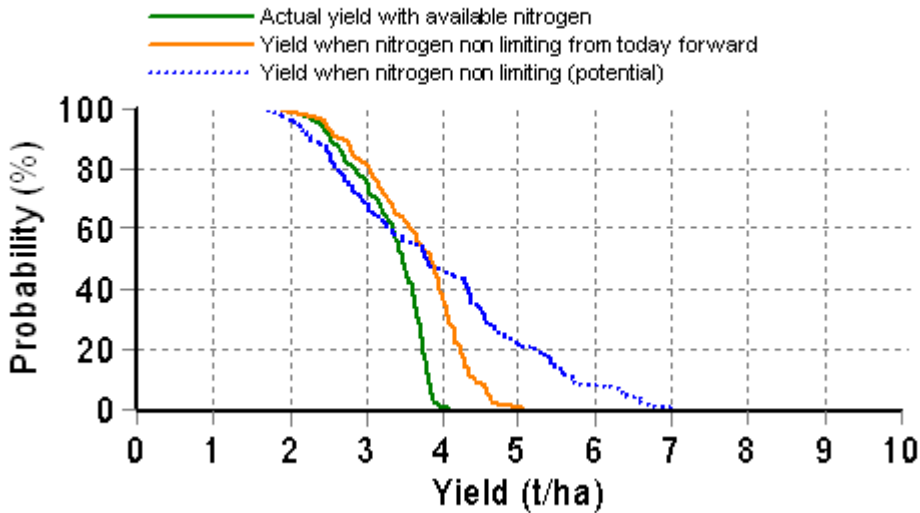


Crop Report

Report name: [Block 510C] Crop report
 Report date: 19/09/2011
 Last climate date available: 12/09/2011
 Client name: EH Graham Centre
 Paddock name: Block 510C
 Report generated by: EH Graham Centre
 Date sown: 14-May
 Crop type: Wheat
 Variety sown: Wedgetail
 Sowing density: 89 plants/m²

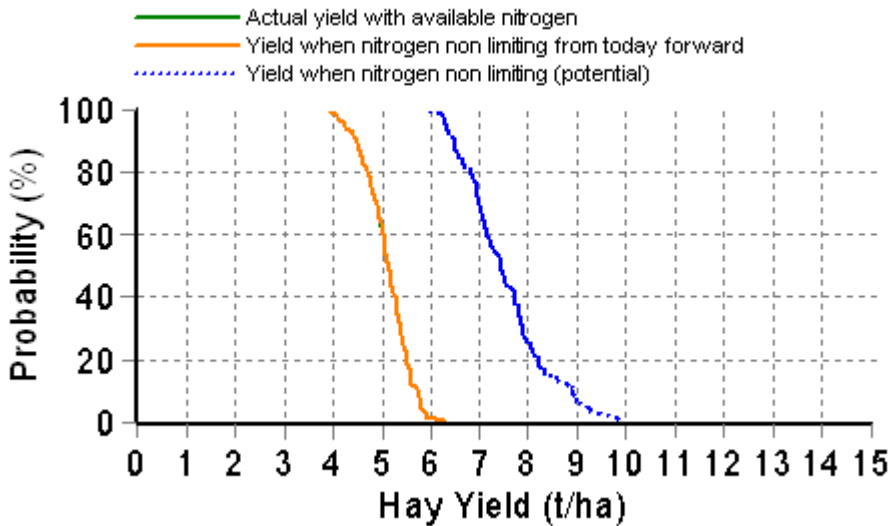
Weather station used: Wagga Wagga AMO
 Rainfall records used: Weather station
 Soil type: Dirnaseer Red Kandosol
 Maximum rooting depth: 180 cm
 Roots constrained by EC:
 Stubble type: canola
 Stubble amount: 2500 kg/ha
 Start of growing season: 01-Apr
 Initial conditions date: 12-May
 Growing season rainfall to date: 170.2 mm
 Date of last rainfall entry: ?
 Expected harvest date: 24-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.

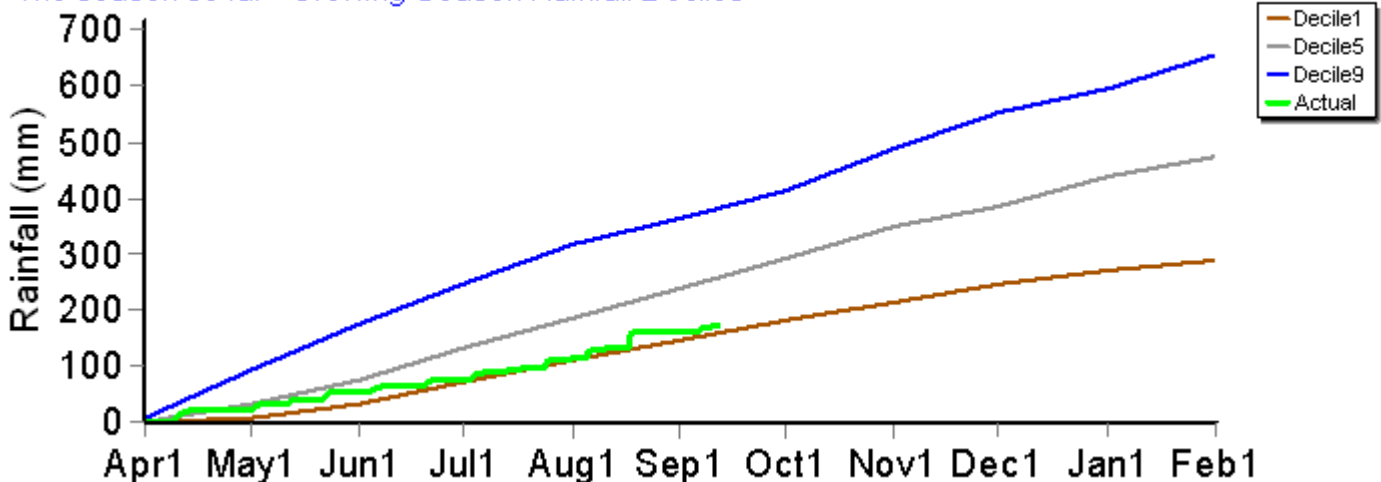
Hay Yield Outcome

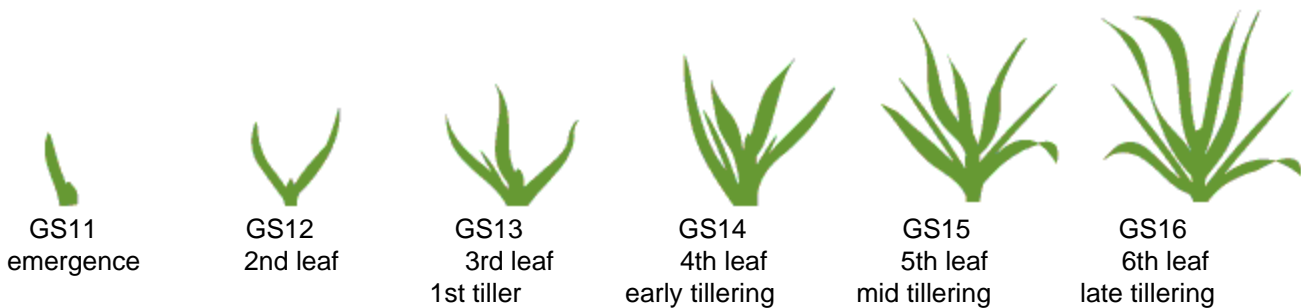


This graph show the probability of exceeding a range of hay yield outcomes this season. It takes into account the same factors as the grain yield graph above. When above ground dry matter is below 2t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be 70% of dry matter, with a moisture content of 13%. When dry matter is 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: 2704 kg/ha

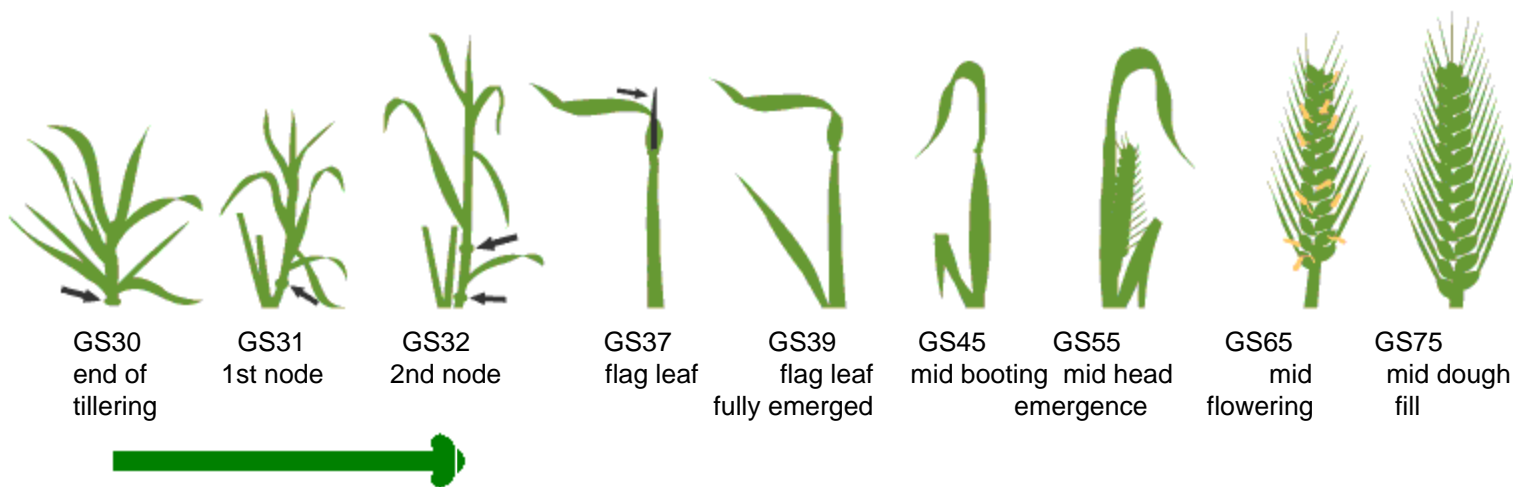
The season so far - Growing Season Rainfall Deciles





Predicted

Earliest	24-May	5-Jun	17-Jun	28-Jun	7-Jul	20-Jul
Median	24-May	5-Jun	17-Jun	28-Jun	7-Jul	20-Jul
Latest	24-May	5-Jun	17-Jun	28-Jun	7-Jul	20-Jul



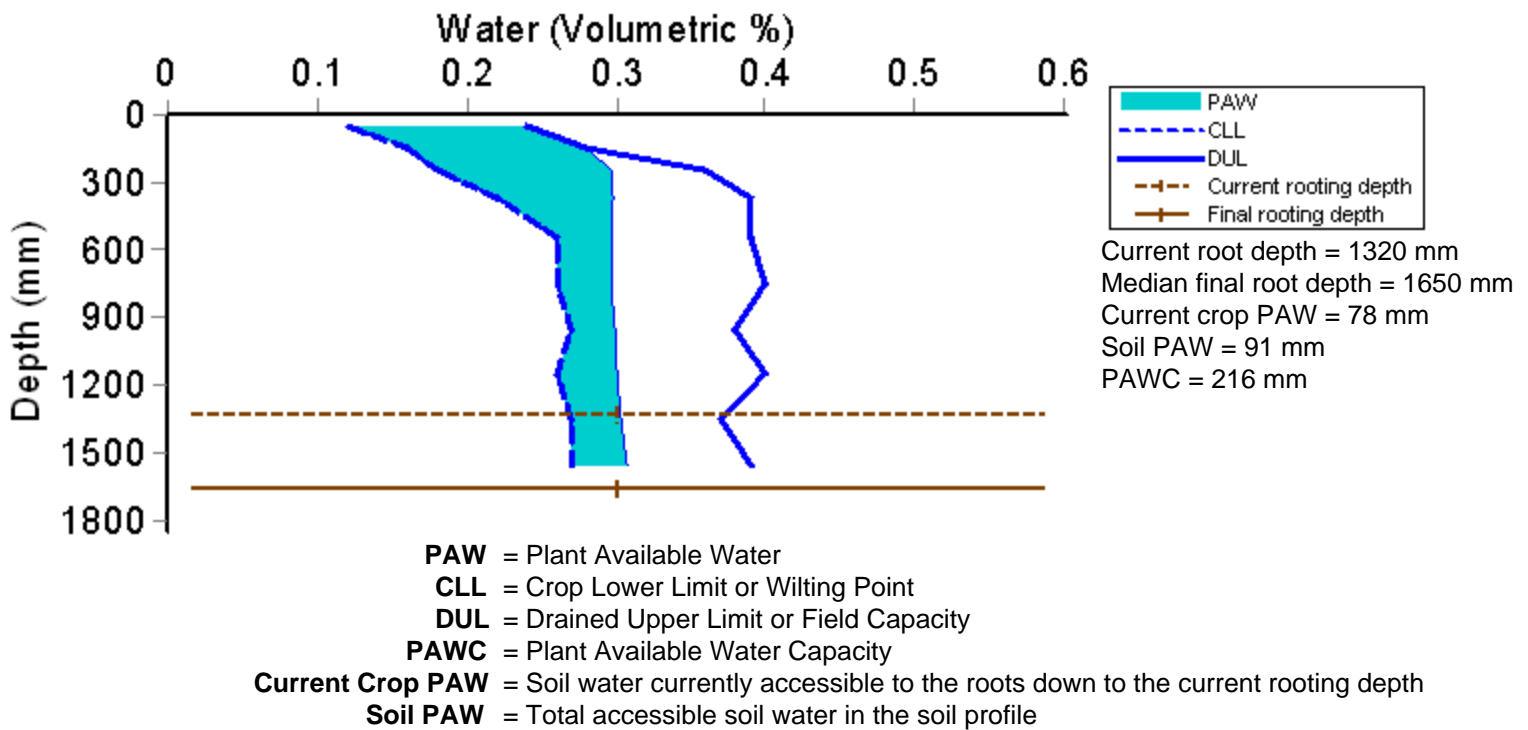
Predicted

Earliest	5-Sep	8-Sep	12-Sep	18-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	1-Oct	7-Oct	23-Oct
Median	6-Sep	8-Sep	12-Sep	21-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	6-Oct	12-Oct	29-Oct
Latest	6-Sep	8-Sep	12-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	12-Oct	18-Oct	7-Nov

<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>	
Mild		Mild	
Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69)	30%	Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C	40%
Moderate		Moderate	
Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75)	3%	Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C	21%
Severe		Severe	
Minimum temperature less than -2°C during flowering and grain fill (Z60-79)	1%	Maximum temperature above 36°	7%

<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>	
Mild		Mild	
Minimum temperature between 2 and 0°C during flowering (Z60-69)	0	Maximum temperature between 32 and 34°C	0
Moderate		Moderate	
Minimum temperature between 0 and -2°C during flowering and early grain fill (Z60-75)	0	Maximum temperature between 34 and 36°C	0
Severe		Severe	
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 @ 12-May	78 mm
Rainfall since 12-May	137.6 mm
Irrigations	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
	: mm
Evaporation since 12-May	88 mm
Transpiration since 12-May	37 mm
Deep drainage since 12-May	0 mm
Run-off since 12-May	0 mm

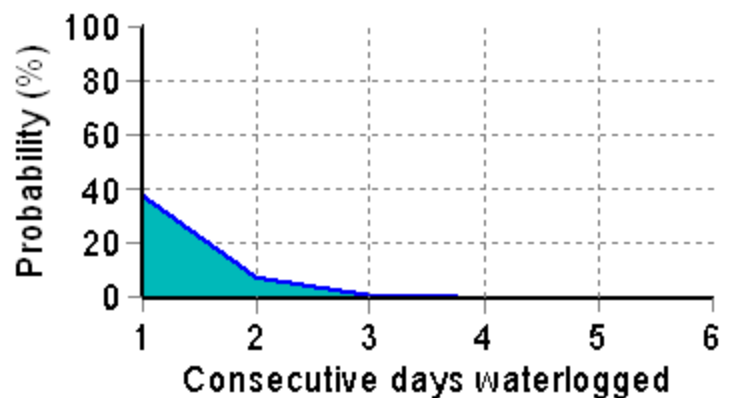
Current PAW status: 91 mm

Nitrogen Budget

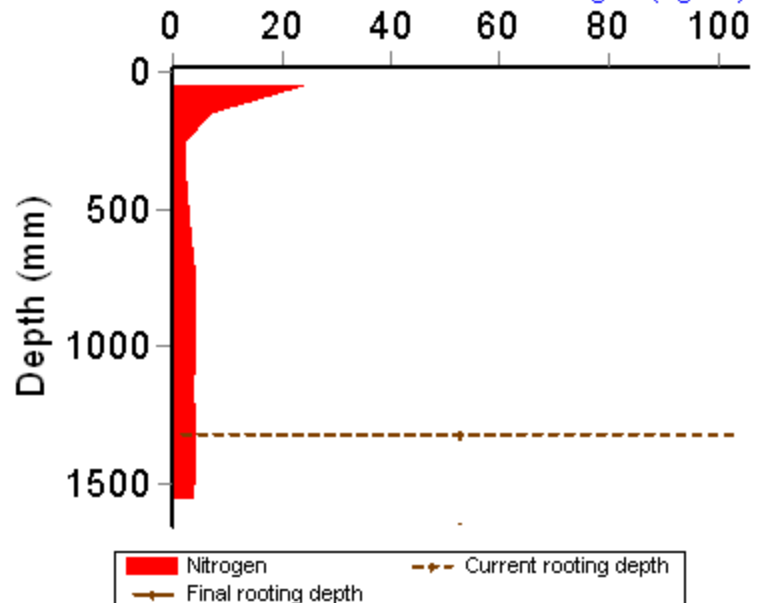
Initial N status @ 12-May	44 kg/ha
Mineralisation since 12-May	-12 kg/ha
N applications	14-May: 30 kg/ha
	8-Jul: 32 kg/ha
	6-Sep: 38 kg/ha
	: kg/ha
	: kg/ha
Total N in plant	68 kg/ha
De-nitrification since 12-May	0 kg/ha
Leaching	0 kg/ha

Current N status: 62 kg/ha

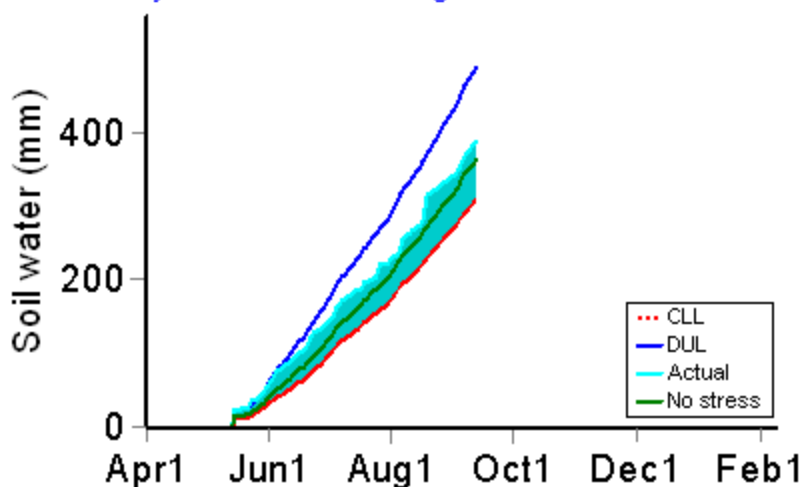
Probability of Future Waterlogging Events



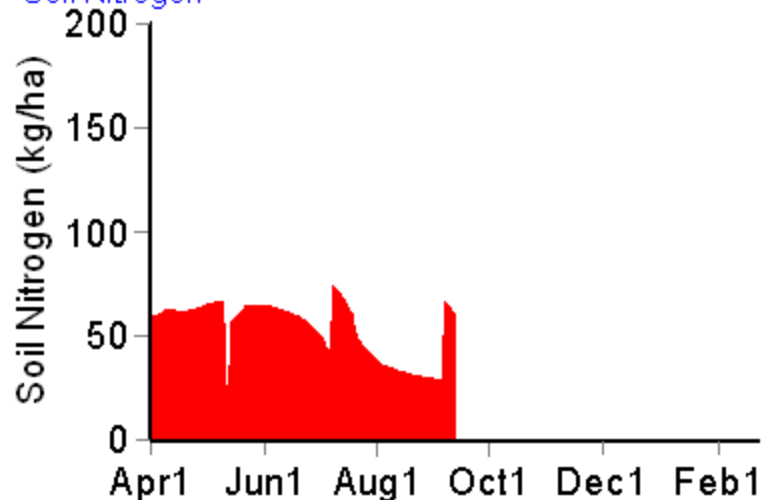
Current distribution of soil nitrogen (kg/ha)



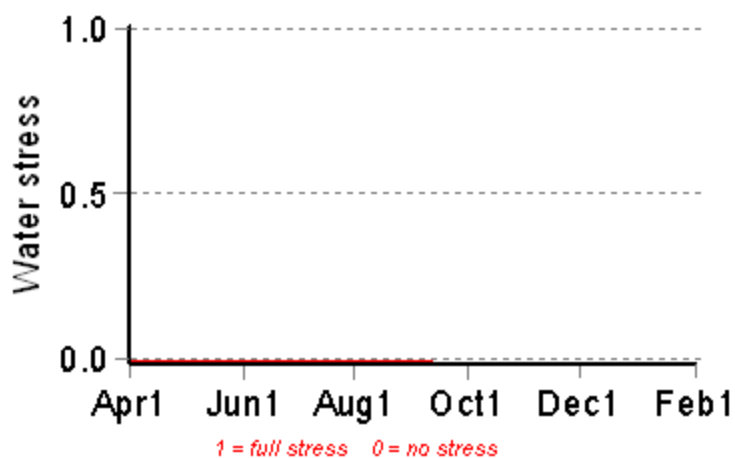
Availability of Water to Growing Roots



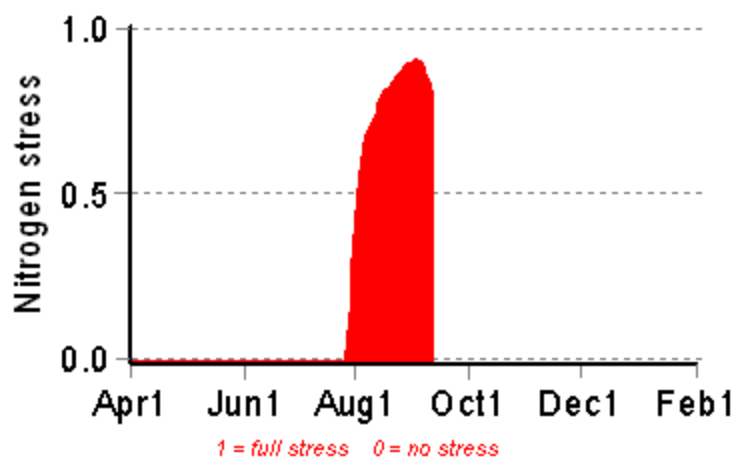
Soil Nitrogen



Water Stress



Nitrogen Stress



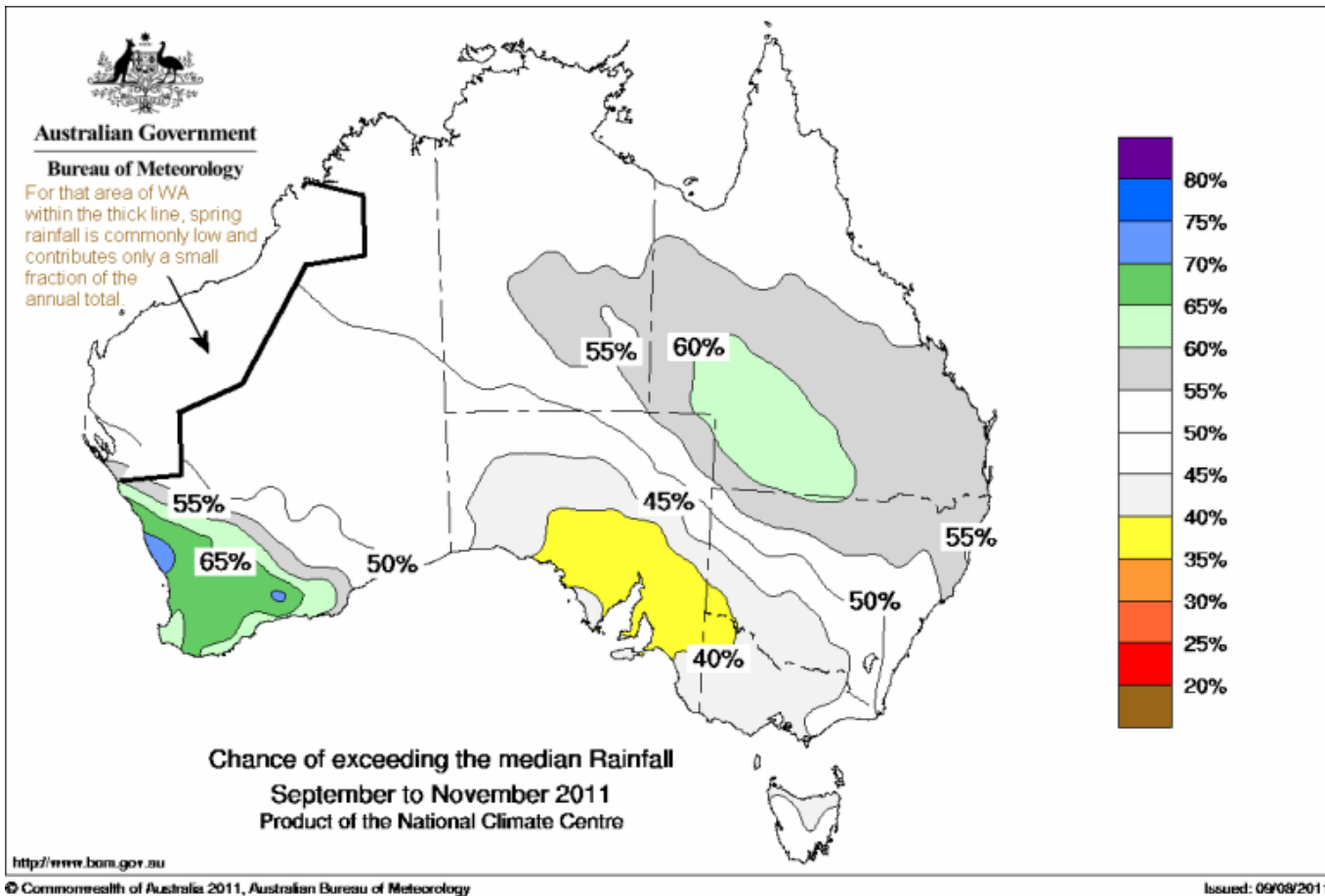
Brief periods of mild to moderate stress do not necessarily lead to reduced yield. To see the likely impacts of additional nitrogen fertiliser rates use the Nitrogen and Nitrogen Profit reports.

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)
19-Sep	36.9	0.6	1.5	2.5	20.2	76.8	42.2
20-Sep	37.6	0.6	1.8	2.1	20.3	77.3	40.3
21-Sep	38.2	0.6	1.9	1.7	18.6	76.1	39.0
22-Sep	38.8	0.6	2.0	1.4	17.3	74.3	37.9
23-Sep	39.4	0.7	2.4	1.2	15.7	73.8	37.1
24-Sep	40.2	0.7	2.5	1.0	13.3	72.4	36.4
25-Sep	41.5	0.7	2.5	0.9	12.1	71.3	35.9
26-Sep	42.9	0.7	2.4	0.8	9.1	69.0	35.5
27-Sep	44.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	6.8	67.6	35.1
28-Sep	45.6	0.7	2.4	0.6	7.4	68.5	34.9

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

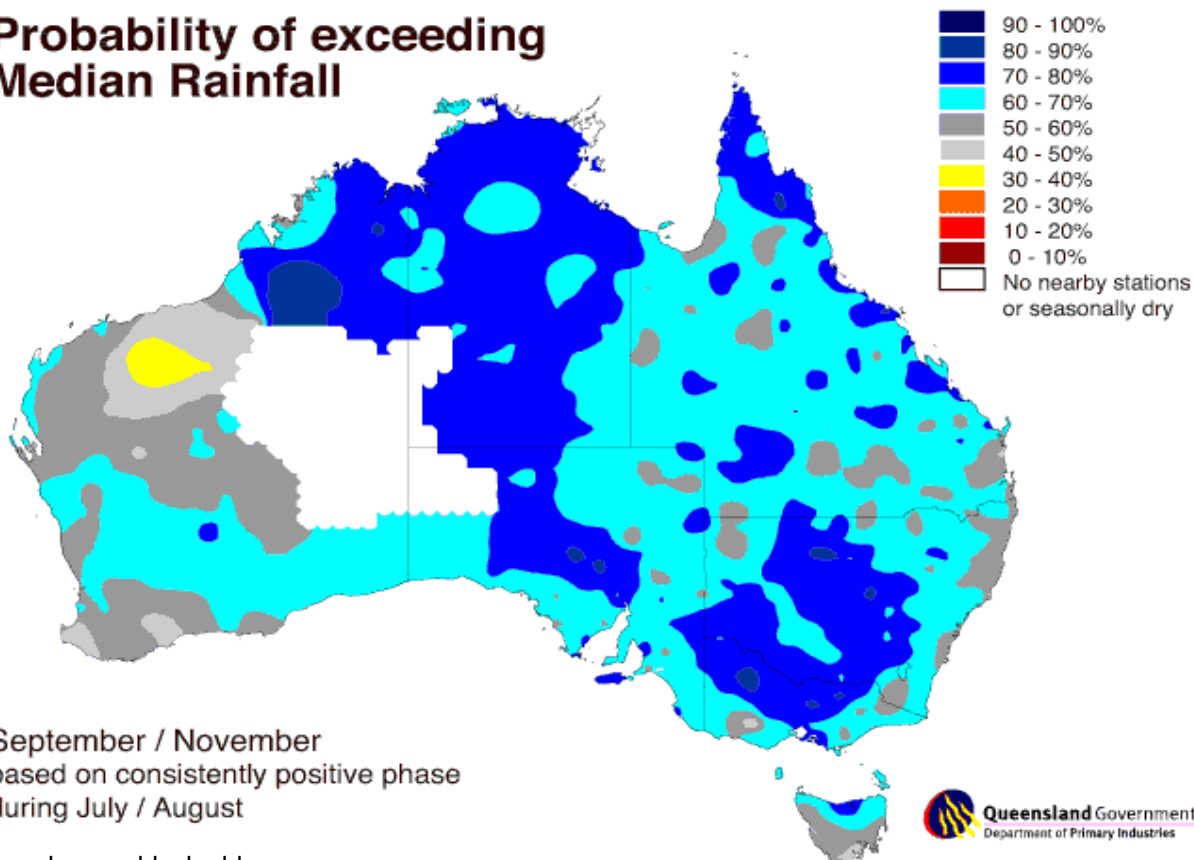


National Seasonal Rainfall Outlook: probabilities September to November 2011

Issued by the bureau of Meteorology 25th August 2011

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

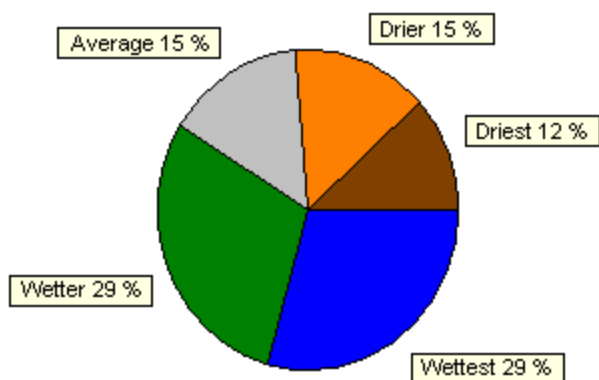
The SOI is currently in the Positive phase. The 31 day mean SOI for August was 2.65, in July it was 9.1.

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?

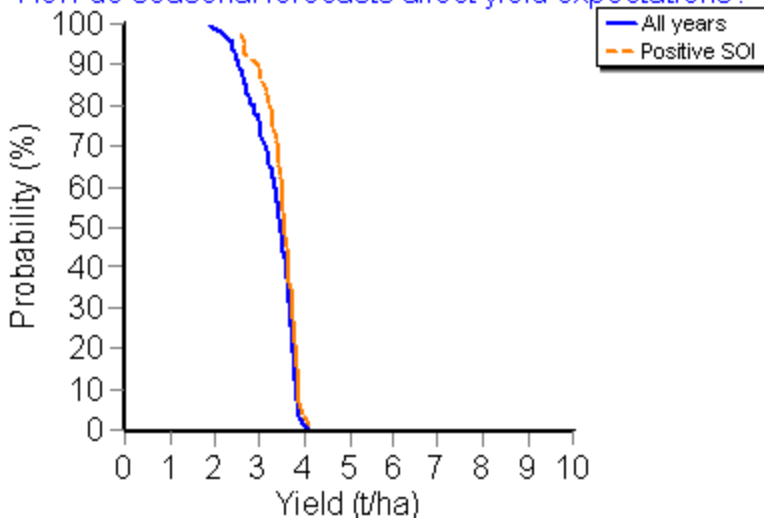
The SOI seasonal forecast for the next 3 months.



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 76 mm
Drier	76 to 113 mm
Average	113 to 145 mm
Wetter	145 to 194 mm
Wettest	194 to 372 mm

How do seasonal forecasts affect yield expectations?



The 31 day mean SOI for August was 2.65, in July it was 9.1.

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=0.092)