



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Agriculture**  
**ABARES**

# Australian crop report

Prepared by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource  
Economics and Sciences

**No. 190**  
June 2019



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### Cataloguing data

ABARES 2019, *Australian crop report*, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, Canberra, June. CC BY 4.0. <https://doi.org/10.25814/5cf8e645b377e>

ISSN 1447-8358

ISBN 978-1-74323-436-5

ABARES project AWP12

### Internet

This publication is available at [agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/agricultural-commodities/australian-crop-report](http://agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/agricultural-commodities/australian-crop-report)

### Department of Agriculture

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web [agriculture.gov.au](http://agriculture.gov.au)

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The next issue of *Australian crop report* is scheduled to be released on Tuesday 10 September 2019.

### In the next issue:

2019–20 winter crop area and production forecasts updated

2019–20 summer crop area and production forecasts

### Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Amelia Brown, Andrew Cameron, Benjamin K Agbenyegah, Charley Xia, Chris Mornement and Matthew Miller.

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# National overview

The start of the 2019–20 winter crop season was mixed. Above average rainfall in important growing regions in South Australia, Victoria and southern New South Wales during May replenished soil moisture levels and created favourable planting and growing conditions. However, autumn rainfall in most cropping regions in Western Australia, northern New South Wales and southern Queensland was lower than average and soil moisture levels remained low. The below average rainfall and low soil moisture levels in these regions constrained planting and hampered early development of dry sown crops. Low soil moisture levels also mean most crops in these regions will need sufficient and timely rainfall to develop over winter. Crops in South Australia, Victoria and southern New South Wales will be less reliant on winter rainfall because of favourable levels of soil moisture in these regions at the end of autumn.

Winter rainfall is likely to be average in Western Australia and below average in most other cropping regions, according to the latest three-month rainfall outlook issued by the Bureau of Meteorology on 30 May 2019.

There is a significant chance that most areas unlikely to exceed median rainfall will receive enough rainfall to sustain crops that established successfully through until spring.

Area planted to **winter crops** in Australia is forecast to rise by around 9% to 19.6 million hectares in 2019–20, largely reflecting significant area taken out of grains and oilseed production and cut for hay in 2018–19.

For the major winter crops, area planted to **wheat** is forecast to increase by 8% to around 11 million hectares, area planted to **barley** is forecast to increase by 12% to 4.2 million hectares and area planted to **canola** is expected to increase by 6% to 2 million hectares.

Amongst other crops, area planted to **chickpeas** is forecast to increase by around 22% to 370,000 hectares, area planted to **oats** is forecast to rise by 17% to 798,000 hectares.

**Winter crop** production is forecast to rise by around 20% in 2019–20 to 36.4 million tonnes. However, the 20% increase is from the 2018–19 crop that was adversely affected by frosts and drier than average seasonal conditions in many cropping regions, especially outside of Western Australia. If realised, the forecast 2019–20 crop will be around 10% below the 10 year average to 2018–19. For the major crops, **wheat** production is forecast to rise by 23% to 21.2 million tonnes, **barley** production is forecast to rise by 11% to 9.2 million tonnes, and **canola** production is forecast to rise by 18% to 2.6 million tonnes.

**Table 1 Winter crop area, Australia, 2009–10 to 2019–20**

| Year                              | Unit    | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Australia |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 2009–10                           | '000 ha | 6,106           | 3,488    | 1,173      | 3,783           | 8,271             | 22,844    |
| 2010–11                           | '000 ha | 6,158           | 3,457    | 1,217      | 3,821           | 7,715             | 22,392    |
| 2011–12                           | '000 ha | 5,969           | 3,411    | 1,205      | 3,838           | 8,252             | 22,693    |
| 2012–13                           | '000 ha | 5,852           | 3,457    | 1,222      | 3,776           | 8,097             | 22,421    |
| 2013–14                           | '000 ha | 5,314           | 3,283    | 1,105      | 3,448           | 8,249             | 21,419    |
| 2014–15                           | '000 ha | 5,491           | 3,304    | 995        | 3,639           | 8,313             | 21,760    |
| 2015–16                           | '000 ha | 5,375           | 2,915    | 1,049      | 3,152           | 7,771             | 20,283    |
| 2016–17                           | '000 ha | 6,062           | 3,231    | 1,375      | 3,904           | 8,531             | 23,126    |
| 2017–18                           | '000 ha | 5,489           | 3,509    | 1,302      | 3,645           | 7,898             | 21,861    |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>                  | '000 ha | 2,971           | 2,903    | 715        | 3,326           | 8,050             | 17,987    |
| 2019–20 <b>f</b>                  | '000 ha | 4,138           | 3,292    | 752        | 3,615           | 7,770             | 19,591    |
| % change<br>2018–19 to<br>2019–20 |         | 39              | 13       | 5          | 9               | -3                | 9         |

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

Notes: Includes barley, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linseed, lupins, oats, safflower, triticale and wheat. Due to a change in scope by the ABS of its agricultural data collections, crop production is shown for establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more until 2014–15, and an EVAO of \$40,000 or more from 2015–16. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

**Table 2 Winter crop production, Australia, 2009–10 to 2019–20**

| Year                              | Unit | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Australia |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 2009–10                           | kt   | 7787            | 5,889    | 1,617      | 7,035           | 12,943            | 35,343    |
| 2010–11                           | kt   | 14784           | 7,625    | 1,821      | 9,316           | 8,044             | 41,672    |
| 2011–12                           | kt   | 11,952          | 7,352    | 2,329      | 7,371           | 16,600            | 45,670    |
| 2012–13                           | kt   | 11,123          | 6,886    | 2,156      | 6,470           | 11,243            | 37,934    |
| 2013–14                           | kt   | 9,773           | 6,773    | 1,516      | 7,221           | 16,510            | 41,878    |
| 2014–15                           | kt   | 10,445          | 5,117    | 1,464      | 7,439           | 14,662            | 39,197    |
| 2015–16                           | kt   | 11,624          | 3,568    | 2,104      | 6,105           | 14,206            | 37,687    |
| 2016–17                           | kt   | 15,510          | 9,513    | 3,159      | 10,661          | 17,737            | 56,678    |
| 2017–18                           | kt   | 7,744           | 7,612    | 1,438      | 7,022           | 14,510            | 38,396    |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>                  | kt   | 2,880           | 3,733    | 714        | 5,286           | 17,729            | 30,433    |
| 2019–20 <b>f</b>                  | kt   | 7,227           | 6,205    | 1,003      | 7,438           | 14,413            | 36,379    |
| % change<br>2018–19 to<br>2019–20 |      | 151             | 66       | 40         | 41              | -19               | 20        |

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

Notes: Includes barley, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linseed, lupins, oats, safflower, triticale and wheat. Due to a change in scope by the ABS of its agricultural data collections, crop production is shown for establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more until 2014–15, and an EVAO of \$40,000 or more from 2015–16.

**Summer crop** production is estimated to have declined by 35% in 2018–19 to 2.6 million tonnes, driven by falls in production of cotton and rice. However, production of grain sorghum increased slightly. The area planted to summer crops declined by 18% to 1.1 million hectares.

**Grain sorghum** production is estimated to have increased by 2% in 2018–19 to 1.3 million tonnes, reflecting an increase in the planted area.

The 2018–19 **cotton** harvest is largely complete and production is estimated to have decreased by 54% to around 485,000 tonnes of lint and 685,000 tonnes of cottonseed. Area planted to cotton is estimated to have declined by 35% to 343,000 hectares, largely reflecting drier than average seasonal conditions during the planting window and reduced supplies of irrigation water.

**Rice** production is estimated to have declined by 91% in 2018–19 to 59,000 tonnes. This decline reflects a 90% decline in planted area due to reduced supplies of irrigation water available to rice producers in New South Wales.

**Table 3 Summer crop area and production, Australia, 2008–09 to 2018–19**

| Year                              | New South Wales |       | Queensland |       | Australia |       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                   | '000 ha         | kt    | '000 ha    | kt    | '000 ha   | kt    |
| 2008–09                           | 402             | 1430  | 746        | 2350  | 1156      | 3793  |
| 2009–10                           | 381             | 1,405 | 514        | 1,342 | 903       | 2,764 |
| 2010–11                           | 713             | 2,514 | 790        | 1,901 | 1,514     | 4,446 |
| 2011–12                           | 757             | 3,064 | 783        | 2,379 | 1,556     | 5,488 |
| 2012–13                           | 711             | 3,205 | 686        | 2,250 | 1,411     | 5,506 |
| 2013–14                           | 568             | 2,317 | 559        | 1,469 | 1,139     | 3,846 |
| 2014–15                           | 435             | 2,044 | 696        | 2,134 | 1,149     | 4,263 |
| 2015–16                           | 412             | 1,656 | 624        | 1,821 | 1,054     | 3,562 |
| 2016–17                           | 662             | 2,286 | 566        | 1,280 | 1,247     | 3,667 |
| 2017–18                           | 614             | 2,238 | 649        | 1,647 | 1,283     | 3,983 |
| 2018–19 s                         | 426             | 1,017 | 617        | 1,493 | 1,057     | 2,590 |
| % change<br>2017–18 to<br>2018–19 | -31             | -55   | -5         | -9    | -18       | -35   |

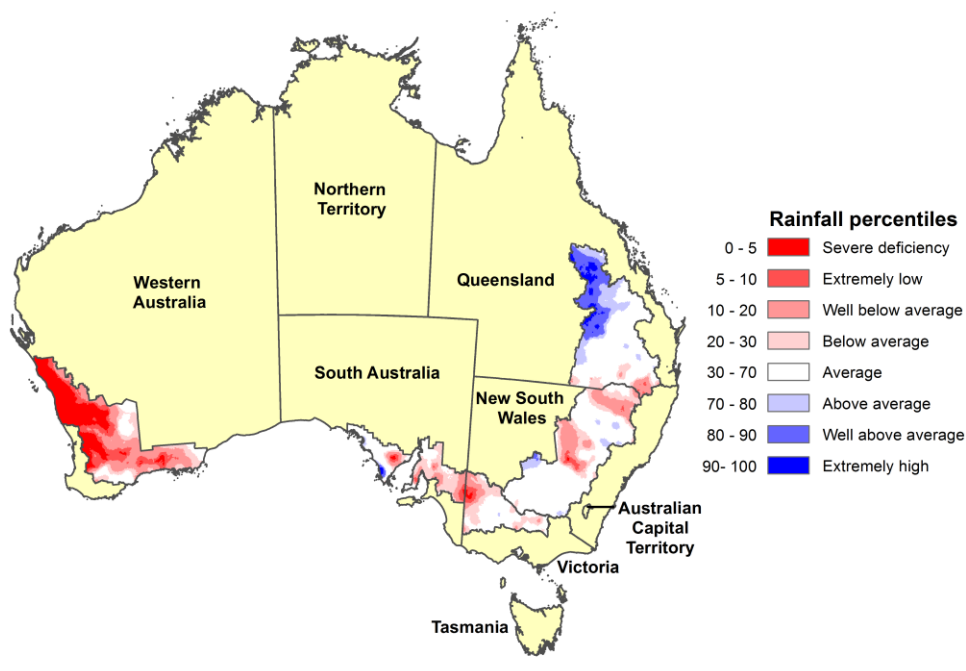
s ABARES estimate.

Note: State production includes cottonseed, grain sorghum, corn (maize), mung beans, rice, peanuts, soybeans and sunflowers. Total for Australia also includes navy beans, and small areas and volumes of summer crops in other states. Due to a change in scope by the ABS of its agricultural data collections, crop production is shown for establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more until 2014–15, and an EVAO of \$40,000 or more from 2015–16. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

# Climatic and agronomic conditions

During autumn 2019, rainfall was severely deficient to well below average across much of Western Australia, and across parts of northern and central New South Wales, north-western Victoria and eastern South Australia. Autumn rainfall on Yorke Peninsula, much of the mid-north and parts of upper Eyre Peninsula of South Australia was below average. Rainfall was mostly average or above across much of Queensland and remaining cropping areas in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia (**Map 1**).

**Map 1 Australian rainfall percentiles, 1 March 2019 to 31 May 2019**

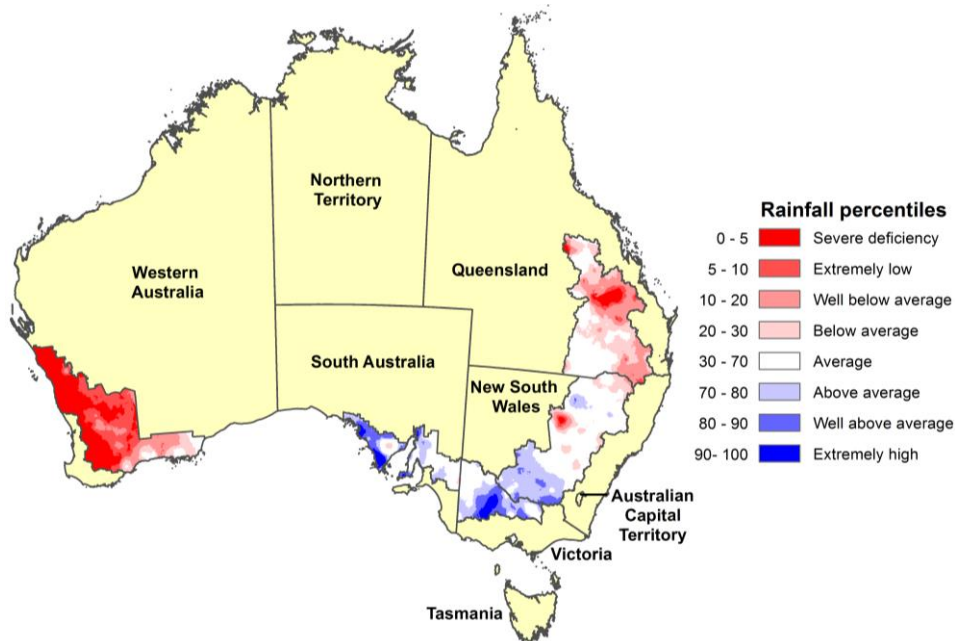


Note: Rainfall percentiles are displayed for cropping regions only.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

During May 2019, rainfall was generally average in central and northern cropping regions in New South Wales, north east Victoria, eastern South Australia and northern and western cropping regions in Queensland (**Map 2**). Rainfall was above average in large parts of Eyre Peninsula, lower Yorke Peninsula and the mid-north in South Australia, central Victoria, and southern New South Wales. Rainfall was also close to average in parts of the Esperance region of Western Australia. However, rainfall was extremely low to well below average in remaining cropping regions in Queensland and Western Australia, and parts of central New South Wales.

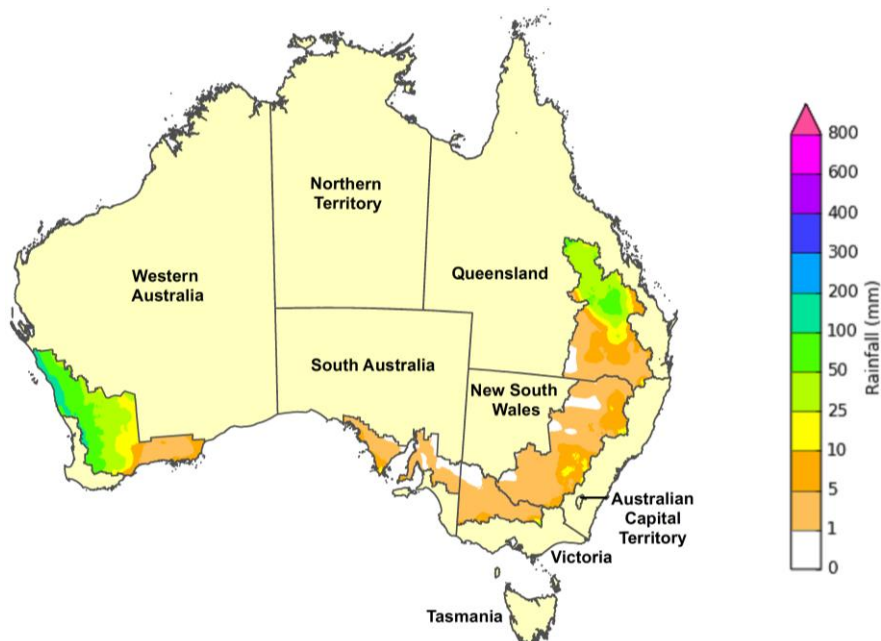
Map 2 Australian rainfall percentiles, 1 to 31 May 2019



Note: Rainfall percentiles are displayed for cropping regions only.  
Source: Bureau of Meteorology

While May 2019 rainfall was extremely low for most Western Australian cropping areas, a significant rainfall event during the week ending 10 June 2019 brought widespread falls of between 10 and 100 millimetres (**Map 3**) for much of Western Australia. Rainfall totals of between 10 and 100 millimetres were also recorded across northern and central cropping regions in Queensland. Lighter falls of between 1 and 10 millimetres were recorded in cropping regions in New South Wales, Victoria, southern Queensland, South Australia and the Esperance region of Western Australia.

Map 3 Australian rainfall totals, 4 to 10 June 2019



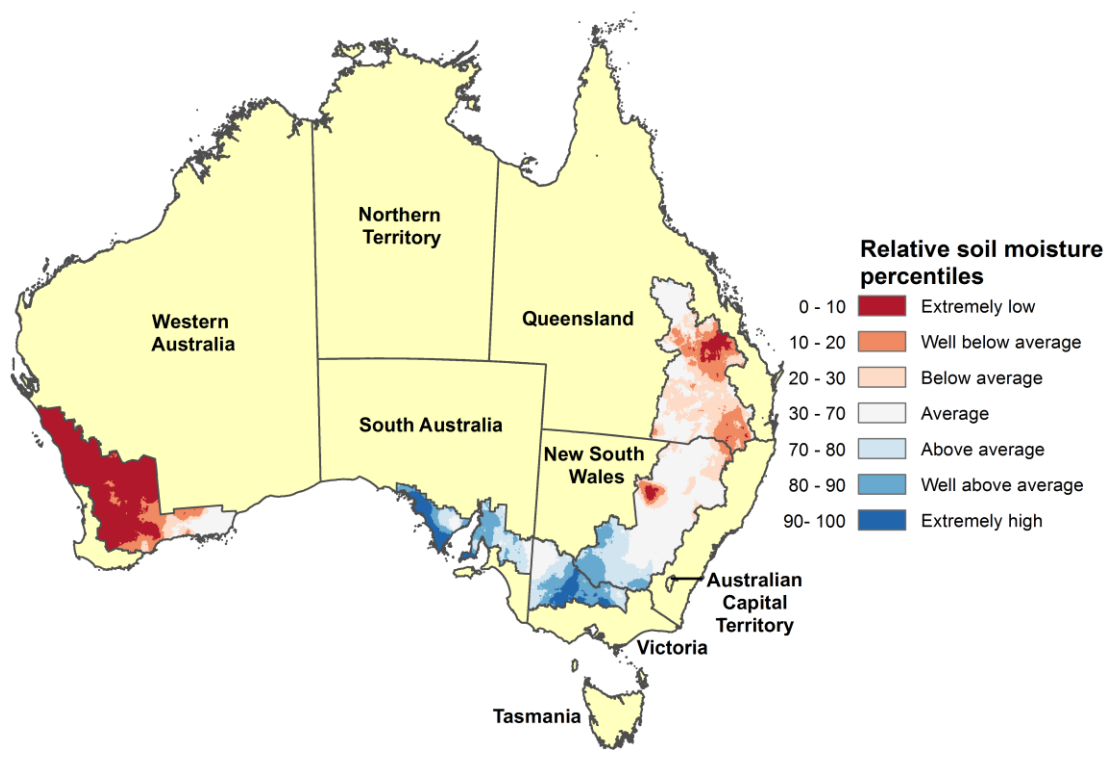
Note: Rainfall totals are displayed for cropping regions only.  
Source: Bureau of Meteorology

**Map 4** and **Map 5** show the relative levels of modelled upper layer (~0.1 metres) and lower layer (~0.1 to ~1 metres) soil moisture for cropping zones across Australia for May 2019. Soil moisture estimates are relative to the historical long-term average (1911 to 2015) and presented in percentiles.

Upper layer soil moisture responds quickly to seasonal conditions and often shows a pattern that reflects rainfall and temperature events in the days leading up to the analysis date. Lower layer soil moisture is a larger, deeper store that is slower to respond to seasonal conditions and tends to reflect the accumulated effects of events that have occurred over longer periods.

Relative upper layer soil moisture in May 2019 (**Map 4**) in Western Australia and eastern cropping areas in Queensland was mostly extremely low to well below average. Upper layer soil moisture in New South Wales ranged from extremely low in the central-west to well above average in the south. It was average to extremely high in most cropping regions in Victoria and South Australia. In the remaining parts of New South Wales and Queensland, upper layer soil moisture was average to below average.

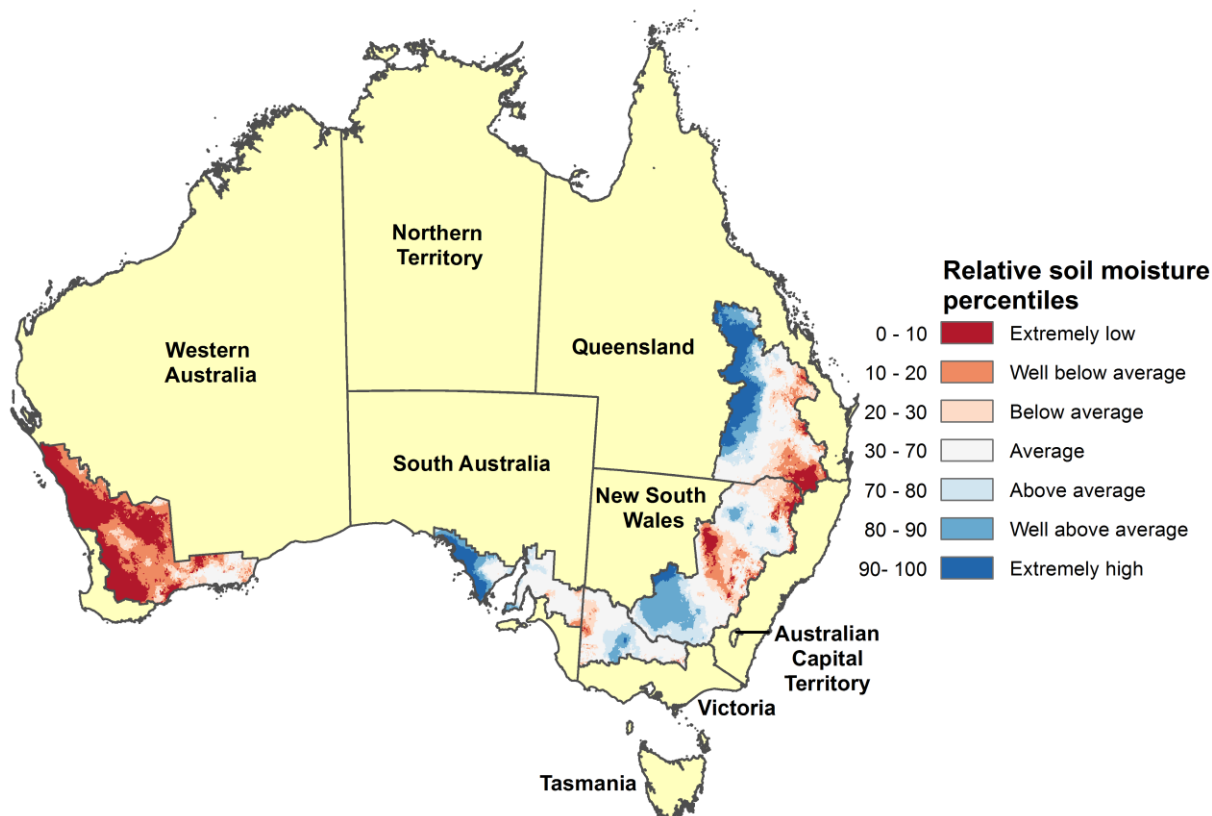
**Map 4 Upper layer soil moisture, May 2019**



Note: Relative upper layer soil moisture is displayed for grain sorghum growing regions only. The extremely high band indicates where the estimated soil moisture level for May 2019 fell into the wettest 10 per cent of estimated soil moisture levels on that day each year between 1910 and 2015. The extremely low band indicates where the estimated soil moisture levels for May 2019 fell into the driest 10 per cent of estimated soil moisture levels on that day between 1910 and 2015. Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Relative lower layer soil moisture in May 2019 was extremely low to well below average in most cropping regions in Western Australia and many cropping regions in eastern Queensland, and north-eastern and central New South Wales. Lower layer soil moisture in Victoria, South Australia and the remaining cropping regions in New South Wales and Queensland was mostly average but in some important growing regions it was well above average (**Map 5**).

Map 5 Lower layer soil moisture, May 2019



Note: Relative lower layer soil moisture is displayed for grain sorghum growing regions only. The extremely high band indicates where the estimated soil moisture level for May 2019 fell into the wettest 10 per cent of estimated soil moisture levels on that day each year between 1910 and 2015. The extremely low band indicates where the estimated soil moisture levels for May 2019 fell into the driest 10 per cent of estimated soil moisture levels on that day between 1910 and 2015. Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

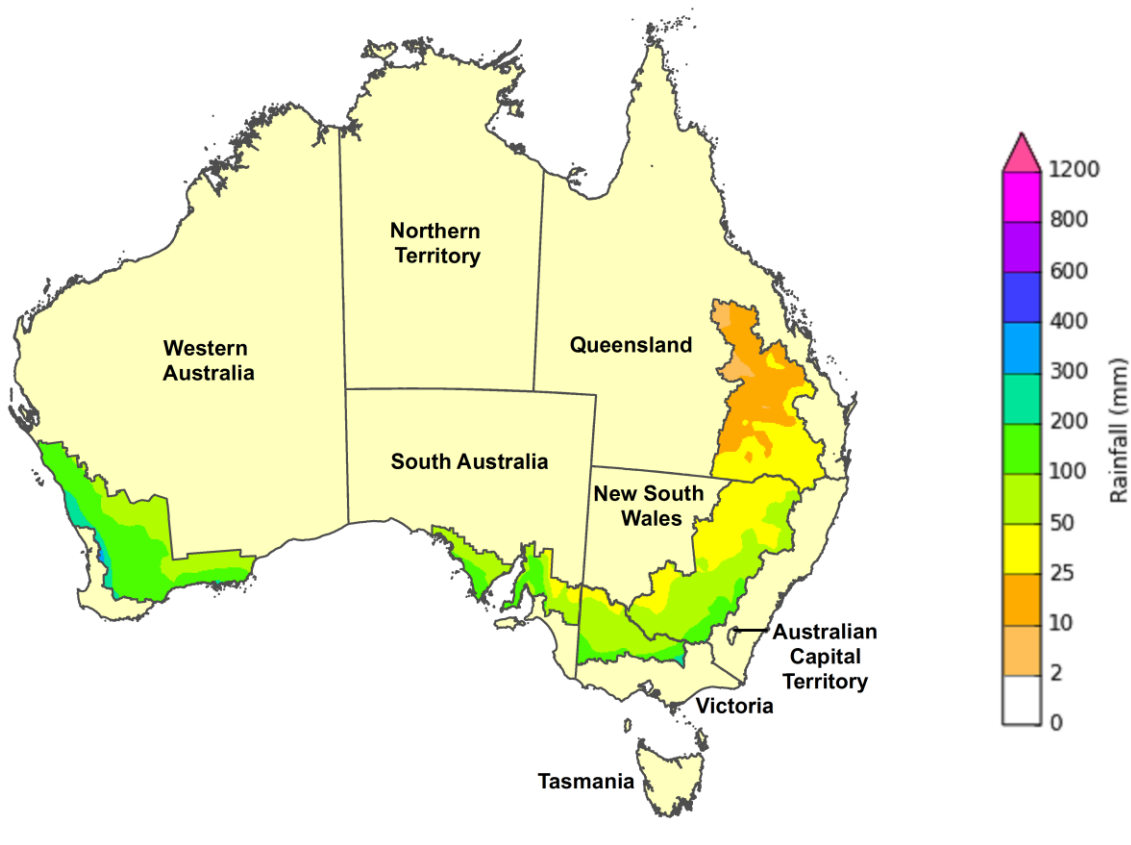
According to the latest three-month rainfall outlook (June to August), issued by the Bureau of Meteorology on 30 May 2019, there is no strong shift towards a wetter or drier than average three months across Western Australia. For other winter crop producing states the chance of exceeding median rainfall is quite low, however this does not mean that large areas of eastern Australia will receive no rainfall during winter.

There is still a significant chance that most areas unlikely to exceed median rainfall will receive rainfall totals sufficient to sustain crop production through until spring 2019. In cropping regions, there is a 75% chance of receiving between 25 and 100 millimetres across much of New South Wales and Victoria between June and August 2019 (**Map 6**). There is a similar probability of receiving between 50 and 200 millimetres for cropping regions in South Australia and Western Australia.

Across Queensland there is a 75% chance of receiving between 10 and 50 millimetres. In areas with low soil moisture these probable low three-month rainfall totals are unlikely to be sufficient to sustain crop production.

The outlook for maximum and minimum temperatures for June to August 2019 indicates hotter than average daytime temperatures are likely across all winter cropping regions. Night-time temperatures are also expected to be hotter than average in central and southern New South Wales, Victoria, northern Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

Map 6 Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring, June to August 2019

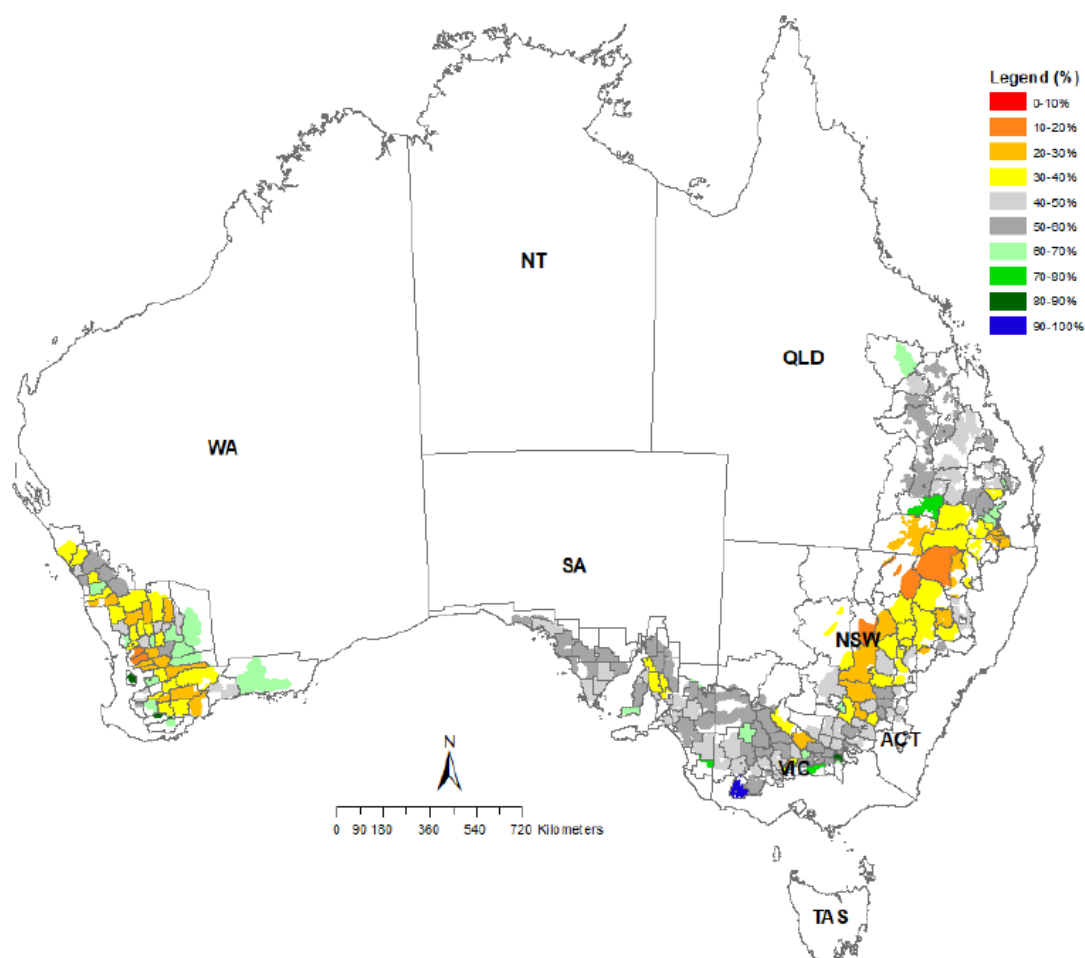


Note: Rainfall outlook is displayed for cropping regions only.  
Source: Bureau of Meteorology

**Map 7** shows the shire-scale forecast of wheat yields obtained from the University of Queensland's Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation (QAAFI). These forecasts are based on soil moisture conditions and the seasonal outlook, including the most recent trend in the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). The phase of the SOI, either positive or negative, tends to have its greatest influence on climatic patterns in eastern and northern Australia with limited influence in south-western Western Australia. It is important to note that final wheat crop yield, particularly in Western Australia, is affected more by in-crop rainfall and temperatures during crop growth than by soil moisture at the time of sowing.

At the beginning of May 2019, the forecast indicated a variable outlook for the 2019–20 wheat crop. Forecast yield outcomes in central and northern New South Wales, southern Queensland and across much of Western Australia are low and falling into the 10<sup>th</sup> to 40<sup>th</sup> percentile when compared to the historical median. Across remaining winter cropping areas forecast yield outcomes are generally close to the historical median or better.

Map 7 Forecast median wheat yield ranked relative to all years, 1 May 2019



Note: Forecast median wheat yield ranked relative to all years (%), given SOI phase was “near zero” during March and April.  
Source: Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation

Table 4 Rainfall in major cropping districts, median and actual, March 2019 to May 2019

| District               | District no. | March median mm | March 2019 mm | April median mm | April 2019 mm | May median mm | May 2019 mm |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>New South Wales</b> |              |                 |               |                 |               |               |             |
| NW Plains (W)          | 52           | 35              | 46            | 25              | 1             | 26            | 26          |
| NW Plains (E)          | 53           | 44              | 66            | 26              | 2             | 32            | 24          |
| NW Slopes (N)          | 54           | 55              | 59            | 30              | 5             | 37            | 19          |
| NW Slopes (S)          | 55           | 45              | 90            | 32              | 1             | 36            | 38          |
| N Tablelands (N)       | 56           | 72              | 73            | 38              | 11            | 39            | 14          |
| CW Plains (S)          | 50           | 26              | 32            | 23              | 2             | 28            | 22          |
| CW Plains (N)          | 51           | 27              | 43            | 17              | 1             | 28            | 20          |
| CW Slopes (N)          | 64           | 41              | 105           | 32              | 0             | 33            | 23          |
| CW Slopes (S)          | 65           | 37              | 52            | 33              | 1             | 37            | 30          |

| District                 | District<br>no. | March<br>median<br>mm | March<br>2019<br>mm | April<br>median<br>mm | April<br>2019<br>mm | May<br>median<br>mm | May<br>2019<br>mm |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| C Tablelands (N)         | 62              | 46                    | 109                 | 37                    | 1                   | 36                  | 22                |
| C Tablelands (S)         | 63              | 54                    | 90                  | 49                    | 7                   | 41                  | 33                |
| Riverina (W)             | 75              | 18                    | 14                  | 18                    | 17                  | 26                  | 44                |
| Riverina (E)             | 74              | 24                    | 21                  | 27                    | 13                  | 30                  | 57                |
| SW Slopes (N)            | 73              | 38                    | 72                  | 35                    | 5                   | 43                  | 52                |
| SW Slopes (S)            | 72              | 56                    | 117                 | 63                    | 19                  | 78                  | 122               |
| <b>Victoria</b>          |                 |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                   |
| N Mallee                 | 76              | 13                    | 2                   | 14                    | 1                   | 25                  | 29                |
| S Mallee                 | 77              | 14                    | 2                   | 17                    | 1                   | 31                  | 47                |
| N Wimmera                | 78              | 15                    | 6                   | 20                    | 2                   | 39                  | 64                |
| S Wimmera                | 79              | 20                    | 9                   | 29                    | 6                   | 51                  | 90                |
| Lower North              | 80              | 18                    | 5                   | 24                    | 3                   | 35                  | 60                |
| Upper North              | 81              | 24                    | 8                   | 30                    | 5                   | 48                  | 78                |
| Lower North East         | 82              | 52                    | 78                  | 55                    | 20                  | 86                  | 142               |
| North Central            | 88              | 39                    | 17                  | 55                    | 11                  | 68                  | 115               |
| Western Plains           | 89              | 31                    | 18                  | 39                    | 14                  | 55                  | 110               |
| West Coast               | 90              | 38                    | 37                  | 53                    | 25                  | 73                  | 102               |
| <b>Queensland</b>        |                 |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                   |
| Central Highlands        | 35              | 50                    | 144                 | 25                    | 50                  | 21                  | 6                 |
| Maranoa                  | 43              | 48                    | 70                  | 20                    | 60                  | 24                  | 10                |
| W Darling Downs          | 42              | 50                    | 86                  | 23                    | 9                   | 29                  | 13                |
| E Darling Downs          | 41              | 54                    | 94                  | 23                    | 2                   | 29                  | 8                 |
| Moreton S Coast          | 40              | 98                    | 161                 | 56                    | 56                  | 48                  | 28                |
| <b>South Australia</b>   |                 |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                   |
| Upper South East         | 25B             | 14                    | 7                   | 29                    | 8                   | 45                  | 58                |
| Murray Mallee            | 25A             | 10                    | 2                   | 15                    | 4                   | 30                  | 32                |
| Murray River             | 24              | 10                    | 4                   | 15                    | 3                   | 26                  | 31                |
| East Central             | 23              | 18                    | 8                   | 37                    | 4                   | 62                  | 85                |
| Yorke Peninsula          | 22A             | 12                    | 3                   | 24                    | 4                   | 44                  | 62                |
| Lower North              | 21              | 11                    | 4                   | 22                    | 3                   | 36                  | 51                |
| Upper North              | 19              | 9                     | 9                   | 13                    | 3                   | 25                  | 30                |
| Western Agricultural     | 18              | 9                     | 2                   | 17                    | 8                   | 25                  | 34                |
| <b>Western Australia</b> |                 |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                   |
| North Coast              | 8               | 10                    | 4                   | 15                    | 12                  | 44                  | 3                 |
| Central Coast            | 9               | 11                    | 4                   | 35                    | 27                  | 99                  | 16                |
| Northern Central         | 10              | 13                    | 9                   | 17                    | 17                  | 39                  | 6                 |
| South Central            | 10A             | 15                    | 23                  | 23                    | 18                  | 48                  | 13                |
| South East               | 12              | 19                    | 19                  | 16                    | 18                  | 21                  | 6                 |

Note: Median rainfall is calculated over the period 1900 to May 2019. Australian rainfall districts are shown in **Map 8** of the Australian crop report.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology monthly district rainfall reports

### Map 8 Rainfall districts, Australia



Note: Displayed for major cropping districts only. See table 4 for district names and observed district rainfall.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

# Crop conditions and production forecasts, by state

## New South Wales

Seasonal conditions in New South Wales during autumn were mixed. There was below average rainfall in central and north-eastern cropping regions and average rainfall in parts of the northwest cropping regions and most southern cropping regions. The majority of planting intentions were realised in southern cropping regions.

Winter rainfall is likely to be below average in New South Wales, according to the latest three-month rainfall outlook (June to August) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology on 30 May 2019.

The impact of below average winter rainfall on crop prospects will differ across regions as it depends on the timing and quantity of rainfall and the amount of soil moisture present at the end of autumn. There is a significant chance that most areas unlikely to exceed median winter rainfall will receive rainfall totals sufficient to sustain crops that established successfully through until spring. Crops in regions with average to above average levels of soil moisture will likely be in a good position at the beginning of spring. However, crop prospects in regions with low to very low levels of soil moisture will likely deteriorate. This means crop prospects are presently strongest in southern cropping regions.

Area planted to **winter crops** in New South Wales is forecast at 4.1 million hectares. Although this is an increase from the drought affected 2018–19 area it will still be 24% below the 10 year average to 2018–19. This reflects continued drier than average conditions in some major cropping regions. Total winter crop production is forecast to rise to 7.2 million tonnes in 2019–20, more than double the previous season but 30% below the 10 year average to 2018–19.

Area planted to **wheat** is forecast to increase by 39% in 2019–20 to 2.5 million hectares. Although wheat may be planted until the end of June in parts of New South Wales, rainfall in the next few weeks will be needed for any further planting to take place. Prospects for wheat crops are currently better in southern New South Wales than in central and northern areas. Production is forecast to be 4.8 million tonnes.

Area planted to **barley** is forecast to increase by 25% in 2019–20 to 750,000 hectares. Production is forecast to more than double to 1.5 million tonnes, reflecting an increase in area planted and a forecast increase in the average yield from the poor yielding 2018–19 barley crop.

Area planted to **canola** is forecast to be 400,000 hectares in 2019–20 with the majority in southern New South Wales, reflecting more favourable seasonal conditions during autumn. Average yields are forecast to increase from the very low yields of the previous season and production is forecast to rise to 520,000 tonnes.

**Table 5 Winter crop forecasts, New South Wales, 2019–20**

| <b>Crop</b> | <b>Area</b><br>'000 ha | <b>Yield</b><br>t/ha | <b>Production</b><br>kt | <b>Area change</b><br>% | <b>Prod. change</b><br>% |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat       | 2,500                  | 1.90                 | 4,750                   | 39                      | 164                      |
| Barley      | 750                    | 1.95                 | 1,463                   | 25                      | 132                      |
| Canola      | 400                    | 1.30                 | 520                     | 111                     | 242                      |

Note: Yields are based on area planted. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

**Summer crop** production in New South Wales is estimated to have fallen in 2018–19 by more than half to just over 1 million tonnes.

**Grain sorghum** production is estimated to have been 275,000 tonnes in 2018–19, slightly below the very low level in 2017–18.

**Cotton** production is estimated to have declined by 56% in 2018–19 to 321,000 tonnes of lint and around 454,000 tonnes of cottonseed.

**Rice** production is estimated to have fallen significantly in 2018–19 to around 52,000 tonnes reflecting low water allocations in the Murray Valley and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

**Table 6 Summer crop estimates, New South Wales, 2018–19**

| <b>Crop</b>   | <b>Area</b><br>'000 ha | <b>Yield</b><br>t/ha | <b>Production</b><br>kt | <b>Area change</b><br>% | <b>Prod. change</b><br>% |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Grain sorghum | 110                    | 2.50                 | 275                     | 2                       | –1                       |
| Cotton lint   | 227                    | 1.42                 | 321                     | –35                     | –56                      |
| Cottonseed    | 227                    | 2.00                 | 454                     | –35                     | –56                      |
| Rice          | 5                      | 10.37                | 52                      | –92                     | –92                      |

Note: Yields are based on area planted, except cotton which is based on area harvested. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

## Queensland

Seasonal conditions during autumn were mixed in Queensland cropping regions. Rainfall in most cropping regions was average to above average with above average to extremely high rainfall in the north western cropping region in central Queensland. There was below average rainfall in some cropping regions in southern Queensland. Low soil moisture levels discouraged planting in many regions, particularly in the south eastern part of central Queensland and the Darling Downs.

Winter rainfall is likely to be below average in Queensland cropping regions, according to the latest three-month rainfall outlook (June to August) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology on 30 May 2019. However, lower level soil moisture is above average to extremely high in the northern and western parts of central Queensland, which is expected to sustain crops in these regions through to spring. Crop prospects are less robust in other Queensland cropping regions, particularly in the south eastern part of central Queensland and the Darling Downs. Many crops in these regions may struggle to get through to spring.

Area planted to **winter crops** in Queensland is forecast to rise slightly in 2019–20 to around 752,000 hectares, mainly due to an increase in area planted to wheat in central Queensland, where most Queensland winter crop production is expected to occur this season. Winter crop

production is forecast to be 1 million tonnes, compared to the 10 year average production of 1.8 million tonnes. Yields for all winter crops are forecast to average higher compared to the previous season, largely because of reasonable crop prospects in central Queensland.

Area planted to **wheat** is forecast to increase by 15% to around 460,000 hectares. Wheat production is expected to rise to 690,000 tonnes. The average yield is forecast to increase because most of the wheat crop is expected to be in central Queensland where yields are expected to improve from 2018–19.

Area planted to **barley** is forecast to fall by 7% to 65,000 hectares due to lower than average rainfall in southern Queensland, where most barley is grown in Queensland. Barley production is expected to fall by 10% to around 85,000 tonnes.

Area planted to **chickpeas** is forecast to fall by 10% to 180,000 hectares in response to weaker import demand from India. Production is forecast to rise by 4% to 198,000 tonnes because of an expected increase in yields. Almost all chickpeas are expected to be grown in the central Queensland where prospects are reasonable.

**Table 7 Winter crop forecasts, Queensland, 2019–20**

| <b>Crop</b> | <b>Area</b> | <b>Yield</b> | <b>Production</b> | <b>Area change</b> | <b>Prod. change</b> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|             | '000 ha     | t/ha         | kt                | %                  | %                   |
| Wheat       | 460         | 1.50         | 690               | 15                 | 73                  |
| Barley      | 65          | 1.31         | 85                | -7                 | -10                 |
| Chickpeas   | 180         | 1.10         | 198               | -10                | 4                   |

Note: Yields are based on area planted. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

Harvesting of 2018–19 **summer crops** in Queensland is now largely complete and total production is estimated to have fallen by 9% to around 1.5 million tonnes. This largely reflects a significant fall in cotton production.

Production of **grain sorghum** is estimated to have increased by 3% to 1 million tonnes. A slight fall in average yield was offset by increases in area planted.

**Cotton** production is estimated to have declined by 49% to 164,000 tonnes of lint and around 231,000 tonnes of cottonseed in 2018–19. Area planted to cotton is estimated to have fallen by 33% to around 117,000 hectares.

**Table 8 Summer crop estimates, Queensland, 2018–19**

| <b>Crop</b>   | <b>Area</b> | <b>Yield</b> | <b>Production</b> | <b>Area change</b> | <b>Prod. Change</b> |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|               | '000 ha     | t/ha         | kt                | %                  | %                   |
| Grain sorghum | 385         | 2.60         | 1,001             | 9                  | 3                   |
| Cotton lint   | 117         | 1.40         | 164               | -33                | -49                 |
| Cottonseed    | 117         | 1.98         | 231               | -33                | -49                 |

Note: Yields are based on area planted, except cotton which is based on area harvested. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

## Victoria

There was above average rainfall in many cropping regions in Victoria during May. This rainfall replenished soil moisture levels depleted by unfavourable seasonal conditions during March and

April. However, there was insufficient rainfall in parts of the northern Mallee in May to germinate dry sown crops. Lower layer soil moisture levels in May were above average in central cropping regions and mostly average in other cropping regions. The notable exception is parts of the Mallee where it is below average.

Winter rainfall is likely to be below average in Victoria, according to the latest three-month rainfall outlook (June to August) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology on 30 May 2019. There is a significant chance that most areas unlikely to exceed median rainfall will receive rainfall totals sufficient to sustain crops that established successfully through until spring 2019, especially in regions with average to above average levels of lower layer soil moisture in May.

Area planted to **winter crops** in Victoria is forecast to increase by 13%, compared to the drought affected season in 2018–19, to around 3.3 million hectares. Winter crop production in 2019–20 is forecast to be around 6.2 million tonnes, similar to the average production in the 10 years to 2018–19.

Area planted to **wheat** is forecast to rise by 11% in 2019–20 to around 1.6 million hectares. Wheat production is forecast to increase by 64% to 3.2 million tonnes.

Area planted to **barley** is forecast to increase by 10% to 850,000 hectares, which largely reflects expected higher returns relative to production alternatives, particularly canola. Production is forecast to increase by 64% to 1.8 million tonnes.

Area planted to **canola** is forecast to increase by 33% to 400,000 hectares, largely reflecting significant area taken out of oilseed production and cut for hay in 2018–19. Canola production is forecast to increase by 83% to 550,000 tonnes.

**Table 9 Winter crop forecasts, Victoria, 2019–20**

| Crop   | Area    | Yield | Production | Area change | Prod. Change |
|--------|---------|-------|------------|-------------|--------------|
|        | '000 ha | t/ha  | kt         | %           | %            |
| Wheat  | 1,550   | 2.06  | 3,200      | 11          | 64           |
| Barley | 850     | 2.12  | 1,800      | 10          | 64           |
| Canola | 400     | 1.38  | 550        | 33          | 83           |

Note: Yields are based on area planted. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

## South Australia

Rainfall in South Australia during March and April was below average and soil moisture levels were below average when planting of winter crops commenced. Above average and timely rainfall in most cropping regions during May increased soil moisture levels and improved planting and growing conditions. However, parts of the northern Murray Mallee did not receive sufficient rainfall in May to germinate dry sown crops. Planting is now largely complete, except in the south east, where planting can continue well into winter.

Winter rainfall is likely to be below average in South Australia, according to the latest three-month rainfall outlook (June to August) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology on 30 May 2019. There is a significant chance that most areas unlikely to exceed median rainfall will receive rainfall totals sufficient to sustain crops that established successfully through until spring 2019, especially those with good stores of soil moisture in May. Most cropping regions had average or better levels of soil moisture in May with significant parts of the Eyre Peninsula and lower Yorke

Peninsula at well above average or better. The ongoing development of crops will be aided if winter rainfall is timely.

Area planted to **winter crop** in South Australia is forecast to be around 3.6 million hectares. Winter crop production is forecast at around 7.4 million tonnes, slightly above the average production in the 10 years to 2018–19.

Area planted to **wheat** is forecast to increase by 8% to 2 million hectares. Wheat production is forecast to increase by 46% to 4.3 million tonnes.

Area planted to **barley** is forecast to increase by 10% to 900,000 hectares. This is a result of expected favourable returns from growing barley compared with production alternatives. Barley production is forecast to increase by 37% to 2.1 million tonnes.

Area planted to **canola** is forecast to be 210,000 hectares, 14% below the 10 year average to 2018–19, reflecting an increase in the area planted to barley and pulses at the expense of canola. Canola production is forecast to be 290,000 tonnes.

**Table 10 Winter crop forecasts, South Australia, 2019–20**

| <b>Crop</b> | <b>Area</b><br>'000 ha | <b>Yield</b><br>t/ha | <b>Production</b><br>kt | <b>Area change</b><br>% | <b>Prod. change</b><br>% |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat       | 2,000                  | 2.15                 | 4,300                   | 8                       | 46                       |
| Barley      | 900                    | 2.33                 | 2,100                   | 10                      | 37                       |
| Canola      | 210                    | 1.38                 | 290                     | 5                       | 12                       |

Note: Yields are based on area planted. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

## Western Australia

With the exception of parts of the Esperance region, soil moisture levels during the winter crop planting window were below to very much below average across most of the Western Australian cropping region. Much of the crop was dry sown, or sown following scattered showers, and will require timely follow up rainfall to establish.

There is no strong tendency toward either higher or lower than average winter rainfall in Western Australian cropping regions, according to the latest three-month rainfall outlook (June to August) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology on 30 May 2019. Given the neutral rainfall outlook, ABARES has assumed average and timely winter rainfall that will sustain crops through to spring. Timely rainfall in the first few weeks of June has the potential to increase late plantings in some regions.

**Winter crop** planted area is forecast to fall by 3% to 7.8 million hectares in 2019–20. Winter crop production is forecast to be 14.4 million tonnes, which is around the 10 year average to 2018–19.

Area planted to **wheat** is forecast to fall by 5% to 4.5 million hectares. This is due to low levels of soil moisture discouraging planting in some regions, particularly more marginal cropping regions in the north. Production is expected to be 8.2 million tonnes.

Area planted to **barley** is forecast to rise by 10% to 1.6 million hectares. Expected margins on barley provided an incentive to increase planted area, and the longer planting window for cereals is expected to result in some late plantings following rainfall events. Production is forecast to be 3.7 million tonnes.

Area planted to **canola** is forecast to fall by 18% to 1.0 million hectares. Low levels of soil moisture during the canola planting window and higher expected returns from growing barley reduced the attractiveness of growing canola for many growers. Production is expected to be 1.2 million tonnes.

**Table 11 Winter crop forecasts, Western Australia, 2019–20**

| <b>Crop</b> | <b>Area</b><br>'000 ha | <b>Yield</b><br>t/ha | <b>Production</b><br>kt | <b>Area change</b><br>% | <b>Prod. change</b><br>% |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat       | 4,450                  | 1.84                 | 8,200                   | -5                      | -19                      |
| Barley      | 1,600                  | 2.32                 | 3,710                   | 10                      | -25                      |
| Canola      | 990                    | 1.22                 | 1,208                   | -18                     | -18                      |
| Lupins      | 360                    | 1.53                 | 550                     | -5                      | -8                       |

Note: Yields are based on area planted. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

# Statistical tables

**Table 12 Winter crop production and area, Australia, 2017–18 to 2019–20**

| Crop       | Area    |           |           | Production |           |           |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|            | 2017–18 | 2018–19 s | 2019–20 f | 2017–18    | 2018–19 s | 2019–20 f |
|            | '000 ha | '000 ha   | '000 ha   | kt         | kt        | kt        |
| Wheat      | 10919   | 10159     | 10970     | 20941      | 17298     | 21191     |
| Barley     | 4124    | 3719      | 4175      | 9254       | 8310      | 9191      |
| Canola     | 3171    | 1893      | 2003      | 3893       | 2180      | 2571      |
| Chickpeas  | 1075    | 303       | 370       | 998        | 282       | 366       |
| Faba beans | 313     | 178       | 227       | 416        | 217       | 326       |
| Field peas | 291     | 179       | 202       | 317        | 152       | 249       |
| Lentils    | 418     | 303       | 285       | 543        | 323       | 384       |
| Lupins     | 612     | 500       | 483       | 714        | 693       | 678       |
| Oats       | 874     | 680       | 798       | 1227       | 888       | 1307      |
| Triticale  | 55      | 66        | 72        | 87         | 89        | 110       |

f ABARES forecast. s ABARES estimate.

Notes: Crop year refers to crops planted during the 12 months to 31 March. Slight discrepancies may appear between tables as a result of including the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory in Australian totals. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics; Pulse Australia

**Table 13 Summer crop production and area, Australia, 2016–17 to 2018–19**

| Crop          | Area    |         |           | Production |         |           |
|---------------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
|               | 2016–17 | 2017–18 | 2018–19 s | 2016–17    | 2017–18 | 2018–19 s |
|               | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha   | kt         | kt      | kt        |
| Grain sorghum | 368     | 462     | 496       | 994        | 1255    | 1278      |
| Cottonseed a  | 557     | 526     | 343       | 1260       | 1495    | 685       |
| Cotton lint a | 557     | 526     | 343       | 891        | 1058    | 485       |
| Rice          | 82      | 61      | 6         | 807        | 635     | 59        |
| Corn (maize)  | 68      | 53      | 55        | 436        | 387     | 392       |
| Soybeans      | 17      | 32      | 26        | 31         | 51      | 42        |
| Sunflower     | 16      | 14      | 19        | 17         | 26      | 23        |

a Cotton area is estimated harvested area. s ABARES estimate.

Notes: Crop year refers to crops planted during the 12 months to 31 March. Slight discrepancies may appear between tables as a result of including the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory in Australian totals. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics; Cotton Australia.

Table 14 Production, major crops, Australian states, 2016–17 to 2019–20

| Winter crops                 | New South Wales |             | Victoria        |             | Queensland      |             | South Australia |             | Western Australia |             | Tasmania        |             |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                              | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha   | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt |
| <b>Wheat</b>                 |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 2,500           | 4,750       | 1,550           | 3,200       | 460             | 690         | 2,000           | 4,300       | 4,450             | 8,200       | 10              | 51          |
| 2018–19 s                    | 1,800           | 1,800       | 1,400           | 1,950       | 400             | 400         | 1,850           | 2,950       | 4,700             | 10,150      | 9               | 48          |
| 2017–18                      | 2,793           | 4,703       | 1,447           | 3,682       | 639             | 765         | 1,976           | 4,052       | 4,057             | 7,699       | 7               | 40          |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 2,788           | 5,975       | 1,427           | 2,949       | 581             | 994         | 1,964           | 4,283       | 4,618             | 8,966       | 9               | 48          |
| <b>Barley</b>                |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 750             | 1,463       | 850             | 1,800       | 65              | 85          | 900             | 2,100       | 1,600             | 3,710       | 10              | 34          |
| 2018–19 s                    | 600             | 630         | 770             | 1,100       | 70              | 95          | 820             | 1,535       | 1,450             | 4,916       | 9               | 34          |
| 2017–18                      | 763             | 1,305       | 844             | 2,110       | 105             | 188         | 876             | 1,861       | 1,531             | 3,775       | 5               | 16          |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 854             | 1,833       | 864             | 1,755       | 117             | 269         | 857             | 2,012       | 1,473             | 3,850       | 6               | 23          |
| <b>Canola</b>                |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 400             | 520         | 400             | 550         | 2               | 1           | 210             | 290         | 990               | 1,208       | 1               | 3           |
| 2018–19 s                    | 190             | 152         | 300             | 300         | 1               | 1           | 200             | 260         | 1,200             | 1,464       | 2               | 3           |
| 2017–18                      | 860             | 893         | 542             | 938         | 1               | 0           | 237             | 335         | 1,531             | 1,724       | 1               | 4           |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 621             | 849         | 386             | 543         | 1               | 1           | 224             | 304         | 1,314             | 1,641       | 1               | 3           |
| <b>Oats</b>                  |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 250             | 275         | 140             | 245         | 40              | 20          | 65              | 110         | 300               | 650         | 3               | 7           |
| 2018–19 s                    | 200             | 140         | 130             | 140         | 39              | 21          | 48              | 80          | 260               | 500         | 3               | 7           |
| 2017–18                      | 366             | 229         | 97              | 188         | 45              | 12          | 57              | 94          | 306               | 697         | 3               | 6           |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 307             | 320         | 133             | 237         | 47              | 26          | 63              | 109         | 300               | 678         | 3               | 6           |

continued ...

Table 14 Production, major crops, Australian states, 2016–17 to 2018–19 (continued)

| Summer crops                 | New South Wales |       | Victoria |       | Queensland |       | South Australia |       | Western Australia |       | Tasmania |       |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|----------|-------|
|                              | 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    |
| <b>Grain sorghum</b>         |                 |       |          |       |            |       |                 |       |                   |       |          |       |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>             | 110             | 275   | 0        | 0     | 385        | 1,001 | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 2     | 0        | 0     |
| 2017–18                      | 108             | 279   | 0        | 0     | 353        | 974   | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 1     | 0        | 0     |
| 2016–17                      | 117             | 387   | 0        | 1     | 250        | 604   | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 2     | 0        | 0     |
| Five-year average to 2017–18 | 148             | 455   | 0        | 1     | 374        | 1,047 | 0               | 0     | 1                 | 3     | 0        | 0     |
| <b>Cottonseed a</b>          |                 |       |          |       |            |       |                 |       |                   |       |          |       |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>             | 227             | 454   | 0        | 0     | 117        | 231   | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |
| 2017–18                      | 351             | 1,043 | 0        | 0     | 175        | 452   | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |
| 2016–17                      | 370             | 814   | 0        | 0     | 187        | 446   | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |
| Five-year average to 2017–18 | 253             | 744   | 0        | 0     | 136        | 385   | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |
| <b>Rice</b>                  |                 |       |          |       |            |       |                 |       |                   |       |          |       |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>             | 5               | 52    | 0        | 0     | 1          | 7     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |
| 2017–18                      | 60              | 628   | 0        | 0     | 1          | 7     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |
| 2016–17                      | 82              | 806   | 0        | 0     | 0          | 1     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |
| Five-year average to 2017–18 | 62              | 639   | 0        | 2     | 1          | 4     | 0               | 0     | 0                 | 0     | 0        | 0     |

**a** Cotton area is estimated harvested area. **f** ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate.

Note: Zero is used to denote nil or less than 500 tonnes or 500 hectares. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics

Table 15 Production, other crops, Australian states, 2016–17 to 2019–20

| Winter crops                 | New South Wales |             | Victoria        |             | Queensland      |             | South Australia |             | Western Australia |             | Tasmania        |             |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                              | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha   | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt |
| <b>Chickpeas</b>             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 100             | 123         | 20              | 24          | 180             | 198         | 12              | 15          | 8                 | 12          | 0               | 0           |
| 2018–19 s                    | 22              | 22          | 20              | 20          | 200             | 190         | 25              | 25          | 8                 | 12          | 0               | 0           |
| 2017–18                      | 450             | 407         | 77              | 78          | 507             | 467         | 34              | 38          | 7                 | 8           | 0               | 0           |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 312             | 399         | 31              | 36          | 335             | 476         | 22              | 23          | 5                 | 7           | 0               | 0           |
| <b>Field peas</b>            |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 27              | 26          | 55              | 65          | 0               | 0           | 85              | 110         | 35                | 48          | 0               | 0           |
| 2018–19 s                    | 39              | 29          | 50              | 35          | 0               | 0           | 70              | 50          | 20                | 38          | 0               | 0           |
| 2017–18                      | 75              | 46          | 84              | 91          | 0               | 0           | 102             | 137         | 31                | 42          | 0               | 0           |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 53              | 60          | 58              | 62          | 0               | 0           | 99              | 114         | 26                | 39          | 0               | 0           |
| <b>Lentils</b>               |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 5               | 4           | 110             | 120         | 0               | 0           | 160             | 250         | 10                | 10          | 0               | 0           |
| 2018–19 s                    | 7               | 5           | 125             | 105         | 0               | 0           | 160             | 200         | 11                | 13          | 0               | 0           |
| 2017–18                      | 2               | 1           | 210             | 261         | 0               | 0           | 198             | 274         | 8                 | 6           | 0               | 0           |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 3               | 4           | 128             | 137         | 0               | 0           | 147             | 249         | 4                 | 4           | 0               | 0           |
| <b>Lupins</b>                |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2019–20 f                    | 38              | 32          | 40              | 41          | 0               | 0           | 45              | 55          | 360               | 550         | 0               | 0           |
| 2018–19 s                    | 50              | 38          | 30              | 20          | 0               | 0           | 40              | 35          | 380               | 600         | 0               | 1           |
| 2017–18                      | 95              | 46          | 49              | 52          | 0               | 0           | 66              | 82          | 402               | 532         | 0               | 1           |
| Five-year average to 2018–19 | 69              | 65          | 38              | 38          | 0               | 0           | 61              | 69          | 352               | 555         | 0               | 0           |

continued ...

Table 15 Production, other crops, Australian states, 2016–17 to 2018–19 (continued)

| Summer crops                 | New South Wales |             | Victoria        |             | Queensland      |             | South Australia |             | Western Australia |             | Tasmania        |             |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                              | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha   | Prod.<br>kt | Area<br>'000 ha | Prod.<br>kt |
| <b>Corn (maize)</b>          |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>             | 18              | 162         | 5               | 55          | 30              | 159         | 0               | 0           | 2                 | 12          | 0               | 4           |
| 2017–18                      | 20              | 190         | 5               | 60          | 26              | 115         | 0               | 0           | 2                 | 18          | 0               | 4           |
| 2016–17                      | 23              | 203         | 8               | 69          | 35              | 146         | 0               | 1           | 2                 | 17          | 0               | 1           |
| Five-year average to 2017–18 | 21              | 204         | 5               | 57          | 30              | 149         | 0               | 0           | 1                 | 10          | 0               | 1           |
| <b>Soybeans</b>              |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>             | 16              | 27          | 1               | 1           | 9               | 14          | 0               | 0           | 0                 | 0           | 0               | 0           |
| 2017–18                      | 24              | 40          | 1               | 1           | 7               | 10          | 0               | 0           | 0                 | 0           | 0               | 0           |
| 2016–17                      | 11              | 22          | 1               | 1           | 5               | 8           | 0               | 0           | 0                 | 0           | 0               | 0           |
| Five-year average to 2017–18 | 16              | 28          | 0               | 1           | 6               | 10          | 0               | 0           | 0                 | 0           | 0               | 0           |
| <b>Sunflower</b>             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |                   |             |                 |             |
| 2018–19 <b>s</b>             | 10              | 14          | 0               | 0           | 8               | 9           | 0               | 0           | 0                 | 0           | 0               | 0           |
| 2017–18                      | 10              | 21          | 0               | 0           | 4               | 5           | 0               | 0           | 0                 | 0           | 0               | 0           |
| 2016–17                      | 8               | 10          | 0               | 0           | 5               | 4           | 0               | 0           | 3                 | 3           | 0               | 0           |
| Five-year average to 2017–18 | 10              | 15          | 0               | 0           | 7               | 6           | 0               | 0           | 2                 | 2           | 0               | 0           |

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

Note: Zero is used to denote nil or less than 500 tonnes or 500 hectares. Area based on planted crop that is harvested, fed off or failed.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics; Pulse Australia

Table 16 Supply and disposal of wheat, canola and pulses, Australia, 2012–13 to 2017–18

| Crop                           | 2012–13<br>kt | 2013–14<br>kt | 2014–15<br>kt | 2015–16<br>kt | 2016–17<br>kt | 2017–18 s<br>kt |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>Wheat</b>                   |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     | 22,855        | 25,303        | 23,743        | 22,275        | 31,819        | 20,941          |
| Apparent domestic use          | 6,451         | 6,784         | 7,154         | 7,231         | 7,805         | 7,705           |
| – seed                         | 631           | 619           | 564           | 610           | 612           | 508             |
| – other <b>a</b>               | 5,821         | 6,165         | 6,590         | 6,621         | 7,193         | 7,197           |
| Exports <b>b</b>               | 18,644        | 18,612        | 16,587        | 16,116        | 22,636        | 13,820          |
| Imports <b>b</b>               | 17            | 20            | 22            | 25            | 25            | 28              |
| <b>Canola</b>                  |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     | 4,142         | 3,832         | 3,540         | 2,775         | 4,313         | 3,893           |
| Apparent domestic use <b>a</b> | 631           | 969           | 915           | 1,088         | 972           | 900             |
| Exports                        | 3,512         | 2,863         | 2,626         | 1,857         | 3,458         | 2,460           |
| <b>Pulses</b>                  |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| – lupins                       | 459           | 626           | 549           | 652           | 1,031         | 714             |
| – field peas                   | 320           | 342           | 290           | 205           | 415           | 317             |
| – chickpeas                    | 813           | 629           | 555           | 875           | 2,004         | 998             |
| Apparent domestic use <b>a</b> |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| – lupins                       | 290           | 286           | 306           | 398           | 637           | 273             |
| – field peas                   | 145           | 175           | 124           | 72            | 148           | 189             |
| – chickpeas                    | 1             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1               |
| Exports                        |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| – lupins                       | 169           | 340           | 243           | 254           | 395           | 441             |
| – field peas                   | 177           | 169           | 168           | 134           | 268           | 130             |
| – chickpeas                    | 853           | 629           | 663           | 1,145         | 2,293         | 724             |

**a** Calculated as a residual: production plus imports less exports less any observed or assumed change in stocks and, for wheat only, less seed use. **b** Includes grain and grain equivalent of wheat flour. **s** ABARES estimate.

Notes: Production, use, trade and stock data are on a marketing year basis: October–September for wheat; November–October for canola and pulses. Export data on a marketing year basis are not comparable with financial year export figures published elsewhere. Zero is used to denote nil or less than 500 tonnes. Due to a change in scope by the ABS of its agricultural data collections, crop production is shown for establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more until 2014–15, and an EVAO of \$40,000 or more from 2015–16.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics; Pulse Australia

Table 17 Supply and disposal of coarse grains, Australia, 2012–13 to 2017–18

| Crop                           | 2012–13<br>kt | 2013–14<br>kt | 2014–15<br>kt | 2015–16<br>kt | 2016–17<br>kt | 2017–18 s<br>kt |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>Barley</b>                  |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     | 7,471         | 9,174         | 8,646         | 8,992         | 13,506        | 9,254           |
| Apparent domestic use          | 2,182         | 2,218         | 2,714         | 2,651         | 3,633         | 2,758           |
| – seed                         | 172           | 184           | 185           | 180           | 169           | 167             |
| – other <b>a</b>               | 2,010         | 2,034         | 2,529         | 2,471         | 3,464         | 2,591           |
| Export                         | 5,289         | 6,957         | 5,932         | 6,342         | 9,873         | 6,496           |
| – feed barley                  | 2,972         | 3,944         | 3,070         | 4,351         | 6,364         | 3,641           |
| – malting barley               | 1,512         | 2,273         | 2,149         | 1,394         | 2,826         | 2,084           |
| – malt (grain equivalent)      | 805           | 740           | 713           | 596           | 683           | 771             |
| <b>Oats</b>                    |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     | 1,121         | 1,255         | 1,198         | 1,300         | 2,266         | 1,227           |
| Apparent domestic use          | 884           | 1,001         | 960           | 1,074         | 1,708         | 1,075           |
| – seed                         | 34            | 41            | 39            | 44            | 36            | 30              |
| – other <b>a</b>               | 850           | 960           | 920           | 1,030         | 1,672         | 1,044           |
| Export                         | 237           | 253           | 238           | 226           | 558           | 152             |
| <b>Triticale</b>               |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     | 171           | 126           | 143           | 127           | 150           | 87              |
| Apparent domestic use          | 171           | 126           | 143           | 127           | 150           | 87              |
| – seed                         | 4             | 4             | 4             | 5             | 4             | 3               |
| – other <b>a</b>               | 167           | 122           | 139           | 122           | 146           | 84              |
| Export                         | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0               |
| <b>Grain sorghum</b>           |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     | 2,229         | 1,282         | 2,210         | 1,791         | 994           | 1,255           |
| Apparent domestic use <b>b</b> | 1,060         | 1,083         | 885           | 572           | 878           | 717             |
| – seed                         | 3             | 3             | 4             | 3             | 2             | 3               |
| – other <b>a</b>               | 1,056         | 1,080         | 881           | 569           | 875           | 714             |
| Export <b>b</b>                | 1,179         | 1,146         | 397           | 1,638         | 913           | 277             |
| <b>Corn (maize)</b>            |               |               |               |               |               |                 |
| Production                     | 506           | 390           | 495           | 400           | 436           | 387             |
| Apparent domestic use <b>b</b> | 347           | 401           | 331           | 432           | 337           | 369             |
| – seed                         | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1               |
| – other <b>a</b>               | 346           | 400           | 330           | 431           | 336           | 368             |
| Export <b>b</b>                | 106           | 106           | 60            | 64            | 63            | 68              |

**a** Calculated as a residual: production plus imports less exports less any observed or assumed change in stocks less seed use. **b** For summer crops, export and apparent domestic use volumes are shown in year of actual export and consumption, which is typically in the year following production. Export data are on a marketing year basis and are not comparable with financial year export figures published elsewhere. **s** ABARES estimate.

Notes: Production, use and export data are on a marketing year basis: November–October for barley, oats and triticale; March–February for grain sorghum and corn (maize). Zero is used to denote nil or less than 500 tonnes. Due to a change in scope by the ABS of its agricultural data collections, crop production is shown for establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more until 2014–15, and an EVAO of \$40,000 or more from 2015–16.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics; UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade)

**Table 18 Grain, oilseed and pulse prices, third quarter 2017 to first quarter 2019**

| <b>Crop</b>                                                | <b>2017<br/>Q3<br/>A\$/t</b> | <b>2017<br/>Q4<br/>A\$/t</b> | <b>2018<br/>Q1<br/>A\$/t</b> | <b>2018<br/>Q2<br/>A\$/t</b> | <b>2018<br/>Q3<br/>A\$/t</b> | <b>2018<br/>Q4<br/>A\$/t</b> | <b>2019<br/>Q1<br/>A\$/t</b> |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Wheat</b>                                               |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Domestic: feed, del. Sydney                                | 261                          | 262                          | 266                          | 334                          | 406                          | 445                          | 428                          |
| International: US no. 2 hard red winter, fob Gulf <b>a</b> | 277                          | 283                          | 303                          | 322                          | 332                          | 331                          | 327                          |
| <b>Barley</b>                                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Domestic: 2 row feed, del. Sydney                          | 243                          | 252                          | 274                          | 324                          | 389                          | 427                          | 375                          |
| Export: feed <b>b</b>                                      | 235                          | 274                          | 269                          | 299                          | 336                          | 353                          | 345                          |
| Export: malting <b>b</b>                                   | 244                          | 263                          | 283                          | 304                          | 346                          | 365                          | 371                          |
| International: feed, fob Rouen <b>a</b>                    | 222                          | 241                          | 259                          | 277                          | 320                          | 330                          | 300                          |
| <b>Grain sorghum</b>                                       |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Domestic: feed, del. Sydney                                | 306                          | 313                          | 320                          | 366                          | 388                          | 410                          | 373                          |
| Export <b>b</b>                                            | 323                          | 493                          | 380                          | 333                          | 362                          | 584                          | 414                          |
| <b>Oats</b>                                                |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Domestic: feed, del. Sydney                                | 190                          | 188                          | 180                          | 275                          | 351                          | 390                          | 390                          |
| International: CME oats nearby contract                    | 229                          | 230                          | 225                          | 216                          | 233                          | 275                          | 269                          |
| <b>Corn (maize)</b>                                        |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Domestic: feed, del. Sydney                                | 375                          | 382                          | 387                          | 400                          | 428                          | 447                          | 445                          |
| International: US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf <b>a</b>     | 193                          | 195                          | 210                          | 230                          | 217                          | 228                          | 237                          |
| <b>Oilseeds</b>                                            |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Domestic: canola, del. Melbourne                           | 523                          | 543                          | 504                          | 525                          | 567                          | 629                          | 605                          |
| International: Europe rapeseed, cif Hamburg                | 539                          | 561                          | 542                          | 544                          | 588                          | 596                          | 588                          |
| International: US no. 2 soybeans, fob Gulf <b>a</b>        | 479                          | 490                          | 496                          | 511                          | 444                          | 462                          | 490                          |
| <b>Pulses</b>                                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Domestic: lupins, del. Kwinana                             | 296                          | 286                          | 292                          | 323                          | 330                          | 363                          | 374                          |
| Domestic: chickpeas, del. Melbourne                        | 869                          | 763                          | 598                          | 645                          | 736                          | 789                          | 802                          |
| Domestic: field peas, del. Melbourne                       | 318                          | 298                          | 305                          | 378                          | 429                          | 516                          | 620                          |
| Export: chickpeas <b>b</b>                                 | 1012                         | 957                          | 821                          | 737                          | 764                          | 835                          | 889                          |
| Export: field peas <b>b</b>                                | 416                          | 389                          | 400                          | 425                          | 494                          | 546                          | 682                          |

**a** Average of daily offer prices made in US dollars and converted to Australian dollars 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: Q1 refers to the period January–March; Q2 refers to April–June; Q3 refers to July–September; Q4 refers to October–December. Prices used in these calculations exclude GST.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics; CME Group; Farm Weekly; International Grains Council; The Land; The Weekly Times; US Department of Agriculture