

Winter Crop Performance

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Crop and Pasture Report

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



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

CROP AND PASTURE REPORT

WINTER CROP PERFORMANCE

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RURAL SOLUTIONS SA DISTRICT REPORTERS	3
CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS	4
SUMMARY OF CROP AND PASTURE CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA	5
Weather	5
Crops	5
Pastures	5
DISTRICT REPORTS	6
Western Eyre Peninsula	6
Eastern Eyre Peninsula	6
Lower Eyre Peninsula	6
Yorke Peninsula	6
Lower North	7
Mid North	8
Upper North	9
Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island	10
Northern Murray Mallee	11
Southern Murray Mallee	12
Lower Murray	12
Upper South East	13
Lower South East	13
CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES	15

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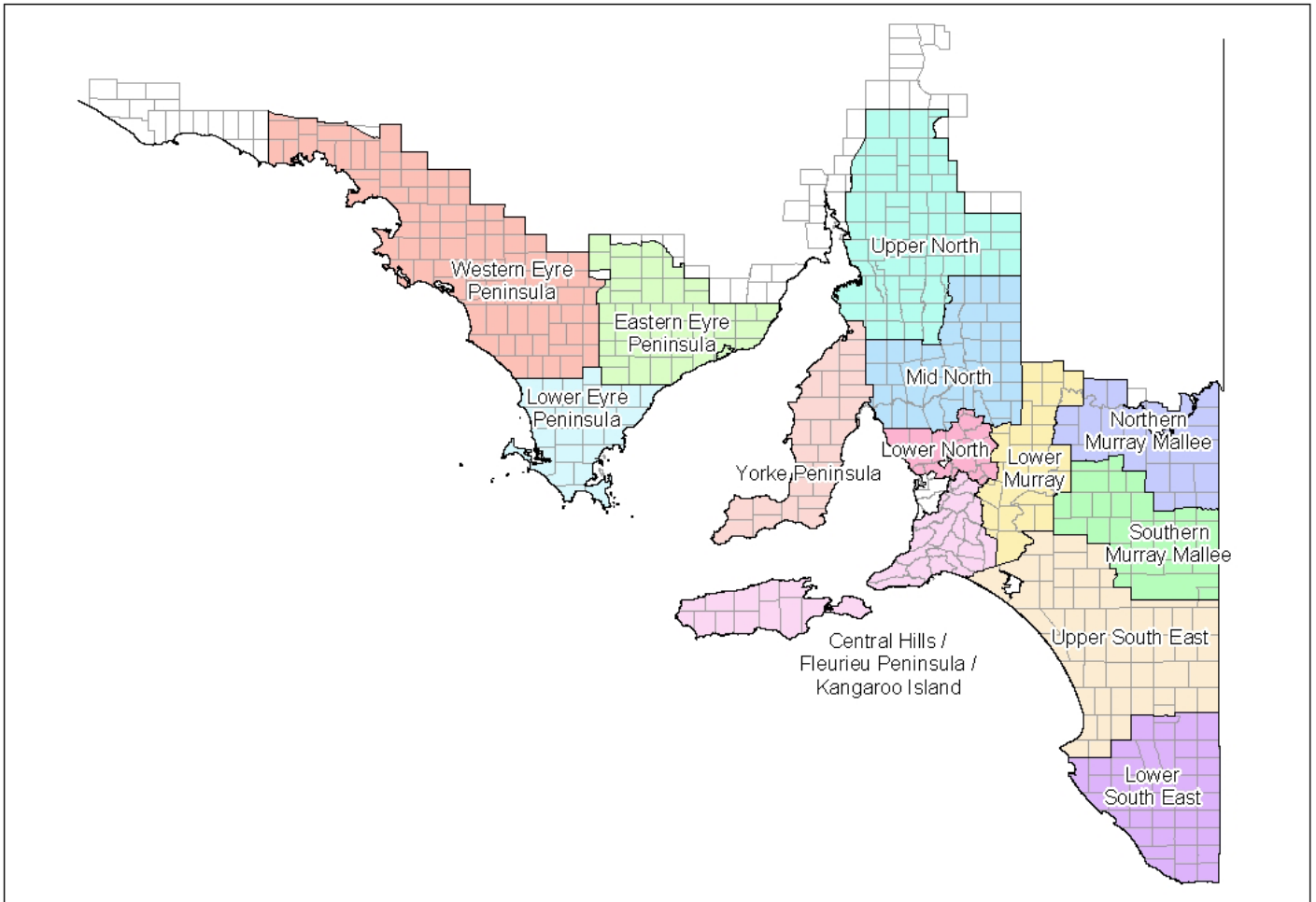
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Crop Reporting Districts



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 Winter Crop Performance

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 cool to cold during July with maximum temperatures near average and minimum temperatures below average, and cool to cold during August with maximum temperatures below average and minimum temperatures near average.
- Scattered frosts in inland areas in July and early August.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was generally below average, with most totals in the 20-50 mm range.
- August rainfall varied from mostly above average to near average on parts of Eyre Peninsula and the northern agricultural districts, with most totals in the 30-120 mm range.
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-August) is near average in all districts.
- A major rainfall event moved across the state on 3rd-4th September bringing moderate to heavy rainfall to all districts and significantly boosting soil moisture levels going into spring.

CROPS

- Crops are generally in very good condition following above average rainfall during August, although growth has been slower than normal as a result of below average temperatures.
- The majority of cereals are at jointing to mid booting, with the earliest starting to flower.
- Canola crops range from stem extension to late flowering, with peas and beans also flowering.
- Waterlogged conditions in some districts are likely to be exacerbated by recent heavy falls.
- Additional nitrogen was applied to many crops during late July / early August in response to rising grain prices and good rainfall.
- There have been reports of urea and urea ammonium nitrate becoming unavailable as demand for supplies rapidly increased, and with recent heavy rainfall ongoing high demand is anticipated.
- Mice continued to cause damage during July-August with some farmers rebaiting significant areas of crop, however numbers have dropped in most areas due to recent wet weather and below average temperatures.
- Foliar diseases are currently at manageable levels, however reports of stripe rust in several districts represent a significant threat to wheat crops going into spring.
- If conditions allow diseases to build up during spring, fungicides are likely to be in short supply and farmers will need to plan well ahead.
- Locusts remain a significant threat particularly in northern districts, with peak hatching in the Northern Mallee due around 26th September.
- Current yield potential of the crop on a statewide basis is estimated to be well above the long-term average with ongoing upside potential, however while soil moisture levels are now very good many crops are soft with dense, heavy canopies and will be vulnerable to any rapid increase in temperatures during spring.
- Total crop area is estimated to be 4 million hectares, with crop production currently estimated at 7.25 million tonnes.

PASTURES

- Most pastures have put on very good growth during July-August.
- Paddock feed is more than adequate for stock requirements in all districts, although some paddocks are starting to show nitrogen deficiency.
- There is very good potential for hay and fodder production during spring, with farmers starting to close paddocks for hay / silage.

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

- July and August have been cool to mild on Western Eyre Peninsula.

RAINFALL

- Most parts of the district received average to above average July-August rainfall.
- Minnipa received very little July rainfall (6 mm), however August rainfall was well above average.
- Stored soil moisture levels are generally good.

CROPS

- Crops generally look good.
- Cereals are at first node stage, with pulses and canola flowering.
- Dry sown canola has started to set pods.
- A significant number of paddocks around Streaky Bay, Minnipa and Kyancutta needed to be resown due to mice damage.
- There are reports of mice targeting the nodes and heads of early sown cereal crops and stripping pods of dry sown canola in some parts of the district.
- While mice numbers have reduced in most areas due to cooler conditions, populations are still in high numbers near Kyancutta and Warrambo.

PASTURES

- Pasture paddocks contain ample amounts of high quality feed.

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- Temperatures in most areas have been cool to very cold.
- A number of frosts were reported around Kimba in July.
- Soil moisture levels are generally quite good.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall for July was generally below average.
- Rainfall in August in most parts of the district was well above average.
- A number of rainfall events exceeding 10 mm saw areas around Kimba and Cleve receiving close to 100 mm for the period July-August.

CROPS

- Crops established well in early July and have had adequate rainfall.
- Growth was slowed by cool conditions in the latter half of July / early August.
- Early indications are for good yields across the district.
- Post-emergent weed control and nutrition has been the main management focus for growers in this period.
- Mice numbers have reduced in most areas due to the cooler conditions.

PASTURES

- Pasture paddocks contain plenty of green feed.

Lower Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- July-August was cold, wet and windy across the district.

- Daytime temperatures were cool with very cold nights.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall totals were generally below average for July, with August totals well above average.
- Coultas received over 100 mm of rain for August.
- Stored subsoil moisture levels are generally good, although significant waterlogging is reported south of Cummins.

CROPS

- Crop growth slowed considerably with cold conditions in July, however crops have responded rapidly to warmer conditions in late August.
- Crops are generally looking good with lupins starting to flower and cereals at mid-late tillering.
- Dry sown canola paddocks have begun to flower.
- Early indications are for above average yields.
- Growers have applied significant amounts of urea in the last two months, either using ground rigs or with an aerial contractor where paddocks have been too wet.
- Many growers have had difficulty sourcing adequate quantities of urea.
- Diamondback moths caused significant early damage to canola crops. A lack of effective control techniques prompted local grower groups to apply to the APVMA for an emergency permit to use a chemical registered for diamondback moth control in horticultural Brassica crops.
- Net form net blotch has been active in Maritime barley with some farmers applying fungicides several times.

PASTURES

- Pasture paddocks contain very high levels of good quality feed.

Yorke Peninsula

WEATHER

- Cool to cold during July with maximum temperatures near average and minimum temperatures below average.
- Cool to cold during August with maximum temperatures below average and minimum temperatures near average.
- Isolated frosts in northern parts of the district in early July.
- Gale force northerly winds on the 10th July ahead of a frontal system.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall varied from mostly below average to near average in parts, with totals ranging from 23 mm (Moonta) to 59 mm (Corny Point).
- August rainfall varied from near average in northern areas to above average in most southern parts of the district, with totals ranging from 28 mm (Wallaroo) to 117 mm (Corny Point).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-August) remains near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Crops in most areas are looking good following average to above average rainfall during August.
- Crop growth has been a little slower than normal as a result of below average temperatures in August.
- The earliest sown cereals are now out in head, with canola flowering and starting to pod up.
- Additional nitrogen was applied to many crops during August in response to rising grain prices and good rainfall.
- There have been reports of urea and urea ammonium nitrate becoming unavailable as demand for supplies rapidly increased, with new shipments expected in September.
- Mice continued to cause damage in some areas during July-August with reports of them climbing stalks and eating nodes and developing grains and pods; as a result some farmers rebaited significant areas of crop.

- Mice numbers now appear to have dropped due to the cooler conditions experienced during August.
- Stripe rust was reported in a wheat crop on northern Yorke Peninsula in mid August with further outbreaks occurring late in the month.
- Leaf rust and powdery mildew have also been reported in some wheat crops.
- Net form net blotch is expected to become more active in barley crops as conditions start to warm up.
- There have been several reports of a species of mealybug causing significant damage to barley crops on northern and central Yorke Peninsula.
- Most crops have very good yield potential and should realize above average yields given favourable spring weather.

PASTURES

- Pastures put on good growth during August.
- Paddock feed is ample for stock requirements.

Lower North

WEATHER

- Cool to cold during July with maximum and minimum temperatures near average.
- Cool to cold during August with maximum temperatures below average and minimum temperatures near average.
- A few isolated frosts in inland parts of the district in July and early August.
- Gale force northerly winds on the 10th July ahead of a frontal system.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was generally below average, with totals ranging from 25 mm (Robertstown) to 61 mm (Lyndoch).
- August rainfall varied from near average in a few coastal areas to well above average further inland, with totals ranging from 63 mm (Two Wells) to 102 mm (Eudunda).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-August) remains near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Crops are generally in very good condition following above average rainfall during August.
- Crop growth has been a little slower than normal as a result of below average temperatures in August.
- The earliest wheat and barley crops are now close to heading, with the majority of cereals at mid-late booting.
- Most canola crops are at mid-full flowering, with beans flowering and podding and peas starting to flower.
- Additional nitrogen was applied to many crops during late July / early August in response to rising grain prices and good rainfall.
- Nitrogen fertiliser supplies have generally been available in the district despite a rapid increase in demand.
- Mice continued to cause damage in a few areas with reports of developing canola pods being eaten; a few farmers rebaited areas of crop.
- Reports of stripe rust in neighbouring districts represent a significant threat to wheat crops going into spring and will require active management by farmers.
- Wheat-on-wheat cropping has favoured the development of yellow leaf spot in some areas.
- Net form net blotch is present in some barley crops and is expected to become more active as conditions start to warm up.
- As disease pressures start to build up going into spring, fungicides are likely to become in short supply and farmers will need to plan well ahead.
- Most crops have excellent yield potential and should realize well above average yields given favourable spring weather.

PASTURES

- Pastures have put on good growth during July-August.

- Paddock feed is ample for stock requirements.

Mid North

WEATHER

- Conditions during July and August have been cool to cold with numerous frosts, particularly in the eastern parts of the district.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall was generally below average across the district during July.
- There were good falls during August with a large number of rain events.

CROPS

- Early sown crops put on good growth before conditions became cold in July.
- Crop sown after mid May only grew slowly during July, due to the cold conditions.
- Warmer conditions in the last part of August have seen rapid crop growth.
- Most cereal crops are at the booting stage.
- Adequate moisture during August and the good growing conditions have lifted yield potential, with average to above average yield potential across the district.
- The dense crops have high yield potential, but there is an increased risk of leaf disease as temperatures increase.
- Many growers have begun applying fungicide to protect pulse crops against foliar diseases.
- Lentil crops grew slowly during July, but have put on good growth during August and many have reached canopy closure.
- Canola crops have grown rapidly and began to run up in mid August, with most now in early to full flower.
- Additional nitrogen has been applied to many crops, however urea is in short supply and difficult to get in some areas.
- Early sown bean crops have good yield potential, however some aschochyta has developed.
- Some blackspot has developed in pea crops and bacterial blight has been severe in isolated spots.

PASTURES

- An increased area has been sown to pasture with mainly cereals together with vetch, medic and sub clovers.

Upper North

WEATHER

- Conditions during July and August have been cool to cold, while nights have been generally below 6°C across the district.
- Many frosts occurred in northern and eastern parts of the district with temperatures reaching as low as -4°C at Yongala in July.
- Western areas near Port Pirie and Crystal Brook had cold nights, but seldom dipped below 0°C during both July and August.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall totals for July were average to below average for many locations in the Upper North.
- July rainfall for selected locations (monthly averages in brackets): Appila 22 mm (41), Jamestown 30 mm (56), Port Germein 18 mm (31), Willowie 26 mm (33).
- August rainfall has been above average, contributing to significant soil moisture for crops and pastures.
- August rainfall for selected locations (monthly averages in brackets): Appila 58 mm (43), Jamestown 68 mm (56), Port Germein 56 mm (33), Willowie 46 mm (35).

CROPS

- Seeding was later this year by at least two weeks across much of the district, causing crops to germinate in cold soil in June and into July.
- Widespread frosts in the north and eastern parts caused crop growth to be very slow during July and early August, however with good soil moisture towards the end of winter crops have begun to gain some height.
- Many crops in western parts are at head emergence, with some crops beginning to flower.
- Crops in the north and eastern parts, where cold conditions induced by altitude hold crops back, are only at stem elongation.
- Some areas around Morchard that received a thunderstorm in March are more advanced than neighbouring crops and were at mid booting stage at the end of August.
- Considerable soil moisture from good rains in mid-late August have set crops up for excellent yield potential across the north, especially for crops sown before the third week in May.
- A reduction in the area sown for barley grain production was evident this season due to poor prices, particularly in the north and eastern parts. A rise in barley prices however has been encouraging for growers who have barley in for the 2010 season, and many who initially intended these crops for feed will now be preparing to harvest them.
- With excellent rains received in mid-late winter, a considerable amount of nitrogen (urea and urea ammonium nitrate) has been applied to crops showing excellent yield potential, particularly around Crystal Brook and Jamestown. Urea has become difficult to access in the district as supplies become tighter.
- A rise in grain prices in early August has helped make the application of additional nitrogen an easier decision, and some growers have committed a certain percentage of their crop to forward contracts.
- Poor crop spraying conditions of wintry, windy and drizzly days in the latter part of August caused many growers delays in weed and pest control.
- Spraying ryegrass out of pulses and broadleaved weeds out of cereals have been the main activities, especially for those who opted to sow instead of wait for a weed germination due to the later start to the season.
- Some growers have reported cutworm in areas around Jamestown and Peterborough, with some reports also in the Horseshoe Ranges near Carrieton.
- Other insects found near Jamestown include brown pasture loopers and pasture webworm, while weevil larvae were discovered near Booleroo Centre.
- Minimal fungicide applications have been applied during July and August, however reports of stripe and stem rust might change this in the next month or two.
- Locusts remain a threat in the back of farmers' minds, however the extent of the damage they will cause will depend on good detection, monitoring and control.

PASTURES

- Pastures have been very slow across the Upper North due to cold and frosty conditions, but began to pick up a bit around early August.
- Livestock now have access to considerable green feed across the district, with many paddocks looking in good condition.
- Vetch and medic pastures are continuing to grow well with good soil moisture in many parts.
- Lambs dropped during May and June have grown well with good frame sizes.
- Livestock prices remain strong with sheep at the Jamestown markets attracting good prices. While stock numbers to sell have been down, demand has been strong.
- With the Broken Hill region now experiencing excellent conditions with plentiful feed, some buyers have attended the Jamestown markets from this station country.
- Grazing cereals destined for grain production has been much less common across the district due to the later start to the season, however grazing barley sown for feed has been much more common due to the low prices in the 2009-10 season. Many growers sowed down-graded barley from last season for feed in 2010.

Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

WEATHER

- Temperatures have been about average.

RAINFALL

- July and August rainfall has been above average for the whole district.

CROPS

- Crops are looking excellent.
- Outlook is for above average yields given reasonable spring rainfall.
- There is a touch of waterlogging starting to appear on western Kangaroo Island and wetter areas on the Lakes and Plains.
- A number of farmers on Kangaroo Island are showing interest in pasture seed production, with some paddocks already sown to ryegrass and cocksfoot seed crops.

PASTURES

- Despite the late break (late May on Kangaroo Island and southern Fleurieu Peninsula), pasture growth during July and August has been excellent at around 20-30 kg dm/ha/day.
- Pasture growth in the Adelaide Hills has been slightly lower at around 15-20 kg dm/ha/day.
- New pastures are looking excellent and graziers have started closing paddocks for hay / silage.
- Overall pasture feed supply is average to slightly above average, but many paddocks are starting to show nitrogen deficiency.
- Farm dams are starting to fill and outlook for farm water supplies during summer is the best for a number of years, as winter rainfall has been closer to a normal wet winter.

Northern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Average maximum temperatures for August have been 1.4°C below the long-term average.
- Highest temperature recorded for August was a mild 22.6°C.
- To date Loxton has recorded a small number of frosts (about 9), with a low temperature of -3.9°C.

RAINFALL

- Loxton received 31 mm of rain in August which is 1 mm above the long-term average. The falls tended to be somewhat light and patchy, with only two days which recorded rain equal to or more than 5 mm.
- Rainfall to date is 199 mm, whereas Loxton long-term average is 170.5 mm to the end of August.
- The rest of the Northern Mallee is enjoying its best annual rainfall since 2003; for the same period in 2009 the Northern Mallee received 92.7 mm.
- The number of rainy days (16) and cool damp mornings in August has provided excellent conditions for stripe rust infections in wheat.

CROPS

- Crop growing conditions have been excellent. The moisture in the soil profile is plentiful and the numerous falls of rain refill the topsoil easily - puddles tend to stay around for a considerable time.
- Early sown crops of Axe wheat (short season variety) are in head and many other varieties are on track to be in head in a few weeks.
- A delayed start to seeding for many due to the locust threat and mice in some cases has resulted in some grass weeds becoming obvious.
- Stripe rust is becoming apparent in relatively small hotspots in wheat crops. Varieties affected to date include Catalina (MS), Yitpi (MR-MS) and Clearfield Janz (S). It is expected growers will see many more outbreaks in the coming weeks and are encouraged to be vigilant.

- Winds generally have not been that conducive to spraying in the last half of August when speeds reached more than 60 km/h, although there was no visible soil movement or crop damage.
- Great success with high risk crops in the Northern Mallee such as canola and mustard. These impressive crops have been in flower for nearly a month with some mustard reaching 1.2 m tall. Growers are reporting an increased area sown to these Brassica crops in 2010 with a number of new options available.
- Australian Hard (AH) wheat prices spiked in August at \$330 per tonne, but many growers were reluctant to lock in significant amounts of grain at this time due to the locust threat on the still-developing crops.
- Peak hatching of locusts is due around 26th September, with spraying due to start as locust nymphs reach 2-3 instar stage and begin to band together. Growers have been advised on chemicals and procedures for controlling locusts. A Local Control Centre will be set up at Loxton and available from Monday 20th September.

PASTURES

- Very good levels of pasture feed across the Northern Mallee.
- Barley grass and other annual grasses are all running to head.
- Medic growth has been strong with prolific flowering.
- Still good interest in sown crops for grazing, and the way this year is running growers could reap their grazed crops for grain as well.

Southern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Temperatures across the district were slightly below average for July and August.

RAINFALL

- July was well below average for winter rainfall, but good falls in August resulted in bringing the winter rainfall back to average.

CROPS

- Crops are all looking very healthy with thick canopies.
- Weed spraying is well underway in crops and pastures.
- Nitrogen continues to be applied with both urea and liquid nitrogen fertiliser going out.
- Some major Rhizoctonia issues in late sown crops as the cold weather and windy conditions have not assisted growth.
- The early dry spell in April / May has resulted in conventionally sown crops being more affected by Rhizoctonia than minimum tillage or no tillage.
- There is a shortage of urea and liquid nitrogen fertiliser due to high demand.
- Canola is well into flowering.
- There has been a report of mice eating canola pods, although mice are still in low numbers in the area.
- Rust will become more of a problem as temperatures start to increase.
- Some spot form net blotch hanging around in barley.
- Diamondback moth numbers likely to increase as the days get warmer.
- Aphid numbers are slowly increasing and are expected to be a problem for cereals and legumes.

PASTURES

- Medics are looking the healthiest they have been in several years, with potential in some paddocks for harvesting seed.
- No plans for extra hay to be cut this year. Higher grain prices should enable farmers to get better returns from grain rather than hay.

Lower Murray

WEATHER

- Cool to cold during July with maximum and minimum temperatures near average.
- Cool to cold during August with maximum temperatures below average and minimum temperatures near average.
- A few isolated frosts in July and early August.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall was below average to average with 32 mm at Murray Bridge.
- August rainfall was generally well above average with 55 mm at Murray Bridge.
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-August) remains near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Crops are generally in good condition following above average rainfall in August.
- Crop growth has been a little slower than normal as a result of below average temperatures in August.
- Wheat crops range from four leaves to flowering with the majority at mid-late booting.
- Canola crops range from six leaves to podding with most at mid-full flowering.
- Nitrogen was applied to many crops during early August in response to rising grain prices and good rainfall.
- Some shortages of urea and liquid nitrogen fertiliser have been reported due to high demand.
- Isolated reports of mice eating canola pods and lupin flowers, although overall mice numbers are now relatively low.
- Reports of stripe rust in the Northern Mallee represent a significant threat to wheat crops and will require active management by farmers.
- If conditions allow diseases to build up going into spring, fungicides are likely to become in short supply and farmers will need to plan well ahead.
- Most crops have good yield potential and should realize above average yields given favourable spring weather.

PASTURES

- Pastures have put on good growth during August with medics flowering and looking exceptional.
- Paddock feed is currently ample for stock requirements.

Upper South East

WEATHER

- Temperatures were slightly below the long-term average for much of the district.
- Several frosts were experienced during July in southern parts.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall across the district was below average for July, but well above the long-term average for August with some areas above 100 mm for August.

CROPS

- Good rains in August have resulted in excellent growth.
- Canola is well into flowering (50-60% across district).
- Waterlogging may soon become a problem on heavier soils, predominately where lentils are grown.
- Insect spraying will pick up again in about three weeks.
- Plenty of nitrogen being applied to crops; mainly limited by cash flow from previous seasons and attitude to risk.
- Some wheat crops have had three applications in crop of up to 20-30 L/ha of liquid nitrogen fertiliser.
- Beans have had approximately two fungicide treatments already.

- There is a shortage of urea and liquid nitrogen fertiliser, and some insecticides are also in short supply as farmers prepare for locust hatchings.
- Reports of yellow leaf spot in wheat and spot form net blotch in barley.
- Crops are slightly above average for yield at the moment. Inadequate nutrition will be the biggest drawback.

PASTURES

- Autumn sown lucerne is growing extremely well. Some farmers are considering not spraying out their cover crop as there is yet to be competition for water and nutrients.
- Lambs are moving with many farmers wanting to capitalise on high lamb prices for suckers. This is leading to surplus pastures as there are not enough livestock to maintain grazing pressure.
- Lucerne seed production may be a problem this year. Locust spraying will interfere with bee pollination and may result in low fertility.

Lower South East

WEATHER

- Cold during July with maximum and minimum temperatures about average.
- Cold during August with maximum temperatures well below average and minimum temperatures near average.
- Occasional frosts in inland areas in July and the first half of August.

RAINFALL

- July rainfall varied from below average to near average, with totals ranging from 30 mm (Lucindale) to 102 mm (Beachport).
- August rainfall was generally well above average, with totals ranging from 94 mm (Coonawarra) to 191 mm (Millicent).
- Growing season rainfall to date (April-August) remains near average throughout the district.

CROPS

- Crops are generally in good condition following above average rainfall during August, although crop growth has been slower than normal as a result of below average temperatures.
- Waterlogging has started to show up in many paddocks particularly in southern parts of the district, limiting paddock activities including herbicide, fertiliser and early fungicide applications.
- Further heavy rainfall in September will exacerbate waterlogging damage in crops.
- The majority of cereals are now at the end of tillering through to early stem elongation.
- Many canola crops have commenced flowering.
- Additional nitrogen has been applied to some crops mostly by plane, in response to rising grain prices and good rainfall.
- Reports of stripe rust in other parts of the state pose a significant threat to wheat crops and will require active management by farmers.
- Foliar diseases are currently at manageable levels, but will be dependent on spring weather conditions.
- If conditions allow diseases to build up during spring, fungicides are likely to become in short supply and farmers will need to plan well ahead.
- Most crops have good yield potential and should realize above average yields given favourable spring weather.

PASTURES

- Pastures have put on good growth during July-August.
- There is now an abundance of paddock feed.
- There is very good potential for hay and fodder production during spring.

Crop Production Estimates

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

September 2010

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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	<i>ha</i>
	564,000	365,000	525,000	470,000	445,000	600,000	134,000	3,103,000	<i>t</i>
DURUM	0	0	0	36,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	64,000	<i>ha</i>
	0	0	0	90,000	23,000	25,000	17,000	155,000	<i>t</i>
BARLEY	95,000	86,000	95,000	159,000	75,000	100,000	33,000	643,000	<i>ha</i>
	132,000	232,000	152,000	430,000	130,000	260,000	93,000	1,429,000	<i>t</i>
OATS	15,000	3,200	5,000	5,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	47,200	<i>ha</i>
	15,000	5,800	5,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	4,000	67,800	<i>t</i>
RYECORN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>ha</i>
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>t</i>
TRITICALE	1,800	900	4,500	2,000	2,800	4,000	1,000	17,000	<i>ha</i>
	1,600	2,000	5,400	4,400	5,000	8,500	2,500	29,400	<i>t</i>
PEAS	6,000	7,000	6,000	36,000	30,000	24,000	9,000	118,000	<i>ha</i>
	5,700	10,500	7,200	54,000	38,000	34,000	15,000	164,400	<i>t</i>
LUPINS	1,200	24,000	5,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	900	38,600	<i>ha</i>
	1,000	36,000	5,000	2,200	3,400	4,000	1,400	53,000	<i>t</i>
BEANS	0	6,600	200	12,000	7,000	14,000	6,000	45,800	<i>ha</i>
	0	12,000	200	22,000	10,000	25,000	12,000	81,200	<i>t</i>
CHICKPEAS	0	200	0	5,000	2,000	4,000	100	11,300	<i>ha</i>
	0	250	0	6,000	2,800	5,000	100	14,150	<i>t</i>
LENTILS	0	2,000	0	54,000	5,500	9,000	5,000	75,500	<i>ha</i>
	0	3,500	0	94,000	7,000	12,500	7,000	124,000	<i>t</i>
VETCH	200	700	500	2,000	5,000	2,600	300	11,300	<i>ha</i>
	150	700	300	2,000	2,000	2,600	300	8,050	<i>t</i>
CANOLA	1,500	50,000	3,000	19,000	16,000	40,000	8,500	138,000	<i>ha</i>
	1,200	80,000	2,500	30,000	24,000	65,000	14,500	217,200	<i>t</i>
HAY	8,000	6,000	7,500	22,000	20,000	25,000	16,000	104,500	<i>ha</i>
(not included in total)	12,000	18,000	15,000	65,000	80,000	100,000	64,000	354,000	<i>t</i>
TOTAL ha	590,700	315,600	494,200	505,500	437,300	458,600	118,800	2,920,700	<i>ha</i>
TOTAL t	720,650	747,750	702,600	1,214,600	702,200	1,057,600	300,800	5,446,200	<i>t</i>

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

September 2010

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CROP	Kangaroo Island	Central Hills & Fleurieu	Lower Murray	Nth Murray Mallee	Sth Murray Mallee	Upper South East	Lower South East	TOTALS	
WHEAT	5,500	6,600	66,000	220,000	131,000	72,000	25,000	2,237,100	ha
	14,000	15,000	102,000	286,000	197,000	173,000	80,000	3,970,000	t
DURUM	0	300	800	700	0	4,000	0	69,800	ha
	0	500	1,200	1,000	0	9,500	0	167,200	t
BARLEY	2,700	7,500	55,000	40,000	110,000	85,000	16,000	959,200	ha
	7,000	17,000	83,000	52,000	165,000	200,000	50,000	2,003,000	t
OATS	3,300	1,800	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,000	4,000	75,300	ha
	7,500	4,200	3,600	3,300	4,400	15,300	11,000	117,100	t
RYE	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	9,500	ha
	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	9,500	t
TRITICALE	600	2,100	10,000	18,000	28,000	8,000	2,000	85,700	ha
	1,500	5,000	12,000	21,600	34,000	12,800	6,000	122,300	t
PEAS	400	1,500	1,500	0	1,000	3,500	400	126,300	ha
	800	3,500	1,800	0	1,200	5,600	1,000	178,300	t
LUPINS	1,800	1,300	1,000	1,500	1,000	17,000	3,000	65,200	ha
	3,500	3,000	1,000	1,200	1,000	24,000	5,100	91,800	t
BEANS	200	400	100	0	0	12,000	13,000	71,500	ha
	400	1,000	100	0	0	21,500	31,000	135,200	t
CHICKPEAS	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	11,700	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	200	250	14,600	t
LENTILS	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	200	78,700	ha
	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	300	127,900	t
VETCH	0	0	100	0	1,000	400	0	12,800	ha
	0	0	80	0	600	400	0	9,130	t
CANOLA	4,000	1,500	2,000	7,000	6,000	28,000	10,000	196,500	ha
	9,000	3,000	2,000	5,400	5,400	42,000	20,000	304,000	t
HAY	7,200	27,000	12,000	4,000	8,000	55,000	40,000	257,700	ha
(not included in total)	35,000	130,000	36,000	8,000	20,000	187,000	180,000	950,000	t
TOTAL ha	18,500	23,000	141,000	294,200	285,000	243,100	73,800	3,999,300	ha
TOTAL t	43,700	52,200	208,280	374,500	411,600	508,900	204,650	7,250,030	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	3,970,000
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	167,200
Barley	Area (ha)	1,170,500	1,154,060	1,225,163	1,210,500	1,152,300	1,182,500	959,200
	Prod (t)	2,545,900	1,029,030	1,776,660	1,795,000	2,544,100	1,938,100	2,003,000
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	117,100
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	9,500
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	122,300
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	178,300
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	91,800
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	135,200
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	14,600
Lentils	Area (ha)	54,410	57,620	54,603	46,500	52,100	53,000	78,700
	Prod (t)	101,890	23,456	55,952	36,870	89,450	61,500	127,900
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	9,130
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	304,000
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	950,000
TOTAL	Area (ha)	3,877,500	3,960,900	4,110,600	4,008,500	4,024,700	3,996,400	3,999,300
TOTAL	Prod (t)	7,537,400	2,916,600	4,879,900	4,930,000	7,833,400	5,619,500	7,250,000

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 September 2010