

Seeding and Crop Establishment

Released 3 July 2011

Crop and Pasture Report

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



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

CROP AND PASTURE REPORT

SEEDING AND CROP ESTABLISHMENT

COMPILED 1ST JULY 2011

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Report Compilation

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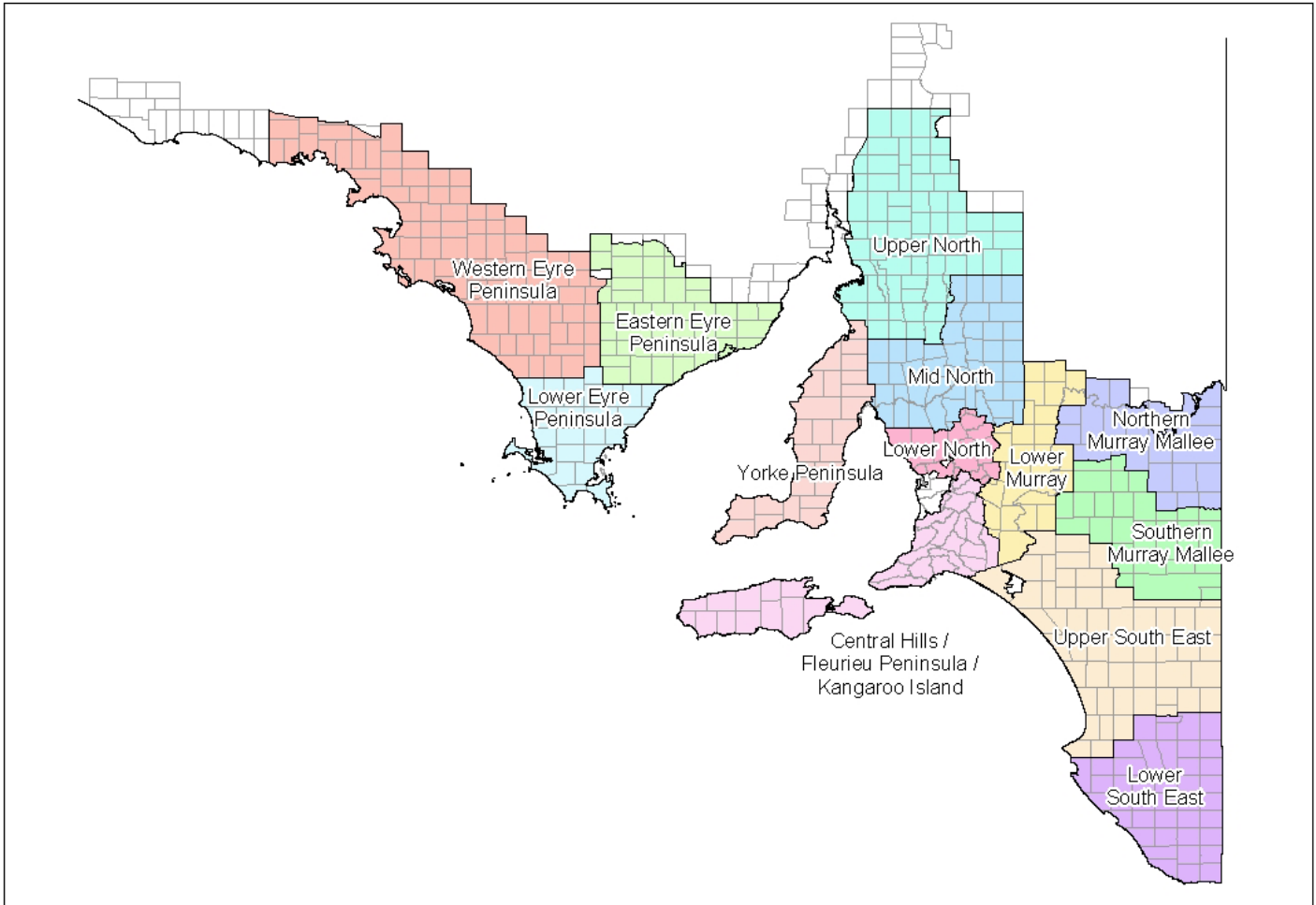
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Crop Reporting Districts



KEY LINKS TO OTHER INFORMATION

South Australia Land Condition: <http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/dwlbcland/monitoring/index.html>

Summary of Crop and Pasture Conditions in South Australia Seeding and Crop Establishment

WEATHER¹

South Australian rainfall data for the last month is available from the Bureau of Meteorology website:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/weather/sa/observations.shtml>

- Maximum temperatures were below average for May, but returned to more average levels during June.
- Numerous frosts were recorded in inland areas during late May and early June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was variable across the state with above average on parts of Eyre Peninsula to average on Kangaroo Island and northern Yorke Peninsula, but below average for most other areas of the state.
- June rainfall was generally below average across the state, although rainfall on Kangaroo Island and Central Hills was near average.
- April to June growing season rainfall was well below average for most of the state with most centres recording decile 2 or 3 rainfall. The exceptions being Kangaroo Island (Decile 5) and parts of Eyre Peninsula (Decile 5 and 6).

CROPS

- There was sufficient rain in most areas of the state in early to mid May to get seeding underway, with the exception of parts of the Upper North and Northern Mallee.
- In the higher rainfall areas the below average rainfall has been ideal to enable crops to be sown with minimal delays, due to wet weather.
- Crop emergence has generally been very good, although the cold weather has slowed early growth in some districts.
- Seeding is almost complete in all districts, although some re-sowing has been necessary due to insect and mice damage.
- Mice continue to be a major problem in many districts with large areas baited after seeding to control numbers and reduce crop damage.
- Mice numbers are high in paddocks, where stubbles were not grazed, where high grain losses occurred or pasture paddocks with high levels of seed.
- Crops sown in mid to late April along coastal areas are at the booting stage, while many later sown crops have not yet emerged.
- Post emergent herbicides have been applied to early sown crops for early weed control.
- Post sowing nitrogen applications have been made to early sown canola and cereal crops.
- Wheat area has decreased slightly with less wheat on wheat, being replaced by barley.
- Canola areas have increased as farmers seek to take advantage of improved prices and high levels of subsoil moisture.
- Field pea area has fallen due to high disease and snail levels significantly reducing yields last year.
- Oaten hay areas have decreased, mainly due to the poor price outlook for export hay and the loss of domestic markets.
- Numerous people in the agricultural service sector have expressed concern regarding the difficulty in recruiting agricultural graduates to ensure continued service provision to the agricultural sector.

PASTURES

- Pastures growth has slowed considerably across the state due to the cold dry conditions experienced in most districts over the last two months.
- The reduced area sown to cereals for feed has now resulted in tight feed supplies in some areas.
- Lambing percentage have been good in most districts, due to the early rains providing good feed for pregnant and lactating stock..

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 during May and June have been generally cool to mild. Warm daytime temperatures were experienced in the last week of June.
- Strong winds on the 21st of May caused cultivated paddocks in Central Eyre to drift.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was average in the central Eyre districts of Wudinna and Minnipa with well above average (decile 7) rainfall received near Kyancutta, Streaky Bay and Elliston.
- June rainfall figures were generally well below average.

CROPS

- Moist condition during May allowed seeding to continue uninterrupted with most growers finishing in early
- The strong winds on 21st May sand blasted newly emerged crops and a number of growers needed to re-sow portions of crop as a result of the damage.
- Continuing high mice levels, especially around Minnipa and Elliston have required most growers to bait at seeding.
- Top soils had dried out considerably by the end of June with growers hoping for good follow up rains in early July to ensure good crop growth.
- Early reports are that crop areas are expected to be similar to that for 2010

PASTURES

- Early cereals trashed in for feed have responded to the moist condition in May and contain a high level of green feed.
- Stock are in excellent condition.

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- May and June temperatures on Eastern Eyre were generally mild to cool with cool nights. Maximum temperatures during May were below average and near average in June..
- Strong winds on the 21st of May causing cultivated paddocks around Franklin Harbour south along the coast to Arno Bay to drift.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was well above average across the region. (Arno Bay received decile 6 whilst Kimba, Port Neill and Cleve received decile 7 rainfall).
- Significant rains (>10mm) in the first week of May allowed most growers to begin their winter crop seeding program. Widespread follow up rains occurred on the 22nd and 23rd of May.
- June rainfall was generally below average and whilst stored subsoil moisture is generally moderate topsoil had dried out considerably by the end of June.

CROPS

- Significant rains (>10mm) in the first week of May allowed most growers to begin their winter crop seeding program.
- Follow-up rains in the third week of May resulted in good seeding conditions.
- Stored subsoil moisture across the region is high.
- Fine warm days in late June have encouraged good early crop vigour.
- Strong wind ahead of a cold front on the 22nd May caused cultivated paddocks across Central and Eastern Eyre to drift. Significant dust storms were reported around Kyancutta, Cleve, and Cowell.

- Some newly emerged crops along the coast were severely damaged by the strong winds and some areas had to be re-sown.
- Early sown crops emerged well and had rapid early growth which offered some protection for soils against the strong winds late in the month.
- The majority of seeding was completed by mid June with many growers finished by the end of May.
- There has been an increase in cultivation and burning across the region this year. The main reasons cited for this are to manage high stubble loads from a high yielding 2010 season and to control mice numbers.
- Mice continue to be a problem throughout the region with most growers baiting crops at seeding. High levels of damage to crops in the Franklin Harbour, Kielpa and Arno Bay district have resulted in some growers having to re-sow portions of paddock.
- There have been few reports of other pests damaging emerging crops.
- Post emergent weed control was the main focus for grower during June.
- Crop areas are expected to be similar to that for 2010.

PASTURES

- Cereal paddocks sown for early feed have germinated well and contain a high level of green feed.
- Annual pastures were slow to germinate due to cool conditions in May, however the warmer days in June have seen an increase in feed production.
- Stock are in excellent condition..

Lower Eyre Peninsula

WEATHER

- May and June has been generally cool to cold with cold nights. Warmer days were experienced throughout the region in late June..

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was well above average (decile 8) in most districts. However below average rain (decile 4) was received in June.
- Good rains in early May and widespread follow up rains on the 22nd and 23rd of May

CROPS

- Conditions were ideal for seeding with most growers complete their seeding program by mid June.
- Some growers reported water-logging on heavier textured soils in late May.
- Subsoil moisture levels continue to be high, however low rainfall has seen top soils dry out considerably.
- Post emergent weed control was the main priority for growers in June.
- Crop germination and emergence has been good with many growers spreading urea on paddocks in the last week of June.
- Many growers baited canola paddocks for snail control. Damage from other pests at crop emergence has been minimal.
- Mice numbers remain high around Cummins and Tumby Bay and growers have baited paddocks in these areas to limit crop damage.
- Early indication are of slightly increased area of canola being sown as a weed management tool with a slight decrease in pulse area due to grain quality issues experienced in 2010.

PASTURES

- Early sown feed paddocks and perennial pastures are providing a high level of green feed.
- Cool conditions during this period has slowed annual pasture growth.
- Livestock are in excellent condition.

Yorke Peninsula

WEATHER

- Maximum temperatures during May were slightly below average with close to average temperatures for June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was near average for upper Yorke Peninsula (Kadina 53 mm and Maitland 63 mm (62)), but well below average for southern YP (Minlaton 29 mm (50) and Warooka 30 mm (54)).
- June rainfall was below to well below average across the district Kadina 24 mm; Maitland 46 (69); Minlaton 38 (61) and Warooka 31 (65).

CROPS

- Sowing was completed by the end of June across the district,
- The earliest sown crops in the Pt Broughton area were sown in early May and are at early to mid tillering stage.
- These early sown crops were mainly wheat and barley and post emergent herbicides have been applied in the last few weeks of June.
- With good stored soil moisture from summer rains the below average rainfall during May and June was ideal to enabled seeding to be completed with few delays.
- Mice are continuing to cause major problems with patches of crops and a few whole paddocks needing to be re-sown.
- The worst affected crops have tended to be wheat as they have been sown into lentil and pea stubbles from last year, where significant grain loss occurred.
- Some of these paddocks had high mice numbers last year following significant head loss in barley crops providing a good food source.
- Most canola crops have been baited for mice several times and have suffered little damage.
- Early sown canola crops have grown well and are beginning to cabbage out.
- Some growers have begun top dressing additional N fertilizer on canola and early sown cereal crops.
- The below average rainfall has meant very few disease problems and crops have needed to push roots deeper to access moisture down the soil profile.
- The area sown to barley has increased significantly and returned to the longer term average area.
- The area sown to peas has dropped significantly, due to severe snail damage last year where they stripped off pods.
- The area sown to wheat has been reduced as growers have returned to more barley.
- Lentil area has been reduced, due to issues with disease and rain damage last year.
- Chickpea area has increased, partially replacing peas.
- The area sown to oaten hay has fallen, due to the current poor prices and low returns.

PASTURES

- Pastures are variable with some very poor as medic, which germinated with early rains was sprayed out to control summer weeds.
- Sown pastures of oats and barley have grown well with good levels of self regenerating medic and are providing ample feed.

Lower North

WEATHER

- Conditions during May were cool to cold with below average temperatures across the district.
- June temperatures were only slightly below average.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was average to slightly below average across the district Mallala 44 mm (45 mm) and Kapunda 46 mm (53 mm).
- June rainfall was well below average Mallala 22mm (49 mm) and Kapunda 41 mm (57 mm)..

CROPS

- Seeding has progressed slowly during May and into June with only a small area left to sow at the end of June.
- Early sown crops are well advanced and early post emergent herbicides have been applied.
- Crops have generally emerged well with minimal insect or mice damage.
- The higher than normal level of stubble burning appears to have been beneficial with relatively low levels of mice damage.
- Most growers tend to use minimal tillage rather than no-till, which has also helped reduce mice and insect damage.
- Mice are at relatively low levels across the district, except for an area around Mallala.
- Some canola has needed to be re-sown, due to insect and mice damage.
- There is high stored soil moisture across the district, despite below average growing season rainfall.
- Millipedes, earwigs and other insects are becoming an increasing problem, due to seasonal conditions and high stubble levels and the increasing use of no-till and zero till (disc seeders)
- Area sown to cereals is similar to last year.
- Small reduction in the area of peas and beans with an increase in the area sown to canola.
- Large reduction in the area sown to both oaten hay and legume hay, due to the reduced demand for domestic hay and poor export prices.

PASTURES

- Pastures have grown extremely well with good legume content.
- Growers are already considering applying grass selective herbicides.
- Brome and barley grass are becoming a problem in parts of the district.

Mid North

WEATHER

- Conditions during May were generally cold and dry with below average temperatures and well below average rainfall in most of the district. June has been extremely cold with numerous frosts and below average rainfall across the district.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall at selected sites Balaklava 21.6 mm (41 mm); Snowtown 36.4 mm and Mintaro 36.8 mm (67.3 mm).
- June rainfall Balaklava 31.8 mm (45 mm); Snowtown 28.6 mm and Mintaro 53.6 mm (76.4 mm).
- Growing season rainfall to the end of June is well below average with most areas only received Decile 2 or 3 rainfall.

CROPS

- The majority of seeding was completed by mid June, except for small pockets in some of the later districts which have become very wet.
- The conditions during May and June were generally good for sowing, with most crops sown at or soon after the optimum.
- Conditions during late May and early June were dry and many growers stopped seeding.
- Good rains in mid June has resulted in top soil moisture joining up with the good stored soil moisture down the profile.
- Severe frost in the first few weeks of June dried out the top soil moisture.
- The cold conditions slowed emergence, particularly of small seeded crops such as canola.
- The area sown to wheat is similar to last season with a slight increase in barley area, but still below the long term average.
- The area sown to both peas and canola have increased, while lentils have remained similar to last year.
- Significant reduction in the area sown to oaten hay given the relatively poor price out look.

- Mice continue to cause significant problems in areas throughout the district, particularly in stubbles which were not grazed or good clover / medic pastures with high seed reserves.
- Availability of mouse bait has been a major problem and crops have suffered severe damage while waiting for bait.
- At the start of seeding there was a wait of 5 to 6 weeks for bait, however the manufacturers have now caught up.
- Some paddocks which were badly damaged by mice have been re-sown, particularly canola and pulses.
- Many growers are baiting paddocks with high numbers and then strip baiting other paddocks to get the numbers down.
- There is concern that some growers are not controlling mice, which could lead to an increase in numbers during spring.

PASTURES

- The cold dry conditions during late May and early June has resulted in poor pasture growth.
- Livestock are generally in good condition and rain and sunshine in the last part of June has allowed pastures to put on growth

Upper North

WEATHER

- Conditions for May and June were cool to cold with many frosty nights and dewy mornings
- Daily maximum temperatures were average to below average for the region
- A few days of very strong wind were experienced in the region, particularly in mid-late June

RAINFALL

- Rainfall totals for May were average for most of the region while June totals were considerably less
- Many areas around Orroroo and north largely missed out on good rains that fell around Jamestown and Laura in June
- May rainfall for selected locations (monthly averages in brackets): Pt Pirie 59 (38), Melrose 61 (64), Hawker 32 (31), Orroroo 27 (33), Appila 50 (37), Yongala 36 (35), Jamestown 64 (45)
- April to June rainfall has varied considerably across the district from Decile 2 (Orroroo) to Decile 6 (Jamestown).

CROPS

- Seeding is complete for the majority of growers with only a few paddocks remaining for a small minority
- Cause of seeding delays have ranged from lack of rain, excess rain and stubble management
- Burning of stubbles continued in May for a small number of paddocks
- Crops are generally between early emergence to five-leaf stage on the eastern side of the ranges
- Crops on the western side of the ranges (near Pt Pirie) are generally between mid tillering to early booting, with the occasional crop at late booting. Some crops have already begun to release a head
- Many growers have been taking advantage of the fine weather to apply post-emergent weed control
- Many crops around the district are looking for follow up rains, particularly in the northern parts around Willowie and Orroroo
- Subsoil moisture is still available to many crops however for areas that have not received enough rain since seeding, there is a risk of topsoil drying out before these crops can access the deeper moisture
- Red legged earth mite insects have been found in cereal crops around Jamestown toward the end of June
- Mice numbers have significantly reduced with the onset of cold weather, although they are still an issue in some paddocks. Sandy soils on the western side of the district tend to have higher numbers than the heavier red soils on the eastern side of the ranges.
- Mouse bait has been selling well, particularly in the western part of the district, with one re-saler reporting a semi-load of bait all sold in a week
- Powdery mildew has been found in some wheat crops around Pt Germein (at late booting stage) so growers should keep an eye out for crops at similar stages in the next few months

- Despite the slightly later break to the season this year, changes to the intended area to be cropped have been rather insignificant
- Some growers in the western parts have begun to apply nitrogen fertiliser to crops that are appearing deficient; which is not surprising considering the well above average season in 2010

PASTURES

- Self-sown cereals (following good rains over summer) on the eastern side of the ranges are now rather advanced. Many of these pastures are now in head and still being grazed.
- Cereals sown for feed in late March have produced a lot more early growth compared with paddocks sown in mid-late April due to lack of available moisture
- Most medic pastures had a staggered germination, with some seeds germinating after good rains in February and March, while others germinated in May
- Growth rates of medic and clover pastures have slowed considerably in June
- Many annual pastures have been slow to establish with cold conditions experienced, especially in areas that have not received much rain in June. As a result some paddocks are starting to run out of quality feed.
- Livestock remain in excellent condition around the district
- Lamb percentages have been good with good sized lambs born

Central Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

WEATHER

- Daily maximum temperatures below average for May and slightly below average for June.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall varied from above average on Kangaroo Island (Parndana 88.6 mm) to below average at Mt Compass 73.6 mm (99.2 mm) and well below average at Strathalbyn 28.7 mm (53.6 mm).
- June rainfall was slightly below average on both Kangaroo Island and Fleurieu Peninsula, ranging from 88.4 mm (Parndana) to 100 mm (Mt Compass).

CROPS

- Kangaroo Island is having one of the best seasons in recent memory with excellent stored soil moisture.
- Larger growers have completed seeding, however a few smaller growers have been held up with wet conditions.
- Some re-sowing has occurred on KI due to damage of canola crops by slugs, snails and water-logging.
- Growers have been unable to manage these pests in stubbles, due to the lush green growth since late February.
- Some patches of crops throughout KI have been affected by water-logging.
- Area sown to cereals has remained stable, however there has been an increase in area of canola.
- Crops on Fleurieu Peninsula were sown in good time and have emerged well, although cold conditions in early June slowed emergence.

PASTURES

- Excellent pasture growth on KI with one of the best seasons in recent memory.
- Pasture growth on Fleurieu Peninsula reasonable, however dry conditions in early May reduced growth.
- Many pastures on Fleurieu Peninsula are nitrogen deficient, as early growth has used up available N and growth could be reduced if get cold wet conditions in the next few months.
- Root disease in sub clover is significantly worse than normal reducing pasture growth.
- Livestock are in good condition throughout the whole district.

Northern Murray Mallee

WEATHER

- Average Maximum temperatures for May and June have been -1.2° and $+0.8^{\circ}$ about the long term averages for these months respectively.
- Average Minimum temperatures for May and June have been 0.4° and $+0.0^{\circ}$ about the long term averages for these months respectively.
- Despite the prevalence of high pressure systems there have been only two frosts in this period..

RAINFALL

- Loxton received 17.0 mm and 10.0 mm of rain for May and June respectively which is 23.7 mm below long term average for these months combined.
- Rainfall for this year to the end of June is 203.5 mm whereas Loxton's long term average is 111.1 mm to the same period. This anomaly is due to the large rainfalls in January and February. Growing season rainfall is reported as being only decile 1.

CROPS

- Opening rains have been small and hesitant. Because of significant falls of rains some Pinnaroo growers were finished seeding in the middle of May - as Northern Mallee growers were starting.
- The vast bulk of growers would be finished seeding. However there are reports of some Northern Mallee growers having only begun seeding in the second week of June, through a number of reasons including mice, lack of moisture and stubble handling issues.
- Emerged crops are showing slow early growth and this may be due in part to low topsoil moisture levels. Poor seed quality (sprouted, low protein) from 2010/11 harvest is also a negative factor in the vigour of many crops. Good quality seed may prove to be a good investment. Growers were urged to test their own seed and make seeding rate adjustments. A number of growers using new certified seed expressed disappointment with the germination and vigour of these crops.
- Growers using no-till or one pass machinery, including discs, had difficulty dealing with the heavy stubble loads. Growers were forced in many cases to burn stubble or by seeding at much lower speeds. A number of growers made the decision early to reduce their mouse population, deal with their heavy stubbles and also reduce carry-over of foliar diseases such as yellow leaf spot, and cultivated their cropping paddocks. All these activities extended the seeding period.
- It is expected that there may be some locust hatchings come spring based on locust populations last year but very few locusts were sighted in the SW Mallee in March. Growers are urged to be vigilant as seasonal temperature warm up in spring.
- Mice remain a significant threat across the Mallee this season. Baiting is still being conducted across significant areas of the Mallee. This is proving a very expensive exercise with the large populations. Some growers have baited numerous times.
- Gale forces winds last week raised some dust and there are a few paddocks which are currently significantly exposed to potential further wind damage.
- The sands have dried out much more than the flats and mid slopes and mice are compounding the problem by appearing to target slow emerging crops on sands – reducing the speed and quantity of cover.
- A number of sandhills have been re-sown due to mice damage.

PASTURES

- The excellent levels of pasture feed across the Mallee as result of the summer rains and sub soil moisture are rapidly declining with below average rains. Some growers are beginning to hand feed - stored grain and legumes such as Lupins are now starting to be fed out to supplement pasture feed.
- Medics have established reasonably well but like the crops are small and slow growing at this point.
- It is unknown the amount of damage the mice did to the medic seed bank but it could be considerable.

Southern Murray Mallee and Lower Murray

WEATHER

- Temperatures for May and June have been cool to cold, with low overnight temperatures and some frosty mornings.
- Strong winds prior to rainfall activity caused some drift on sandy soils

RAINFALL

- Rainfall has been patchy and below average across the entire Mallee which has led to dry sowing conditions and patchy crop emergence.
- April to June rainfall is well below average across the district varying from Decile 1 (Mannum) to Decile 3 (Pinnaroo).

CROPS

- Dry sowing took place by mid April/ early May, however many farmers stopped sowing or delayed starting until late May.
- Crop emergence has been patchy as the soil moisture has been marginal in paddocks.
- Early sown crops are already tillering, with later sown crops barely emerged.
- Mice have been a big problem for many with dry sowing conditions delaying emergence and increasing the likelihood of poor crop establishment as a result.
- Mice have also caused damage to emerged crops.

PASTURES

- Pastures have had lots of growth from summer rain despite dry autumn conditions.
- Early sown feed paddocks were showing signs of moisture stress but have benefited from June rains.
- Livestock are in good condition

Upper South East

WEATHER

- Mean temperatures have been slightly below average with numerous frosts during May and June.

RAINFALL

- Rainfall was well below average for May across the district (Keith 30 mm (average 52 mm) and Bordertown 22 mm) and below average for June (Keith 40 mm and Bordertown 39 mm).
- Reasonable rainfall was received in the last few weeks of June.

CROPS

- Seeding was only completed in late June as conditions became too dry.
- Reasonable rain events in May enabled seeding to get underway.
- Dry conditions in late May and early June combined with severe frost and strong winds dried the top soil.
- Many growers stopped seeding in mid June as conditions became too dry, however good rain on the 20th June enabled seeding to be completed.
- Conditions were too dry for smaller seeded crops, such as canola to germinate on the lighter soils when sown in May and they are only now emerging.
- On the heavier soils around Bordertown it was too dry for most crops to germinate when sown in late May and early June and many are only just emerging at the end of June.
- Fertiliser toxicity has caused severe damage to some canola crops sown into dry sandy soils.
- The area sown to cereals has remained similar to last year.
- Canola area has increased, due to good sub soil moisture and the price outlook, while lupin area has dropped, because of virus damage to crops last year.
- Baiting to control mice has occurred, particularly on canola and pulse crops..

PASTURES

- The dry cold conditions in late May and early June has slowed pasture growth.
- Early pasture growth has ensure sufficient feed and stock are in good condition.

Lower South East

WEATHER

- Conditions were cold with numerous frosts during May and June; daily maximum temperatures were below average and daily minimum temperatures near average.
- Mild to cool during April; daily maximum and minimum temperatures slightly below average.

RAINFALL

- May rainfall was near average in coastal areas to well below average further inland; totals ranged from 36.8 mm (Naracoorte); 76 mm (Millicent) and 82 mm (Mt Gambier).
- June rainfall was below average across the district; totals ranged from 51 mm (Naracoorte); 68 mm (Mount Gambier) and 92 mm (Millicent).

CROPS

- Seeding has been completed throughout the district with very few delays and the below average rainfall was beneficial to crop establishment.
- Many growers were concerned that, due to the heavy summer and autumn rain soils would become too wet for sowing.
- There has been far more cultivation and burning off this autumn than in recent years as farmers try to manage heavy stubbles and control weeds, snails and slugs.
- During April machinery and vehicles were getting stuck in the wet soil when managing stubbles and summer weeds and there was concern paddocks would become too wet for cropping.
- Following some sowing in late April, seeding continued during May with ideal conditions.
- The cold conditions and frosts during late May early June dried top soil, especially on the lighter soils.
- Crops have emerged well across the district.
- Good rains of between 20 and 35 mm were recorded across the district on the 20th June, ensuring crops emerged well.
- Area sown to cereals has been similar to last year.
- Area sown to canola has increased by at least 10%.
- Bean area has been maintained despite the issues with grain quality experienced during harvest.

PASTURES

- Pasture growth has slowed dramatically by the dry frosty conditions and is only just adequate under heavy grazing pressure.
- Pastures on the lighter soils began to suffer moisture stress in mid June.
- Lambing percentages have been good across the district and livestock remain in good condition.

Crop Production Estimates

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

July 2011

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CROP	Western Eyre	Lower Eyre	Eastern Eyre	Yorke	Upper	Mid	Lower	Subtotal	
	Peninsula	Peninsula	Peninsula	Peninsula	North	North	North		
WHEAT	470,000	135,000	375,000	160,000	243,000	228,000	45,000	1,656,000	ha
	564,000	378,000	525,000	400,000	340,000	524,000	115,000	2,846,000	t
DURUM	0	0	0	36,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	64,000	ha
	0	0	0	83,000	22,000	22,000	14,000	141,000	t
BARLEY	105,000	86,000	105,000	186,000	112,000	110,000	35,000	739,000	ha
	136,000	240,000	157,000	465,000	169,000	250,000	96,000	1,513,000	t
OATS	15,000	3,200	5,000	5,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	47,200	ha
	15,000	6,400	5,000	10,000	9,000	14,500	4,000	63,900	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	6,300	4,000	5,000	9,000	2,400	31,400	t
PEAS	6,000	6,500	5,400	24,000	24,000	25,000	8,000	98,900	ha
	6,000	10,000	5,400	34,000	28,000	33,000	13,000	129,400	t
LUPINS	1,200	23,000	5,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	900	37,600	ha
	1,200	27,000	5,000	2,000	3,500	4,200	1,000	43,900	t
BEANS	0	6,600	200	12,000	7,000	14,000	5,500	45,300	ha
	0	8,000	150	20,000	8,500	22,000	9,000	67,650	t
CHICKPEAS	0	200	0	5,000	2,400	4,000	200	11,800	ha
	0	300	0	6,000	3,000	5,000	200	14,500	t
LENTILS	0	2,000	0	64,000	4,700	12,000	6,000	88,700	ha
	0	2,400	0	84,000	5,500	15,000	8,000	114,900	t
VETCH	200	1,000	500	2,000	5,000	2,600	300	11,600	ha
	150	800	400	1,600	2,500	2,600	300	8,350	t
CANOLA	1,500	54,000	3,500	23,000	18,500	42,000	10,000	152,500	ha
	1,200	80,000	3,200	32,000	24,000	59,000	16,000	215,400	t
HAY (not included in total)	7,000	5,000	7,500	20,000	18,000	21,000	7,000	85,500	ha
	14,000	17,000	18,000	63,000	63,000	85,000	28,000	288,000	t
TOTAL ha	600,700	318,400	504,100	520,500	443,400	462,600	119,900	2,969,600	ha
TOTAL t	725,750	755,400	707,450	1,141,600	620,000	960,300	278,900	5,189,400	t

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

July 2011

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CROP	Kangaroo	Central Hills	Lower	Nth Murray	Sth Murray	Upper	Lower	TOTALS
	Island	& Fleurieu	Murray	Mallee	Mallee	South East	South East	
WHEAT	5,500	6,600	66,000	200,000	131,000	72,000	25,000	2,162,100 <i>ha</i>
	13,500	13,000	80,000	180,000	184,000	151,000	72,000	3,539,500 <i>t</i>
DURUM	0	300	800	500	0	4,000	0	69,600 <i>ha</i>
	0	400	800	350	0	8,500	0	151,050 <i>t</i>
BARLEY	2,700	8,500	55,000	55,000	115,000	85,000	17,500	1,077,700 <i>ha</i>
	6,800	18,000	66,000	50,000	162,000	170,000	50,000	2,035,800 <i>t</i>
OATS	3,300	1,800	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,500	4,000	75,800 <i>ha</i>
	8,000	4,500	3,000	2,500	5,200	12,000	8,000	107,100 <i>t</i>
RYE	0	0	1,500	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	9,500 <i>ha</i>
	0	0	1,400	2,000	3,600	1,000	0	8,000 <i>t</i>
TRITICALE	600	2,100	10,000	18,000	22,500	8,000	2,000	80,200 <i>ha</i>
	1,500	4,500	12,000	13,000	32,000	12,000	5,500	111,900 <i>t</i>
PEAS	400	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	3,500	400	107,700 <i>ha</i>
	600	2,600	2,400	0	1,400	4,500	800	141,700 <i>t</i>
LUPINS	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,500	5,000	15,000	3,000	66,400 <i>ha</i>
	2,400	2,400	1,000	700	4,500	18,000	5,000	77,900 <i>t</i>
BEANS	200	400	100	0	1,200	12,000	13,000	72,200 <i>ha</i>
	300	800	70	0	1,100	15,000	26,000	110,920 <i>t</i>
CHICKPEAS	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	12,200 <i>ha</i>
	0	0	0	0	0	200	300	15,000 <i>t</i>
LENTILS	0	0	0	0	200	3,000	200	92,100 <i>ha</i>
	0	0	0	0	200	3,500	350	118,950 <i>t</i>
VETCH	0	0	100	0	1,000	400	0	13,100 <i>ha</i>
	0	0	70	0	800	400	0	9,620 <i>t</i>
CANOLA	4,800	2,000	4,000	25,000	8,500	33,000	12,000	241,800 <i>ha</i>
	9,500	3,300	3,000	15,000	7,500	47,000	22,000	322,700 <i>t</i>
HAY (not included in total)	6,500	23,000	4,000	2,500	5,000	47,000	40,000	213,500 <i>ha</i>
	29,000	100,000	12,000	4,400	15,000	180,000	160,000	788,400 <i>t</i>
TOTAL ha	19,000	24,500	143,500	307,000	292,900	246,600	77,300	4,080,400 <i>ha</i>
TOTAL t	42,600	49,500	169,740	263,550	402,300	443,100	189,950	6,750,140 <i>t</i>

South Australian Field Crops

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

Crop	Unit	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5yr Av	2011/12
Wheat	Area (ha)	2,035,781	2,101,227	2,043,000	2,111,100	2,237,100	2,105,600	2,162,100
	Prod (t)	1,481,974	2,250,970	2,347,000	4,032,500	5,818,500	3,186,200	3,539,500
Durum	Area (ha)	50,250	54,750	59,100	60,000	69,800	58,800	69,600
	Prod (t)	25,700	95,400	88,700	157,200	240,600	121,500	151,050
Barley	Area (ha)	1,154,060	1,225,163	1,210,500	1,152,300	965,200	1,141,400	1,077,700
	Prod (t)	1,029,030	1,776,660	1,795,000	2,544,100	2,839,100	1,996,800	2,035,800
Oats	Area (ha)	82,383	85,659	72,100	79,700	75,300	79,000	75,800
	Prod (t)	44,362	95,457	80,200	136,600	152,300	101,800	107,100
Rye	Area (ha)	8,600	9,000	11,000	9,400	9,500	9,500	9,500
	Prod (t)	2,700	4,800	7,300	8,200	11,600	6,900	8,000
Triticale	Area (ha)	89,880	93,967	85,700	85,900	85,700	88,200	80,200
	Prod (t)	53,379	97,649	86,600	117,700	167,100	104,500	111,900
Peas	Area (ha)	145,190	146,874	128,500	127,700	126,300	134,900	107,700
	Prod (t)	91,084	152,909	129,100	181,150	238,500	158,500	141,700
Lupins	Area (ha)	84,792	83,372	74,000	66,500	64,900	74,700	66,400
	Prod (t)	46,795	77,898	69,600	97,200	120,100	82,300	77,900
Beans	Area (ha)	73,607	70,877	72,400	71,200	71,500	71,900	72,200
	Prod (t)	39,398	105,494	82,880	144,350	168,600	108,100	110,920
Chickpeas	Area (ha)	4,640	5,993	11,550	13,200	10,700	9,200	12,200
	Prod (t)	2,173	5,075	9,200	17,150	16,000	9,900	15,000
Lentils	Area (ha)	57,620	54,603	46,500	52,100	97,700	61,700	92,100
	Prod (t)	23,456	55,952	36,870	89,450	174,350	76,000	118,950
Vetch	Area (ha)	16,431	15,756	15,900	12,900	12,800	14,800	13,100
	Prod (t)	3,639	8,629	4,980	10,650	12,900	8,200	9,620
Canola	Area (ha)	157,672	163,351	178,200	182,700	196,500	175,700	241,800
	Prod (t)	72,938	152,989	192,600	297,100	381,700	219,500	322,700
Hay (not included in total)	Area (ha)	170,000	220,000	288,000	274,100	244,200	239,300	213,500
	Prod (t)	250,000	520,000	831,000	1,004,000	1,066,000	734,200	788,400
TOTAL	Area (ha)	3,960,900	4,110,600	4,008,500	4,024,700	4,023,000	4,025,500	4,080,400
TOTAL	Prod (t)	2,916,600	4,879,900	4,930,000	7,833,400	10,341,400	6,180,300	6,750,100

Notes:

Current year estimates assume average rainfall and temperature conditions for the remainder of the growing season. Grain estimates are for total grain production and include grain delivered for immediate sale and warehousing plus grain retained on farm for seed, feed and future sale.

Hay estimates are for total hay production and include all pasture, cereal and other crops cut for hay, both dryland and irrigated.

The estimates are based on information provided by Rural Solutions SA District Reporters from a variety of sources, and are updated throughout the season as conditions change and further information becomes available. They are intended to provide an indication of crop potential current at the time of preparation of the report.

The estimates are updated using ABS census data as available.

Prepared 1 July 2011