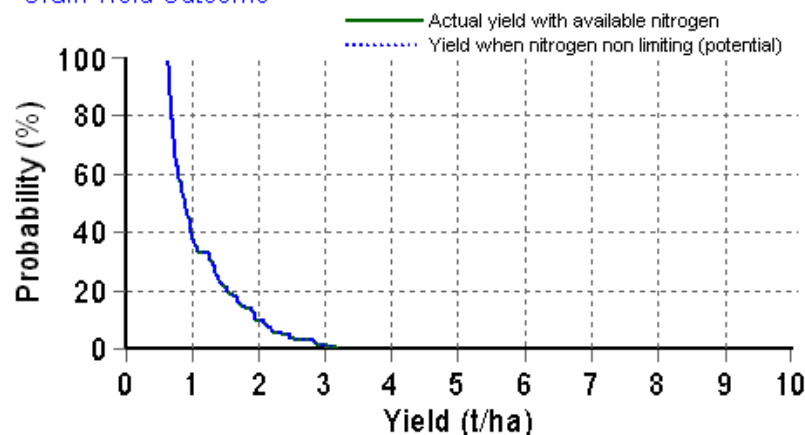


Crop Report

Report name: Paringa Crop report
 Report date: 01/09/2010
 Last climate date available: 31/08/2010
 Client name: MSF
 Paddock name: Paringa Swale
 Report generated by: MSF
 Date sown: 08-May
 Crop type: Wheat
 Variety sown: Gladius
 Sowing density: 120 plants/m²

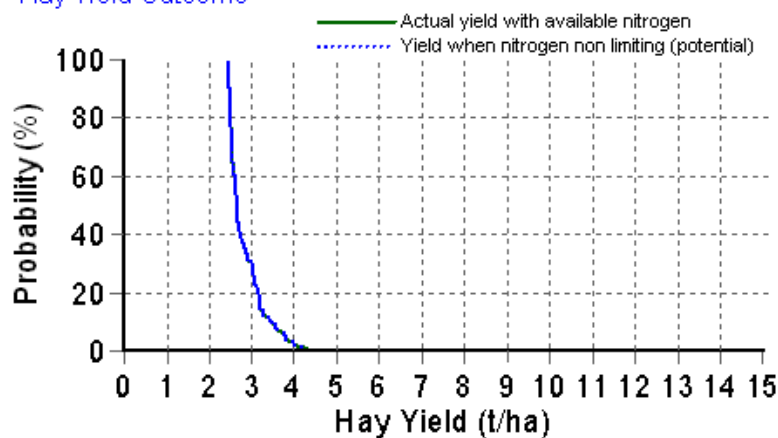
Weather station used: Meringur (Vic.)
 Rainfall records used: Weather station
 Soil type: Carwarp-Severe SSC
 Maximum rooting depth: 180 cm
 Roots constrained by EC: yes
 Stubble type: wheat
 Stubble amount: 250 kg/ha
 Start of growing season: 01-Apr
 Initial conditions date: 22-Apr
 Growing season rainfall to date: 127.0 mm
 Date of last rainfall entry: ?
 Expected harvest date: 11-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.

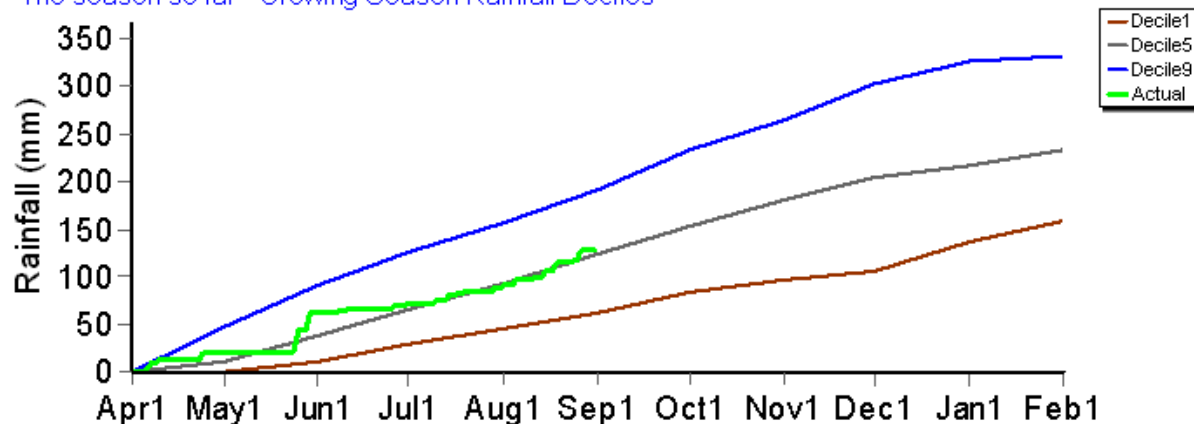
Hay Yield Outcome

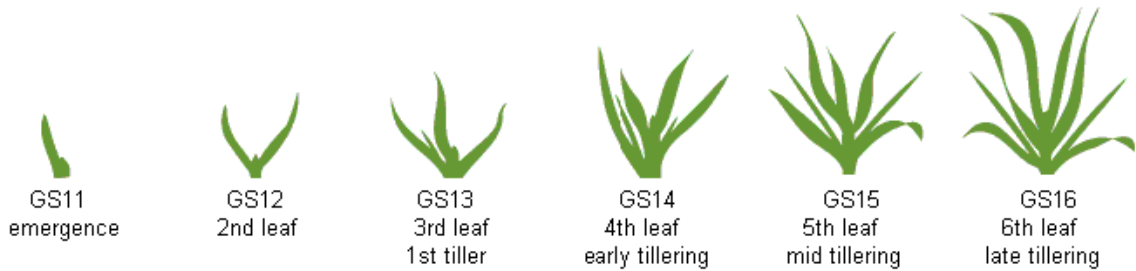


This graph show the probability of exceeding a range of hay yield outcomes this season. It takes into account the same factors as the grain yield graph above. When above ground dry matter is below 2t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be 70% of dry matter, with a moisture content of 13%. When dry matter is 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: 2781 kg/ha

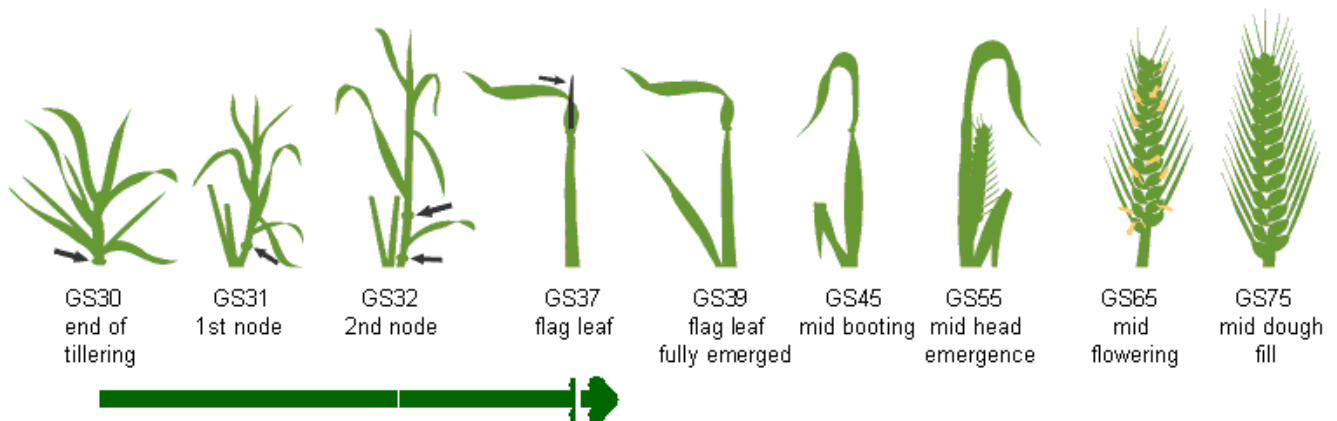
The season so far - Growing Season Rainfall Deciles





Predicted

Earliest	1-Jun	13-Jun	22-Jun	1-Jul	14-Jul	23-Jul
Median	1-Jun	13-Jun	22-Jun	1-Jul	14-Jul	23-Jul
Latest	1-Jun	13-Jun	22-Jun	1-Jul	14-Jul	23-Jul

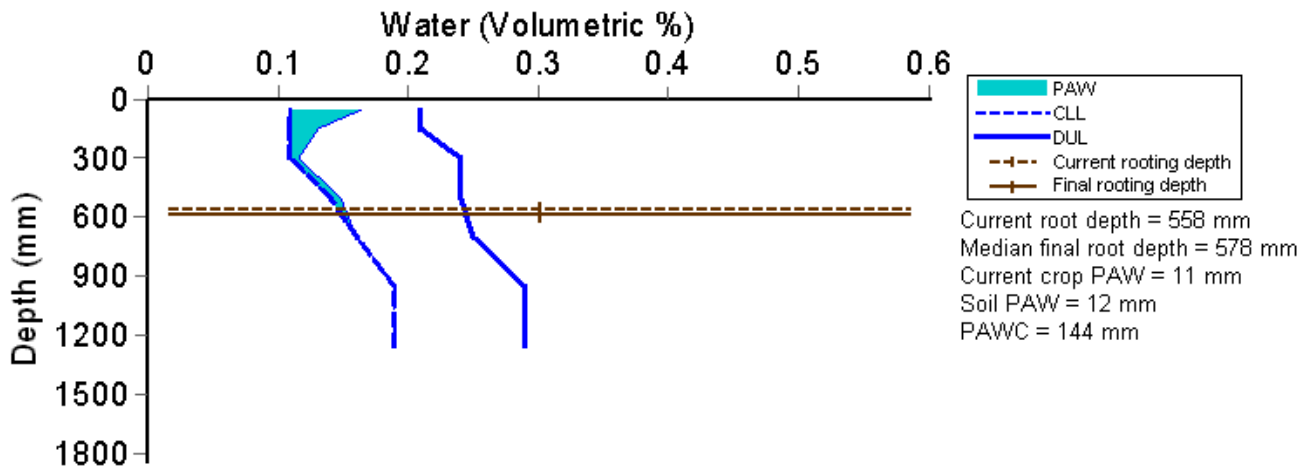


Predicted

Earliest	11-Aug	14-Aug	17-Aug	30-Aug	3-Sep	9-Sep	17-Sep	26-Sep	10-Oct
Median	11-Aug	14-Aug	17-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	11-Sep	21-Sep	30-Sep	16-Oct
Latest	11-Aug	14-Aug	17-Aug	30-Aug	5-Sep	14-Sep	26-Sep	5-Oct	23-Oct

<p><i>Percentage of years in which frost occurs</i></p> <p>Mild Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69) 4%</p> <p>Moderate Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75) 0%</p> <p>Severe 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>Mild Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C 46%</p> <p>Moderate Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C 23%</p> <p>Severe Maximum temperature above 36° 14%</p>
<p><i>Incidence of frost for this growing season</i></p> <p>Mild Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69) 0</p> <p>Moderate Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75) 0</p> <p>Severe 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>Mild Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C 0</p> <p>Moderate Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C 0</p> <p>Severe Maximum temperature above 36° 0</p>

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 @ 22-Apr	26 mm
Rainfall since 22-Apr	114 mm
Irrigations	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
Evaporation since 22-Apr	94 mm
Transpiration since 22-Apr	30 mm
Deep drainage since 22-Apr	0 mm
Run-off since 22-Apr	6 mm

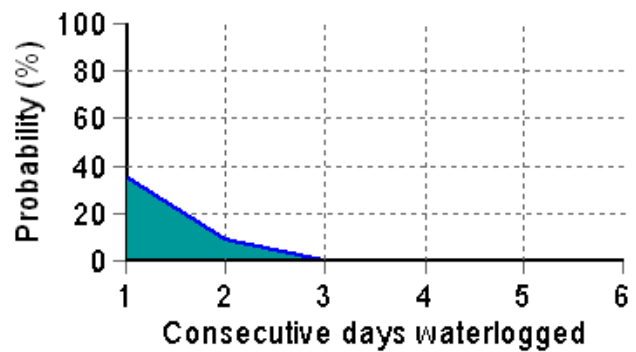
Current PAW status: 12 mm

Nitrogen Budget

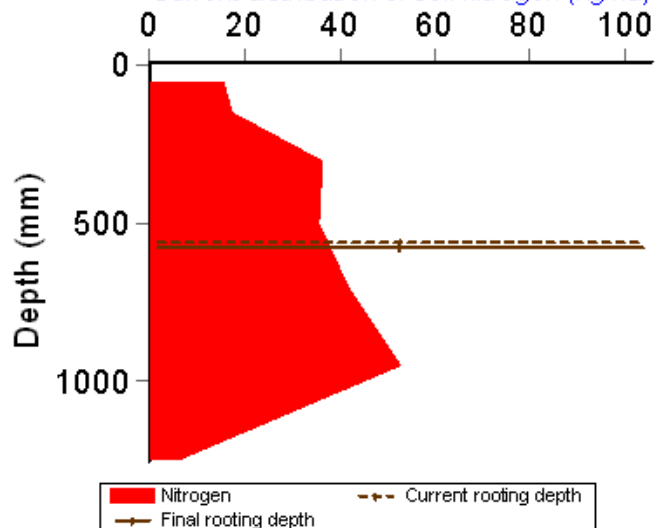
Initial N status @ 22-Apr	254 kg/ha
Mineralisation since 22-Apr	16 kg/ha
N applications	8-May: 9 kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
Total N in plant	72 kg/ha
De-nitrification since 22-Apr	0 kg/ha
Leaching	0 kg/ha

Current N status: 206 kg/ha

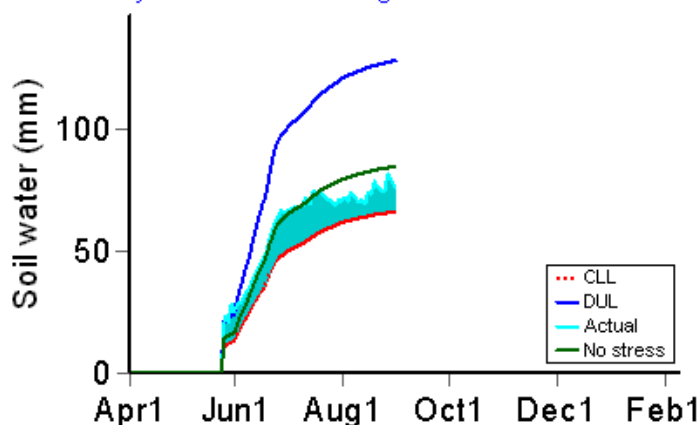
Probability of Future Waterlogging Events



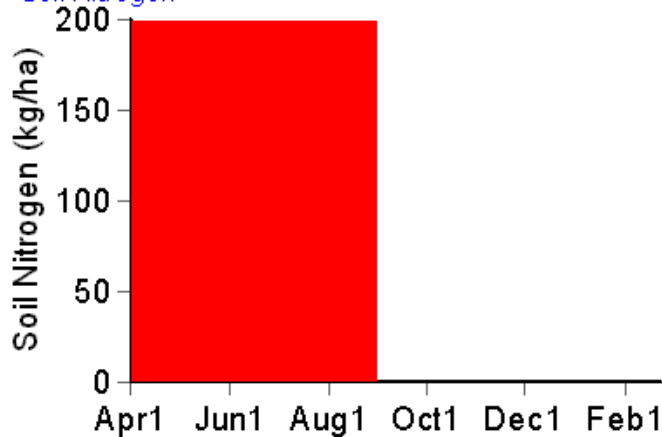
Current distribution of soil nitrogen (kg/ha)



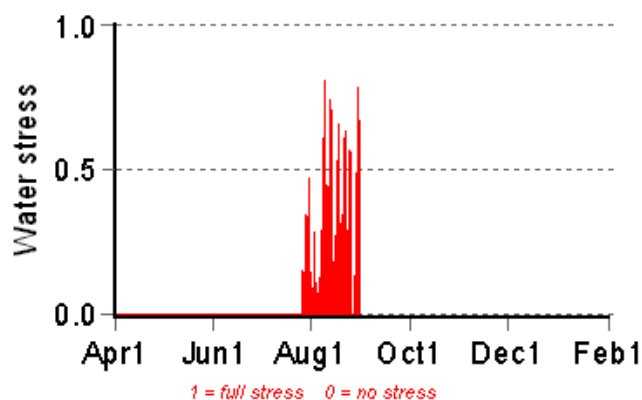
Availability of Water to Growing Roots



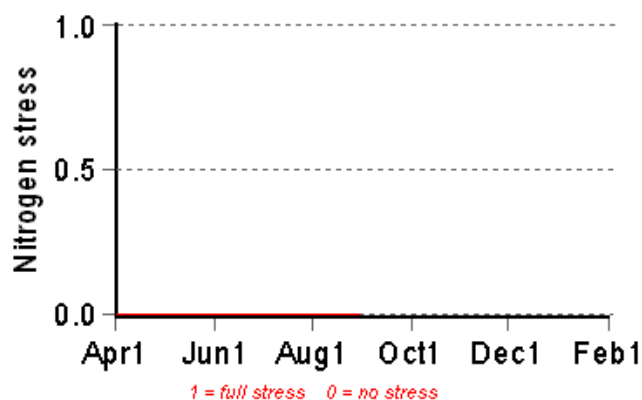
Soil Nitrogen



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.

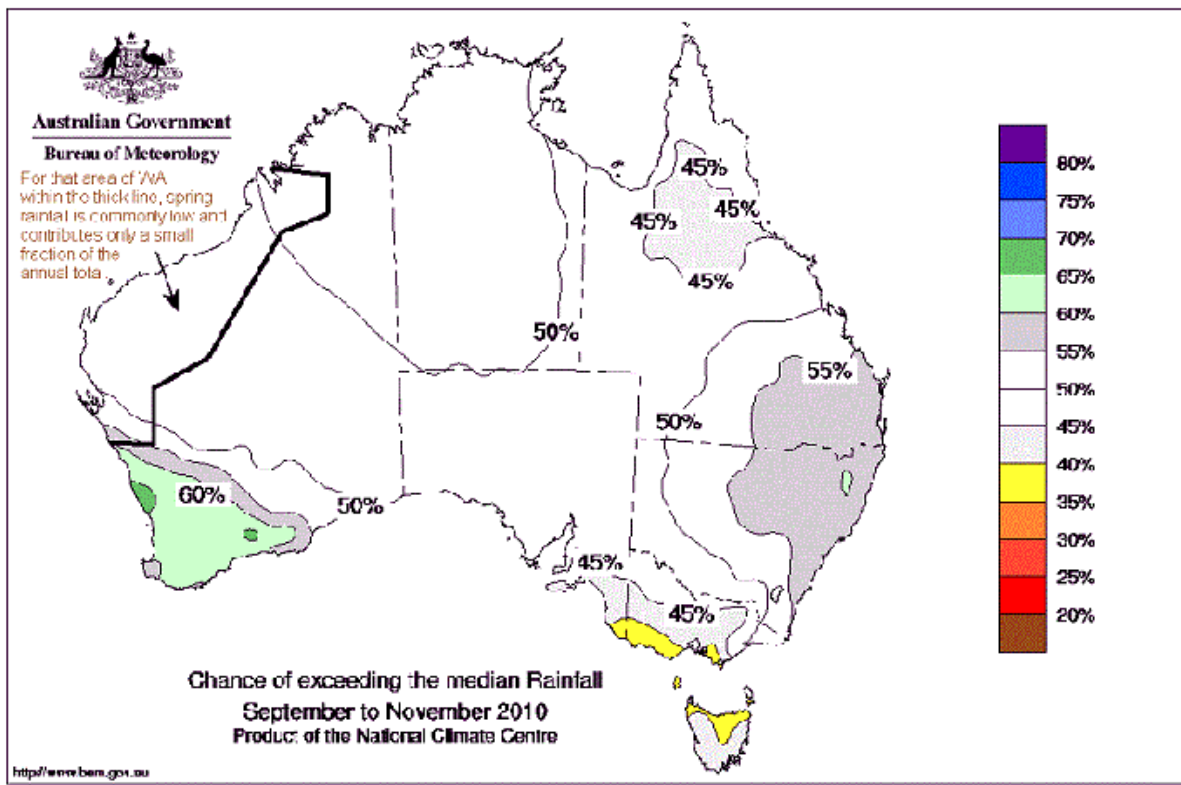
Mean projected crop performance and requirements for the next 10 days assuming no rain and no added fertiliser.

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	38.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	-9.9	8.7	98.4
2-Sep	38.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	-11.0	7.5	98.5
3-Sep	39.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	-12.0	6.6	98.7
4-Sep	39.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	-12.5	6.1	98.8
5-Sep	40.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	-12.8	5.8	98.9
6-Sep	41.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	-13.5	5.1	99.1
7-Sep	42.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	-14.3	4.4	99.2
8-Sep	43.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	-14.9	3.7	99.3
9-Sep	44.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	-16.0	2.7	99.4
10-Sep	45.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	-16.6	2.1	99.5

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

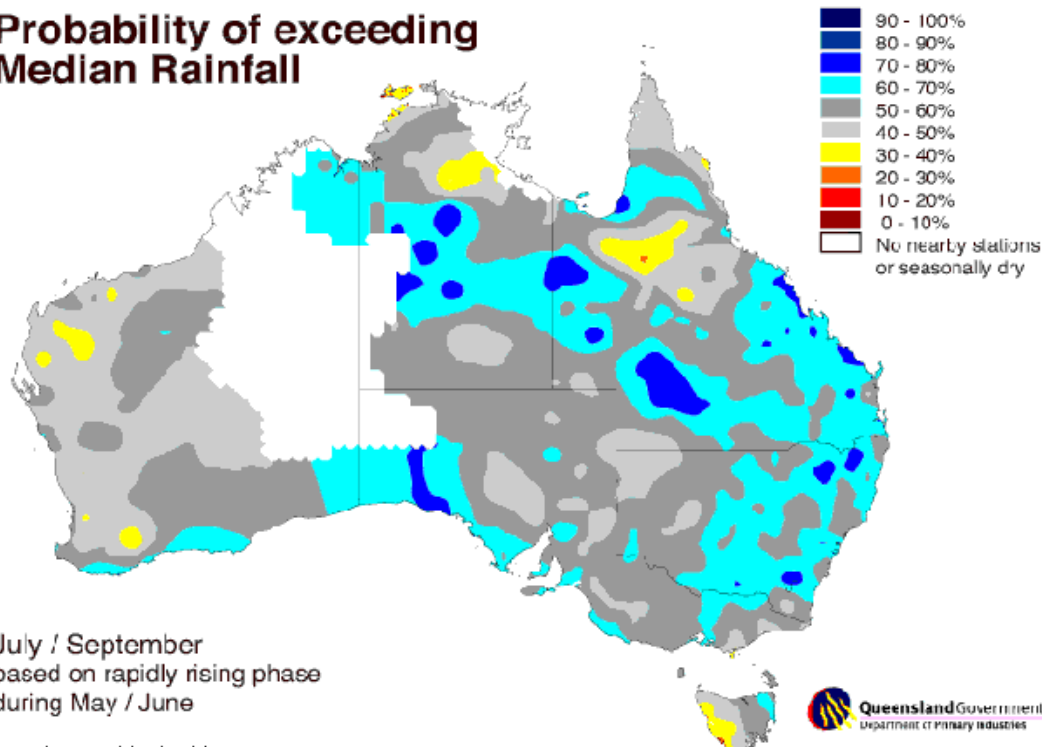


National Seasonal Rainfall Outlook: probabilities September to November 2010

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

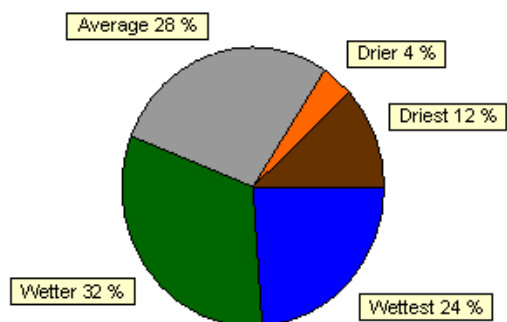
The SOI is currently in the Rising phase. The 31 day mean SOI for July was 18.74, in June it was 1.31.

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?

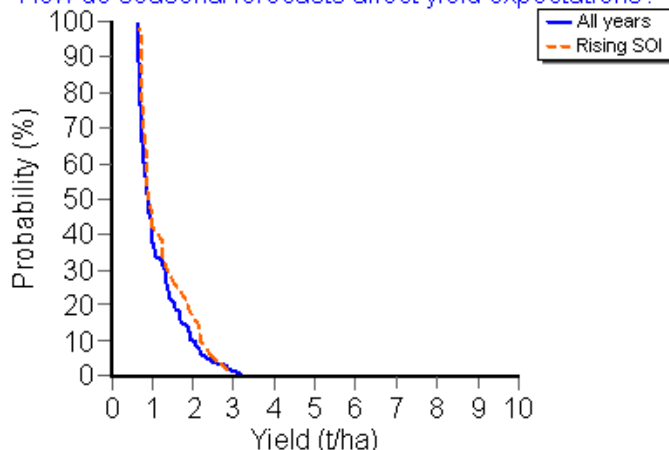
The SOI seasonal forecast for the next 3 months.



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=0.237)

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