AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Lower and Eastern Eyre Peninsula

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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Lower and Eastern Eyre Peninsula

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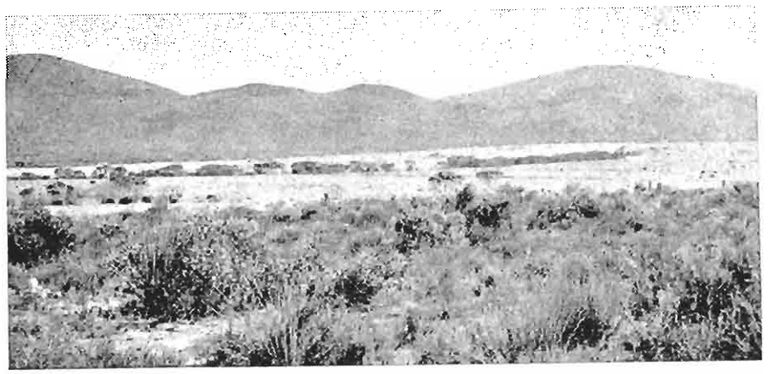
THIS district takes in the Counties of Flinders in the south, Buxton in the north, with Jervois and Musgrave stretching from Spencer Gulf to the West Coast.

There are several ranges of hills in the district—the Koppio hills extending from Port Lincoln to Ungarra; Marble Range in the western part of County Flinders; and the Cleve-Cowell-Mangalo Hills as well as Darke Peak in County Jervois. Numerous peaks are scattered through the district and are designated "Mounts." They range in height from 500ft. to 1,625ft.

Large areas are taken up by salt lakes in the Counties of Musgrave and Flinders.

In the Koppio Hills the natural timber is woodland sugar gum with bottle brush, heath and acacia. Throughout the limestone areas (Table 1A, Soils) isolated red gums are growing, but it was originally wooded with sheoaks and is now denuded of most vegetation. On the remainder of the district, natural vegetation consists of mallee eucalypts, broom bush with shrubs and grasses.

The eastern slopes of hills near Edillilie (County Flinders) carrying mallee-heath vegetation.



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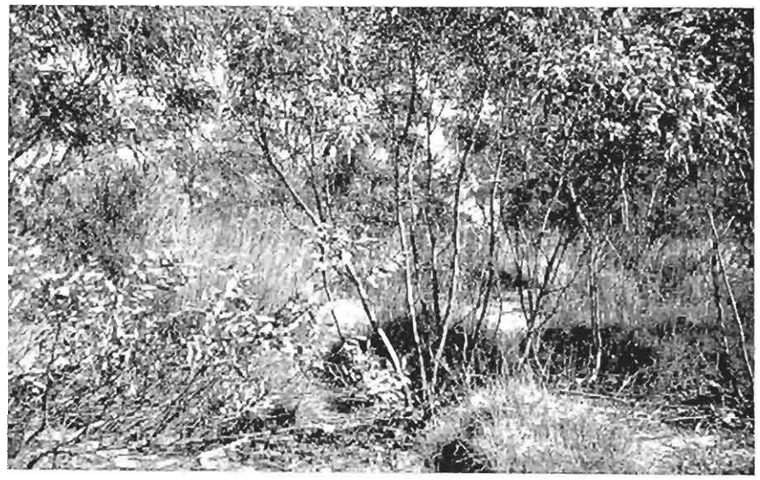
(June 1965) **68:** 350-64.

Sugar gums (Eucalyptus cladocalyx) and yaccas (Xanthorrhea tateana) are the most conspicuous features of the natural scrub in the Wanilla district (County Flinders).



White mallee (E. brachycalyx) and porcupine gross (Triodia sp.) occur on the sandier soils in 12-16in. rainfall of eastern Eyre Peninsula.

Main Towns

In County Flinders, the three main towns are Port Lincoln, the largest on the Peninsula, Tumby Bay and Cummins.

Kimba, in County Buxton, serves a large farming community in the northern part of the district.

County Jervois has Cleve as its main centre, and in addition, the three coastal towns of Cowell, Arno Bay and Port Neill.

Lock, an inland town, and Elliston, a west coast port, are the centres that serve County Musgrave.

Transport

Four modes of transport—road, rail, sea and air—serve Eyre Peninsula; each plays a vital part in carrying farm produce and other commodities.

This dam near Kimba (County Buxton) typifies the mode of water storage in the more northern areas.

The railway is unique; it serves the Peninsula only, and is not connected to the main State network. The terminals are at Port Lincoln in the south and Ceduna in the far west.

Port Lincoln is also the main shipping port and has facilities for bulk loading grain. In the near future, bulk grain storage will be increased to 2,800,000 bushels, making it the largest in South Australia. The port also has modern equipment to handle "roll on-roll off" cargoes.

Small coastal vessels serve the towns on the east and west coasts, while regular air services to many of the towns give a means of fast transport to and from Adelaide.

Water

In the early days of development, the only source of reticulated water was from the Tod reservoir; this relied on catchment areas. Later, supplies were augmented from the Uley-Wanilla under-ground water basin, and in the past two years, Lincoln Basin in the south and Polda basin west of Lock have been utilized.

All three sources supply water to large segments of lower Eyre Peninsula. However, the northern areas have no reticulated water, and rely on surface catchments on farms.

Government catchments and storage tanks supplement farm supplies in time of need.

Production

Cereal growing, wheat, barley and oats, and sheep for both wool and prime lambs are the main agricultural enterprises. Small numbers of dairy and beef cattle together with a larger number of pigs are used as sidelines.

Production is limited by several factors, by far the most important being rainfall. This varies from 11 inches to 24 inches, but most of the district averages between 12 and 14 inches.

Periodic droughts and drier seasons more or less determine the number of stock that can be carried, especially where reticulated water is not available.

Phosphate and nitrogen deficiencies are next in importance as factors limiting production. During the past ten years, increased use of superphosphate and larger acreages of medics and clovers have helped increase soil fertility. When the soil is replenished in this way and provided rain is not a limiting factor, much higher cereal yields are obtained.

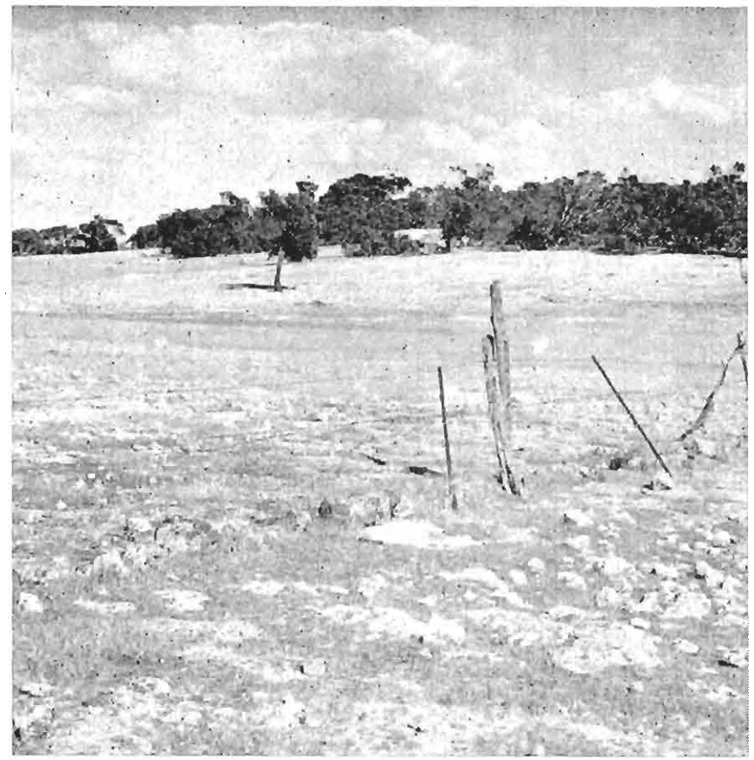
Number and Size of Farms in the Period 1952-53 to 1961-62 (Table I)

In 1952-53, there were 1,909 holdings occupying about 5,000,000 acres. Then the subsequent decade produced a trend towards larger holdings; the number decreased by 261, but the area rose to almost 5,500,000 acres.

During this period, the number of holdings in County Flinders remained almost static. However, the increase in size of holdings was about 132 acres, and they now vary from 100 acres to 2,000 acres. Cereal sheep farms, which are usually 1,000 to 2,000 acres, account for the majority of holdings.

County Musgrave had a decrease in the number of holdings—a drop of 51—and the average size increased by 1,350 acres. Property size varies considerably in this County: it contains most of the rough limestone country which does not lend itself to improvement, consequently the area is taken up by sheep grazing properties ranging from 10,000 to 80,000 acres.

Large areas cleared and brought into production in the southern part of County Musgrave account for most of the 126,000 acres increase.



Rough limestone country in County Musgrave; this class of land is best used for sheep grazing on large holdings.

Land in County Jervois is used mainly for cereal growing and sheep grazing. Here, the holdings decreased by 114 and acreage increased by about 115,600 acres. Average holding size has thus become 623 acres larger.

County Buxton also had a big percentage reduction in number of holdings, there being 96 fewer properties and in all, the producing acreage increased by about 100,000, and the average holding size has risen by almost 2,200 acres.

Size of farms is variable; cereal/sheep farms are 2,000 to 5,000 acres, and the larger properties crop from 1,000 to 1,500 acres annually. There are also some very large grazing properties in this County. Its main production is from cereals and sheep.

More land is cleared in County Jervois to expand the cropping area available on an existing property.

Total Production and Average Yields in the Period 1952-53 to 1961-62.

Cereal growing and sheep for wool give this district the bulk of its production. These are augmented by prime lambs and to a less extent dairy, beef cattle and pigs.

Wheat (Table 2)

The area sown to wheat increased by 63 per cent, most of which has taken place since 1959-60. Even though this rise in acreage gave an overall lift in production, certain unfavourable seasons caused violent depressions in yields.

With the advent of good clover and medic pastures—and hence higher soil fertility—throughout these cereal lands, not only will the troughs in production tend to be ironed out, but the average will also increase.

The largest increase has taken place in County Jervois.

Barley (Table 3)

Before 1960-61 barley was the most important crop in Counties Flinders and Musgrave. Following a build-up in soil fertility, wheat is gradually replacing barley in these two Counties. In Counties Jervois and Buxton, barley acreages are well below that of wheat.

Oats (Table 4)

Oats are used as a dual purpose crop. Generally, this crop is sown dry on stubble ground for early green feed, then after several grazings it is allowed

Farmers discuss a wheat crop at Buckleboo, County Buxton.

Fertile red land at Cortlinye in County Buxton. The black oak trees on the left are common to the area.

to mature for grain. Consequently yields are generally low.

On the other hand, in years of high rainfall when paddock feed is plentiful, the oat crops are not grazed. As a result, a large surplus of grain over and above the farm requirements is harvested. However, because oats are sown mainly for grazing, the area harvested for grain varies greatly from year to year.

The growing practice of applying higher superphosphate dressings and the use of better varieties are creating an upward trend in yields.

Sheep and Wool (Table 5)

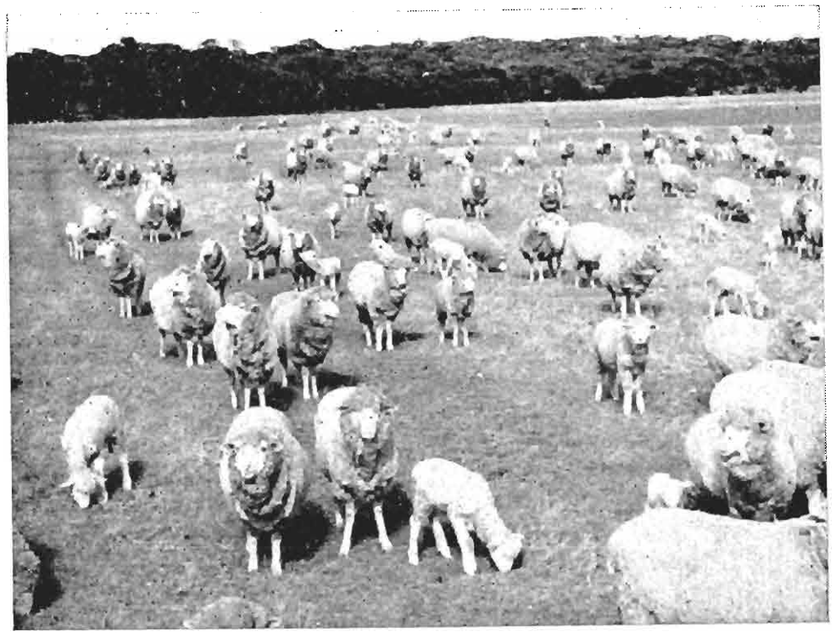
Sheep numbers and wool production have shown a steady increase in the ten year period. Sheep have increased by more than 30 per cent, and wool production by more than 40 per cent. A significant feature is the steady rise in wool weight per head.

Production and numbers will increase further as more reticulated water becomes available, and more land is sown to clovers.

Cattle (Table 6)

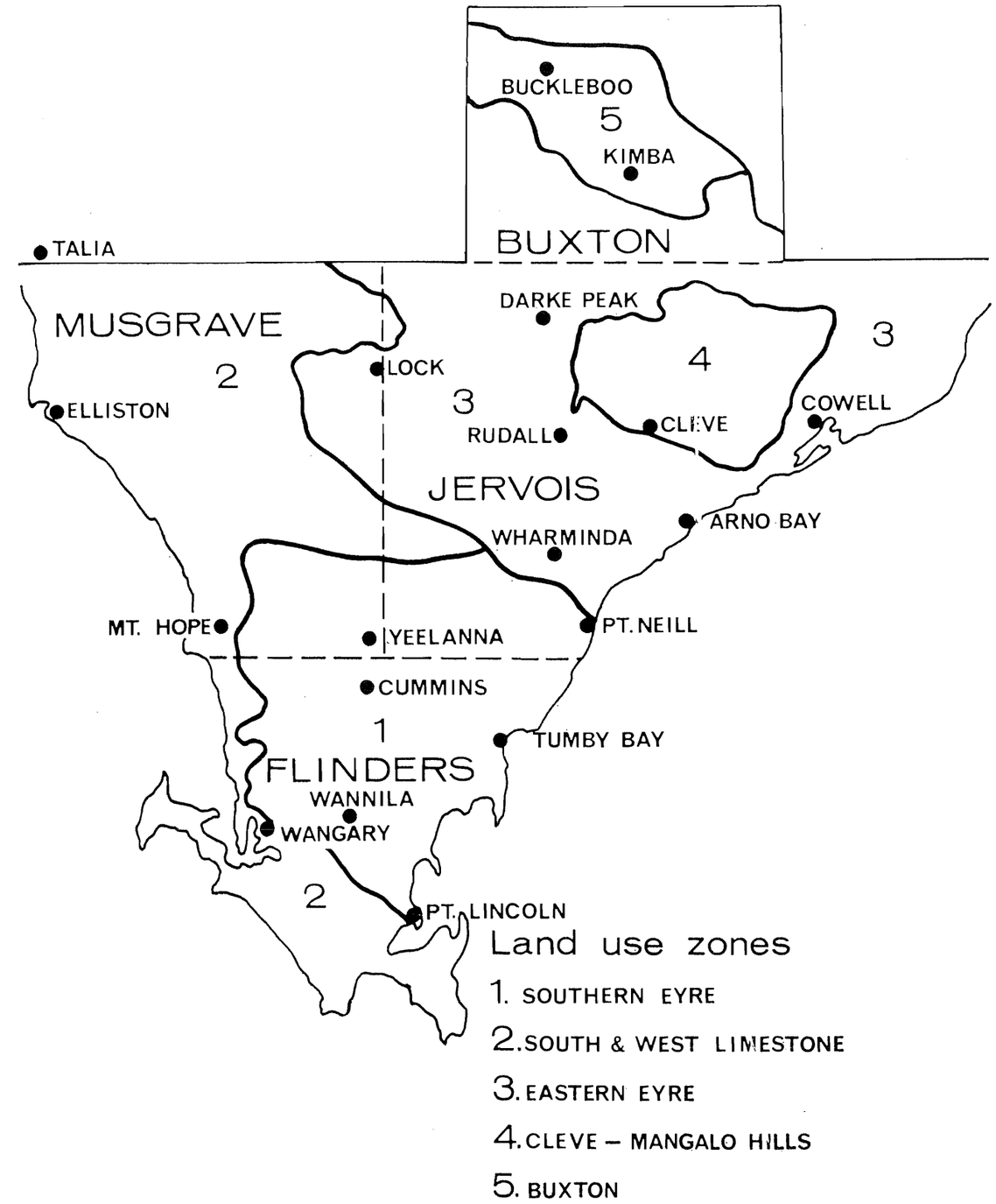
The increase in beef cattle figures is spectacular in all four Counties; the greatest lift took place in the last two years of the period under review.

Dairy cattle figures have fluctuated slightly, but there has been a very slight increase.



Ewes and lambs grazing medic pastures in County Jervois.

Map 1. Lower and Eastern Eyre Peninsula



Map 2. Lower and Eastern Eyre Peninsula

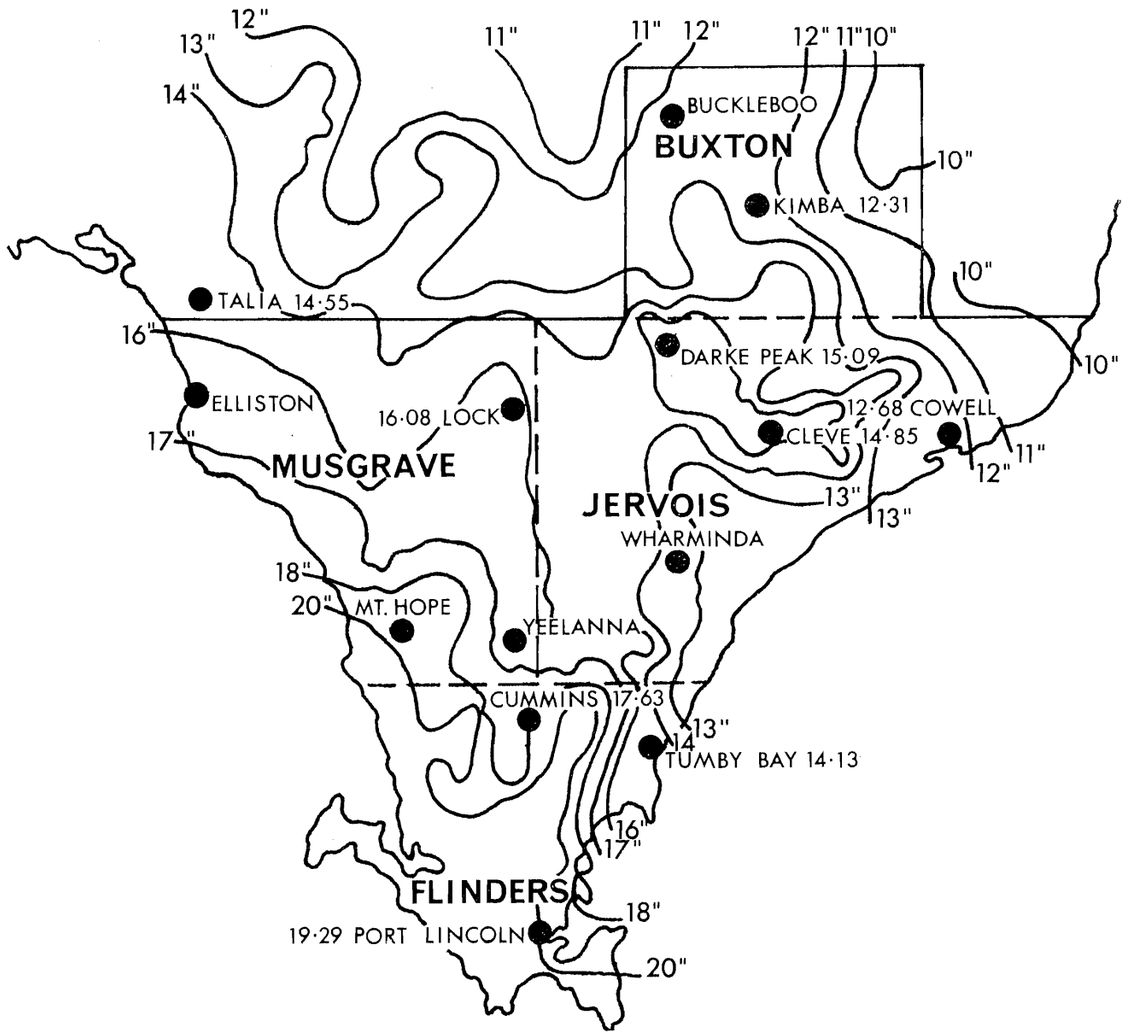


TABLE 1—HOLDINGS

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COUNTY FLINDERS										
Number	567	577	603	553	544	552	552	—	560	567
Acres	1,003,190	1 038,208	1,091,578	1,059,733	1,048,433	1,072,050	1,073,170	—	1,073,759	1,078,296
Average, Acres	1,769	1,799	1810	1,916	1,927	1,942	1,944	—	1,917	1,901
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
Number	311	313	270	276	264	263	256	—	260	260
Acres	1,362,882	1,375,228	1,528,334	1,454,329	1,450,245	1,501,346	1,495,304	—	1,504,515	1,489,668
Average, Acres	4,382	4,393	5,660	5,269	5,493	5,708	5,841	—	5,786	5,729
COUNTY JERVOIS										
Number	760	772	670	648	642	635	646	—	645	646
Acres	1,909,834	1,935,713	1,897,162	1,901.448	1,910,467	1,961,570	1,984,983	—	2,014,414	2,025,505
Average, Acres	2,512	2,507	2,831	2,934	2,975	3,089	3,072	—	3,123	3,135
COUNTY BUXTON										
Number	271	248	207	199	176	171	165	—	177	175
Acres	797,160	863,038	920,121	952,954	892,341	847,969	898,216	—	909,559	898,089
Average, Acres	2,941	3,479	4,445	4,788	5,070	4,958	5,443	—	5,138	5,131

Table 1a—GENERAL

Zone	Rainfall	Soils	Water Supplies	Size of Farms	Value of Farms
1	12½in. east Coast to 24in. Hills	Mainly lateritic podsols, solodized solonetz and red-brown earths. Large areas with ironstone gravel in top-soil. Northern part of zone includes some mallee soils and leached sands.	Reticulated water from Tod Reservoir and Uley basin. Part of south-western and western area relies on under-ground water and dams.	500 to 2,000 acres for cereal sheep farms.	£15 to £45 an acre for cereal sheep farms.
2	14in. in north to 20in. in south.	Mostly rough limestone country with pockets of grey calcareous sands. Small area of light brown mallee soil in north-west corner. Extensive sand dunes along coast.	Reliable underground water supplied from bores and wells. 30 to 40 grains a gallon.	1500 to 3,000 acres for cereal sheep farms. Up to 80,000 acres for sheep grazing properties.	Cereal/sheep farms : £6 to £15 an acre. Grazing properties : 10s. to 20s. an acre.
3	11in. to 16in. Majority below 14in.	Soils vary in depth over a clay subsoil, but are generally shallow—mostly solodized solonetz, red-brown earths and mallee soils. Loose surface limestone is a feature, as are parallel leached sand ridges.	Reticulated water in southern part of zone. Remainder unreliable ground catchments. Farmer supplies augmented by Government dams and storages.	2,000 to 5,000 acres for cereal/sheep farms.	Cereal/sheep farms : £10 to £25 an acre.
4	14in. to 16in.	A hilly area with shallow stony red-brown earths, solodized solonetz and some alluvial gullies. Large areas of skeletal stony soils are uncleared.	Generally reliable. Supplied from creeks and dams.	1,500 to 3.000 acres for cereal/sheep farms.	Cereal/sheep farms : £9 to £15 an acre.
5	11in. to 12½in.	Sandy to loamy mallee soils red-brown earths and solodized solonetz.	Farm dams supplemented by Government dams and storages. Supply unreliable.	2,000 to 5,000 acres for cereal sheep farms. Larger holdings for grazing.	Below £10 an acre for grazing properties. Up to £25 an acre for well developed cereal/sheep farms.

Table 1b—TYPE OF PRODUCTION

Zone	Crops	Rotation	Fertilizers	Pastures	Livestock
1	Wheat, barley and oats. Before 1961-62 barley acreage was larger than wheat.	Arable land : 3 to 4 year rotation. Non-arable : annual pastures. Small area of perennial pastures.	High rainfall districts : 112 to 187 lb. superphosphate an acre a year. Lower rainfall districts : 40 lb. to 90 lb. a year. Copper 7 lb. of benefit to pastures and crops ; 14 lb. manganese for cereals ; molybdenum for ironstone areas.	Dwalganup, Yarloop and Geraldton subterranean clovers with Wimmera rye grass main annual pastures. Small acreage of phalaris and lucerne as perennial pastures. Barrel, barrel 173 and harbinger medics for low rainfall alkaline soils.	Sheep mainly with small numbers of beef cattle, dairy cattle, pigs and poultry.
2	Barley, wheat and oats. Barley and wheat about equal acreage.	Small area of arable land 3 to 4 years rotation.	Cereal areas : 30 lb. to 60 lb. superphosphate an acre a year. Manganese necessary for cereals. Grazing properties not fertilized.	Barrel and barrel 173 medics with Wimmera rye grass main annual pastures on cereal sheep farms. Native pastures on grazing properties.	Mainly sheep with some beef and dairy cattle, pigs and poultry on cereal/sheep farms.
3	Wheat, barley and oats. Wheat acreage three times that of barley.	3 to 4 years cropping rotation. As clover builds fertility a 2 year rotation is applied. Large area of stubble sown dry with oats for feed. Grain harvested in lush seasons.	90 lb. to 187 lb. superphosphate an acre with cereals, giving a yearly average of 30 lb. to 60 lb. Yearly average is being increased by using superphosphate with oats on stubbles. Nitrogen is of benefit on deep sands.	Small areas suitable to Geraldton. Mainly Barrel, barrel 173 and harbinger medics with Wimmera rye grass. Small areas of lucerne, evening primrose and perennial veldt grass.	Mainly sheep with some beef and dairy cattle, pigs and poultry.
4	Wheat, barley and oats.	3 to 4 year cropping rotation. Stubble sown dry to oats for feed.	90 lb. to 150 lb. superphosphate an acre with crops. Yearly average 30 lb. to 50 lb. Yearly average being increased with oats on stubbles.	Some areas suitable to Geraldton. Mainly the medics, barrel and barrel 173, with Wimmera rye grass. Big increase in clover sowings in last 3 years.	Similar to zone 3.
5	Wheat, barley and oats. Wheat is the main crop, being more than double that of barley and oats combined.	3 to 4 year cropping rotation; 5 and 6 years on largest properties. Stubbles sown dry to oats for feed. 75 per cent of cropping land is fallowed.	60 lb. to 150 lb. superphosphate an acre with crops. Yearly average 25 lb. to 70 lb. This is being increased by use of superphosphate on stubble sown oats.	Barrel, barrel 173 and harbinger medics with Wimmera rye grass. Large areas of farming land not sown to clovers. Large increase in clover sowings in the past two years.	Similar to zones 3 and 4.

Table 1c—PROBLEMS

Zone	Weeds	Cereal Diseases	Erosion	Trace Elements	Insects
1	African daisy, salvation jane, soursob and Lincoln weed are widespread. Cape tulip, hoary cress, three corner jack more scattered in some areas. Isolated patches of St. John's wort and onion weed.	Generally a minor problem, but hay-die, rhizoctonia, mildew. Eelworm building to a major problem in certain areas. Small incidence of septoria, leaf bloth and barley yellow dwarf. Some stem rust of wheat.	Water erosion in the hills and undulating country a major problem. Wind erosion a problem in northern part of zone. Saline areas are increasing each year.	Copper is the most important trace element as is molybdenum for ironstone soils. Manganese required for crops on limestone and ironstone. Cobalt and copper necessary for stock.	Pastures : red-legged earth mite, lucerne flea and cockchafer grubs. Crops : barley grub and cutworm species. Talis grub a problem in some years.
2	African daisy and Lincoln weed are the most important. Boxthorn, onion weed and wild turnip minor problems.	Hay-die, rhizoctonia a problem of the light calcareous soils.	Wind erosion can be a mild problem.	Manganese is the most important trace element for cereals. Copper and zinc necessary on a limited area. Copper and cobalt for stock.	Similar to Zone 1.
3	Wild turnip, saffron thistle and three corner jack can be a problem in crops and sheepweed is spreading rapidly. False caper, Ward's weed, onion weed, soursob and horehound are of some importance.	Hay-die is the main cereal disease ; eelworm is increasing on the light sandy soils ; rhizoctonia ; stem rust of wheat a seasonal problem along the east coast.	Wind erosion always a problem on light soils. These need special care and stock management to keep soil cover. Early sowing of drift areas together with 1cwt. of 3 : 1 superphosphate/ammonia recommended. Early sowing of all cereals necessary.	No problem at present.	Pastures : red-legged earth mite, lucerne flea, cockchafer in western areas. Crops : talis grub damages wheat crops some years.

Table 1c—PROBLEMS—*continued*

Zone	Weeds	Cereal Diseases	Erosion	Trace Elements	Insects
4	Saffron thistle, sheep weed, three corner jack, wild turnip.	A minor problem. Some hay-die and rhizoctonia.	Water erosion a major problem. Contour banks necessary to stabilize farm lands. Wind erosion a minor problem.	Similar to Zone 3.	Red-legged earth mite and lucerne flea.
5	Main weeds are saffron thistle, Ward's weed, onion weed and wild turnip. Isolated areas of three corner jack, caltrop and salvation jane.	Hay-die the main disease but not a major problem. Some rhizoctonia and stem rust of wheat.	Wind erosion a major problem on light soils. Water erosion a problem in hilly area.	Similar to Zone 3.	Pastures : red-legged earth mite becoming a major problem. Talis grub damaging wheat crops some years.

Table 1d—POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Zone	Increased Production	Alternate Land Use.
1	The biggest increases in production will come from increased soil fertility over the whole district. Better use of annual legumes—Dwalganup and Yarloop subterranean clovers, barrel and barrel 173 medics—will give big lift in output. In higher rainfall areas, perennial grasses phalaris and Currie cocksfoot can be used to greater benefit. Aerial topdressing pasturing to legumes and use of standing oats will increase production on rough hill country.	Much of the higher rainfall area now being cropped is better suited to perennial pastures with a change-over to prime lamb raising.
2	Except in the rough limestone country that occupies most of this zone, large increases in soil fertility are possible using the recommended annual legumes, in particular barrel medic and barrel medic 173. Increased superphosphate dressing will greatly increase soil fertility. Higher crop yields possible with manganese.	In the light of present knowledge, cropping and sheep grazing are the most suitable enterprises.
3	There is a big potential for increased soil fertility in this zone by using the recommended medics barrel, barrel 173 and harbinger. Top dressing of pastures in between crops will give better legume growth. As fertility increases cropping rotation can be shortened to 2 or 3 years.	Similar to Zone 2.
4	As for Zone 3 using barrel medic and barrel medic 173. Low phosphate level must be corrected to increase legume growth and fertility build-up. A reliable and adequate water supply would increase production in many districts of this zone.	Similar to Zone 2.
5	Annual medics, better phosphate levels and more reliable stock water would increase cereal production and sheep numbers.	Similar to Zone 2.

Table 2—WHEAT

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COUNTY FLINDERS										
Acres	41,546	42,585	52,290	51,213	34,321	34,096	43,823	49,307	58,596	73,541
Yield, Bushels	1,021,437	972,372	1,093,373	1,066,299	724,978	387,817	1,216,680	346,887	1,535,640	1,331,736
Yield, Bushels/Acre	24.59	22.83	20.91	20.82	21.12	11.37	27.76	7.04	26.21	18.11
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
Acres	38,098	35,544	39,828	38,672	31,693	28,269	32,571	41,567	46,225	54,530
Yield, Bushels	734,889	742,421	792,574	709,347	450,984	372,750	775,578	352,305	1,045,896	775,452
Yield, Bushels/Acre	19.29	20.89	18.32	18.34	14.23	13.19	23.81	8.48	22.63	14.22
COUNTY JERVOIS										
Acres	157,668	161,553	183,339	179,753	169,149	150,396	169,282	193,692	220,170	252,211
Yield, Bushels	2,801,688	2,883,120	2,762,708	2,989,706	2,630,747	1,203,735	3,848,175	1,223,463	4,598,394	2,934,909
Yield, Bushels/Acre	17.77	17.85	15.07	16.63	15.55	8.0	22.73	6.32	20.89	11.64
COUNTY BUXTON										
Acres	50,798	52,747	59,790	61,017	62,789	61,836	62,820	74,595	81,691	88,898
Yield, Bushels	881,151	769,337	718,299	1,174,257	1,255,922	328,350	1 568,115	483,321	1,828,944	1,214,238
Yield, Bushels/Acre	17.35	14.59	12.01	19.24	20.00	5.31	24.96	6.48	22.39	13.66
WHOLE DISTRICT										
Acres	288,110	292,429	335,247	330,655	297,952	274,597	308,496	359,151	406,692	469,180
Yield, Bushels	5,439,165	5,367,250	5,366,954	5,939,609	5,062,631	2,292,652	7,408,548	2,405,976	9,008,874	6,256,335
Yield, Bushels/Acre	18.87	18.35	16.01	17.96	16.99	8.35	24.02	6.72	22.15	13.34

Table 3—2 AND 6 ROW BARLEY

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COUNTY FLINDERS										
Acres	52,023	59,690	59,595	57,357	53,451	53,978	69,617	68,953	82,226	72,465
Yield, Bushels	1,560,014	1,694,805	1,231,501	1,454,793	1,084,380	812,751	2,080,888	864,463	2,310,183	1,415,014
Yield, Bushels/Acre	29.99	28.39	20.66	25.36	20.29	15.06	29.89	12.54	28.10	19.53
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
Acres	31,003	36,588	36,650	36,394	38,952	40,524	42,858	41,560	52,196	48,074
Yield, Bushels	790,626	1,037,477	619,349	865,488	731,888	751,358	1,203,397	454,726	1,526,993	872,964
Yield, Bushels/Acre	25.50	28.35	16.90	23.78	18.79	18.54	28.08	10.94	29.25	18.16
COUNTY JERVOIS										
Acres	47,393	63,144	51,517	55,081	72,080	77,851	86,885	77,566	97,677	70,364
Yield, Bushels	1,048,011	1,545,698	706,917	1,199,002	1,300,024	780,181	2,323,104	638,279	2,389,034	1,041,651
Yield, Bushels/Acre	22.11	24.48	13.72	21.77	18.04	10.02	26.74	8.23	24.46	14.80
COUNTY BUXTON										
Acres	8,639	12,768	10,102	12,150	13,211	14,823	16,703	14,895	21,438	12,428
Yield, Bushels	162,516	227,177	62,322	261,834	261,296	64,112	471,917	104,514	522,681	159,006
Yield, Bushels/Acre	18.81	17.79	6.17	21.55	19.78	4.33	28.25	7.02	24.38	12.79
WHOLE DISTRICT										
Acres	139,058	172,190	157,864	160,982	177,694	187,176	216,063	202,974	253,537	203,331
Yield, Bushels	3,561,167	4,505,257	2,620,089	3,781,117	3,377,588	2,408,402	6,079,306	2,061,982	6,747,891	3,488,635
Yield, Bushels/Acre	25.61	26.16	16.59	23.49	19.01	12.87	28.14	10.16	26.62	17.16

Table 4—OATS (FOR GRAIN)

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COUNTY FLINDERS										
Acres	21,798	19,716	20,770	22,399	17,353	22,211	27,370	23,613	23,637	14,898
Yield, Bushels	504,683	437,868	374,028	447,864	276,762	206,583	761,822	219,693	540,143	286,288
Yield, Bushels/Acre	24.53	22.21	18.01	19,99	15.95	9.30	27.83	9.30	22.85	19.22
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
Acres	11,838	8,790	8,672	11,361	11,326	12,405	12,157	14,778	12,048	7,604
Yield, Bushels	217,519	146,115	101,129	197,910	154,568	92,989	278,617	72,430	263,297	100,428
Yield, Bushels/Acre	18.37	16.62	11.66	17.42	13.65	7.50	22.92	4.90	21.85	13.21
COUNTY JERVOIS										
Acres	44,036	34,845	37,882	41,055	47,376	47,389	45,202	47,693	40,648	25,008
Yield, Bushels	661,032	531,039	347,456	585,653	698,220	166,034	999,067	168,416	855,221	274,362
Yield, Bushels/Acre	15.01	15.24	9.17	14.27	14.74	3.50	22.10	3.53	21.04	10.97
COUNTY BUXTON										
Acres	11 716	8,625	12,112	20,379	20,676	22,767	14,598	21,219	17,345	8,012
Yield, Bushels	169,018	104,232	72,546	348,447	346,180	24,503	326,894	36,101	352,978	93,541
Yield, Bushels/Acre	14.43	12.08	5.99	17.10	16.74	1.08	22.39	1.70	20.35	11.68
WHOLE DISTRICT										
Acres	89,388	71,976	81,436	95,194	96,731	104,772	99,327	106,601	93,678	55,522
Yield, Bushels	1,552,252	1,219,254	898,159	1,579,874	1,475,730	490,109	2,366,400	496,640	2,011,639	754,619
Yield, Bushels/Acre	17.36	16.94	11.03	16.59	15.26	4.68	23.82	4.66	21.47	13.59

Table 5—SHEEP AND WOOL

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COUNTY FLINDERS										
Sheep Number	393,528	397,417	451,545	472,291	491,468	481,617	491,012	450,731	486,050	542,303
Sheep and Lambs Shorn	435,665	456,065	491,852	525,673	542,055	555,353	533,185	544,384	510,997	586,916
Wool (lb.)	4,562,614	4,533,991	5,116,477	5,746,123	5,942,082	5,109,792	5,414,363	5,591,017	5,719 310	6,671,858
Wool/Head (lb.)	10.47	9.94	10.40	10.93	10.96	9.20	10.15	10.27	11.19	11.37
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
Sheep Number	252,793	256,343	253,882	255,740	286,246	295,101	293,755	261,076	267,255	296,876
Sheep and Lambs Shorn	271,590	270,727	293,896	274,988	298,901	322,477	324,339	317,030	272,843	323,907
Wool (lb.)	2,738,712	2,532,378	2,849,534	2,751,507	3,139,824	2,980,704	3,117,333	3,164,363	2,716,971	3,470,732
Wool/Head (lb.)	10.08	9.35	9.70	10.01	10.50	9.24	9.61	9.98	9.96	10.72

Table 5—SHEEP AND WOOL—*continued*

	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
COUNTY JERVOIS										
Sheep Number	390,087	390,142	409,570	419,704	450,801	444,288	489,155	436,624	467,868	511,238
Sheep and Lambs Shorn	433,997	443,978	461,528	484,047	508,000	531,326	519,986	566,906	487,281	567,100
Wool (lb.)	4,563,195	4,389,243	4,650,925	5,295,112	5,481,618	5,178,068	5,504,428	6,074,128	5,168,036	6,234,960
Wool/Head (lb.)	10.51	9.89	10.08	10.94	10.79	9.75	10.59	10.71	10.61	11.00
COUNTY BUXTON										
Sheep Number	125,606	117,794	124,815	133,429	150,197	135,234	156,156	151,277	150,052	166,734
Sheep and Lambs Shorn	127,863	125,721	129,960	138,109	148,191	164,895	151,972	172,394	157,113	178,569
Wool (lb.)	1,370,660	1,284,192	1,308,821	1,485,161	1,702,475	1,701,268	1,618,332	1,937,034	1,703,035	1,989,633
Wool/Head (lb.)	10.72	10.21	10.07	10.75	11.49	10.32	10.65	11.24	10.84	11.14

INCREASED PRODUCTION

	Sheep No.		Wool (lb.)	
Flinders	148,775	38%	2,109,244	46%
Musgrave	43,894	17%	938,354	37%
Jervois	121,151	31%	1,845,717	42%
Buxton	46,940	39%	705,441	55%

Table 6—CATTLE

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COUNTY FLINDERS										
Beef	374	430	775	789	1,070	1,150	1,348	1,268	1,943	3,827
Dairy	2,935	2,990	3,571	3,593	3,605	3,554	3,339	3,140	3,156	3,527
Total	3,309	3,420	4,346	4,382	4,675	4,704	4,687	4,408	5,099	7,354
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
Beef	77	44	45	68	122	245	291	424	683	1,160
Dairy	1,070	1 144	1,176	1,094	1,191	1,107	1,051	912	914	986
Total	1,147	1,188	1,221	1,162	1,313	1,352	1,342	1,336	1,597	2,146
COUNTY JERVOIS										
Beef	143	133	248	201	222	169	334	225	600	1,331
Dairy	3,351	3,501	3,649	3,433	3,565	3,310	3,160	2,858	2,907	3,166
Total	3,494	3,634	3,897	3,634	3,787	3,479	3,494	3,083	3,507	4,497
COUNTY BUXTON										
Beef	14	15	86	83	136	78	84	92	135	317
Dairy	840	840	878	728	714	693	727	754	689	802
Total	854	855	964	811	850	761	811	846	824	1,119

DISTRICT INCREASES

Beef	6,027	992%
Dairy	285	3%

Table 7—RAINFALL (INCHES)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
COUNTY FLINDERS										
April-November	18.15	14.62	12.99	18.08	23.06	9.68	15.86	7.95	16.06	13.38
Year	19.77	17.45	15.45	20.90	25.63	10.90	17.65	10.31	20.00	13.88
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
April-November	17.17	14.09	10.54	16.81	23.80	9.53	14.77	6.74	15.90	12.80
Year	18.22	17.27	12.49	18,87	25.53	10.59	17.19	8.63	19.46	13.63
COUNTY JERVOIS										
April-November	15.11	11.41	10.19	13.76	15.92	6.25	12.69	5.32	13.20	10.26
Year	16.76	14.71	12.47	16.72	18.13	6.67	15.18	8.64	16.60	11.00
COUNTY BUXTON										
April-November	14.90	10.18	9.29	13.51	18,57	5.46	12.22	4.50	13.38	10.59
Year	16.49	13.59	11.04	17.37	21.37	7.02	16.11	8.31	17.02	11.05

Table 8—TOPDRESSED PASTURES

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COUNTY FLINDERS										
Acres	151,115	166,745	184.312	184,654	207,533	215,120	167,255	—	128,127	163,460
Tons	9,004	9,607	10,587	10,682	11,484	12,089	9,374	—	6,358	8,320
Lb./Acre	133	129	128	125	123	125	125	—	111	114
COUNTY MUSGRAVE										
Acres	27,377	32,106	36,905	33,566	41,080	58,444	39,401	—	31,031	33,790
Tons	1,429	1,634	1,998	1,717	2,110	2,609	2,002	—	1,310	1,446
Lb./Acre	116	114	121	114	115	99	113	—	94	95
COUNTY JERVOIS										
Acres	24,566	29,838	45,145	50,315	60,845	67,917	56,158	—	32,572	48,796
Tons	1,115	1,726	1,982	2,345	2,538	3,210	2,430	—	1,394	1,961
Lb./Acre	101	129	98	104	93	105	96	—	95	89
COUNTY BUXTON										
Acres	810	765	3,699	4,765	8,730	6,725	3,785	—	3,555	8,760
Tons	21	30	92	158	241	229	131	—	119	307
Lb./Acre	58	87	55	74	61	76	77	—	74	78

Crops Manured 1960-61—

County Flinders 94% of cropped area manured at the rate of 143 lb. per acre.
County Musgrave 94% of cropped area manured at the rate of 133 lb. per acre.
County Jervois 95% of cropped area manured at the rate of 115 lb. per acre.
County Buxton 90% of cropped area manured at the rate of 94 lb. per acre.

W. L. HAWES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, ADELAIDE