

July 2008

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Crop and Pasture Report



RURAL SOLUTIONS SA

Prepared by Rural Solutions SA for
PIRSA Grains Industry Development



CROP AND PASTURE REPORT

JULY 2008

COMPILED 5TH AUGUST 2008 BY PETER FULWOOD

RURAL SOLUTIONS SA DISTRICT REPORTERS	3
CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS	4
SUMMARY OF CROP AND PASTURE CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA	5
Weather	5
Crops	5
Pastures	5
DISTRICT REPORTS	6
Western Eyre Peninsula	6
Eastern Eyre Peninsula	6
Lower Eyre Peninsula	7
Yorke Peninsula	7
Lower North	8
Mid North	8
Upper North	9
Kangaroo Island, Central Hills and Fleurieu Peninsula	10
Northern Murray Mallee	10
Southern Murray Mallee	11
Lower Murray	11
Upper South East	12
Lower South East	12
CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES	14

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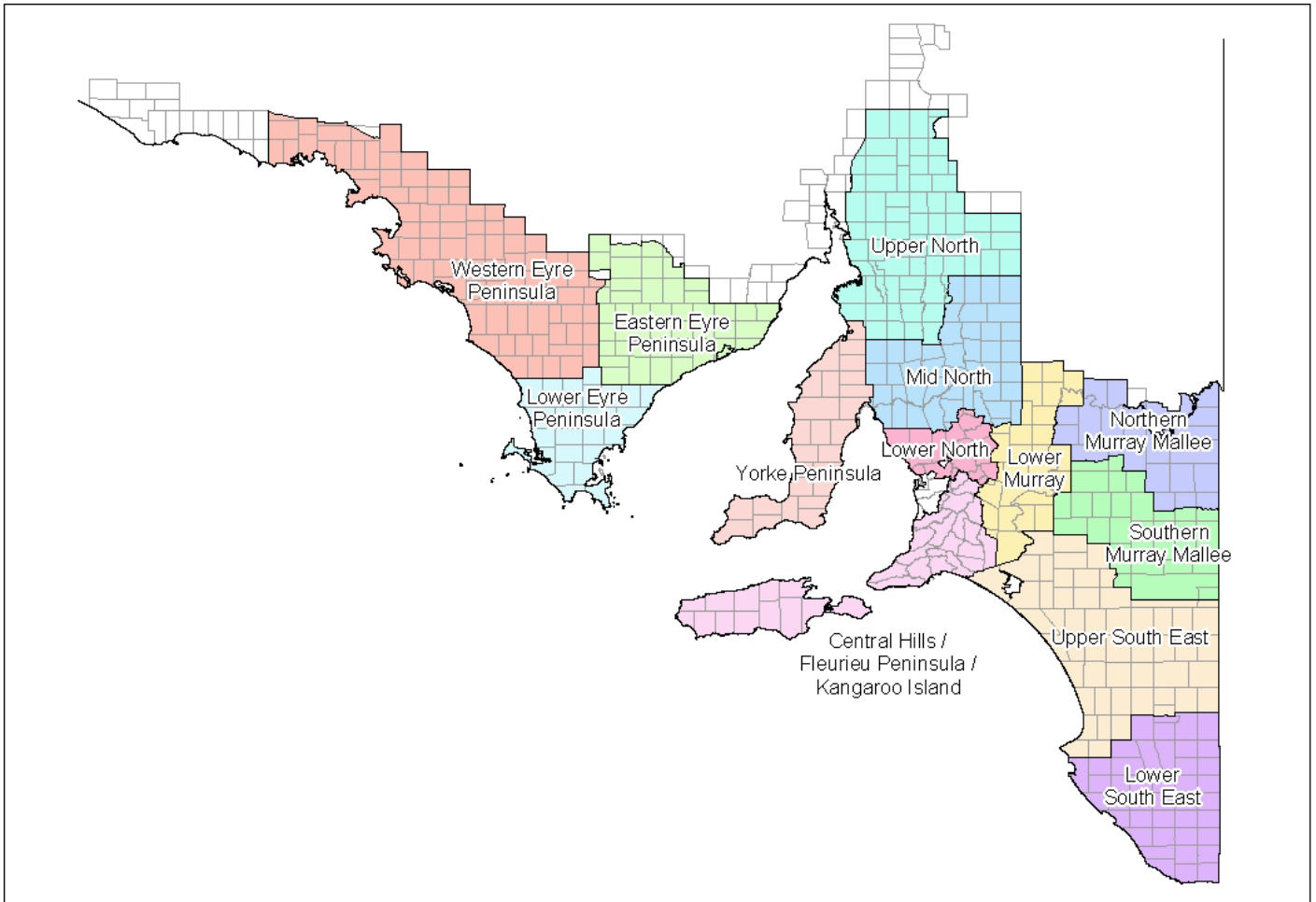
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Crop Reporting Districts



KEY LINKS

National Agricultural Monitoring System (NAMS): <http://www.nams.gov.au>

South Australia Land Condition: http://www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au/land/monitoring/current_reports.html

Drought Hotline

Phone 180 2020 or log onto <http://www.service.sa.gov.au/drought.asp>

For drought related information on support services, local rural financial counsellors, information on Centrelink payments and services, maintaining land condition, managing stock and crops in dry times, and the condition of the River Murray and Murray-Darling Basin.

Summary of Crop and Pasture Conditions in South Australia July 2008

Prepared by Peter Fulwood

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>

- Temperatures were cool to cold with numerous frosts later in the month; mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures were mostly near average.
- Strong to gale force winds caused drying, dusty conditions and severely sand blasted young crops on parts of Eyre Peninsula.

RAINFALL

- Monthly rainfall was variable but near average in most parts, with totals generally in the 20-80 mm range.
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-July) remains below average in many districts, but is now near average on parts of Yorke Peninsula and much of the Mid and Lower North.

PREVIOUS SEASONS

- Last season (2007) was variable, from severe drought affected areas in the north to near average crop production further south, on the back of the severe statewide drought of 2006.

SEASON TO DATE

- Crops in most areas made quite good growth during the first half of July, however colder, frosty conditions later in the month saw growth slow considerably. Moderate to heavy rainfall began to contribute to stored soil moisture in some parts, however in many areas particularly on Eyre Peninsula, the Upper North and the Mallee soil moisture levels remain low and ongoing rainfall is needed for the remainder of the growing season to maintain crop and pasture growth.

CROPS

- Cereal crops vary from early tillering to late stem elongation, with a few crops out in head in the earliest districts.
- Canola is at full ground cover in most areas, with the earliest crops well into flowering.
- Post-emergence weed control has been ongoing despite interruptions from recent frosts.
- Farmers began applying additional nitrogen and trace elements to crops in those areas where there was sufficient soil moisture and consequent yield potential to justify the additional expenditure.
- With high fertiliser prices there is not likely to be much post-seeding nitrogen application in some of the drier districts.
- Net and spot forms of net blotch as well as powdery mildew continue to be reported in barley crops, with some spraying fungicides for control.
- There has been an initial report of stripe rust from south of Balaklava.
- *Rhizoctonia* patches have been reported in some districts, especially in barley crops.
- Soil moisture reserves have now started to increase in a number of areas and good falls during the next couple of months could see above average yield potential develop in these districts.

PASTURES

- Pastures continued to grow, however cold, frosty weather later in the month slowed growth significantly.
- Paddock feed is generally adequate for stock requirements and should start to pick up with recent rain and as temperatures rise going into spring.
- Cereals sown for feed or crops which have been grazed have provided good feed for stock in many areas.
- Supplementary feeding is likely to continue in some parts until the weather warms up and pastures start to develop some bulk.

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

By Neil Cordon

WEATHER

- Cold, wet and windy conditions dominated the weather during July.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall in July was quite patchy, with some areas recording above average falls whilst others only receiving below average rains.
- Recordings at selected centres (averages in brackets): Streaky Bay 84 mm (61), Penong 50 mm (45), Ceduna 31 mm (40), Wirrulla 41 mm (41), Minnipa 33 mm (48), Mt Cooper 93 mm (66) and Nundroo 49 mm (48).

CROPS

- Large areas are still fragile and are still prone to sand blasting having been repeatedly cut since sowing.
- The light, sandy rises are worse affected with areas around Minnipa, Wirrulla, Haslam, Smoky Bay and Ceduna having large tracts of crops on heavier soil types suffering from the winds.
- Earlier sown crops are looking good having responded to the rainfall events and are at the jointing stage of growth.
- Most weed control has been completed, however many farmers are in a holding pattern as far as spending money on other inputs such as urea and foliar trace elements.
- At this stage crop diseases and insects are not having a major impact on crops, with the exception of the native weevil around Streaky Bay through to Nunjikompita where its feeding habits are dominating slow crop growth.
- The whole district urgently needs calm, wet weather to put confidence into the rural community and lay a foundation for a reasonable harvest.

PASTURES

- Paddock feed is just starting to bulk up, however it is still in short supply and hand feeding is persisting.

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

By Neil Cordon

WEATHER

- July saw winter weather patterns develop throughout the district with more consistent rainfall events occurring, however they were patchy with some areas receiving lower gaugings.
- Extended, strong wind events created drying, dusty conditions and severely sand blasted emerging crops, especially those sown last and those on sandy soils. There was no discrimination between paddocks regardless of tillage operations.
- July was a typical cold, winter month with occasional frosts.

RAINFALL

- Monthly recordings (averages in brackets) at Kimba 41 mm (41) and Cleve 29 mm (46) indicate the variability of the rainfall across the district, with some areas receiving their monthly averages whilst others are well below average.

CROPS

- Generally crop growth and development was positive considering the lack of soil moisture in the profile and the destructive, strong wind events.
- Early crops are at the end of tillering with the more favourable areas around Cleve, Rudall, Darke Peak, Kimba and Lock. These areas are on track for a positive season.
- Those areas that urgently need calm, wet weather are Buckleboo, Wharminda and Cowell to ensure a reasonable cropping year.

- Post-emergence weed control, foliar trace elements and some urea spreading have been conducted.

PASTURES

- Paddock feed is just starting to bulk up and whilst its quality is good, the quantity is still at critical levels.
- Stock are still being hand fed in many areas, as ewes with lambs are demanding good quality tucker.

Lower Eyre Peninsula

By Kieran Wauchope

WEATHER

- Good growing conditions were experienced throughout the month, with some nice rains and moderate temperatures.
- A couple of mild frosts were experienced, but are not likely to cause much damage.

RAINFALL

- Good falls for most of the district boosted farmer confidence.
- Cummins remains on a decile 2 season, but Port Lincoln received nearly a decile 5 monthly total.
- The Lipson area did receive a couple of good falls, but the area is still very dry and in need of more rain.
- The southern parts of the district have had consistent falls and the soil profile is nearly full.

CROPS

- Spraying and urea spreading are now complete with ideal rains to wash in the nitrogen.
- Crops are healthy, but some areas have not put extra nitrogen on due to the drier conditions and some deficiencies are showing.
- Net form of net blotch is prominent in some areas.
- Some canola crops are at full flowering.
- Crops that were grazed have recovered well with little difference being noted in growth stage and overall dry matter production.

PASTURES

- Early sown cereal crops are providing plenty of feed for stock.
- New perennials are still a bit slow, but now starting to produce some feed.

Yorke Peninsula

By Peter Fulwood

WEATHER

- Temperatures were cool to cold.
- Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures were near average, with several frosts late in the month.
- Strong to gale force winds on several occasions.

RAINFALL

- Light to moderate falls throughout the month, more variable in the south.
- Monthly rainfall was near average throughout much of the district, with totals ranging from 23 mm (Edithburgh) to 94 mm (Stenhouse Bay).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-July) varies from below average in southern parts to near average in northern areas.

CROPS

- Most crops continued to put on good growth in response to the widespread rainfall, although the cold, frosty conditions slowed growth in some areas.
- Crops on northern and central Yorke Peninsula are generally good to very good.
- South of Minlaton rainfall has been more variable and crops were generally later sown and are somewhat behind those further north.
- Farmers started applying additional nitrogen to crops during the month.

- Net and spot forms of net blotch as well as powdery mildew continue to be reported in barley crops, with many spraying fungicides for control.
- *Rhizoctonia* patches have been reported showing up, especially in some barley crops.
- There have been isolated reports of snail damage to young crops, however many farmers successfully reduced snail populations with early control measures such as cabling and autumn baiting.
- A major hay fire near Paskeville on the 30th destroyed sheds, plant and equipment and several thousand bales of hay.
- With soil moisture reserves starting to build up, good falls during the next couple of months should see excellent yield potential in many areas.

PASTURES

- Pastures continued to grow, however cold, frosty weather particularly in the latter half of the month slowed growth in some parts.
- Paddock feed is adequate for stock requirements and should improve as conditions start to warm up.

Lower North

By Peter Fulwood

WEATHER

- Temperatures were mostly cool to cold.
- Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures were near average, with several frosts late in the month.

RAINFALL

- Light to moderate falls during the month.
- Monthly rainfall was near average throughout the district, with totals ranging from 34 mm (Robertstown) to 136 mm (Eden Valley).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-July) is generally near average.

CROPS

- Crops put on good growth in response to the widespread rainfall, however the cold, frosty conditions slowed growth later in the month.
- The majority of cereals are now at early stem elongation.
- Canola is now at full cover in most areas, with some starting to flower.
- Farmers began applying additional nitrogen to crops in the second half of the month.
- Net and spot forms of net blotch continue to be reported in barley crops, with some spraying fungicides for control.
- Downy mildew and blackspot have been reported in peas.
- *Rhizoctonia* patches have been reported, especially in barley crops where an extra paddock may have been put in without allowing sufficient time between spraying out weeds and sowing.
- Soil moisture reserves have started to build up in many areas and good falls during the next couple of months should see above average yield potential.

PASTURES

- Pastures continued to grow, however cold, frosty weather in the second half of the month slowed growth significantly.
- Paddock feed is adequate for stock requirements and should start to bulk up as temperatures rise going into spring.

Mid North

By Tom Yeatman

WEATHER

- Temperatures have been a little below average for the month.
- There were a number of frosts, especially in the last half of the month.

- There were many windy days during the month.

RAINFALL

- Showers fell during the month to give higher than average recordings, although rain was variable across the district.

CROPS

- Crops are growing well although needing several good, soaking rains and a reasonable spring to deliver the average yield potential that is currently present.
- Cereal crops vary from late stem elongation in the milder, most advanced areas on the western plains, to early tillering in the colder, least advanced areas in the hills.
- Canola is starting to run up to flower in the earlier crops on the plains.
- The rain through the month increased farmers' confidence in the season and many are spreading urea to fulfil nitrogen needs for an average yield outlook.
- Net form of net blotch has been experienced in some barley crops, especially where barley on barley, otherwise there have been few diseases.
- Weed spraying was largely completed at the end of the month.

PASTURES

- Pasture is starting to grow away after a slow start in many areas.
- Feed supply is adequate, especially where cereals have been sown for feed or crops have been grazed.

Upper North

By Charlton Jeisman and Barry Mudge

WEATHER

- Cool days with very cold nights during July, with many widespread frosts in the north and east of the district.
- The western part of the district experienced many dewy mornings.
- There were some localized areas of raised dust north of Port Germein following crop establishment, and stabilisation of these areas is yet to occur.

RAINFALL

- Good rains fell across the whole district in early July, particularly helping struggling crops in the west which were beginning to dry out.
- Rainfall totals for July have generally been below average for the district, with some locations only reaching half their monthly average.
- Areas in the north and north-west which missed out on the early rains have continued with below average recordings.

CROPS

- Areas which commenced sowing in early June due to a late break finished sowing by early July.
- Where good, early rains had been received some growers were still sowing some paddocks late for feed.
- Crops on the western coastal fringe experienced strong, early growth in June due to mild conditions and are well advanced for this time of year.
- There is an area north of Port Germein which missed early season rains and has poor crop potential.
- Some crops in the western part of the district are now out in head due to the mild conditions.
- Crops in the remainder of the district have had slow growth during July with very cold conditions. This combined with the late break and low level of stored moisture has seen crop development behind where it had been at the same time last year.
- Crops around Willowie and Carrieton are short and are under considerable stress. Rain throughout July has held their position but crops will require a good spring to have any significant potential.
- Most farmers have been able to access all their chemical needs during the season, although there have been some issues with supplies of active ingredients for some chemicals.

- Cold conditions in the north have hampered weed emergence, however in the lighter soils with more mild conditions weeds have grown very well, particularly ryegrass.
- Small areas north of Port Germein have experienced wind damage and have yet to stabilise. Some resowing of these areas has been undertaken.

PASTURES

- Where enough bulk has been grown, grazing cereals to meet feed shortages has continued to be popular with growing interest across the district.
- Many growers who lambed in late autumn / early winter have seen higher than normal lamb losses with small lambs being born.
- Pastures have established well, and where cropping paddocks have been grazed annual pastures have been given a chance to get established.
- Cold weather has continued to slow pasture growth.

Kangaroo Island, Central Hills and Fleurieu Peninsula

By Tim Prance

WEATHER

- Temperatures have been cool to mild.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall has varied from 150+ mm on western Kangaroo Island, western Fleurieu Peninsula and the Central Hills, to around 50-100 mm elsewhere.
- Rainfall has been average to slightly above average for the first time in many months.

CROPS

- Crops are growing well, with adequate moisture and warm conditions.
- Pulses and canola are advancing well after early sowing with warm soils and moist conditions.
- Soil moisture levels are adequate, however subsoil moisture levels are not high.
- Average rainfall throughout the rest of the growing season should produce average to above average yields.

PASTURES

- Pasture growth has slowed to around 20 kg/ha/day.
- Pasture feed is adequate for livestock, albeit just in some areas on Kangaroo Island.
- There have been significant and widespread cockchafer infestations on Kangaroo Island, the worst seen for many years. This is compounding the feed shortage in parts of Kangaroo Island due to patchy and low opening rains.

Northern Murray Mallee

By Chris McDonough

WEATHER

- There have been numerous frosty mornings recorded in the second half of July.

RAINFALL

- The Northern Mallee was close to average rainfall in July, after a very dry June.
- The Loxton Research Centre recorded 26.8 mm in July, very close to its average July rainfall of 28.8 mm.

CROPS

- Crops are generally growing well, at mid tillering to stem elongation.
- Crops appear to have good yield potential at present, but have little stored subsoil moisture so will be relying on continuing rainfall to fulfil this potential.
- Generally farmers have concentrated on sowing cereals this year, with very little canola or pulses.
- Farmers have been spraying in-crop weeds.
- With high fertiliser prices there is not likely to be much post-seeding nitrogen application this season.

PASTURES

- Sown cereals for feed have been successfully used for early grazing and have increased significantly in the Northern Mallee over the last two seasons.
- Pasture growth is presently slow and there is not a great deal of feed available at present.

Southern Murray Mallee

By Tanja Morgan

WEATHER

- July temperatures were cold with consecutive frosty mornings in the last half of the month.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall was patchy across the district with some areas receiving good falls and others missing out.

CROPS

- The majority of farmers still seeding in July managed to finish early in the month, however later sown crops have been set back by the cold and dry conditions.
- Many crops are showing patchiness as a result of uneven germination in dry conditions.
- The majority of cereals are between tillering and jointing, with canola crops approaching stem elongation.
- Towards the end of July some crops were exhibiting nitrogen deficiency and *Rhizoctonia* symptoms. Again later sown crops have been worst affected.
- Some farmers have been spreading fertiliser, spraying UAN and applying trace elements.
- In-crop weed spraying has been a regular activity.

PASTURES

- Pastures have been growing well, although frosts have slowed growth later in the month.
- Stock are doing well on available pastures and sown feed.

Lower Murray

By Keith Bolto

WEATHER

- Temperatures have been cooler than average for July.
- Strong winds of 70 km/h on the 10th caused erosion.
- There have been a few frosts, one of which was quite severe.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall for July has been below average, with the most significant fall at Murray Bridge of 9 mm on the 8th.
- There have been a few light falls of approximately 2 mm, which have helped.
- Rainfall has again been patchy for July with many crops missing out on good rains.

CROPS

- All crops have been sown, but some eroded areas need resowing.
- Growth of crops has been impaired due to moisture stress in most areas.
- Many of the early sown crops have complete canopy coverage.
- The most mature crops have now reached stem elongation.
- Many crops sown with conventional methods on lighter soils have suffered erosion as a result of dry conditions, lack of cover and strong winds.
- Cereal crops are growing well in the north of the district, with many farmers applying nitrogen and zinc.
- Broad-leaf herbicides have been used for branched broomrape control.
- Rain is required soon in the drier areas.

PASTURES

- The majority of pasture paddocks have good ground cover.
- Farmers are no longer hand feeding as there is sufficient paddock feed.

- Cereals for grazing are still supplying the better feed, but are too advanced for grain and graze.
- Medic pastures are growing slowly, in need of moisture and warmer weather.
- Growth has been slightly retarded by recent frosts.

Upper South East

By Craig Bell

WEATHER

- Temperatures were generally cool to cold for most of the month after a warmish start, with the highest readings of 16-17°C.
- Frosts were common late in the month with -1.7°C recorded at Padthaway.
- Mean daily maximum temperatures for the month were around 1°C colder than long term averages.
- Wind speeds were generally moderate with tops of 72 km/h not causing much damage.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall totals were up on average across the northern areas of the Upper South East.
- Padthaway was however down slightly on the long term average, receiving only 44.8 mm after missing the heavy falls during the middle of the month.
- Meningie was well above average and recorded the highest total of 109.4 mm after receiving 20.2 mm in one fall.

CROPS

- All seeding has now been completed with the later sown crops now emerged.
- Paddock activity has increased during the month with in-crop herbicide applications and some nitrogen applications.
- Crops had been growing well with adequate moisture and warm conditions.
- Recent frosts and cold temperatures have slowed crop growth and hampered weed spraying.
- Pulses and canola are advancing well after early sowing with warm soils and moist conditions.
- Canola is nearly cabbaging in many areas, with beans and peas around the 3-5 node stage.
- Reports show that seeding areas are similar to last season with perhaps a slight increase in the area sown to wheat at the expense of canola.
- Soil moisture levels are adequate, however subsoil moisture levels will not be high.
- Rainfall throughout the rest of the growing season should produce average to above average yields.

PASTURES

- Feed growth has been slowed after frosts and cold conditions late in the month.
- Some supplementary feeding will continue with cold weather and until the weather warms up.
- Sown cereal feed has continued with good growth, with those destined for grain having stock removed shortly.
- Medic pastures have slowed considerably with the cool weather and frosts.

Lower South East

By Peter Fulwood

WEATHER

- Temperatures were cool to cold, with several frosts late in the month in inland areas.
- Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures were near average.
- Strong to gale force winds associated with passing fronts on several occasions.

RAINFALL

- Light to moderate falls throughout the month.
- Monthly rainfall varied from near average to below average in some inland areas, with totals ranging from 18 mm (Naracoorte) to 136 mm (Robe).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-July) remains generally below average.

CROPS

- In most parts of the district crops put on good growth in response to widespread rainfall, although cold, frosty conditions slowed growth later in the month.
- A strip in the mid South East around Naracoorte has been relatively dry, which impacted on growth.
- The majority of cereals are now at mid tillering.
- Canola is generally at the cabbage stage, with beans at 15-20 cm around the 3-5 node stage.
- Post-emergence herbicide spraying has been taking place, although hampered by recent frosts.
- Most farmers will start applying additional nitrogen to cereals and canola in early August.
- Net and spot forms of net blotch continue to be reported in barley crops.
- Soil moisture reserves have started to build up in many areas and good falls during the next couple of months should see above average yield potential.

PASTURES

- Pastures continued to grow, however cold, frosty weather in the second half of the month slowed growth significantly.
- Paddock feed is generally adequate for stock requirements and should start to pick up with recent rain and as temperatures rise going into spring.
- Supplementary feeding with grain / hay continued in some parts.

Crop Production Estimates

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

July 2008

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CROP	Western Eyre Peninsula	Lower Eyre Peninsula	Eastern Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Upper North	Mid North	Lower North	Subtotal	
WHEAT	465,000	129,000	363,000	148,000	203,000	216,000	42,000	1,566,000	<i>ha</i>
	360,000	258,000	345,000	296,000	326,000	476,000	99,000	2,160,000	<i>t</i>
DURUM	0	0	600	30,000	12,000	6,700	4,500	53,800	<i>ha</i>
	0	0	500	54,000	20,000	16,000	9,500	100,000	<i>t</i>
BARLEY	116,000	93,000	118,000	208,000	133,000	139,000	39,000	846,000	<i>ha</i>
	105,000	186,000	124,000	458,000	220,000	324,000	101,000	1,518,000	<i>t</i>
OATS	12,500	3,200	4,900	5,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	44,600	<i>ha</i>
	9,400	4,500	3,500	7,500	11,000	16,000	3,400	55,300	<i>t</i>
RYECORN	400	0	500	0	0	0	0	900	<i>ha</i>
	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	600	<i>t</i>
TRITICALE	1,700	900	4,500	2,100	2,800	4,000	1,000	17,000	<i>ha</i>
	1,200	1,500	4,300	3,300	5,000	7,900	2,200	25,400	<i>t</i>
PEAS	8,800	8,100	7,000	41,000	22,000	23,000	11,500	121,400	<i>ha</i>
	5,300	9,800	4,900	50,000	30,000	34,000	17,300	151,300	<i>t</i>
LUPINS	1,500	27,000	5,000	2,100	3,200	2,900	900	42,600	<i>ha</i>
	800	32,500	3,000	2,300	4,000	3,800	1,000	47,400	<i>t</i>
BEANS	900	6,900	200	10,100	6,200	13,000	5,600	42,900	<i>ha</i>
	500	10,400	150	16,200	8,100	20,000	9,000	64,350	<i>t</i>
CHICKPEAS	0	700	800	6,000	550	2,000	800	10,850	<i>ha</i>
	0	600	500	9,000	650	2,500	1,200	14,450	<i>t</i>
LENTILS	200	1,300	0	34,000	2,000	4,400	3,000	44,900	<i>ha</i>
	100	1,500	0	53,000	2,400	5,700	3,600	66,300	<i>t</i>
VETCH	200	700	500	2,000	5,000	2,600	300	11,300	<i>ha</i>
	50	200	100	1,600	2,000	3,300	300	7,550	<i>t</i>
CANOLA	1,500	45,000	3,000	15,000	13,000	32,000	7,000	116,500	<i>ha</i>
	800	54,000	1,800	18,000	18,000	52,000	9,800	154,400	<i>t</i>
HAY	7,500	6,000	7,500	27,000	23,000	32,000	16,000	119,000	<i>ha</i>
(not included in total)	7,500	13,800	10,100	65,000	80,000	140,000	53,000	369,400	<i>t</i>
TOTAL ha	608,700	315,800	508,000	503,300	411,750	453,600	117,600	2,918,750	<i>ha</i>
TOTAL t	483,450	559,000	488,050	968,900	647,150	961,200	257,300	4,365,050	<i>t</i>

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

July 2008

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CROP	Kangaroo Island	Central Hills & Fleurieu	Lower Murray	Nth Murray Mallee	Sth Murray Mallee	Upper South East	Lower South East	TOTALS	
WHEAT	5,000	6,000	63,000	200,000	115,000	69,000	24,000	2,048,000	ha
	11,000	12,000	82,000	190,000	115,000	145,000	69,000	2,784,000	t
DURUM	0	300	800	700	0	3,500	0	59,100	ha
	0	400	600	600	0	7,500	0	109,100	t
BARLEY	3,000	9,500	60,000	60,000	125,000	90,000	18,000	1,211,500	ha
	6,000	19,000	78,000	57,000	125,000	162,000	48,000	2,013,000	t
OATS	3,000	1,500	3,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	4,500	73,600	ha
	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,200	13,500	11,500	98,500	t
RYE	0	0	1,200	4,000	4,000	1,000	0	11,100	ha
	0	0	1,000	2,600	3,200	700	0	8,100	t
TRITICALE	600	2,300	10,000	23,000	28,000	7,800	2,000	90,700	ha
	1,200	4,500	13,000	19,600	22,000	10,600	4,900	101,200	t
PEAS	200	1,100	1,600	0	2,000	3,800	400	130,500	ha
	300	1,700	3,000	0	1,000	5,700	900	163,900	t
LUPINS	2,000	1,500	1,000	800	8,000	17,500	3,500	76,900	ha
	3,200	2,700	1,000	400	4,500	21,000	5,300	85,500	t
BEANS	200	300	100	0	100	12,000	15,000	70,600	ha
	300	500	90	0	50	16,800	34,500	116,590	t
CHICKPEAS	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	11,650	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	15,650	t
LENTILS	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	100	46,500	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	120	67,920	t
VETCH	0	0	200	0	4,000	400	0	15,900	ha
	0	0	150	0	2,000	350	0	10,050	t
CANOLA	4,000	1,200	2,000	1,500	6,000	26,000	8,500	165,700	ha
	8,000	1,900	1,800	600	3,000	31,200	14,500	215,400	t
HAY	7,000	24,000	13,000	4,000	8,000	55,000	48,000	278,000	ha
(not included in total)	28,000	96,000	32,500	6,000	20,000	151,000	187,000	889,900	t
TOTAL ha	18,000	23,700	142,900	294,000	296,100	241,900	76,400	4,011,750	ha
TOTAL t	36,000	45,700	183,640	273,800	278,950	416,450	189,320	5,788,910	t

South Australian Field Crops

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

Crop	Unit	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5yr Av	2008/09
Wheat	Area (ha)	1,906,100	1,906,000	1,977,400	2,035,781	2,101,227	1,985,300	2,048,000
	Prod (t)	3,484,900	2,511,700	3,699,700	1,481,974	2,250,970	2,685,800	2,784,000
Durum	Area (ha)	91,500	68,750	59,850	50,250	54,750	65,000	59,100
	Prod (t)	194,850	132,600	154,300	25,700	95,400	120,600	109,100
Barley	Area (ha)	1,063,000	1,077,500	1,170,500	1,154,060	1,225,163	1,138,000	1,211,500
	Prod (t)	2,449,900	1,774,100	2,545,900	1,029,030	1,776,660	1,915,100	2,013,000
Oats	Area (ha)	86,100	83,000	72,300	82,383	85,659	81,900	73,600
	Prod (t)	132,350	105,600	119,400	44,362	95,457	99,400	98,500
Rye	Area (ha)	8,950	7,650	10,000	8,600	9,000	8,800	11,100
	Prod (t)	7,850	4,550	11,900	2,700	4,800	6,400	8,100
Triticale	Area (ha)	85,900	88,900	83,400	89,880	93,967	88,400	90,700
	Prod (t)	146,850	98,000	125,500	53,379	97,649	104,300	101,200
Peas	Area (ha)	111,600	119,800	143,130	145,190	146,874	133,300	130,500
	Prod (t)	151,850	147,700	257,910	91,084	152,909	160,300	163,900
Lupins	Area (ha)	63,750	62,200	72,420	84,792	83,372	73,300	76,900
	Prod (t)	93,750	71,050	121,460	46,795	77,898	82,200	85,500
Beans	Area (ha)	91,700	93,800	70,420	73,607	70,877	80,100	70,600
	Prod (t)	191,750	134,800	168,540	39,398	105,494	128,000	116,590
Chickpeas	Area (ha)	3,650	2,950	1,590	4,640	5,993	3,800	11,650
	Prod (t)	4,180	2,580	2,230	2,173	5,075	3,200	15,650
Lentils	Area (ha)	68,550	55,900	54,410	57,620	54,603	58,200	46,500
	Prod (t)	88,730	57,675	101,890	23,456	55,952	65,500	67,920
Vetch	Area (ha)	22,200	24,200	14,520	16,431	15,756	18,600	15,900
	Prod (t)	16,200	9,400	15,243	3,639	8,629	10,600	10,050
Canola	Area (ha)	189,000	193,500	147,600	157,672	163,351	170,200	165,700
	Prod (t)	311,900	228,850	213,400	72,938	152,989	196,000	215,400
Hay (not included in total)	Area (ha)			277,700	170,000	220,000	222,600	278,000
	Prod (t)			1,084,800	250,000	520,000	618,300	889,900
TOTAL	Area (ha)	3,792,000	3,784,200	3,877,500	3,960,900	4,110,600	3,905,000	4,011,800
TOTAL	Prod (t)	7,275,100	5,278,600	7,537,400	2,916,600	4,879,900	5,577,500	5,788,900

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 be used only as estimates of crop area and grain production and are current at the time of preparation of the report.

The estimates have been updated using recently available ABS census data.