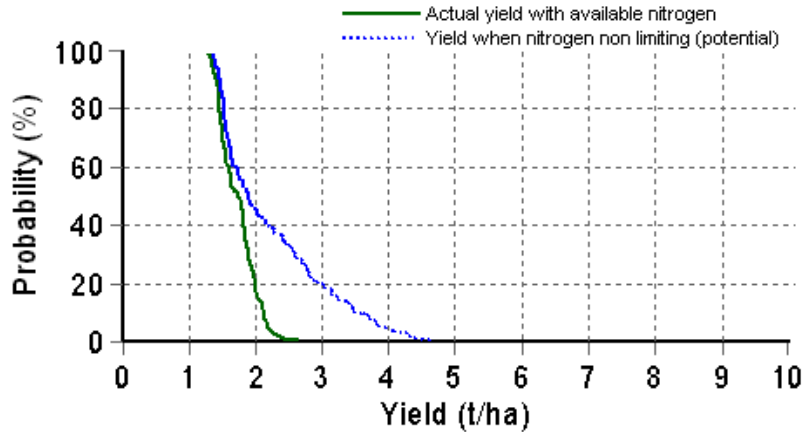


# Crop Report

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

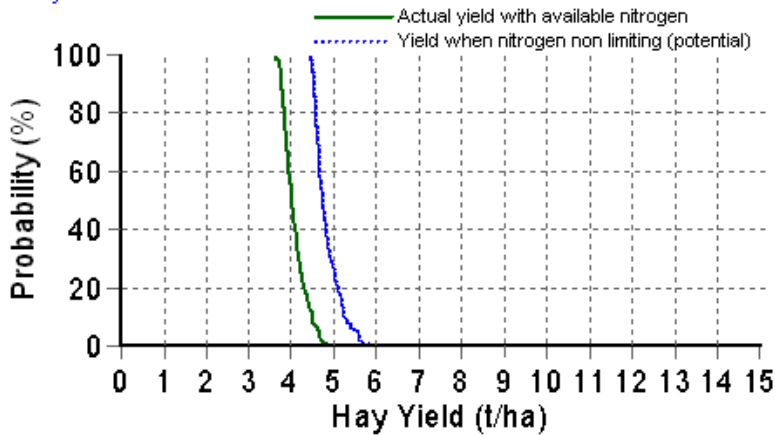
Weather station used: Meringur (Vic.)  
 Rainfall records used: Weather station  
 Soil type: Sandy loam (Kerribee No359)  
 Maximum rooting depth: 180 cm  
 Roots constrained by EC: yes  
 Stubble type: wheat  
 Stubble amount: 250 kg/ha  
 Start of growing season: 01-Apr  
 Initial conditions date: 22-Apr  
 Growing season rainfall to date: 127.0 mm  
 Date of last rainfall entry: ?  
 Expected harvest date: 1-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.

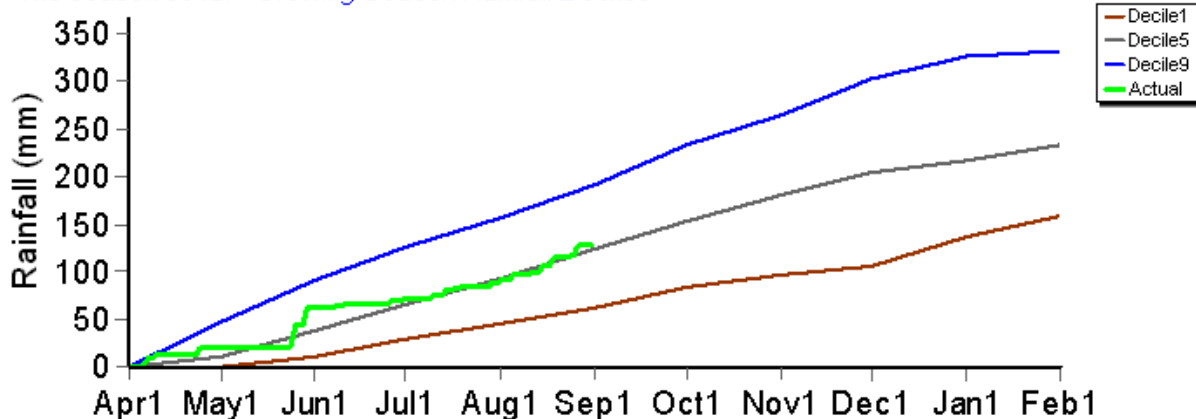
## Hay Yield Outcome

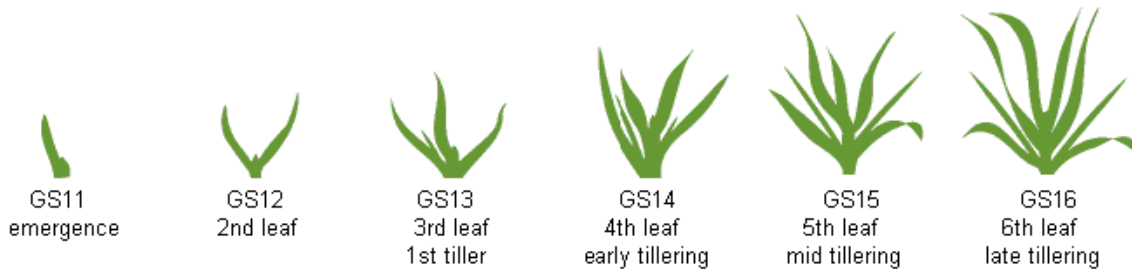


This graph show the probability of exceeding a range of hay yield outcomes this season. It takes into account the same factors as the grain yield graph above. When above ground dry matter is below 2t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be 70% of dry matter, with a moisture content of 13%. When dry matter is 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: 3936 kg/ha

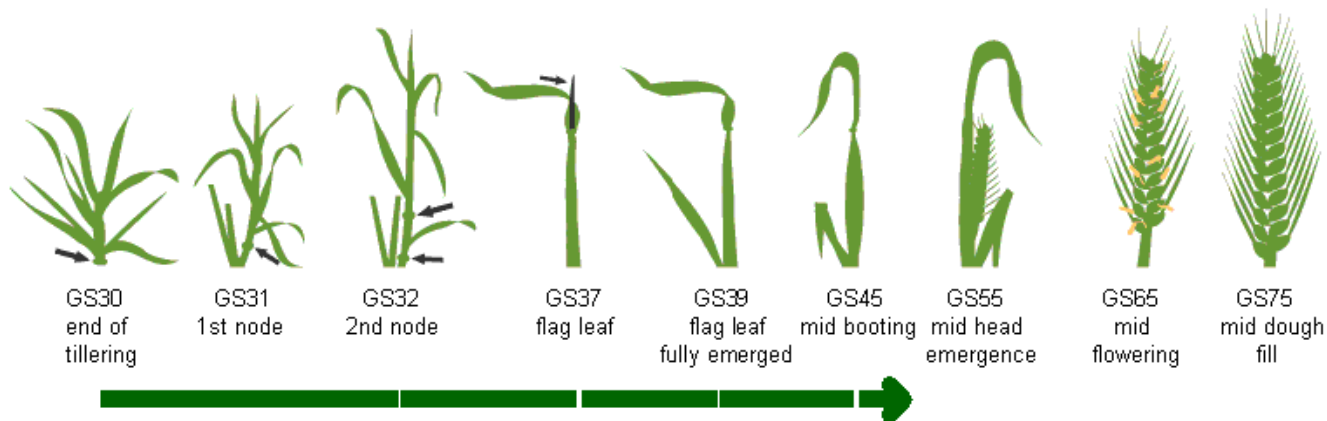
## The season so far - Growing Season Rainfall Deciles





**Predicted**

<b>Earliest</b>	17-May	29-May	7-Jun	17-Jun	25-Jun	7-Jul
<b>Median</b>	17-May	29-May	7-Jun	17-Jun	25-Jun	7-Jul
<b>Latest</b>	17-May	29-May	7-Jun	17-Jun	25-Jun	7-Jul

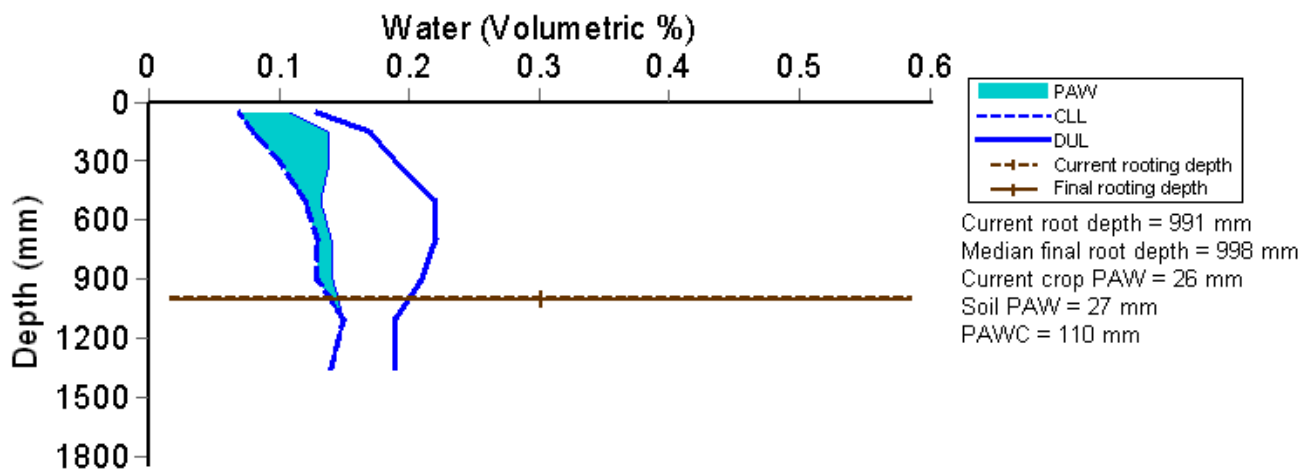


**Predicted**

<b>Earliest</b>	22-Jul	27-Jul	30-Jul	13-Aug	19-Aug	27-Aug	6-Sep	14-Sep	1-Oct
<b>Median</b>	22-Jul	27-Jul	30-Jul	13-Aug	19-Aug	27-Aug	8-Sep	17-Sep	5-Oct
<b>Latest</b>	22-Jul	27-Jul	30-Jul	13-Aug	19-Aug	27-Aug	9-Sep	21-Sep	10-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) 7%</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 33%</p> <p><b>Moderate</b> Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C 11%</p> <p><b>Severe</b> Maximum temperature above 36° 4%</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 @ 22-Apr	32 mm
Rainfall since 22-Apr	114 mm
Irrigations	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
Evaporation since 22-Apr	76 mm
Transpiration since 22-Apr	46 mm
Deep drainage since 22-Apr	0 mm
Run-off since 22-Apr	0 mm

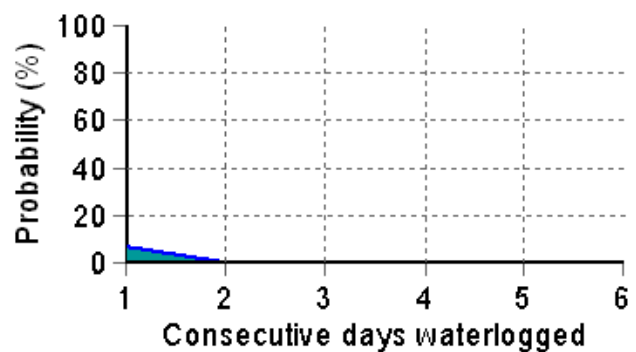
**Current PAW status:** 27 mm

Nitrogen Budget

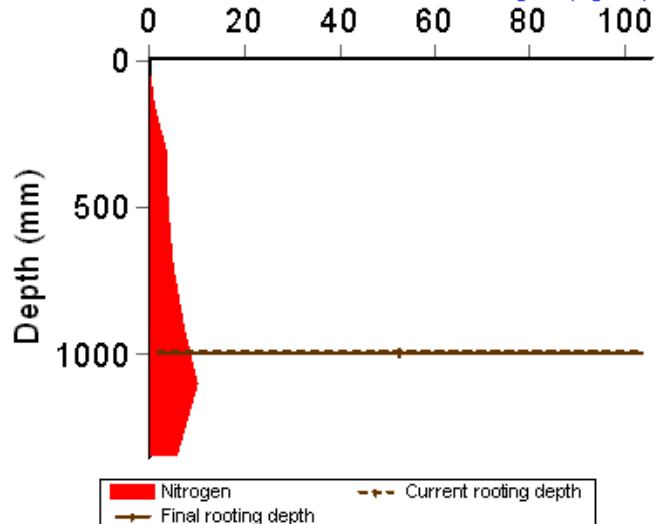
Initial N status @ 22-Apr	82 kg/ha
Mineralisation since 22-Apr	-2 kg/ha
N applications	8-May: 9 kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
Total N in plant	50 kg/ha
De-nitrification since 22-Apr	0 kg/ha
Leaching	0 kg/ha

**Current N status:** 38 kg/ha

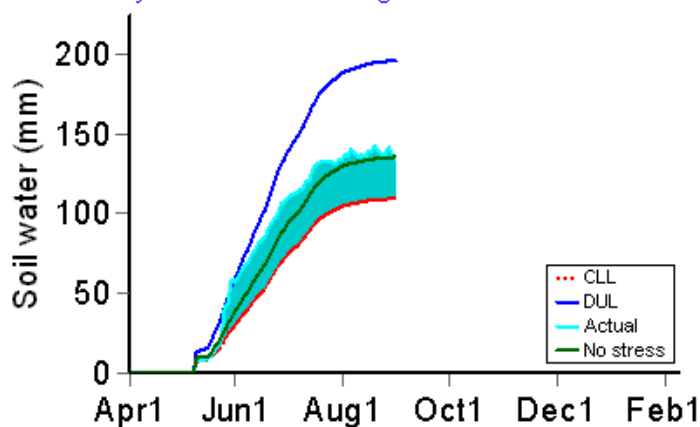
Probability of Future Waterlogging Events



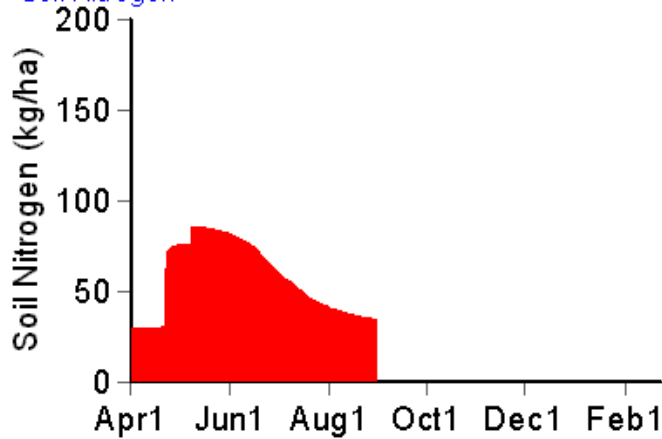
Current distribution of soil nitrogen (kg/ha)



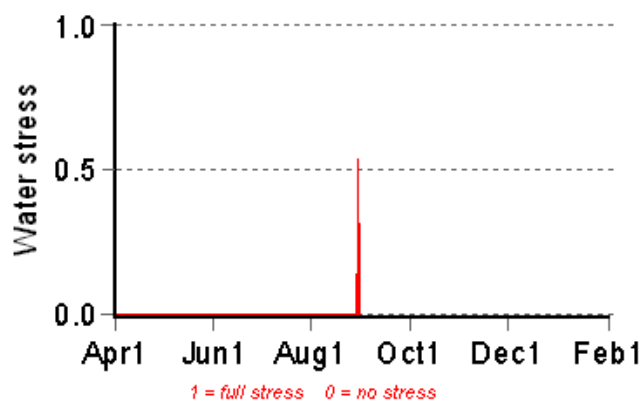
Availability of Water to Growing Roots



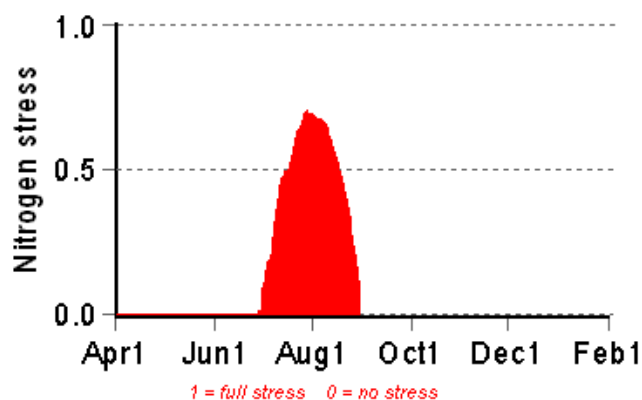
Soil Nitrogen



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.

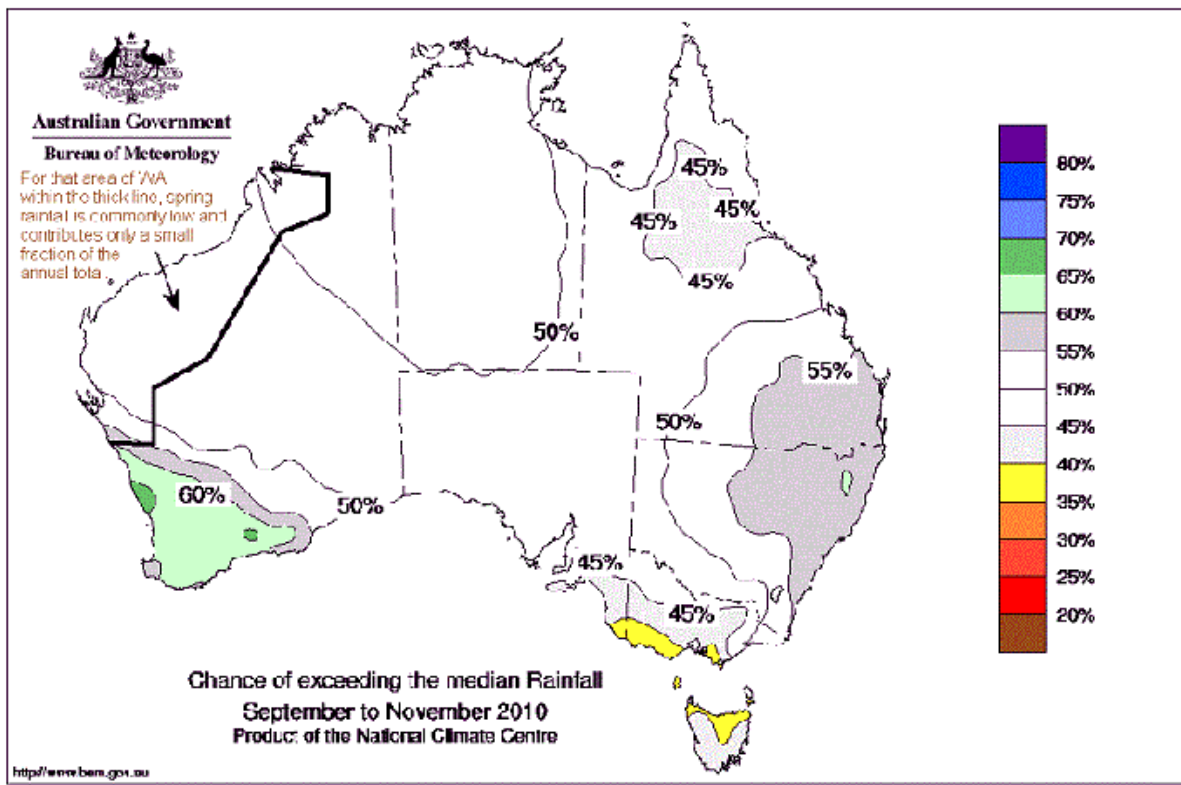
Mean projected crop performance and requirements for the next 10 days assuming no rain and no added fertiliser.

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)
1-Sep	50.2	0.8	1.3	0.1	-3.9	22.0	20.8
2-Sep	51.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	-5.7	20.2	20.7
3-Sep	52.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	-7.0	18.9	20.6
4-Sep	53.0	0.7	1.0	0.1	-8.4	17.6	20.5
5-Sep	53.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	-9.1	16.8	20.4
6-Sep	54.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	-10.2	15.8	20.3
7-Sep	55.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	-11.4	14.5	20.2
8-Sep	57.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	-12.5	13.4	20.2
9-Sep	58.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	-13.7	12.3	20.1
10-Sep	59.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	-14.7	11.2	20.0

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

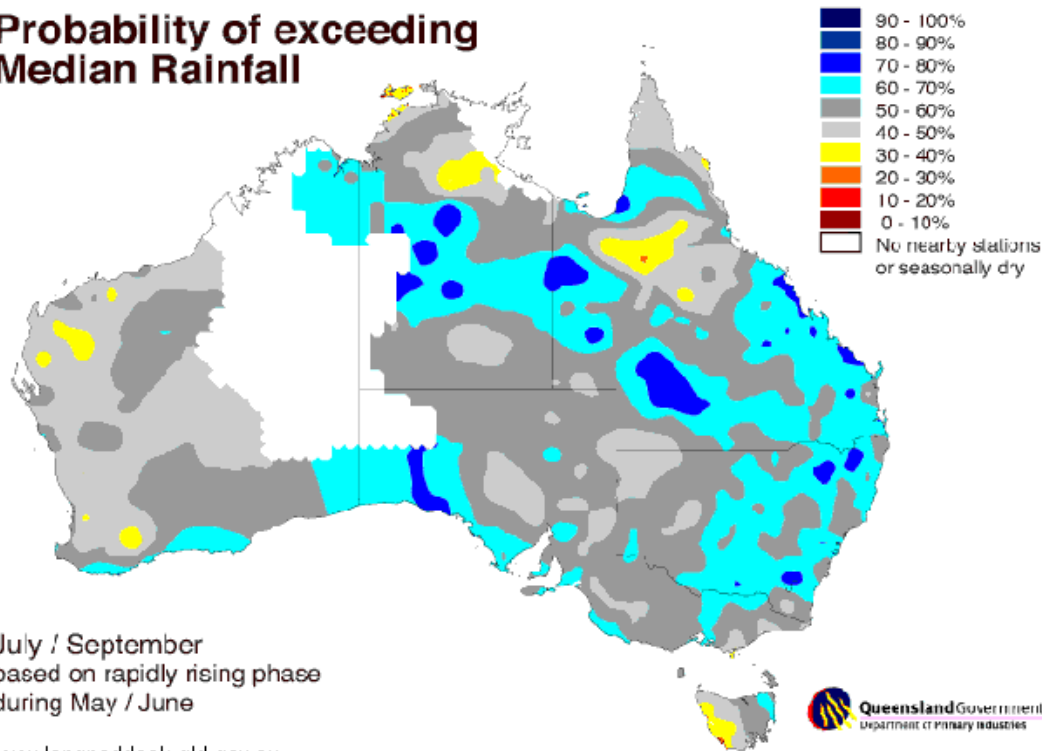


**National Seasonal Rainfall Outlook: probabilities September to November 2010**

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

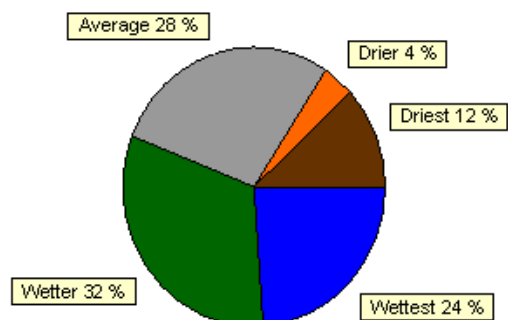
The SOI is currently in the Rising phase. The 31 day mean SOI for July was 18.74, in June it was 1.31.

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?

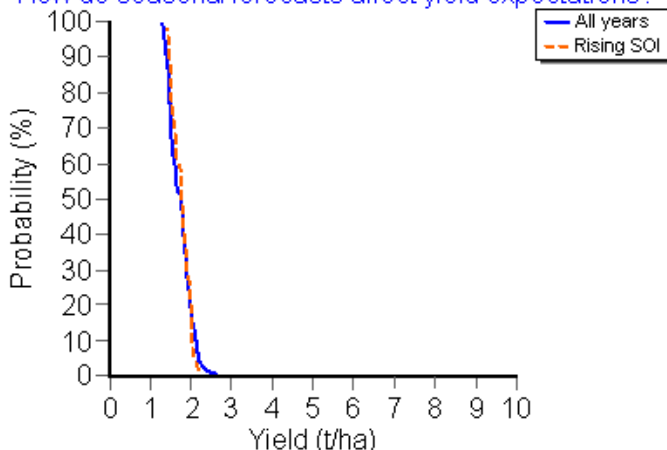
The SOI seasonal forecast for the next 3 months.



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 33 mm
Drier	33 to 59 mm
Average	59 to 75 mm
Wetter	75 to 96 mm
Wettest	96 to 210 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=0.532)

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