

Winter Wheat Production & Economics

Larry Durand PAg, MSc, CCA



Western Winter Wheat Initiative



Western Winter Wheat Initiative







Why Grow Winter Wheat

- Time management (seeding and harvest)
- Weed management/lower herbicide reliance
- Other pest management
 - Wheat midge
 - Fusarium head blight
- More acres with existing equipment (decreased fixed costs)
- Excellent soil conservation properties
- Higher yields
- Habitat/environmental benefits

Why Grow Winter Wheat

PROFITABILITY

			WINTER	WHEAT - S	ASKATCH	IEWAN'S	MOST PRO	OFITABLE	CROP				
		Winter	Canola	Green	Flax	CPS	CWRS	Oats	Malt	Yellow	Feed	Red	Large Gr
		Wheat		Peas		Wheat	Wheat		Barley	Peas	Barley	Lentil	Lentil
Estimated Yield (bus/ac)		60.1	39.5	37.1	23.7	53.6	47.8	99.1	64	37.1	76.8	1298	1189.6
Estimated Market Price	\$	5.50	9.8	\$ 9.00	\$ 12.90	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.75	\$ 2.60	\$ 4.10	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.21
Estimated Gross Revenue (\$/ac)	\$	330.55	387.1	\$ 333.90	\$ 305.73	\$ 281.40	\$ 274.85	\$ 257.66	\$ 262.40	\$ 259.70	\$ 230.40	\$ 259.60	\$ 249.82
Total Variable Expenses	\$	154.25	\$ 212.59	\$ 163.72	\$ 148.14	\$ 161.88	\$ 156.46	\$ 140.59	\$ 147.37	\$ 153.00	\$ 149.40	\$ 173.64	\$ 178.22
Total Other Expenses	\$	74.07	\$ 74.07	\$ 83.04	\$ 74.07	\$ 74.07	\$ 74.07	\$ 74.07	\$ 74.07	\$ 83.04	\$ 74.07	\$ 83.04	\$ 83.04
Total Expenses	\$	228.32	\$ 286.66	\$ 246.76	\$ 222.21	\$ 235.95	\$ 230.53	\$ 214.66	\$ 221.44	\$ 236.04	\$ 223.47	\$ 256.68	\$ 261.26
Net Returns (\$/acre)	\$	102.23	\$ 100.44	\$ 87.14	\$ 83.52	\$ 45.45	\$ 44.32	\$ 43.00	\$ 40.96	\$ 23.66	\$ 6.93	\$ 2.92	\$ (11.44)
Western Winter Wheat	Initio	ıtive								Source: Sask	atchewan Mir	nistry of Agricu	ılture
Western Willier Willean	.,									Crop Plannin	ng Guide 2014	- Black Soil Zo	ne

Western Producer

Dec. 19th, 2013 issue

sons, but Caron said preliminary work shows no crop other than winter wheat having substantial profits above total costs.

"A lot of it is break-even or below break-even in terms of current (fall 2014) prices and current projections for costs," said Caron.

Many farmers don't include a return for land in their calculations when looking forward, but in terms of economics and business analysis, it needs to be included to find a true level of profitability.

Caron said he often discusses profits over operating costs because that's what they focus on, but total costs are important as a way to determine how much the situation has changed.

Farmers will need to assess their options carefully now that high prices have disappeared, at least temporarily, and most production costs have risen.

Winter wheat returns in Manitoba have been outstanding in the past few years, and that doesn't change for 2014-15, Caron said.

"Winter wheat's the winner, by far," he said.

"Unfortunately, you can't go back and (seed) more winter wheat."

Huge returns on winter wheat have

BREAK-EVEN YIELDS ABOVE OPERATING COSTS

Marginal returns after operations for 2013-14 crop year:

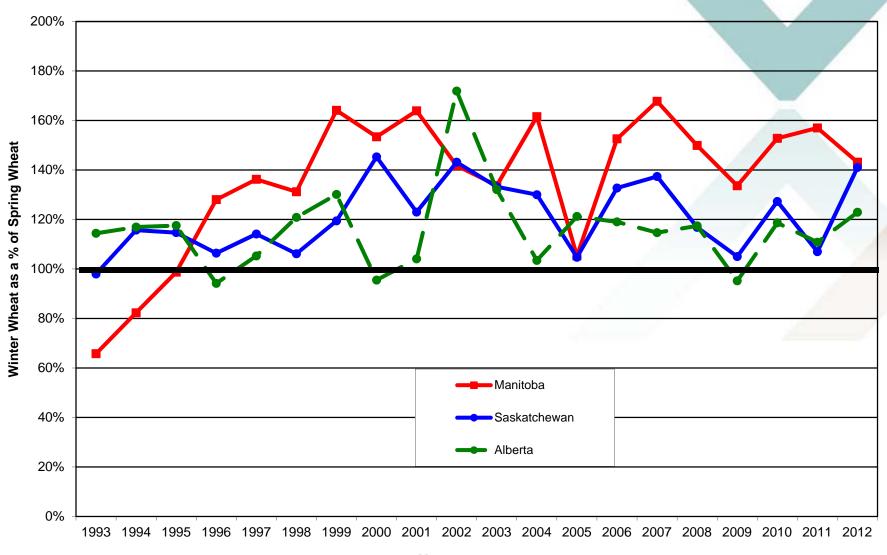
Cash	average yields	break-even yields	price estimate	returns after operations	
Spring wheat	42 bu. /acre	25 bu. /acre	\$7.50/bu.	\$123 /acre	
Winter wheat	60 bu. /acre	27 bu. /acre	\$7.00/bu.	\$240 /acre	
Malt barley	60 bu. /acre	28 bu. /acre	\$6.00/bu.	\$190 /acre	
Feed barley	70 bu. /acre	40 bu. /acre	\$4.25/bu.	\$128 /acre	
Oats	110 bu. /acre	55 bu. /acre	\$2.75/bu.	\$150 /acre	
Corn	95 bu. /acre	60 bu. /acre	\$5.10/bu.	\$182 /acre	
Canaryseed	1,200 lb. /acre	585 lb. /acre	\$0.25/lb.	\$154 /acre	
Hybrid canola	38 bu. /acre	21 bu. /acre	\$11.50/bu.	\$208 /acre	
Nexera canola	38 bu. /acre	18 bu. /acre	\$12.50/bu.	\$243 /acre	
Flax	28 bu. /acre	12 bu. /acre	\$12.50/bu.	\$193 /acre	
Soybeans	32 bu. /acre	14 bu. /acre	\$12.25/bu.	\$217 /acre	
Peas	45 bu. /acre	24 bu. /acre	\$6.75/bu.	\$140 /acre	
Lentils	1,300 lb. /acre	775 lb. /acre	\$0.21/lb.	\$110 /acre	
Sunflowers	1,400 lb. /acre	840 lb. /acre	\$0.25/lb.	\$140 /acre	

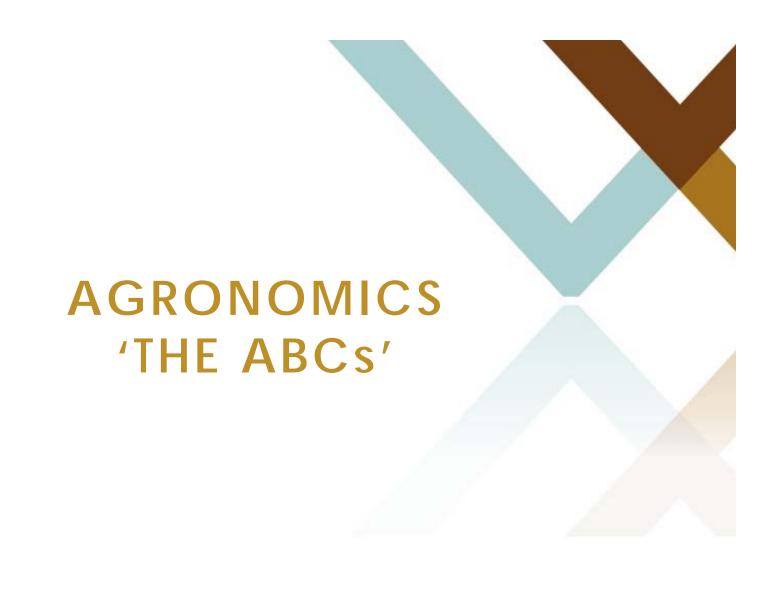
Note: Operating costs do not include land, machinery or its depreciation, or off-farm storage; prices are estimates; each farming region and farm will have its own costs that will vary significantly.

Source: Staff research, provincial agriculture departments, Statistics Canada | WP GRAPHIC

WHERE DO THE PROFITS COME FROM?

Winter Wheat vs. Spring Wheat Yield
Source: Stats Canada





Seeding

1. Seed early



1. Seed Early (Aug. 20 - Sept. 15)

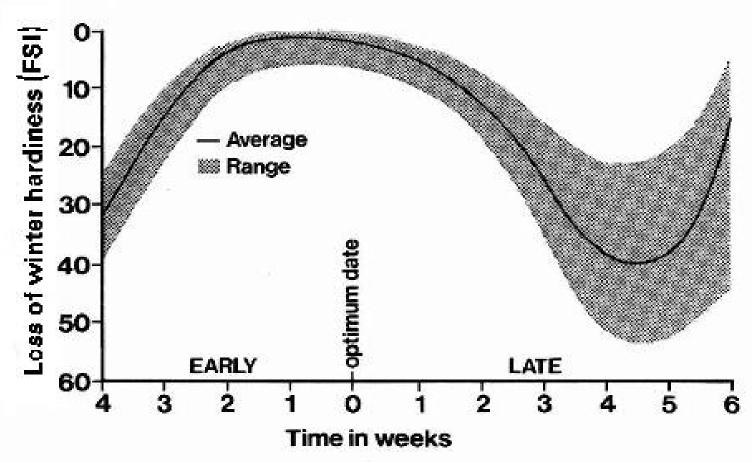


Figure 1. Influence of seeding date on winter hardiness of winter wheat. See table 1 for optimum seeding date.

1. Seed Early (Aug. 20 - Sept. 15)

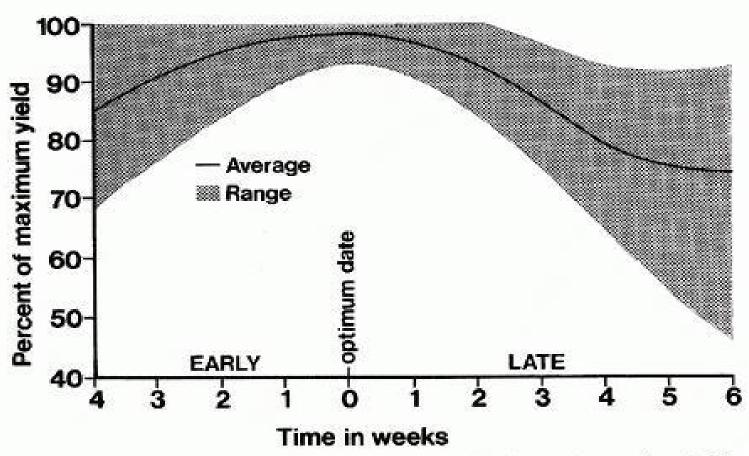
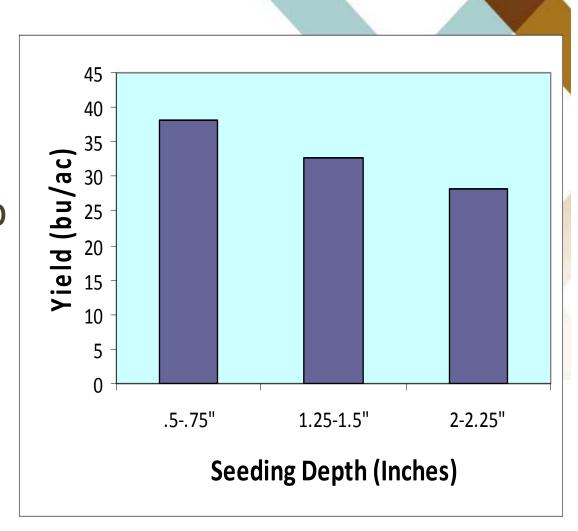


Figure 2. Influence of seeding date on yield of winter wheat. See table 1 for optimum seeding date.

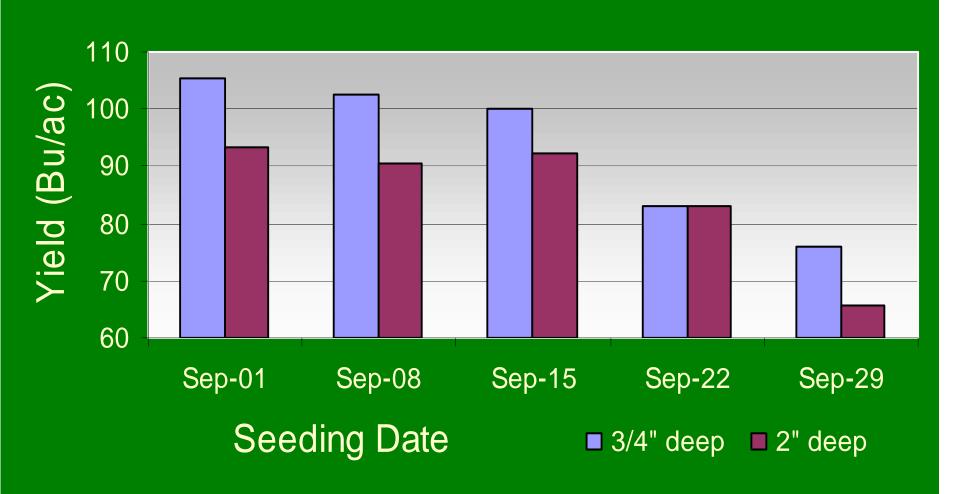
Seeding

- 1. Seed early
- 2. Seed shallow

-0.5 - 1.0 " deep



Effect of Seeding Date and Depth on Winter Wheat Yield



Source: Guy Lafond

July 8th, 2008 – Watrous, SK 2.0" Sept. 25 Sept. 11

Seeding

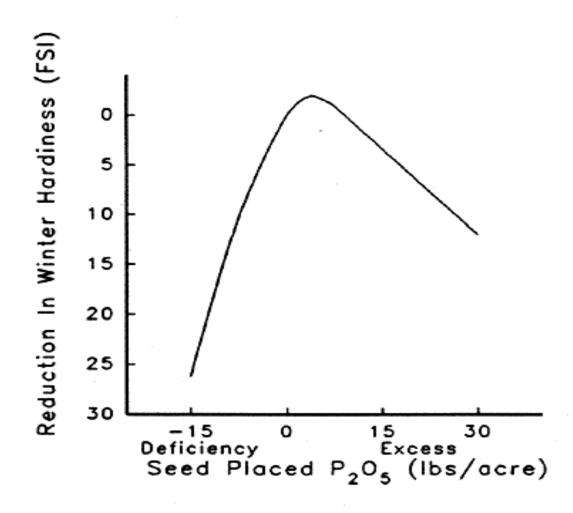
- 1. Seed early
- 2. Seed shallow
 - 0.5 1.0 " deep
- 3. Seed into standing stubble



Seeding

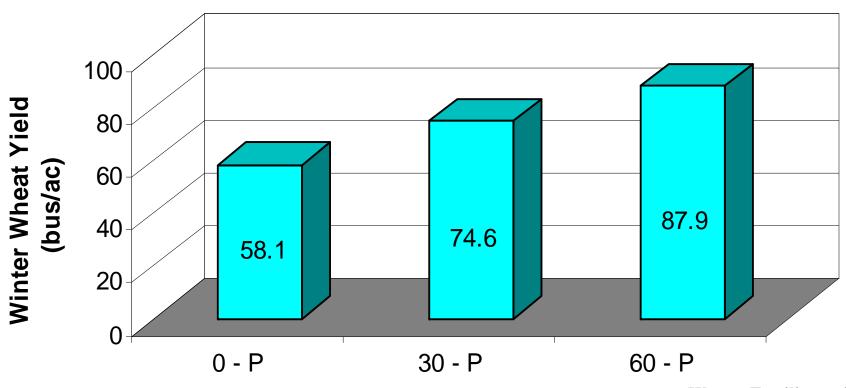
- 1. Seed early
- 2. Seed shallow
 - 0.5 1.0 " deep
- 3. Seed into standing stubble
- 4. Use seedplaced phosphorus

Seedplaced P



(Fowler and Brydon, 1991)

Winter Wheat Yield Response to P fertilizer Thornhill, MB



Westco Fertilizers, 2003

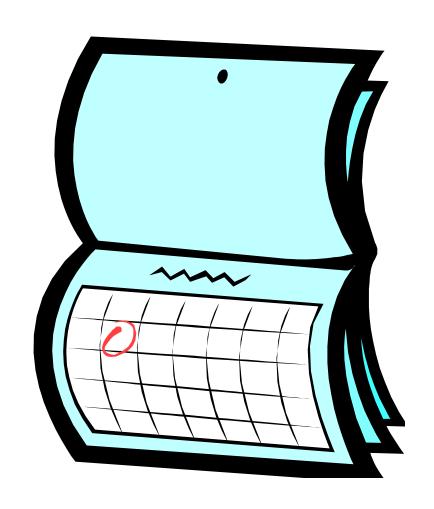
- Soil test levels only 5 lbs/ac P₂O₅ (0-6")
- No visual differences in winter hardiness observed

Source Mitrogen

Placement

Timing

- Lots of Options
 - -At seeding
 - -Late fall
 - -Early spring
 - -Other?

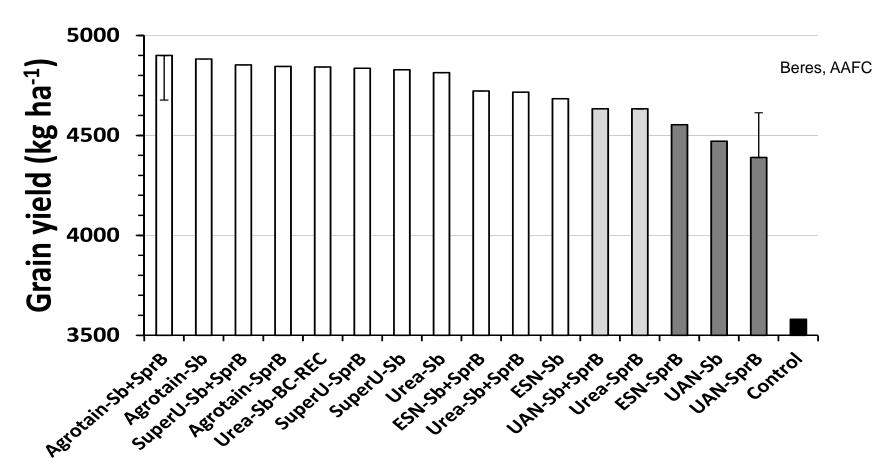


Source/Placement/Timing

- Decision should be based on:
 - Assessment of potential for losses
 - Equipment available
 - Sources available
 - Costs



W. Canada Research (18 site years) 2008 to 2010



N treatment

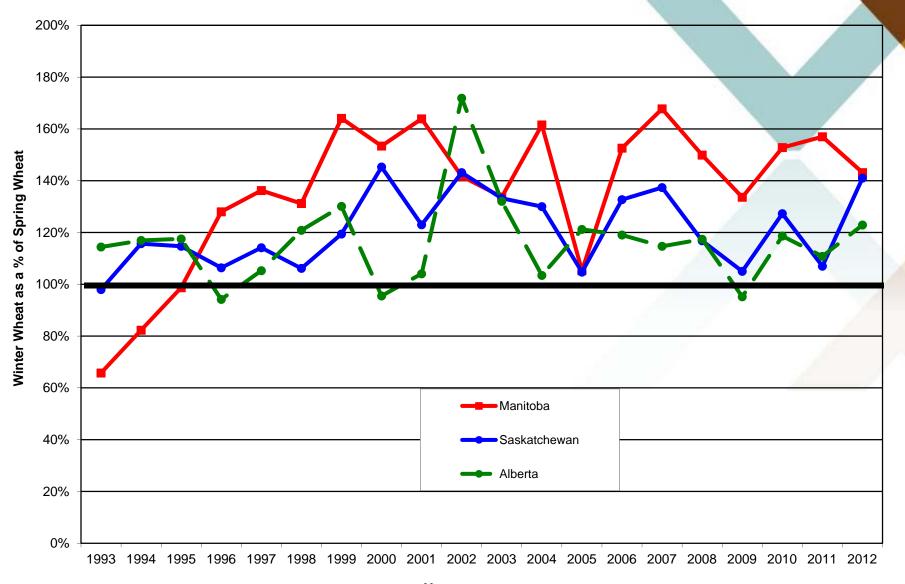


Rates

Rates should be determined based on:

- 1. Soil test
- 2. Realistic yield targets
- 3. Protein objectives

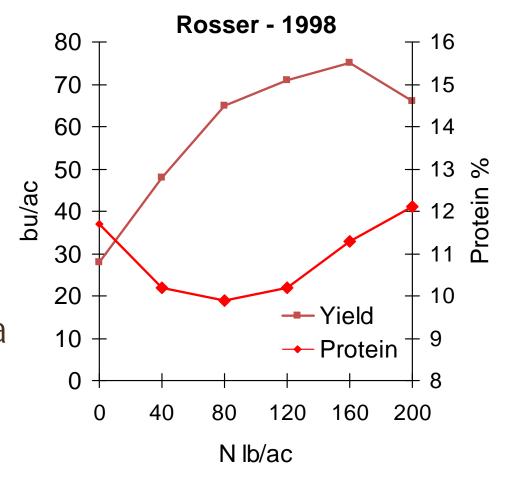
Winter Wheat vs. Spring Wheat Yield Source: Stats Canada



Protein

- Rates of N
- Timing of N uptake
 - Early = yield
 - Late = protein
- Weather

Use 11.5% protein as a rule of thumb for N sufficiency



N Fertilization Summary

USE LOTS!!



WEED MANAGEMENT

- 1. Perennial weeds
- 2. Winter annual weeds
- 3. Fall volunteers

NO OPPORTUNITY FOR NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE APPLICATION IN SPRING!

1. Perennial Weeds

A. Grassy perennials (foxtail barley)

 Don't seed winter wheat unless confident you can adequately control prior to seeding

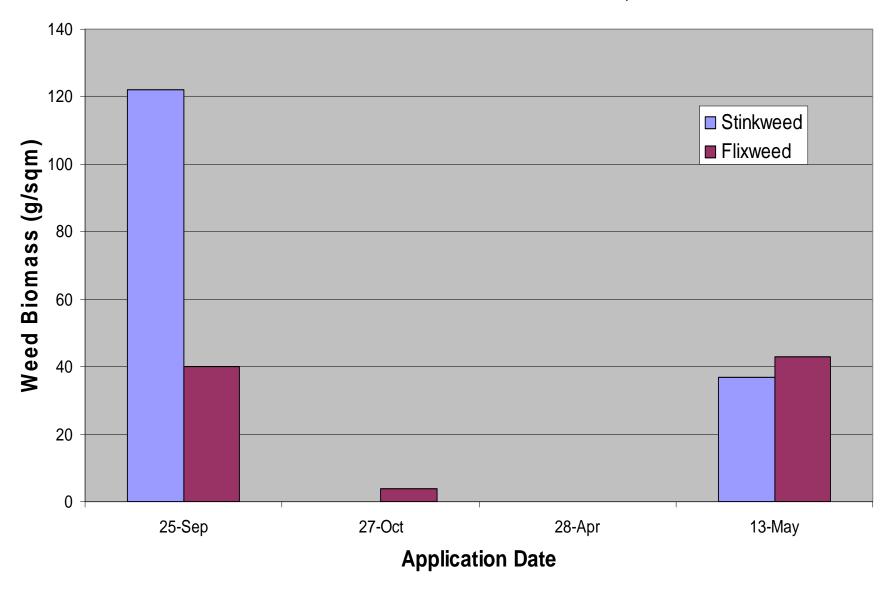
B. Broadleaved perennials

- Preharvest burnoff
- Preseed burnoff
- Fall in-crop

2. WINTER ANNUAL WEEDS

- A. Grassy Winter Annual Weeds (Japanese & Downy Brome)
 - Avoid seeding winter wheat in these fields
 - Simplicity in fall or spring
- B. Broadleaved Winter Annual Weeds
 - Burnoff with residual activity
 - Fall in-crop

Winter Annual Control with 2,4-D



Source: K. Kirkland, AAFC, Scott, SK



3. FALL VOLUNTEERS

 Volunteers emerging in fall can be yield robbers



Fall in-crop
herbicide
great to
control
volunteers and
winter annuals

3. Weed Management

- Spring in-crop... timing is key
 - Remember winter wheat spraying stages occur early in the growing season
 - Spray early (similar to spring burnoff timing) for best control of early emerging weeds...
 competitive crop will take care of the rest

3. Disease Management

- Seed treatment?
- Foliar fungicide... a must to turn a good crop into a great crop



CDC Buteo - No seed trt - Lethbridge



CDC Buteo - Raxil WW - Lethbridge

Bayer Fungicide Strip Trial Lanigan, SK - 2009

Treatment	Application Rate	Timing	Net Bu./Ac.	% of Untreated Check	Grade	Bu weight lb/bu	% FDK	% DON
Untreated Check			85	100	1.0	62.9	0	0
Stratego	.202 L/acre	Flagleaf	98.6	116	1.0	63.2	0	0
Folicur EW	.203 L/acre	Flagleaf	99.6	117	1.0	63.3	0	0
Folicur EW	.203 L/acre	Early Heading	98.1	116	1.0	63.8	0	0
Prosaro	.202 L/acre	Early Heading	100.3	118	1.0	63.8	0	0

FINALLY...

- PLAN
- •PLAN
- •PLAN



