

SEASONAL CROP OUTLOOK

Wheat – May 2018

SUMMARY

At present, this early in the winter crop growing season, starting soil water conditions and the seasonal rainfall outlook indicate that chances are for close to average wheat yield expectation during the 2018 wheat-growing season across most of Queensland. There is however large variation within the state's cropping region. Specifically, most parts of SWQ and some southern parts of CQ's cropping region have chances similar to climatology (50:50) of an above average wheat yield. In contrast, most parts of Far south-western QLD and SEQ have reduced chance of this year's wheat crop to be above the long-term median for that region. This early in the season, widespread above average rainfall is needed across all parts of the state's cropping region during the next few months. This will induce good planting opportunities and improve current winter cropping conditions. However, the likely range of yield outcomes is still very wide. This range will narrow considerably over the next few months as the outlook is updated through the season.

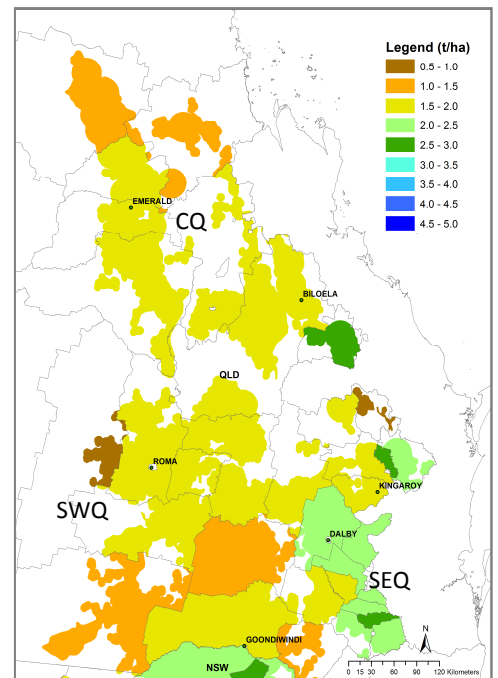
GENERAL CONDITIONS

Apart from parts of south-western QLD that received above average rainfall, the remainder of the state's cropping region recorded below average rainfall during April. In addition, rainfall recorded during the summer fallow (November to end of April) cropping period varied across most parts of the state's cropping region. Specifically, most southern parts of SWQ and most of SEQ recorded below average rainfall, which resulted in available soil water levels recharged to less than half (50%) that of the potential available water content (PAWC) for that region. The exception was for most of CQ and Far SWQ, which recorded average to above average rainfall and therefore had replenishment of soil moisture levels to above 75% (Map 2).

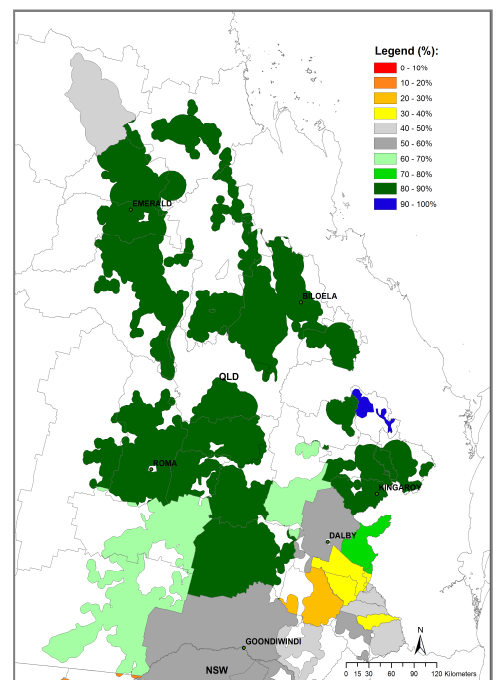
The recent pattern of the SOI, "consistently positive" for the March-April period, indicates a slightly reduced chance for above average rainfall in most parts of the state's winter cropping region over the next 3-months (www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au). This however, will change depending on the movement in the SOI as the season progresses over the next month. Crops sown into profiles with low soil water are more dependent on in-crop rainfall, and in such situations forecasts based on SOI phases can be most useful. Although atmospheric indicators of ENSO remains in a NEUTRAL phase at this early stage, progress of the climate indicators such as the SOI and sea surface temperature anomalies should be followed closely during the next few months (www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso).

OUTLOOK

This regional wheat crop outlook is based on the assumption of cropping after summer fallow. The benchmark for this outlook is the simulated long-term median shire wheat yield within the broad cropping region of Queensland (Map 1). The median yield is based on predicted performance over the past 118-years using an agro-climatic model for wheat with long-term rainfall records (see descriptive note for more details). The probability of exceeding the long-term median shire wheat yield for the coming season is shown in Map 3. Any areas coloured in yellow to red have a reduced chance of exceeding the median yield, whereas areas coloured in green to blue have an increased chance.



Map 1: Simulated long-term median shire yield derived from 1901 to 2017 using 2018 technology.



Map 2: Aggregated soil water recharge status (%) as at 1st May 2018. Summer fallow simulated from 1st of October 2017.

Map 3 is derived by considering conditions up to the end of April and projecting forward based on rainfall conditions in years from the historical record with SOI phase similar to this year - “consistently positive” in March/April. The calculation of benchmark yields and outlook chances do not take into account effects of poor crop nutrition or damage due to pests, diseases, frosts or extreme events. This outlook is derived assuming only a summer (short) fallow period. The current state wheat outlook, at this very early stage in the season, varies across most of the state’s cropping area. Specifically, chances of exceeding the long-term median yield are close to average for most parts of southern CQ and SWQ. In contrast, most parts of SEQ and northern CQ have a reduced chance (less than 30%) of exceeding the long-term shire yield expectation. With few to no sowing opportunities occurring up to now in most regions, widespread above average rainfall during the next few months is needed to induce plantings and significantly improve the current wheat yield outlook for most of the southern parts of the state’s winter cropping region.

It should be noted that at this stage of the season, there is a wide range of likely yield outcomes for the 2018 season (see State Outlook section) as all of the growing season remains in the projected forecast. The current seasonal climate forecast skill will improve towards the end of July. Updating of actual climate and thus shortening of the forecast period will cause the range of yield outcomes to narrow towards the final realised yield at the end of the season.

POOR CROP CHANCE

At present, this early in the growing season, some parts of the SEQ are showing increased chances for wheat yield being similar to the worst 10% of all years (data not shown).

It should be noted that these values are calculated as broad indicators for shire scale. They do not apply to farm level.

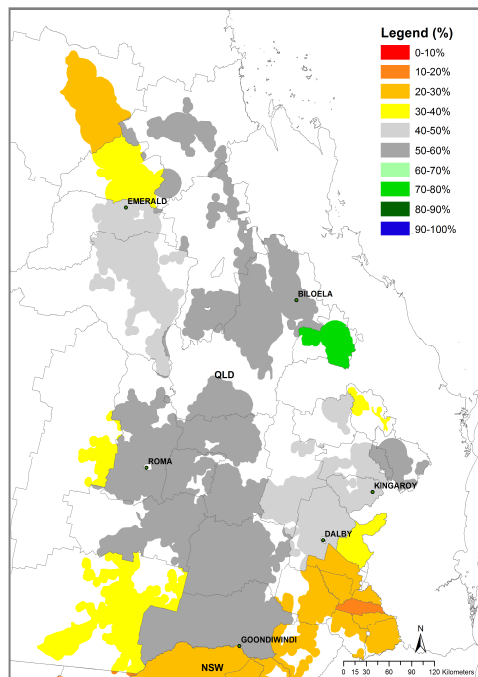
STATE OUTLOOK

At present, this early in the season, the current state wheat outlook shows a forecast median yield at the end of April of 1.74 t/ha, which is similar to the long-term median of 1.75 t/ha (Graph A). There is however, a 10% chance that the state yield could be lower than 1.33 t/ha or higher than 2.12 t/ha. However, keep in mind that it is very early in the growing season and that widespread above average rainfall during the next 3-months is needed to induce good sowing conditions and improve the outlook at shire and regional scales.

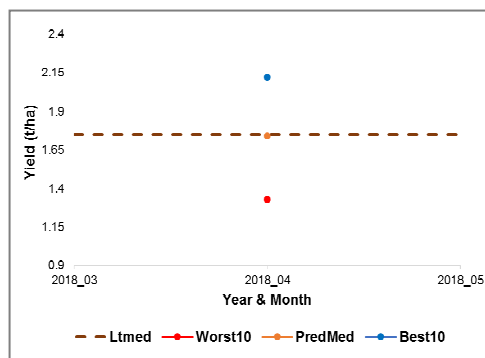
At regional level, Southwest Qld (SWQ), Southeast Qld (SEQ) and Central Qld (CQ) (see Map 1), the forecast yield (t/ha) ranges are as follows:

Region	Worst 10%	Median (50%)	Best 10%	Lt median
SWQ	1.08	1.57	2.09	1.51
SEQ	1.56	2.01	2.59	2.20
CQ	1.39	1.59	1.90	1.66

Forecast medians for SWQ (1.57 t/ha) and CQ (1.59 t/ha) are similar to the long-term median expectation for regional wheat yields. Conversely, the predicted yield outcome for SEQ of 2.01 t/ha is below the long-term median for that region. The SOI phase of “consistently positive” at end of April indicates a slightly reduced chance for above average rainfall in most parts of the state’s cropping region rainfall over the next 3-months. There remains, however, quite a wide range of possible outcomes that will depend on conditions in the remainder of the growing season. However, given the increasing skill in forecasts as the season progresses, it is advisable to closely monitor progress of the SOI over the next couple of months.



Map 3: Probability of exceeding the long-term simulated median shire wheat yield.



Graph A: State level yield forecast trajectories (10th, 50th and 90th percentiles).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE:

The seasonal wheat outlook is based on the integration of (i) a simple agro-climatic wheat stress index model (Oz-Wheat MII) (i.e. Bare fallow routine - Ritchie, 1972; Wheat stress index model adapted from - Fitzpatrick and Nix, 1969; Nix and Fitzpatrick, 1969), which is sensitive to water deficit or excess during the growing season, (ii) actual climate data up to the forecasting date and (iii) projected climate data after that date. These projected data are drawn from historical analogue years based on similarity to the prevailing phase of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) (Stone et al., 1996). The Oz-Wheat model is run from 1 October the year before sowing in order to account for the influence of the summer fallow on starting soil moisture conditions. The model input parameters for each shire (i.e. potential available water content, planting rain & stress index period) have been selected based on the best fit when calibrated against actual shire wheat yields from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the period 1976 – 2000, 2005, 2010 & 2015 (MII). Cross validated spatial correlation when predicting the shire wheat yields for the 2000 season (MI) was 0.8 across all main wheat producing shires in Australia (Potgieter et. al., 2006). For the updated MII 75% of the 237 shire have R² > 0.60.