

Seeding and Crop Establishment

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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

SEEDING AND CROP ESTABLISHMENT

COMPILED 1ST JULY 2010

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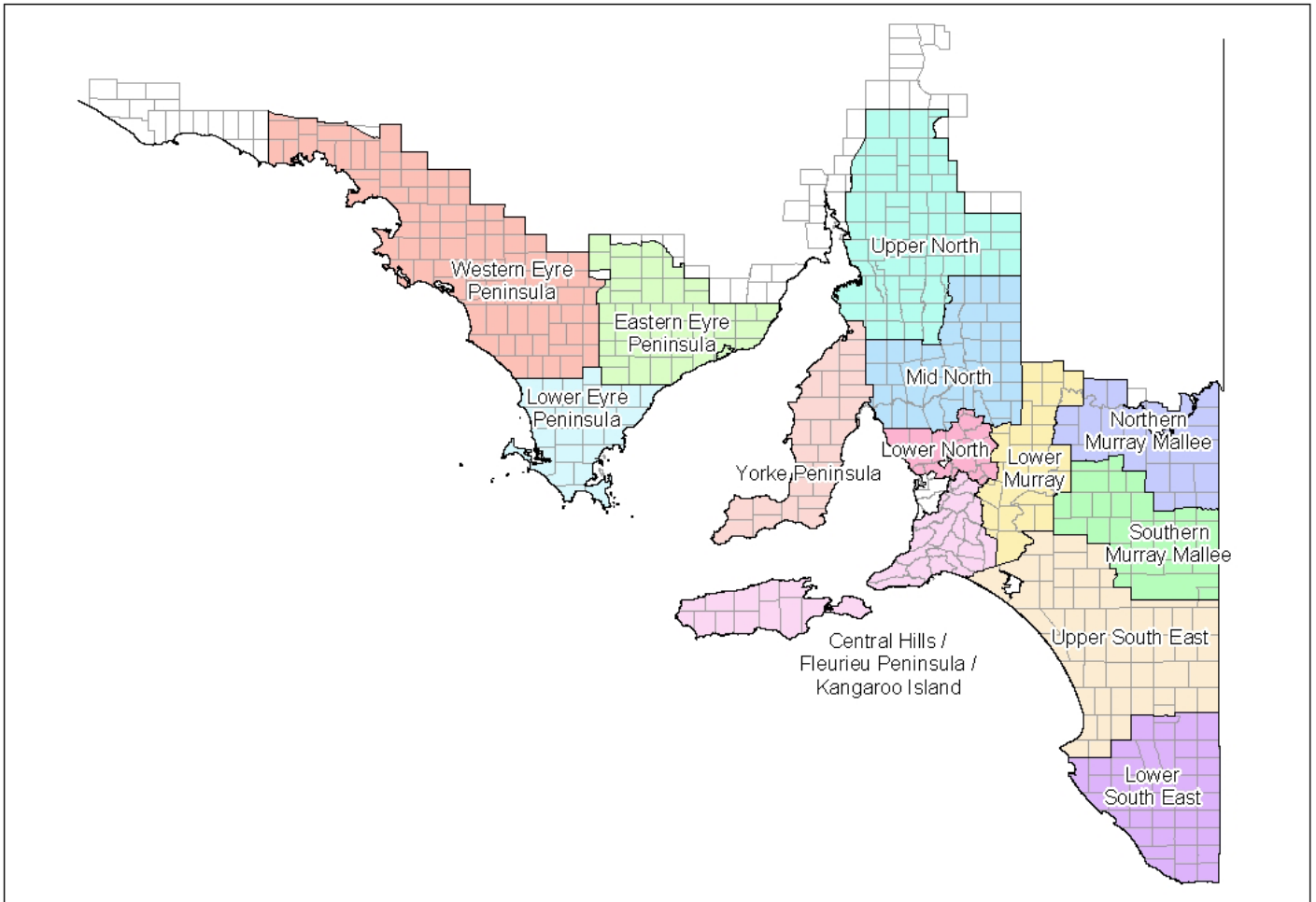
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Crop Reporting Districts



KEY LINKS

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 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>

- Conditions were mild to cool during May with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures slightly above average in some areas, and cool to occasionally cold during June with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures mostly near average.
- There were scattered frosts in inland areas in mid-late June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall varied from below average in parts of the southeastern districts to above average in some northern areas, with most totals in the 25-75 mm range.
- June rainfall varied from below average in most districts to near average in a few parts, with most totals in the 20-80 mm range.
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-June) is near average throughout most districts, but below average on Kangaroo Island and the Fleurieu Peninsula.

CROPS

- Drier conditions for the first three weeks of May delayed seeding in many areas, although some farmers did continue seeding, particularly on lighter soils where soil moisture conditions were still suitable.
- Good falls in late May allowed seeding to resume, with most farmers finished by mid-late June.
- Crops emerged rapidly during May and early June and are generally looking good, with most cereals now at early-mid tillering.
- Patchy, below average falls and several frosts during June saw later sown crops emerge more slowly, however moderate falls in late June freshened-up young crops.
- Mice have been a significant problem in many districts, but particularly on much of Western Eyre Peninsula, with many growers delaying seeding or baiting multiple times as well as resowing in some cases.
- High locust numbers caused some delays to seeding in parts of the Murray Mallee, with significant damage to early sown cereal and canola crops, a number of which were resown.
- There was some baiting for snails and slugs to protect emerging crops.
- *Mandalotus* weevils, lucerne flea, redlegged earthmite and cutworms have been reported in a few crops.
- Post-emergent application of early nitrogen and herbicides has commenced.
- Current yield potential of the crop on a statewide basis is estimated to be near the long-term average, but remains dependent on adequate and timely winter / spring rainfall.

CROP ESTIMATES AND OUTLOOK

- Total crop area is estimated to be 3.97 million hectares, which is down on last year and marginally below the five year average.
- The areas of wheat, lentils and canola have increased, while the areas of barley, oats, peas and chickpeas have decreased.
- The initial estimate of crop production currently stands at 6.34 million tonnes.

PASTURES

- Pastures have come away quite well following good rains in late May, with most areas having received near average growing season rainfall to date, although several frosts mid-late June slowed growth.
- Early sown cereals are providing good feed in some areas.
- Paddock feed is currently adequate for stock requirements.

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

- Dry conditions in the early part of May led to a delay in the start of seeding by up to a fortnight.
- Temperatures in May and June were cool to mild with cool nights.
- Soil moisture levels are generally good.

RAINFALL

- Despite the dry start rainfall events in the week of 24th May saw the district record well above its monthly average.
- Rainfall for June has been below average in most parts of the district.

CROPS

- Many growers in central Eyre Peninsula fallowed paddocks in early May to manage the high stubble load left from the 2009 harvest.
- Mice have been a significant problem from Streaky Bay to Kyancutta, with many growers delaying seeding or baiting multiple times as well as resowing in some cases.
- Many landholders have used prickle chains or rotary harrows post seeding to level out furrows to try and stop mice from following rows to pick up seed.
- Reduced crop emergence as a result of the impact of mice has been observed in many paddocks across the district.
- Seeding was almost complete by the end of June.
- Early sown crops have emerged well.

PASTURES

- Stock are in good condition.
- Volunteer cereals that germinated with heavy rainfall events in March have provided a large amount of quality feed for livestock.
- Medics and grasses in annual pasture paddocks have germinated well and are beginning to produce a bulk of green feed.

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Dry conditions in the early part of May led to a delay in the start of seeding by up to a fortnight.
- Temperatures in May and June were cool to mild with cool nights.
- Soil moisture levels are generally good.

RAINFALL

- Despite the dry start rainfall events in the week of 24th May saw the district record close to its monthly average.
- Rainfall for June has been slightly below average.

CROPS

- Growers spent most of May preparing paddocks for seeding.
- The crop area and crop mix sown this year will be close to average.
- Many paddocks in the Cleve Hills and Franklin Harbour area were fallowed to control weeds in preparation for seeding.
- Despite a late start good seeding and spraying conditions have meant that most growers were finished seeding by mid-late June.

- Mice have caused problems mainly in the Kimba area, with growers baiting and resowing as well as using prickle chains to break up mice holes and limit stubble for shelter.
- Early sown crops have emerged well.

PASTURES

- Volunteer cereals that germinated with heavy rainfall events in March have provided a large amount of quality feed for livestock.
- Medics and grasses in annual pasture paddocks have germinated well and are beginning to produce a bulk of green feed.

Lower Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures were cool for the last two months ranging from mid 20°C down to 13°C.
- Westerly winds dominated the period and some gale force conditions were noticed throughout the district.

RAINFALL

- The rain dried up for most of May until late in the month brought around 40 mm, which is just under decile 5 for most areas.
- Totals for the district over the last two months include Cummins 39 mm and 78 mm, Port Lincoln 40 mm and 47 mm and Coles Point 41 mm and 69 mm.
- The late June rainfall put northern parts of the district at or above average levels, but Port Lincoln remained well below decile 5 (June 70 mm) rainfall.
- Soil moisture levels are ideal for crop growth at present, but earlier in the period saw soils drying significantly.

CROPS

- All seeding is now finished with all crops emerging through the soil.
- Some of the early canola has come up patchy, either through being too dry or sown too dry and then heavy rain collapsed furrows on top of seed.
- A few early sown canola paddocks have very high numbers of ryegrass due to the large seed set last year, as well as a lack of pre-sowing control for the earliest paddocks.
- A few snails and slugs are causing damage in canola.
- There have been some reports of lucerne flea, redlegged earthmite and mice (isolated paddocks in the Karkoo area) causing damage.
- Farmers are currently spraying in crop for their grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Some early nitrogen has been applied and it is thought there will be a big demand on nitrogen this year.
- Reports of spot form of net blotch still being observed on the east coast.

PASTURES

- Feed levels remain high and of good quality.
- There was one additional case of lupinosis reported.

Yorke Peninsula

WEATHER

- Conditions were mild to cool during May with mean daily maximum temperatures slightly above average, and cool to occasionally cold during June with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures near average.
- There were isolated frosts in northern parts of the district in mid-late June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was generally near average, with totals ranging from 33 mm (Warooka) to 71 mm (Port Victoria).
- June rainfall varied from below average in some northern areas to above average in a few southern parts of the district, with totals ranging from 25 mm (Paskeville) to 90 mm (Warooka).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-June) is near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Good soil moisture conditions on northern Yorke Peninsula enabled most farmers to continue seeding throughout May.
- On central and southern Yorke Peninsula drier conditions interrupted and delayed seeding until good falls in late May allowed seeding to get fully underway.
- High mice numbers were reported in many areas during seeding with some farmers baiting paddocks several times for control, as well as resowing crops in some instances.
- Seeding has now mostly finished throughout the district.
- Early sown crops in northern areas emerged quite rapidly during May in response to the relatively mild temperatures and lack of strong winds, with many cereals now at mid tillering.
- Further south later sown crops have emerged more slowly, with most cereals only at the 1-3 leaf stage.
- As stored soil moisture starts to build up, farmers will be looking to apply additional nitrogen to crops during the next few weeks.
- There have been reports of *Mandalotus* weevils and lucerne flea in some crops and pastures.

PASTURES

- Pastures have now started to come away well, with most areas receiving near average growing season rainfall to date.
- Paddock feed is generally adequate for stock requirements, although growth has been slower in some southern areas where drier conditions during April and much of May delayed pasture establishment.

Lower North**WEATHER**

- Conditions were mild to cool during May with mean daily maximum temperatures slightly above average, and cool to cold during June with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures near average.
- There were isolated frosts in some inland areas in mid-late June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was near average in most parts, with totals ranging from 23 mm (Owen) to 59 mm (Turretfield).
- June rainfall varied from near average in a few coastal areas to well below average further inland, with totals ranging from 47 mm (Two Wells) to 13 mm (Robertstown).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-June) is near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Drier conditions for the first three weeks of May interrupted and delayed seeding in many areas, although some farmers did continue seeding, particularly on lighter soils where soil moisture conditions were still suitable.
- Good falls in late May allowed seeding to resume with most farmers finished by mid-late June.
- Patchy, below average falls during June saw later sown crops emerge relatively slowly, however moderate falls in late June freshened-up young crops although most areas are now looking for follow-up falls to maintain growth.
- High mice numbers were reported in some areas during seeding with farmers baiting paddocks for control, as well as resowing crops in a few cases.

- Early sown crops emerged quite rapidly during May in response to the relatively mild temperatures and lack of strong winds, with many cereals now at mid tillering.
- Later sown crops have emerged more slowly, with most cereals only at the 1-3 leaf stage.
- Canola is approaching full cover in some areas.
- As stored soil moisture starts to build up, farmers will be looking to apply additional nitrogen to crops during the next few weeks.
- There have been reports of high numbers of lucerne flea and redlegged earthmite in some crops and pastures, as well as a few reports of cutworms damaging young crops.
- There has been some baiting for snails and slugs to protect emerging crops.

PASTURES

- Pastures have come away quite well, with most areas receiving near average growing season rainfall to date.
- Some farmers are utilizing early sown cereals for grazing stock.
- Paddock feed is currently adequate for stock requirements.

Mid North

WEATHER

- Conditions during May and June were cool with cold nights and numerous frosts, particularly in the last half of June.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall was only light in the first three weeks of May, but good falls were received at the end of May.
- Rainfall over the May-June period was below average.

CROPS

- Seeding continued during May, although moisture levels were marginal in many areas.
- Following good rains in late May, growers were able to sow large areas and 90% or more were finished by mid June.
- There has been a slight increase in the area sown to wheat, with an increase in wheat sown back on wheat.
- Significant reduction in the area sown to barley, due to forecast poor returns.
- Large increase in the area sown to lentils, with many growers who have not sown lentils for many years sowing a small area and current growers increasing their area.
- Chickpea area has also increased, but from a very low base.
- There has also been a slight increase in the area sown to canola.
- The area of other break crops such as peas and beans has remained similar to last year.
- In lower rainfall areas the area of peas has reduced as growers increase the area of pasture for livestock.
- Mice are in moderate to high numbers, particularly on the lighter soils on the plains.
- Some paddocks were baited to control mice before sowing, with more being baited after sowing.
- Mice are still causing damage on the lighter soils in the western part of the district.
- Growers are considering applying additional nitrogen fertiliser to canola crops.
- Post-emergent herbicide application has commenced and will continue during July.

PASTURES

- An increased area has been sown to pasture with mainly cereals together with vetch, medic and sub clovers.
- Sheep numbers are still relatively low throughout the district, however those with stock are looking at increasing numbers if possible.

Upper North

WEATHER

- Cool days and cold nights have been the norm for the past two months with an occasional frosty night.

- Weather became increasingly overcast toward mid-late June resulting in nights with more mild temperatures.
- Excellent rainfall was received in mid-late May across the whole district giving farmers increased confidence in the season. Further rains in June across the district have boosted subsoil moisture.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall totals for May were average to above average for many locations in the Upper North.
- Rainfall for June has been about average across the district.

CROPS

- Thunderstorms in late April/early May allowed some farmers to commence seeding in isolated areas.
- Most farmers began seeding after the late opening rains in late May, although some had commenced earlier with some paddocks sown dry, mainly for feed.
- High mice numbers stopped many growers sowing large areas dry.
- Soil profiles are full of moisture in many parts of the district following good rainfall totals and good follow up rains. This has encouraged growers to continue sowing most of their initially intended program.
- Most growers had finished their seeding program by mid June, with most of the remainder finishing by end of June.
- Much of the district has been sown to cereals, with a preference given to wheat over barley due to prices.
- The risk of mice has deterred many growers from sowing break crops this season, particularly on the sandier soils of the western part of the district where mice numbers are much higher than in the eastern parts.
- Mice bait supply has not been an issue, however some paddocks in the western parts have had to be baited twice due to significant numbers. Some of these areas have also had to be resown due to considerable damage.
- With the later start to the growing season some farmers sowed as soon as possible following the break without controlling weeds with a pre-emergent herbicide. These farmers will now have to rely on post-emergent herbicides to control weeds.
- Some reports of lucerne flea on cereals (mainly in the western part of the district) have required spraying of these areas.
- Locusts disappeared from the district in early-mid May, although not before leaving many eggs behind. Industry representatives and growers will be on alert come spring in order to control any outbreaks that might result as quickly as possible.

PASTURES

- Early sown cereal paddocks across the district (sown for feed) are growing very well following good rainfall in late May.
- Vetch and medic pastures are growing rapidly with a full profile of soil moisture in many parts.
- Livestock prices are remaining strong, although numbers at the Jamestown sheep sales dropped rapidly as most sheep have either been sold earlier or growers retained them for breeding stock.
- Lambing continued throughout the district during May and June with good percentages achieved. March-April drop lambs are growing well with good frame sizes, and are benefiting from mothers with access to good paddock feed.
- The later start to the season has meant grazing cereals will be much less common across the district this season as the cold weather will mean recovery from grazing will delay crop maturity even more.

Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

WEATHER

- Temperatures have been slightly above average.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was well below average for the whole district, particularly on Kangaroo Island and the Fleurieu Peninsula, whereas June rains have been a very welcome average to above average.

CROPS

- There has been a good start to the cropping season with adequate rain and good conditions for crop emergence but not enough rainfall to cause waterlogging, particularly on Kangaroo Island where winter waterlogging often limits crop yields.
- Most crops have been sown, except for Kangaroo Island where dry conditions have slowed down seeding.
- Around the Plains and the Fleurieu Peninsula a number of small paddocks have only just been sown - as afterthoughts.
- Crop emergence appears to be excellent.

PASTURES

- The season didn't break until late May on Kangaroo Island and southern Fleurieu Peninsula. Even where there was good April rainfall (Mt Compass north through the Adelaide Hills to about Birdwood/Kersbrook), very dry May conditions resulted in minimal pasture growth.
- Pasture growth in June has been quite low at 20 kg/ha/day dry matter down to 10 kg/ha/day dry matter in some areas on the western Fleurieu Peninsula and eastern Hills.
- Graziers have had to work hard to accumulate winter feed using dense perennial grass pastures, deferred grazing and nitrogen fertiliser, but this effort has paid off with these paddocks accumulating up to 1800 kg/ha feed on offer.
- A number of paddocks have been dry sown (mid-late April) to perennial and Italian ryegrasses and these paddocks are starting to produce useful feed.
- Overall pasture feed supply is short but adequate, and graziers/dairy farmers are starting to reduce hay feeding.
- There have been a few outbreaks of blackheaded pasture cockchafers and philobota, whilst redlegged earthmite levels have been quite low.
- Earthworms are very active and in some instances been mistaken for pasture cockchafers.

Northern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Soil temperatures remained relatively warm until June, when there were a number of frosty mornings recorded.

RAINFALL

- The Northern Mallee generally experienced well above average rainfall in May and below average in June.
- Loxton received 47.1 mm (average 22.3 mm) in May with numerous lasting, heavy rainfall events and 11.8 mm in June (average 29.9 mm) made up of numerous small events.

CROPS

- Due to the good rains in April and follow-up in May some early seeding commenced in most areas.
- High locust numbers caused some delays to seeding in most parts of the district, particularly around Waikerie and Wunkar, and there was significant damage to early sown cereals.
- Most farmers were able to complete seeding by late May to early June, with crops generally establishing good soil cover.
- Follow-up rains have generally meant that crops currently have good yield potential, with good moisture reserves present through the soil profile.
- Soil tests have revealed excellent levels of nitrogen mineralisation in loamy soils, while there has been some spreading of nitrogen on lighter sandy soils.
- Wheat is the main crop sown this year, with many farmers cutting right back on barley due to the low price signals.
- The early wet start has also seen more farmers sow larger areas of canola.
- Generally farmers are reporting good grass weed control this season.

PASTURES

- Paddock feed for livestock has picked up well after some hand feeding in May, due to locusts eating much of the early feed for many farmers.
- Farmers are reporting excellent establishment of medic pastures this season.

Southern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Above average temperatures during May and June.
- Several frost events were experienced in western parts of the district.

RAINFALL

- Approximately average rainfall, with the exception of a drier June in eastern parts of the district.
- Moderate rainfall in late May marked a start to the season in most areas.

CROPS

- The majority of farmers have finished seeding and are now looking at applying trace elements.
- Locust problems saw the need to re-sow a number of crops, especially in northern and eastern areas. The main target of the high locust numbers were early sown canola crops, a number of which were re-sown after the main threat had disappeared.
- Many farmers in the northern and eastern areas decided to hold-off on sowing until it was cold enough that the threat of winter locust damage had reduced. This is likely to cause some reduction to the final expected yield of the crops.
- The amount of land sown to barley appears to have dropped by 5-10% in preference to the higher return that is currently available for wheat.
- There was a large variation in sowing dates due to the locust presence.
- Wheat and barley vary from mid tillering to emergence, while some canola is at stem extension.
- Micronutrients such as zinc and early urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) are being applied to canola and cereals.
- Application of grass herbicides and some broadleaf herbicides has started.
- The locust numbers have dissipated due to the colder weather.
- Mice numbers were high around Coomandook where a number of paddocks required resowing, although there appears to be more around houses and sheds than in paddocks.
- Snail control has required repeated baiting.

PASTURES

- Available pasture in the district was getting low prior to the late May rains.
- Farmers in the area who started sowing cereals for feed with the March rains were rewarded with good feed supply in April and May.

Lower Murray

WEATHER

- Conditions were mild to cool during May with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures slightly above average, and cool to occasionally cold during June with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures near average.
- There were isolated frosts in some areas in the second half of June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was average to above average with 45 mm at Murray Bridge.
- June rainfall was below average to average with 34 mm at Murray Bridge.
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-June) is near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Drier conditions for the first three weeks of May interrupted seeding in many areas, although some farmers continued seeding where soil moisture conditions were suitable.
- Good falls in late May allowed seeding to resume with most farmers finished by mid-late June.
- Early sown crops emerged rapidly during May with many cereals now at mid tillering.
- Patchy, below average falls during June saw later sown crops emerge more slowly depending on differences in soil moisture and seeding equipment, with most cereals only at the 1-3 leaf stage.
- Moderate falls in late June freshened-up young crops, although most areas are now looking for follow-up falls to maintain growth.
- Canola is at full cover in most areas and commencing stem extension.
- High mice numbers were reported in some areas during seeding with farmers baiting paddocks for control, as well as resowing crops in a few cases.
- There have been reports of *Mandalotus* weevils damaging young canola and cereal crops.
- Snails have been causing damage to crops in the Cooke Plains area with some farmers baiting twice.

PASTURES

- Pastures have come away quite well, with most areas receiving near average growing season rainfall to date.
- Many cereals sown for feed have been grazed.
- Paddock feed is currently adequate for stock requirements.

Upper South East

WEATHER

- Above average temperatures were experienced throughout May and June.
- A few frosts were experienced during June in southern areas.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall was above average for May and average for June.

CROPS

- Seeding is mostly finished with a few late crops still to go in.
- Due to the abundant rains in May there was no shortage of paddock pasture prior to knock-down application, however excellent weather conditions resulted in good weed control where a double-knock strategy was utilised.
- There have been reports of poor quality lupin seed causing reduced germination rates.
- Some pre-emergent herbicides were reported as difficult to get hold of.
- Nitrogen applications have started on canola, as well as the application of grass selective, post-emergent herbicides.
- Broadleaf weed control and trace element application will follow shortly.
- There were small locust numbers that entered the Upper South East causing minimal damage during May.
- Snails have required baiting.
- Mice damage has required resowing in some paddocks.
- There are scattered reports of redlegged earthmites, although not at problematic levels.

PASTURES

- Many farmers have opted to plant lucerne this year, which has achieved good germination and early growth.
- A smaller amount of clover was also planted.
- A lot of cereals were sown specifically for grazing, with the potential for opportunistic harvest.

Lower South East

WEATHER

- Conditions were cool during May with temperatures near average and cool to mostly cold during June with temperatures slightly below average.
- There were scattered frosts in inland areas in mid-late June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was generally below average with totals ranging from 23 mm (Frances) to 54 mm (Mount Gambier).
- June rainfall was mostly near average with totals ranging from 54 mm (Naracoorte) to 103 mm (Robe).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-June) is near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Following the opening rains during April, farmers were able to get their seeding program underway throughout the district by early May, which was the earliest start to seeding for a long time.
- Light, patchy rainfall in the first three weeks of May slowed seeding somewhat, however by the end of May farmers were about halfway through seeding.
- Good falls in late May and through June saw seeding finish in most areas by mid June.
- Crops emerged rapidly during May and early June and are generally looking very good, with many cereals now at early-mid tillering.
- Several frosts have seen soil temperatures drop and growth has now slowed significantly, especially for later sown crops.
- Mice activity was reported in the mid South East during seeding with a few farmers baiting paddocks.
- There have been reports of slugs and snails damaging some emerging crops and pastures.
- Many farmers have now commenced post-emergent application of herbicides.

PASTURES

- Pastures have come away well during May and June, with most areas receiving near average growing season rainfall to date, although several frosts mid-late June will now see growth slow down.
- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock.
- Some farmers are resowing perennial pastures in the more marginal paddocks which have been cropped recently.

Crop Production Estimates

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

July 2010

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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	174,000	270,000	240,000	47,000	1,711,000	ha
	458,000	338,000	450,000	400,000	430,000	540,000	118,000	2,734,000	t
DURUM	0	0	0	33,000	12,000	10,000	5,000	60,000	ha
	0	0	0	73,000	23,000	22,000	12,000	130,000	t
BARLEY	95,000	86,000	95,000	159,000	68,000	100,000	33,000	636,000	ha
	104,000	215,000	124,000	382,000	120,000	210,000	87,000	1,242,000	t
OATS	15,000	3,200	5,000	5,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	47,200	ha
	12,000	5,100	4,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	3,800	60,900	t
RYECORN	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
	1,400	1,800	4,500	3,200	5,000	8,000	2,300	26,200	t
PEAS	6,000	7,000	6,000	36,000	25,000	24,000	9,000	113,000	ha
	4,800	8,800	5,400	47,000	31,000	32,000	14,500	143,500	t
LUPINS	1,200	24,000	5,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	900	38,600	ha
	800	33,000	3,800	1,800	3,400	4,000	1,300	48,100	t
BEANS	0	6,600	200	12,000	7,000	14,000	6,000	45,800	ha
	0	11,000	150	20,000	10,000	22,000	11,000	74,150	t
CHICKPEAS	0	200	0	5,000	2,000	4,000	100	11,300	ha
	0	200	0	5,000	2,700	5,000	100	13,000	t
LENTILS	0	1,500	0	50,000	4,500	7,000	4,000	67,000	ha
	0	2,000	0	60,000	5,700	9,500	5,600	82,800	t
VETCH	200	700	500	2,000	5,000	2,600	300	11,300	ha
	100	400	300	1,600	2,000	2,500	300	7,200	t
CANOLA	1,500	50,000	3,000	19,000	16,000	40,000	8,500	138,000	ha
	900	72,000	2,100	26,000	22,000	60,000	12,800	195,800	t
HAY (not included in total)	8,000	6,000	7,500	22,000	20,000	25,000	16,000	104,500	ha
	10,000	16,000	12,000	57,000	70,000	90,000	56,000	311,000	t
TOTAL ha	590,700	315,100	494,200	498,500	424,300	456,600	116,800	2,896,200	ha
TOTAL t	582,000	687,300	594,250	1,028,600	666,800	930,000	268,700	4,757,650	t

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

July 2010

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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	220,000	131,000	72,000	25,000	2,237,100	ha
	13,000	12,500	86,000	264,000	164,000	151,000	73,000	3,497,500	t
DURUM	0	300	800	700	0	3,500	0	65,300	ha
	0	400	800	700	0	7,500	0	139,400	t
BARLEY	2,700	7,500	55,000	40,000	110,000	85,000	16,000	952,200	ha
	6,000	15,700	72,000	48,000	138,000	170,000	45,000	1,736,700	t
OATS	3,300	1,800	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,000	4,000	75,300	ha
	6,000	4,100	3,600	3,600	4,200	13,500	10,500	106,400	t
RYE	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	9,500	ha
	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	900	0	9,400	t
TRITICALE	600	2,100	10,000	18,000	28,000	8,000	2,000	85,700	ha
	1,500	4,500	12,000	21,600	33,000	11,000	5,000	114,800	t
PEAS	400	1,500	1,500	0	1,000	3,500	400	121,300	ha
	600	2,600	1,400	0	900	4,900	1,000	154,900	t
LUPINS	1,800	1,300	1,000	1,500	1,000	17,000	3,000	65,200	ha
	3,200	2,400	900	1,000	800	20,000	5,000	81,400	t
BEANS	200	400	100	0	0	12,000	13,000	71,500	ha
	300	700	100	0	0	18,000	29,000	122,250	t
CHICKPEAS	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	11,700	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	150	200	13,350	t
LENTILS	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	200	69,700	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	300	85,600	t
VETCH	0	0	100	0	1,000	400	0	12,800	ha
	0	0	50	0	500	300	0	8,050	t
CANOLA	4,000	1,500	2,000	7,000	6,000	28,000	10,000	196,500	ha
	8,000	2,400	1,600	3,500	4,000	35,000	17,000	267,300	t
HAY (not included in total)	7,200	27,000	12,000	4,000	8,000	55,000	40,000	257,700	ha
	30,000	108,000	30,000	6,000	19,000	165,000	152,000	821,000	t
TOTAL ha	18,500	23,000	141,000	294,200	285,000	242,100	73,800	3,973,800	ha
TOTAL t	38,600	45,300	179,950	346,400	348,400	434,750	186,000	6,337,050	t

South Australian Field Crops

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

Crop	Unit	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5yr Av	2010/11
Wheat	Area (ha)	1,977,400	2,035,781	2,101,227	2,043,000	2,111,100	2,053,700	2,237,100
	Prod (t)	3,699,700	1,481,974	2,250,970	2,347,000	4,032,500	2,762,400	3,497,500
Durum	Area (ha)	59,850	50,250	54,750	59,100	60,000	56,800	65,300
	Prod (t)	154,300	25,700	95,400	88,700	157,200	104,300	139,400
Barley	Area (ha)	1,170,500	1,154,060	1,225,163	1,210,500	1,152,300	1,182,500	952,200
	Prod (t)	2,545,900	1,029,030	1,776,660	1,795,000	2,544,100	1,938,100	1,736,700
Oats	Area (ha)	72,300	82,383	85,659	72,100	79,700	78,400	75,300
	Prod (t)	119,400	44,362	95,457	80,200	136,600	95,200	106,400
Rye	Area (ha)	10,000	8,600	9,000	11,000	9,400	9,600	9,500
	Prod (t)	11,900	2,700	4,800	7,300	8,200	7,000	9,400
Triticale	Area (ha)	83,400	89,880	93,967	85,700	85,900	87,800	85,700
	Prod (t)	125,500	53,379	97,649	86,600	117,700	96,200	114,800
Peas	Area (ha)	143,130	145,190	146,874	128,500	127,700	138,300	121,300
	Prod (t)	257,910	91,084	152,909	129,100	181,150	162,400	154,900
Lupins	Area (ha)	72,420	84,792	83,372	74,000	66,500	76,200	65,200
	Prod (t)	121,460	46,795	77,898	69,600	97,200	82,600	81,400
Beans	Area (ha)	70,420	73,607	70,877	72,400	71,200	71,700	71,500
	Prod (t)	168,540	39,398	105,494	82,880	144,350	108,100	122,250
Chickpeas	Area (ha)	1,590	4,640	5,993	11,550	13,200	7,400	11,700
	Prod (t)	2,230	2,173	5,075	9,200	17,150	7,200	13,350
Lentils	Area (ha)	54,410	57,620	54,603	46,500	52,100	53,000	69,700
	Prod (t)	101,890	23,456	55,952	36,870	89,450	61,500	85,600
Vetch	Area (ha)	14,520	16,431	15,756	15,900	12,900	15,100	12,800
	Prod (t)	15,243	3,639	8,629	4,980	10,650	8,600	8,050
Canola	Area (ha)	147,600	157,672	163,351	178,200	182,700	165,900	196,500
	Prod (t)	213,400	72,938	152,989	192,600	297,100	185,800	267,300
Hay (not included in total)	Area (ha)	277,700	170,000	220,000	288,000	274,100	246,000	257,700
	Prod (t)	1,084,800	250,000	520,000	831,000	1,004,000	738,000	821,000
TOTAL	Area (ha)	3,877,500	3,960,900	4,110,600	4,008,500	4,024,700	3,996,400	3,973,800
TOTAL	Prod (t)	7,537,400	2,916,600	4,879,900	4,930,000	7,833,400	5,619,500	6,337,100

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 1 July 2010