

# Crop Report

4-Jun-2026

Andrew H Ware:  
Matthews Cootra

Crop: Wheat

Cultivar: Scepter

Sowing details: 150 plants/m<sup>2</sup> on 1-May

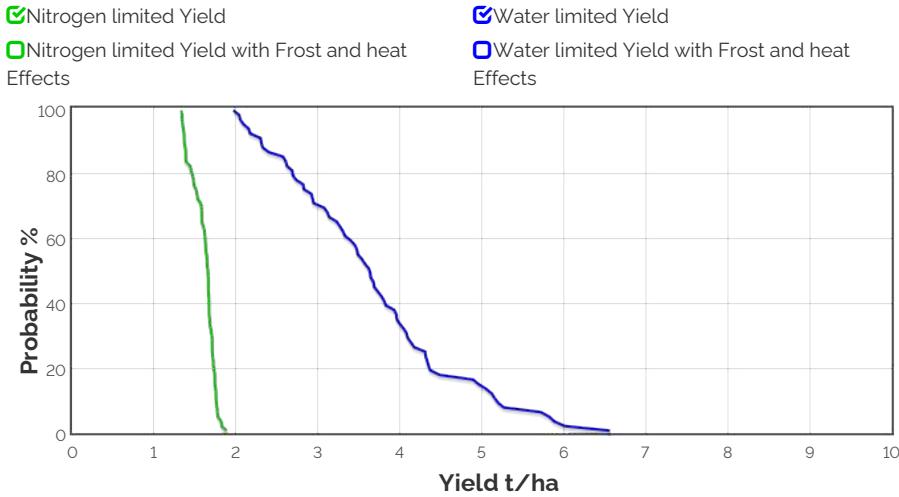
Expected maturity date: 9-Nov

Paddock Details

Initial conditions date: 13-Jun

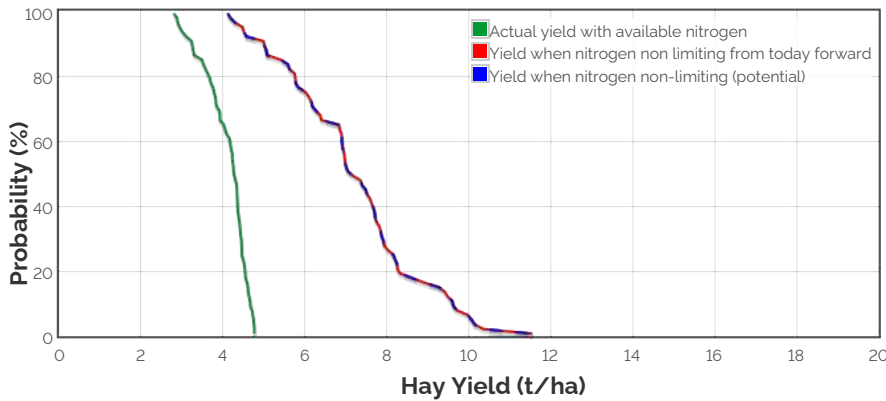
Soil: Sand (Tuckey No366)  
800 mm max rooting depth  
Stubble: 0 kg/ha of Lentil  
No till

## Grain Yield Outcome



This graph shows the probability of exceeding a range of yield outcomes this season. It takes into account your pre-season soil moisture, the weather conditions so far, soil N and agronomic inputs. The long term record from your nominated weather station is then used to simulate what would have happened from this date on in each year of the climate record. The yield results are used to produce this graph.

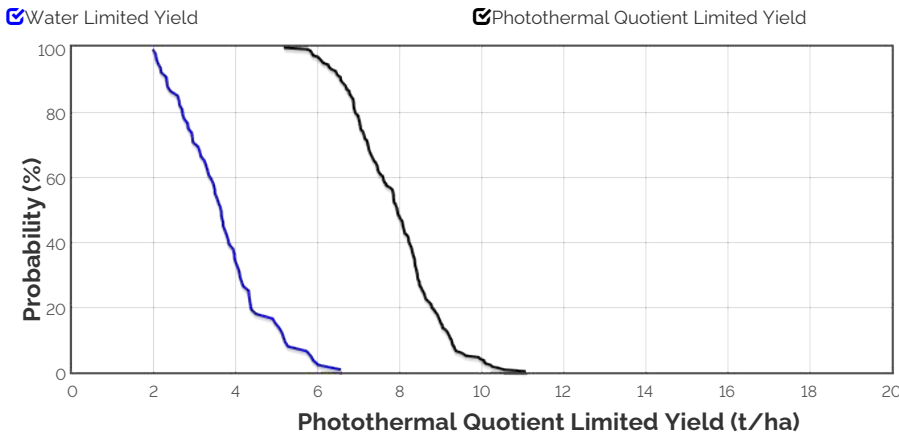
## Hay Yield Outcome



This graph shows the probability of exceeding a range of hay yield outcomes this season. It takes into account the same factors as the grain yield graph above. When above ground dry matter is below 2t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be 70% of dry matter, with a moisture content of 13%. When dry matter is between 2 and 12t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be between 70 and 75% of dry matter (sliding scale). When dry matter is above 12t/ha, hay yield is assumed to be between 75 and 80% (sliding scale).

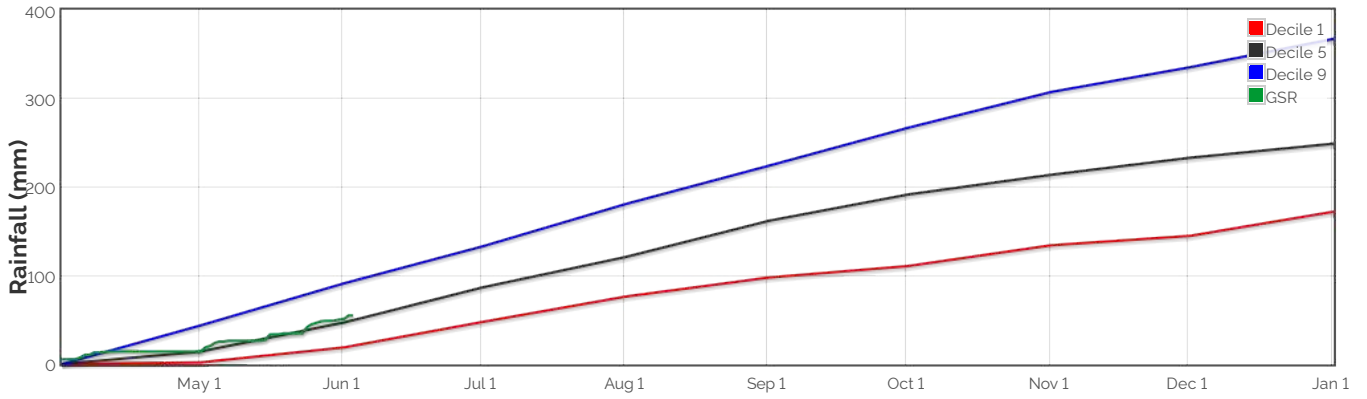
Current dry matter: 165.72921238895847kg/ha

## PTQ Yield Outcome



This chart shows the chances of achieving different yield outcomes this season, based on two key limits: water, and the balance of radiation and temperature during the critical period for grain number development (Photothermal quotient). Water-limited yield is estimated from pre-season soil moisture, seasonal weather to date, and agronomic inputs, with future conditions simulated using the long-term weather record from your chosen station. Radiation and temperature-limited yield is estimated by modelling a range of flowering dates and calculating the ratio between radiation and temperature during the critical period for grain number determination. In most cases, water is the main constraint on yield, but in wetter seasons or locations, radiation and temperature can also limit yield if crop development is not well aligned with the environment. Earlier flowering often reduces potential from radiation due to shorter day lengths and cloudier conditions, while later flowering increases radiation but higher temperatures shorten the critical period, causing yield potential to decline again. These limits assume >90% light interception during the critical period and do not account for frost or heat events pre or post flowering, nor for other grain-filling stresses that reduce harvest index and grain size.

## The Season So Far - Growing Season Rainfall Deciles



## Simulated and Predicted Crop Growth Stage



Predicted

	GS11	GS12	GS13	GS14	GS15	GS16
Earliest	17-May	23-May	30-May	7-Jun	13-Jun	21-Jun
Median	17-May	23-May	30-May	8-Jun	17-Jun	27-Jun
Latest	17-May	23-May	30-May	9-Jun	23-Jun	4-Jul



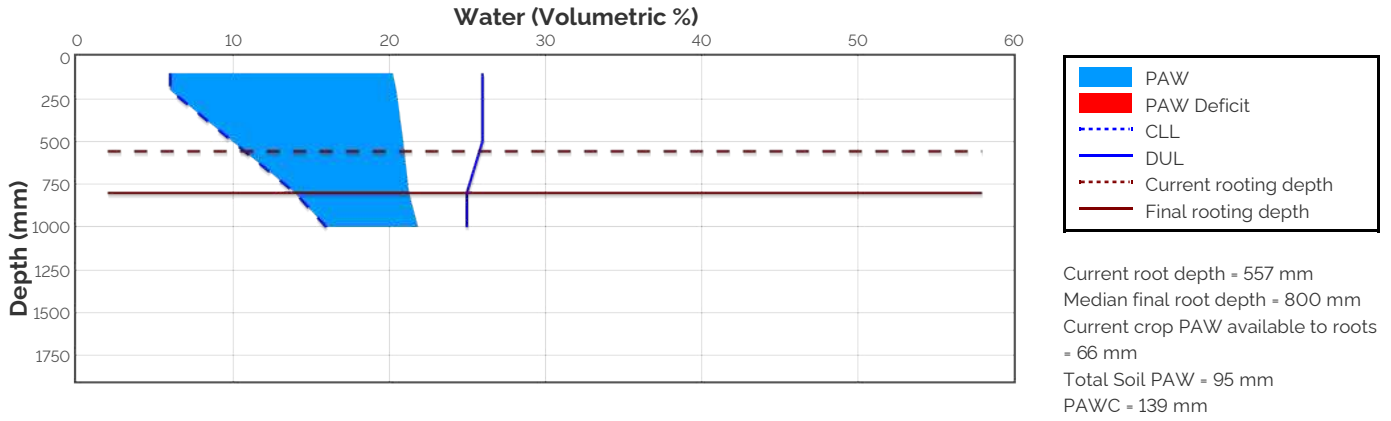
Predicted

	GS30	GS31	GS32	GS37	GS39	GS45	GS55	GS65	GS75
Earliest	2-Jul	11-Jul	20-Jul	29-Jul	31-Jul	7-Aug	19-Aug	24-Aug	13-Sep
Median	12-Jul	19-Jul	27-Jul	5-Aug	7-Aug	15-Aug	26-Aug	1-Sep	21-Sep
Latest	20-Jul	28-Jul	6-Aug	16-Aug	18-Aug	27-Aug	8-Sep	14-Sep	3-Oct

## Probability and Incidence of Frost and Heat Shock

Frost damage during flowering				Heat damage during grain fill			
Probability	This Season			Probability	This Season		
mild 2 to 0°C during flowering		90%	0	mild 32 to 34°C		42%	0
moderate 0 to -2°C during flowering & early grain fill		45%	0	moderate 34 to 36°C		22%	0
severe Less than -2°C during flowering & grain fill		1%	0	severe Above 36°C		18%	0

## Current Distribution of PAW



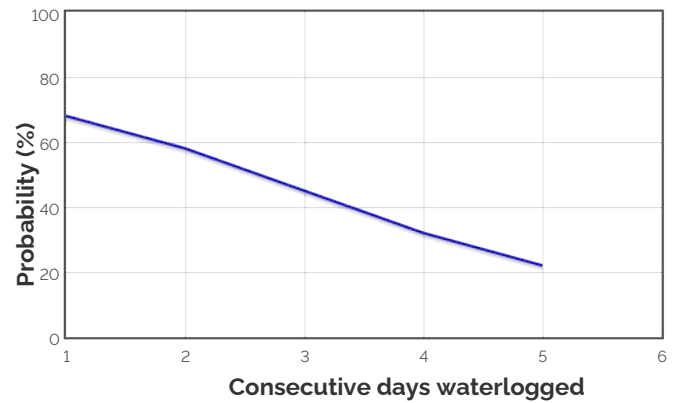
## Water Budget

Initial PAW status @ 13-Jun  
 Rainfall since 13-Jun  
 Irrigations  
 Evaporation since 13-Jun  
 Transpiration since 13-Jun  
 Deep drainage since 13-Jun  
 Run-off since 13-Jun

93 mm  
 0 mm  
 0 mm  
 0 mm  
 0 mm  
 0 mm  
 95 mm

**Current PAW status:**

## Probability of Future Waterlogging Events



## Nitrogen Budget

Initial N status @ 13-Jun  
 N mineralisation since 13-Jun  
 N tie up since 13-Jun  
 N applications

79 kg/ha  
 0 kg/ha  
 0 kg/ha

Total N in plant  
 De-nitrification since 13-Jun  
 Leaching since 13-Jun

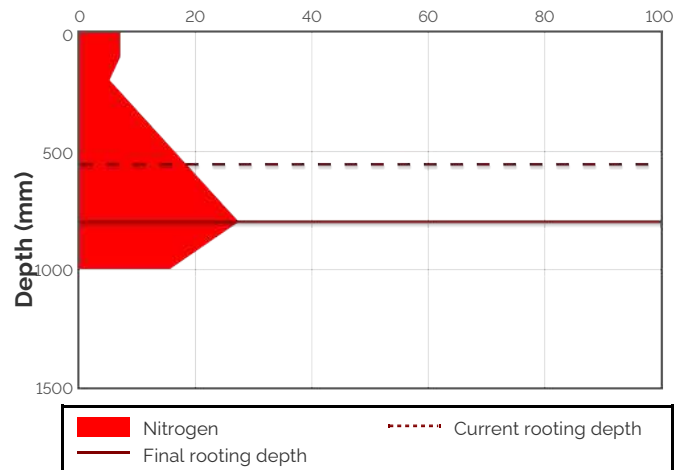
27-Apr : 10 kg/ha  
 9 kg/ha  
 0 kg/ha  
 0 kg/ha

**Current N status:**

**72 kg/ha**

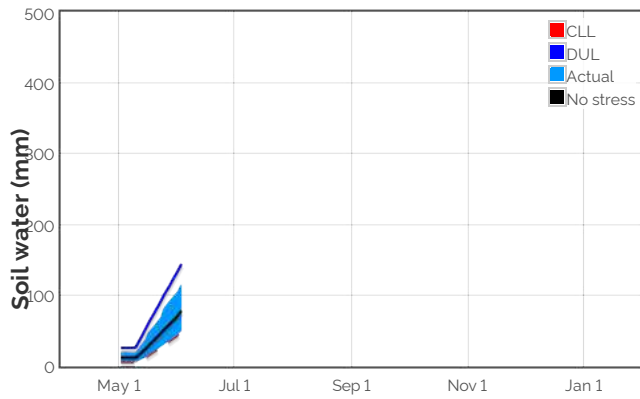
Median N mineralisation to maturity = 116.583981908796 kg/ha  
 Median N tie up to maturity = 0 kg/ha

## Current distribution of soil nitrogen (kg/ha)

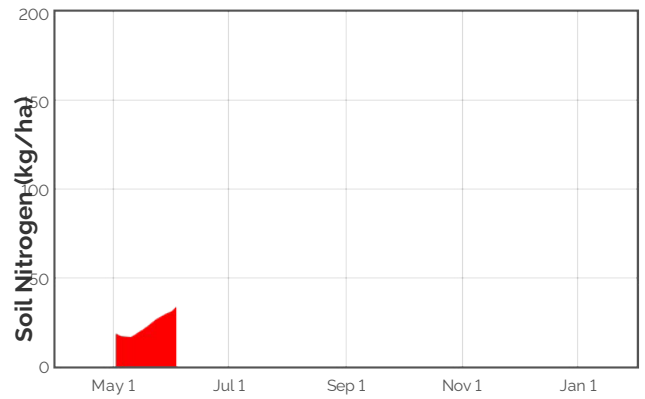


Current Crop Available N = 34 kg/ha  
 Total Soil N = 72 kg/ha

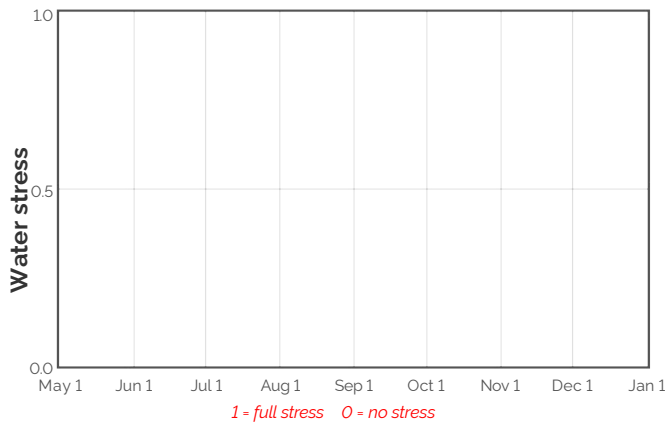
## Availability of Water to Growing Roots



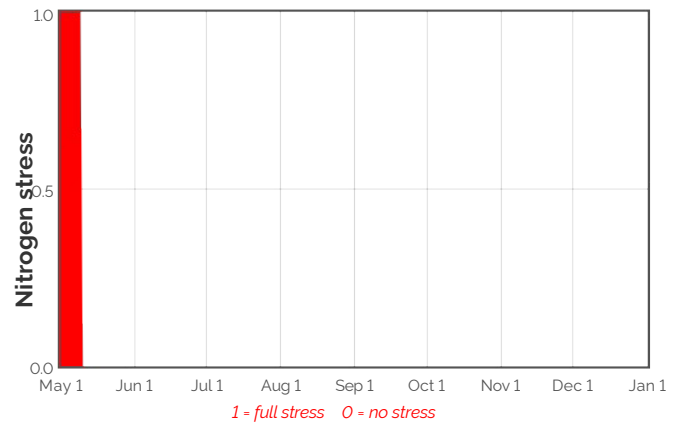
## Availability of Soil Nitrogen to Growing Roots



## Water Stress



## Nitrogen Stress



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

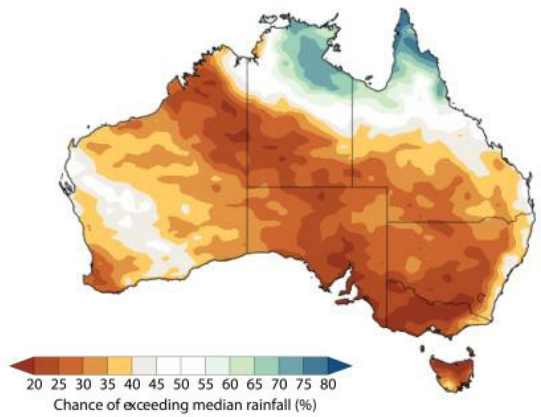
## Median projected crop performance and requirements for the next 10 days assuming no rain and no added fertiliser

Date	Growth Stage	Evap. (mm)	Water use (mm)	N use (kg/ha)	Water avail. to roots above stress threshold (mm)	Water avail. to roots above CLL (mm)	N avail. to roots (kg/ha)	Mineralisation (kg/ha)	N tie up (kg/ha)
5-Jun	13.8	0.6	0.3	-0.8	37.4	66.2	34.4	0.7	0.0
6-Jun	13.9	0.5	0.3	-0.9	37.3	66.6	35.2	0.7	0.0
7-Jun	14.0	0.4	0.3	-0.9	37.2	67.2	35.8	0.7	0.0
8-Jun	14.1	0.4	0.3	-1.1	37.2	67.7	36.5	0.7	0.0
9-Jun	14.2	0.4	0.3	-1.1	37.2	68.2	37.0	0.7	0.0
10-Jun	14.3	0.4	0.3	-1.2	37.2	68.8	37.3	0.7	0.0
11-Jun	14.4	0.3	0.4	-1.3	37.0	69.3	37.7	0.7	0.0
12-Jun	14.5	0.3	0.5	-1.4	37.1	69.7	37.8	0.7	0.0
13-Jun	14.6	0.3	0.5	-1.6	37.0	70.1	37.8	0.6	0.0
14-Jun	14.7	0.3	0.5	-1.6	36.9	70.5	37.7	0.6	0.0

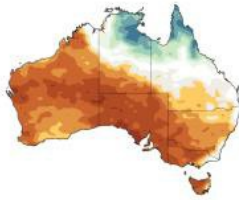
The water available to roots above the stress threshold is the amount of PAW (mm) above one third of the total water holding capacity of this soil. If the water values are below this stress threshold the water available to roots above the stress threshold will be negative.

# Bureau of Meteorology Seasonal and Monthly Outlooks

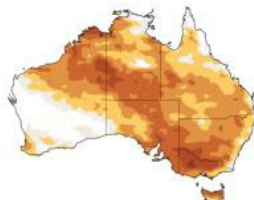
## 3 MONTH RAINFALL OUTLOOK FOR APRIL TO JUNE



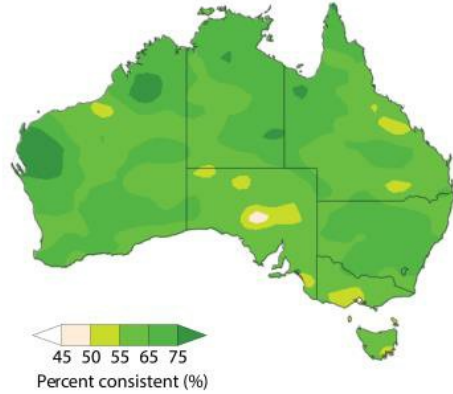
APRIL RAINFALL OUTLOOK



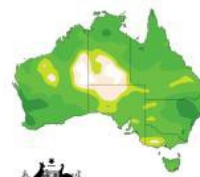
MAY RAINFALL OUTLOOK



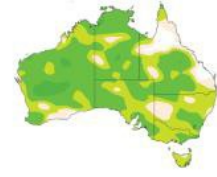
## PAST ACCURACY FOR APRIL TO JUNE



PAST ACCURACY FOR APRIL



PAST ACCURACY FOR MAY



  
Australian Government  
Bureau of Meteorology

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