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# Australian Crop Report

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The next issue of Australian crop report is scheduled to be released on 19 February 2013.

### **In the next issue:**

2012–13 summer crop area estimates and production forecasts updated

2012–13 winter crop area and production estimates updated

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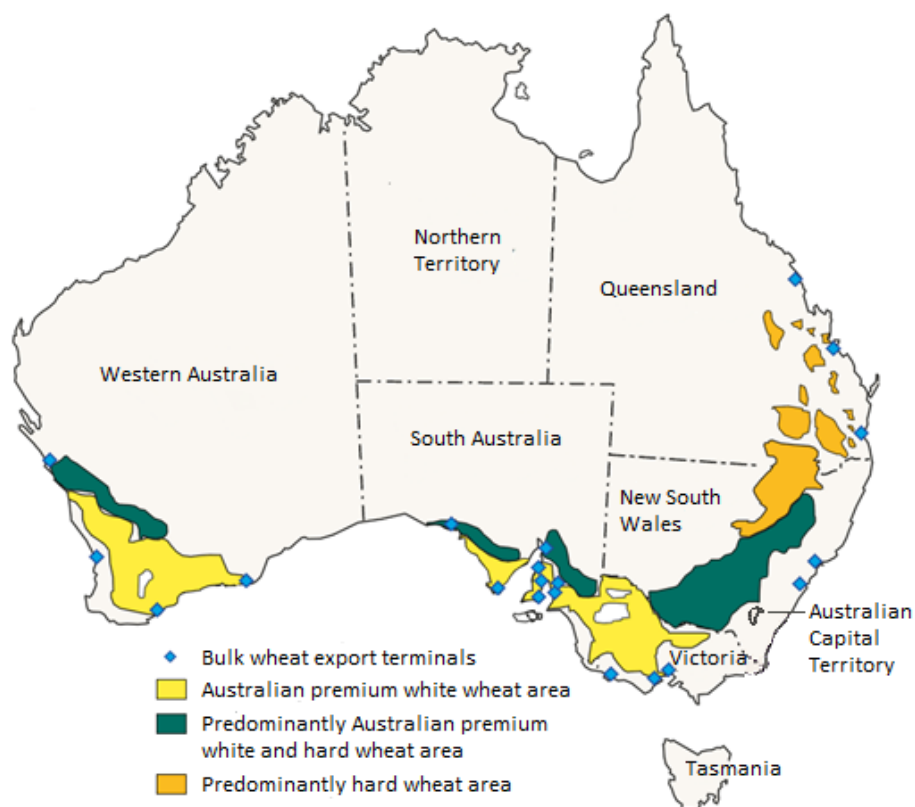
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**Map 1 Australian wheat growing regions**

Source: ABARES

**Map 2 Australian rainfall districts**

Note: Displayed for major cropping districts only. See Table 1 for district names and observed district rainfall.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

# Overview

Crops have held up better than expected in many winter cropping regions, given the dry conditions experienced in the past few months.

In south-eastern Australia seasonal conditions were generally consistent with the spring seasonal outlook the Bureau of Meteorology issued on 22 August 2012, which was incorporated into forecasts presented in the September edition of *Australian crop report*. Queensland and northern New South Wales received very little rainfall, but the favourable lower layer soil profiles in many areas allowed crops to continue developing over spring.

In Western Australia, rainfall was generally below average throughout the growing season but received average rainfall in September, which benefitted yields. However, a dry October adversely affected yields in southern parts of the state.

Harvesting of winter crops is largely complete in Queensland and northern New South Wales and is underway in Western Australia, South Australia, southern New South Wales and parts of Victoria. In southern Victoria, widespread harvesting of cereal crops is yet to begin.

The seasonal outlook the Bureau of Meteorology issued on 21 November 2012 indicates an approximately 50:50 chance of exceeding average rainfall for the remaining months of the harvest period in the winter cropping regions of south-eastern Australia, where the harvest is yet to be completed. In southern parts of the Western Australian grains belt, there is an approximately 65 per cent chance of exceeding average rainfall over summer. The outlook points to an increase in the probability of above average rainfall in summer cropping regions.

Total winter crop production is forecast to be around 35.1 million tonnes in 2012–13, which is a 23 per cent fall from the record production of the previous year (and around 1.1 million tonnes (3 per cent) lower than forecast in September). Production is forecast to fall in all states with the largest fall expected in Western Australia.

For the major winter crops, wheat production is forecast to fall by 26 per cent to around 22.0 million tonnes; barley production is forecast to fall by 18 per cent to around 6.9 million tonnes; and canola production is forecast to fall by 16 per cent to around 2.6 million tonnes.

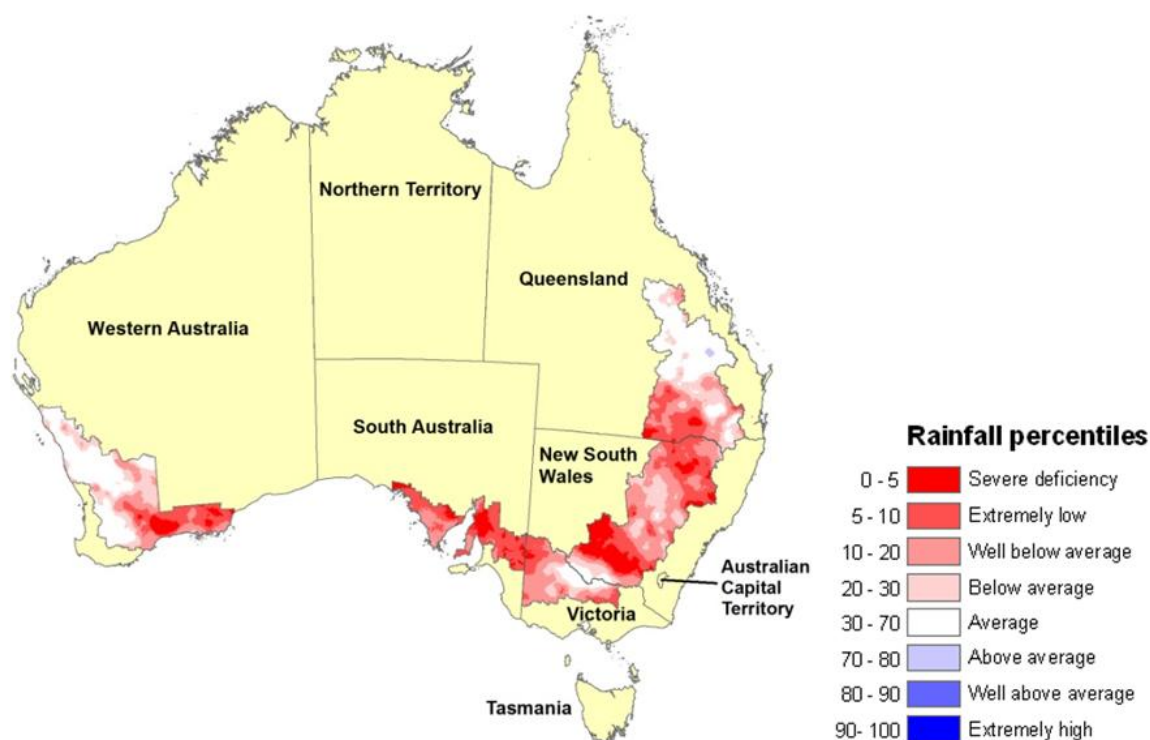
Despite favourable lower layer soil moisture in Queensland and northern New South Wales where cotton and grain sorghum are grown, upper layer soil has generally been dry and this slowed the planting progress for summer crops.

The area planted to summer crops is forecast to fall by 2 per cent to around 1.56 million hectares, which largely reflects an estimated 26 per cent fall in the area planted to cotton to 442 000 hectares. The forecast fall in the area planted to cotton is largely driven by an expected 85 per cent reduction in the area planted to dryland cotton. Favourable grains prices and falling cotton prices have made grain sorghum a more attractive option to producers than dryland cotton. The area planted to grain sorghum is forecast to rise by 16 per cent to around 762 000 hectares. The area planted to rice is forecast to rise by 12 per cent to around 121 000 hectares, which largely reflects plentiful supplies of irrigation water.

# Climatic and agronomic conditions

During September and October 2012 most winter cropping regions in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, southern Queensland and southern Western Australia, received extremely low to below average rainfall (Map 3). Some cropping regions in central Queensland and northern parts of the Western Australian grains belt received close to average rainfall during this period. This period is critical for yield determination in most regions.

**Map 3 Australian rainfall percentiles, September and October 2012**



*Note:* Rainfall percentiles are displayed for cropping regions only.

*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology

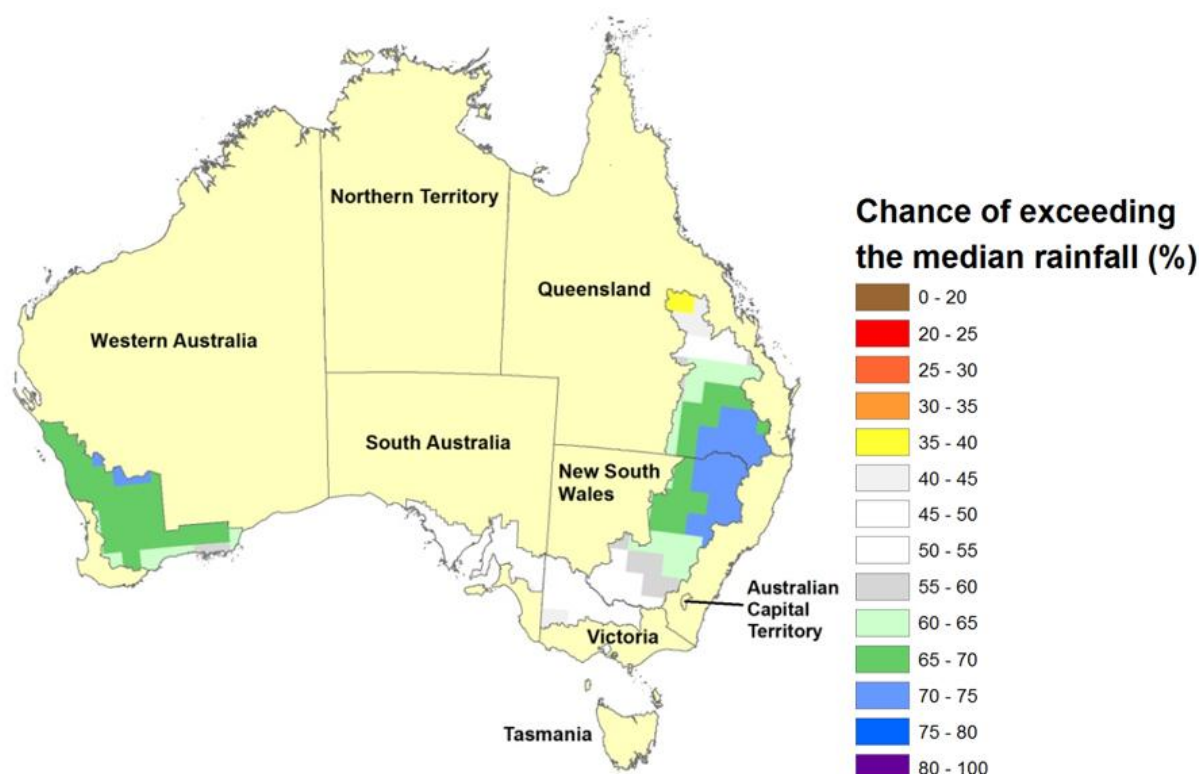
In November, rainfall was below average across much of eastern Australia, and above average in Western Australia (Table 1).

The Bureau of Meteorology's latest (21 November 2012) rainfall outlook for summer indicates an increased chance of wetter than normal conditions across cropping areas in Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia (Map 4). The chances of receiving above median rainfall over summer are more than 60 per cent in most cropping areas in Queensland, Western Australia and most of New South Wales. In contrast, the outlook indicates an increased chance of drier conditions in the most northern parts of the Queensland cropping zone where the odds of exceeding median rainfall are less than 40 per cent.

The outlook for maximum and minimum temperatures over summer (December 2012 to February 2013) indicates an increased chance of warmer than average daytime and night-time temperatures over parts of northern and Western Australia, while cooler daytime temperatures are favoured for north-east New South Wales and southern Queensland. Cooler than average night-time temperatures are likely across Victoria, southern New South Wales and south-eastern parts of South Australia over the next three months.



### Map 4 Rainfall outlook, December 2012 to February 2013



*Note:* Rainfall outlook is displayed for cropping regions only.

*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology

The relative levels of modelled upper layer soil moisture (~0.2 metres) and lower layer soil moisture (~0.2 to ~1.5 metres) for the cropping region across Australia at the end of October 2012 are shown in Map 5 and Map 6, respectively.

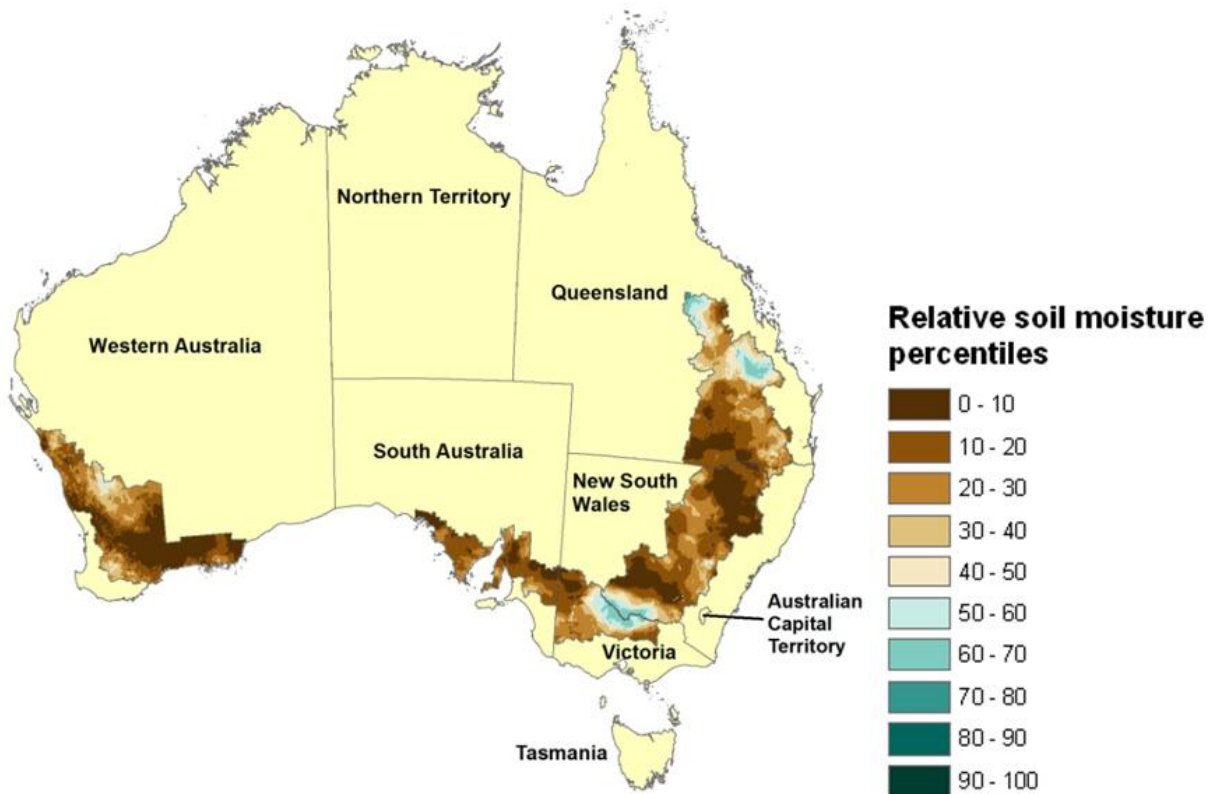
Soil moisture estimates relative to the long-term record and ranked in percentiles are shown in Maps 5 and 6. The darkest green areas (90th to 100th percentile) indicate where the estimated soil moisture level for October 2012 falls into the 10 wettest months, relative to estimated soil moisture levels for that month averaged over a 100 year period. The darkest brown (0th to 10th percentile) indicates where the estimated soil moisture levels for October 2012 fall into the 10 driest months, relative to estimated soil moisture levels for that month over a 100 year period.

Upper layer soil moisture responds quickly to seasonal conditions and will often show a pattern that reflects the rainfall and temperature events of the same month. Lower layer soil moisture is a larger, deeper store that is slower to respond and tends to reflect the accumulated effects of events that have occurred over longer periods of time.

Relative upper layer soil moisture at the end of October 2012 (Map 5) for the Australian cropping regions was predominantly extremely low to below average, which reflects rainfall received during September and October 2012. There are some small areas of average to above average upper layer soil moisture in parts of southern New South Wales, northern Victoria and the central Queensland cropping region.

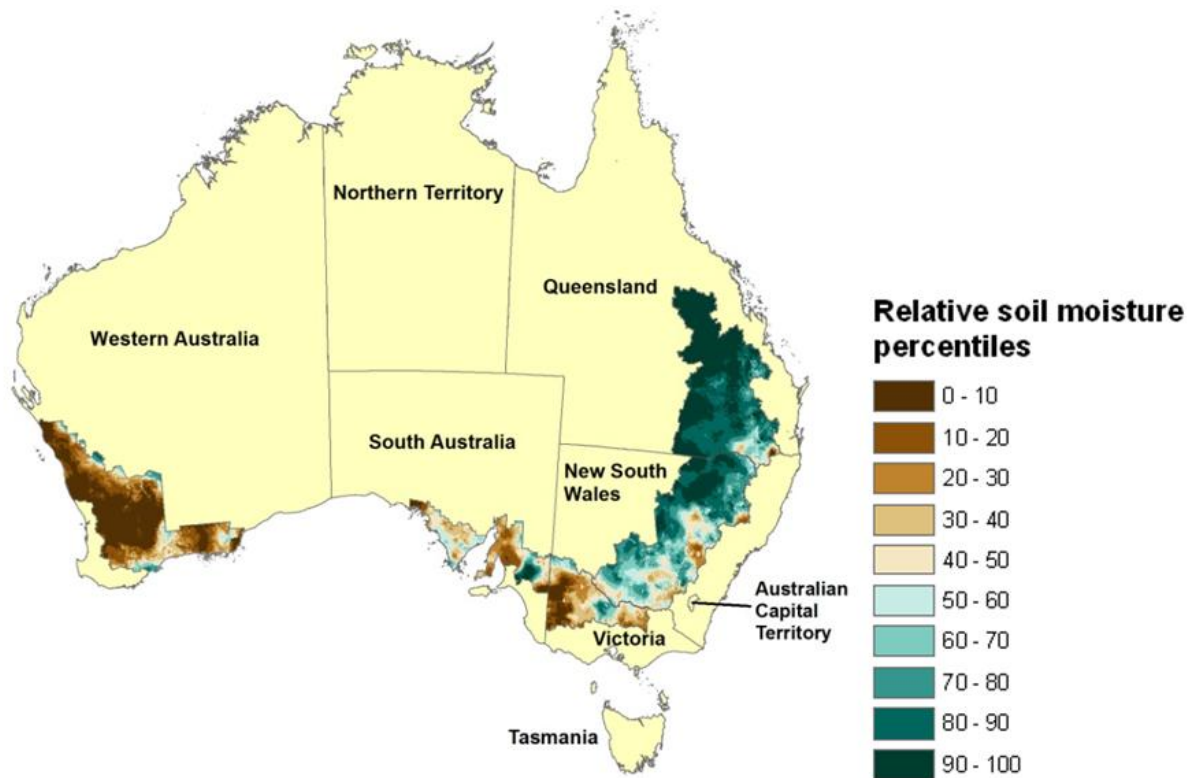
Relative soil moisture in the lower layer at the end of October 2012 was largely average to well above average in Queensland and New South Wales cropping regions (Map 6), following above average rainfall received in these areas during early 2012. Above average lower layer soil moisture will provide a deep store for summer crops in these areas, meaning producers will be less reliant on in-crop rainfall.



**Map 5 Upper layer soil moisture, October 2012**

*Note:* Relative upper layer soil moisture is displayed for cropping regions only.

*Source:* Australian Water Availability Project (ABARES; CSIRO; Bureau of Meteorology)

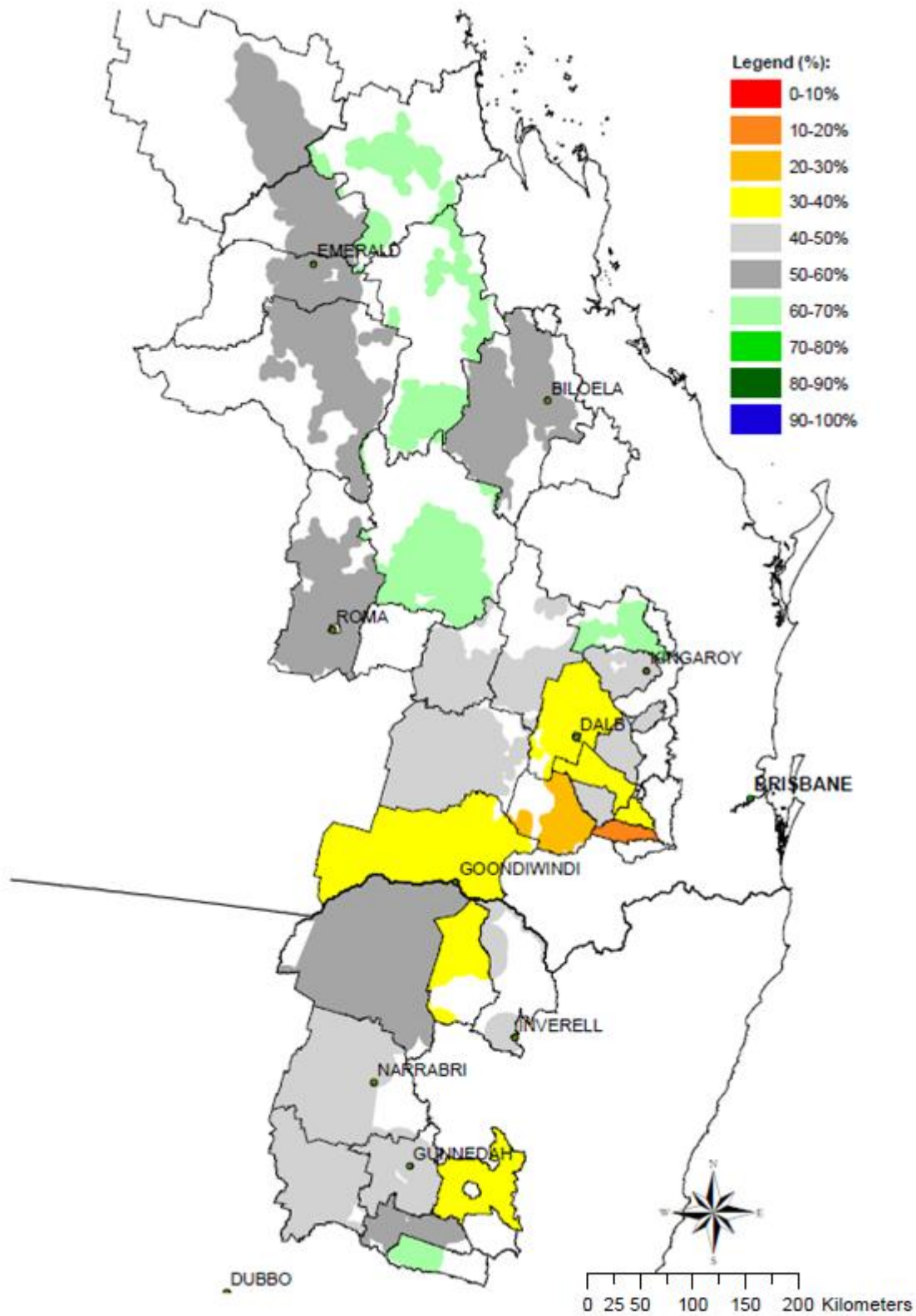
**Map 6 Lower layer soil moisture, October 2012**

*Note:* Relative lower layer soil moisture is displayed for cropping regions only.

*Source:* Australian Water Availability Project (ABARES; CSIRO; Bureau of Meteorology)

The shire-scale forecasts of grain sorghum yields made by the University of Queensland's Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation are shown in Map 7. These forecasts combine information on starting soil moisture conditions and the seasonal outlook, including the most recent trend in the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI).

At the beginning of November 2012, the probability of exceeding average grain sorghum yields is generally between 50 per cent and 70 per cent across most northern summer cropping regions of Queensland. For cropping regions in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, the probability of exceeding average grain sorghum yields varies from 10 per cent to 60 per cent. This pattern reflects rainfall received during September and October 2012.

**Map 7 Probability of exceeding long-term median grain sorghum yield**

Source: Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation

**Table 1 Rainfall in major cropping districts**

Rainfall district name	District number	Sep median mm	Sep 2012 mm	Sep 2012 percentile	Oct median mm	Oct 2012 mm	Oct 2012 percentile	Nov median mm	Nov 2012 mm	Nov 2012 percentile
<b>New South Wales</b>										
NW Plains (W)	52	21	11	29	33	6	6	39	15	21
NW Plains (E)	53	30	16	28	40	13	8	51	24	23
NW Slopes (N)	54	36	24	26	54	21	10	64	46	35
NW Slopes (S)	55	41	25	26	54	12	7	66	34	21
N Tablelands (W)	56	46	25	21	69	41	20	82	77	46
CW Plains (S)	50	27	22	38	30	11	10	30	32	52
CW Plains (N)	51	21	21	51	28	5	6	33	25	39
CW Slopes (N)	64	35	32	44	44	8	7	53	28	29
CW Slopes (S)	65	39	39	47	42	11	7	42	27	33
C Tablelands (N)	62	41	39	46	50	10	5	62	33	27
C Tablelands (S)	63	57	47	32	65	24	11	61	36	28
Riverina (W)	75	26	12	14	26	11	17	22	31	60
Riverina (E)	74	35	13	8	38	23	26	29	29	51
SW Slopes (N)	73	52	29	15	50	24	13	48	43	46
SW Slopes (S)	72	97	57	15	96	61	28	74	81	54
<b>Victoria</b>										
N Mallee	76	25	10	14	26	12	25	20	5	12
S Mallee	77	34	21	27	29	19	29	25	5	9
N Wimmera	78	41	29	31	34	16	18	27	10	18
S Wimmera	79	59	39	29	46	23	16	33	13	11
Lower North	80	34	22	23	34	30	45	25	8	14
Upper North	81	47	24	15	44	26	26	33	11	13
Lower North East	82	95	50	16	95	54	21	67	54	35
North Central	88	73	49	19	74	33	15	55	29	15
Western Plains	89	64	54	37	58	38	28	48	27	19
West Coast	90	82	68	31	68	46	21	53	30	13
<b>Queensland</b>										
Central Highlands	35	13	11	45	38	36	44	54	33	24
Maranoa	43	17	8	29	38	23	26	54	23	17
W Darling Downs	42	22	9	22	46	24	22	50	27	24
E Darling Downs	41	30	14	25	54	39	35	59	47	30
Moreton	40	35	15	23	66	27	16	79	78	48
<b>South Australia</b>										
Upper South East	25B	49	26	15	39	18	18	28	10	12
Murray Mallee	25A	31	10	11	30	12	21	22	7	15
Murray River	24	27	10	10	24	10	18	21	8	20
East Central	23	63	37	18	49	22	19	32	12	15
Yorke Peninsula	22A	41	22	19	33	16	20	20	10	23
Lower North	21	40	15	9	30	12	16	25	13	26
Upper North	19	21	5	6	21	11	25	18	11	36
Western Agricultural	18	19	7	12	20	5	4	18	7	20
<b>Western Australia</b>										
North Coast	8	28	32	68	15	4	7	6	33	97
Central Coast	9	69	83	69	42	12	5	16	70	99
North Central	10	25	29	62	17	5	9	9	51	99
South Central	10A	38	43	61	28	6	3	16	45	94
South East	12	10	7	26	12	3	8	13	39	96

*Note:* Percentile ranks are interpreted as the ranking between 0 and 100 of current rainfall compared with historical rainfall. 0 is the lowest rainfall, 100 is the highest rainfall. Australian rainfall districts are shown in Map 2.

*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology monthly district rainfall reports

# Winter crop production

Crops have held up better than expected in many winter cropping regions, given the dry conditions experienced in the past few months.

In south-eastern Australia seasonal conditions were generally consistent with the spring seasonal outlook the Bureau of Meteorology issued on 22 August 2012, which was incorporated into forecasts presented in the September edition of *Australian crop report*. Queensland and northern New South Wales received very little rainfall, but the favourable lower layer soil profiles in many areas allowed crops to continue developing over spring. In South Australia, Victoria and southern New South Wales, warm daytime temperatures and below average rainfall in spring are expected to have contributed to a fall in yields from the highs of last season for all major crops.

In Western Australia, rainfall was generally below average throughout the growing season but the state received average rainfall in September, which benefitted yields. However, a dry October affected yields adversely in southern parts of the state.

Harvesting of winter crops is largely complete in Queensland and northern New South Wales and is underway in Western Australia, South Australia, southern New South Wales and parts of Victoria. In southern Victoria, widespread harvesting of cereal crops is yet to begin.

Total Australian winter crop production is forecast to be around 35.1 million tonnes in 2012–13, which is a 23 per cent fall from the record production of the previous year and around 1.1 million tonnes (3 per cent) lower than forecast in September. Production is forecast to fall in all states, with the largest fall expected in Western Australia.

For the major winter crops, wheat production is forecast to fall by 26 per cent in 2012–13 to around 22.0 million tonnes, barley production is forecast to fall by 18 per cent to around 6.9 million tonnes and canola production is forecast to fall by 16 per cent in 2012–13 to around 2.6 million tonnes.

**Table 2 Winter crop production, Australia**

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Australia
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
2002–03	3 487	1 947	830	4 223	6 813	17 370
2003–04	10 797	6 965	1 451	7 360	16 677	43 324
2004–05	10 715	4 219	1 392	5 298	12 979	34 681
2005–06	11 984	6 271	1 435	7 518	13 946	41 236
2006–07	3 796	1 751	925	2 793	8 279	17 588
2007–08	4 001	4 695	1 195	4 706	10 762	25 423
2008–09	9 441	3 890	2 327	4 864	13 786	34 386
2009–10	7 789	5 893	1 618	7 036	12 944	35 352
2010–11	14 786	7 629	1 822	9 317	8 045	41 681
2011–12 s	11 648	7 471	2 213	7 487	16 727	45 624
2012–13 f	10 595	5 312	2 207	6 452	10 442	35 079
% change 2011–12 to 2012–13	–9	–29	–0	–14	–38	–23

f ABARES forecast. s ABARES estimate.

Note: Includes barley, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linseed, lupins, oats, safflower, triticale and wheat. Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.

**Table 3 Winter crop area, Australia**

<b>Year</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>Victoria</b>	<b>Queensland</b>	<b>South Australia</b>	<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>Australia</b>
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
2002–03	4 787	2 918	718	3 963	7 179	19 591
2003–04	6 104	3 141	1 034	3 966	7 683	21 953
2004–05	6 440	3 195	861	3 965	7 933	22 417
2005–06	5 595	2 972	969	3 869	7 408	20 837
2006–07	5 673	3 085	810	4 141	6 478	20 215
2007–08	6 314	3 378	876	4 131	7 266	21 988
2008–09	6 296	3 494	1 212	3 979	7 900	22 909
2009–10	6 108	3 491	1 176	3 783	8 272	22 853
2010–11	6 159	3 460	1 220	3 821	7 716	22 401
2011–12 <b>s</b>	5 693	3 352	1 118	3 851	8 170	22 209
2012–13 <b>f</b>	6 075	3 333	1 256	3 911	7 437	22 033
<i>% change 2011–12 to 2012–13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>–1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>–9</i>	<i>–1</i>

**f** ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate.

*Note:* Includes barley, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linseed, lupins, oats, safflower, triticale and wheat. Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.



# Summer crop production

The area planted to summer crops is forecast to fall by 2 per cent to around 1.56 million hectares, which largely reflects a forecast 26 per cent fall in the area planted to cotton to 442 000 hectares. The forecast fall in the area planted to cotton is largely driven by an expected large reduction in the area planted to dryland cotton. A rise in the area planted to grain sorghum and rice is forecast to almost offset the fall in the area planted to cotton.

Grain sorghum crops, once established, are expected to benefit from a favourable lower layer soil moisture profile, which reflects above average winter rainfall in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Additionally, favourable grains prices and falling cotton prices have made grain sorghum a more attractive option to producers than dryland cotton. The area planted to grain sorghum is forecast to rise by 16 per cent to 762 000 hectares. Planting is presently being delayed by the dry opening to the summer crop season and the dry upper layer soil moisture profile. Assuming sufficient rainfall is received for planting intentions to be largely realised, and average yields are achieved, grain sorghum production is forecast to increase by 6 per cent in 2012–13 to around 2.4 million tonnes.

The area planted to cotton is estimated to have fallen by 26 per cent in 2012–13 to 442 000 hectares. It is estimated the area planted to irrigated cotton has fallen by 7 per cent to 419 000 hectares and the area planted to dryland cotton has fallen by 85 per cent to 23 000 hectares. Average yields are assumed to increase by around 7 per cent in 2012–13 due to an increase in the proportion of higher yielding irrigated cotton in total plantings. Production is forecast to fall by 21 per cent in 2012–13 to 945 000 tonnes of cotton lint and around 1.3 million tonnes of cottonseed.

The area planted to rice is forecast to rise by 12 per cent in 2012–13 to around 121 000 hectares, reflecting plentiful supplies of irrigation water in southern New South Wales. Production is forecast to be around 1.1 million tonnes, assuming favourable seasonal conditions. If realised, this would be the highest production since 2001–02.

**Table 4 Summer crop area and production, Australia**

Year	New South Wales		Queensland		Australia	
	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	kt
2002–03	518	1 578	541	1 231	1 074	2 835
2003–04	457	1 779	765	1 867	1 231	3 664
2004–05	521	2 020	812	1 842	1 343	3 878
2005–06	776	2 791	645	1 516	1 433	4 351
2006–07	338	1 037	545	1 099	918	2 166
2007–08	398	1 668	791	2 877	1 199	4 567
2008–09	402	1 430	746	2 350	1 156	3 794
2009–10	381	1 405	513	1 342	903	2 764
2010–11	713	2 514	790	1 901	1 514	4 446
2011–12 <b>s</b>	782	3 105	796	2 349	1 591	5 488
2012–13 <b>f</b>	730	3 059	823	2 388	1 564	5 473
% change 2011–12 to 2012–13	–7	–1	3	2	–2	–0

**f** ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate.

*Note:* State production includes grain sorghum, rice, cottonseed, maize, sunflower, peanuts and mung beans. Total for Australia also includes small areas and volume in other states. Total for Australia includes grain sorghum, cottonseed, rice, maize, peanuts, mung beans and navy beans. Summer crop production figures include northern wet season rice and northern dry season cottonseed and rice. Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.

# Crop conditions and production forecasts, by state

## New South Wales

Most winter crops in New South Wales were sown during the optimal planting window into excellent subsoil moisture profiles across the entire winter cropping region. Significant rainfall deficiencies between August and October adversely affected yield potential, particularly in central and south-west New South Wales. Additionally, a number of widespread frost events in September and October also adversely affected crops in some regions, particularly canola. Nevertheless, crops have generally performed quite well considering they received little rainfall throughout the critical growth phase, particularly early sown crops that were able to tap into lower layer soil moisture. Harvesting of winter crops is largely complete in northern New South Wales and is underway in southern New South Wales.

Total **winter crop** production in New South Wales is forecast to fall by 9 per cent in 2012–13 to around 10.6 million tonnes. Although yields are forecast to be close to the historical average, they are not as high as the yields achieved in the previous season, reflecting below average seasonal rainfall.

**Wheat** production is forecast to fall by 17 per cent in 2012–13 to around 7.1 million tonnes. Below to very much below average rainfall throughout both winter and spring adversely affected yield potential, but an abundance of lower layer soil moisture supported crops able to grow roots down into this moisture. The area planted to wheat in New South Wales in 2012–13 is estimated to have decreased by 3 per cent to just over 3.8 million hectares.

**Barley** production is forecast to rise by around 7 per cent in 2012–13 to just over 1.5 million tonnes, which reflects a rise in the area planted and an expected reduction in yields. The area planted to barley is estimated to have risen by 23 per cent to 840 000 hectares.

**Canola** production is forecast to have increased by 17 per cent in 2012–13 to around 842 000 tonnes, largely as a result of a 52 per cent rise in planted area to a record 600 000 hectares. However, below average winter and spring rainfall, and a number of frost events, adversely affected yield potential.

The area planted to **summer crops** in New South Wales is forecast to fall by 7 per cent in 2012–13 to around 730 000 hectares, largely as a result of a smaller area planted to cotton. Significant spring rainfall deficiencies throughout the summer cropping regions of northern New South Wales have delayed the planting of summer crops and caused early planted crops to suffer moisture stress. Good supplies of irrigation water are expected to result in an increase in the area planted to irrigated crops such as rice.

The area planted to **grain sorghum** is forecast to rise by 3 per cent in 2012–13 to around 230 000 hectares. Although below average spring rainfall delayed planting of grain sorghum to date, a favourable lower layer soil moisture profile in key growing regions and high feed grain prices mean that if enough rainfall is received in coming weeks, grain sorghum plantings will progress rapidly. Assuming average seasonal conditions, production is forecast to reach around 771 000 tonnes.

The area planted to **rice** is forecast to rise by 12 per cent in 2012–13 to around 120 000 hectares, which reflects plentiful supplies of irrigation water. Production is forecast to increase by 15 per cent to around 1.1 million tonnes. If realised, this would be the highest volume of production since 2001–02.

**Cotton** production in New South Wales is forecast to fall by around 15 per cent in 2012–13 to around 624 000 tonnes of cotton lint and 882 000 tonnes of cottonseed. An estimated 21 per cent decline in the area planted to cotton is forecast to be partially offset by an assumed 7 per cent increase in the average yield. The forecast increase in the average yield will largely be driven by an estimated rise in the proportion of the total area planted to irrigated cotton, which has much higher yields than dryland cotton. The area planted to irrigated cotton is estimated to have declined by 4 per cent in 2012–13 to 273 000 hectares compared with dryland cotton that is estimated to have declined by around 85 per cent to 11 000 hectares, largely in response to the expectation of higher returns from production alternatives.

**Table 5 Winter crop forecasts, 2012–13, New South Wales**

Commodity	Area	Yield	Production	Area change from 2011–12	Production change from 2011–12
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%	%
Wheat	3 820	1.85	7 067	–3	–17
Barley	840	1.83	1 537	23	7
Canola	600	1.40	842	52	17

*Note:* Yields are based on areas planted.

**Table 6 Summer crop forecasts, 2012–13, New South Wales**

Commodity	Area	Yield	Production	Area change from 2011–12	Production change from 2011–12
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%	%
Grain sorghum	230	3.35	771	3	–4
Cotton lint	284	2.20	624	–21	–15
Cottonseed	284	3.11	882	–21	–15
Rice	120	8.96	1 075	12	15
Sunflower	22	1.28	28	10	13

*Note:* Yields are based on areas planted.

## Queensland

Below average spring rainfall throughout southern Queensland's cropping regions adversely affected the yields of winter crops and delayed planting of summer crops. In central Queensland above average winter rainfall boosted crop development and yields are estimated to have been above average. Rainfall in south-east Queensland was below average but timely, and winter crop yields are estimated to have been around average. Below average seasonal conditions in the south west of the state resulted in below average winter crop yields. Harvesting of winter crops is largely complete in Queensland.

Total **winter crop** production in Queensland is estimated to fall marginally in 2012–13 to around 2.2 million tonnes, reflecting an increase in the area planted to winter crops, being more than offset by an estimated fall in average yields from the highs of last season. The total area sown to winter crops is estimated to have been around 1.3 million hectares.

**Wheat** production is estimated to have fallen by 7 per cent in 2012–13 to around 1.7 million tonnes, which largely reflects a fall in average yields. The area planted to wheat is estimated to have been similar to the previous year at around 950 000 hectares.

Queensland **barley** production is estimated to have fallen by around 13 per cent in 2012–13 to around 156 000 tonnes. The area sown to barley is estimated to have risen by 15 per cent to around 85 000 hectares.

Total **chickpea** production in 2012–13 is estimated have increased by 120 per cent in 2012–13 to a record of around 305 000 tonnes. The estimated increase reflects favourable seasonal

conditions in major producing regions, particularly in Central Queensland and a record area planted to chickpeas. The area planted to chickpeas is estimated to have increased by 187 per cent to around 208 000 hectares.

The area planted to **summer crops** in Queensland in 2012–13 is forecast to increase by 3 per cent to around 823 000 hectares, largely reflecting a forecast increase in the area planted to grain sorghum. Widespread average to above average rainfall is needed across southern Queensland during the coming weeks to facilitate further planting of summer crops and improve prospective yields.

Despite the dry start to spring delaying the planting of summer crops in southern Queensland, the area planted to **grain sorghum** is forecast to increase by around 23 per cent in 2012–13 to 530 000 hectares, which reflects a favourable lower layer soil moisture profile, high grains prices and falling cotton prices. Grain sorghum production is forecast to increase by 13 per cent to around 1.6 million tonnes in 2012–13.

**Cotton** production in Queensland is forecast to fall by 30 per cent in 2012–13 to 321 000 tonnes of cotton lint and 454 000 tonnes of cottonseed. An estimated 34 per cent decline in the area planted to cotton is expected to be partially offset by an assumed 6 per cent increase in average yields. The higher average yield is expected to result from a higher proportion of the total area planted being irrigated cotton. While the area planted to irrigated cotton is estimated to decline by 10 per cent to 147 000 hectares, the area planted to dryland cotton is estimated to decline by 85 per cent to 12 000 hectares.

**Table 7 Winter crop forecasts, 2012–13, Queensland**

Commodity	Area	Yield	Production	Area change from 2011–12	Production change from 2011–12
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%	%
Wheat	950	1.83	1 739	0	–7
Barley	85	1.84	156	15	–13
Chickpeas	208	1.46	305	187	120

Note: Yields are based on areas planted.

**Table 8 Summer crop forecasts, 2012–13, Queensland**

Commodity	Area	Yield	Production	Area change from 2011–12	Production change from 2011–12
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%	%
Grain sorghum	530	3.00	1 590	23	13
Cotton lint	159	2.03	321	–34	–30
Cottonseed	159	2.87	454	–34	–30
Sunflower	23	1.38	32	15	44

Note: Yields are based on areas planted.

## Victoria

In Victoria, growing conditions in spring were generally drier and warmer than average, in line with the Bureau of Meteorology's seasonal outlook for spring released in late August. Despite below average overnight temperatures in October, significant widespread frost damage was not observed.

Spring rainfall across much of the Mallee has been well below average and crops were already in poor condition heading into spring. In the Wimmera, conditions deteriorated as a result of a significant fall in soil moisture levels. In the North Central region, spring rainfall was below average but lower layer soil moisture remained average at the end of November. In the Western District, rainfall was average across the growing season, except during the important yield

determination months of October and November. Windrowing and harvesting of canola is progressing across the state, and harvesting of cereals has begun in the Mallee, Wimmera and North Central regions.

**Winter crop** production in Victoria is forecast to fall by 29 per cent in 2012–13 to around 5.3 million tonnes. This largely reflects dry growing conditions throughout winter and spring having an adverse effect on yields.

**Wheat** production is forecast to fall by 32 per cent in 2012–13 to around 2.7 million tonnes, reflecting a 4 per cent fall in area planted to wheat to around 1.6 million hectares and dry conditions in the Mallee, which is the largest wheat producing region in Victoria.

**Barley** production is forecast to fall by 21 per cent in 2012–13 to around 1.6 million tonnes, reflecting an expected fall in the average yield from last season due to drier seasonal conditions in 2012.

**Canola** production is forecast to fall by 36 per cent in 2012–13 to around 480 000 tonnes. This reflects a forecast fall in the average yield more than offsetting an estimated increase in the planted area. The area planted to canola is estimated to have increased by 7 per cent to around 400 000 hectares in response to favourable prices at the time of planting.

**Table 9 Winter crop forecasts, 2012–13, Victoria**

Commodity	Area	Yield	Production	Area change from 2011–12	Production change from 2011–12
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%	%
Wheat	1 600	1.67	2 670	–4	–32
Barley	880	1.80	1 580	6	–21
Canola	400	1.20	480	7	–36

Note: Yields are based on areas planted.

## South Australia

Most of South Australia's cropping regions recorded below average rainfall in September and October, in line with the Bureau of Meteorology's seasonal outlook for spring, released in late August. Despite the dry conditions, timely rainfall in October helped crops fill grain. While, frosts were recorded across the cropping regions in early October, this did not have a significant effect on winter crops. However, some crops in the Mallee and Mid North were cut for hay.

Harvesting of the winter crop began in October on early planted areas. Yields are estimated to have been variable, largely reflecting the variation in seeding times. Generally, early planted crops are expected to yield best. Later sown crops were more affected by the dry spring conditions. Compared with last season, yields are expected to be particularly low in the western Eyre Peninsula as a result of dry spring weather combined with low soil moisture levels. Across the state, yields are expected to be lower than last season on average.

**Winter crop** production in South Australia is forecast to fall by 14 per cent in 2012–13 to 6.5 million tonnes. The effect of an estimated 2 per cent increase in the area planted to winter crops is expected to be more than offset by the effect of lower average yields.

**Wheat** production is forecast to decline by 19 per cent in 2012–13 to 3.7 million tonnes, reflecting a smaller planted area and a fall in the average yield. If realised, this will be the lowest production since 2008–09. Early harvesting indicates that protein levels have recovered from the low levels recorded last year.

**Barley** production is forecast to decline by 5 per cent in 2012–13 to 1.7 million tonnes, largely as a result of a fall in the average yield. Reduced barley quality is a concern this season and high levels of screenings have been reported.

**Canola** production is forecast to decline by 10 per cent in 2012–13 to 406 000 tonnes. This forecast decline is driven by a fall in the average yield which is expected to more than offset an estimated 12 per cent increase in the area planted to canola. The oil content is expected to be slightly lower than last year as a result of the dry seasonal conditions.

**Table 10 Winter crop forecasts, 2012–13, South Australia**

Commodity	Area	Yield	Production	Area change from 2011–12	Production change from 2011–12
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%	%
Wheat	2 160	1.70	3 672	–3	–19
Barley	960	1.80	1 728	9	–5
Canola	290	1.40	406	12	–10

*Note:* Yields are based on areas planted.

## Western Australia

Spring growing conditions in Western Australia's cropping regions were largely unfavourable, especially in the south. In September, conditions were mixed with rainfall around average to above average for the eastern and northern regions and below average in the south-west. A number of frost events in September are expected to reduce yields in affected areas. In October, rainfall across the cropping regions was very much below average and temperatures were above average.

Harvesting of the winter crops began in the northern cropping region in late September, which is earlier than normal due to the warm and dry spring weather. Despite some delays caused by rainfall in early and mid November, harvesting of winter crops is expected to be complete well before the end of December.

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's seasonal outlook, the chance for exceeding the median rainfall from December 2012 to February 2013 in Western Australia's cropping regions is around 65 per cent. The timing of any rainfall will be critical because any further harvest delays will present a risk to winter crop quality.

Total **winter crop** production in Western Australia is forecast to fall by 38 per cent in 2012–13 to around 10.4 million tonnes, reflecting an expectation of a fall in yields from last season as a result of the very much below average rainfall during winter and spring.

**Wheat** production is forecast to decrease by 38 per cent in 2012–13 to 6.9 million tonnes, which reflects the combined effects of an expected 33 per cent fall in yields and an 8 per cent fall in planted area. Despite the unfavourable growing conditions, protein levels have been reported as high and the quality of wheat crop generally good to date.

**Barley** production is forecast to decrease by 36 per cent in 2012–13 to 1.8 million tonnes, largely reflecting an expected 25 per cent fall in yields, on average, from last year. Downgrading of malting barley to feed has been reported due to unfavourable growing conditions.

**Canola** production is forecast to decrease by 24 per cent in 2012–13 to 908 000 tonnes, largely reflecting the generally unfavourable growing conditions this season.

**Lupins** production is forecast to fall by 62 per cent in 2012–13 to 295 000 tonnes. The forecast fall reflects the effect on yields of unfavourable seasonal conditions, especially early in the



season, in major growing areas in the northern cropping region. The unfavourable seasonal conditions are expected to have reduced lupin yields by around 37 per cent.

**Table 11 Winter crop forecasts, 2012–13, Western Australia**

Commodity	Area	Yield	Production	Area change from 2011–12	Production change from 2011–12
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%	%
Wheat	4 785	1.43	6 855	–8	–38
Barley	1 102	1.67	1 840	–15	–36
Canola	926	0.98	908	19	–24
Lupins	303	0.97	295	–40	–62

*Note:* Yields are based on areas planted.

Table 12 Australian crop production

Commodity	Area planted				Yield				Production			
	average a '000 ha	2010–11 '000 ha	2011–12 s '000 ha	2012–13 f '000 ha	average a t/ha	2010–11 t/ha	2011–12 s t/ha	2012–13 f t/ha	average a kt	2010–11 kt	2011–12 s kt	2012–13 f kt
<b>Winter crops</b>												
Wheat	13 491	13 502	13 963	13 323	1.68	2.03	2.14	1.65	22 831	27 410	29 923	22 035
Barley	4 359	3 681	3 774	3 875	1.84	2.17	2.21	1.77	7 873	7 995	8 349	6 866
Canola	1 710	2 078	1 807	2 216	1.21	1.14	1.73	1.19	2 090	2 359	3 124	2 636
Chickpeas <b>b</b>	411	653	327	564	1.15	0.79	1.48	1.32	448	513	485	746
Faba beans <b>b</b>	140	163	151	179	1.51	1.99	1.77	1.80	217	324	268	322
Field peas <b>b</b>	289	318	249	281	1.12	1.24	1.38	1.20	320	395	342	337
Lentils <b>b</b>	148	219	173	164	1.27	1.74	1.67	1.15	201	380	288	189
Lupins <b>b</b>	694	756	691	451	1.16	1.07	1.41	1.03	795	808	977	464
Oats	902	826	726	673	1.41	1.37	1.75	1.54	1 245	1 128	1 274	1 036
Triticale	310	187	330	292	1.52	1.90	1.76	1.49	459	355	580	435
<b>Summer crops</b>												
Grain sorghum	691	633	657	762	3.14	3.06	3.38	3.10	2 241	1 935	2 223	2 364
Cottonseed <b>c</b>	234	590	600	442	2.66	2.15	2.82	3.02	571	1 269	1 694	1 336
Cotton lint <b>c</b>	234	590	600	442	1.92	1.52	2.00	2.14	410	898	1 198	945
Rice (paddy)	25	76	108	121	8.94	9.54	8.71	8.95	232	723	941	1 082
Maize	61	62	77	79	5.54	5.74	5.48	5.65	338	357	422	445
Sunflower	37	37	40	46	1.22	1.14	1.17	1.31	45	43	47	61

**a** Five-year average based on data from ABS, *Principal Agricultural Commodities*, cat. no. 7111.0; ABS, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia*, cat. no. 7121.0; Pulse Australia. **b** Source: Pulse Australia. **c** Cotton area is estimated harvested area. **f** ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate.

*Note:* The crop year refers to crops planted during the 12 months to 31 March. Slight discrepancies may appear between Table 12 and Tables 13 and 14 as a result of including the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory in the Australian totals. Rice, cottonseed and cotton lint include northern dry and wet season crops. Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.

Table 13 State production—major crops

Commodity	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania	
	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt
<b>Winter crops</b>												
<b>Wheat</b>												
2012–13 f	3 820	7 067	1 600	2 670	950	1 739	2 160	3 672	4 785	6 855	8	32
2011–12 s	3 923	8 536	1 660	3 908	954	1 878	2 229	4 534	5 189	11 036	7	32
2010–11 a	3 815	10 488	1 793	4 412	905	1 524	2 341	5 949	4 640	5 005	8	32
Five-year average to 2011–12 a	4 010	6 763	1 660	3 013	902	1 544	2 183	3 831	4 727	7 650	8	31
<b>Barley</b>												
2012–13 f	840	1 537	880	1 580	85	156	960	1 728	1 102	1 840	8	25
2011–12 s	681	1 437	833	2 012	74	180	882	1 817	1 298	2 880	7	23
2010–11 a	878	2 194	802	1 945	94	146	795	2 122	1 101	1 549	11	39
Five-year average to 2011–12 a	907	1 426	971	1 814	88	151	1 032	1 911	1 352	2 542	9	28
<b>Canola</b>												
2012–13 f	600	842	400	480	0	0	290	406	926	908	0	0
2011–12 s	395	720	375	750	1	2	260	450	775	1 201	1	1
2010–11 a	479	805	323	476	2	2	216	359	1 057	715	1	1
Five-year average to 2011–12 a	356	423	282	402	2	2	203	287	866	975	1	1
<b>Lupins</b>												
2012–13 f	58	65	29	26	0	0	61	78	303	295	0	0
2011–12 s	76	80	46	43	1	1	65	74	503	779	0	0
2010–11 a	128	252	42	65	0	0	64	93	522	398	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12 a	86	97	42	38	0	1	62	72	503	588	0	0
<b>Oats b</b>												
Five-year average to 2011–12 a	319	279	173	268	13	8	92	108	301	573	4	7
<b>Summer crops</b>												
<b>Grain sorghum</b>												
2012–13 f	230	771	1	2	530	1 590	0	0	1	1	0	0
2011–12 a s	223	806	1	1	432	1 410	0	0	1	2	0	0
2010–11 a	197	748	1	2	435	1 183	0	0	1	1	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12 a	218	865	1	1	480	1 562	0	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Cottonseed c</b>												
2012–13 f	284	882	0	0	159	454	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011–12	358	1 041	0	0	241	650	0	0	1	2	0	0
2010–11	348	805	0	0	242	464	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12	192	518	0	0	133	314	0	0	0	0	0	0

a Based on data from ABS, *Principal Agricultural Commodities*, cat. no. 7111.0; ABS, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia*, cat. no. 7121.0. b Area harvested for grain; current season estimates, by state, are no longer produced because of difficulties in obtaining consistent data at the state level. c Cottonseed area is estimated harvested area and includes northern dry season crop. f ABARES forecast. s ABARES estimate.

Note: Zero area or production estimates may appear as a result of rounding to the nearest whole number, if production or area estimates are less than 500 tonnes or 500 hectares. Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.

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Table 14 State production—other crops

Commodity	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Other a	
	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt	area '000 ha	prod. kt
<b>Winter crops</b>												
<b>Chickpeas</b>												
2012–13 f	280	364	49	52	208	305	20	22	6	4	0	0
2011–12 s	200	252	35	65	73	139	9	15	11	15	0	0
2010–11 b	404	307	36	50	199	139	8	14	6	3	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12 b	254	271	34	35	110	126	8	10	5	5	0	0
<b>Faba beans</b>												
2012–13 f	54	115	60	112	0	0	61	89	4	6	0	0
2011–12 s	43	67	49	99	2	3	55	95	3	4	0	0
2010–11 b	33	65	63	104	0	1	60	150	6	4	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12 b	32	48	41	59	1	1	63	104	3	4	0	0
<b>Field peas</b>												
2012–13 f	53	66	52	65	0	0	114	146	62	60	0	0
2011–12 s	41	62	38	60	0	0	110	150	60	71	0	0
2010–11 b	24	26	78	105	0	0	111	196	103	67	0	1
Five-year average to 2011–12 b	37	29	61	65	0	0	120	157	71	68	0	0
<b>Lentils</b>												
2012–13 f	1	1	77	80	0	0	87	108	0	0	0	0
2011–12 s	1	1	77	125	0	0	95	162	0	0	0	0
2010–11 b	1	1	110	156	0	0	106	222	1	1	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12 b	0	0	76	83	0	0	72	117	0	0	0	0
<b>Summer crops</b>												
<b>Maize</b>												
2012–13 f	28	224	1	6	49	211	0	0	1	4	0	0
2011–12 s	27	220	1	6	48	192	0	0	1	4	0	0
2010–11	23	171	2	12	37	171	0	1	0	2	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12	21	171	1	7	43	192	0	0	1	3	0	0
<b>Sunflower</b>												
2012–13 f	22	28	1	1	23	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011–12 s	20	25	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010–11	26	32	1	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12	25	33	0	0	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rice c</b>												
2012–13 f	120	1 075	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011–12 s	107	934	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
2010–11	75	716	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Five-year average to 2011–12	42	385	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

a Refers to Northern Territory for rice; and for all other listed crops, refers to Tasmania. b Source: Pulse Australia. c Paddy. Includes northern dry season and wet season crops. f ABARES forecast. s ABARES estimate.

Note: Zero area or production estimates may appear as a result of rounding to the nearest whole number, if production or area estimates are less than 500 tonnes or 500 hectares. Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.

**Table 15 Australian supply of wheat, oilseeds and pulses**

Commodity	2007–08 kt	2008–09 kt	2009–10 kt	2010–11 kt	2011–12 <i>s</i> kt	2012–13 <i>f</i> kt
<b>Wheat</b>						
Production	13 569	21 420	21 834	27 410	29 923	22 035
Domestic use	6 517	7 306	4 999	5 663	6 330	5 730
– flour <i>a</i>	2 337	2 470	2 490	2 510	2 530	2 550
– residual (incl. feed) <i>b</i>	3 504	4 142	1 834	2 455	3 134	2 500
– seed	677	694	675	698	666	680
Exports <i>c</i>	7 444	14 707	14 791	18 584	24 687	20 900
Imports <i>c</i>	6	12	15	12	14	12
Change in stocks	– 386	– 581	2 060	3 175	–1 081	–4 583
<b>Canola</b>						
Production	1 214	1 844	1 907	2 359	3 124	2 636
Apparent domestic use <i>d</i>	743	778	721	810	591	616
Exports	472	1 067	1 187	1 549	2 534	2 020
<b>Pulses</b>						
Production						
– lupins	662	708	823	808	977	464
– field peas	268	238	356	395	342	337
– chickpeas	313	443	487	513	485	746
Apparent domestic use <i>d</i>						
– lupins	585	404	470	621	753	370
– field peas	126	102	194	92	128	128
– chickpeas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exports						
– lupins	77	304	353	186	224	94
– field peas	141	137	162	302	215	208
– chickpeas	222	506	492	461	599	746

*a* ABARES estimate from 2008–09. *b* Calculated as a residual: production plus imports less exports less change in stocks less seed and flour use. *c* Includes wheat flour and wheat grain. *d* In principle, calculated as a residual: production plus imports less exports less any change in observed or assumed stock levels. *f* ABARES forecast. *s* ABARES estimate.

*Note:* Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.

Production, use, trade and stocks data are on a marketing year basis: October–September for wheat; November–October for canola, peas and lupins. Production may not equal the sum of apparent domestic use and exports in any one year because of small import volumes and reductions or increases in stocks. The export data refer to marketing year export periods, so are not comparable with financial year export figures published elsewhere. Some ABARES estimates have been revised based on additional industry information. ABARES is continuing to investigate data.

*Sources:* Australian Bureau of Statistics; Pulse Australia; ABARES.

**Table 16 Australian supply and disposal of coarse grains**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2007–08</b>	<b>2008–09</b>	<b>2009–10</b>	<b>2010–11</b>	<b>2011–12 s</b>	<b>2012–13 f</b>
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
<b>Barley</b>						
Production	7 160	7 997	7 865	7 995	8 349	6 866
Apparent domestic use	3 112	4 113	3 064	2 638	2 179	2 200
– seed	226	199	166	182	174	180
– other <b>a</b>	2 886	3 914	2 898	2 456	2 005	2 020
Export	4 053	3 891	4 634	5 363	6 170	4 666
– feed barley	2 303	2 254	2 668	3 601	3 811	2 811
– malting barley	1 083	980	1 248	1 062	1 608	1 135
– malt (grain equivalent)	668	657	719	700	752	720
<b>Oats</b>						
Production	1 502	1 160	1 162	1 128	1 274	1 036
Apparent domestic use	1 321	1 000	992	1 083	1 106	926
– seed	42	41	40	43	49	49
– other <b>a</b>	1 279	959	952	1 040	1 056	877
Export	181	161	208	118	175	110
<b>Triticale</b>						
Production	450	363	545	355	580	435
Apparent domestic use	450	363	545	355	580	435
– seed	16	16	9	17	15	15
– other <b>a</b>	434	347	536	339	565	420
<b>Grain sorghum</b>						
Production	3 790	2 692	1 508	1 935	2 223	2 364
Apparent domestic use	1 173	2 833	1 694	1 167	984	1 075
– seed	4	2	3	3	4	4
– other <b>a</b>	1 169	2 830	1 691	1 164	980	1 072
Export <b>b</b>	110	957	998	341	950	1 148
<b>Corn (maize)</b>						
Production	387	376	328	357	422	445
Apparent domestic use	239	379	363	379	313	313
– seed	1	1	1	1	1	1
– other <b>a</b>	238	378	362	378	312	312
Export <b>b</b>	1	67	13	9	46	111
<b>Total coarse grains</b>						
Production	13 289	12 587	11 407	11 769	12 848	11 146
Apparent domestic use	6 295	8 687	6 658	5 621	5 162	4 950
– seed	288	259	219	245	243	249
– other	6 007	8 428	6 439	5 376	4 918	4 700
Export	4 346	5 077	5 853	5 831	7 341	6 035

**a** In principle, calculated as a residual: production plus imports less exports less any observed or assumed change in stocks less seed use.

For grain sorghum and corn (maize), previous year's production is used as harvest occurs at the end of the marketing year. **b** Presentation of export volumes for grain sorghum and corn (maize) in this table changed in December 2011. Export volumes are now shown in the year of actual export, which is typically one year after production. **f** ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate.

*Note:* Estimates for 2011–12 include preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates for grains and pulses, where available.

Production, use and export data are on a marketing year basis: marketing years are November–October for barley, oats and triticale; March–February for grain sorghum and corn (maize). The sum of domestic use and exports may differ from production as a result of changes in grain stock levels.

*Sources:* Australian Bureau of Statistics; ABARES



**Table 17 Grains and oilseeds prices**

Commodity	2011	2011	2011	2011	2012	2012	2012
	Jan–Mar A\$/t	Apr–Jun A\$/t	Jul–Sep A\$/t	Oct–Dec A\$/t	Jan–Mar A\$/t	Apr–Jun A\$/t	Jul–Sep A\$/t
<b>Wheat</b>							
Domestic: feed, del. Sydney	250	256	243	219	212	228	299
International: US no.2 hard red winter, fob Gulf <b>a</b>	346	332	309	292	282	281	353
<b>Barley</b>							
Domestic: 2 row feed, del. Sydney	234	238	228	205	195	202	262
Export: feed <b>b</b>	252	260	267	274	242	251	260
Export: malting <b>b</b>	292	299	301	323	255	275	262
International: feed, fob Rouen <b>a</b>	286	265	267	254	260	270	292
<b>Grain sorghum</b>							
Domestic: feed, del. Sydney	266	260	252	221	203	197	254
Export <b>b</b>	270	283	279	290	264	248	249
<b>Oats</b>							
Domestic: feed, del. Sydney	189	200	202	190	196	204	222
Export <b>b</b>	345	287	305	332	292	264	310
International: CME oats nearby contract	261	238	230	218	207	221	295
<b>Corn (maize)</b>							
Domestic: feed, del. Sydney	354	325	319	306	296	292	301
International: US no.2 yellow corn, fob Gulf <b>a</b>	282	295	289	267	266	270	320
<b>Oilseeds</b>							
Domestic: canola, del. Melbourne	586	559	540	514	492	536	557
Domestic: sunflowers, del. Melbourne	550	550	550	520	520	520	520
International: US soybeans, cif Rotterdam <b>a</b>	563	526	529	484	493	569	651
<b>Pulses</b>							
Domestic: lupins, del. Kwinana	317	286	244	200	194	247	305
Domestic: chickpeas, del. Melbourne	514	444	453	514	491	613	640
Domestic: field peas, del. Melbourne	270	278	284	280	298	345	369
Export: chickpeas <b>b</b>	536	519	523	596	569	634	712
Export: field peas <b>b</b>	340	356	347	390	367	409	418

**a** Average of daily offer prices made in US\$, converted to A\$ using quarterly average of daily exchange rates. **b** Export unit values reflect the average price received for grain exported over the quarter, not current market prices. These prices are the average unit value (free on board) of Australian exports recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A long lag time can exist between when exporters negotiate prices and when the product is exported.

*Note:* Prices used in these calculations exclude GST.