

Winter Crop Performance

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Crop and Pasture Report

Prepared by Rural Solutions SA for
PIRSA Industry Development and Renewal
Grains Industry Development



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

CROP AND PASTURE REPORT

WINTER CROP PERFORMANCE

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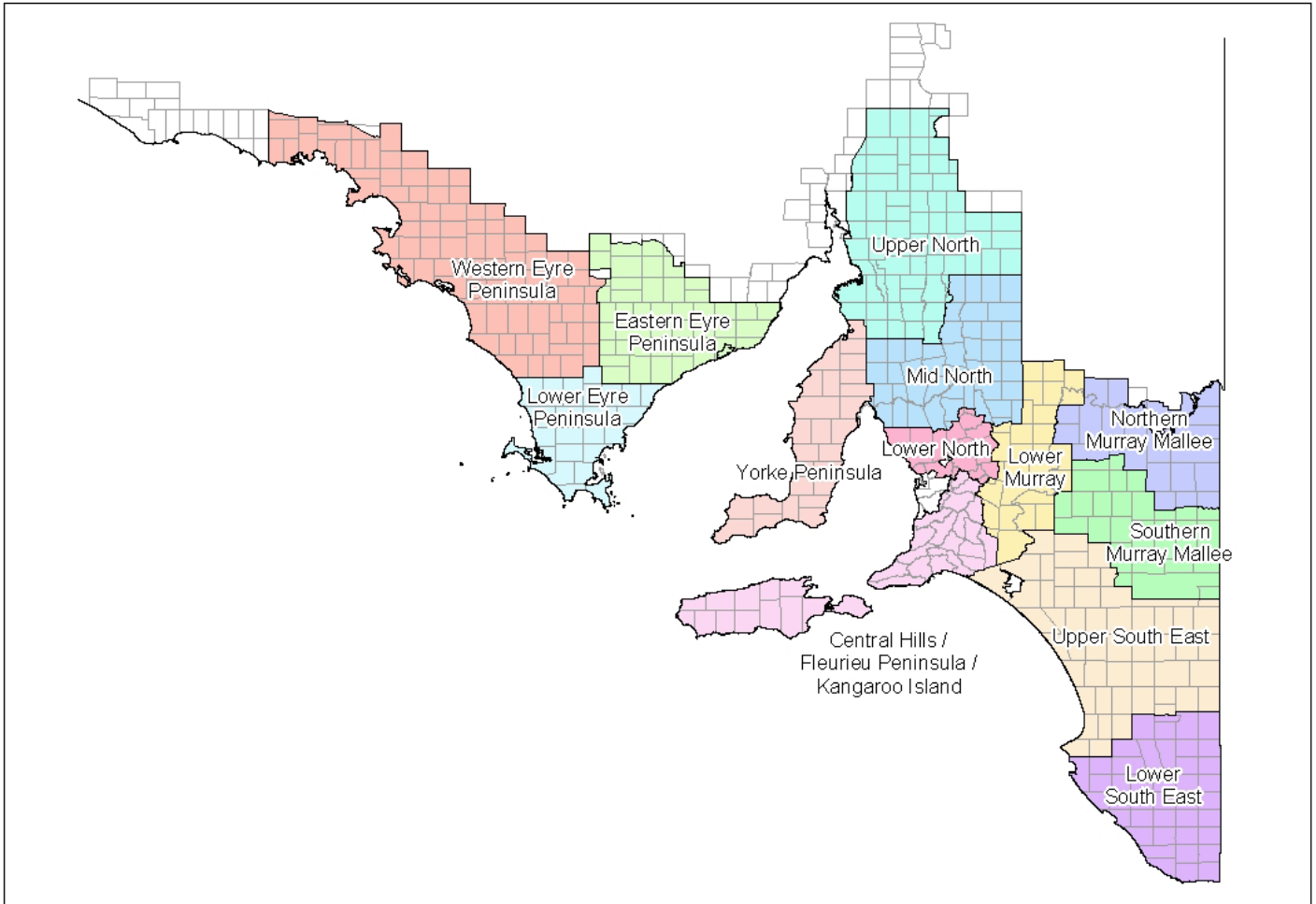
Report Compilation

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Crop Reporting Districts



KEY LINKS TO OTHER INFORMATION

South Australia Land Condition: <http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/dwlb/land/monitoring/index.html>

Summary of Crop and Pasture Conditions in South Australia Seeding and Crop Establishment

WEATHER¹

South Australian rainfall data for the last month is available from the Bureau of Meteorology website:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/weather/sa/observations.shtml>

- Maximum temperatures were average to above average for July and generally above average for August across the state.
- Numerous frosts were recorded in inland areas during both July and August.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was generally below average, except for parts of the USE and UN, which were average to above average.
- August rainfall was variable across the state with most districts receiving average to above average rainfall, although parts of the Lower North, Lower EP and USE were below average.
- April to August growing season rainfall continues to be below average for most of the state with most centres recording decile 2 to 4 rainfall. The exceptions being the southern part of the Upper North (Decile 5 to 7) and parts of Eyre Peninsula (Decile 6 and 7).

CROPS

- Despite the below average growing season rainfall crop yield potential is generally average to above average across the state.
- Stored soil moisture from summer and early autumn rains has boosted early crop growth.
- Average to above average rainfall will be required during September and October to maintain this yield potential.
- Additional nitrogen fertiliser has been applied in many districts, given high yield potential and last seasons well above average yields.
- Leaf rust is widespread throughout the state, but generally at low levels.
- Stripe rust has built-up rapidly in moderately susceptible varieties, however fungicide applications have ensured diseases levels are generally relatively low.
- Stem rust has been reported in susceptible wheat varieties in a number of districts and fungicides have been applied to limit damage.
- Powdery mildew has infected wheat crops, particularly in the earlier coastal districts.
- Seasonal conditions have been ideal for canola crops with above average yield potential in most districts.
- Many growers decision to increase canola sowings is likely to be beneficial with good yields and a strong price outlook.
- Pea crops have grown well with relatively low disease levels.
- Disease levels in faba bean crops has increased, during August, however timely fungicide applications should minimise crop damage.
- Lentil crops are at canopy closure with good yield potential and relatively low disease levels.
- The large drop in the lentil price has caught many growers off guard.
- Ryegrass plant numbers are higher than normal in many crops, due to the favourable seed set last season.
- Mice are becoming more active in some areas of the state as the weather warms up, causing damage to tillers and emerging heads and aerial baiting to reduce crop damage has commenced in some districts.

PASTURES

- Pasture growth is variable across the state with poor growth in the lower rainfall areas of the state, but excellent production in areas which received early rains.
- Livestock are generally in good condition with high lambing percentage reported in many districts, due to the mild winter.

¹ Acknowledgment

Weather information:- Climate and Consultative Services Section of the Bureau of Meteorology: Internet: <http://www.bom.gov.au>

DISTRICT REPORTS

Western Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures during July were generally cool to mild with warmer days in late August.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was generally below average across the district, however good rains in August have encouraged good crop growth.
- Rainfall recordings at selected sites for July were Ceduna 42.6 mm (40), Minnipa 38 mm (48 mm) and Mt Cooper 56 mm (67mm).
- August rainfall was Ceduna 38 mm (35mm), Minnipa 58 mm (46mm) and Mt Cooper 65 mm (57mm).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April to August) is above average across the district with Ceduna 152.2 mm (Decile 6), Minnipa 172.6 mm (Decile 7) and Streaky Bay 239 mm (Decile 6).

CROPS

- Crops have been helped through drier periods by good stored subsoil moisture.
- Mice numbers dropped in early July, however with the warmer condition from mid August mice activity has increased.
- There were reports of leaf and stem rust and powdery mildew on cereal crops in mid to late August.
- Crops are well advanced. Canola started flowering in early July with some early sown cereals coming out in head in mid August. Legumes are flowering.
- Grass weeds have been prevalent this season with many growers looking to spraytop in the coming month.
- Providing growers received good rains into spring yields should be above average.

PASTURES

- Pastures contain a high amount of feed with stock in good condition.

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures during July were generally cool to mild with warmer days in late August.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was generally below average across the district. Kimba 30.8 mm (41 mm), Cleve 55.6 mm (64 mm) and Cowell 10.8 mm (26mm).
- August rainfall was slightly above average, Kimba 43.8 mm (42 mm), Cleve 50.8 mm (48mm) and Cowell 29.1 mm (26mm).
- Rainfall in the Franklin Harbour district has been generally below average with further follow up rain required for good yields.
- Growing season rainfall from April to August is average to below average Kimba 156 mm (Decile 5), Cleve 154 mm (Decile 3) and Cowell 103 mm (Decile 4).

CROPS

- Mice numbers are still high around Franklin Harbour, Arno Bay and Wharminda. Many growers are preparing to bait in spring if need be to minimise crop damage.
- Crops are well advanced with much of the canola around 70% flowering.

- Despite below average growing season rainfall in most of the district yield potential is likely to be average, except for the Franklin Harbour district where potential is below average.
- Early cereal crops are out in head and legumes are flowering.
- Weed control had been the main focus for growers in this period.

PASTURES

- Cool conditions during June and July followed by a rapid increase in temperature in August has seen many pasture paddocks with little feed.
- Growers are having to rotate sheep through paddocks to ensure that they maintain condition.

Lower Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures were cool to mild in July with an increase in daytime temperatures in mid August.
- A number of small frosts were reported inland in late August but minimal crop damage is expected.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was well below average across the district Ungarra 44.4 mm (60mm), Cummins 48.6 mm (71mm) and Wanilla 37 mm (96mm).
- August rainfall was slightly below average in the northern part of the district (Ungarra 42.4 mm (56mm) and Cummins 51.2 mm (61mm)), but above average in the south (Wanilla 98.2 mm (77mm)).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April to August) is below average across the district Ungarra 179 mm (Decile 3), Cummins 213.2 mm (Decile 3) and Pt Lincoln 276 mm (Decile 4).

CROPS

- Despite below average growing season rainfall many areas south of Edillilie remain waterlogged with crops showing signs of nitrogen deficiency.
- Post emergent weed control has been the main focus for growers during this period. Grass weeds have been particularly bad with many growers looking to spray top nearer crop maturity.
- Some urea was spread in July to correct nitrogen deficiencies but applications have been generally lower than average.
- Growers will apply trace elements to crop over the next couple of months as soil profiles begin to dry out.
- There have been a few reports of leaf and stem rust and powdery mildew, however most growers are minimising the risk of damage through the application of preventative fungicides.
- Warmer conditions throughout August have encouraged rapid crop growth with canola flowering and pulses flowering and cereals in late tillering.

PASTURES

- Pastures have responded well to high levels of stored subsoil moisture and warmer conditions and stock are in excellent condition.

Yorke Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures (both maximum and minimum) in July and August on Yorke Peninsula have been slightly above average

RAINFALL

- Rainfall for the growing season to date is generally below average across the region grading to well below average on Southern Yorke Peninsula.
- Rainfall for April to August for selected locations was Port Broughton 123.8 mm (Decile 2), Kadina 167.2 mm (Decile 3), Maitland 251.8 mm (Decile 4), Minlaton 157.8 mm (Decile 1), Warooka 162.6 mm (Decile 2).

CROPS

- Crop growth has been excellent and attributed to the substantial preceding spring and summer rains providing good soil water reserves and high levels of mineralization of plant nutrients
- Crop health is regarded as generally better than at the same time last year with more nitrogen available in the profile and improved levels of plant available water
- Farmers have reacted to last years good season by increasing inputs particularly nitrogen fertiliser
- Yield potential is very high and could equal or exceed last years results depending on spring conditions
- Fungal diseases are widespread in the lush crops. Leaf and stripe rust in susceptible wheat varieties have required extensive fungicide treatments. Some susceptible cereal crops will need to receive an unprecedented four fungicide treatments this season.
- Lentils are growing well with canopy closure fungicide spraying imminent
- Mice remain a potential major threat as crops reach anthesis in spring. Damage has already been reported at earlier crop stages.
- Substantially increased areas of canola has been planted with crops in very good condition

PASTURES

- The limited pasture areas on Yorke Peninsula are showing good growth with livestock in good condition.

Lower North

WEATHER

- Conditions during July were cold with below average temperatures with numerous frosts.
- August temperatures were near average across the district..

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was well below average across the district Mallala 10 mm (45 mm) and Kapunda 43 mm (59 mm).
- August rainfall varied from above average Mallala 55mm (46 mm) to below average at Kapunda 46 mm (61 mm).
- Growing season rainfall to the end of August is well below average with Mallala 140 mm (Decile 2) and Kapunda 190 mm (Decile 2).

CROPS

- Crops have grown extremely well despite well below average growing season rainfall with above average yield potential across the district.
- Early sown crops have a high biomass and are starting to use a lot of water as the weather warms up.
- Late sown crops suffered from the wet, cold conditions during July, particularly pea crops.
- Crops on the shallow soils, with sub soil constraints will start to suffer moisture stress, if good falls of rain are not received in the next few weeks.
- Most wheat crops are at the booting stage with early sown crops at head emergence.
- Low levels of leaf rust is present in most wheat crops, including those with good resistance.
- Stripe rust is also widespread and particularly severe in Mace crops.
- Most wheat crops have been sprayed with a protectant fungicide, mixed with the last herbicide application, however follow up applications may be necessary on susceptible varieties.
- The proactive application of fungicides has averted a stripe rust epidemic.
- Most nitrogen fertilizer was applied after GS31 to reduce biomass, however early sown crops are still very bulky.
- High yield potential crops may require additional nitrogen, however it is often difficult to get good N utilization, due to the lower rainfall reliability in spring.
- High yield potential crops could have lower grain protein, but earlier district should still have good protein levels.
- Beans are flowering with relatively low levels of disease, although chocolate spot has started developing as the weather has warmed up.

- Canola crops are flowering with some pods starting to set.
- Lentil crops are at canopy closure with low disease levels.
- Mice are becoming more active with some crop damage being reported, particularly around Mallala and baiting by air has been occurring.
- Potential restriction on herbicide availability and use will limit weed control options and impact on yield potential and crop choice.

PASTURES

- Pastures have grown extremely well and some growers are considering cutting paddocks in the next week or so, which is earlier than normal.
- Pastures are likely to finish early with most in the reproductive phase, due to the early germination in March.
- Sheep are in good condition with ample feed supply.

Mid North

WEATHER

- Conditions during May were generally cold and dry with below average temperatures and well below average rainfall in most of the district. June has been extremely cold with numerous frosts and below average rainfall across the district.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was generally below average Balaklava 30.4 mm (42 mm); Snowtown 33.8 mm and Mintaro 71 mm (77 mm).
- August rainfall was near average Balaklava 44.9 mm (42 mm); Snowtown 43.8 mm and Mintaro 69.2 mm (79 mm).
- Growing season rainfall to the end of August is well below average Snowtown 149 mm (Decile 2), Balaklava 138 mm (Decile 2) and Burra 174 mm (Decile 4).

CROPS

- Despite well below average growing season rainfall crops have grown well, due to the stored soil moisture from summer / early autumn rains and have good yield potential.
- In the lower rainfall parts of the district soil moisture levels are low and good falls of rain will be required during September and October to maintain the above average yield potential.
- Following last years good season most growers have applied additional nitrogen fertiliser.
- Ryegrass numbers are at high levels, following good seed set last year.
- Canola crops are in full flower and most have good yield potential, however mice have damaged some crops reducing yield potential.
- Stripe rust is widespread with hot spots reported in moderately susceptible varieties and most of these crops have required an application of fungicide.
- Leaf rust is developing rapidly as the weather warms up.
- The spread of these diseases should slow in more resistant varieties as they develop adult plant resistance, however more susceptible varieties may require a follow-up fungicide application.
- Powdery mildew has developed in some wheat crops with thick canopies, particularly Gladius.
- Stem rust has been reported in a few Yitpi crops.
- Disease levels in faba bean crops are relatively high, with rust widespread and chocolate spot starting to build-up with the warmer weather.
- Lentil crops were infected with ascochyta and disease levels began to build-up in mid August, however the dry weather towards the end of the month has slowed development.
- Pre-canopy closure fungicide applications in lentils has kept disease at low levels.
- Growers are concerned about the large drop in the lentil price.

PASTURES

- Pasture growth has been slow during July, but growth rates have increased as the weather has warmed up in the last few weeks of August.

Upper North

WEATHER

- Conditions for July and August were average to above average with cool days and cold nights
- Fine weather predominated during mid-late August with morning dews common
- Daily maximum temperatures were average to above average for the region

RAINFALL

- Monthly totals for July were average right across the region with August rainfall following a similar trend
- July rainfall for selected locations (monthly averages in brackets): Pt Pirie 33 (34), Melrose 69 (74), Hawker 30 (34), Orroroo 32 (36), Appila 53 (41), Yongala 42 (39), Jamestown 56 (57)

CROPS

- Crops in the western part of the region are at head emergence with some flowering and others into grain filling stage
- Crops on the eastern side of the ranges are between tillering and mid booting
- Stem and leaf rust is present in crops near Pt Germein and is a concern for the remainder of the district as crops advance. A number of these crops have had a fungicide or two applied
- Powdery mildew in wheat has been a problem for crops around Pt Germein
- Stem rust has already been found in several crops in different parts of the district
- Mice continue to be a problem on the western side of the ranges with heads being chewed off. Baiting continues around paddock edges and by plane.
- Nitrogen spreading continues across the region, particularly as cereal on cereal crops begin to show signs of stress
- Canola crops are at early-mid flowering with little signs of disease
- Fine weather in late August allowed growers to apply post-emergent weed control, after some paddocks were too wet for growers get onto
- Most crops throughout the region now have enough growth to access subsoil moisture from summer rains, providing weeds were controlled on time
- A slight increase in pea crops sown north of Appila this season is noteworthy

PASTURES

- After good winter rains, most growers have sufficient pasture than livestock can consume
- Growth rates of all pastures have accelerated during August with fine weather and adequate soil moisture. High quality medic and clover pastures north of Jamestown are growing very well after a slow start
- Pastures sown early (late March/ early April) have approximately twice as much growth as pastures sown in May
- Livestock are in excellent condition around the district with good lambing percentages
- Growers with grassy pastures looking to crop cereals next season should begin to spray grasses out now to reduce root disease carryover and prevent seed set in spring
- Most medic pastures had a staggered germination, with some seeds germinating after good rains in February and March, while others germinated in May
- Growth rates of medic and clover pastures have slowed considerably in June
- Many annual pastures have been slow to establish with cold conditions experienced, especially in areas that have not received much rain in June. As a result some paddocks are starting to run out of quality feed.
- Livestock remain in excellent condition around the district
- Lamb percentages have been good with good sized lambs born

Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures were on average for July and August.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was well below average on Kangaroo Island and Fleurieu Peninsula ranging from 44.6 mm at Kingscote and 43.8 mm at Strathalbyn.
- August rainfall was well below average on Kangaroo Island and Fleurieu Peninsula, ranging from 30.8 mm at Kingscote and 33.4 mm at Strathalbyn.
- Rainfall deciles for July were between 4-7 for the western end of KI and western tip of the Fleurieu and 2-3 for the rest of the region

CROPS

Kangaroo Island:

- Despite the below average rainfalls in the last two months the stored soil moisture is ensuring that one of the best seasons in recent memory is continuing
- Waterlogging impacts will continue to have an impact on crop yields, especially with canola
- Most croppers have applied the final applications of urea to crops in the hopes of forecast rains eventuating
- Powdery mildew has been a problem in some wheat crops and most growers are spraying for its control. There have been no reports of stripe rust to date.
- Ryegrass has been a problem in some crops, especially areas that have been waterlogged
- The excellent season has resulted in the potential for above average yields on better drained soils, however the large areas affected by waterlogging will bring the overall yields down to average.
- Canola crops are in full flower

Central Hills/Fleurieu:

- Fungal diseases are of major concern in cereals – powdery mildew, stripe rust and leaf rust. Estimated approximately 60% of crops will be sprayed with fungicides.
- Some re-sowing of canola crops occurred earlier in the season due to insect attack and snail/slug damage
- Early sown cereal crops are in head
- Where crops have had adequate soil moisture and good nutrition yields will be above average if follow up rains are received.
- Lupin, Pea, Bean and Canola yields will be average

PASTURES

Kangaroo Island:

- Excellent pasture growth on KI with one of the best seasons in recent memory.
- Hay cutting has started, which is earlier than average, due to the bulk of feed

Central Hills/Fleurieu:

- Pasture growth is variable across the region with excellent growth around the western end of the Fleurieu. Round Strathalbyn the pasture is short and although there is sufficient soil moisture the legume component is low.
- Livestock are in good condition throughout the whole region.

Northern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Average maximum temperature for August has been slightly warmer than average at +1.3° above the long term average.
- Average minimum temperature for August was +2.0° above the long term average
- A significant high pressure system through August resulted in a week of clear skies with plenty of sunshine.

- Only one frost was recorded for August. With wheat and barley due to be at head emergence very soon, frost is not a welcome condition at this time.

RAINFALL

- Loxton received 24.0 mm and 38.0 mm of rain for July and August respectively; which is 5.6 mm above long term average for these months combined.
- Rainfall for this year to the end of August is 265.9 mm whereas Loxton's long term average is 167.4 mm to the same period. This anomaly is due to the large rainfalls in January and February. Growing season rainfall is 27.5 mm below long term average, with only one growing season month (August) producing average or better rainfall.

CROPS

- Crops showing slow early growth are now starting to stretch out with many early sown crops showing signs of head emergence.
- Crops are finally getting height to grow above the 2010 standing crop stubbles.
- It is expected that there may be some locust hatchings come spring based on locust populations last year but no locusts have been sited in the Mallee since about March. Growers are urged to be vigilant as seasonal temperature warm up in spring.
- Mice remain a significant but unknown threat across the Mallee this spring season. Mice numbers are patchy but many growers reporting little or no activity. Some growers are however reporting mouse damage in cereals. Rebaiting is being considered for these areas of the Mallee. This is proving a very expensive exercise with the large populations.
- Foliar diseases, particularly rusts, are becoming obvious and more important. Stem rust is prevalent on summer emerged volunteer cereals providing a source of infection for the new wheat and oat crops.
- Stripe rust is apparent in the Mallee on susceptible varieties of wheat, leaf rust is present in small amounts across the Mallee.
- Generally other foliar diseases are present but only minor. Growers need to monitor for rust and should have protectant sprays on susceptible varieties.

PASTURES

- As the temperature warm up pastures are producing more bulk and quality. The generally overcast and cool winter has resulted in slow pasture growth, but pastures are now shifting up a gear and looking good.
- Medics have established reasonably well but like the crops are small and slow growing at this point.

Southern Murray Mallee and Lower Murray

WEATHER

- Temperatures for July and August have been cool to cold, with low overnight temperatures and some frosty mornings.
- Warmer conditions towards the end of August.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall has been good with average falls across the Mallee for July and above average falls for August providing excellent subsoil moisture for crops.
- July rainfall was average to below average Mannum 19.6 mm (28 mm) and Pinnaroo 35.4 mm (36 mm)
- August rainfall was above average Mannum 35.6 mm (31 mm) and Pinnaroo 41 mm (38 mm).
- April to August rainfall is well below average across the district varying from Decile 2 (Mannum) to Decile 4 (Pinnaroo).

CROPS

- Crops grew slowly through July with the wet cold conditions predominant but have had better growth in August as a result of warmer weather.

- Some crops are showing signs of nutrient deficiency particularly on sandier soils most likely as a result of some leaching and low input history over the last few drier years.
- Early sown crops are approaching head emergence and pulse and canola crops are flowering.
- Mice continue to be a problem in some areas with baiting an ongoing exercise.
- Crop weed spraying and nutrient top dressing have been a priority for farmers.
- Some preventative fungicides have been applied in the last month, however no significant reports of disease.
- Yield potential has increased considerably in the last two months which could lead to another above average cropping season provided a good finish is received.

PASTURES

- Pasture growth was slow early on but has started to increase with medics beginning to flower.
- Livestock are in good condition.

Upper South East

WEATHER

- July temperatures were average throughout the region
- August temperatures have been warmer than normal

RAINFALL

- Rainfall for July was above average for inland areas (Keith 61 mm (55 mm), Bordertown 65 mm and Coonalpyn 61 mm (54mm)), but well below average in coastal areas (Kingston 69 mm (90mm)).
- August rainfall was close to average in the north part of the district (Keith 54 mm(58mm) and Coonalpyn 60 mm (55mm)), but well below average in the southern areas (Bordertown 36 mm and Kingston 48 mm (76mm))
- Growing season rainfall to date (April to August) is below average (Coonalpyn 212.6mm (Decile 4), Keith 205 mm (Decile 3)) to well below average (Bordertown 181 mm (Decile 3) and Kingston 255 mm (Decile 2)).

CROPS

- Canola is in full flower
- Good soil moisture has seen farmers spread urea in the last month
- Low foliar disease pressure
- Lupins and beans looking good at early stages
- Canola plantings have increased, but less hay has been sown
- Average year at the moment.
- Need good rain in next month to maintain above average yield potential

PASTURES

- Pasture growth has improved in the last month
- Good soil moisture levels have assisted new lucerne stands
- Due to the high availability of water damaged hay, less hay is expected to be harvested this year
- Snails have been a problem and baiting has occurred accordingly
- Abundance of nitrogen rich pastures has resulted in health problems in some lambs

Lower South East

WEATHER

- Temperatures at Mt Gambier were slightly above average during July and August.
- Temperatures at Naracoorte were near average during July and slightly above average through August.
- Crop and pasture development has advanced in response to favourable weather towards the end of August.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall at Mt Gambier was 20 mm below average in July (79 mm) and near average in August (94 mm).
- Rainfall at Naracoorte was slightly above average in July (79 mm) and about 20 mm below average in August (56 mm).

CROPS

- Good establishment and early development has helped many crops persist despite widespread cold and saturated soil conditions. Even sensitive crops such as Canola have survived through unfavourable conditions.
- ‘Pockets’ of mice have been reported; causing significant damage to some crops. Few reports of problems with other pests.
- Some losses have occurred as a result of periods of inundation and / or where groundwater has breached the surface – from small areas within a paddock to entire paddocks. The wettest areas have been South and East of Naracoorte.
- Some growers abandoned normal crop rotation strategies in anticipation of wet conditions, instead favouring species more likely to survive periods of saturation.
- Paddock access for machinery has been variable with more than a few tractors and spray carts getting bogged or leaving deep tracks. Application and / or timing of crop treatments have varied as a result – main fungicide window has only recently opened.
- Application of nitrogen, by both ground and plane, to stimulate growth in canola and cereals has been widely reported from mid-August.
- Current growth stage for major crop types:
 - Cereal: GS 31-32 (late tillering) with some early sown crops up to flag leaf.
 - Canola: Flowering
 - Beans: Start of flowering
- Overall yield potential for all crops is considered average to slightly above average where paddocks have not been too wet.

PASTURES

- Pasture growth remained quite slow through July and supplementary feeding was fairly widespread.
- Although many paddocks remain very wet, pasture growth has picked-up in the latter part of August. Feed supplies should be very good through the early spring.
- Few reports of insect damage to pastures at this stage, but numbers have started to increase with warmer weather.

Crop Production Estimates

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES SOUTH AUSTRALIA - FIELD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES Pg 1

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CROP	Western Eyre	Lower Eyre	Eastern Eyre	Yorke	Upper	Mid	Lower	Subtotal	
	Peninsula	Peninsula	Peninsula	Peninsula	North	North	North		
WHEAT	470,000	135,000	375,000	165,000	250,000	228,000	45,000	1,668,000	ha
	610,000	378,000	525,000	530,000	450,000	570,000	125,000	3,188,000	t
DURUM	0	0	0	36,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	63,000	ha
	0	0	0	110,000	24,000	24,000	16,000	174,000	t
BARLEY	105,000	86,000	105,000	187,000	117,000	110,000	35,000	745,000	ha
	136,000	240,000	157,000	620,000	225,000	275,000	100,000	1,753,000	t
OATS	15,000	3,200	5,000	5,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	47,200	ha
	15,000	6,400	5,000	12,000	11,000	17,000	4,500	70,900	t
RYE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	t
TRITICALE	1,800	900	4,500	2,000	2,800	4,000	1,000	17,000	ha
	2,200	2,500	6,300	5,500	5,500	10,000	2,700	34,700	t
PEAS	6,000	6,500	5,300	22,000	30,000	25,000	8,000	102,800	ha
	6,000	10,000	5,500	35,000	42,000	35,000	13,000	146,500	t
LUPINS	1,200	22,000	5,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	900	36,600	ha
	1,200	26,000	5,000	2,500	4,000	4,200	1,100	44,000	t
BEANS	0	6,600	200	12,000	7,000	14,000	5,500	45,300	ha
	0	8,000	150	21,000	11,000	25,000	11,000	76,150	t
CHICKPEAS	0	200	0	5,000	2,400	4,000	200	11,800	ha
	0	300	0	7,000	3,500	5,200	250	16,250	t
LENTILS	0	2,000	0	78,000	4,700	12,000	6,000	102,700	ha
	0	2,600	0	125,000	6,500	17,000	9,000	160,100	t
VETCH	200	1,000	500	2,000	5,000	2,600	300	11,600	ha
	150	800	400	2,000	3,000	2,600	300	9,250	t
CANOLA	1,500	58,000	3,800	23,000	19,000	44,000	11,000	160,300	ha
	1,200	86,000	3,500	41,000	28,000	70,000	18,000	247,700	t
HAY (not included in total)	7,000	5,000	7,500	20,000	18,000	21,000	7,000	85,500	ha
	14,000	17,000	18,000	80,000	70,000	90,000	28,000	317,000	t
TOTAL ha	600,700	321,400	504,300	538,500	460,900	464,600	120,900	3,011,300	ha
TOTAL t	771,750	760,600	707,850	1,511,000	813,500	1,055,000	300,850	5,920,550	t

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES SOUTH AUSTRALIA - FIELD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES Pg 2

September 2011

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CROP	Kangaroo	Central Hills	Lower	Nth Murray	Sth Murray	Upper	Lower	TOTALS	
	Island	& Fleurieu	Murray	Mallee	Mallee	South East	South East		
WHEAT	5,500	6,600	66,000	200,000	131,000	72,000	25,000	2,174,100	ha
	13,800	15,000	92,000	190,000	210,000	175,000	72,000	3,955,800	t
DURUM	0	300	800	500	0	4,000	0	68,600	ha
	0	400	1,000	300	0	9,000	0	184,700	t
BARLEY	2,700	8,500	55,000	55,000	115,000	85,000	17,500	1,083,700	ha
	6,800	20,000	82,000	55,000	185,000	215,000	50,000	2,366,800	t
OATS	3,300	1,800	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,500	4,000	75,800	ha
	8,000	4,500	3,600	1,700	5,200	13,000	8,000	114,900	t
RYE	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	9,500	ha
	0	0	1,400	2,200	3,000	1,000	0	7,600	t
TRITICALE	600	2,100	10,000	18,000	22,500	8,000	2,000	80,200	ha
	1,500	4,500	14,000	13,000	38,000	13,000	5,500	124,200	t
PEAS	400	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	3,500	400	111,600	ha
	600	2,600	1,200	0	1,800	4,500	800	158,000	t
LUPINS	1,500	1,300	1,000	1,500	5,000	15,000	3,000	64,900	ha
	2,400	2,400	800	700	5,000	20,000	5,000	80,300	t
BEANS	200	400	100	0	1,200	12,000	13,000	72,200	ha
	300	800	70	0	1,100	17,000	26,000	121,420	t
CHICKPEAS	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	12,200	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	250	300	16,800	t
LENTILS	0	0	0	20	200	3,000	200	106,120	ha
	0	0	0	5	200	4,000	350	164,655	t
VETCH	0	0	100	0	1,000	400	0	13,100	ha
	0	0	70	0	800	400	0	10,520	t
CANOLA	4,800	2,000	4,000	25,000	8,500	33,000	12,000	249,600	ha
	9,500	3,300	3,200	16,000	9,000	47,000	22,000	357,700	t
HAY (not included in total)	6,500	23,000	6,000	2,500	5,000	47,000	40,000	215,500	ha
	32,000	100,000	20,000	4,400	17,000	180,000	160,000	830,400	t
TOTAL ha	19,000	24,500	143,000	307,020	292,900	246,600	77,300	4,121,620	ha
TOTAL t	42,900	53,500	199,340	278,905	459,100	519,150	189,950	7,663,395	t

South Australian Field Crops

Area sown for grain, grain production, five year average and current year estimates

Crop	Unit	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5yr Av	2011/12
Wheat	Area (ha)	2,035,781	2,101,227	2,043,000	2,111,100	2,237,100	2,105,600	2,174,100
	Prod (t)	1,481,974	2,250,970	2,347,000	4,032,500	5,818,500	3,186,200	3,955,800
Durum	Area (ha)	50,250	54,750	59,100	60,000	69,800	58,800	68,600
	Prod (t)	25,700	95,400	88,700	157,200	240,600	121,500	184,700
Barley	Area (ha)	1,154,060	1,225,163	1,210,500	1,152,300	965,200	1,141,400	1,083,700
	Prod (t)	1,029,030	1,776,660	1,795,000	2,544,100	2,839,100	1,996,800	2,366,800
Oats	Area (ha)	82,383	85,659	72,100	79,700	75,300	79,000	75,800
	Prod (t)	44,362	95,457	80,200	136,600	152,300	101,800	114,900
Rye	Area (ha)	8,600	9,000	11,000	9,400	9,500	9,500	9,500
	Prod (t)	2,700	4,800	7,300	8,200	11,600	6,900	7,600
Triticale	Area (ha)	89,880	93,967	85,700	85,900	85,700	88,200	80,200
	Prod (t)	53,379	97,649	86,600	117,700	167,100	104,500	124,200
Peas	Area (ha)	145,190	146,874	128,500	127,700	126,300	134,900	111,600
	Prod (t)	91,084	152,909	129,100	181,150	238,500	158,500	158,000
Lupins	Area (ha)	84,792	83,372	74,000	66,500	64,900	74,700	64,900
	Prod (t)	46,795	77,898	69,600	97,200	120,100	82,300	80,300
Beans	Area (ha)	73,607	70,877	72,400	71,200	71,500	71,900	72,200
	Prod (t)	39,398	105,494	82,880	144,350	168,600	108,100	121,420
Chickpeas	Area (ha)	4,640	5,993	11,550	13,200	10,700	9,200	12,200
	Prod (t)	2,173	5,075	9,200	17,150	16,000	9,900	16,800
Lentils	Area (ha)	57,620	54,603	46,500	52,100	97,700	61,700	106,120
	Prod (t)	23,456	55,952	36,870	89,450	174,350	76,000	164,655
Vetch	Area (ha)	16,431	15,756	15,900	12,900	12,800	14,800	13,100
	Prod (t)	3,639	8,629	4,980	10,650	12,900	8,200	10,520
Canola	Area (ha)	157,672	163,351	178,200	182,700	196,500	175,700	249,600
	Prod (t)	72,938	152,989	192,600	297,100	381,700	219,500	357,700
Hay (not included in total)	Area (ha)	170,000	220,000	288,000	274,100	244,200	239,300	215,500
	Prod (t)	250,000	520,000	831,000	1,004,000	1,066,000	734,200	830,400
TOTAL	Area (ha)	3,960,900	4,110,600	4,008,500	4,024,700	4,023,000	4,025,500	4,121,600
TOTAL	Prod (t)	2,916,600	4,879,900	4,930,000	7,833,400	10,341,400	6,180,300	7,663,400

Notes:

Current year estimates assume average rainfall and temperature conditions for the remainder of the growing season. Grain estimates are for total grain production and include grain delivered for immediate sale and warehousing plus grain retained on farm for seed, feed and future sale.

Hay estimates are for total hay production and include all pasture, cereal and other crops cut for hay, both dryland and irrigated.

The estimates are based on information provided by Rural Solutions SA District Reporters from a variety of sources, and are updated throughout the season as conditions change and further information becomes available. They are intended to provide an indication of crop potential current at the time of preparation of the report.

The estimates are updated using ABS census data as available.

Prepared 2 September 2011