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The next issue of the *Australian Crop Report* will be released on Tuesday, 4 December 2001.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE ...

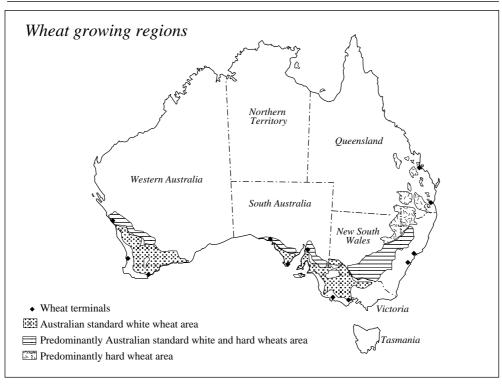
- 2001-02 winter crop production update
- 2001-02 initial summer crop planting and production estimates

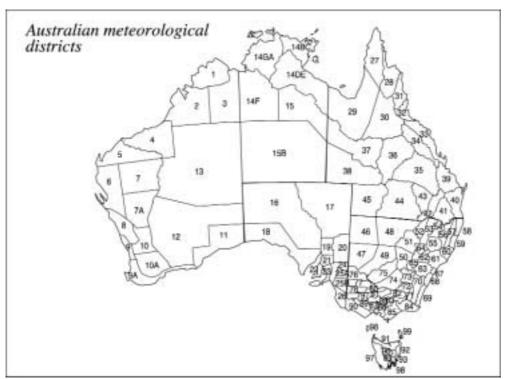
ABARE project 1076

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Overview

- Despite less than ideal planting conditions, Australian winter crop production is forecast to be nearly 32 million tonnes, only marginally lower than in 2000-01, and the fifth largest on record.
- Key cropping areas in Western Australia and Queensland remained largely dry until crop saving rain fell in late July and early August. Crops in other states are progressing well; however, low subsoil moisture in key regions mean that timely spring rain is critical.
- Delayed planting rains in many key grain producing areas has resulted in a reduction on both wheat and canola area while for the second year in a row, Australian barley area is forecast to increase.
- Total summer crop area is forecast to increase by 9 per cent to 1.7 million hectares in 2001-02 following poor winter crop plantings in Queensland in the previous year.

Winter crop

Widespread rain in late July and August (map 1) improved prospects for crops in major producing regions, and especially in Western Australia and Queensland. Farmers in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia had a better start to the cropping season and planted large areas. Spring rain is essential to crop development, particularly in pockets of the Victorian and South Australian Mallee, and south western New South Wales that have low subsoil moisture.

Delayed planting rains across the majority of Australia's cropping belt, particularly in Western Australia and Queensland, resulted in a 5 per cent reduction in total cropping area and a change in the cropping mix. The area sown to wheat and canola is estimated to have decreased by 7 per cent and 12 per cent respectively because of late planting rains. Added factors in the case of canola, were relatively low prices at planting, compared with wheat and barley, a narrow planting timeframe, and the relatively poor performance of last year's crop in Western Australia. The late start to the season and relatively favorable returns for barley led to around a 7 per cent increase in barley area.

Better livestock prices and a consequent need to increase pasture in cropping rotations to allow for some growth in cattle and sheep numbers may have also contributed to the lower winter crop area this year.

Australian winter crop production a

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Western Australia	South Australia	Australia
	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt
1994-95	1.47	1.80	0.31	7.91	2.98	14.71
1995-96	6.74	4.35	0.74	10.22	5.16	27.82
1996-97	11.27	4.55	2.59	11.32	5.36	35.89
1997-98	8.29	3.21	1.63	12.06	5.22	31.15
1998-99	9.52	3.56	2.57	12.12	6.24	34.76
1999-200	0 11.07	4.86	2.22	13.30	4.63	36.99
2000-01 p	8.93	5.55	1.53	8.19	7.21	32.15
2001-02 f	9.78	4.79	1.04	8.59	6.67	31.74
% change	10	-14	-32	5	-7	-1

a State areas includes wheat, barley, oats, canola, lupins, field peas, chickpeas, faba beans and lentils. Australian totals also include triticale, linseed, safflower and vetch. p ABARE preliminary estimate. f ABARE forecast.

High prices for all grains encouraged producers to plant some crops at a much later than optimal time, which may result in reduced yields in some areas.

Total winter crop area in 2001-02 is forecast to reach 18.5 million hectares, around 5 per cent lower than in 2000-01, and the smallest area since 1997-98. Wheat area in 2001-02 is forecast to be around 11.2 million hectares, and canola around 1.2 million hectares. The area planted to barley is forecast to be nearly 3.2 million hectares.

Summer crops

Summer crop area in 2001-02 is forecast to increase by 9 per cent to almost 1.7 million hectares, while production is forecast to increase by 5 per cent to 5.2 million tonnes. For rice, a reduction in planted area, reflecting reduced water availability and to a lesser extent lower prices, is forecast to result in production falling by around 18 per cent from the record 2000-01 crop.

The area and production of 2001-02 summer crop will be heavily influenced by spring rainfall. In central and southern Queensland the failure of the winter crop means that a large amount of land will be available for summer crop production. Cash flow problems combined with current high feed grain prices will also contribute to a large summer crop, provided adequate planting rains are received.

R Australian summer crop plantings a

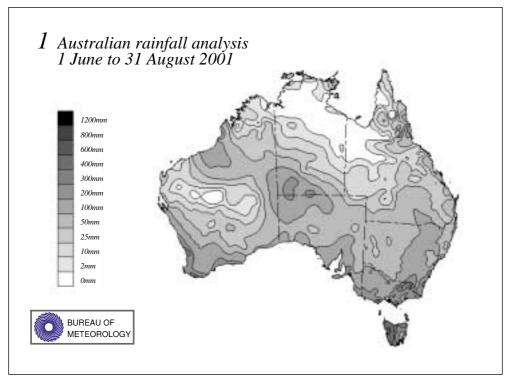
	New South Wales	Queensland	Australia
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
1995-96	564	792	1 466
1996-97	633	673	1 429
1997-98	606	620	1 341
1998-99	854	669	1 709
1999-2000	695	718	1 550
2000-01 p	767	655	1 534
2001-02 f	763	796	1 671
% change	-1	22	9

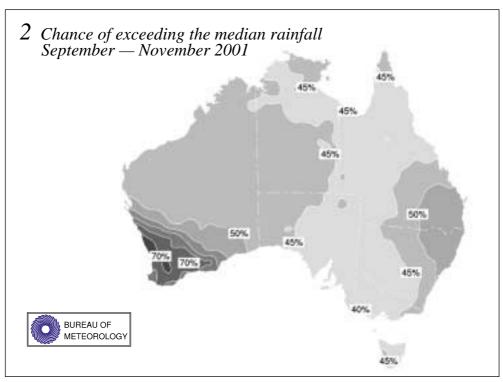
a Australian totals include rice, peanuts, navy beans and mung beans. State production includes sorghum, cottonseed, sunflowers, maize, and soybeans. **p** ABARE preliminary estimate.

Seasonal climate outlook

The likelihood of exceeding median rainfall in Australian cropping regions can be forecast by analysing changes in global ocean and atmospheric circulation patterns. According to the Bureau of Meteorology, conditions in the Pacific and Indian Oceans indicate a 60–70 per cent chance of exceeding the median spring rainfall in southern and south west Western Australia (map 2). The cropping areas of eastern Australia have an even chance of receiving long term medium spring rainfall. As was the case in 1999 and 2000, early indications of a developing El Niño in May/June of this year have dissipated.

It should be noted that these seasonal climate forecasts provide information on the probability of exceeding cumulative median rainfall over the months of September to November, and do not provide information on the timing and distribution of rainfall, which can have a significant influence on planting opportunities and crop development. These forecasts also need to be interpreted with reference to the amount of stored soil moisture in specific cropping regions.





New South Wales

- Total winter crop production in New South Wales is forecast to increase by 10 per cent to 9.8 million tonnes. Total area planted to winter crops is estimated to be up 1 per cent to 4.9 million hectares.
- Crop establishment was variable across the state, with good planting rains in the North and Central West regions offset by dry conditions in the south of the state. Most southern crops were planted later than optimum, especially in the South West and the Riverina, with dry sowing common.
- Timely rains and adequate soil moisture are expected to result in above average yields in the North and Central West, while continuing dry conditions in the South West make spring rain critical.
- Canola area has fallen, mainly because of a lack of timely planting rains in the south of the state, while wheat and barley areas have risen owing to the later planting opportunities and high prices encouraging growers to proceed with planting.

New South Wales winter crop, 2001-02

	Area	Yield f	Production f	Production change from 2000-01
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%
Wheat Barley Canola	3 400 530 380	2.12 2.15 1.65	7 200 1 140 627	1 31 –10

f ABARE forecast.

Crop update

• Wheat production in New South Wales in 2001-02 is forecast to rise by 7 per cent to 7.2 million tonnes, despite a 4 per cent fall in the estimated area planted. Timely rain and adequate soil moisture in the northern region are expected to result in an improved harvest this year. This area experienced a relatively poor outcome in 2000-01 because of heavy rain and flooding at harvest.

- Preliminary results from ABARE's farm survey data reveal that the areas planted to wheat in the northern and southern regions of the state have fallen when compared with last year while in the central region the area planted is greater.
- Production of *barley* in New South Wales is forecast to rise by 31 per cent to 1.1 million tonnes in 2001-02. Higher prices for both malting and feed barley have encouraged growers to plant more barley, with the total area planted estimated to be 26 per cent greater than last year.
- *Canola* production is forecast to fall by 10 per cent in 2001-02 to 627 000 tonnes, reflecting reduced yields. While the estimated area was expected to increase earlier in the season, dry conditions in the south west of the state reduced the area sown.
- Canola crops in the north and central west regions of the state are in very good condition having benefited from timely planting rains with followup rains increasing subsoil moisture. In the south, where the largest proportion of the state's canola is grown, full planting rains were not received. Dry sowing was common, with many farmers planting later than optimal or not at all. Widespread rain in late August has improved crop prospects but yields are expected to be considerably lower in the south than in the north and central west regions.
- *Cottonseed* production in New South Wales is forecast to fall by around 2 per cent in 2001-02 to 697 000 tonnes from a planted area of around 307 000 hectares. A 55 per cent reduction in area sown to dryland cotton is forecast, reflecting low world prices eroding the profitability of more marginal dryland production. However, a small increase in area planted to irrigated cotton is forecast and this will mostly counter the decrease in dryland plantings. Irrigated areas are set up specifically for cotton and, although prices are low, cotton is still the most profitable crop.
- Total area planted to *rice* in 2001-02 is forecast to decrease to 165 000 hectares, 10 per cent lower than the record amount sown in 2000-01. This reduction reflects early expectations of lower water allocations and much lower international prices. Assuming a return to average yields, Australian rice production is forecast to fall by 18 per cent to 1.4 million tonnes in 2001-02.
- The area sown to *sorghum* in 2001-02 is forecast to rise by 5 per cent to 220 000 hectares reflecting strong feed prices, and high soil moisture levels, which will encourage farmers to double crop where feasible in the major producing regions of the north.

Victoria

- Victorian winter crops are currently progressing well, with production forecast to be 4.8 million tonnes, 14 per cent lower than in 2000-01.
- Late planting rains delayed winter crop planting in the Southern Mallee and the Wimmera, and as a result has lowered yield potential. Crops in these regions are about 2–3 weeks behind their normal growth stage for this time of year.
- Crops in the North Eastern Mallee had a timely start to the season and throughout the winter have been maintained by good levels of stored moisture.
- Recent widespread but variable rains across the state have been beneficial for crops particularly in the Southern Mallee and the Wimmera where subsoil moisture levels are low. These crops will require significant spring rains to ensure a good finish.
- Crops have been relatively disease free, reflecting the dry and mild winter. Crop area has increased in the south west of the state because of an increase in the use of raised bed planting that largely overcomes the waterlogging problems that are associated with this region.

Victorian winter crop, 2001-02

	Area	Yield f	Production f	Production change from 2000-01
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%
Wheat	1 170	2.14	2 500	-22
Barley	625	1.88	1 175	-6
Canola	240	1.50	360	-10

f ABARE forecast.

Crop update

• *Canola* crops are progressing well, with yields forecast to average 1.5 tonnes per hectare. Reflecting the relatively dry conditions throughout winter, there has been little incidence of blackleg disease. Further rain may encourage increased fertiliser use on some canola crops.

- *Wheat* production is forecast to fall in 2001-02 because of a slight reduction in area planted and a return to around longer term average yields because of the delayed start to the season and lack of subsoil moisture in pockets of the Mallee and the Wimmera.
- *Barley* production is forecast to fall although the area planted rose as producers substituted away from earlier sown cereals such as canola and wheat, because of the late break in the season

Queensland

- Total winter crop production in Queensland is forecast to fall to just over 1 million tonnes, 32 per cent lower than last year, and the smallest winter crop area since 1995-96. This is largely a result of the estimated 41 per cent reduction in planted area.
- The area planted to winter crops in central Queensland was sharply reduced owing to the lack of planting rains. In addition, the large 2000-01 summer crop meant that the land available for winter cropping was significantly reduced.
- Planted area in southern Queensland was also badly affected by a lack
 of planting rains. A very small area of winter crop was planted on the
 Darling Downs. Planted areas further north and west have increased in
 recent years and currently have good yield potential after rain in July.
 Around Roma some wheat was planted late on July rain.
- Timely rain will be critical in the southern areas as temperatures increase and later sown crops reach important stages of development.
- Given adequate planting rain the area sown to summer crops is forecast to increase from the previous year. Some areas of central Queensland now have good subsoil moisture and, given planting rain in September, will plant a large spring sorghum crop.

Queensland winter crop, 2001-02

	Area	Yield f	Production f	Production change from 2000-01
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%
Wheat Barley	600 80	1.50 1.25	900 100	-33 -6

f ABARE forecast.

Crop update

• Wheat area is estimated to have fallen by 42 per cent in 2001-02, with production forecast to decrease by 33 per cent. Areas that did plant wheat

are forecast to achieve average yields, given timely spring rain. Plantings in southern Queensland are estimated to have decreased following an absence of planting rains on the Darling Downs.

- *Barley* production in 2001-02 is forecast to be low by historical standards because dry conditions sharply reduced the planted area.
- *Sunflower* area is forecast to increase in 2001-02 because of higher prices and a large amount of land available for planting, following the large reduction in winter crop area in 2000-01.
- **Sorghum** area is forecast to increase in 2001-02 because of current high feed prices, and the large cropping area available for summer crops following the sharp reduction in winter crop plantings in 2000-01.
- Lower world *cotton* prices are likely to be a major contributing factor to an overall reduction in area planted in 2001-02. The area sown to irrigated cotton is forecast to be down 22 per cent, substantially because of uncertainty over water allocations for the season. The area sown to dryland cotton is forecast to be nearly halved, reflecting an expected return to more normal seasonal conditions after a season that was favorable to dryland production.

Western Australia

- Total winter crop production in Western Australia is forecast to increase by 5 per cent to 8.6 million tonnes in 2001-02; however, the crop would be 35 per cent lower than the record 1999-2000 crop.
- Crop conditions have improved considerably since July when there were widespread soaking rains across most of the major cropping areas.
- Dry conditions in autumn and early winter delayed crop planting in many areas, and in some eastern regions there was insufficient rain to allow producers to plant. The areas most affected by the dry conditions are the central eastern and north eastern regions. The rains in July and August were too late to have a significant impact on crop prospects in these regions.
- Crop conditions in the higher rainfall areas along the west coast and the shire of Esperance are favorable, with crops having been planted on time as well as receiving good followup rains during winter. Crop yields in these areas are expected to be average to above average.
- Overall, the prevalence of disease in crops has been minimal this year.

Western Australia winter crop, 2001-02

	Area	Yield f	Production f	Production change from 2000-01
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%
Wheat	3 900	1.40	5 460	-4
Barley	950	1.60	1 520	31
Canola	400	1.10	440	26
Lupins	950	1.84	800	39

f ABARE forecast.

Crop update

• *Wheat* production is forecast to decrease by 4 per cent when compared to the previous year, and a considerable 39 per cent from the record 1999-2000 crop. While areas in the eastern wheat belt have fared badly, the Esperance

and Geraldton regions are having good seasons and are on track for above average yields.

- Given that *barley* and *canola* are generally planted in higher rainfall areas, yields for these crops have been less affected by the adverse seasonal conditions, than for *wheat* and *lupins*.
- Despite the dry conditions, the *barley* area is estimated to have increased by 4 per cent, the second consecutive year that the planted area has risen.
- *Canola* production is forecast to reach 440 000 tonnes, 26 per cent more than the previous year but 56 per cent below the record in 1999-2000. Assuming average seasonal conditions from now to harvest, canola yields are forecast to reach 1.1 tonnes per hectare.
- While the *lupin* crop suffered from dry conditions early in the year, rain in July and assumed average falls over the remainder of the season are forecast to result in the 2001-02 crop reaching 800 000 tonnes, 39 per cent larger than the drought affected 2000-01 crop.

South Australia

- While planting rains came late in South Australia, the vast majority of farmers completed their cropping program. Attractive wheat and barley prices at planting resulted in the total winter crop area being the second largest on record.
- Below average rainfall in July and August on the Eyre Peninsula, the Upper North and the Mallee have reduced subsoil moisture and mean that timely spring rain will be critical to crop development and yield potential.
- While disease and pest pressures have been low compared with the previous year, there have been widespread reports of lucerne flea, net blotch in barley crops, and yellow leaf spot in wheat, especially in areas where wheat stubble has been retained from the previous year's crop.
- The late break to the season and reduced price prospects at planting resulted in a reduction in canola plantings and an increase in the cereal area. However, the area sown to spring grown canola in the south east of the state is estimated to increase following recent increases in canola prices combined with adequate rain and subsoil moisture.

South Australia winter crop, 2001-02

	Area	Yield f	Production f	Production change from 2000-01
	'000 ha	t/ha	kt	%
Wheat	2 100	1.90	3 990	-5
Barley	965	2.03	1 959	-10
Canola	130	1.40	182	-13

f ABARE forecast.

Crop update

• The area planted to *wheat* is estimated at a record 2.1 million hectares in 2001-02, up 5 per cent from last year's crop. The major increase in planted area occurred on the Eyre Peninsula where area increased by around 10 per cent compared with the previous year. While disease pressure is currently

low, the increase in wheat on wheat rotations may result in minor yield reductions. If below average rain is received in spring, then plants will be weakened and more prone to disease.

- The *barley* area is estimated to have increased by over 4 per cent to 965 000 hectares in 2001-02. The major increase in planting occurred on the Eyre Peninsula where the area sown is estimated to have increased by close to 15 per cent. The proportion of the barley area planted to malting varieties is likely to have remained high given the price premiums for malting barley.
- The late break in the season and relatively poor price prospects at planting have resulted in a reduction in the area planted to *canola* in 2001-02. However, in the south east of the state the area of spring planted canola is expected to increase following the recent increase in prices in conjunction with adequate rainfall and subsoil moisture.

Crop production in Australia At 31 August 2001

		Area planted	lanted			Yield	ld			Production	ction	
	Five year	2000-01 current	2001-02 previous	2001-02 current	Five year	2000-01 current	2001-02 previous	2001-02 current	Five year	2000-01 current	2001-02 previous	2001-02 current
		'000 ha	,000 ha	'000 ha	t/ha	t/ha	t/ha	t/ha	k k	kt	kt	kt
Wheat	10 950	12 079	11 876	11 176	1.93	1.75	1.83	1.80	21 259	21 168	21 710	20 072
Barley	3 153	2 953	3 212	3 162	1.91	1.88	1.87	1.87	6 004	5 5 5 6	6 017	5 923
Oats b	924	750	611	799	1.77	1.72	1.78	1.77	1 616	1 292	1 388	1 416
Triticale	336	279	285	284	1.95	2.15	1.96	2.04	649	601	260	578
Sorghum b	909	591	586	771	2.69	2.63	2.77	2.74	1 621	1 553	1 623	2 115
Maize	99	75	89	87	5.28	4.73	5.34	5.05	348	355	363	439
Canola	929	1 315	1 211	1 151	1.37	1.26	1.30	1.40	1 231	1 661	1 575	1 609
Sunflower	120	69	89	105	1.08	1.00	1.09	1.10	133	70	74	116
Cottonseed c	436	504	491	433	2.26	2.11	2.12	2.21	656	1 062	1 040	957
– lint					1.45	1.49	1.50	1.56	630	751	735	<i>LL</i> 2
Rice d	149	186	152	167	8.31	9.45	8.59	8.59	1 232	1 760	1 306	1 435
Lupins e	1 356	1 161	1 115	1 107	1.23	69.0	1.08	1.08	1 666	800	1 207	1 194
Field peas e	355	312	332	777	1.10	1.29	1.12	1.25	391	401	372	345
Chickpeas e	249	233	202	161	0.95	0.63	0.64	1.03	230	146	128	166
Faba beans e	119	178	185	170	1.43	1.42	1.22	1.38	164	253	225	235
Lentils e	45	117	138	138	1.38	1.39	1.41	1.41	46	163	195	195
. D	2	1.4	1.0	71110	71110. 4 10. 4 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1.0	A	71010	71010 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1	J F - 7	

a Based on data from ABS, Principal Agricultural Commodities, cat. no. 7111.0; ABS, Agricultural Commodities, Australia and ABARE for previous years.

Cottonseed area is estimated harvested area. A Source: Rice Growers Cooperative Limited. e Source: Pulse Australia for 2001-02; ABARE for previous years.

Note: Previous' estimates are from the previous issue of the Australian Crop Report. The crop year refers to crops planted during the twelve months to 31 March. Winter crops are generally both sown and harvested within the nominated twelve month period. Slight discrepancies may appear between table 1 and tables 2 and 3 as a result of the inclusion of the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory in the Australian totals. Area and production estimates are from the sources detailed in footnotes to tables 2 and 3. Coverage is for all farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations of more than \$5000.

State production – principal crops At 31 August 2001

	New South Wales	outh Ies	Victoria	ria	Queensland	land	Western Australia	ırn alia	South Australia	th alia	Tasmania	ınia
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
	'000 ha	¥	'000 ha	ķ	'000 ha	ĸ	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	¥	'000 ha	kt
Wheat												
2001-02 - current ABARE estimate	3 400	7 200	1 170	2 500	009	006	3 900	5 460	2 100	3 990	9	20
2001-02 – previous ABARE estimate	3 400	0089	1 170	2 399	1 100	1 760	4 300	7 310	1 900	3 420	9	20
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	3 548	9 200	1 200	3 200	1 027	1 350	4 327	5 700	2 000	4 200	9	18
Five year average to 1999-2000 a	3 027	6 8 4 9	983	2 032	1 006	1 624	4 307	<i>1</i> 867	1 624	2 847	33	10
Barley												
2001-02 – current ABARE estimate	530	1 140	625	1 175	80	100	950	1 520	965	1 959	12	29
2001-02 - previous ABARE estimate	200	1035	610	1 110	120	216	1 000	1 774	026	1 853	12	29
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	420	870	595	1 250	91	106	910	1 160	925	2 140	12	30
Five year average to 1999-2000 a	615	1 242	297	104	155	281	808	1 514	996	1 832	12	31
Oats b												
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	252	458	175	350	13	7	195	320	108	145	7	12
Five year average to 1999-2000 a	347	552	172	364	19	15	270	526	107	145	∞	14
Lupins c	i	1	Ċ	į	¢	¢	i	i c	Ç	i	¢	ć
2001-02 – current estimate	4 4	52	26 3£	<u>8</u> 8	0	0 0	950	008	63	5 5 7	0	0
2001-02 – previous ABARE esumate 2000-01 – latast ABARE actimata	y 5	7 S 6 9 8 S	C7 C	કે ક્		0	000	998	63	6	0 0	0
Five vear average to 1999-2000 a	93	138	43	, 8	0	0	1 140	1384	62	96	0	0
Canola												
2001-02 – current ABARE estimate	380	627	240	360	_	0	400	440	130	182	0	0
2001-02 – previous ABARE estimate	420	672	235	376	1	0	425	468	130	182	0	0
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	380	700	250	400	1	_	530	350	154	210	0	0
Five year average to 1999-2000 a	302	478	155	208	_	0	380	420	92	124	0	0
Sorghum												
2001-02 – current ABARE estimate	220	792	0	0	550	1 320	— ,	m (0 0	0 0	0	0 O
2000 01 letest A B A BE estimate	0/1	200	0 0	00	415	1 008		<i>x</i>	-	-	00	00
Five year ayerage to 1000-2000	165	579	> -) (r	437	1 035		o c	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Cottongood d			•)	2		•	1				•
2001-07 – current ABARE estimate	307	697	C	C	126	096	C	O	C	C	0	O
2001-02 – previous ABARE estimate	308	664	0	0	168	335	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	322	710	0	0	182	352	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five year average to 1999-2000 a	291	099	0	0	142	299	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; and ABARE estimates. 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 Includes albus lupins. Source: Pulse Australia for 2001-02; ABARE for previous years. d Cottonseed area is estimated harvested area.

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.

State production - other major crops	At 31 August 2001
ction	r major crops
State production	– othe
2 State	production
	2 State

	New South	outh	Viotorio	.c	Oucomeland	puol	Western	ern elie	South	th :	Tecmonio	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	kt	'000 ha	kt
Field peas												
2001-02 – current estimate a	26	35	100	127	0	0	40	35	110	147	-	-
2001-02 – previous estimate a	26	31	105	120	0	0	82	75	115	145	1	-
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	21	30	111	130	0	0	65	50	114	190	1	_
Five year average to 1999-2000 b	19	22	159	162	_	0	39	35	136	185	-	-
Maize												
2001-02 – current ABARE estimate	29	228	-	7	55	195	2	6	0	0	0	0
2001-02 – previous ABARE estimate	27	212		7	38	135	2	6	0	0	0	0
2000-01 – Jatest ABARE estimate	27	195	1	7	45	4	2	6	0	0	0	0
Five year average to 1999-2000 b	25	194	-	9	39	142		3	0	0	0	0
Chickpeas												
2001-02 – current estimate a	100	100	15	22	30	30	15	13	1	П	0	0
2001-02 – previous estimate a	82	85	10	12	06	70	15	13	2	2	0	0
2000-01 – Îatest ABARE estimate	06	40	9	6	06	70	45	25	2	2	0	0
Five year average to 1999-2000 b	20	47	104	101	35	28	49	39	12	14	0	0
Sunflowerseed												
2001-02 - current ABARE estimate	40	49	0	0	65	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001-02 – previous ABARE estimate	22	27	0	0	46	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	22	24	0	0	48	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five year average to 1999-2000 b	40	20	2	æ	77	79	0	-	-	-	0	0
Faba beans												
2001-02 – current estimate a	37	40	55	80	0	0	13	10	65	105	0	0
2001-02 – previous estimate a	42	42	09	80	0	0	13	13	70	8	0	0
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	45	35	09	80	0	0	13	∞	09	130	0	0
Five year average to 1999-2000 b	18	21	37	53	2	2	21	19	40	69	0	0
Lentils												
2001-02 – current estimate a	3	33	06	125	0	0	5	3	40	55	0	0
2001-02 – previous estimate a	3	33	82	105	0	0	S	4	45	22	0	0
2000-01 – latest ABARE estimate	2	Э	80	100	0	0	S	2	30	28	0	0
Five year average to 1999-2000 b	1	-	37	37	0	0	1	-	∞	10	0	0
a Source: Pulse Australia for 2001-02; ABARE for previous years. b Based on data from ABS, Principal Agricultural Commodities, cat. no. 7112.0; ABS, Agricultural Commodities, Australia, cat. no. 7121.0	E for previous y	ears. b Based	on data from	ABS, Principo	al Agricultural	Commodities	, cat. no. 7112	.0; ABS, Agı	icultural Comn	nodities, Aust.	alia, cat. no.	7121.0

4 Rainfall comparisons for principal Australian cropping districts

	May		June			July			August			
	Normal a	2000	2001	Normal a	2000	2001	Normal a	2000	2001	Normal a	2000	2001p
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
Queensland												
Central Highlands (35)	28	38	4	28	34	11	27	7	2	21	31	2
Maranoa (43)	31	40	14	31	18	20	34	6	7	25	29	6
West Darling Downs (42)	33	31	21	33	22	18	35	10	10	25	12	10
East Darling Downs (41)	41	34	24	41	24	9	42	14	14	31	9	15
Moreton South Coast (40)	68	66	37	68	48	14	57	13	9	36	15	10
New South Wales												
North West Plains (W) (52)	34	50	26	34	24	30	37	20	6	27	18	6
North West Plains (E) (53)	40	47	30	40	20	26	43	25	10	33	26	10
North West Slopes (N) (54)	42	42	34	42	11	20	47	31	17	38	28	18
North West Slopes (S) (55)	50	56	30	50	18	20	55	48	22	46	56	25
Northern Tablelands (N) (56)	46	47	43	46	17	12	48	35	30	43	39	34
Central West Plains (S) (50)	38	85	31	38	19	52	37	22	22	37	48	22
Central West Plains (N) (51)	36	86	22	36	20	42	35	21	9	30	27	9
Central West Slopes (N) (64)	46	93	26	46	30	31	48	34	20	43	47	20
Central West Slopes (S) (65)	49	77	35	49	38	60	49	37	38	49	77	36
Central Tablelands (N) (62)	47	80	25	47	34	28	49	41	26	48	67	28
Central Tablelands (S) (63)	71	68	24	71	47	32	65	45	54	66	72	56
Riverina (W) (75)	33 44	55 72	15	33 44	27 42	30	31 43	26	29	32	39	28
Riverina (E) (74)	44 54	72 74	13 17	44 54	42 47	36 68	43 56	36 49	36 54	45 56	70 95	36 53
South West Slopes (N) (73) South West Slopes (S) (72)	80	125	27	80	71	92	88	82	93	90	123	94
Southern Tablelands (GM)(70		58	15	54	42	33	50	37	77	51	59	74
	,, 54	50	15	34	72	33	50	31	,,	31	37	, -
Victoria	20	22		20	20	20	20	4.1	20	21	22	20
North Mallee (76)	28	33	15	28	20	39	30	41	38	31	32	38
South Mallee (77)	33 41	36	14	33	23 27	38	35 44	47	47	36	29	47
North Wimmera (78) South Wimmera (79)	53	35 52	14 18	41 53	38	48 65	59	55 64	56 83	45 59	31 43	56 83
, ,	41	55	10	41	32	31	43	44	41	44	34	41
Lower North (80) Upper North (81)	51	69	12	51	42	47	53	64	55	54	54 54	55
Lower North East (82)	83	163	29	83	95	117	90	100	119	90	128	121
Upper North East (83)	115	149	34	115	84	112	128	90	132	133	106	137
North Central (88)	73	105	18	73	57	65	80	83	88	83	67	90
							-			-		
Western Australia	0.1	1.1	54	81	25	17	72	C 0	29	52	40	29
North Coast (8) Central Coast (9)	81 173	11 31	107	173	35 103	34	169	68 190	29 85	53 126	48 113	29 86
Northern Central (10)	62	8	39	62	28	9	59	64	30	46	43	30
South Coast (9A)	158	45	96	158	100	60	160	170	98	126	114	99
South Central (10A)	71	11	42	71	46	17	68	78	67	55	54	67
South East (12)	32	2	34	32	9	18	26	16	14	23	22	15
	52	_	٠.	52			20			20		
South Australia	10	c 0	20	46		50	50	5.0	"	50	50	"
Upper South East (25B)	46 30	60 32	30 20	46 30	55 30	50 32	50 32	56 34	66 31	52 33	50 33	66 31
Murray Mallee (25A) Murray River (24)	33	33	29	33	33	42	35	38	38	36	35	38
•	74	74	69	74	80	78	79	79	84	76	67	84
East Central (23) West Central (22)	74 57	73	52	74 57	83	78 71	60	79 81	65	76 54	73	65
Lower North (21)	49	53	40	49	41	57	53	51	57	53	55	57
Upper North (19)	34	26	25	34	18	67	37	27	20	37	64	20
Western (18)	43	25	52	43	28	55	46	33	32	42	53	32
Tasmania												
Northern (91)	104	130	52	104	95	139	126	199	204	116	79	203
Midlands (93)	104	39	28	104	25	50	126	98	90	116	52	93
								, ,				

a The definition of normal rainfall reflects a simple arithmetic average of rainfall over the period 1913 to 2001. p Preliminary. *Note:* Numbers in parentheses indicate meteorological districts (see map on page iv). *Source:* Bureau of Meteorology monthly district rainfall reports (various issues).

5 Supply and disposal of Australian wheat, oilseeds and pulses $_a$

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01 р	2001-02 f
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
Wheat						
Production	23 702	19 224	22 108	24 757	21 168	20 072
Domestic use	3 512	5 012	5 285	5 291	5 203	5 188
 human and industrial 	2 122	2 174	2 184	2 181	2 206	2 229
- feed b	904	2 385	2 341	2 830	2 900	2 400
- seed	486	521	538	544	534	557
Net exports	19 189	15 679	16 391	17 782	16 258	16 000
Change in stocks	1 001	-1 467	433	1 685	- 293	-1 116
Canola						
Production	624	856	1 690	2 426	1 661	1 609
Domestic use	254	322	355	370	387	408
- crushers	251	315	345	363	381	401
- seed	3	6	10	7	6	7
Exports	330	555	1 355	2 033	1 296	1 201
Canola meal						
Production	137	178	193	203	214	224
Domestic use	137	178	193	201	213	224
Exports	0	0	0	2	1	1
Canola oil						
Production	106	128	142	149	156	164
Domestic use	93	92	94	110	99	103
Exports	15	38	50	41	59	63
Pulses - major crops						
Production						
Lupins	1 523	1 561	1 696	1 990	800	1 194
Field peas	454	316	298	357	401	345
Chickpeas	288	199	188	187	146	166
Apparent domestic use b						
Lupins	618	600	643	584	400	413
Field peas	149	132	31	91	127	130
Chickpeas	0	34	28	27	24	24
Exports						
Lupins	905	961	1 053	1 406	446	781
Field peas	304	184	267	267	274	215
Chickpeas	369	200	120	220	172	105

a Wheat and legume export figures are for winter crop years defined as follows: October–September for wheat; November–October for canola (seed and products), peas and lupins. Production may not equal the sum of apparent domestic use and exports in any one year due to reductions or increases in stock levels. b Calculated as a residual: production less exports less other domestic uses less change in stocks. f ABARE forecast. p Preliminary. s ABARE estimate.

Note: The export data refer to market year export periods, so are not comparable with financial year export figures published elsewhere.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics; ABARE.

6 Supply and disposal of Australian coarse grains a

U	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01 p	2001-02 f
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
Barley	Kt	Kt	Kt	Kt	Kt	Kt
Production	6 696	6 482	5 987	5 032	5 556	5 923
Domestic use	2 212	2 090	2 155	1 787	1 870	1 987
– as malt and other human use	144	148	151	154	158	161
– feed	1 910	1 800	1 890	1 500	1 570	1 700
– seed	158	143	115	133	142	126
Export	4 331	3 463	4 765	3 325	3 810	3 977
– feed barley	1 957	2 025	2 607	1 524	1 794	1 884
– malting barley	1 928	982	1 635	1 234	1 419	1 490
– malt (grain equivalent)	447	457	525	569	597	603
Oats						
Production	1 653	1 634	1 798	1 118	1 292	1 416
Domestic use	1 503	1 481	1 550	983	1 197	1 318
– human	110	113	116	119	122	125
– feed	1 348	1 324	1 394	828	1 037	1 158
- seed	45	44	40	36	38	35
Export	150	154	248	135	95	104
Triticale b						
Production	674	633	708	764	601	578
Domestic use	674	633	708	764	601	578
– feed	656	620	695	750	587	564
- seed	18	13	13	14	14	14
Sorghum						
Production	1 425	1 081	1 891	2 116	1 553	2 115
Domestic use	1 194	897	1 399	1 452	1 048	1 595
– feed	1 192	894	1 396	1 449	1 044	1 592
– seed	3	3	3	3	4	3
Export	231	184	493	665	505	520
Maize						
Production	398	271	338	406	355	439
Domestic use	390	252	302	353	305	384
 human, industrial 	94	96	94	96	99	101
– feed	295	155	207	256	205	282
– seed	1	1	1	1	1	1
Export	9	19	36	53	51	55
Total coarse grains						
Production	10 846	10 101	10 722	9 436	9 357	10 471
Domestic use	5 974	5 353	6 114	5 339	5 021	5 862
 human, industrial 	348	357	361	369	378	387
- feed	5 400	4 793	5 582	4 782	4 443	5 295
- seed	225	203	171	187	200	179
Export	4 721	3 820	5 542	4 178	4 461	4 656

a Market years are November–October for barley, oats and triticale, and March–February for sorghum and maize. This means that the 1999-00 barley crop harvested in November 1999 to January 2000 is marketed from November 1999 to October 2000. The 1999-00 sorghum crop harvested in March to May 2000 is marketed from March 2000 to February 2001. The sum of domestic use and exports may differ from production as a result of changes in grain stock levels. b Excludes small quantities of triticale for export. f ABARE forecast. p Preliminary. s ABARE estimate.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics; ABARE.

7Australian grain prices a

		200	00	2001			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Aug p
	A\$/t						
Wheat					•••		
Domestic							
Feed – Sydney	150	157	162	204	172	180	204
Export	211	221	244	200	200	202	200
Australian standard white b International	211	231	244	300	299	303	299
US no.2 hard red winter,							
fob Gulf b	177	196	205	245	247	258	254
Barley							
Domestic							
2 row feed – Sydney	143	153	162	167	179	186	192
Export c							
Feed (bulk)	181	196	202	212	na	na	na
Malting (bulk)	264	262	260	250	na	na	na
International	160	102	100	200	210	217	211
Feed – US no. 2 fob Portland b	169	182	180	209	219	217	211
Sorghum							
Domestic Feed – Sydney	127	135	139	168	168	172	182
Export c	152	155	167	180	174	184	174
International	132	13)	107	100	1/4	104	1/4
US del. Gulf b	153	156	136	180	191	183	182
Oats							
Domestic							
Feed – Sydney	105	117	120	124	144	151	170
Export c	209	246	253	230	245	291	229
International							
US heavy white, del. Portland b	170	181	178	185	195	214	211
Maize							
Domestic	1.4	150	150	100	105	105	100
Feed – Sydney International	164	170	179	189	187	185	198
US no.2 fob Gulf b	151	156	134	167	177	167	176
	131	130	134	107	1//	107	170
Oilseeds Domestic							
Canola – del. Melbourne	280	287	287	314	362	381	435
Sunflower – del. Melbourne	228	293	360	290	300	290	305
Soybeans - US cif Rotterdam b	340	378	350	392	379	361	350
Pulses							
Domestic							
Lupins – del. Perth	139	141	148	169	193	177	178
Field peas – del. Melbourne	210	212	205	216	229	217	244
Chickpeas – del. Melbourne	348	390	410	421	464	387	525
Export c							
Chickpeas	442	488	502	521	509	622	609
Field peas	274	305	285	283	311	335	333

a Prices refer to bulk sales of grain delivered to Sydney region. Export prices for coarse grains are the average unit fob value of Australian exports recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Prices quoted only for months in which sizable export volumes were Australian exports recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Prices quoted only for mothins in which sizable export volumes were recorded. International prices are obtained from the Unicom Newswire service in US\$ and converted to A\$ using monthly average of daily exchange rates. **b** Average of daily offer prices made in US\$, converted to A\$ using monthly average of daily exchange rates. **c** Export unit values do not reflect current market prices but the average price received for grain exported over the quarter. Generally, there can be a long lag time between when prices were negotiated by exporters and the physical export of product. **na** Not available. **p** Preliminary.

Note: Prices used in these calculations exclude the GST.