 L	19.57/L	2.35	2.35
wetter - non-ionic surfactant	Jan	with above			0.25 L	6.77/L	1.69	1.69
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Feb	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.0 L	4.67/L	4.67	6.36
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 475 g/L	Feb	with above			1.2 L	5.82/L	6.98	6.98
wetter - non-ionic surfactant	Feb	with above			0.25 L	6.77/L	1.69	1.69
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Apr	0.03	56.21	1.69	1.0 L	4.67/L	4.67	6.36
wetter - non-ionic surfactant	Apr	with above			0.25 L	6.77/L	1.69	1.69
sowing - inoculated	May	0.17	75.66	12.86	100 kg	0.62/kg	62.00	\$74.86
fertiliser - Starter Z	May	with above			40 kg	0.94/kg	37.60	\$37.60
PSPE ground spray - metribuzin	May	0.05	54.96	2.75	380 g	62.00/kg	23.56	\$26.31
grass weed control eg haloxyfop-R 5	May	0.05	54.96	2.75	0.08 L	99.00/L	7.43	\$10.17
insect control eg. Decis Options®	Sep	with above			0.5 L	12.85/L	6.43	\$6.43
insect control eg. Decis Options®	Oct	0.05	54.96	2.75	0.5 L	12.85/L	6.43	\$9.17
contract harvest	Dec	contract		81.24				\$81.24
levies					1.02%	of on-farm value		\$3.85
crop insurance				1.740%		of on-farm value		\$6.56

Input prices were correct at the time of writing (Feb 2012). Current fertiliser and chemical market uncertainty makes estimation of future pricing impractical.

NOTES:

Soils: Suitable for the lighter textured soils through to the heavier clay soils, paddocks should be free of sticks and stones for harvesting.

Stored soil moisture at sowing reduces the risk of crop failure due to variable in crop rainfall. To reduce this risk, crops should be sown with the maximum amount of stored soil moisture. Soils in the North West can store approximately 150-200 mm in the rooting zone, this can be roughly measured at sowing using a push probe.

Rotation place: Useful as a break crop in cereal rotations for disease control, weed control and nitrogen benefits.

Inoculation: With Group E inoculum is essential.

Fertiliser: Adequate levels of phosphorus and sulfur should be applied, similar to winter cereals.

Seed source: Seed should be obtained from northern areas and from certified growers, because of the pea weevil threat. Ensure seed has been tested for bacterial blight.

Disease: See the NSW DPI *Winter crop variety sowing guide 2012* for resistant varieties

For more information see Pulse Point 13 "Strategies to minimise bacterial blight in field peas "

<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/field/field-crops/pulses/diseases/bacterial-blight-peas>

Sowing time: Early May to June.

Insects: Heliothis and pea weevil must be monitored from flowering through to podding.

Herbicides: Haloxyfop-R is the example used for grass weed control.

To reduce the risk of herbicide resistance, rotate herbicide groups and weed management techniques.

Harvest: Best harvested with crop lifters or a pea front. Harvest on time to reduce losses due to from shattering, storm damage and soil in the harvest sample.

Use of a particular brand name does NOT imply a recommendation of that brand by NSW DPI.

- Always read chemical labels and follow directions, as it is your legal responsibility to do so.

***Machinery** Tractor - 130 kW (175 HP) pto power and 146kW (196 HP) engine power assumed
Machinery costs refer only to variable costs: fuel, oil, filters, tyres, batteries & repairs.

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

The labour required for machinery operations is 0.28 hrs/ha

- Using a labour cost of \$15/hr, an additional \$4.13 can be deducted from the budget

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.