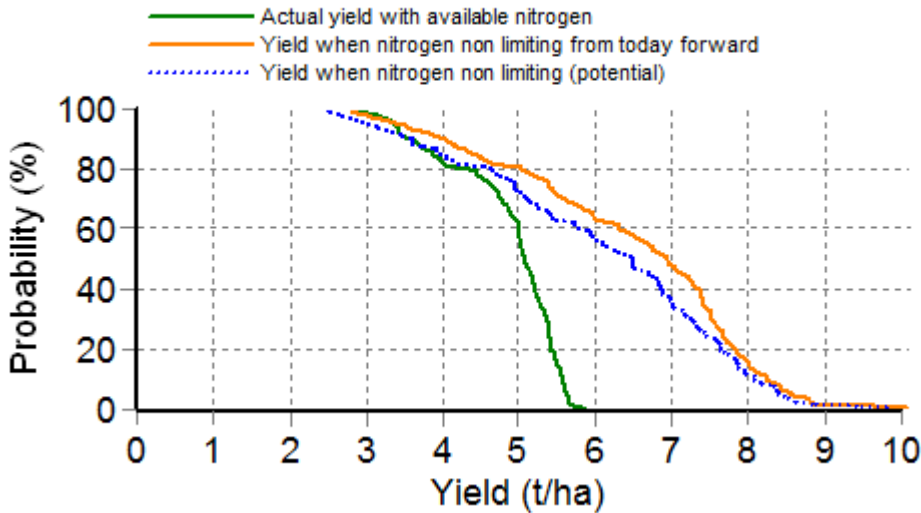


# Crop Report

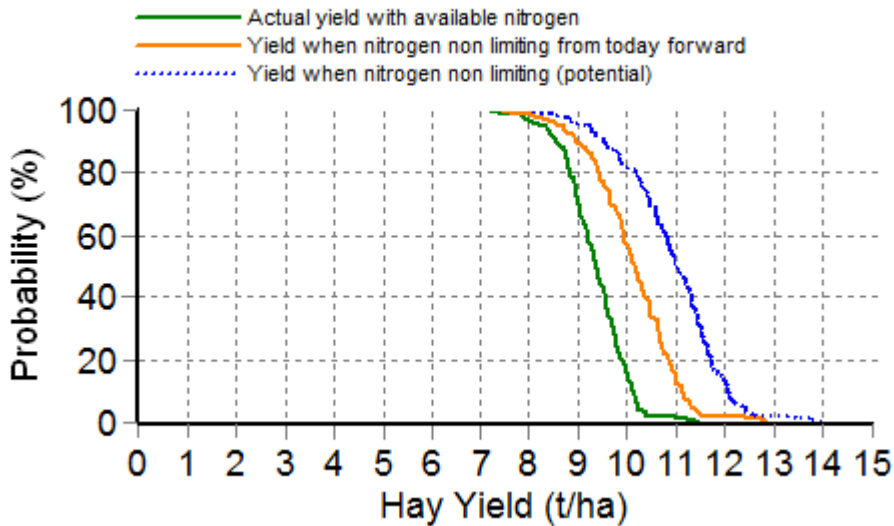
Report name: Block 501W Crop Report (Complete) Weather station used: Wagga Wagga  
 Report date: 20/08/2013 Agricultural Institute  
 Last climate date available: 19/08/2013 Rainfall records used: Weather station  
 Client name: EH Graham Centre Soil type: Red Kandosol (Dirnaseer No544)  
 Paddock name: Block 501W Maximum rooting depth: 100 cm  
 Report generated by: EH Graham Centre Stubble type: Wheat  
 Date sown: 15-Apr Stubble amount: 4000 kg/ha  
 Crop type: Wheat Number of tillage operations: 0  
 Variety sown: Wedgetail Stubble % incorporated into the top 10cm: 0 %  
 Sowing density: 70 plants/m2 Initial conditions date: 01-Apr  
 Rainfall since 1-Apr: 196.6 mm  
 Date of last rainfall entry: ?  
 Expected maturity date: 17-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 year of the climate record. The yield results are used to produce this graph.

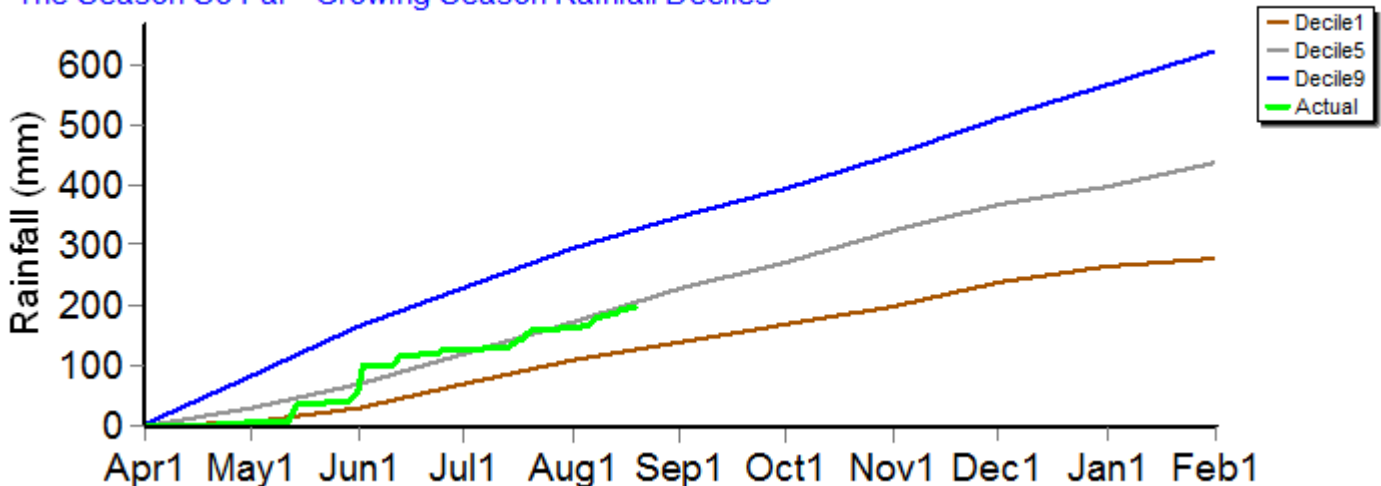
## Hay Yield Outcome



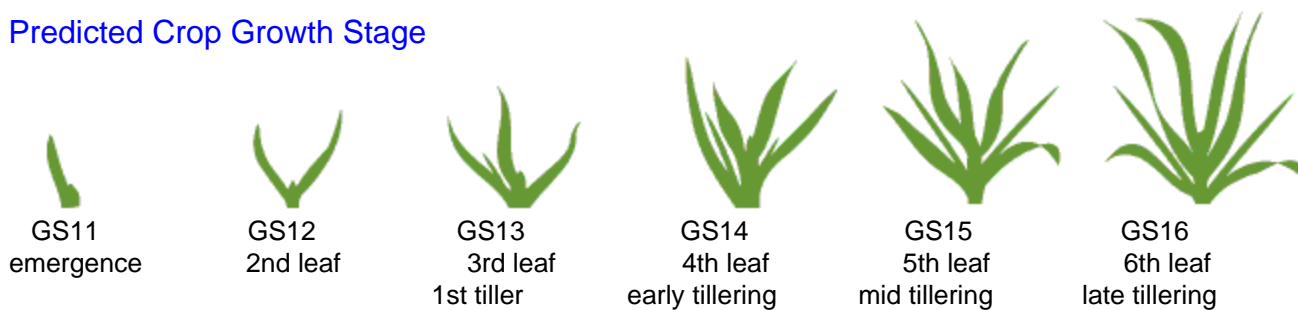
This graph show the probability of exceeding a range of hay yield outcomes this season. It takes into account the same factors as the grain yield graph above. When above ground dry matter is below 2t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be 70% of dry matter, with a moisture content of 13%. When dry matter is 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: 5228 kg/ha

## The Season So Far - Growing Season Rainfall Deciles

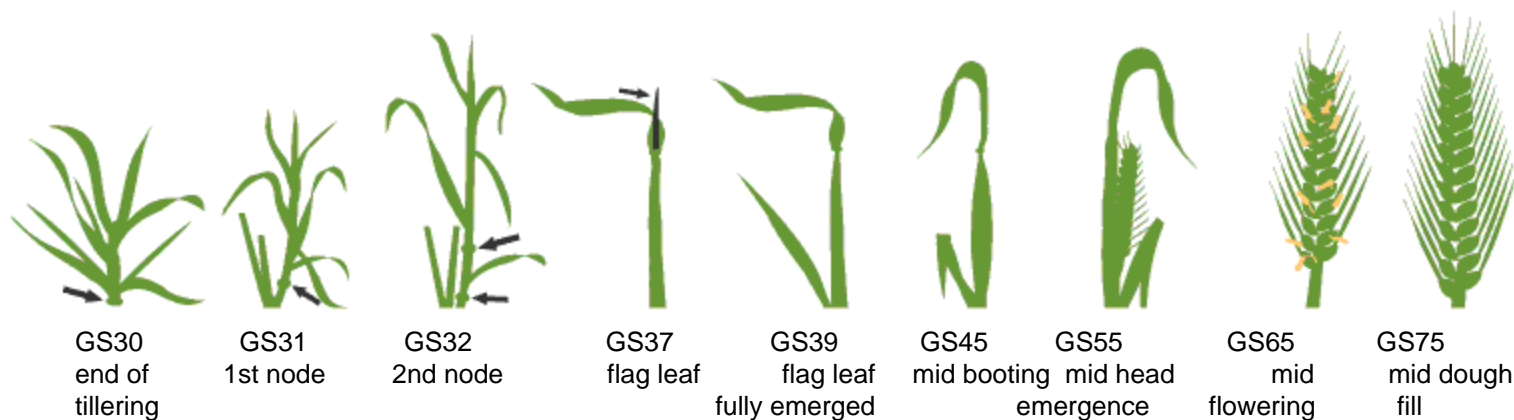


## Simulated and Predicted Crop Growth Stage



### Predicted

	GS11 emergence	GS12 2nd leaf	GS13 3rd leaf 1st tiller	GS14 4th leaf early tillering	GS15 5th leaf mid tillering	GS16 6th leaf late tillering
<b>Earliest</b>	26-Apr	7-May	13-May	22-May	31-May	8-Jun
<b>Median</b>	26-Apr	7-May	13-May	22-May	31-May	8-Jun
<b>Latest</b>	26-Apr	7-May	13-May	22-May	31-May	8-Jun



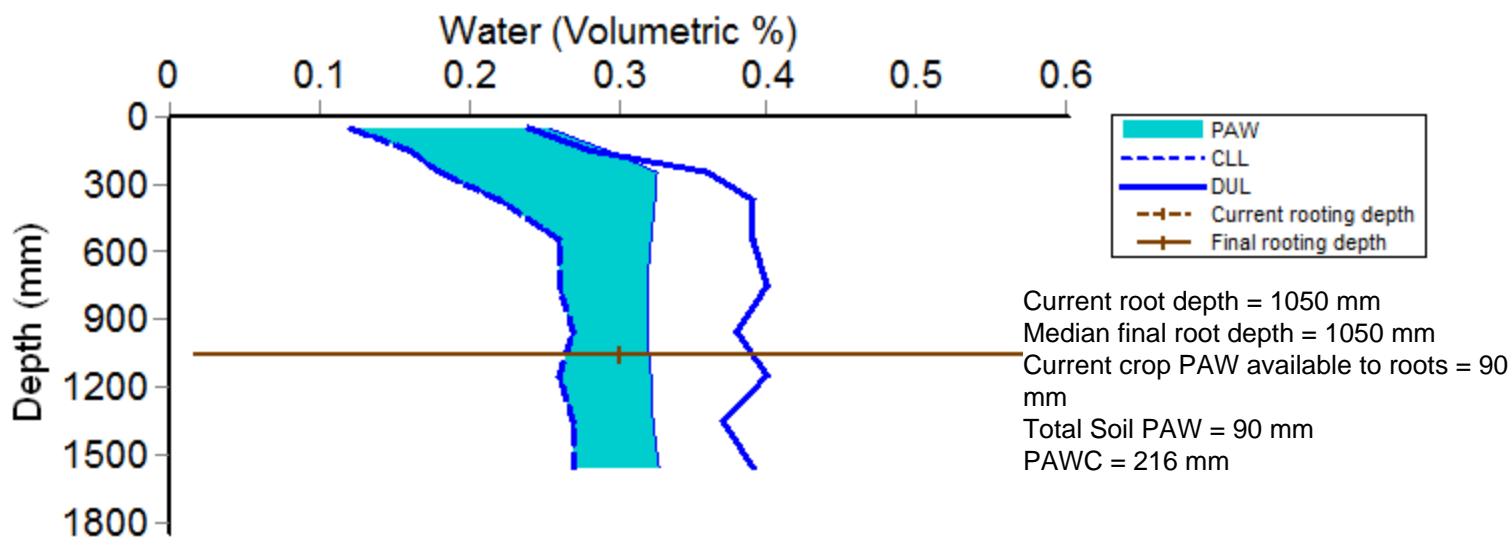
### Predicted

	GS30 end of tillering	GS31 1st node	GS32 2nd node	GS37 flag leaf	GS39 flag leaf fully emerged	GS45 mid booting	GS55 mid head emergence	GS65 mid flowering	GS75 mid dough fill
<b>Earliest</b>	24-Aug	27-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	9-Sep	13-Sep	19-Sep	25-Sep	11-Oct
<b>Median</b>	26-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	12-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	27-Sep	4-Oct	21-Oct
<b>Latest</b>	31-Aug	7-Sep	12-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	7-Oct	13-Oct	19-Oct	5-Nov

## Probability and Incidence of Frost and Heat Shock

<i>Percentage of years in which frost occurs during flowering</i>		<i>Percentage of years in which heat shock occurs during grain fill (Z70-79)</i>	
<b>Mild</b>		<b>Mild</b>	
Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69)	17%	Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C	31%
<b>Moderate</b>		<b>Moderate</b>	
Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75)	4%	Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C	13%
<b>Severe</b>		<b>Severe</b>	
Minimum temperature less than -2°C during flowering and grain fill (Z60-79)	0%	Maximum temperature above 36°	6%
<i>Incidence of frost for this growing season, during flowering</i>		<i>Incidence of heat shock for this growing season, during grain fill (Z70-79)</i>	
<b>Mild</b>		<b>Mild</b>	
Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69)	0	Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C	0
<b>Moderate</b>		<b>Moderate</b>	
Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75)	0	Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C	0
<b>Severe</b>		<b>Severe</b>	
Minimum temperature less than -2°C during flowering and grain fill (Z60-79)	0	Maximum temperature above 36°	0

## Current Distribution of PAW



## Water Budget

Initial PAW status @ 1-Apr	43 mm
Rainfall since 1-Apr	196.6 mm
Irrigations	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
Evaporation since 1-Apr	52 mm
Transpiration since 1-Apr	58 mm
Deep drainage since 1-Apr	0 mm
Run-off since 1-Apr	3 mm

**Current PAW status: 90 mm**

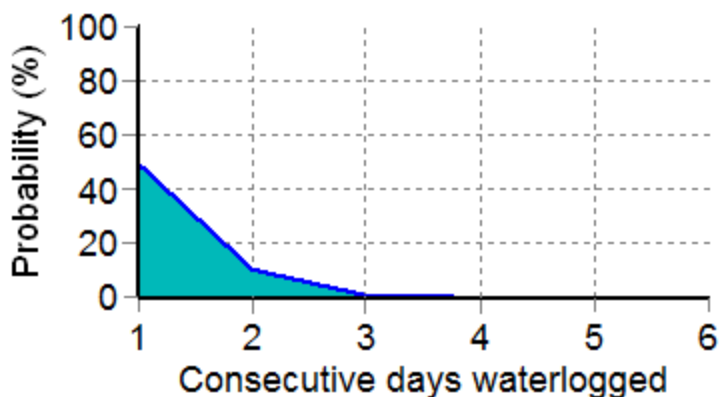
## Nitrogen Budget

Initial N status @ 01-Apr	200 kg/ha
N mineralisation since 01-Apr	8 kg/ha
N tie up since 01-Apr	13 kg/ha
N applications	21-Apr: 6 kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
Total N in plant	150 kg/ha
De-nitrification since 01-Apr	1 kg/ha
Leaching	0 kg/ha

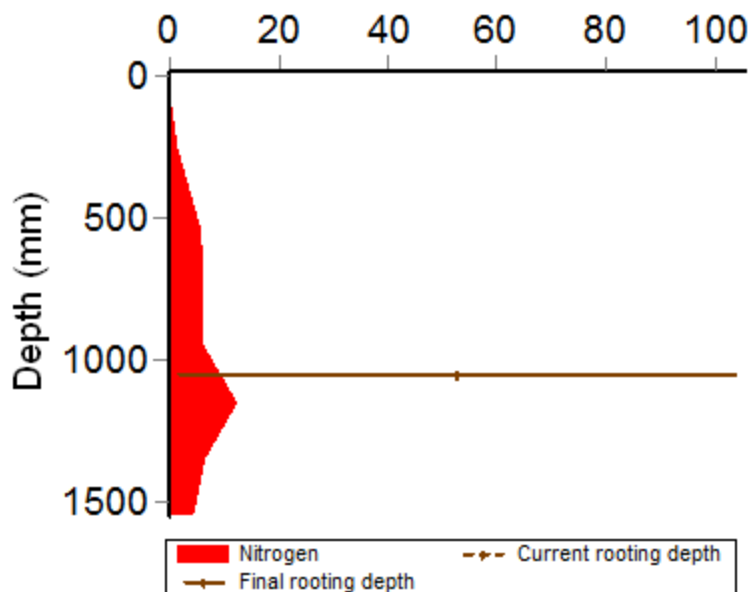
**Current N status: 48 kg/ha**

Median N mineralisation to maturity = 4 kg/ha  
 Median N tie up to maturity = 0 kg/ha

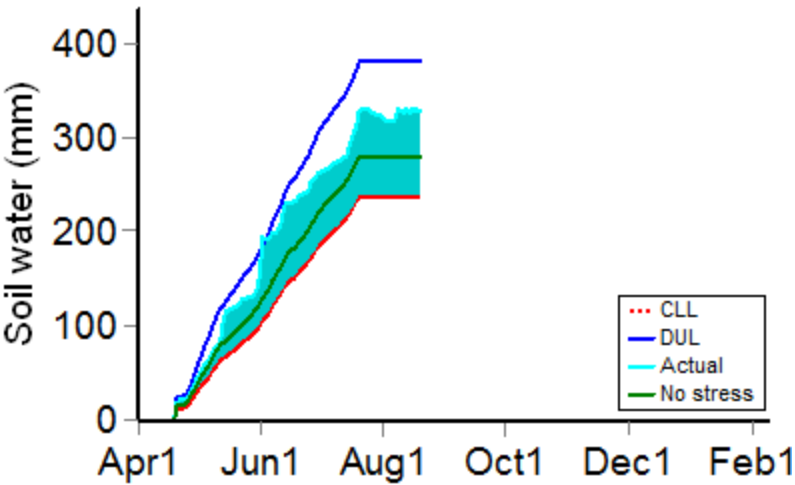
## Probability of Future Waterlogging Events



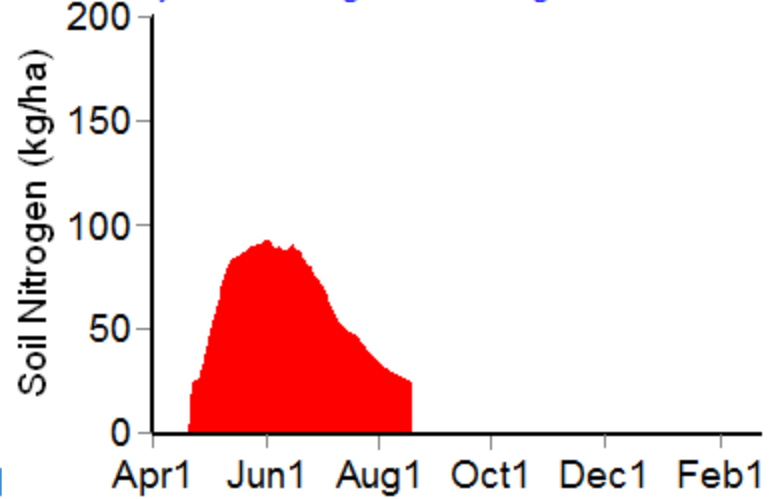
## Current distribution of soil nitrogen (kg/ha)



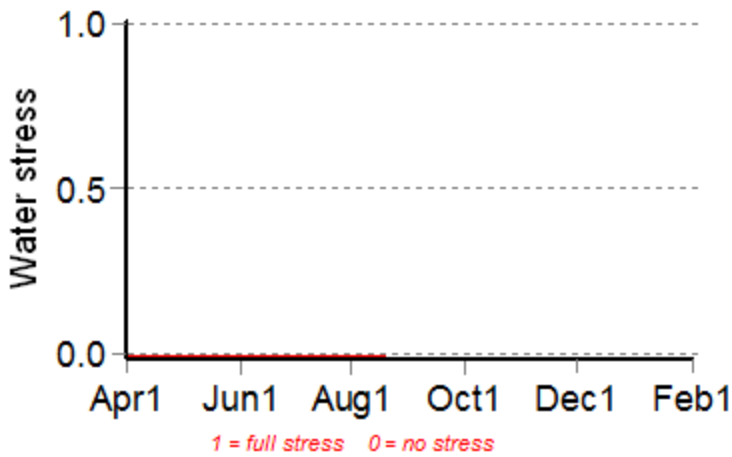
### Availability of Water to Growing Roots



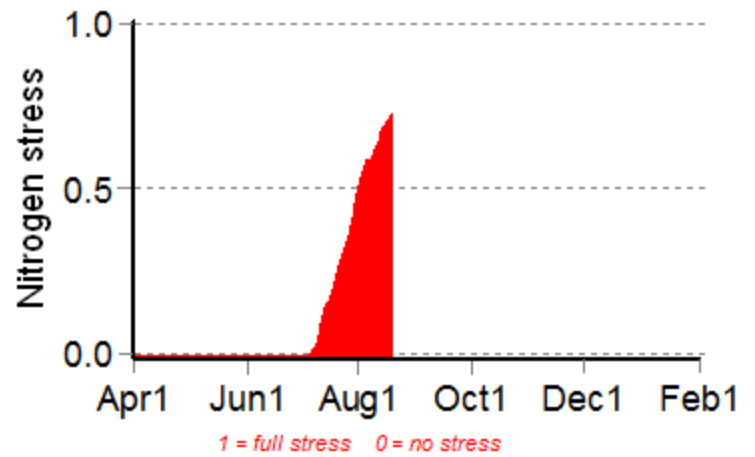
### Availability of Soil Nitrogen to Growing Roots



### Water Stress



### Nitrogen Stress



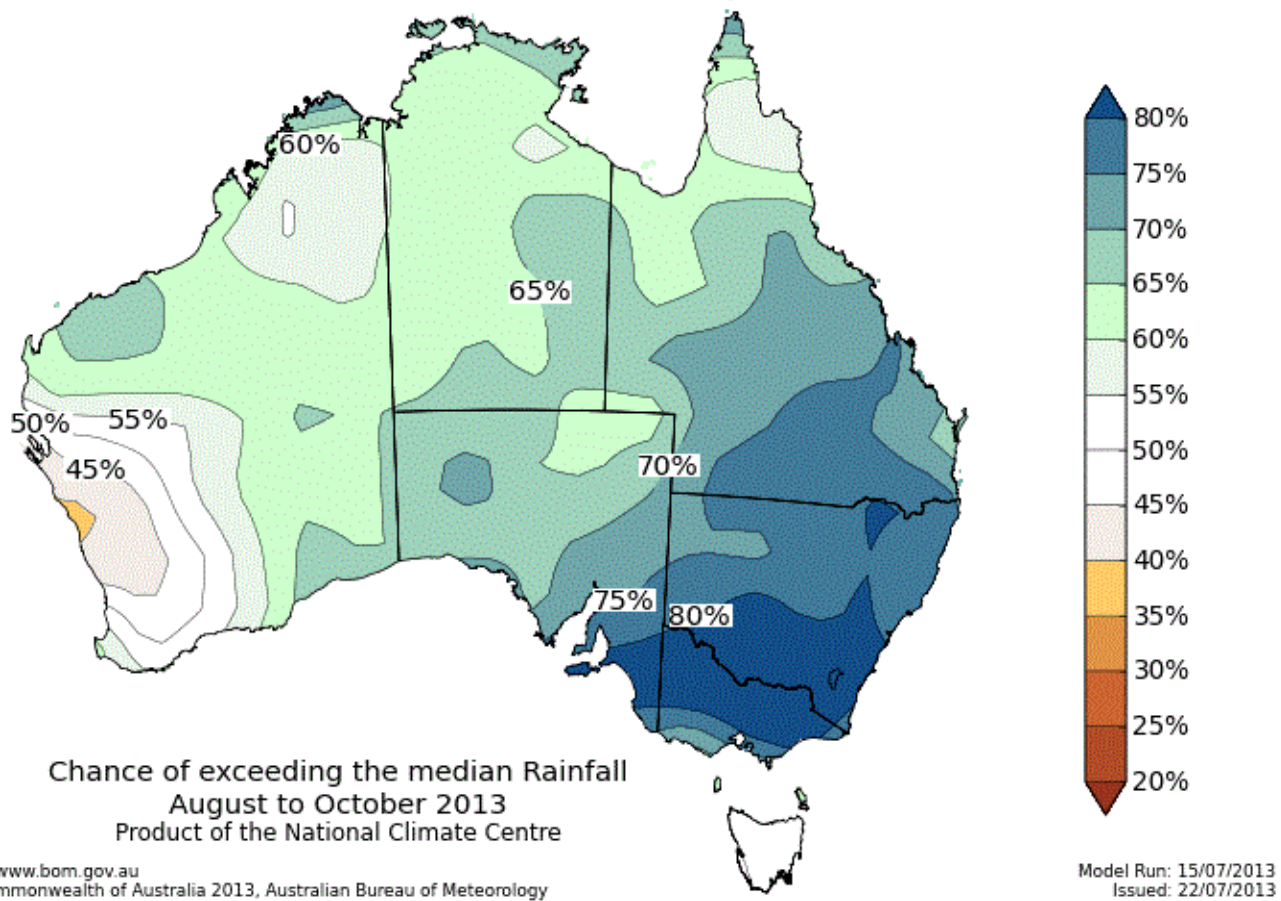
Brief periods of mild to moderate stress do not necessarily lead to reduced yield. To see the likely impacts of additional nitrogen fertiliser rates use the Nitrogen and Nitrogen Profit reports.

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

Date	Growth Stage	Evap. (mm)	Water use (mm)	N use (kg/ha)	Water available to roots above stress threshold (mm)	Water available to roots above CLL (mm)	N available to roots (kg/ha)	Mineralisation (kg/ha)	N tie up (kg/ha)
20-Aug	16.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	46.8	89.8	23.4	0.1	0.0
21-Aug	16.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	45.7	88.8	23.1	0.0	0.0
22-Aug	16.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	45.7	88.8	22.7	0.0	0.0
23-Aug	16.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	45.9	88.9	22.4	0.0	0.0
24-Aug	16.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	47.4	90.4	22.0	0.0	0.0
25-Aug	30.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	46.5	89.6	21.7	0.0	0.0
26-Aug	30.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	46.2	89.3	21.4	0.0	0.0
27-Aug	30.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	46.2	89.3	21.1	0.0	0.0
28-Aug	30.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	47.0	90.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
29-Aug	31.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	47.0	90.1	20.5	0.0	0.0

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

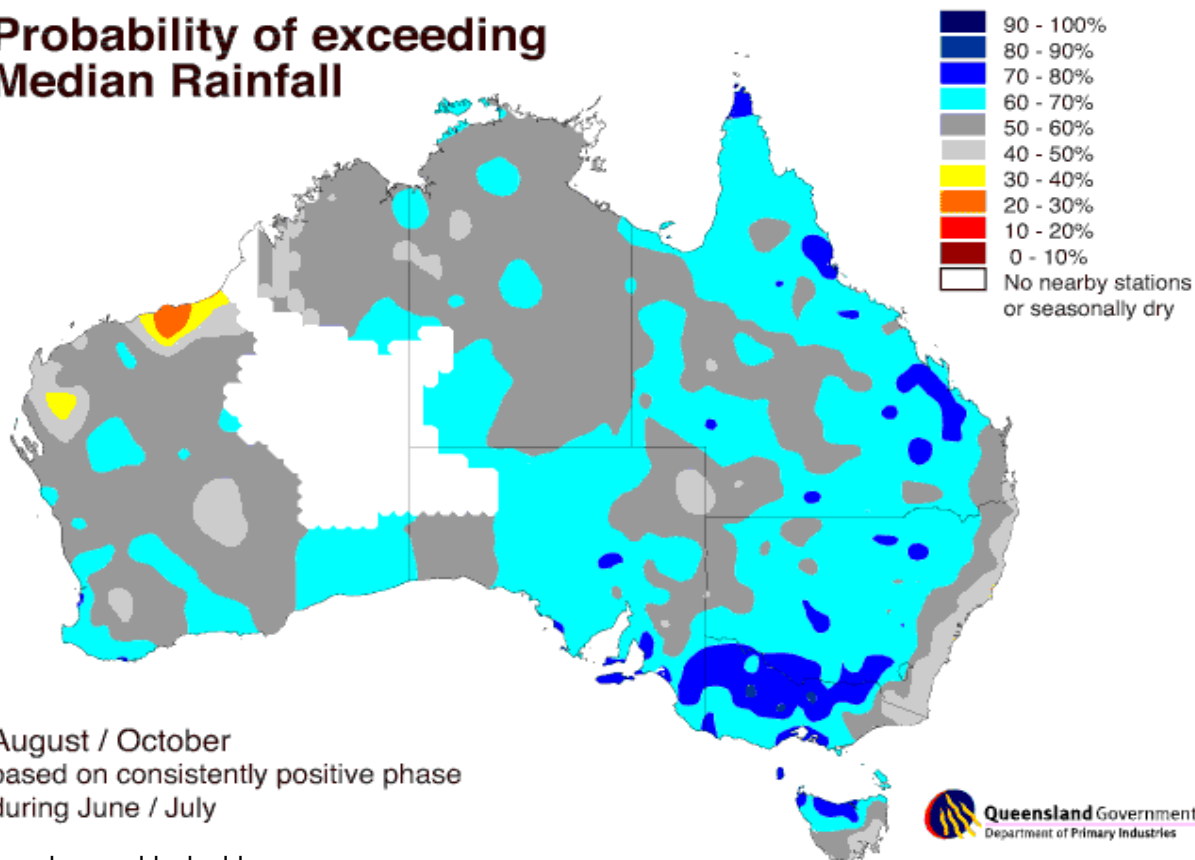


**National Seasonal Rainfall Outlook: probabilities August to October 2013**

Issued by the bureau of Meteorology 22nd July 2013

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

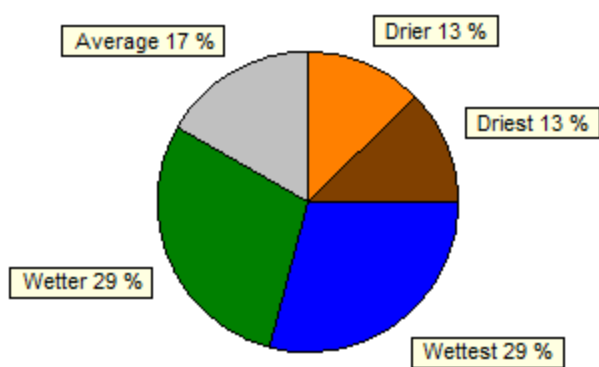
The SOI is currently in the Positive phase. The 31 day mean SOI for July was 7.4. In June it was 10.6.

The years in history with the same SOI phase:

1892, 1893, 1900, 1909, 1910, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1924, 1938, 1947, 1950, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1981, 1988, 1996, 1998

## How much rainfall can I expect?

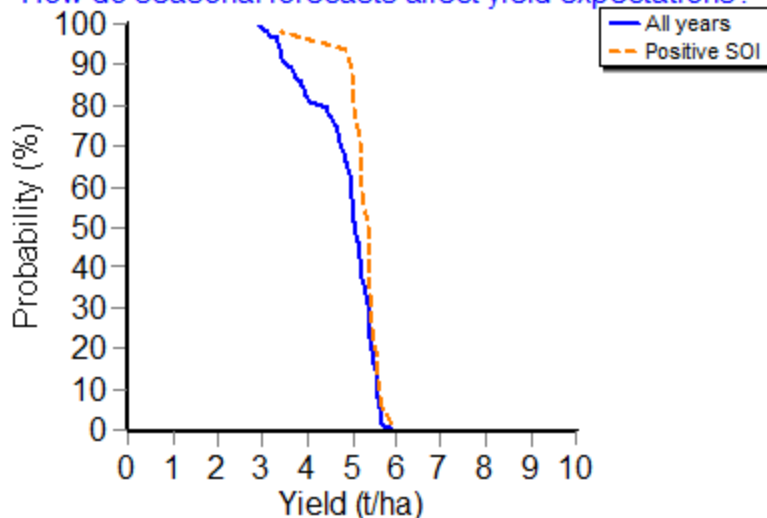
The SOI seasonal forecast for the next 3 months.



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 88 mm
Drier	88 to 114 mm
Average	114 to 144 mm
Wetter	144 to 184 mm
Wettest	184 to 328 mm

## How do seasonal forecasts affect yield expectations?



The 31 day mean SOI for July was 7.4. In June it was 10.6.

Yield outcomes of the current SOI Phase ARE significantly different from yield outcomes of all years. Significance is determined on a 90% probability threshold. (PValue=0.014)