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Department of  
Primary Industries

# Straw and living mulches compared with herbicide for under-vine weed control in a Public-Private Benefit Framework

Tom Nordblom <sup>1,5</sup> Chris Penfold <sup>2</sup>  
Melanie Weckert <sup>3</sup> Mark Norton <sup>1,4</sup>

Wine  
Australia  
for  
Australian  
Wine

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*NSW DPI = NSW Dept of Primary Industries, New South Wales, Australia*

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AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL &  
RESOURCE ECONOMICS SOCIETY



# Straw and living mulches compared with herbicide for under-vine weed control in a Public-Private Benefit Framework

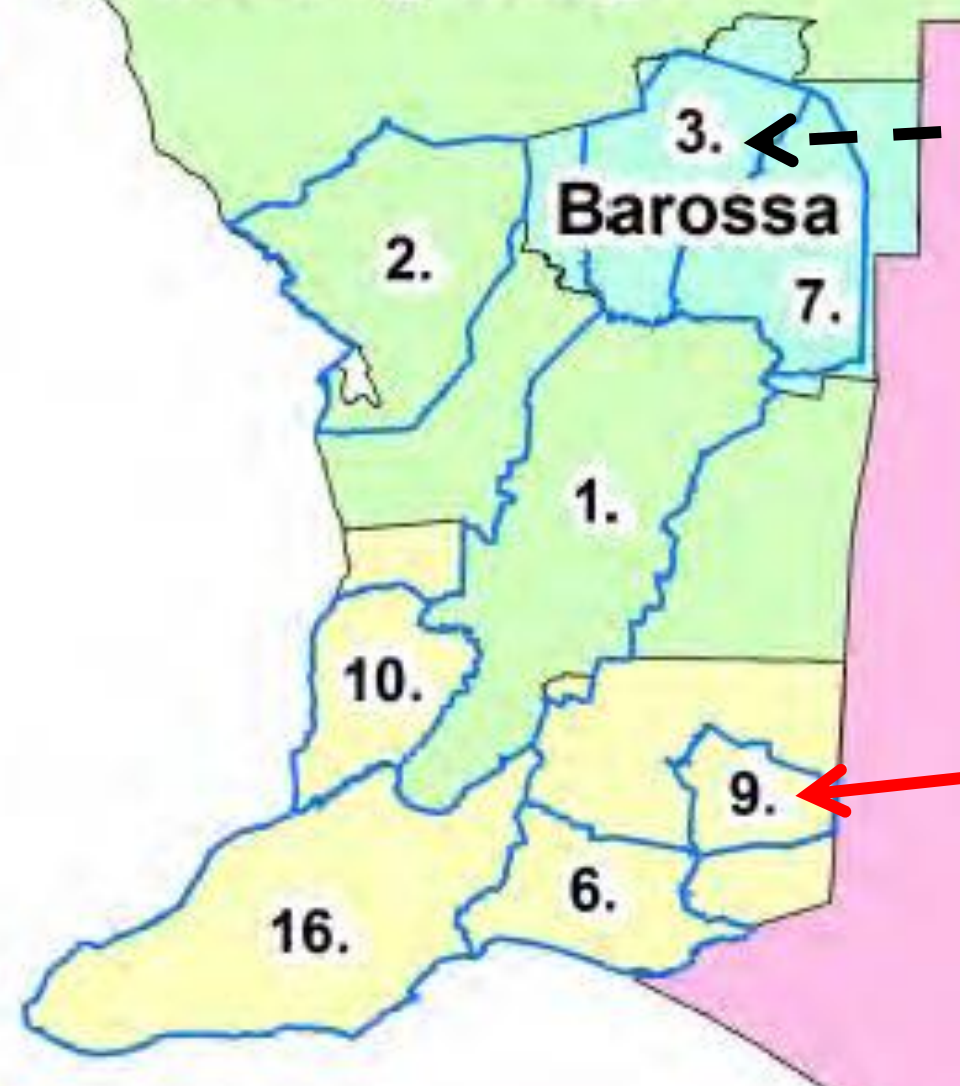
Tom Nordblom <sup>1,5</sup> Chris Penfold <sup>2</sup>  
Melanie Weckert <sup>3</sup> Mark Norton <sup>4</sup>

Wine  
Australia  
for  
Australian  
Wine



Chris Penfold photo: *Replicated under-vine treatments, Barossa Valley, Sept 2015*





**Barossa**

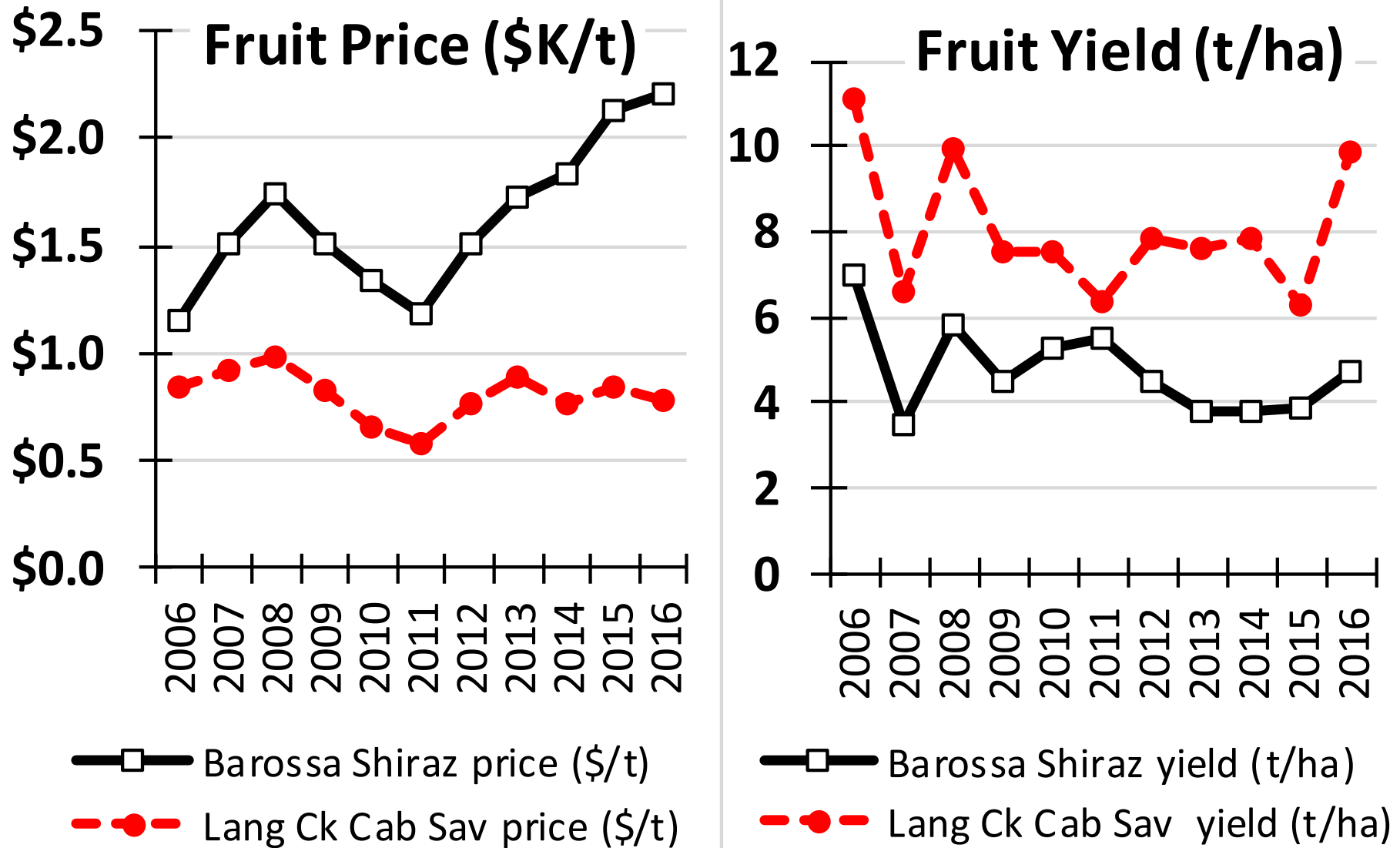
**Langhorne Creek**

Chart source: Wine Australia. 2016 South Australian Winegrape Crush Survey

Chris Penfold photo: *Medic and Ryegrass under vines, Langhorne Creek, Nov 2016.*

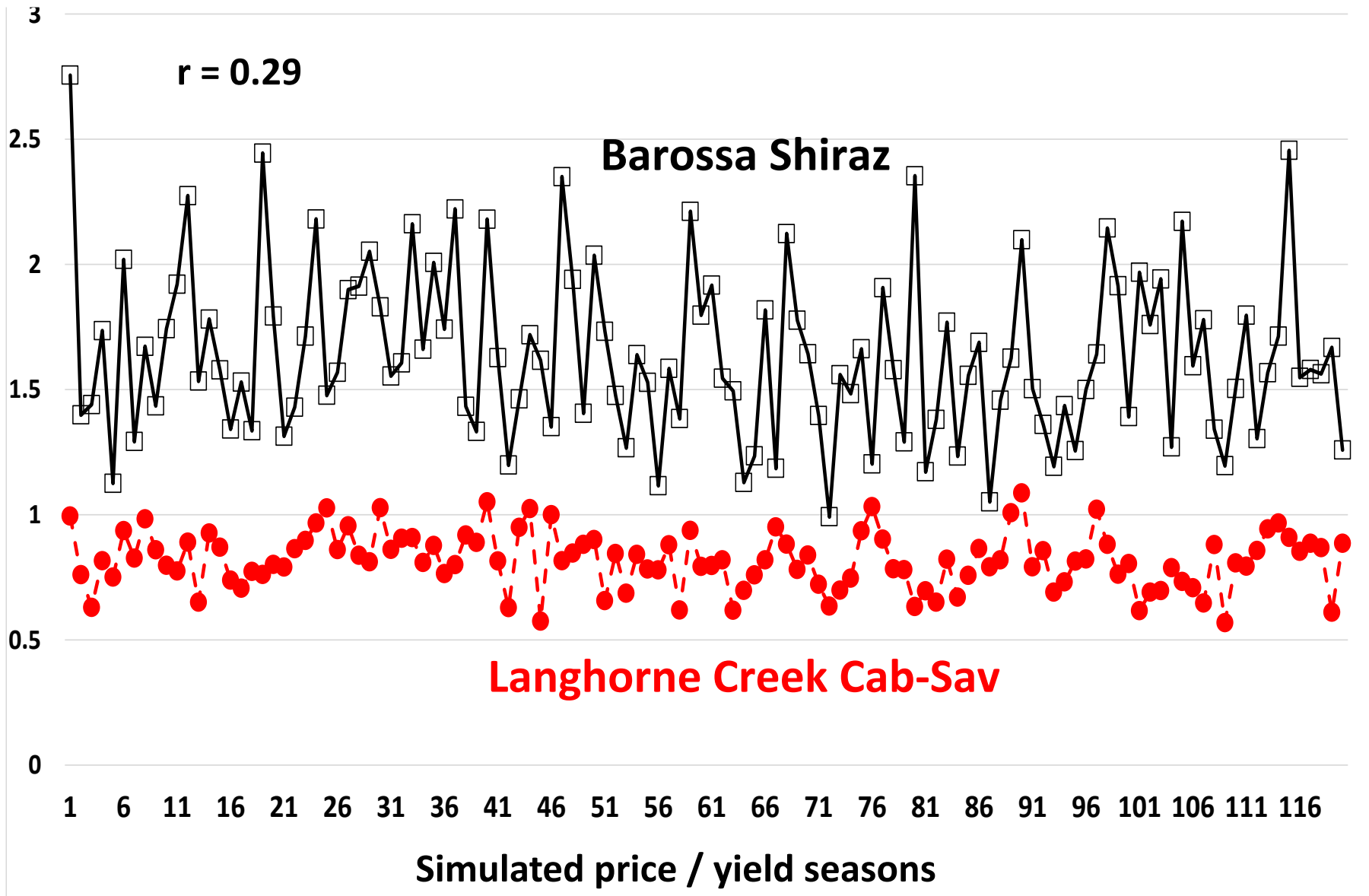


**Figure 1. District fruit prices and yields, 2006-16**



Data source: **Wine Australia. 2016 South Australian Winegrape Crush Survey**

# Fruit Prices, \$K/t





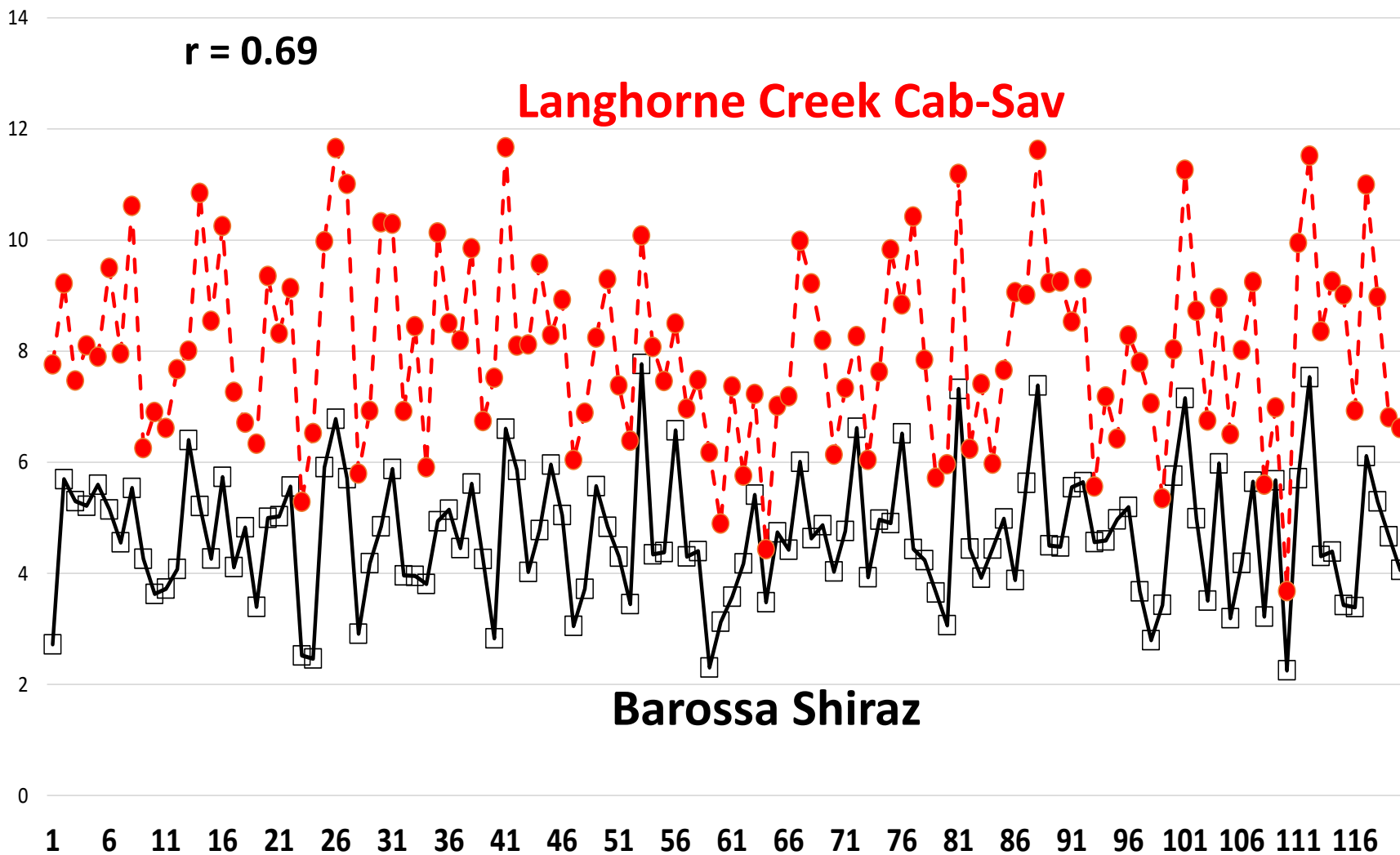
# Fruit Yield, t/ha

$r = 0.69$

Langhorne Creek Cab-Sav

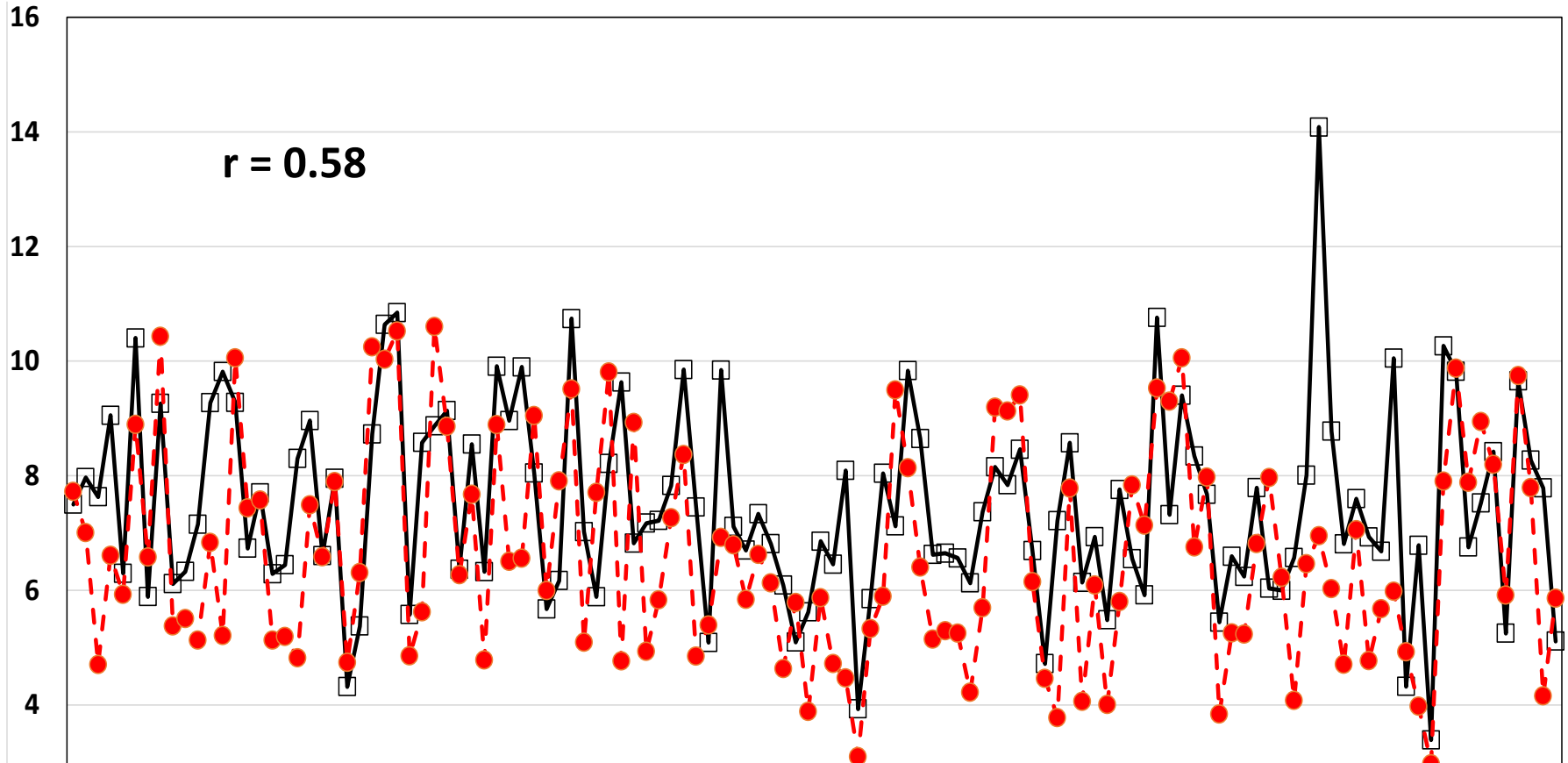
Barossa Shiraz

Simulated price / yield seasons



**\$K/ha**

**Gross Revenues,**



**avg Barossa Shiraz (\$7,516/ha)**

**(\$7,397/ha) avg Lang Ck Cab-Sav**

**Simulated price / yield seasons**



Cumulative frequency (%)

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

\$0

\$1

\$2

\$3

\$4

\$5

\$6

\$7

\$8

\$9

\$10

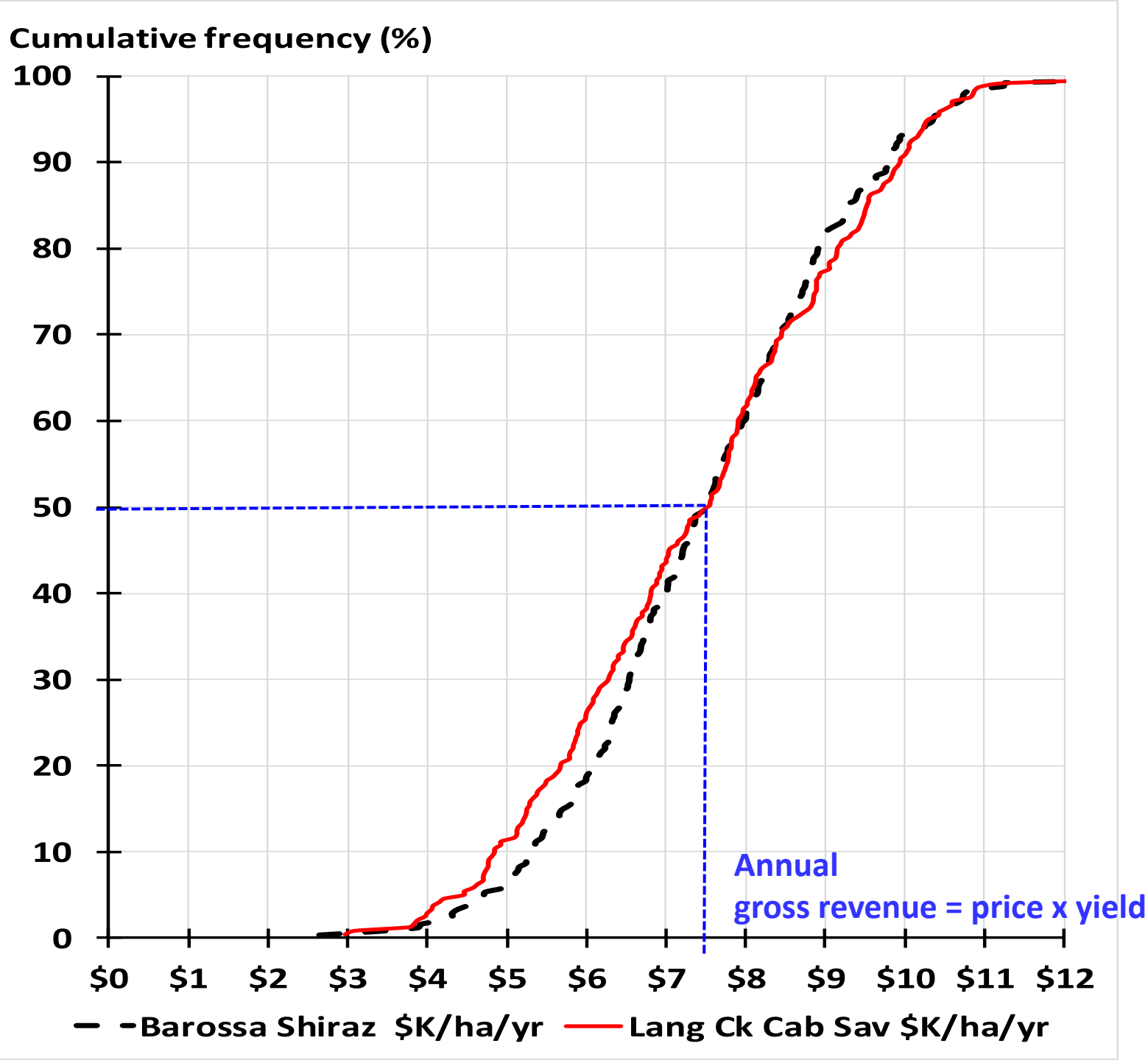
\$11

\$12

— -Barossa Shiraz \$K/ha/yr

— Lang Ck Cab Sav \$K/ha/yr

Annual  
gross revenue = price x yield







**GRASS**

**HERBICIDE**

**STRAW**

**LEGUME**

**Chris Penfold photo: *Replicated under-vine treatments, Barossa Valley, Sept 2015***



# Table 3. Vineyard Annual Operational Costs, fixed and variable with fruit yield

## COST CATEGORIES:

Annual fixed costs		Variable costs	
Barossa Shiraz fixed costs (\$/ha)	Lang Ck Cab Sav fixed costs (\$/ha)	Barossa Shiraz variable costs (\$/t/ha)	Lang Ck Cab Sav variable costs (\$/t/ha)

## Under-vine weed control Options

1. Under-vine <b>HERBICIDE</b> sprays	75	80
Living mulches established & maintained		
2. <b>COCKSFOOT</b> perennial grass	150	150
3. Ryegrass & <b>BURR MEDIC</b>	120	120
Straw mulch purchase, apply & maintain		
4. Triticale <b>STRAW</b> mulch	600	600

## Other fixed costs per hectare, such as:

Cultivation; Sowing, slashing inter-row areas; Pruning; Fertilizers; Insecticides; Fungicides; Repairs and maintenance; Electricity; Water; Leases; Labour (50 hrs per ha at \$25/hr); Harvesting costs, other.

**Total Other Fixed costs (\$/ha)**      4,591      4,936

## Variable costs depending on fruit yield (\$/t)

Harvesting	+	30	30
Freight		15	15
Levies		10	10
Extra Labour/wage (\$25/hr, 2 hrs/t)	+	50	50
<b>Variable Costs (\$/t)</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>








10 to 20m plots are harvested mechanically into the weigh-bin trailer - a quick and accurate operation!

## 2016 yield indices of alternative mulches relative to the HERBICIDE treatment at two locations

	no mulch	---sown living mulches ---		applied mulch
TREATMENT:	HERBICIDE control	Perennial COCKSFOOT GRASS	Ryegrass with BURR MEDIC	Triticale STRAW mulch
FIELD TRIAL LOCATION				
Barossa yield index	1	0.881	1.033	1.104
Plot yield (t/ha)	8.82	7.77	9.11	9.74
Langhorne Ck yield index	1	0.754	1.083	1.092
Plot yield (t/ha)	19.95	15.05	21.61	21.79





Gross revenues vary year to year with yields and prices;  
Operational costs also vary with yields

**Gross Margin = Gross revenue – Operational costs**

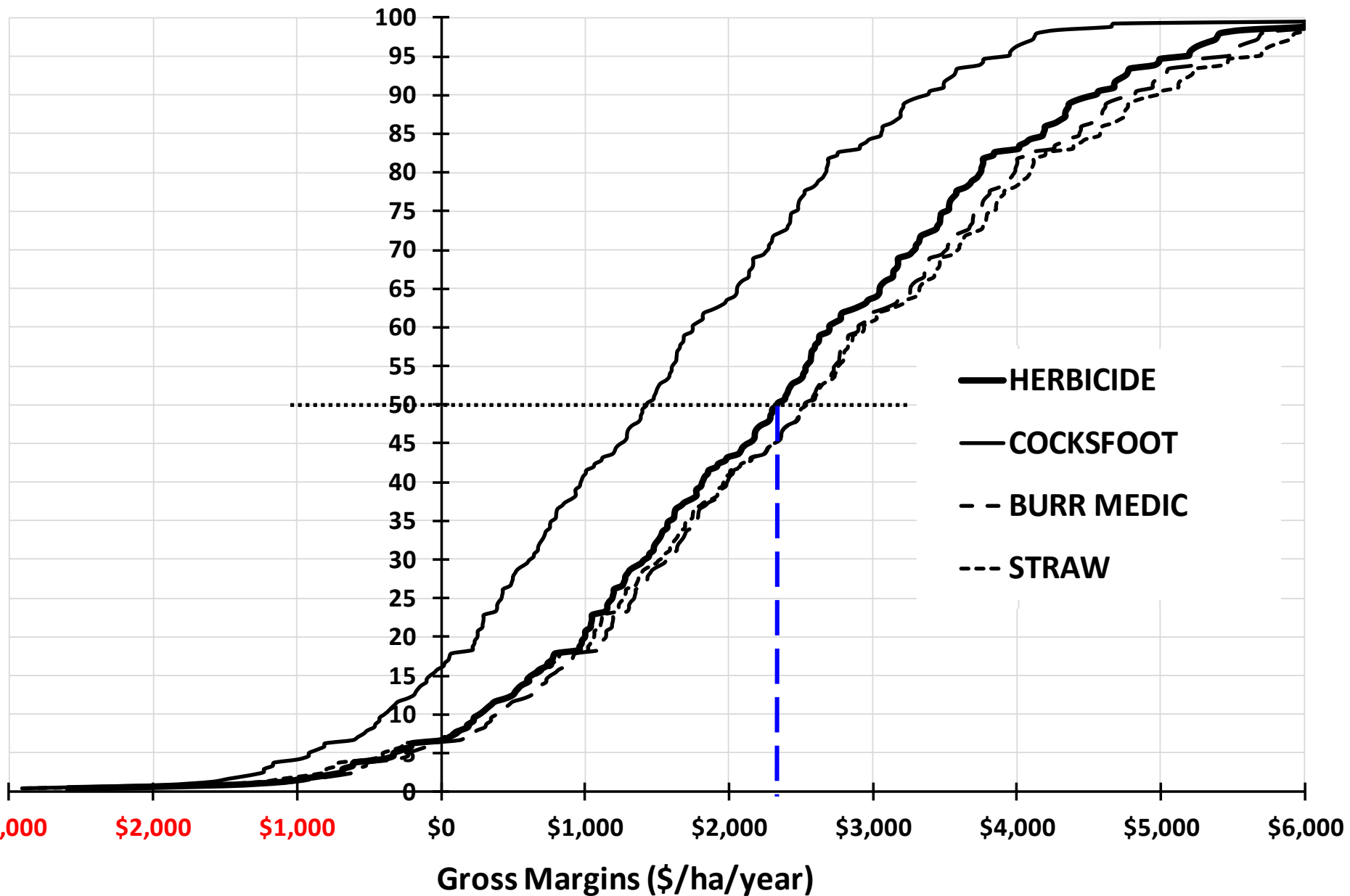
We assume yields under the different treatments differ every year while keeping their same yield ratios relative to the herbicide treatment as in their 2016 yield indices

Chris Penfold photo: Strawberry clover and  
sheep fescue, Langhorne Creek, Nov 2016



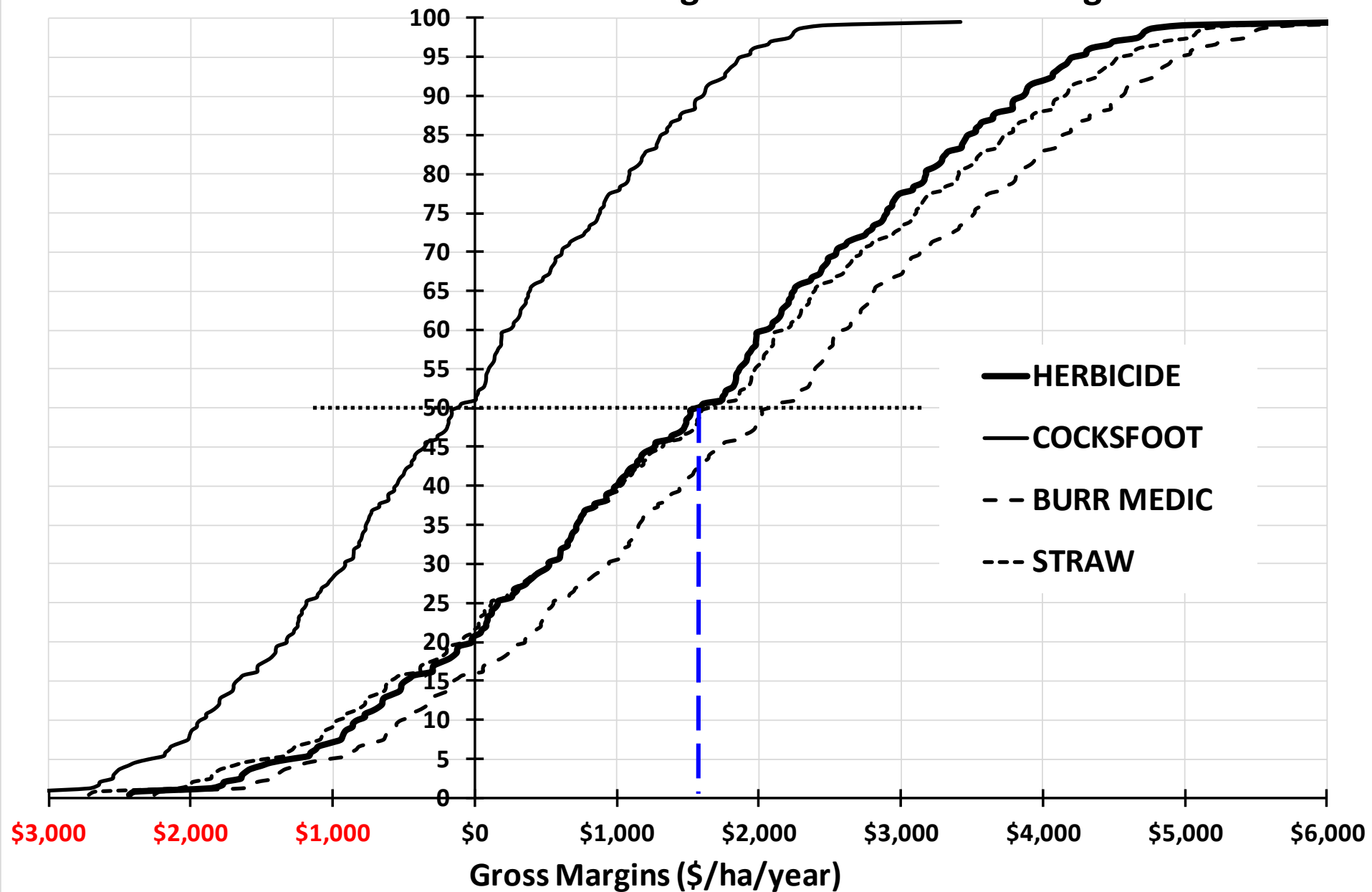
Cumulative Distribution (%)

## Barossa Gross Margins



Cumulative Distribution (%)

## Langhorne Creek Gross Margins

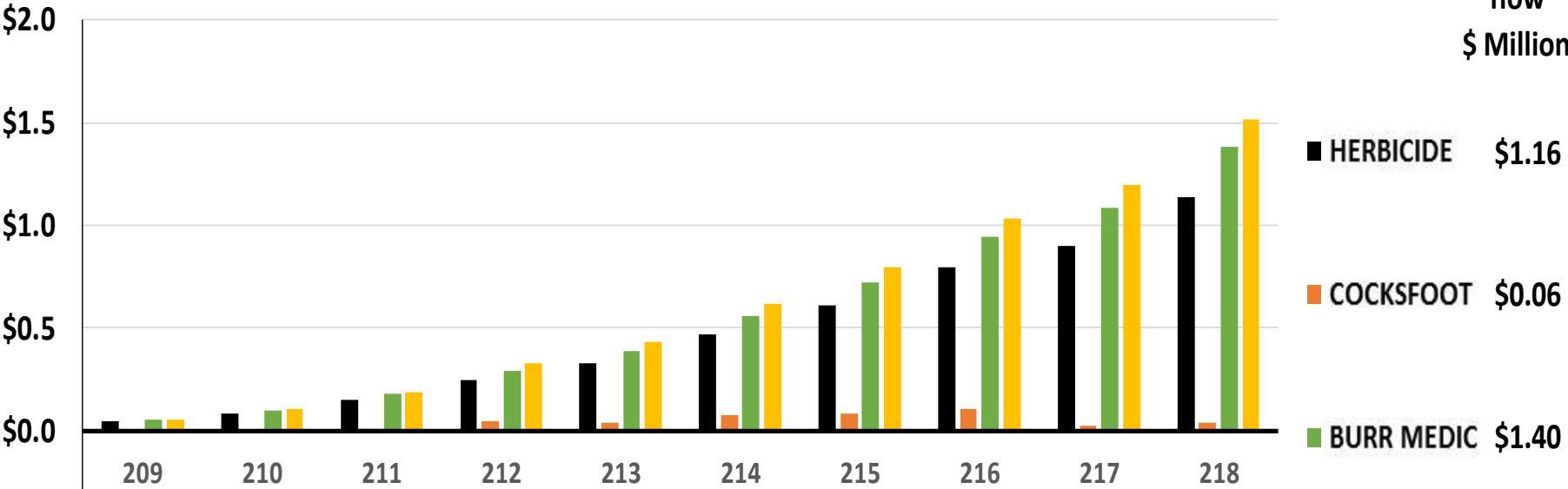


Subtracting annual overheads, drawings, interest and taxes from Gross  
Margins over 10-year (decadal) periods of simulated price & yield variations = Decadal

\$ Million

Decade 209

cash  
flow  
\$ Million



\$0.5

\$1.0

\$1.5

\$2.0

Simulated price / yield seasons →

Barossa \$80K overhead

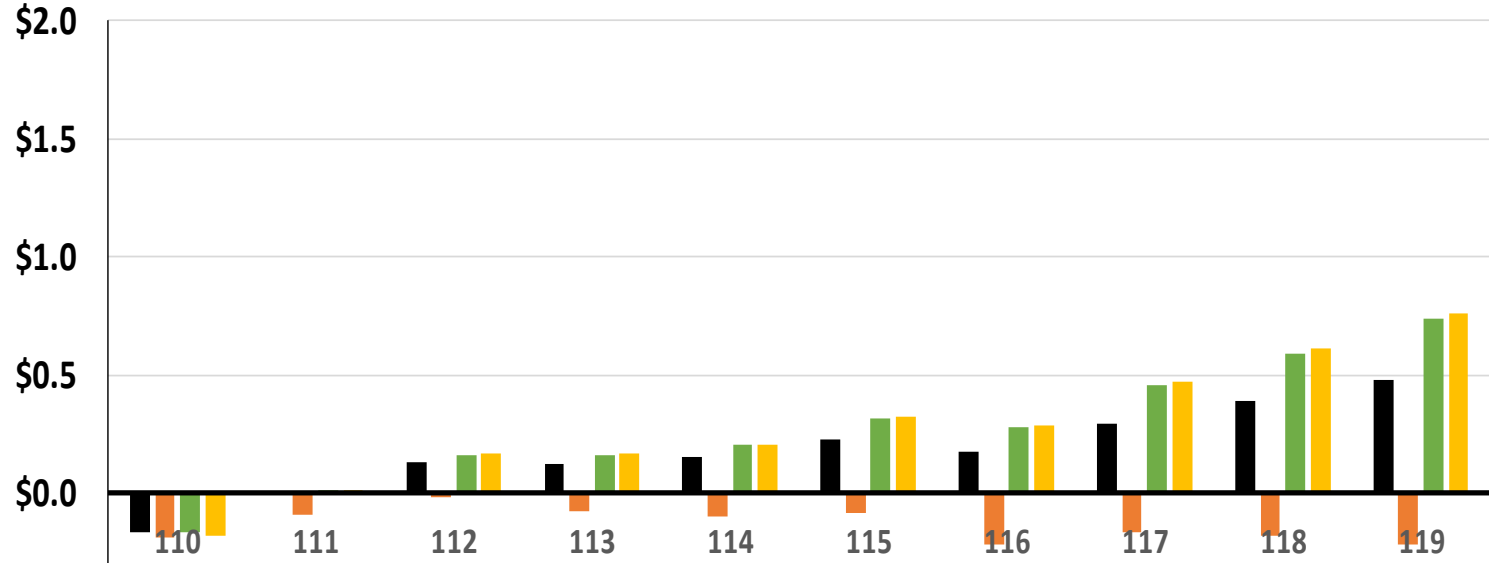
50 hectare vineyard



\$ Million

Decade 110

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million



- HERBICIDE \$0.50
- COCKSFOOT \$0.19
- BURR MEDIC \$0.76
- STRAW \$0.79

Simulated price / yield seasons →

Barossa \$80K overhead

50 hectare vineyard

\$0.5  
\$1.0  
\$1.5  
\$2.0

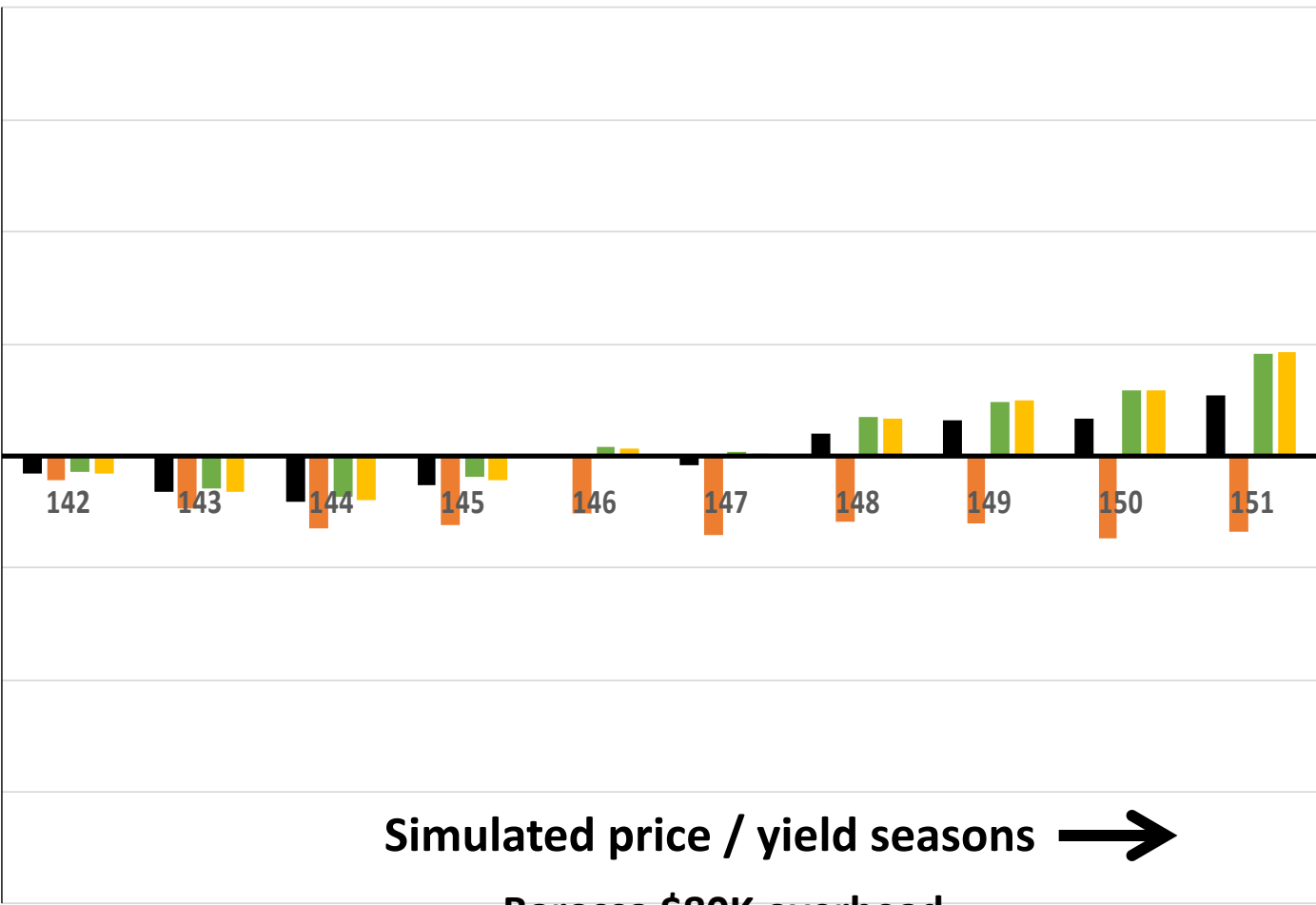
\$ Million

Decade 142

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million

\$2.0  
\$1.5  
\$1.0  
\$0.5  
\$0.0  
\$0.5  
\$1.0  
\$1.5  
\$2.0

- HERBICIDE \$0.30
- COCKSFOOT \$0.31
- BURR MEDIC \$0.48
- STRAW \$0.49



Simulated price / yield seasons →

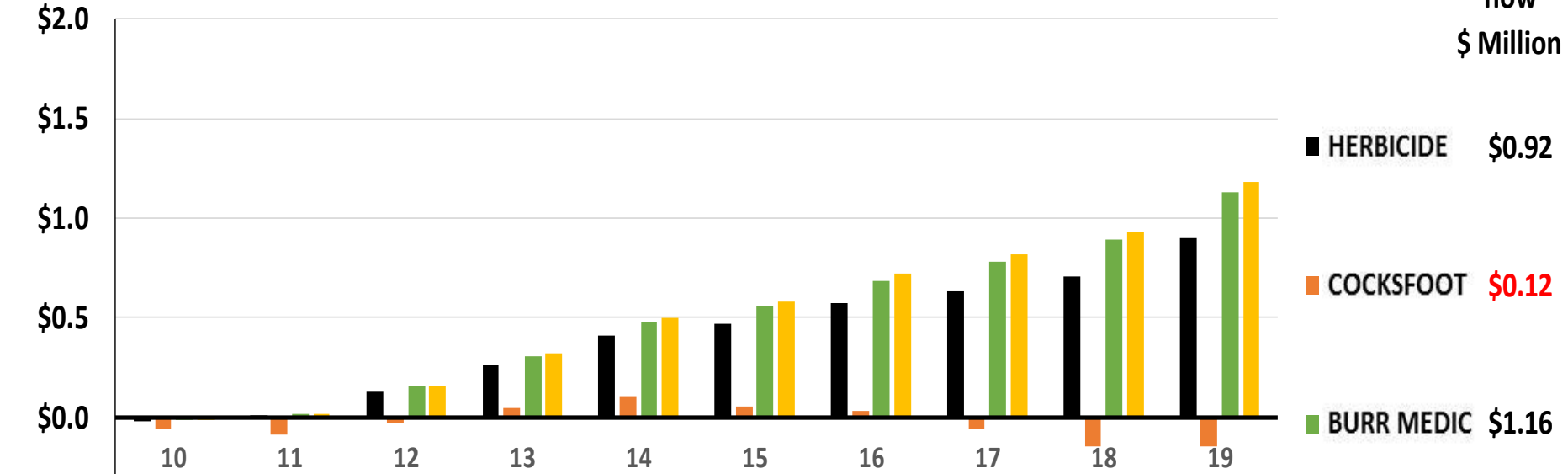
Barossa \$80K overhead

50 hectare vineyard

\$ Million

Decade 10

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million



\$0.5

\$1.0

\$1.5

\$2.0

Simulated price / yield seasons →

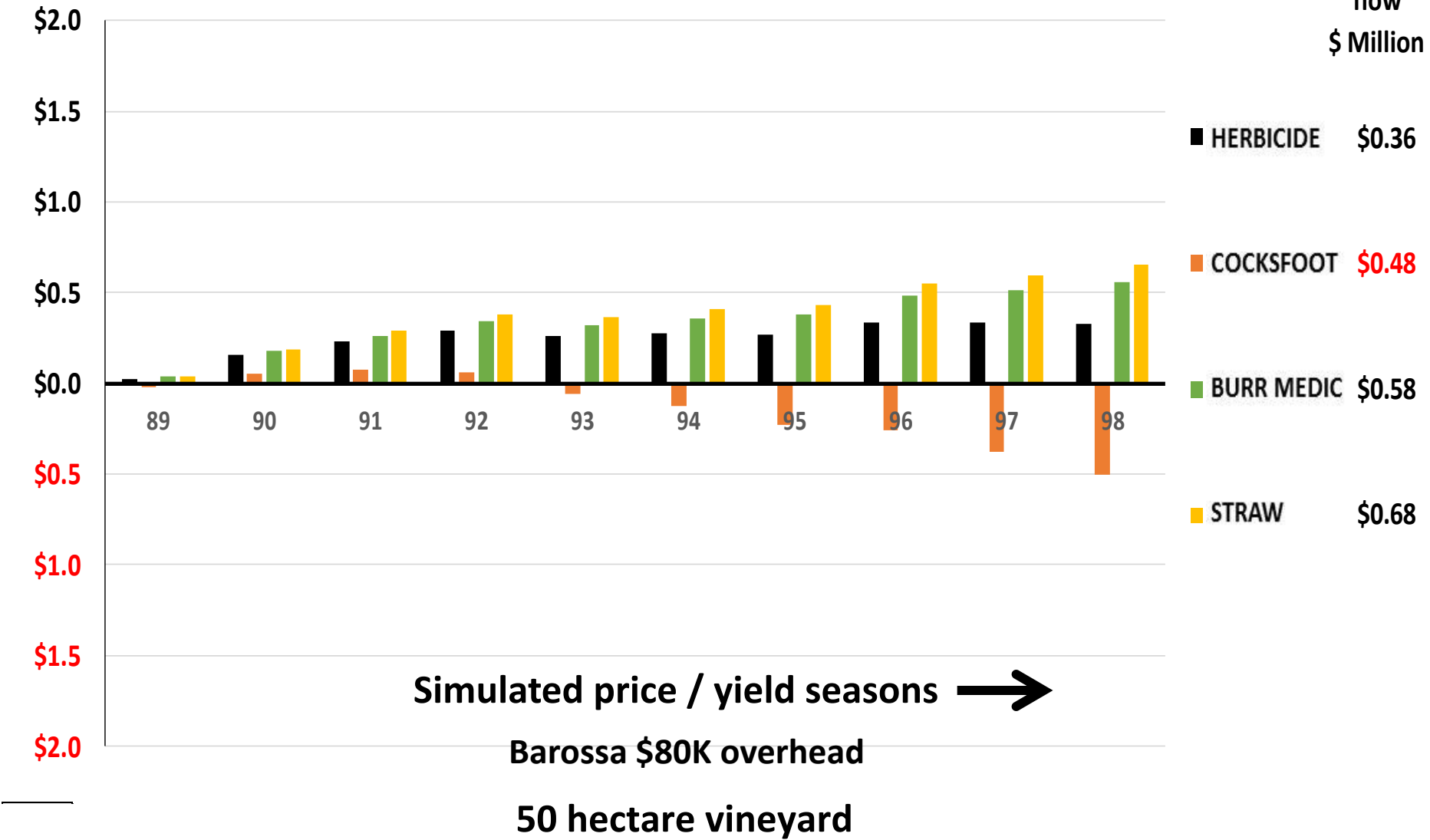
Barossa \$80K overhead

50 hectare vineyard

\$ Million

Decade 89

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million

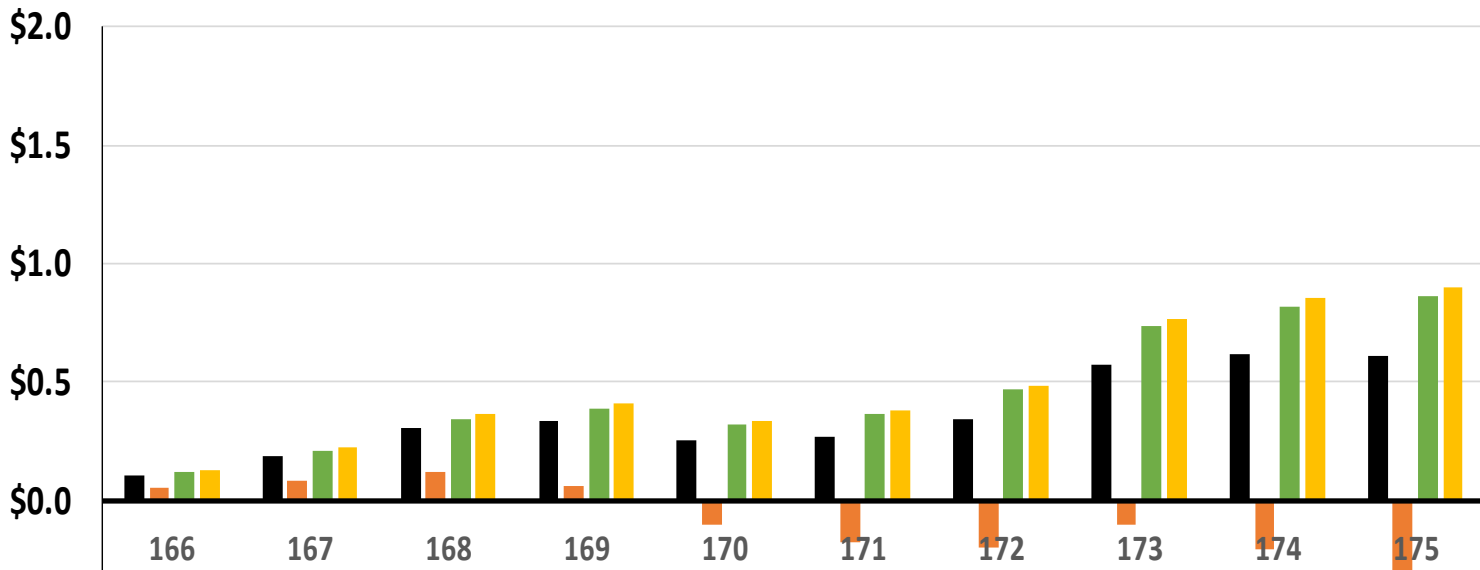




\$ Million

Decade 166

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million



- HERBICIDE \$0.63
- COCKSFOOT \$0.35
- BURR MEDIC \$0.89
- STRAW \$0.92

\$0.5  
\$1.0  
\$1.5  
\$2.0

Simulated price / yield seasons →

Barossa \$80K overhead

50 hectare vineyard

\$ Million

Decade 117

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million

\$2.0

\$1.5

\$1.0

\$0.5

\$0.0

\$0.5

\$1.0

\$1.5

\$2.0

- HERBICIDE \$0.47
- COCKSFOOT \$0.36
- BURR MEDIC \$0.75
- STRAW \$0.77

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

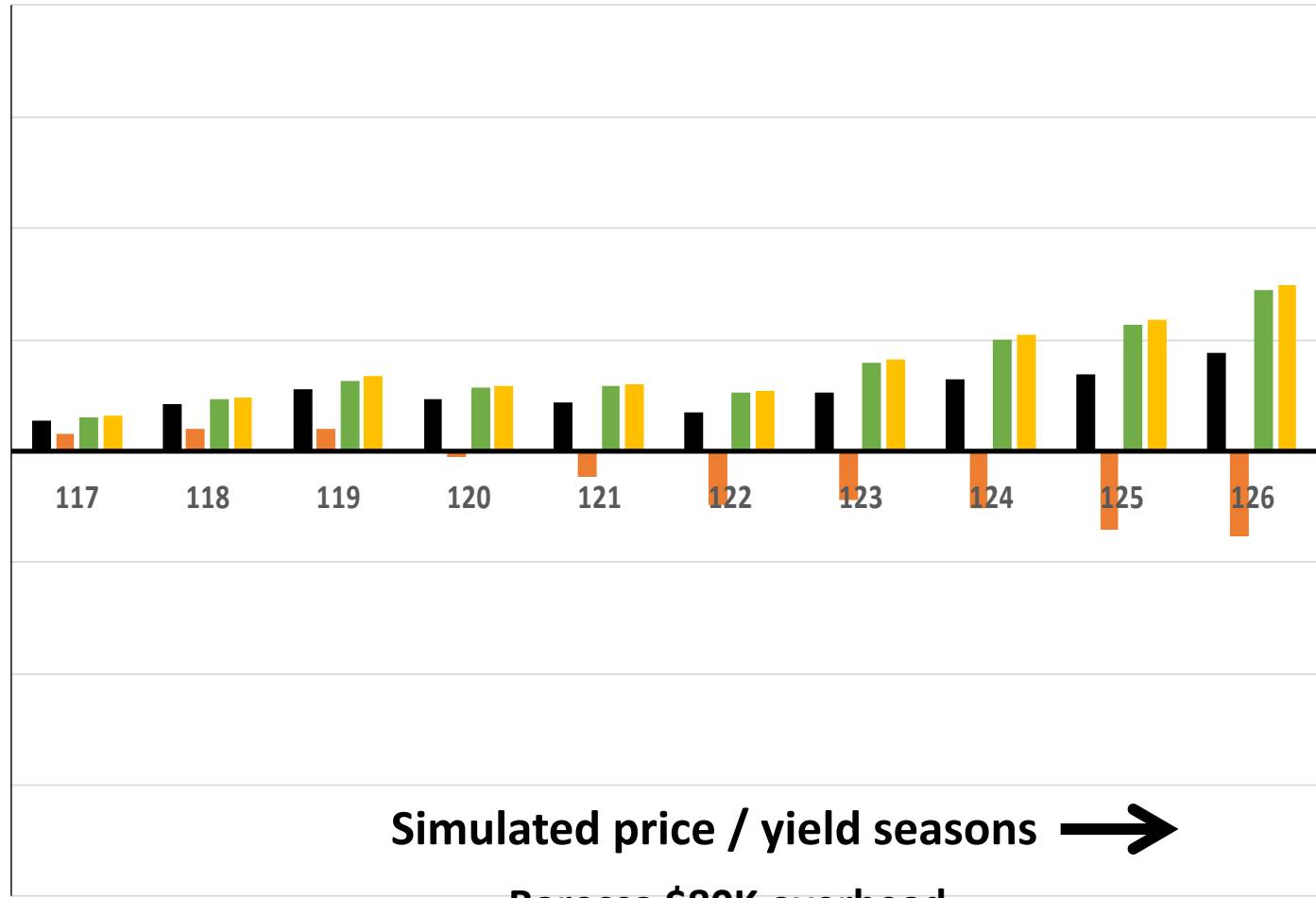
125

126

Simulated price / yield seasons →

Barossa \$80K overhead

50 hectare vineyard



\$ Million

Decade 230

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million

\$2.0

\$1.5

\$1.0

\$0.5

\$0.0

\$0.5

\$1.0

\$1.5

\$2.0

- HERBICIDE \$1.17
- COCKSFOOT \$0.10
- BURR MEDIC \$1.41
- STRAW \$1.54

230

231

232

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237

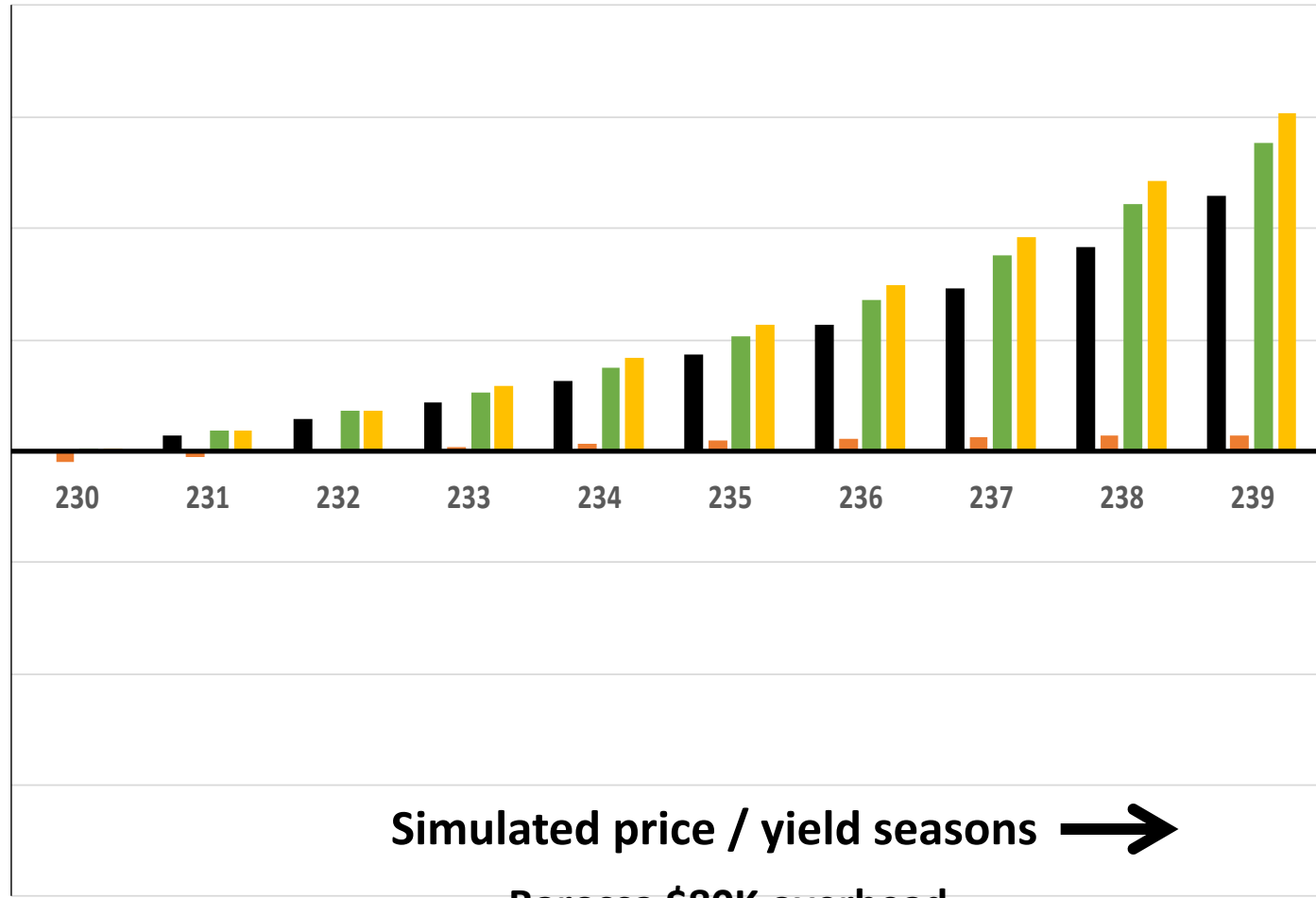
238

239

Simulated price / yield seasons →

Barossa \$80K overhead

50 hectare vineyard

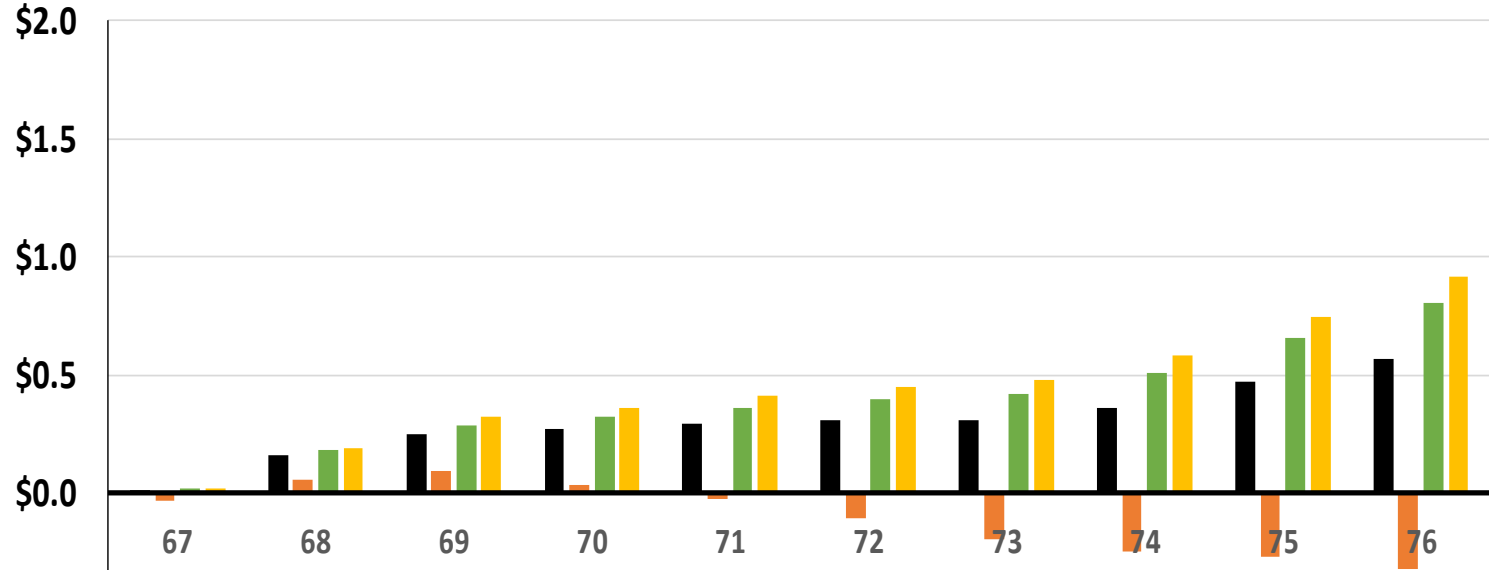




\$ Million

Decade 67

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million



- HERBICIDE \$0.59
- COCKSFOOT \$0.30
- BURR MEDIC \$0.83
- STRAW \$0.94

Simulated price / yield seasons →

Barossa \$80K overhead

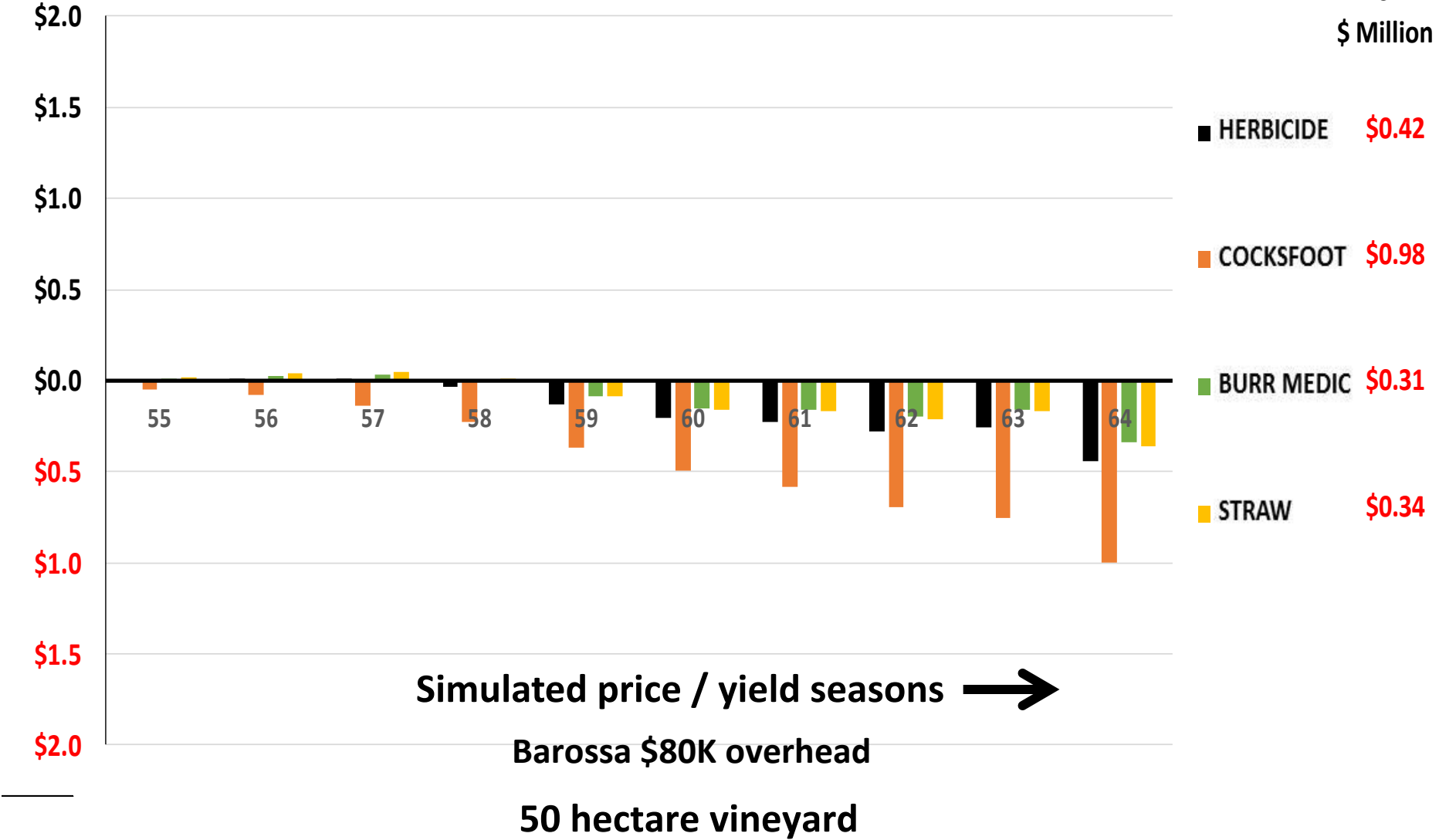
50 hectare vineyard

\$0.5  
\$1.0  
\$1.5  
\$2.0

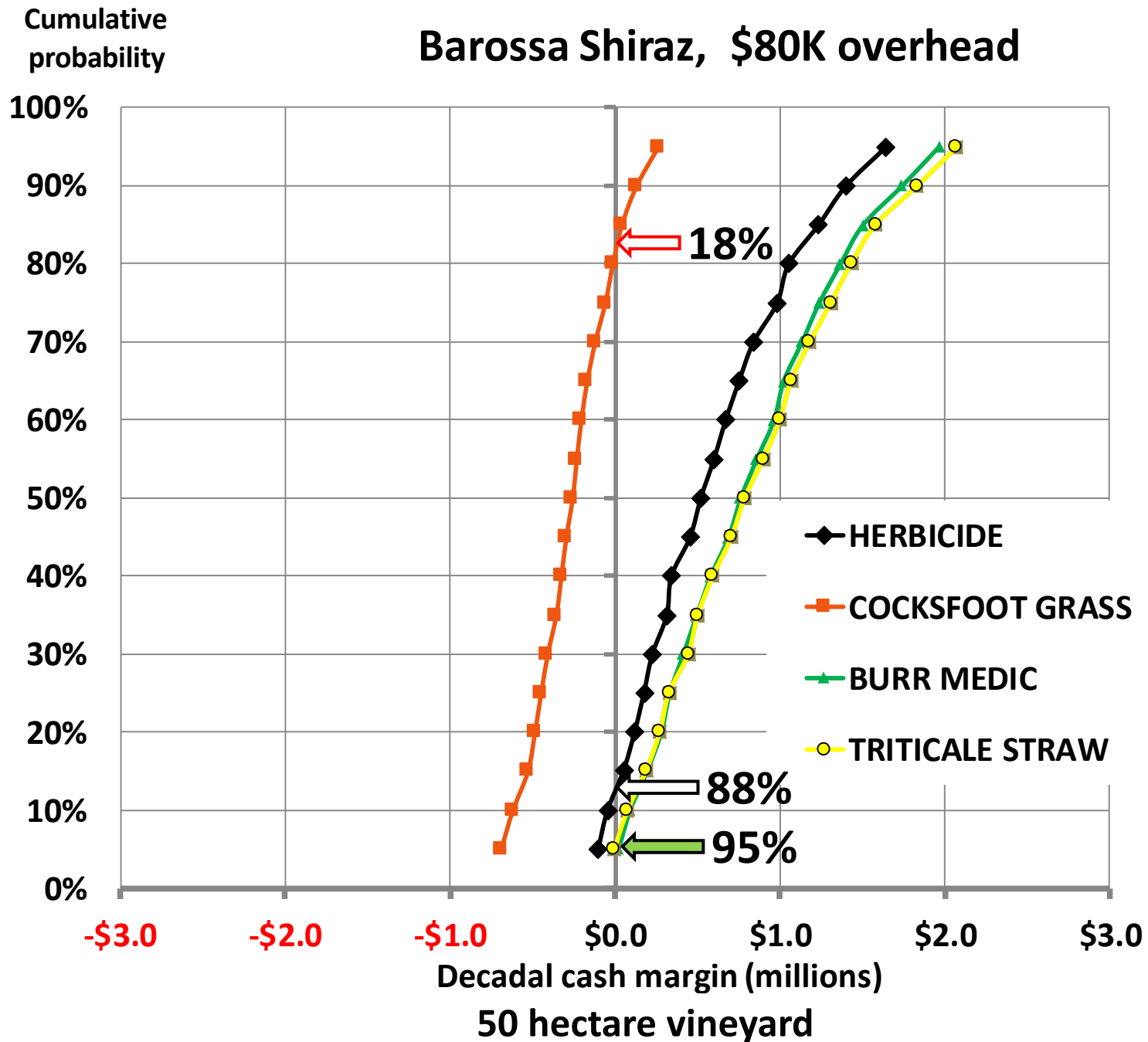
\$ Million

Decade 55

Decadal  
cash  
flow  
\$ Million



# Barossa Shiraz, \$80K overhead





Cumulative  
probability

## Barossa Shiraz, \$120K overhead

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

-\$3.0

-\$2.0

-\$1.0

\$0.0

\$1.0

\$2.0

\$3.0

Decadal cash margin (millions)

50 hectare vineyard

◆ HERBICIDE

■ COCKSFOOT GRASS

▲ BURR MEDIC

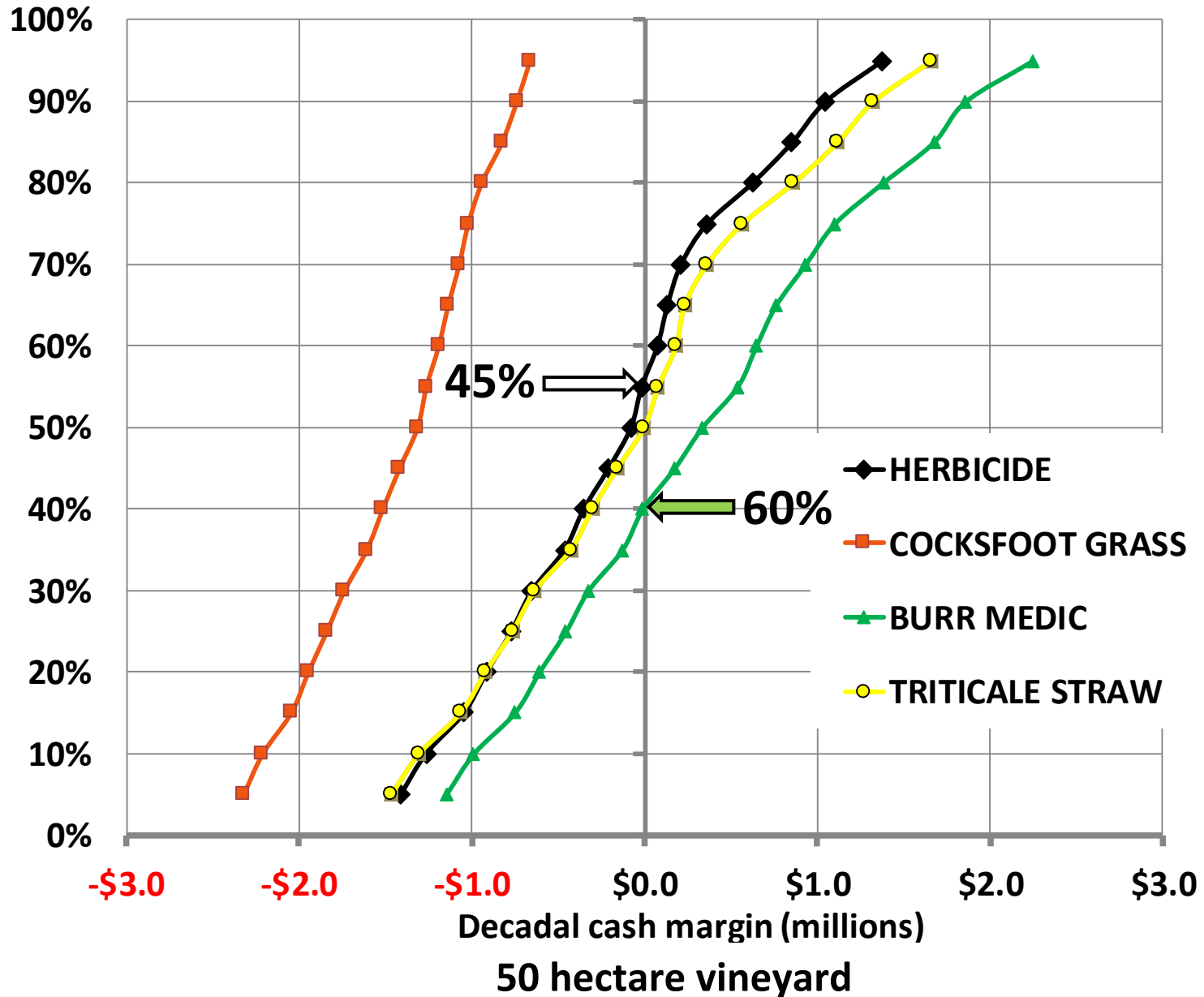
○ TRITICALE STRAW

22%

35%

Cumulative  
probability

## Langhorne Creek Cab-Sav, \$80K overhead



Cumulative  
probability

## Langhorne Creek Cab-Sav, \$120K overhead

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

10%

26%

◆ HERBICIDE

■ COCKSFOOT GRASS

▲ BURR MEDIC

○ TRITICALE STRAW

Decadal cash margin (millions)

50 hectare vineyard

-\$3.0

-\$2.0

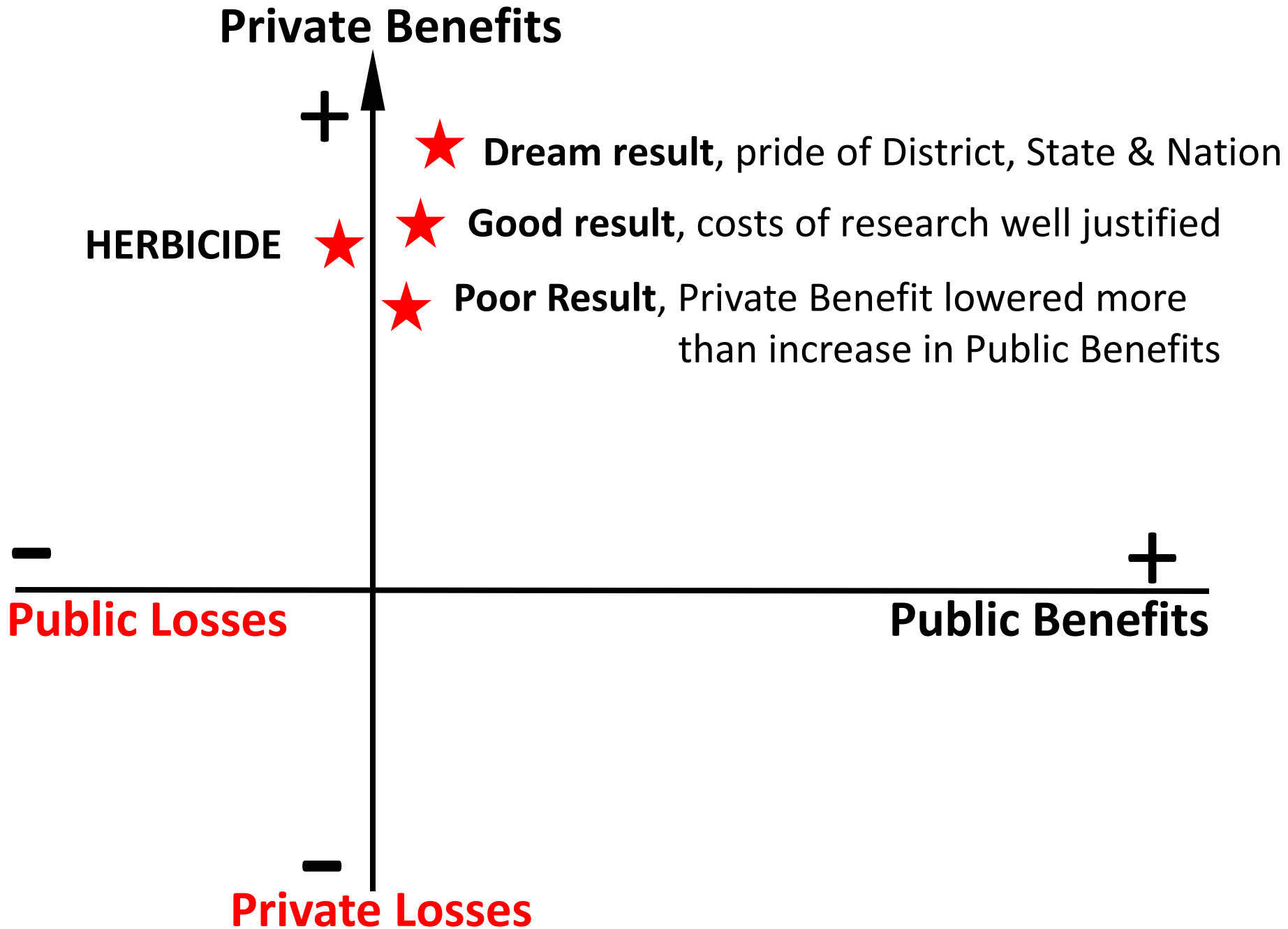
-\$1.0

\$0.0

\$1.0

\$2.0

\$3.0





# Conclusions

A photograph of a vineyard with rows of grapevines and a path. The sun is shining brightly from the upper left, creating a strong lens flare and illuminating the scene. The vines are dark and leafy, and the path is a mix of dirt and grass.

Where herbicide resistance is not (yet) in evidence, the **rise of herbicide resistance implies the prudent course is to explore such options.**

If there are private **economic benefits from integrated weed management** using different control measures over time to maintain the efficacy of herbicides, most **will go to vineyard owners over time, justifying research levies they pay.**

**Specific recommendations on plant species** giving the best results from under-vine mulching **are likely to differ among districts** as weed populations, soils, climates, input costs and output prices differ. **Weed suppression is a key.**

At stake in the world marketplace is the fact that premiums are often paid for products guaranteed to be 'clean and green'. It is particularly **important to the image of Australian agricultural exports to maintain the verifiable reality of the claim of taste, safety and wholesomeness.**



- **Further seasons of field trial results at a larger sample of locations** are needed to improve and correct our initial inferences;
- **Review of our cost assumptions, which include higher costs for mulch options than the herbicide option;** i.e., is re-sowing a living mulch required every year?
- **Review our assumption of identical grape quality and prices across all under-vine treatments at a location.** Recent taste-panel results for samples from the treatments indicate differences, and **quality is key for winemakers.**
- **Prepare a more comprehensive economic analysis,** covering a greater diversity of locations with corrected cost, price and yield assumptions.

## Things to do in the coming seasons



## Acknowledgements

- **To Prof. Jim Pratley** , Graham Centre for Agricultural Innovation, Charles Sturt University, for discussions and references on herbicide resistance in weeds;
- **To Dr John D. Finlayson**, Whangaraei, New Zealand, for assistance in computing the extended jointly correlated random (stochastic) series of yields and prices for our risk analyses based on the statistical characteristics of a shorter historical series;
- **To Dr Tim Hutchings**, Meridian Agricultural Consulting, for help in the adaptation of his '***sequential multivariate analysis***' (SMA) model with @RISK software. This was used by the first author to generate the long-term, whole-farm financial risk profiles needed for the present analysis.