

Harvest

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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

HARVEST

COMPILED 5TH JANUARY 2011

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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

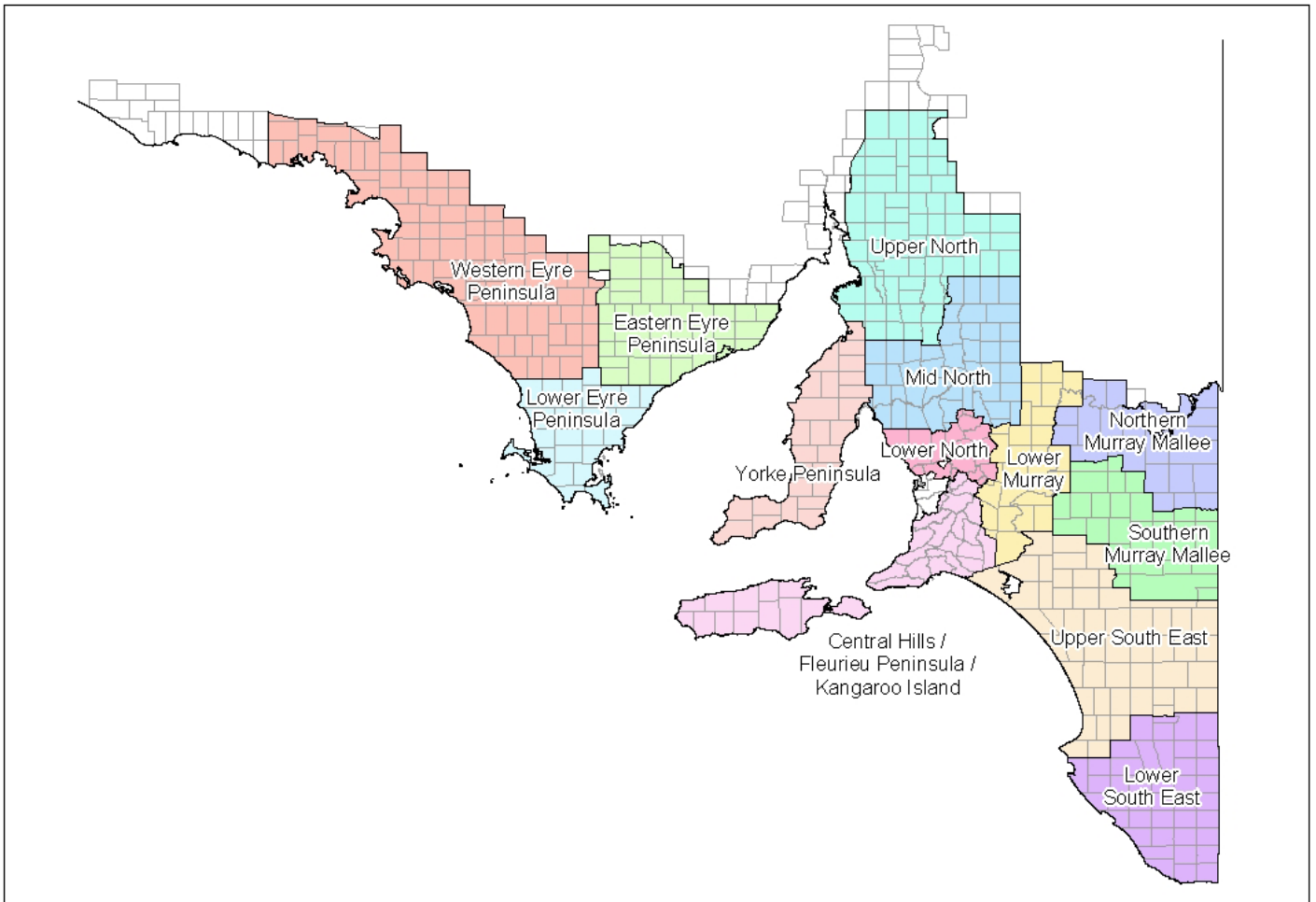
Eyre Peninsula	
Mr Brett Masters PO Box 1783 PORT LINCOLN SA 5606 Phone 08 8688 3460 Fax 08 8688 3407	Mr Kieran Wauchope PO Box 1783 PORT LINCOLN SA 5606 Phone 08 8688 3409 Fax 08 8688 3407

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 Harvest

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>

- Mild to warm during November with a few hot days later in the month; maximum temperatures mostly below average and minimum temperatures slightly above average.
- Mild to warm during December with several hot days during the month; maximum temperatures near average and minimum temperatures mostly above average.

RAINFALL

- November rainfall varied from near average to above average in many districts.
- Widespread thunderstorm activity and intense rainfall in early December resulted in total monthly rainfall being generally well above average, with many centres having their highest December rainfall on record.
- December totals were well in excess of 100 mm in many places, with reports of flooding in several towns.

CROPS

- Unseasonable wet weather experienced during the second half of November and early December impacted to varying degrees on field crops and harvesting in all districts.
- Quite a lot of barley and canola as well as some peas and lentils had been harvested prior to the rain, however the major proportion of wheat, beans and lentils remained and was affected to varying degrees by the wet conditions.
- Yields of most crops have generally been very good, although some lentil and pea crops were flattened by the intense rainfall making harvest slow and difficult. Some oat crops experienced considerable shattering from the heavy rain with a consequent loss in yield.
- Grain quality has been extremely variable depending on variety and location both between and within districts, particularly following the rainfall in the first half of December.
- There has been a significant amount of sprouted grain with low falling numbers, low test weights and low protein, as well as black point, staining, mottling, splitting and wrinkling, however the overall extent of wet weather damage seems to have been less than initially expected given the extent and intensity of the rainfall.
- Locusts have not disrupted harvest as much as expected, however there have been some cases of contaminated grain samples.
- A number of farmers set up on-farm storage using silo bags or simply dumped grain on the ground for delivery after harvest, to allow harvesting to proceed more quickly before further possible weather damage.
- With record production and a large amount of weather-damaged grain, this harvest has been a major test of the logistics and infrastructure of the grain harvesting, transport, receipt and storage systems.
- On a statewide basis harvest is currently estimated to be approximately 75% finished, with the later districts due to complete harvesting by the end of January given favourable weather.
- Total crop area is estimated to be 4.02 million hectares with crop production estimated at 9.72 million tonnes. This stands as the largest crop ever produced in South Australia.

PASTURES

- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and green pick available, although there has been some deterioration in dry feed quality as a result of the rain.
- Lucerne and other perennial pastures have responded to the rain and are providing prolific feed in some areas.
- Hay yields have been generally very good, although quality has been downgraded in some cases as a result of the wet weather.

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

- Daytime temperatures throughout this period were generally mild to warm with some hot weather later in December.

RAINFALL

- Significant rainfall events during the weeks of 25-28 November and 5-8 December recorded above average rainfall across the district for this period.
- Damp conditions significantly delayed harvest, however many growers were close to finishing by the end of December.

CROPS

- Canola and pulse yields were reported to be above average.
- Early reports of cereal yields were well above average with reports of 3.5 t/ha barley crops.
- Grain quality has been highly variable with little barley achieving malting quality and much of the wheat being delivered as ASW prior to the rain.
- Heavy rains in early December saw sprouted grain and low test weights in many cereal crops with consequent downgrading to feed quality.

PASTURES

- Stock are in very good condition with most pasture paddocks containing a great deal of feed.
- High stubble loads and an acceleration of summer weeds due to the rain will provide growers with a significant amount of feed over summer.

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures throughout this period have been generally mild to warm although there were a number of cool days in early December.

RAINFALL

- Widespread storm activity during 25-28 November and 5-8 December resulted in well above average rainfall being recorded in the district.
- Damp conditions significantly delayed harvest, however most growers were at least 50% of the way through their program by late December.

CROPS

- Canola and pulse yields have been close to average.
- Quality has been a major issue for pulse crops with some loads of peas rejected at delivery for mildew infestation and cracked grain.
- Reports of cereal yields are above average.
- There have been some reports of barley crops around Franklin Harbour achieving 2 t/ha and early wheat crops near Wharminda yielding 2.5 t/ha.
- Wheat yields have been slightly above average ranging from 1.4-2 t/ha.
- Cereal quality has also caused issue at delivery with much of the barley being delivered as feed in traditional malting areas.
- Much of the wheat delivered following the rains has also been unable to achieve premium classification.
- A limited number of days suitable for harvesting has led to long queues at silos, which has further slowed down harvesting operations.

PASTURES

- Stock are in very good condition with most pasture paddocks still containing a great deal of feed.
- High stubble loads and an acceleration of summer weeds due to the rain will provide growers with a significant amount of feed over summer.

Lower Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures throughout this period have been generally mild to warm although there were a number of quite cool days in early December.

RAINFALL

- Widespread storm activity during 25-28 November and 5-8 December resulted in well above average rainfall being recorded in the district.
- Damp conditions significantly delayed harvest, however many growers were at least 50% of the way through their program by the end of December.

CROPS

- Powdery mildew infestation of wheat and pulse crops was a major issue in November and is likely to have caused significant quality issues and some yield loss.
- Reports of some field peas being rejected at silos because of mouldy grain following the rainfall in late November and early December.
- Canola and pulses have both recorded yields well above average. Canola has been reported as averaging 1.5 t/ha in some areas and beans yielding in excess of 2 t/ha.
- Cereal yields have been well above average with some barley crops in excess of 4 t/ha and wheat crops averaging 2.8 t/ha, although there have been reports of wheat crops up to 6 t/ha south of Cummins.
- Although there were reports of some early wheat being delivered as APW and AH prior to the rain in early December, quality decreased significantly following these rains with reports of shot grain making it difficult for growers to achieve premium classification.
- A limited number of days suitable for harvesting has led to long queues at silos, which has slowed down harvesting operations.
- Reports of farmers harvesting at relatively high speed to get the crop off as quickly as possible before further weather damage, however this inevitably leads to more grain being spilt and left in the paddock leading to a possible increase in mice numbers in the coming season.

PASTURES

- Pastures still contain a high level of green feed with rains accelerating the growth of summer weeds.
- Stock are in very good condition.

Yorke Peninsula

WEATHER

- Mild to warm during November with a few hot days later in the month; daily maximum temperatures below average and daily minimum temperatures near average.
- Mild to warm during December with several hot days during the month; daily maximum temperatures near average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- November rainfall varied from below average in some northern areas to above average further south; totals ranged from 6.8 mm (Moonta) to 41.8 mm (Yorketown).
- December rainfall was generally well above average with many centres recording decile 10 rainfall; totals ranged from 9.6 mm (Corny Point) to 70.6 mm (Wallaroo).

CROPS

- Widespread thunderstorm activity and intense rainfall in early December interrupted harvesting and caused varying amounts of weather damage to crops.
- Quite a lot of barley, canola and peas had been harvested prior to the rain, however the major proportion of wheat and lentils remained and was affected to varying degrees by the wet conditions.
- Yields have been exceptional with reports of barley ranging from 3-7 t/ha, wheat 3-6 t/ha, canola 2 t/ha, peas 1.5-3 t/ha and lentils 1-3 t/ha.
- Grain quality has been extremely variable and often dependent to a significant extent on varieties grown, particularly following the rainfall in the first half of December.
- Prior to the rain malting barley had already been affected by low protein and black tipping.
- Following the rain there has been sprouted grain with low falling numbers and low test weights, as well as staining, mottling, splitting and wrinkling, however the extent of wet weather damage seems to have been less than initially expected given the extent and intensity of the rainfall.
- Pulse crops, particularly lentils, have probably been most affected by the rain. Many lentil crops were flattened making harvest slow and difficult, although some of the broadleaf weed growth coming up as a result of the rain did help lift the lentil crops.
- With quite a few farmers now finished or close to finished, harvest on northern and central Yorke Peninsula is estimated to be about 80% complete and about 60% complete on southern Yorke Peninsula.

PASTURES

- There is abundant paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and green pick available, although there has been some deterioration in dry feed quality as a result of the rain.
- Perennial pastures such as lucerne have responded to the rain and are providing feed in some areas.
- Hay yields have been very good, although quality is variable as a result of the weather conditions.

Lower North

WEATHER

- Mild to warm during November with a few hot days during the month; daily maximum temperatures below average and daily minimum temperatures near average.
- Mild to warm during December with several hot days during the month; daily maximum temperatures near average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- November rainfall was mostly near average; totals ranged from 15 mm (Roseworthy) to 59.8 mm (Point Pass).
- December rainfall was well above average with many centres having their highest December rainfall on record; totals ranged from 61 mm (Roseworthy) to 183.6 mm (Tarlee). There were reports of flooding in some towns notably Stockport and Riverton.

CROPS

- Widespread thunderstorm activity and intense rainfall in early December interrupted harvesting and caused significant weather damage to crops.
- A small area of crop alongside the Gilbert River where flooding was most severe is likely to be abandoned.
- Quite a lot of barley and canola and some peas had been harvested prior to the rain, however the major proportion of wheat, beans and lentils remained and was affected to varying degrees by the wet conditions.
- Yields have been very good with reports of barley up to 6 t/ha, canola up to 2.5 t/ha, peas 2-3 t/ha and lentils up to 3 t/ha.
- Grain quality has been extremely variable and often dependent to a significant extent on varieties grown.
- Following the rain there has been a significant amount of sprouted grain with low falling numbers and low test weights, as well as staining, mottling, splitting and wrinkling, however the extent of wet weather damage seems to have been less than initially expected given the extent and intensity of the rainfall.
- Many lentil crops were flattened making harvest slow and difficult if not impossible in some situations.

- Reports of high numbers of earwigs in some paddocks.
- It is estimated that harvest is about 70% complete in the district.

PASTURES

- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and green pick available, although there has been some deterioration in dry feed quality as a result of the rain.
- Perennial pastures such as lucerne have responded to the rain and are providing feed in some areas.
- Hay yields have been very good, although quality is variable as a result of the weather conditions.

Mid North

WEATHER

- Conditions during November were mild to warm with heavy rain and cool conditions occurring in the last week.
- December was generally mild to warm with thunderstorms bringing heavy rain to parts of the district.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall over the period was well above average.

CROPS

- The cool wet conditions during October and November delayed harvest by one to two weeks.
- Most canola and some lentil crops were harvested before the heavy rain in late November.
- A large percentage of the malting barley crop has been downgraded due to black tip, fungal staining and cleaved grain.
- Despite the lower quality, barley yields have been well above average.
- The cool finish allowed canola crops to finish well with high yields and high oil content.
- Harvest is now approximately 70% complete with most growers in the western part finished, however those in the east are only 50% completed.
- Wheat yields have generally been above expectations, however there has been significant downgrading due to fungal staining and sprouting.
- Wheat grain protein has been low with a high percentage below 10%.
- The heavy rain has caused significant damage to pea crops with crops being flattened, making harvest difficult.
- Bean crops have performed well with well above average yields, however staining has made some crops unsaleable.
- Lentil yields have been well above average, although crops harvested after the rain were significantly lower yielding.
- Lentil quality has been variable with a large percentage downgraded to Number 2 due to poor colour and fungal staining.
- Durum crops have also yielded well with yields similar to bread wheats, however protein levels have been low.
- Grain classification and delivery has caused major problems with harvest being delayed due to slow delivery times.
- An increasing number of growers have set up on-farm storage using silo bags or have dumped grain on the ground for delivery after harvest.
- The lack of falling number machines has meant that most wheat has been classified on visual assessment.
- Silo storage capacity has been stretched with many smaller silos full and growers needing to transport grain longer distances to deliver grain.

PASTURES

- The rain in late November-early December has resulted in widespread germination of summer weeds.
- Locust numbers have been high in isolated areas of the district and growers have sprayed lucerne stands to minimise damage.

Upper North

WEATHER

- Conditions during November and December were cooler than average, with only a few days experiencing strong winds.

RAINFALL

- A number of rainfall events made harvest activities slow. Thunderstorms brought patchy rainfall across the district with some isolated heavier falls in some areas.
- Rainfall for November-December was well above average across most of the district.
- Totals across the district for this period ranged from 40-140 mm.

CROPS

- Rainy weather and cool days near harvest time meant a slow beginning to harvest.
- Over 70% of the crop has been harvested across the Upper North with yields reported as being very good.
- Grain quality has been a concern for many growers with low protein wheat and barley across the district.
- Many loads have been downgraded due to poorer quality than expected. Harvest rain caused many crops to sprout, particularly crops harvested in mid-late December around Pt Germein.
- A severe frost on 1st November (-5°C at Yongala) caused a number of crops to be frosted in parts of the Upper North, particularly near Jamestown.
- A number of fires have been started by machinery in the Upper North since harvest began.
- Many grain receival sites are filling up with some now full and closed.
- Locusts have not disrupted harvest as much as expected, however there have been some cases of contaminated grain samples.
- Grain has been downgraded for a number of reasons, primarily caused by rain damage. A white fungal staining has been present in some wheat crops. Some barley samples have been affected by black tip.
- Many pea and lentil crops have been disappointing across the district, with many going down (laying flat on the ground) with the harvest rain.
- Few crops have met malting barley status this season.
- Some paddocks have been worked up following rains in November and early December. Some of these paddocks may require a herbicide application later in summer.

PASTURES

- Pastures began to senesce in early November. Considerable bulk was grown in 2010.
- Rain in early-mid November spoiled a lot of hay that was still laying on the ground. There is no shortage of hay throughout the district.
- Many paddocks have available feed from end of season rains, however there are insufficient stock numbers in the district to utilise it all.
- Stock prices remain high.
- Surface cover levels throughout the district are good with heavy stubbles from exceptional crops.

Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

WEATHER

- Temperatures have been mild to warm.

RAINFALL

- Generally spring rainfall has been excellent with November-December averages around decile 6, except central to east Kangaroo Island where November rainfall was decile 8.
- Rain events coming from the north affected the Adelaide Hills, but didn't find their way to the Fleurieu Peninsula or Kangaroo Island.

CROPS

- Harvest is progressing reasonably well on Kangaroo Island. For a change harvest conditions here have been better than most areas of South Australia.
- Wet conditions in December have affected grain quality, but not badly, apart from export oats.
- Overall around 30-50% of crops have been harvested.

PASTURES

- Pasture growth rates in later areas during November were around 30-40 kg/ha dry matter per day, but dropped markedly on the Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island during December to 0-10 kg/ha/day due to dry conditions. In the Adelaide Hills soil moisture levels are still high and pasture growth in December is still around 30-40 kg/ha/day.
- Later maturing perennial grasses such as Banquet ryegrass and phalaris have produced significantly more dry matter in late spring compared to earlier maturing grasses and annuals.
- Soil moisture levels on the Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island are very low, so future summer rainfall events less than 20-25 mm are not likely to have much impact on pasture growth during summer.
- There have been excellent spring establishments of kikuyu on Kangaroo Island this year.
- Despite good weather conditions for hay making, feed tests are quite low (8.5-9.5 MJ ME/kg) due to exceptional spring growing conditions.
- Overall, paddock feed availability is excellent but generally not excessive, except in the Adelaide Hills.

Northern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Average maximum temperatures for Loxton have been 0.9°C and 0.6°C below the long-term average for November and December respectively.

RAINFALL

- Loxton received 41 mm and 125.6 mm of rain for November and December respectively, which is 124 mm above the long-term average for these months.
- There were a small number of significant rainfall events - 16.2 mm on November 13 and a very large 95.2 mm on December 8. The later rainfall event was due to large weather systems bringing rain from the North-West. The 95.2 mm event broke several records at Loxton - the largest amount of rain in a 24 hour period and the largest monthly amount.
- Rainfall dropped off slightly as the rain bands went south with Lameroo recording 107 mm for December - a 110 year record.
- Rainfall for 2010 was 478.0 mm whereas Loxton's long-term annual average is 262.3 mm. The Northern Mallee has recorded its best rainfall season since 2005.

CROPS

- Conditions for crop ripening were generally cooler and therefore delayed compared to previous years.
- Grains yields were the highest many growers have harvested.
- Paddocks averages were well up on previous best yields. Early sown fallow country showed yields up to and above 4 t/ha. Farm averages will probably be between 2 and 3 t/ha.
- Early receipts of grain showed generally lower protein levels, slightly diminished test weights and low levels of screenings. Roughly 60-70% of grain was classified as ASW1 with lesser quantity as APW1 and small quantities of H2 and H1 respectively. Low protein levels were responsible for the lower gradings.
- Significant falls through November delayed harvest and caused some minor sprouting in wheat.
- The very large rainfall on 8 December further delayed harvesting and caused significant quality downgrading of wheat. Most grain was classified from this point as Feed1 and a new segregation GPFS because of the levels of sprouting in the grain.
- As of the end of December many growers were still harvesting and may well be to mid-late January.
- The quantity of grain harvested and the better commodity prices than 2009 have resulted in good gross margins despite the lower quality grain.

- Some stem rust became apparent in Northern Mallee crops through November and it was thought too late for cost effective control, however crops affected early showed signs of poorer grain quality.
- Locusts generally presented no problems to the harvesting process or the sample quality.
- Locusts laid eggs in mid December and these are hatching in early January. It is expected that locusts will go through several more cycles before seeding in April.
- Growers will need to monitor locust numbers and take appropriate action at seeding to protect emerging crops. Growers are urged to monitor and make every effort to control all bands of locusts on their properties. If significant numbers of locusts reach adult stage then severe damage is highly likely to crops with any green portion evident.
- This harvest has been a test of the logistics and infrastructure of the grain harvesting, transport, receival and storage systems. Many good lessons should be learnt from this season.

PASTURES

- Very good levels of pasture feed across the Mallee districts.
- Many summer weeds apparent with growers very active in spraying and preserving the soil moisture from weeds.
- Considerable quantities of crop and pasture were cut and baled for hay.

Southern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- November and December daily maximum temperatures below average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- November rainfall was generally above average; totals ranged from 32.4 mm (Lameroo) to 94 mm (Pinnaroo - highest on record for November).
- December rainfall was well above average with many centres having their highest December rainfall on record; totals ranged from 61.6 mm (Peebinga) to 142.4 mm (Karoonda).

CROPS

- Most of the cereals are almost finished, still some triticale and lupins to go.
- Large landholders may only finish at the end of January.
- Farmers are pleased with yields, but not happy with being downgraded as a result of weather damage from the very heavy rainfall in the first half of December.
- Yields are above average with wheat ranging from 2.5 t/ha for some Frame to 4 t/ha for Gladius.
- Grain quality has been downgraded in many areas. Few farmers getting H2, most APW, some ASW and some feed.
- Sprouting ranges from zero up to 10-12% depending on variety and location within the district.

PASTURES

- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and green pick available, although there has been some deterioration in dry feed quality as a result of the rain.
- Perennial pastures such as lucerne have responded to the rain and are providing feed in some areas.

Lower Murray

WEATHER

- November and December daily maximum temperatures below average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- November rainfall was generally above average; totals ranged from 19.8 mm (Swan Reach) to 59.5 mm (Mannum).
- December rainfall was well above average with some centres having their highest December rainfall on record; totals ranged from 59.2 mm (Swan Reach) to 173 mm (Mannum). There were reports of flooding in Mannum.

CROPS

- Widespread thunderstorm activity and intense rainfall in early December interrupted harvesting and caused significant weather damage to crops.
- There were isolated reports of hail damage near Mannum and Mypolonga.
- Rain delayed harvest and compromised grain quality, with much shot grain depending on variety and location within the district.
- Farmers are pleased with above average yields, but not happy with being downgraded as a result of weather damage.
- It is estimated that harvest is about 70% complete in the district.

PASTURES

- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles and green pick available, although there has been some deterioration in dry feed quality as a result of the rain.
- Perennial pastures such as lucerne have responded to the rain and are providing feed in some areas.

Upper South East**WEATHER**

- November and December daily maximum temperatures below average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- November rainfall varied from near average to above average; totals ranged from 27.4 mm (Keith) to 59.6 mm (Wolseley).
- December rainfall was well above average with a few centres having their highest December rainfall on record; totals ranged from 51.2 mm (Coomandook) to 144.8 mm (Keith).

CROPS

- Yields have been very good with reports of wheat ranging from 3-5 t/ha, barley 3-4.5 t/ha, canola 2-2.5 t/ha and beans 2-3 t/ha.
- Most canola was off before the rain and generally has excellent quality.
- Before the rain protein was often too low in barley malting varieties.
- Post rain lots of downgrading, with a lot of shot grain in Gladius wheat.
- Oat yields have been disappointing as much grain was shaken out with the rain.
- Harvest is due to start winding up by mid January given favourable weather.

PASTURES

- There is ample paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles, green pick and perennial pastures available, although there has been some deterioration in dry feed quality as a result of the rain.
- Lucerne growth has been prolific.
- Dryland lucerne seed set was poor because it was too cold.
- Locusts are showing a distinct preference for grasses rather than lucerne.
- Low budworm numbers have been observed.

Lower South East

WEATHER

- Mild during November with a few hot days later in the month; daily maximum and minimum temperatures slightly above average.
- Mild to warm during December with several hot days throughout the month; daily maximum temperatures near average and daily minimum temperatures above average.

RAINFALL

- November rainfall was mostly near average to above average in a few areas; totals ranged from 10.2 mm (Beachport) to 65 mm (Mount Gambier).
- December rainfall was well above average with a few centres having their highest December rainfall on record; totals ranged from 74.6 mm (Beachport) to 144.8 mm (Naracoorte).

CROPS

- Widespread thunderstorm activity and intense rainfall in early December delayed harvesting and caused varying amounts of weather damage to crops.
- Prior to the rain very little harvesting had taken place, however by mid December harvesting was able to get underway and is likely to continue through to the end of January, when most should be finished given favourable weather.
- Yields to date have been good with the exception of oats, where there was considerable shattering with the heavy rain and beans, where low temperatures and drier conditions during flowering and early podding restricted pod set and grain development.
- Grain quality has been very variable with reports of sprouted grain, low falling numbers and black point, however the extent of wet weather damage seems to have been less than some other areas given the later maturing crops.
- Snail contamination, particularly in canola, was reported to be a problem following the rain.
- Reports of locusts migrating into Naracoorte and Kybybolite areas in late November.
- It is estimated that harvest is about 40-50% complete in the district.

PASTURES

- There is an abundance of paddock feed currently on offer for stock with stubbles, green pick and perennial pastures available, although there has been some deterioration in dry feed quality as a result of the rain.
- Small seeds production such as white clover and lucerne is looking good, although excessive rainfall has interfered with more precise water management possible with irrigation and may affect yields.

Crop Production Estimates

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES SOUTH AUSTRALIA - FIELD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES Pg 1									
January 2011						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
	800,000	490,000	800,000	650,000	560,000	760,000	170,000	4,230,000	t
DURUM	0	0	0	36,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	64,000	ha
	0	0	0	130,000	32,000	32,000	21,000	215,000	t
BARLEY	95,000	86,000	95,000	150,000	90,000	100,000	33,000	649,000	ha
	180,000	310,000	219,000	585,000	190,000	330,000	120,000	1,934,000	t
OATS	15,000	3,200	5,000	5,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	47,200	ha
	21,000	7,000	7,500	14,000	16,000	18,000	5,000	88,500	t
RYE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	t
TRITICALE	1,800	900	4,500	2,000	2,800	4,000	1,000	17,000	ha
	2,200	2,500	8,100	5,500	6,200	12,000	3,000	39,500	t
PEAS	6,000	7,000	6,000	36,000	30,000	24,000	9,000	118,000	ha
	8,000	12,000	11,000	80,000	45,000	40,000	20,000	216,000	t
LUPINS	1,200	24,000	5,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	900	38,600	ha
	1,200	45,000	7,500	3,000	4,400	6,000	1,800	68,900	t
BEANS	0	6,600	200	12,000	7,000	14,000	6,000	45,800	ha
	0	17,000	300	33,000	11,200	37,000	18,000	116,500	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	122,000	7,000	20,000	12,000	165,000	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	100,000	3,900	42,000	27,000	80,000	19,000	273,400	t
HAY	7,000	5,000	7,000	22,000	20,000	25,000	14,000	100,000	ha
(not included in total)	16,000	20,000	21,000	95,000	80,000	130,000	70,000	432,000	t
TOTAL ha	590,700	315,600	494,200	511,500	451,300	461,600	119,800	2,944,700	ha
TOTAL t	1,014,100	988,500	1,057,700	1,672,500	904,800	1,345,500	390,300	7,373,400	t

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

January 2011

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	16,500	150,000	420,000	275,000	216,000	90,000	5,414,000	t
DURUM	0	300	800	700	0	4,000	0	69,800	ha
	0	600	1,500	1,300	0	12,000	0	230,400	t
BARLEY	2,700	7,500	55,000	40,000	110,000	85,000	16,000	965,200	ha
	8,100	18,800	121,000	76,000	220,000	238,000	56,000	2,671,900	t
OATS	3,300	1,800	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,000	4,000	75,300	ha
	10,000	5,400	5,000	4,500	6,800	15,000	8,000	143,200	t
RYE	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	9,500	ha
	0	0	1,800	4,800	3,600	1,200	0	11,400	t
TRITICALE	600	2,100	10,000	18,000	28,000	8,000	2,000	85,700	ha
	1,500	5,200	18,000	27,000	49,000	16,000	6,000	162,200	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	232,500	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	115,900	t
BEANS	200	400	100	0	0	12,000	13,000	71,500	ha
	400	1,200	200	0	0	21,000	26,000	165,300	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	170,350	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	376,700	t
HAY	7,200	27,000	10,000	3,000	7,000	50,000	40,000	244,200	ha
(not included in total)	40,000	140,000	40,000	9,000	25,000	200,000	180,000	1,066,000	t
TOTAL ha	18,200	23,000	141,000	294,200	285,000	243,100	73,800	4,023,000	ha
TOTAL t	49,800	57,700	304,500	542,100	567,500	612,100	215,650	9,722,750	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	5,414,000
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	230,400
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	2,671,900
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	143,200
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	11,400
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	162,200
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	232,500
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	115,900
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	165,300
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	170,350
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	376,700
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	9,722,800
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 4 January 2011								