Crop Performance Summary and Final Crop Estimates

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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

CROP PERFORMANCE SUMMARY AND FINAL CROP ESTIMATES

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Report Compilation

PETER FULWOOD
RURAL SOLUTIONS SA
PO BOX 245
NURIOOTPA SA 5355
Phone: (08) 8568 6400
Mobile: 0401 122 082
Fax: (08) 8568 6449
E-mail: Peter.Fulwood@sa.gov.au

Rural Solutions SA District Reporters

Eyre Peninsula

Mr Brett Masters
PO Box 1783
PORT LINCOLN SA 5606
Phone 08 8688 3460
Fax 08 8688 3407

Mr Kieran Wauchope
PO Box 1783
PORT LINCOLN SA 5606
Phone 08 8688 3409
Fax 08 8688 3407

Northern Agricultural Districts & Yorke Peninsula

Mr Michael Wurst
Mr Charlton Jeisman
Mr Barry Mudge
17 Irvine Street
JAMESTOWN SA 5491
Phone 08 8664 1408
Fax 08 8664 1405

Mr Peter Fulwood
PO Box 245
NURIOOTPA SA 5355
Phone 08 8568 6400
Fax 08 8568 6449

Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

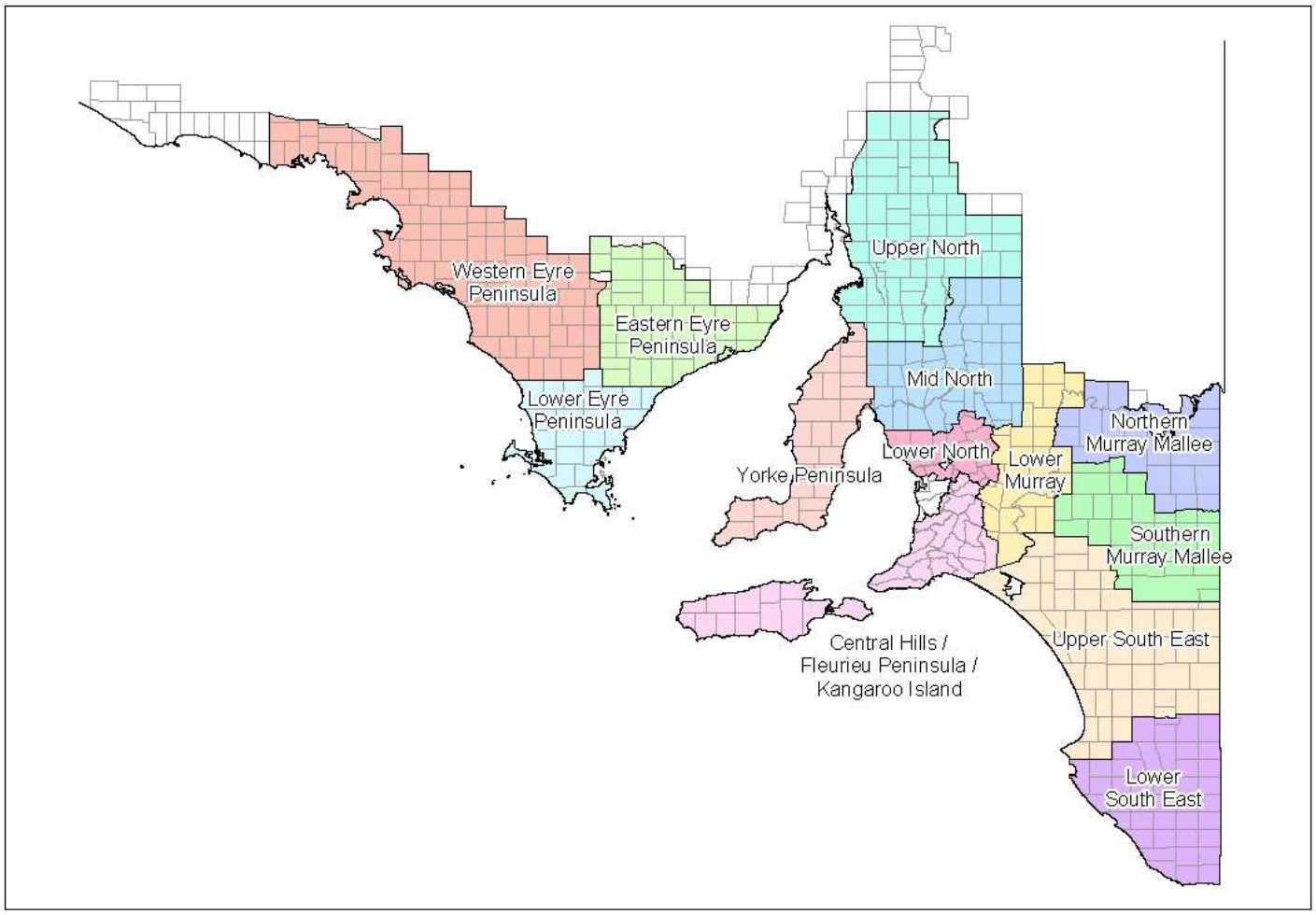
Mr Tim Prance
PO Box 1439
VICTOR HARBOR SA 5211
Phone 08 8552 8058
Fax 08 8552 8501

Murraylands & South East

Ms Tamara Rohrlach
Ms Tanja Morgan
Mr Bob Peake
PO Box 469
MURRAY BRIDGE SA 5253
Phone 08 8535 6400
Fax 08 8535 6427

Mr Richard Saunders
PO Box 411
LOXTON SA 5333
Phone 08 8595 9100
Fax 08 8595 9199

Crop Reporting Districts



KEY LINKS

South Australia Land Condition: http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/dwlbc/land/monitoring/index.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
Crop Performance Summary and Final Crop Estimates

WEATHER[1]

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

- Warm to hot during January with several very hot days late in the month; maximum temperatures above average in the north and near average further south and minimum temperatures above average throughout.
- Mild to warm and occasionally hot during February with a few very hot days during the month; maximum temperatures mostly below average and minimum temperatures above average throughout.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall varied from below average to near average in western and central districts to well above average in eastern border areas as a result of tropical moisture infeed mid month, with several centres having their highest January rainfall on record.
- February rainfall was well above average across the state as a result of moisture associated with tropical cyclones feeding in during the month, with many centres having their highest February rainfall on record.
- Summer rainfall (December-February) was well above average across the state, with many centres in eastern border districts having their highest summer rainfall on record.

CROPS

- Harvest was largely finished during January, although ongoing rainfall delayed completion until late February in South East districts.
- Heavy rainfall in both January and February resulted in localised flooding in a couple of districts.
- Yields were generally very good, however grain quality was significantly affected as a result of rainfall during harvest although the extent of weather damage was extremely variable.
- Summer rainfall was well above average resulting in high levels of soil moisture much of which should be available for the coming season.
- Farmers have been spraying summer weeds including crop volunteers to conserve moisture and nutrients, clean up paddocks and lower disease risks, with paddocks in some areas already sprayed more than once.
- Stubble management has started to get underway as farmers work to get on top of the heavy stubble loads and prepare paddocks for the coming season.
- Locust activity was reported in a number of districts and will need to be closely monitored in the lead-up to seeding.
- Mice numbers are reported to be increasing in several districts and will need to be monitored given current conditions are very favourable for populations to rapidly increase.
- The combination of exceptional yields and good prices should see most farmers get very good returns despite the frustrations of rain affecting grain quality and prolonging harvest and grain delivery.
- Final estimates for season 2010:
  Total crop area of 4.02 million hectares with total crop production of 10.34 million tonnes. This is the largest crop ever produced in South Australia and exceeds the previous record crop in season 2001 by 10%.

PASTURES

- Paddock feed is generally prolific as a result of the summer rains with stock often not able to keep up with the rapid pasture growth, however the quality of dry feed including that from stubbles has deteriorated significantly with the ongoing rainfall.
- Annual legume pastures such as medics and sub clovers have germinated with some plants now at the 4-5 leaf stage, thus posing the risk of a false break and subsequent loss of seed.
- Farmers have reported problems with flystrike due to the warm, wet conditions over summer.
- There have been reports of stock losses in the Lower South East caused by grazing toxic weeds.

[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 throughout this period have been generally mild to warm.
- A number of days with hot, drying winds were experienced in mid January.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was generally well below average with less than 10 mm received in most areas.
- February rainfall was well above average due to a significant rainfall event on 18th February, which saw falls in excess of 25 mm throughout the district.
- Streaky Bay, Port Kenny, Kyancutta and Wudinna recorded almost 70 mm during this rainfall event.

CROPS

- Most growers finished harvest in early January.
- Crop yields were above average except in those areas affected by mice at crop establishment.
- Rainfall throughout harvest affected grain quality, with much of the wheat being delivered as ASW or General Purpose, however grain prices were generally good.
- Shot grain was a common problem in some varieties of barley.
- Moist and cool conditions have given limited opportunity to effectively control snails over this period; this is expected to cause problems at crop establishment.
- Delving and clay spreading activities have occurred on sandy soils in the district.
- There have been reports of a build-up of mice numbers post harvest; these populations are expected to continue to rise going into the cropping season.
- It is expected that crop area for 2011 will be similar to the 2010 season.

PASTURES

- While most paddocks contain a great deal of feed, the feed quality of stubbles decreased rapidly with rainfall at harvest.
- Stock are in excellent condition.

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures throughout this period have been generally mild to warm with some hot days.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was generally well below average with less than 5 mm received in most areas.
- February rainfall was well above average due to a significant rainfall event on 18th February, which saw falls in excess of 50 mm throughout the district.
- Some localised flooding was experienced in the eastern Cleve Hills where 100 mm of rain was recorded during this event.

CROPS

- Most growers finished harvest in early January.
- Crop yields were generally above average with many wheat yields exceeding 2.5 t/ha and barley yields in excess of 3.5 t/ha.
- Grain quality decreased rapidly with rainfall throughout December.
- Prolific weed growth caused problems during the latter stages of harvesting.
- Delving and clay spreading activities have occurred on sandy soils in the district.
- There have been reports of a build-up of mice numbers around Kimba following harvest; these populations are expected to have significant impact at seeding.

- Early indications are of similar crop area in 2011 to the 2010 season.

PASTURES

- Summer weeds and volunteer cereals are providing a large amount of feed for livestock in most paddocks.
- Perennial pastures including lucerne and veldt grass have responded well to summer rainfall and have provided a large amount of high quality feed.
- Stock are in excellent condition.

Lower Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures throughout this period have been generally mild to warm.
- A number of days with hot, drying winds were experienced in mid January.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was generally well below average with less than 10 mm received in most areas.
- February rainfall was well above average due to a significant rainfall event on 18th February, which saw falls in excess of 50 mm throughout the district.
- Localised flooding resulting from this heavy rainfall event was reported near Ungarra and Tumby Bay.

CROPS

- The delayed harvest resulted in many growers not finishing harvesting until mid January.
- Crop yields were well above average.
- Around Cummins and Cockaleechie many wheat crops averaged in excess of 4 t/ha with some reports of crops up to 7 t/ha.
- Rainfall at harvest caused considerable quality issues, with much of the wheat delivered as General Purpose or Feed.
- Good grain prices made up for poor grain quality at delivery.
- Summer weeds have been a big issue due to the moist conditions following harvest.
- Mild conditions have given limited opportunity for growers to control snails.
- Early indications are of no significant changes to crop area for the 2011 crop season.

PASTURES

- While most paddocks contain a great deal of feed, the feed quality of stubbles decreased rapidly with rainfall at harvest.
- Stock are in excellent condition.

Yorke Peninsula

WEATHER

- Warm to hot during January with several very hot days late in the month; daily maximum and minimum temperatures above average.
- Mostly warm to hot during February with a few very hot days during the month; daily maximum temperatures slightly below average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was well below average, ranging from 0.8 mm (Minlaton) to 4.4 mm (Edithburgh).
- February rainfall was well above average as a result of moisture associated with tropical cyclones feeding in during the month; totals ranged from 21.6 mm (Paskeville) to 87 mm (Minlaton).

CROPS

- Harvest was completed in January.

- Yields were exceptional and grain quality variable as a result of rainfall during harvest, however the extent of weather damage while significant was often less than expected.
- Summer rainfall has been well above average, resulting in high levels of soil moisture which should be available for the coming season.
- Many farmers are busy controlling large summer weed populations as well as volunteer plants from previous crops to conserve moisture and nutrients, clean up paddocks and reduce disease carryover.
- Stubble management has started to get underway with some slashing and cutting straw to decrease the heavy stubble loads and prepare paddocks for the coming season.
- Snail numbers are reportedly on the rise and will require farmers to make the most of any opportunities to control them.
- Mice numbers need to be monitored given current conditions are favourable for populations to rapidly increase.
- No major changes to crop area and crop type are anticipated for the coming season.

PASTURES

- There is abundant paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and crop volunteers available, although the quality of dry feed including that from stubbles has deteriorated as a result of the summer rains.
- Perennial pastures have responded to the rain and are providing feed in some areas.

Lower North

WEATHER

- Warm to hot during January with a few very hot days late in the month; daily maximum and minimum temperatures above average.
- Mostly warm to hot during February with a few very hot days during the month; daily maximum temperatures slightly below average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was well below average, ranging from 3.6 mm (Angaston) to 13.4 mm (Eudunda).
- February rainfall was well above average as a result of moisture associated with tropical cyclones feeding in during the month; totals ranged from 32 mm (Stockport) to 104 mm (Eudunda).

CROPS

- Harvest was largely completed in January, with only a very small amount finished off near Kapunda in February.
- Yields were generally very good, however grain quality was quite variable as a result of rainfall during harvest although the extent of weather damage was often somewhat less than expected.
- Summer rainfall was well above average, resulting in high levels of soil moisture which should be available for the coming season.
- Localised, intense rainfall in mid February saw minor flooding in parts of the Barossa Valley.
- Many farmers have been controlling large summer weed populations including crop volunteers to conserve moisture and nutrients, clean up paddocks and lower disease risks.
- Locust activity was reported in the district and will need to be closely monitored in the lead-up to seeding.
- Mice numbers need to be monitored given current conditions are favourable for populations to rapidly increase.
- No major changes to crop area and crop type are anticipated for the coming season.

PASTURES

- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and crop volunteers available, although the quality of dry feed including that from stubbles has deteriorated as a result of the summer rains.
- Perennial pastures have responded to the rain and are providing feed in some areas.

Mid North

WEATHER

- Conditions during January were generally mild to warm with a short heatwave towards the end of the month.
- February was generally mild to warm with humid conditions and thunderstorms bringing heavy rain across most of the district.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall over the period was well above average.

CROPS

- Harvest continued during January; the mild conditions allowed most growers to finish by mid January.
- Several growers in the Burra area did not finish until late January.
- Significant quantities of grain were stored on farm during harvest and delivered during January and into February.
- Downgraded lentils were stored on farm with growers hoping that the price would rise.
- The prolonged harvest disrupted holiday plans and some growers took holidays before completing harvest.
- Summer weeds were becoming a problem towards the end of harvest, further slowing the harvest process.
- Most growers took a short break during January, however most had to return to begin summer weed control.
- Large areas have been sprayed to control self-sown cereals and summer weeds.
- Many growers have chosen not to control weeds and with the warm, humid conditions during mid to late February weeds have grown rapidly.
- High herbicide rates and mixtures have been required to control the large weeds.
- Significant off-target damage has been reported on vines in the Clare Valley and growers need to take more care not to spray when conditions are calm, as chemical can remain in the air and move off target.
- The heavy stubbles will cause some management issues, even for seeders with reasonable trash clearance.
- Mice numbers have increased rapidly, however feed supplies are diminishing which should slow build-up.

PASTURES

- Self-sown cereals and legumes have germinated from the February rain and are providing good feed.
- Stubbles were of reasonable to poor quality, but have deteriorated since the rains with most grain germinating.
- Locusts have fledged and will mate and lay eggs during March, however most of these are unlikely to hatch until spring.

Upper North

WEATHER

- Conditions in January were generally fine and mild to warm, although some days in late January were very hot with temperatures reaching up to 45°C.
- Conditions in February were cooler than average with a number of dewy mornings during the month.
- Thunderstorms in early February caused significant rainfall across the district with some areas experiencing flooding.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall totals for centres ranged between 40-200 mm from the main February thunderstorm.
- Rainfall totals for January-February were above average for most of the district.

CROPS

- Harvest across the Upper North was completed by late January with a few late deliveries to silos in early February.

- Yields across the district were above average to exceptional, with some farmers growing their highest yields on record.
- Overall grain quality was below average for both wheat and barley, with low grain protein being the main concern.
- Some loads were downgraded due to 'white grain disorder' being found in samples.
- Some grain was downgraded due to sprouting while other loads were affected by frost.
- A large amount of grain has been stored on farm this season.
- Some paddocks in the north of the district have been worked up following rains in February, some of these for the second time (initially following the November/December rains).
- Summer weed control has been conducted across the district to conserve moisture.
- Many growers have noted the improvement in 2010 cereal crops sown onto 2009 pasture compared with sown onto 2009 cereal.
- Mice numbers are increasing, particularly on the lighter soils with good feed supplies.
- Subsequent hatchings of locusts occurred in the district in January and February from eggs laid in spring, however very little damage occurred as populations were not large.
- Locust numbers are now relatively low, however there is some concern that another fly-in could occur from NSW.

PASTURES

- Despite bulky stubbles this season, stubble quality has been very low and some growers have seen condition scores of sheep drop back as a result.
- Supplementary feeding has been encouraged, but has not appeared essential due to the apparent heavy stubbles.
- Many grains left on the ground following harvest have now sprouted following the abundant rains in February and have caused considerable green pick to come through.
- Some medic seeds have begun to germinate following the summer rains, with some plants now at the 4-5 leaf stage.
- Livestock continue to achieve high prices at local Jamestown sales.
- There is insufficient livestock in the district to utilise all available feed, however many growers cannot afford to buy in more livestock due to high prices.
- Interest in sheep continues to increase and some paddocks planned to be cropped in 2011 will now be left for sheep feed instead of controlling summer weeds.
- Surface cover levels throughout the district are good with heavy stubbles from exceptional crops, except for some areas that have now been cultivated.
- Some steeper areas cultivated before the big rains in February saw some topsoil begin to wash.

Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures above average for January and slightly below for February; daily minimum temperatures above average for both January and February.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was below average to near average, ranging from 1.2 mm (Penneshaw) to 23.4 mm (Port Elliot).
- February rainfall was well above average with a few centres having their highest February rainfall on record, ranging from 41.2 mm (Morphett Vale) to 98.4 mm (Parawa).

CROPS

- Harvest was completed in February.
- Yields were generally very good, however grain quality was affected to some extent as a result of rainfall during harvest.
- Summer rainfall was above average, resulting in good levels of soil moisture throughout the district.

- Heavy rainfall in mid February caused minor water erosion along eastern parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges.
- Locust activity was reported in the eastern Mount Lofty Ranges and will need to be closely monitored.

PASTURES

- Paddock feed availability is excellent.
- Perennial pastures have responded to the summer rain and are providing very good feed in many areas.

Northern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures near average for January and below average for February; daily minimum temperatures above average for both January and February.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was variable but generally above average.
- February rainfall was generally well above average.

CROPS

- Harvest was well above average with excellent yields but grain quality affected by the wet finish.
- Harvest progressed into January with the majority of farmers finishing some weeks later than normal.
- Farmers are generally very pleased with the 2010 season and good grain prices, which should help with drought recovery.
- Farmers are optimistic for the season ahead with summer rainfall wetting up the soil profile.
- Locusts were present in the district during harvest, however most grain crops were too far advanced to be affected.
- Mice are starting to be reported in high numbers and are likely to cause ongoing problems this season.
- Summer weed spraying is in full swing with many successive germinations and good growing conditions.

PASTURES

- Very good levels of pasture feed across the Northern Mallee.

Southern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures near average for January and below average for February; daily minimum temperatures above average for both January and February.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was very variable but generally above average, with a few centres having their highest January rainfall on record; totals ranged from 14.4 mm (Karoonda) to 163 mm (Alawoona - highest on record for January).
- February rainfall was generally well above average; totals ranged from 31.6 mm (Lameroo) to 91.6 mm (Sandalwood).

CROPS

- Harvest was above average for Southern Mallee farmers, with excellent yields and average to poor quality crops due to the mild, wet finish.
- Harvest progressed well into January with the majority of farmers finishing a month later than normal.
- Harvest delays were caused by wet weather, as well as delays at storage and handling sites.
- Significant issues were reported with visual assessment of grain at silos.
- Summer weeds were causing contamination problems with late harvested crops.

- Farmers are generally happy with the 2010 season and grain prices and this has helped with drought recovery, however there has been a return to livestock in recent years and many may not have captured the full benefit of the season as a result.
- Farmers remain optimistic for the season ahead with the wet summer conditions and soil profile.
- Locusts were present in the district during harvest, however grain crops were too far advanced to be affected.
- Mice have been reported in high numbers and are likely to cause ongoing problems this season.
- Summer weed spraying is in full swing, with many successive germinations and good growing conditions proving a headache for farmers.

PASTURES

- Livestock are in excellent condition with ample paddock feed and stubble paddocks on offer.
- Farmers have reported problems with flystrike due to the warm, wet conditions over summer.

Lower Murray

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures above average for January and slightly below average for February; daily minimum temperatures above average for both January and February.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was below average to near average, ranging from 7.4 mm (Morgan) to 21.4 mm (Tailem Bend).
- February rainfall was well above average, ranging from 43.8 mm (Murray Bridge) to 89.6 mm (Swan Reach).

CROPS

- Harvest was largely completed in January with the remainder finished off in February.
- Yields were generally very good, however grain quality was quite variable as a result of rainfall during harvest although the extent of weather damage was often less than expected.
- Summer rainfall was well above average, resulting in high levels of soil moisture.
- Many farmers have been controlling large summer weed populations including crop volunteers to conserve moisture and nutrients, clean up paddocks and lower disease risks.
- Stubble management has started to get underway as farmers work to decrease the heavy stubble loads and prepare paddocks for the coming season.
- Snail numbers in problem paddocks will require farmers to make the most of any opportunities for control.
- Locust activity was reported in the district and will need to be closely monitored in the lead-up to seeding.
- Mice numbers need to be monitored given current conditions are favourable for populations to rapidly increase.

PASTURES

- There is adequate paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and crop volunteers available, although the quality of dry feed including that from stubbles has deteriorated as a result of the summer rains.
- Perennial pastures have responded to the rain and are providing feed in some areas.

Upper South East

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures near average for January and below average for February; daily minimum temperatures above average for both January and February.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was above average to well above average in border areas as a result of tropical moisture infeed mid month, with a few centres having their highest January rainfall on record; totals ranged from 18.4 mm (Cooke Plains) to 116 mm (Wolseley - highest on record for January).
- February rainfall was well above average as a result of moisture associated with tropical cyclones feeding in during the month; totals ranged from 34.2 mm (Cooke Plains) to 82.2 mm (Keith - highest on record for February).

CROPS

- Harvest was largely completed in January, however heavy rainfall in the second half of January saw the remainder not finished off until early February.
- Yields were generally very good, however grain quality was significantly affected as a result of rainfall during harvest although the extent of weather damage was extremely variable.
- Summer rainfall in eastern parts of the district was the highest on record, resulting in very high levels of soil moisture.
- Farmers have started controlling large summer weed populations including crop volunteers to conserve moisture and nutrients, clean up paddocks and lower disease risks.
- Stubble management has started to get underway as farmers work to decrease the heavy stubble loads and prepare paddocks for the coming season.
- Snail numbers in problem paddocks will require farmers to make the most of any opportunities for control.
- Mice numbers need to be monitored given current conditions are favourable for populations to rapidly increase.

PASTURES

- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and crop volunteers available, although the quality of dry feed including that from stubbles has deteriorated as a result of the summer rains.
- Perennial pastures are providing a huge amount of feed in most areas.

Lower South East

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures slightly below average for January and below average for February; daily minimum temperatures above average for both January and February.

RAINFALL

- January rainfall was above average to well above average in border areas as a result of tropical moisture infeed mid month, with a few centres having their highest January rainfall on record; totals ranged from 13.6 mm (Beachport) to 131.6 mm (Mount Gambier).
- February rainfall was above average to well above average as a result of moisture associated with tropical cyclones feeding in during the month; totals ranged from 32.8 mm (Frances) to 86.6 mm (Lucindale).

CROPS

- Harvest continued well into February as a result of interruptions caused by the excessive summer rainfall, with a few areas in southern parts of the district still finishing off at the end of the month.
- Yields were generally very good, however grain quality was significantly affected as a result of rainfall during harvest although the extent of weather damage was extremely variable.
- Intense rainfall in mid January saw flooding in and around Frances.
- Summer rainfall in eastern parts of the district was the highest on record, resulting in very high levels of soil moisture.
- Farmers have started spraying large summer weed populations including crop volunteers to conserve moisture and nutrients, clean up paddocks and lower disease risks.

- Stubble management has started to get underway as farmers work to decrease the heavy stubble loads and prepare paddocks for the coming season.
- Crop area may reduce slightly as farmers cut back on cropping those paddocks most prone to waterlogging, some of which may have been cropped in the recent run of drier seasons.

PASTURES

- Paddock feed is prolific as a result of the summer rains with stock generally not able to keep up with the very rapid pasture growth, however the quality of dry feed including that from stubbles has deteriorated significantly.
- Bales of hay in paddock stacks have absorbed moisture in the very wet conditions in some areas lowering quality.
- There have been reports of stock losses around Millicent caused by the growth of toxic weeds such as lesser loosestrife brought on by the excessive rainfall.

Crop Production Estimates

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

March 2011

Final estimates for season 2010/11

Contact: Peter Fulwood
Phone 08 8568 6400 **Mobile 0401 122 082**
Fax 08 8568 6449

CROP	Western Eyre Peninsula	Lower Eyre Peninsula	Eastern Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Upper North	Mid North	Lower North	Subtotal	
WHEAT	470,000	135,000	375,000	174,000	270,000	240,000	47,000	1,711,000	***ha***
	892,000	520,000	820,000	695,000	590,000	840,000	180,000	4,537,000	***t***
DURUM	0	0	0	36,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	64,000	***ha***
	0	0	0	135,000	32,000	35,000	22,000	224,000	***t***
BARLEY	95,000	86,000	95,000	150,000	90,000	100,000	33,000	649,000	***ha***
	198,000	310,000	230,000	615,000	207,000	360,000	127,000	2,047,000	***t***
OATS	15,000	3,200	5,000	5,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	47,200	***ha***
	25,000	8,000	7,500	14,000	16,000	20,000	5,500	96,000	***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***
	2,700	2,500	8,500	5,500	6,200	13,000	3,000	41,400	***t***
PEAS	6,000	7,000	6,000	36,000	30,000	24,000	9,000	118,000	***ha***
	8,000	13,000	11,000	80,000	48,000	42,000	20,000	222,000	***t***
LUPINS	1,200	24,000	5,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	900	38,600	***ha***
	1,800	48,000	8,000	3,000	4,500	6,000	1,800	73,100	***t***
BEANS	0	6,600	200	12,000	7,000	14,000	6,000	45,800	***ha***
	0	17,000	300	33,000	11,500	37,000	18,000	116,800	***t***
CHICKPEAS	0	200	0	4,000	2,000	4,000	100	10,300	***ha***
	0	300	0	6,000	3,000	6,000	100	15,400	***t***
LENTILS	0	2,000	0	70,000	4,500	12,000	6,000	94,500	***ha***
	0	4,000	0	126,000	7,000	20,000	12,000	169,000	***t***
VETCH	200	700	500	2,000	5,000	2,600	300	11,300	***ha***
	200	700	400	2,000	3,000	4,500	400	11,200	***t***
CANOLA	1,500	50,000	3,000	19,000	16,000	40,000	8,500	138,000	***ha***
	1,500	105,000	3,900	42,000	27,000	80,000	19,000	278,400	***t***
HAY	7,000	5,000	7,000	22,000	20,000	25,000	14,000	100,000	***ha***
(not included	16,000	20,000	21,000	95,000	80,000	130,000	70,000	432,000	***t***
in total)									
TOTAL ha	**590,700**	**315,600**	**494,200**	**511,500**	**451,300**	**461,600**	**119,800**	**2,944,700**	***ha***
TOTAL t	**1,129,200**	**1,028,500**	**1,089,600**	**1,756,500**	**955,200**	**1,463,500**	**408,800**	**7,831,300**	***t***

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

March 2011

Final estimates for season 2010/11

Contact: Peter Fulwood
Phone 08 8568 6400 **Mobile 0401 122 082**
Fax 08 8568 6449

CROP	Kangaroo Island	Central Hills & Fleurieu	Lower Murray	Nth Murray Mallee	Sth Murray Mallee	Upper South East	Lower South East	TOTALS	
WHEAT	5,500	6,600	66,000	220,000	131,000	72,000	25,000	2,237,100	***ha***
	16,500	18,000	150,000	473,000	300,000	234,000	90,000	5,818,500	***t***
DURUM	0	300	800	700	0	4,000	0	69,800	***ha***
	0	600	1,500	1,500	0	13,000	0	240,600	***t***
BARLEY	2,700	7,500	55,000	40,000	110,000	85,000	16,000	965,200	***ha***
	8,100	20,000	121,000	88,000	244,000	255,000	56,000	2,839,100	***t***
OATS	3,300	1,800	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,000	4,000	75,300	***ha***
	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	6,800	16,000	8,000	152,300	***t***
RYE	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	9,500	***ha***
	0	0	1,800	5,000	3,600	1,200	0	11,600	***t***
TRITICALE	600	2,100	10,000	18,000	28,000	8,000	2,000	85,700	***ha***
	1,500	5,200	18,000	30,000	49,000	16,000	6,000	167,100	***t***
PEAS	400	1,500	1,500	0	1,000	3,500	400	126,300	***ha***
	800	3,700	2,400	0	1,600	7,000	1,000	238,500	***t***
LUPINS	1,500	1,300	1,000	1,500	1,000	17,000	3,000	64,900	***ha***
	3,500	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	30,000	6,000	120,100	***t***
BEANS	200	400	100	0	0	12,000	13,000	71,500	***ha***
	400	1,200	200	0	0	24,000	26,000	168,600	***t***
CHICKPEAS	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	10,700	***ha***
	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	16,000	***t***
LENTILS	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	200	97,700	***ha***
	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	350	174,350	***t***
VETCH	0	0	100	0	1,000	400	0	12,800	***ha***
	0	0	100	0	1,000	600	0	12,900	***t***
CANOLA	4,000	1,500	2,000	7,000	6,000	28,000	10,000	196,500	***ha***
	9,000	3,300	3,000	7,000	9,000	50,000	22,000	381,700	***t***
HAY	7,200	27,000	10,000	3,000	7,000	50,000	40,000	244,200	***ha***
(not included	40,000	140,000	40,000	9,000	25,000	200,000	180,000	1,066,000	***t***
in total)									
TOTAL ha	**18,200**	**23,000**	**141,000**	**294,200**	**285,000**	**243,100**	**73,800**	**4,023,000**	***ha***
TOTAL t	**49,800**	**60,000**	**304,500**	**611,500**	**616,500**	**652,100**	**215,650**	**10,341,350**	***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	5,818,500
Durum	Area (ha)	59,850	50,250	54,750	59,100	60,000	56,800	69,800
	Prod (t)	154,300	25,700	95,400	88,700	157,200	104,300	240,600
Barley	Area (ha)	1,170,500	1,154,060	1,225,163	1,210,500	1,152,300	1,182,500	965,200
	Prod (t)	2,545,900	1,029,030	1,776,660	1,795,000	2,544,100	1,938,100	2,839,100
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	152,300
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	11,600
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	167,100
Peas	Area (ha)	143,130	145,190	146,874	128,500	127,700	138,300	126,300
	Prod (t)	257,910	91,084	152,909	129,100	181,150	162,400	238,500
Lupins	Area (ha)	72,420	84,792	83,372	74,000	66,500	76,200	64,900
	Prod (t)	121,460	46,795	77,898	69,600	97,200	82,600	120,100
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	168,600
Chickpeas	Area (ha)	1,590	4,640	5,993	11,550	13,200	7,400	10,700
	Prod (t)	2,230	2,173	5,075	9,200	17,150	7,200	16,000
Lentils	Area (ha)	54,410	57,620	54,603	46,500	52,100	53,000	97,700
	Prod (t)	101,890	23,456	55,952	36,870	89,450	61,500	174,350
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	12,900
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	381,700
Hay (not included in total)	Area (ha)	277,700	170,000	220,000	288,000	274,100	246,000	244,200
	Prod (t)	1,084,800	250,000	520,000	831,000	1,004,000	738,000	1,066,000
TOTAL	Area (ha)	3,877,500	3,960,900	4,110,600	4,008,500	4,024,700	3,996,400	4,023,000
TOTAL	Prod (t)	7,537,400	2,916,600	4,879,900	4,930,000	7,833,400	5,619,500	10,341,400

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 28 February 2011