



DRYLAND BARLEY (No Till, Malting)
Farm Enterprise Budget Series - North East NSW

Winter 2012

1. GROSS MARGIN BUDGET:

INCOME:

2.80 tonnes/ha @ \$180.00 /tonne (malting, on farm)

Sample Budget \$/ha	Your Budget \$/ha
\$504.00	

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

A. TOTAL INCOME \$/ha:

\$504.00

VARIABLE COSTS:

See next page for detail

Sowing.....	\$66.36
Fertiliser.....	\$106.98
Herbicide.....	\$64.90
Insecticides.....	\$7.27
Fungicide.....	\$8.73
Contract harvesting.....	\$69.24
Levies.....	\$5.14
Insurance.....	\$10.33

B. TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS \$/ha:

\$338.96

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

\$165.04

Water use efficiency example

Growing season rainfall (ie in-crop): mm

317

Stored fallow moisture: mm (25% of rainfall in fallow period assumed)

75

Please refer to the NSW DPI webpage

["About gross margin budgets"](#)

for more information on water use efficiency assumptions used at right.

Early crop water use: mm

90

Total crop water use mm

302

Gross margin per mm

\$0.55

kg of grain per mm

9.27

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

YIELD tonnes/ha	On Farm Price				
	\$80 /tonne	\$130 /tonne	\$180 /tonne	\$230 /tonne	\$280 /tonne
1.5	- \$204	- \$131	- \$59	\$14	\$87
1.9	- \$171	- \$77	\$17	\$111	\$204
2.4	- \$137	- \$22	\$92	\$207	\$322
2.8	- \$106	\$29	\$165	\$301	\$436
3.9	- \$34	\$153	\$340	\$528	\$715
4.9	\$38	\$277	\$516	\$755	\$994
6.0	\$110	\$401	\$691	\$982	\$1,273

Gross margin is zero when income is reduced by 33%

or variable costs are increased by 49%

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Operation	Month	Machinery			Inputs			Total Cost \$/ha
		hrs /ha	Cost \$/hour	Total \$/ha	Rate/ha	Cost \$	Total \$/ha	
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Dec	0.05	54.96	2.75	1.2 L	4.67/L	5.60	8.35
broadleaf weed control eg 2,4-D amine 475 g/L	Dec	with above			1.2 L	5.82/L	6.98	6.98
wetting agent	Dec	with above			0.25 L	7.47/L	1.87	1.87
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	Jan	0.05	54.96	2.75	1.8 L	4.67/L	8.41	11.15
wetting agent	Jan	with above			0.25 L	7.47/L	1.87	1.87
nitrogen fertiliser eg. anhydrous ammonia	Feb	0.17	53.44	9.08	67 kg	0.90/kg	60.30	69.38
broadleaf and grass weed control eg: glyphosate 450 g/L	May	0.05	54.96	2.75	0.8 L	4.67/L	3.74	6.48
wetting agent	May	with above			0.25 L	7.47/L	1.87	1.87
sowing	May	0.17	75.66	12.86	50 kg	1.07/kg	53.50	66.36
fertiliser (eg Supreme 12Z)	May	with above			40 kg	0.94/kg	37.60	37.60
herbicide	Jun	0.05	54.96	2.75				2.75
broadleaf weed control eg. MCPA 500g/L	Jun	with above			0.7 L	6.76/L	4.73	4.73
broadleaf weed control eg metsulfuron methyl 600g/kg	Jun	with above			5 g	0.07/g	0.35	0.35
grass weed control eg tralkoxydim	Jun	with above			400 g	0.087/g	34.72	17.36
adjuvant eg Supercharge*	Jun	with above			1.0 L	2.27/L	2.27	1.14
fungicide eg. triadimefon (1 in 3 years)	Aug	aerial spray		20.00	1.0 L	6.18/L	6.18	8.73
insect control (1 in 3 years) eg Dominex Duo	Sep	aerial spray		20.00	240 mL	0.008/mL	1.81	7.27
contract harvest	Nov			69.24				69.24
levies	Nov			1.020%	of on-farm value			5.14
crop insurance				2.050%	of on-farm value			10.33

Input prices were correct at the time of writing (Feb 2012). 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 targets.

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

Sowing time involves a tradeoff between frost risk with early sowing and moisture/heat stress with later sowing.

Refer to NSW DPI *Winter crop variety growing guide 2012* for sowing guidelines.

Rotation place: Barley will respond to good soil fertility.

Barley is a crown rot host and suffers yield loss from crown rot.

Crop rotation is essential to minimise yield loss due to diseases such as net blotch.

An example fungicide is used in the budget in case of powdery mildew and net blotch.

Insecticides: For control of army, worm aphids and heliothis.

Herbicides: Refer to the NSW DPI booklet *Weed Control in winter crops 2012* for options.

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

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

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

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 \$21/hr, then the cost of labour is \$14.18/ha, reducing the gross margin to \$150.87/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.