RRRD039: Cost-effectiveness of cane BMPs

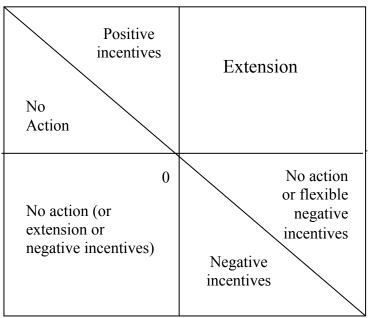
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- Policy Setting: Public costs and benefits:
 Cost effective Bang for Buck or \$/ tonne of pollutant reduced
- Private benefits and costs:
 - Opportunity costs
 - Capital costs
 - Improved input efficiency
 - FORM



Public net benefit





Private net benefit

OUR COUNTRY

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

For the sugarcane growing industry in the GBR catchment area:

- What practices for WQI? Where? How? (Regions / farm sizes)
- •What are the financial costs / benefits?
- What are the environmental benefits?
- Which practices are most cost-effective for WQI?

With Component 4:

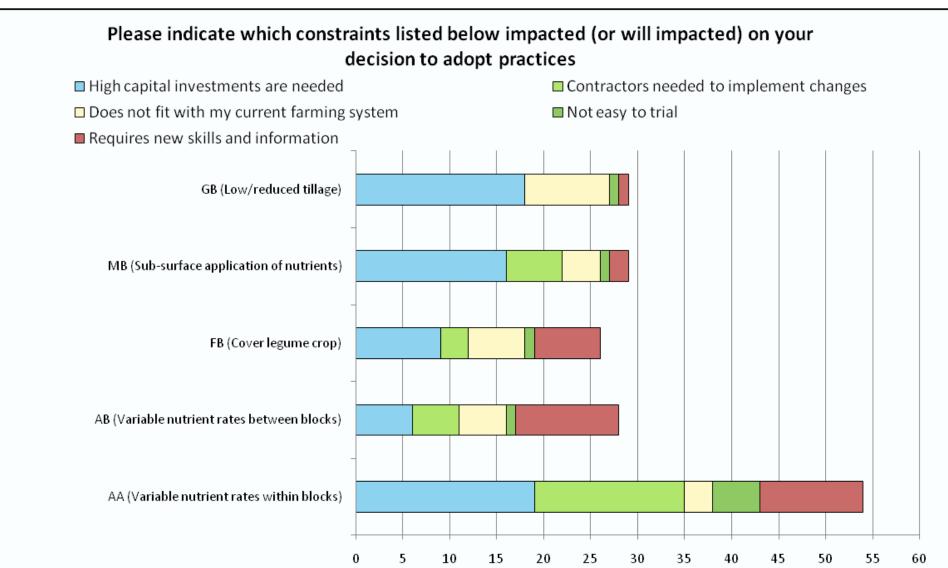
- •What are farmers' perceptions of these practices?
- What are farmers' perceptions of / experience with change?

Key Principle/ Indicator	Practice	Code	FEAT Analysis	APSIM Modelling
	Rates based on Nitrogen Replacement Technology. Calibrate fertiliser applicator each product and batch	AA	Y	Y
	Variable rates between blocks (based on Six-Easy-Steps). Calibrates once per season for each fertiliser product	AB	Y	Υ
	One rate for plant and another for ratoons based on soil type (based on Calcino recommendations).			
Application rate management	Calibration is less than once per season CARING FO	RAC	Y	Υ

	Grain legume crop	FA	N	Y
	Cover legume crop	FB	Υ	Υ
Fallow management	Bare fallow	FC	Υ	Υ
Application management	Split application in plant and ratoons	SA	N	N
	Split application in plant cane only	SB	Υ	Υ
	Sub-surface application within the stool	MB	Y	Υ
Application method	Surface application banded	MC	Υ	N
	Controlled traffic - Low (reduced) tillage	GB	Υ	Υ
Tillage management	Controlled traffic - High (conventional) tillage	GC	Υ	Υ



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Key Messages

- Scale
- Capital costs
- Variation on farm
- Heterogeneity

