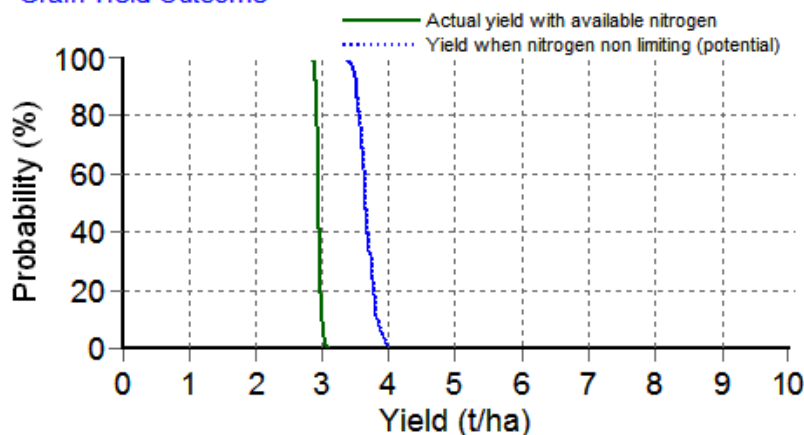


# Crop Report

Report name: Natya Crop report  
 Report date: 25/10/2010  
 Last climate date available: 24/10/2010  
 Client name: MSF  
 Paddock name: Natya Swale  
 Report generated by: MSF  
 Date sown: 15-May  
 Crop type: Wheat  
 Variety sown: Yitpi  
 Sowing density: 120 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

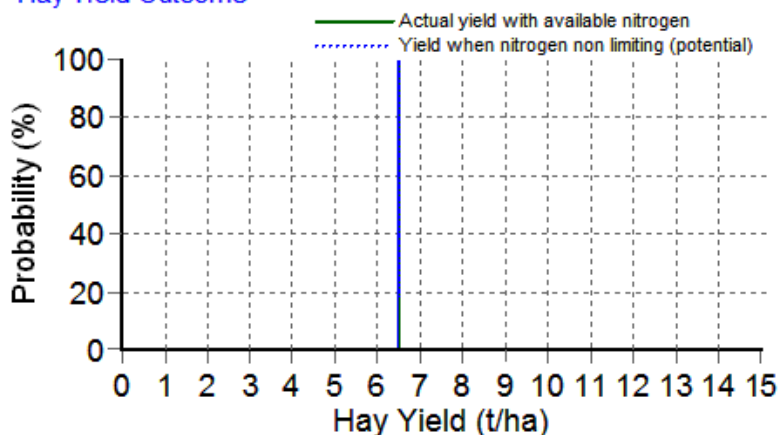
Weather station used: Annuello  
 Rainfall records used: Weather station  
 Soil type: Sandy Clay Loam (generic)  
 Maximum rooting depth: 60 cm  
 Roots constrained by EC: no  
 Stubble type: wheat  
 Stubble amount: 250 kg/ha  
 Start of growing season: 01-Apr  
 Initial conditions date: 05-May  
 Growing season rainfall to date: 239.7 mm  
 Date of last rainfall entry: ?  
 Expected harvest date: 10-Nov

## Grain Yield Outcome



This graph shows the probability of exceeding a range of yield outcomes this season. It takes into account your pre-season soil moisture; the weather conditions so far; soil N and agronomic inputs. The long term record from your nominated weather station is then used to simulate what would have happened from this date on in each of the past 100 years. The yield results are used to produce this graph.

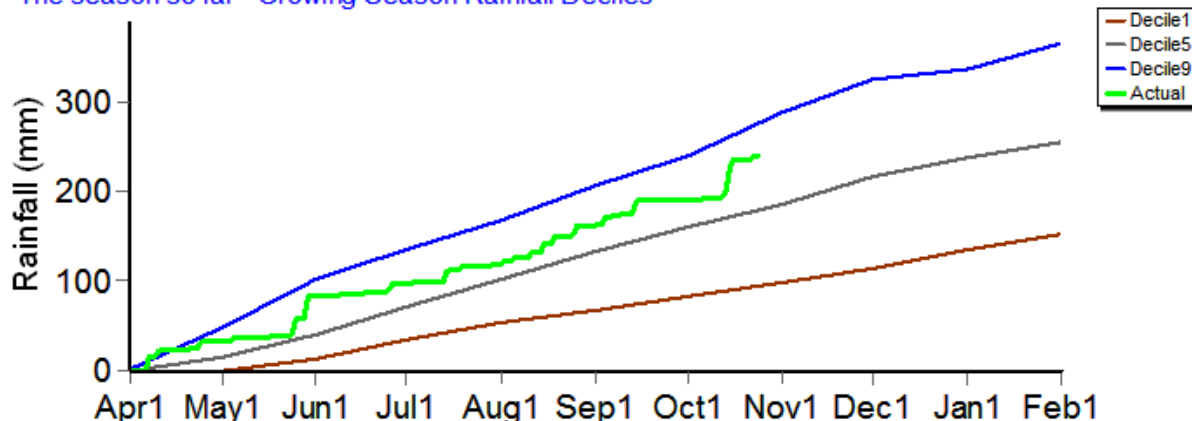
## Hay Yield Outcome



This graph show the probability of exceeding a range of hay yield outcomes this season. It takes into account the same factors as the grain yield graph above. When above ground dry matter is below 2t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be 70% of dry matter, with a moisture content of 13%. When dry matter is between 2 and 12t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be between 70 and 75% of dry matter (sliding scale). When dry matter is above 12t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be between 75 and 80% (sliding scale).

Current dry matter: 8563 kg/ha

## The season so far - Growing Season Rainfall Deciles





**Predicted**

<b>Earliest</b>	23-May	6-Jun	17-Jun	24-Jun	6-Jul	17-Jul
<b>Median</b>	23-May	6-Jun	17-Jun	24-Jun	6-Jul	17-Jul
<b>Latest</b>	23-May	6-Jun	17-Jun	24-Jun	6-Jul	17-Jul



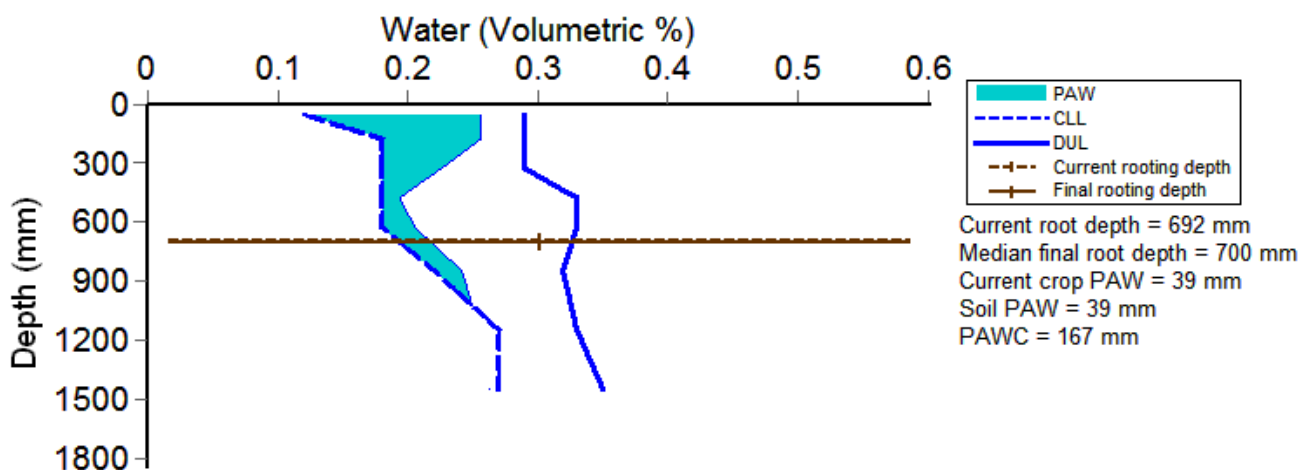
**Predicted**

<b>Earliest</b>	2-Aug	5-Aug	10-Aug	23-Aug	29-Aug	6-Sep	16-Sep	28-Sep	14-Oct
<b>Median</b>	2-Aug	5-Aug	10-Aug	23-Aug	29-Aug	6-Sep	16-Sep	28-Sep	14-Oct
<b>Latest</b>	2-Aug	5-Aug	10-Aug	23-Aug	29-Aug	6-Sep	16-Sep	28-Sep	14-Oct

<i>Percentage of years in which frost occurs</i>	
<b>Mild</b> Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69)	100%
<b>Moderate</b> Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75)	0%
<b>Severe</b> Minimum temperature less than -2°C during flowering and grain fill (Z60-79)	0%
<i>Incidence of frost for this growing season</i>	
<b>Mild</b> Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69)	2
<b>Moderate</b> Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75)	0
<b>Severe</b> Minimum temperature less than -2°C during flowering and grain fill (Z60-79)	0

<i>Percentage of years in which heat shock occurs during grain fill (Z70-79)</i>	
<b>Mild</b> Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C	0%
<b>Moderate</b> Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C	0%
<b>Severe</b> Maximum temperature above 36°	0%
<i>Incidence of heat shock for this growing season, during grain fill (Z70-79)</i>	
<b>Mild</b> Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C	0
<b>Moderate</b> Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C	0
<b>Severe</b> Maximum temperature above 36°	0

Current distribution of PAW

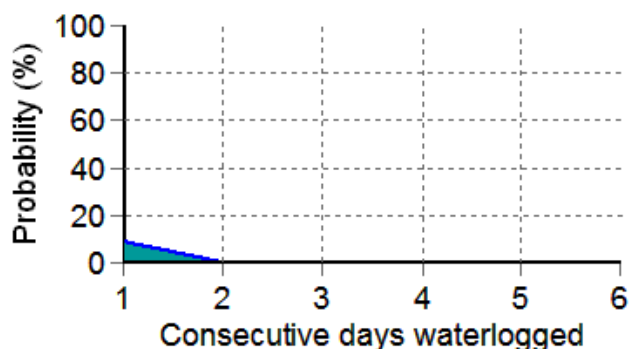


PAW = Plant Available Water  
 CLL = Crop Lower Limit or Wilting Point  
 DUL = Drained Upper Limit or Field Capacity  
 PAWC = Plant Available Water Capacity  
 Current Crop PAW = Soil water currently accessible to the roots down to the current rooting depth  
 Soil PAW = Total accessible soil water in the soil profile

Water Budget

Initial PAW status @ 5-May	41 mm
Rainfall since 5-May	206.1 mm
Irrigations	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
Evaporation since 5-May	101 mm
Transpiration since 5-May	108 mm
Deep drainage since 5-May	0 mm
Run-off since 5-May	0 mm
<b>Current PAW status:</b>	<b>39 mm</b>

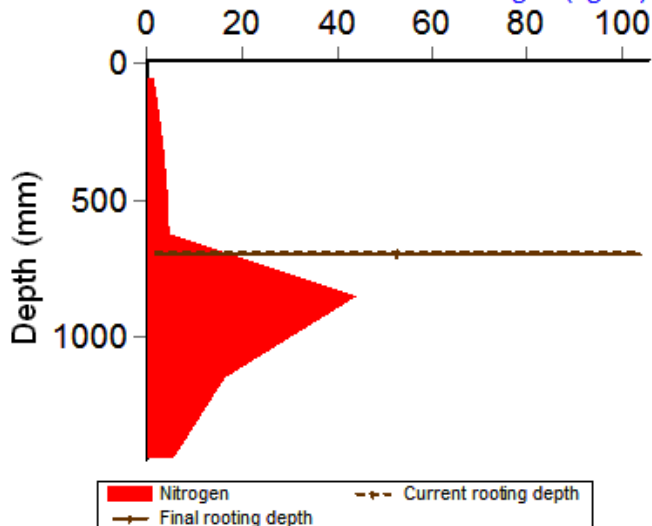
Probability of Future Waterlogging Events



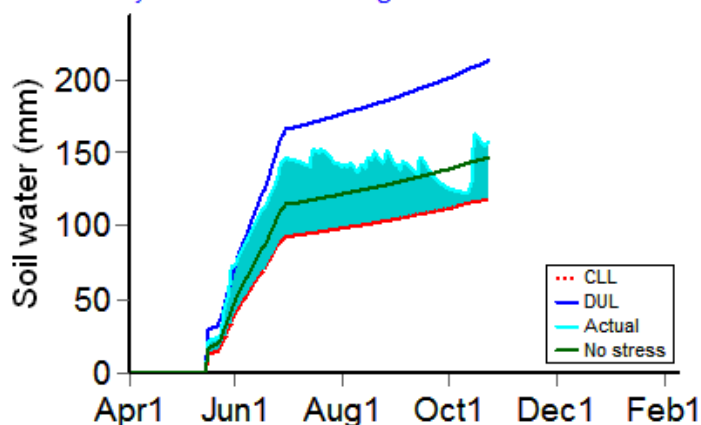
Nitrogen Budget

Initial N status @ 05-May	188 kg/ha
Mineralisation since 05-May	4 kg/ha
N applications	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
Total N in plant	108 kg/ha
De-nitrification since 05-May	0 kg/ha
Leaching	0 kg/ha
<b>Current N status:</b>	<b>83 kg/ha</b>

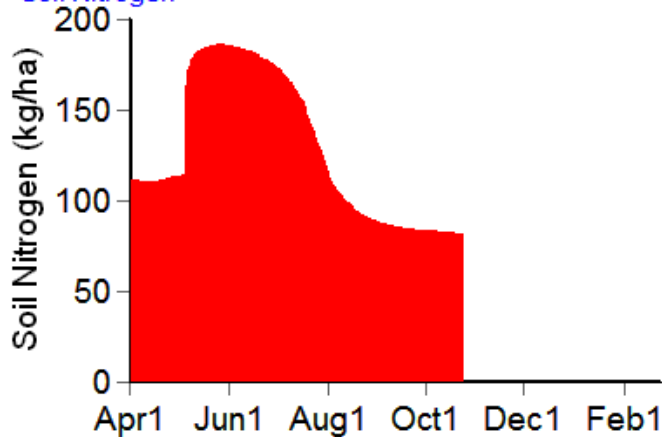
Current distribution of soil nitrogen (kg/ha)



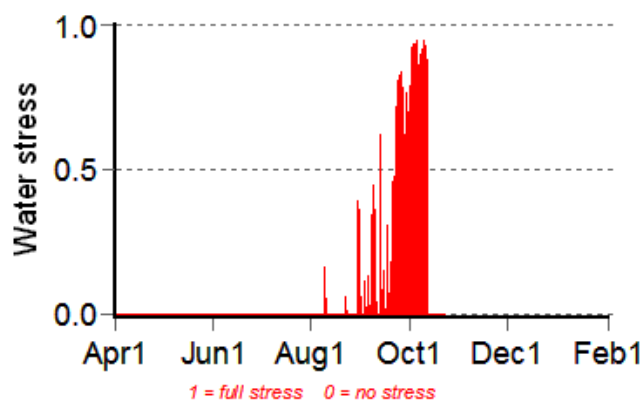
Availability of Water to Growing Roots



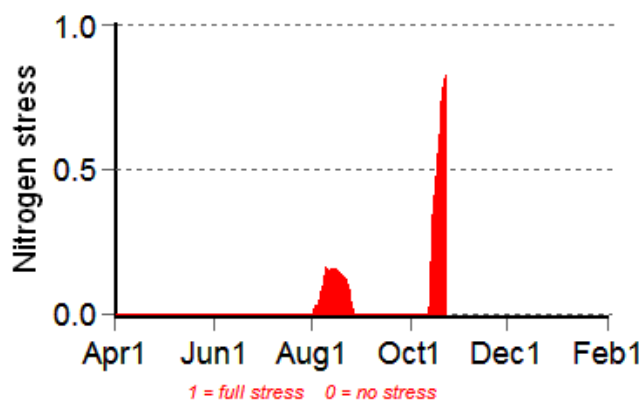
Soil Nitrogen



Water Stress



Nitrogen Stress



Brief periods of mild to moderate stress do not necessarily lead to reduced yield. To see the likely impacts of additional nitrogen fertiliser rates use the Nitrogen and Nitrogen Profit reports.

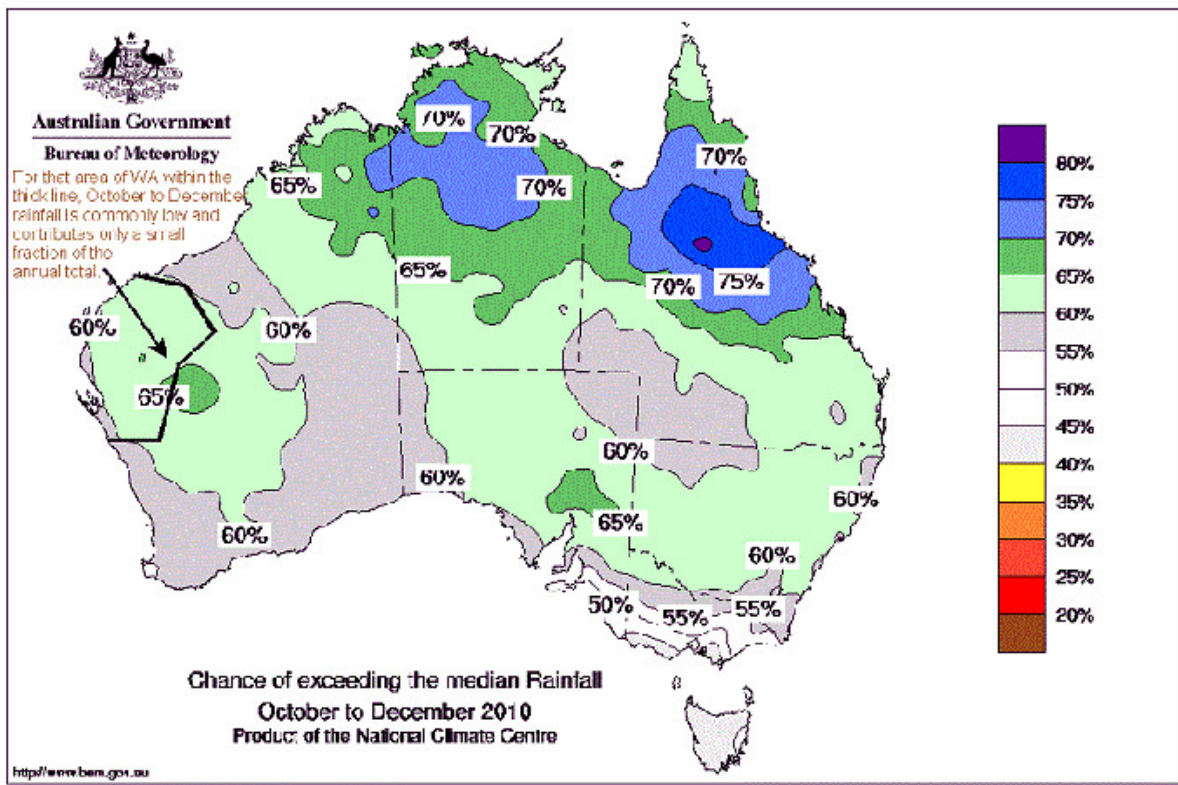
Mean projected crop performance and requirements for the next 10 days assuming no rain and no added fertiliser.

Date	Growth Stage	Evap (mm)	Daily water use (mm)	Daily N use (kg/ha)	Water available to roots above stress threshold (mm)	Water available to roots above crop lower limit (mm)	N available to roots (kg/ha)
25-Oct	80.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	8.4	36.6	16.5
26-Oct	81.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	7.5	35.7	16.6
27-Oct	81.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	6.6	34.9	16.6
28-Oct	82.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	5.7	34.2	16.6
29-Oct	82.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	5.0	33.5	16.7
30-Oct	83.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	4.3	32.8	16.7
31-Oct	83.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.6	32.1	16.6
1-Nov	84.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.9	31.4	16.6
2-Nov	85.0	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.5	30.0	16.6
3-Nov	85.5	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	29.1	16.7

The water available to roots above the stress threshold is the amount of PAW (mm) above one third of the total water holding capacity of this soil. If the water values are below this stress threshold the water available to roots above the stress threshold will be negative.

### How much rainfall can I expect?

### The Bureau of Meteorology Forecast for the next 3 months

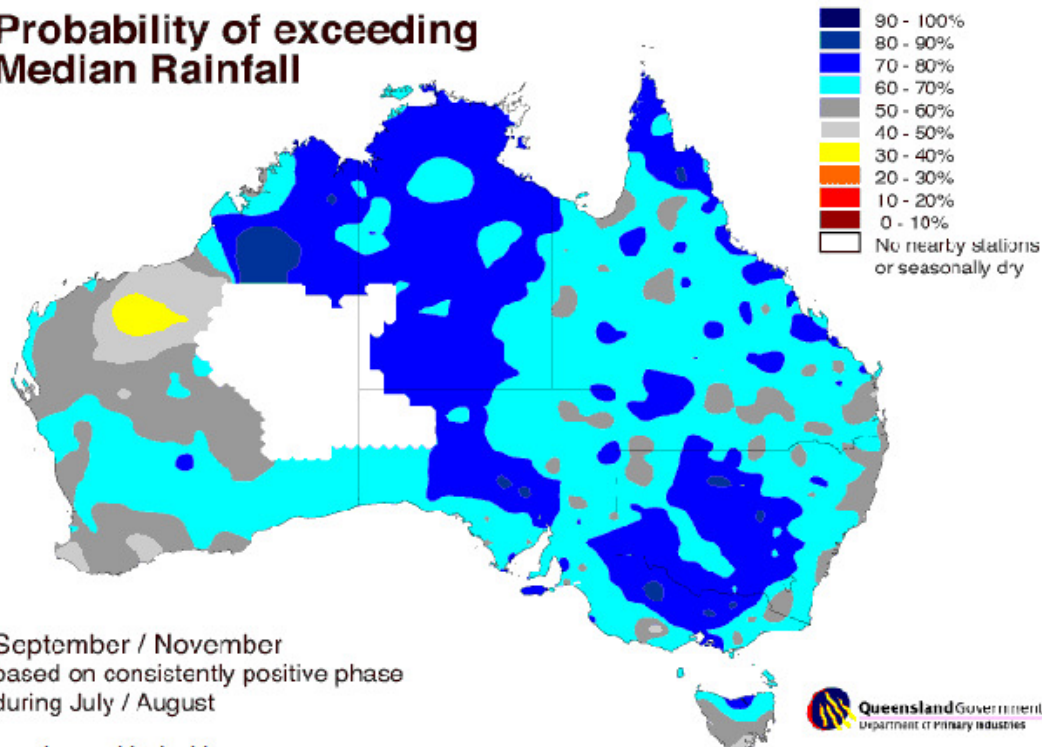


### National Seasonal Rainfall Outlook: probabilities October to December 2010

Issued by the bureau of Meteorology 23rd September 2010

### Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) 3 month rainfall forecast based on the current phase of the SOI

### Probability of exceeding Median Rainfall



### SOI Phase and analogue years

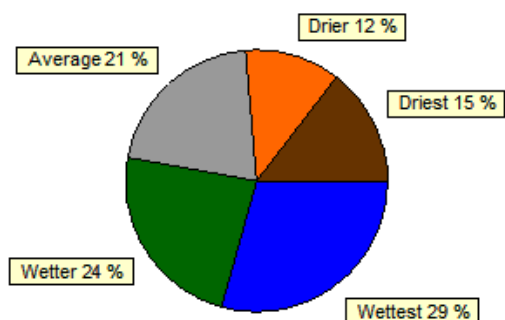
The SOI is currently in the Positive phase. The 30 day mean SOI for September was 25.8, in August it was 17.0.

The years in history with the same SOI phase:

1892, 1893, 1894, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1938, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1950, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1981, 1988, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2008

### How much rainfall can I expect?

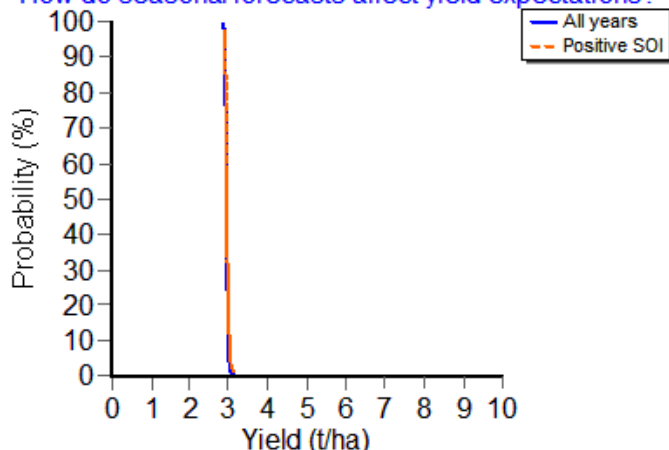
The SOI seasonal forecast for the next 3 months.



The SOI is an index that compares the atmospheric pressure between Tahiti and Darwin. SOI Phases are determined by comparing average monthly SOI values of the past two months. Phases of the SOI have been shown to be related to rainfall variability in a range of locations in Australia and around the world.

	Rainfall
Driest	0 to 27 mm
Drier	27 to 50 mm
Average	50 to 68 mm
Wetter	68 to 98 mm
Wettest	98 to 215 mm

### How do seasonal forecasts affect yield expectations?



The 30 day mean SOI for September was 25.8, in August it was 17.0.

Yield outcomes of the current SOI Phase ARE NOT significantly different from yield outcomes of all years. Significance is determined on a 90% probability threshold. (PValue=0.114)

Disclaimer: Yield Prophet information is used entirely at your own risk. You accept all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences of using Yield Prophet information and reports. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Agricultural Production Systems Research Unit and Birchip Cropping Group excludes all responsibility and liability to any person arising directly or indirectly from using the information generated by Yield Prophet."