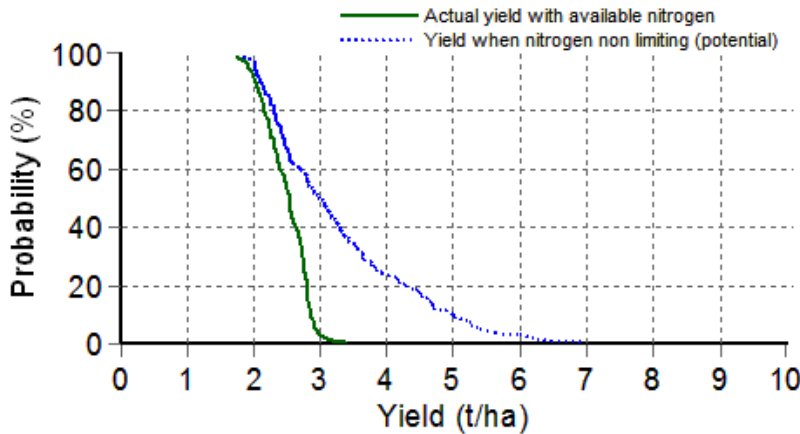


# Crop Report

Report name: Ouyen Crop report  
 Report date: 01/09/2010  
 Last climate date available: 31/08/2010  
 Client name: MSF  
 Paddock name: Ouyen Dune  
 Report generated by: MSF  
 Date sown: 20-May  
 Crop type: Wheat  
 Variety sown: Yitpi  
 Sowing density: 120 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

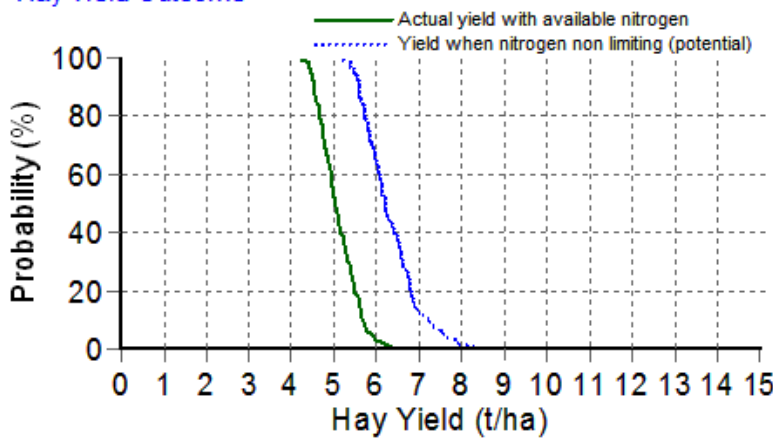
Weather station used: Ouyen (Post Office)  
 Rainfall records used: Weather station  
 Soil type: Dune Loamy Sand (Walpeup)  
 Maximum rooting depth: 180 cm  
 Roots constrained by EC: yes  
 Stubble type: None  
 Stubble amount: kg/ha  
 Start of growing season: 01-Apr  
 Initial conditions date: 12-May  
 Growing season rainfall to date: 157.9 mm  
 Date of last rainfall entry: ?  
 Expected harvest date: 13-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.

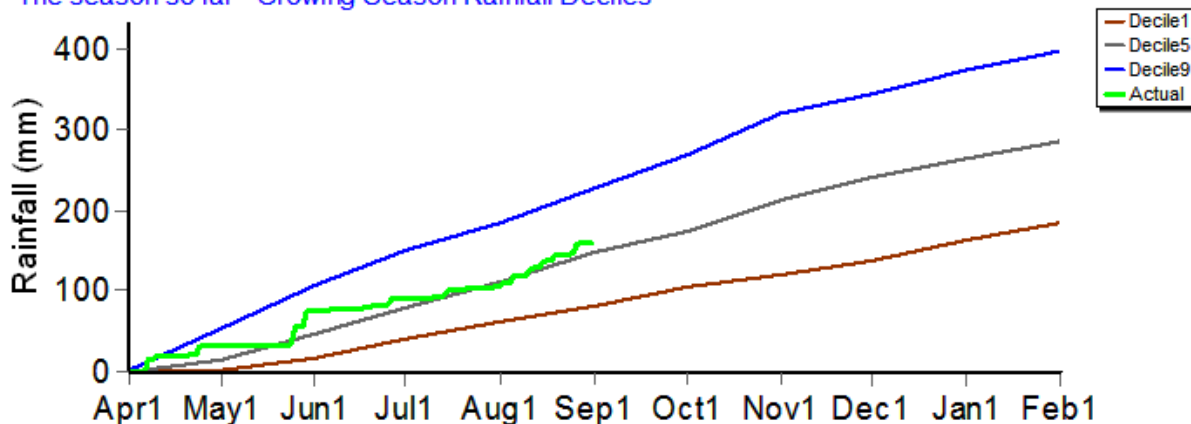
## Hay Yield Outcome



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: 2893 kg/ha

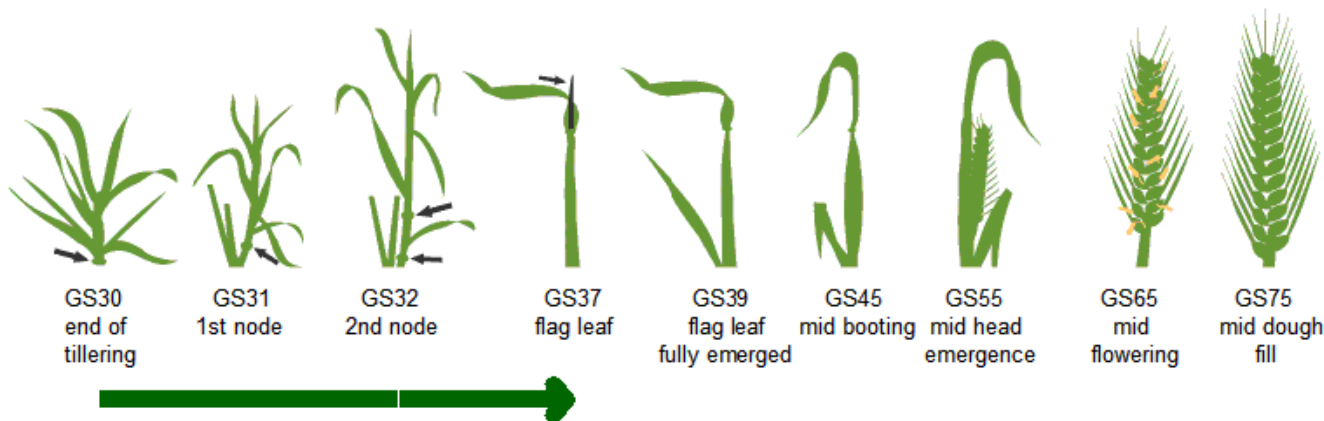
## The season so far - Growing Season Rainfall Deciles





**Predicted**

<b>Earliest</b>	1-Jun	13-Jun	23-Jun	3-Jul	14-Jul	24-Jul
<b>Median</b>	1-Jun	13-Jun	23-Jun	3-Jul	14-Jul	24-Jul
<b>Latest</b>	1-Jun	13-Jun	23-Jun	3-Jul	14-Jul	24-Jul

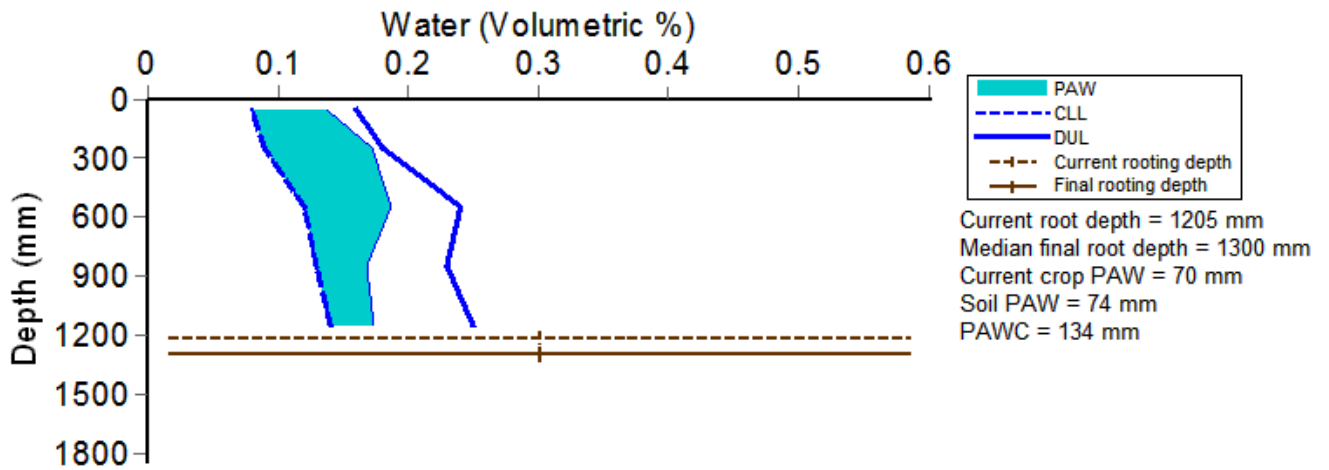


**Predicted**

<b>Earliest</b>	12-Aug	15-Aug	18-Aug	1-Sep	4-Sep	10-Sep	19-Sep	28-Sep	13-Oct
<b>Median</b>	12-Aug	15-Aug	19-Aug	1-Sep	5-Sep	13-Sep	23-Sep	2-Oct	18-Oct
<b>Latest</b>	12-Aug	15-Aug	19-Aug	1-Sep	7-Sep	16-Sep	27-Sep	7-Oct	26-Oct

<p><i>Percentage of years in which frost occurs</i></p> <p><b>Mild</b> Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69) 10%</p> <p><b>Moderate</b> Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75) 1%</p> <p><b>Severe</b> Minimum temperature less than -2°C during flowering and grain fill (Z60-79) 0%</p>	<p><i>Percentage of years in which heat shock occurs during grain fill (Z70-79)</i></p> <p><b>Mild</b> Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C 51%</p> <p><b>Moderate</b> Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C 28%</p> <p><b>Severe</b> Maximum temperature above 36° 17%</p>
<p><i>Incidence of frost for this growing season</i></p> <p><b>Mild</b> Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69) 0</p> <p><b>Moderate</b> Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75) 0</p> <p><b>Severe</b> Minimum temperature less than -2°C during flowering and grain fill (Z60-79) 0</p>	<p><i>Incidence of heat shock for this growing season, during grain fill (Z70-79)</i></p> <p><b>Mild</b> Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C 0</p> <p><b>Moderate</b> Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C 0</p> <p><b>Severe</b> Maximum temperature above 36° 0</p>

Current distribution of PAW



Water Budget

Initial PAW status @ 12-May	46 mm
Rainfall since 12-May	125.9 mm
Irrigations	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
Evaporation since 12-May	67 mm
Transpiration since 12-May	32 mm
Deep drainage since 12-May	0 mm
Run-off since 12-May	0 mm

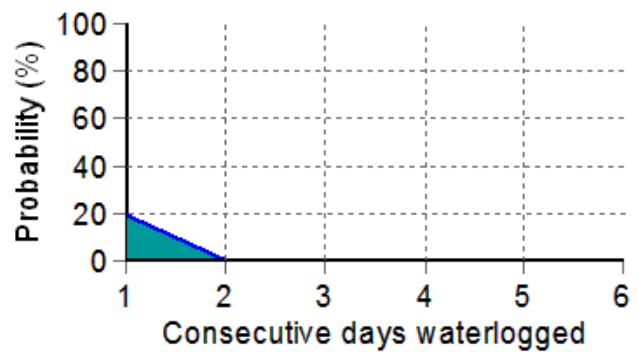
Current PAW status: 74 mm

Nitrogen Budget

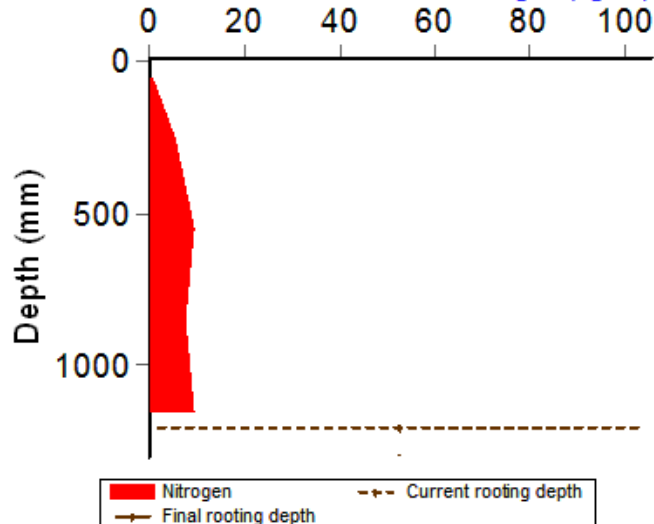
Initial N status @ 12-May	83 kg/ha
Mineralisation since 12-May	0 kg/ha
N applications	20-May: 10 kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
Total N in plant	61 kg/ha
De-nitrification since 12-May	0 kg/ha
Leaching	0 kg/ha

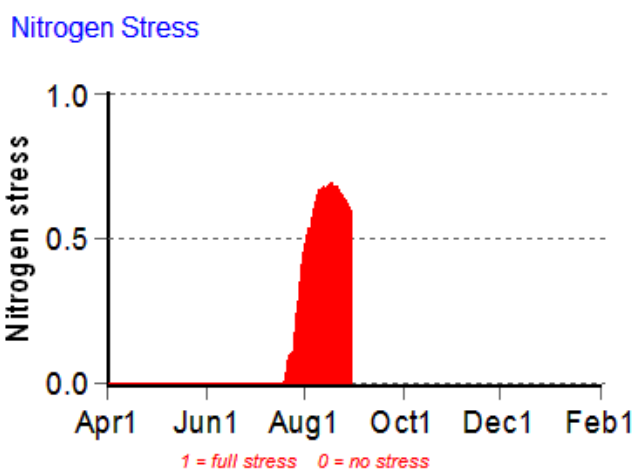
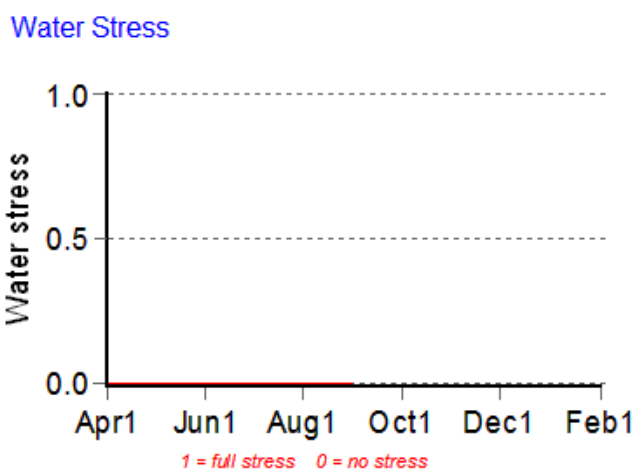
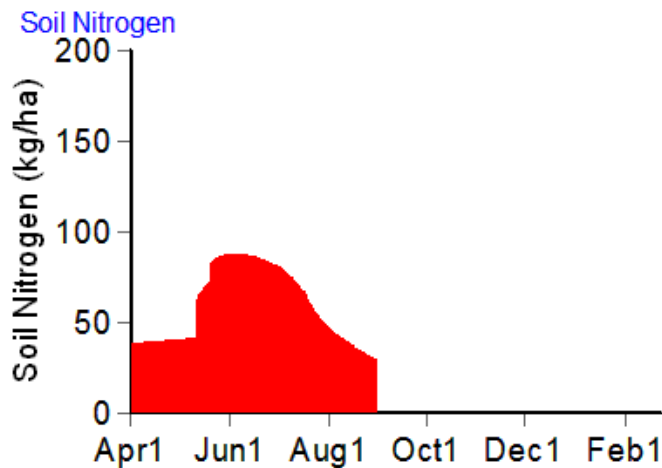
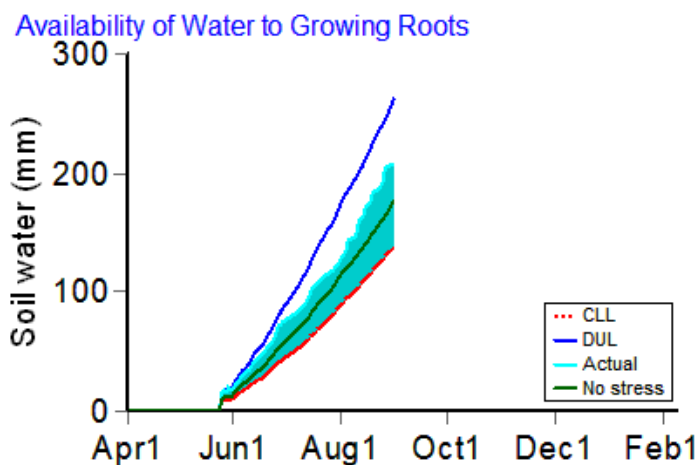
Current N status: 33 kg/ha

Probability of Future Waterlogging Events



Current distribution of soil nitrogen (kg/ha)





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.

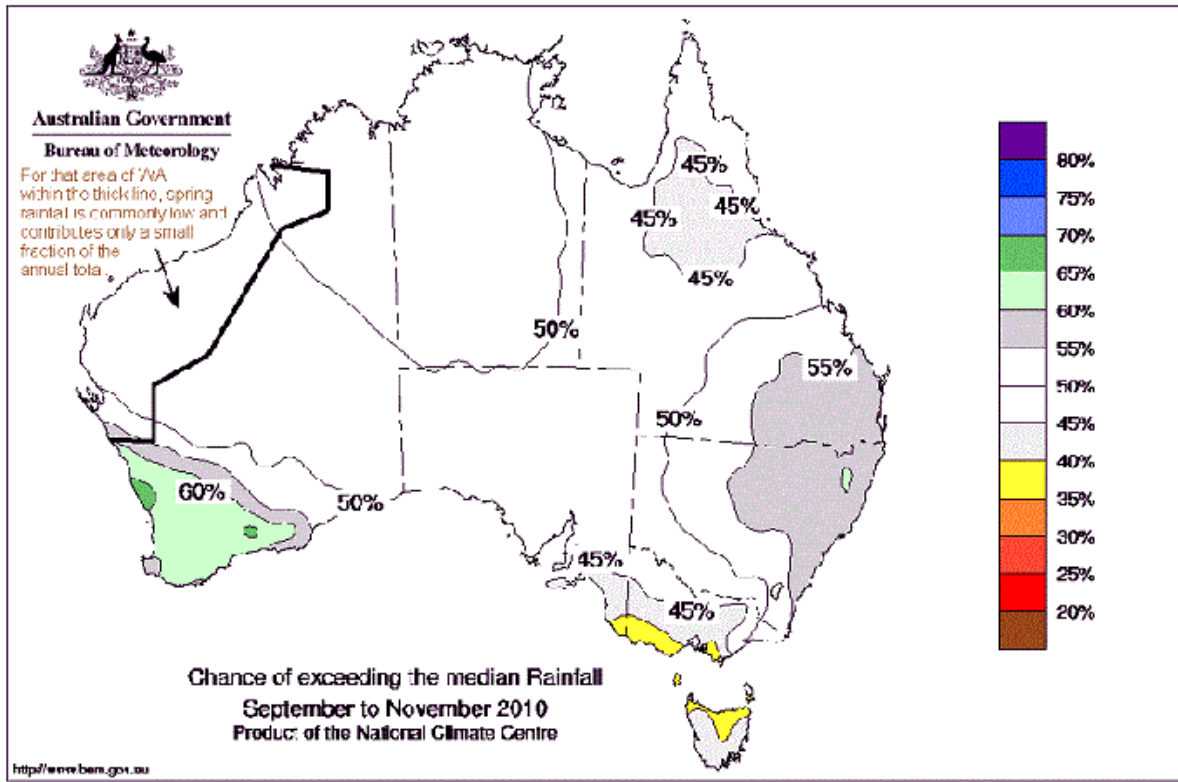
**Mean projected crop performance and requirements for the next 10 days assuming no rain and no added fertiliser.**

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)
1-Sep	37.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	29.9	67.4	30.0
2-Sep	38.1	0.7	1.4	0.4	28.3	66.3	30.0
3-Sep	38.6	0.7	1.5	0.4	26.6	65.1	30.2
4-Sep	39.0	0.7	1.6	0.4	25.3	64.3	30.3
5-Sep	39.5	0.7	1.7	0.4	23.4	62.9	30.4
6-Sep	39.9	0.7	1.8	0.3	21.7	61.6	30.6
7-Sep	40.8	0.6	2.0	0.3	19.4	59.5	30.6
8-Sep	41.8	0.6	2.2	0.3	17.6	57.8	30.3
9-Sep	42.8	0.7	2.3	0.3	15.8	56.0	30.1
10-Sep	43.7	0.6	2.4	0.3	13.4	53.6	29.9

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

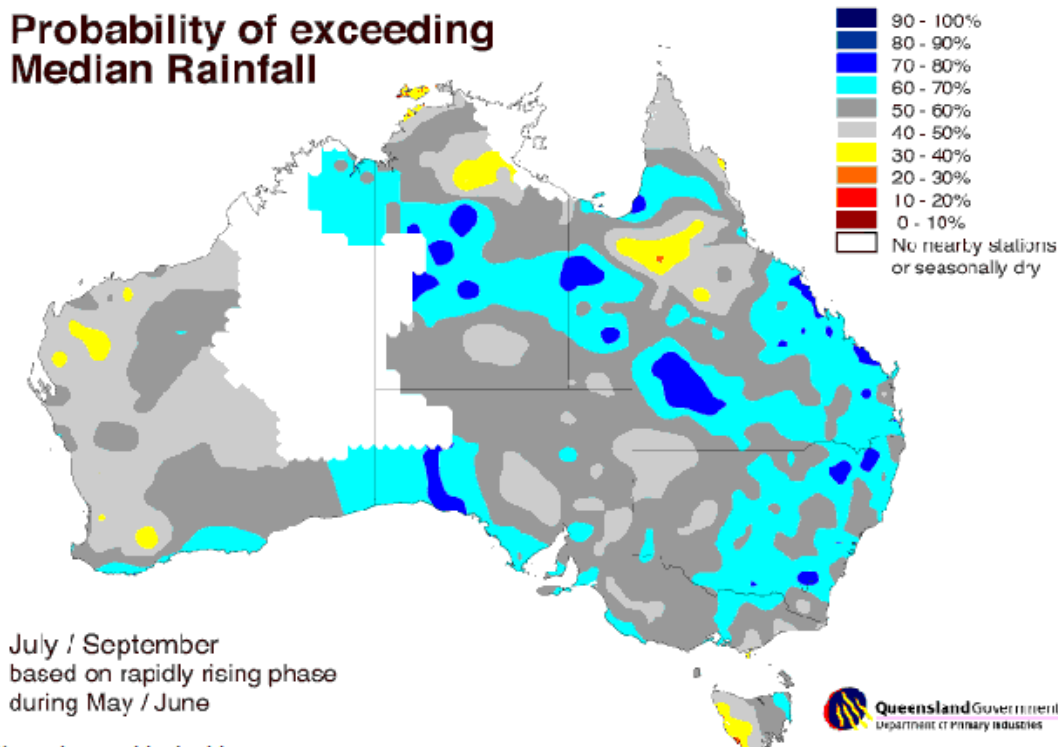


### National Seasonal Rainfall Outlook: probabilities September to November 2010

Issued by the bureau of Meteorology 24th August 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

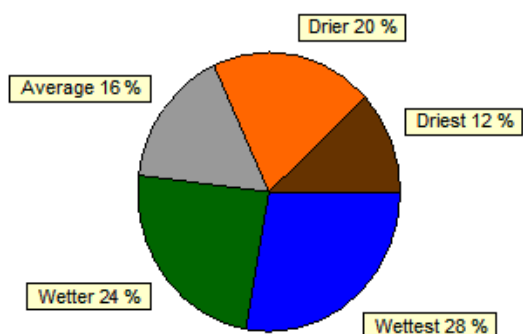
The SOI is currently in the Rising phase. The 31 day mean SOI for July was 18.74, in June it was 1.31.

The years in history with the same SOI phase:

1898, 1903, 1906, 1912, 1916, 1926, 1928, 1933, 1936, 1939, 1943, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1954, 1960, 1963, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1985, 1988, 1995, 1999, 2003

### How much rainfall can I expect?

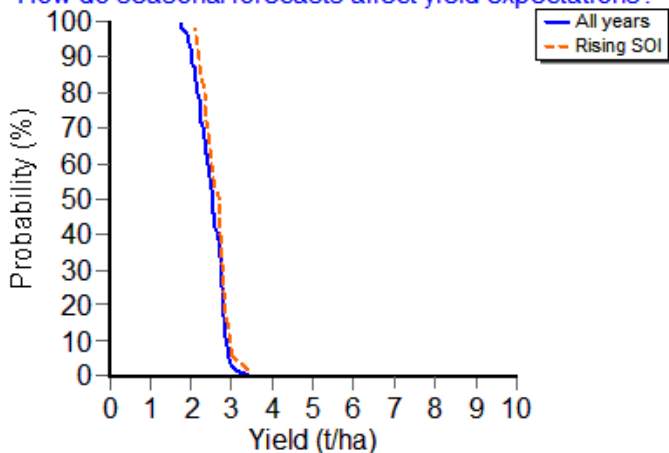
The SOI seasonal forecast for the next 3 months.



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 40 mm
Drier	40 to 64 mm
Average	64 to 92 mm
Wetter	92 to 121 mm
Wettest	121 to 309 mm

### How do seasonal forecasts affect yield expectations?



The 31 day mean SOI for July was 18.74, in June it was 1.31.

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=0.186)

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