

# HART

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# BEAT

Yield Prophet® simulations for 8 sites across the Mid-North of SA

Definitions | Site information

Hart | Spalding | Condowie  
Kybunga | Farrell Flat | Pinery  
Eudunda | Tarlee

Plus...

Seasonal tips

Winter Walk details



ISSUE 51  
June 22, 2020



## HART BEAT definitions

All sites have been characterised for plant available water capacity (PAWC) and bulk density to determine how much of the measured water and nitrogen is available to the crop during the season.

**Plant available water capacity (PAWC)** – is the difference between the drained upper limit of the soil and the lower extraction limit of a crop over the depth of rooting. It is the maximum water available to a crop from a particular soil type.

**Plant available water (PAW)** – is the amount of water contained in the soil at a given time minus the crop lower limit.

**Growing season rainfall (GSR)** – is rainfall for the period between and including April to October.

**Decile** – is a measure of seasonal rainfall on a scale of 1 to 9. In a decile 7 year, 70% of previous years were dryer, in a decile 3 year 30% of previous years were dryer.

**Yield Prophet®** is an internet-based service which uses the APSIM wheat prediction model.

The model relies on accurate soil, crop, historical climate data and up to date local

weather information to predict plant growth rates and final hay or grain yields. These are critical measurements specific to the site being analysed and may not fit closely to individual situations. Instead the predictions will give a realistic guide to seasonal prospects based on a site with similar rainfall and / or soil type.

Using climate data for the current season, *Yield Prophet®* simulates the soil water, nitrogen processes and crop growth in the paddock. *Yield Prophet®* calculates the amount of water and nitrogen available to the crop as well as the water and nitrogen demand of the crop.

The **French & Schultz** formula estimates the rainfall limited grain yield based on the growing season rainfall (GSR). It assumes evaporation of 110mm, includes stored water at sowing (30% of Jan to Mar rainfall) and a maximum grain yield potential of 20 kg/mm/ha.

Yield Potential = GSR (Apr-Oct) – Evaporation (110mm) \* 20 kg/mm/ha.

**Disclaimer:** *Yield Prophet®* information is used entirely at your own risk. You will accept all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences of using *Yield Prophet®* information and reports. To the maximum extent permitted by law, APSRU and BCG excludes all responsibility and liability to any person arising directly or indirectly from using the information generated by *Yield Prophet®*.

**Important Notice:** *Yield Prophet®* does not generate recommendations or advice, it is only a guide and must be combined with local paddock and district knowledge. APSIM does not take into account weed competition, pest/disease pressure, pesticide / herbicide damage, farmer error, or extreme events (such as extreme weather, flood and fire). For more information about APSIM or *Yield Prophet®* please visit [www.yieldprophet.com.au](http://www.yieldprophet.com.au).

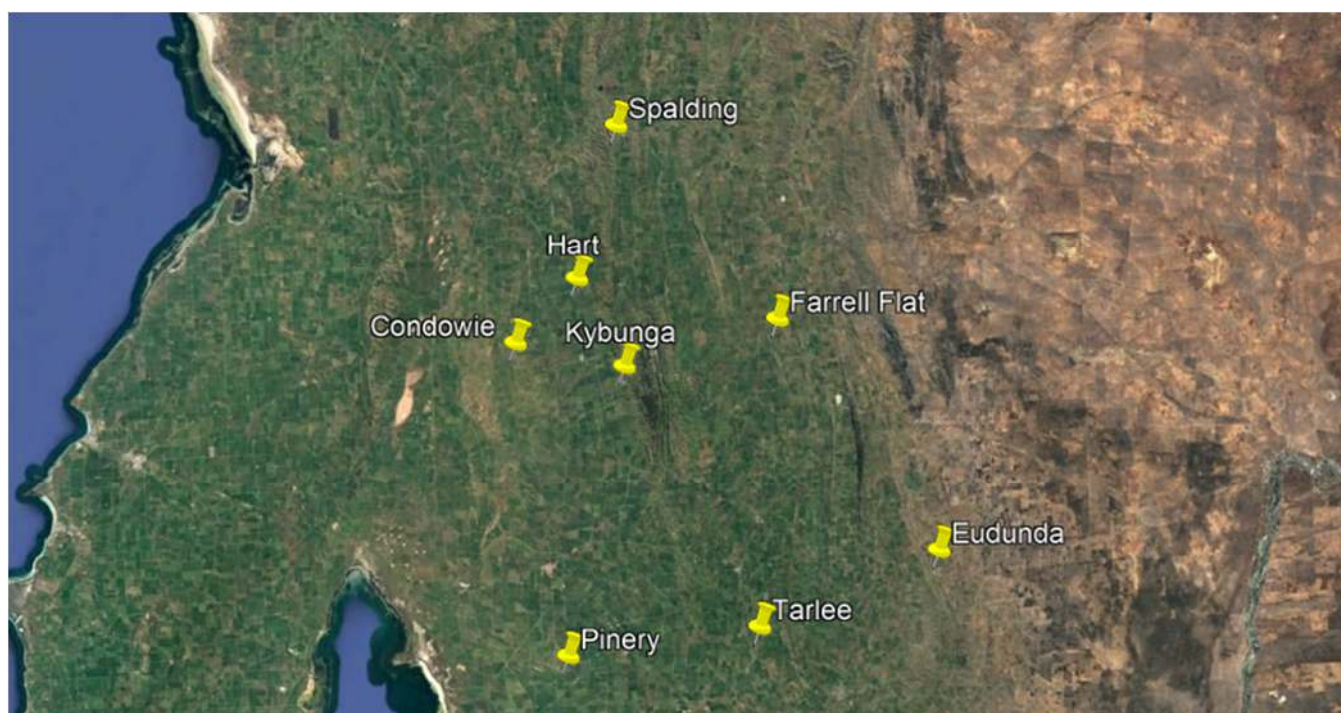




## Rainfall and soil water characteristics for all sites

Site	Average annual rainfall (mm)	Soil type	PAWC (mm)	Soil sampling date	Profile depth (cm)	Pre-sowing nitrogen (kg/ha)
Hart	400	Sandy clay loam	206	May 7, 2020	150	63
Spalding	430	Red brown earth	143	April 24, 2020	150	69
Condowie	350	Sandy loam	115	April 24, 2020	150	67
Kybunga	428	Clay loam	262	May 7, 2020	120	70
Farrell Flat	474	Light clay loam	172	April 24, 2020	120	64
Pinery	374	Silty clay loam	79	May 7, 2020	150	60
Eudunda	445	Gravelly loam	96	April 24, 2020	100	68
Tarlee	474	Sandy loam	113	May 8, 2020	150	61

## 2020 site locations





## MANAGING BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CEREALS

You may be starting to think about early post emergent weed control and this first edition of Hart Beat is a good time to provide a reminder about herbicide use, particularly for this season.

**Seasonal issues so far...** To date, we have seen supply shortages of traditionally used broadleaf weed control products such as MCPA and LVE MCPA, meaning that application for earlier weed control may become more challenging.

**Alternative options** 2,4-D is likely to be considered as a potential alternative but applying this too early can be detrimental to yield. 2,4-D should not be used prior to Growth Stage 15 (5 leaf stage) and if applied at this stage rates should be kept low.

## DETERMINING CEREAL GROWTH STAGES

Accurately identifying cereal growth stages prior to herbicide application is important; see below for a guide and consider the growth stage of your crop to ensure the timing of your application is not detrimental.





Location:

# HART

# HART BEAT



## HART

Soil type: Sandy clay loam

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
 Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
 Emergence: May 11, 2020  
 Nitrogen fertiliser: 30 kg N/ha @ seeding

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 199.8 mm  
 GSR to date: 102.4 mm  
 GSR Decile: 5  
 Current predicted PAW: 66 mm (32%)  
 PAWC: 206 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

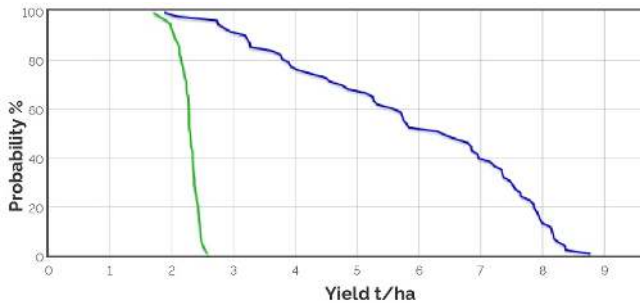
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Wheat sown May 1: **2.3 t/ha**

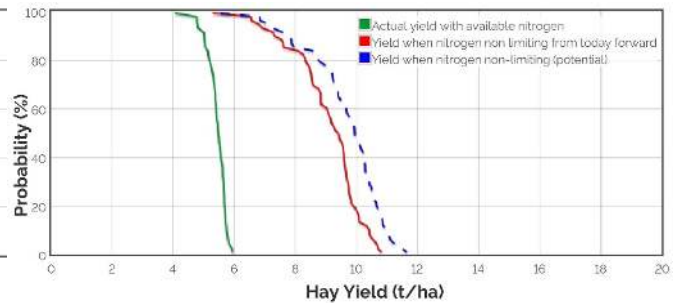
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **2.3 t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions, agronomic inputs to date and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (213 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.

100% WUE **4.7 t/ha**

80% WUE **3.7 t/ha**

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Location:

# SPALDING

# HART BEAT



## SPALDING

Soil type: Red brown earth

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
 Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
 Emergence: May 12, 2020  
 Nitrogen fertiliser: 40 kg N/ha @ seeding

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 213 mm  
 GSR to date: 133 mm  
 GSR Decile: 7  
 Current predicted PAW: 45 mm (31%)  
 PAWC: 143 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

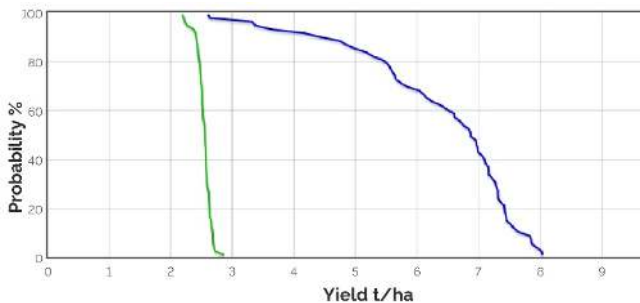
(based on a 50% probability)

Wheat sown May 1: **3.1 t/ha**

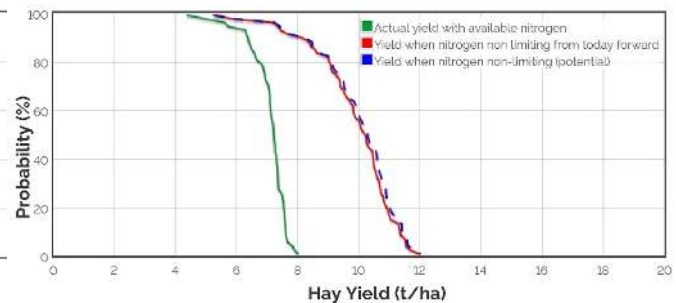
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **3.1 t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions and agronomic inputs to date, and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (218 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.

100% WUE **5.3 t/ha**

80% WUE **4.2 t/ha**

Location:

# CONDOWIE

# HART BEAT



## CONDOWIE

Soil type: Sandy loam

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
 Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
 Emergence: May 11, 2020  
 Nitrogen fertiliser: 30 kg N/ha @ seeding

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 131.4 mm  
 GSR to date: 78 mm  
 GSR Decile: 5  
 Current predicted PAW: 4 mm (3.5%)  
 PAWC: 115 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

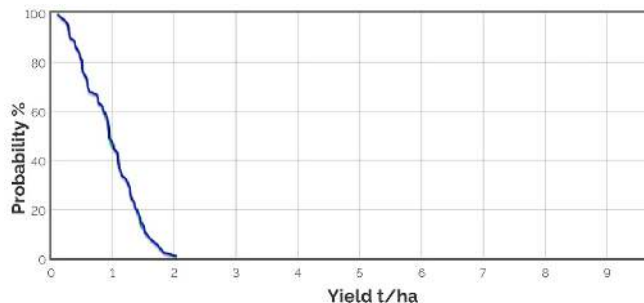
(based on a 50% probability)

Wheat sown May 1: **0.9 t/ha**

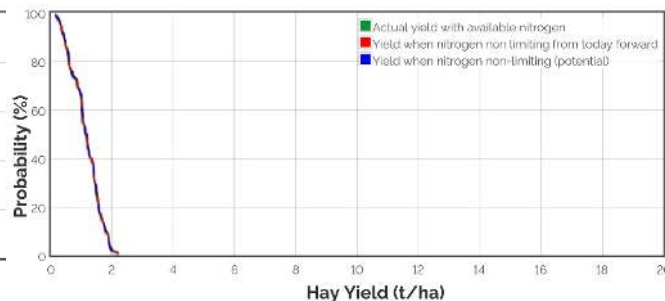
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **1.20 t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions and agronomic inputs to date, and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (158 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.

100% WUE **2.9 t/ha**

80% WUE **2.4 t/ha**

Location:

# KYBUNGA

# HART BEAT



## KYBUNGA

Soil type: Clay loam

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
 Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
 Emergence: May 12, 2020  
 Nitrogen fertiliser: 30 kg N/ha @ seeding

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 211 mm  
 GSR to date: 145 mm  
 GSR Decile: 6  
 Current predicted PAW: 73 mm (28%)  
 PAWC: 262 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

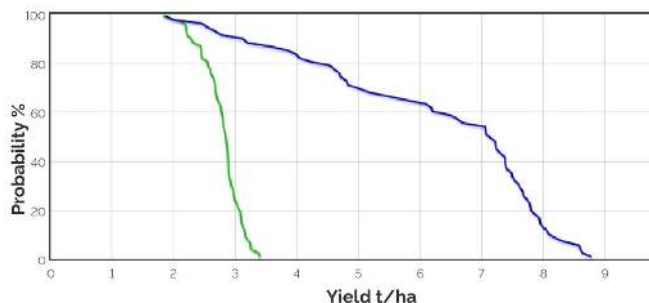
(based on a 50% probability)

Wheat sown May 1: **2.8 t/ha**

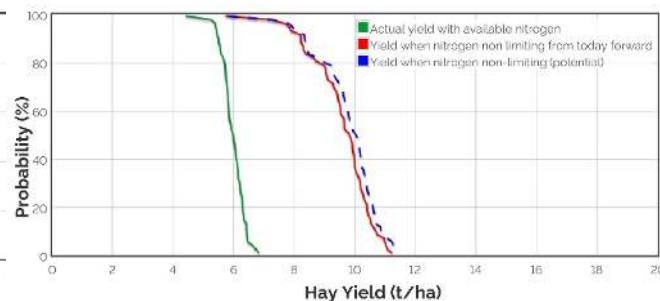
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **2.9 t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions and agronomic inputs to date, and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (242 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.

100% WUE **5.9 t/ha**

80% WUE **4.7 t/ha**



# Location: FARRELL FLAT

# HART BEAT



## FARRELL FLAT

Soil type: Light clay loam

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
Emergence: May 13, 2020  
Nitrogen fertiliser: 30 kg N/ha @ seeding

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 197 mm  
GSR to date: 125 mm  
GSR Decile: 6  
Current predicted PAW: 29 mm (17%)  
PAWC: 172 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

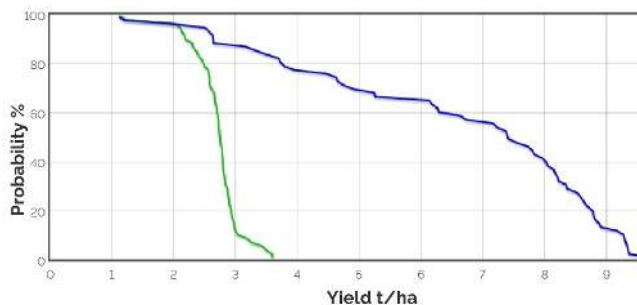
(based on a 50% probability)

Wheat sown May 1: **2.7 t/ha**

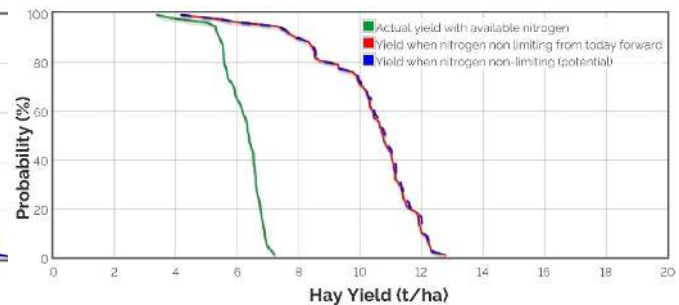
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **2.8 t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions and agronomic inputs to date, and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (252 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.

100% WUE **5.7 t/ha**

80% WUE **4.6 t/ha**

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Location:

# PINERY

# HART BEAT



## PINERY

Soil type: Silty clay loam

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
 Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
 Emergence: May 11, 2020  
 Nitrogen fertiliser: 40 kg N/ha @ seeding

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 200.4 mm  
 GSR to date: 156.6 mm  
 GSR Decile: 7  
 Current predicted PAW: 65 mm (82%)  
 PAWC: 79 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

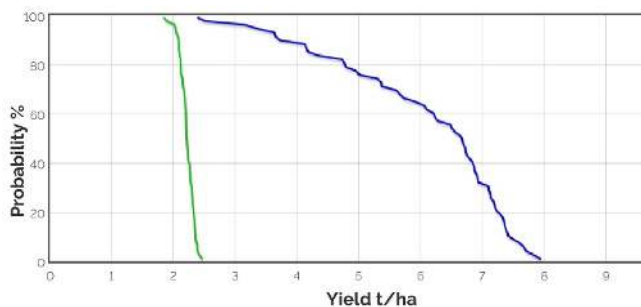
(based on a 50% probability)

Wheat sown May 1: **2.2 t/ha**

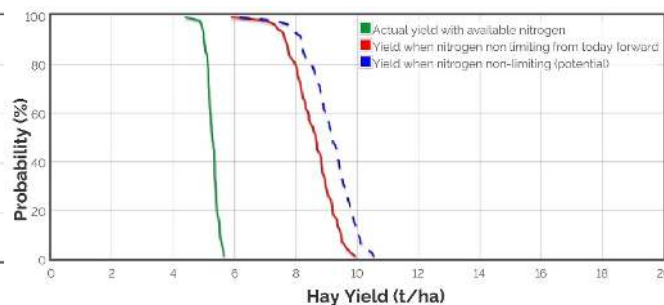
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **2.2 t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions and agronomic inputs to date, and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (210 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.

100% WUE **5.4 t/ha**

80% WUE **4.3 t/ha**



Location:

# EUDUNDA

# HART BEAT



## EUDUNDA

Soil type: Gravelly loam

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
 Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
 Emergence: May 12, 2020  
 Nitrogen fertiliser: 30 kg N/ha @ seeding +

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 154 mm  
 GSR to date: 111 mm  
 GSR Decile: 6  
 Current predicted PAW: 21 mm (22%)  
 PAWC: 96 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

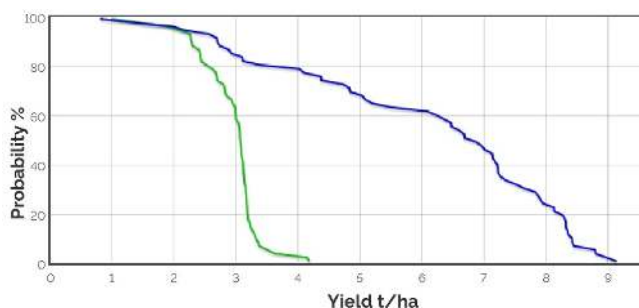
(based on a 50% probability)

Wheat sown May 1: **3.1 t/ha**

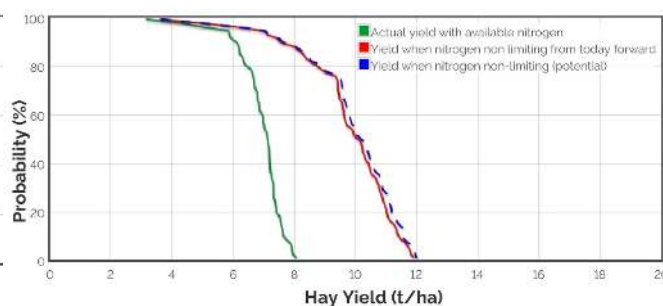
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **3.0 t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions and agronomic inputs to date, and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (226 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.

100% WUE **4.7 t/ha**

80% WUE **3.8 t/ha**

Location:

# TARLEE

# HART BEAT



## TARLEE

Soil type: Sandy loam

### Crop growth

Variety: Scepter wheat  
 Sowing date: May 1, 2020  
 Emergence: May 11, 2020  
 Nitrogen fertiliser: 30 kg N/ha @ seeding

Date of report: June 22, 2020

### The season so far

Annual rainfall to date: 190 mm  
 GSR to date: 156 mm  
 GSR Decile: 7  
 Current predicted PAW: 101 mm (89%)  
 PAWC: 113 mm

## Yield Prophet® predictions

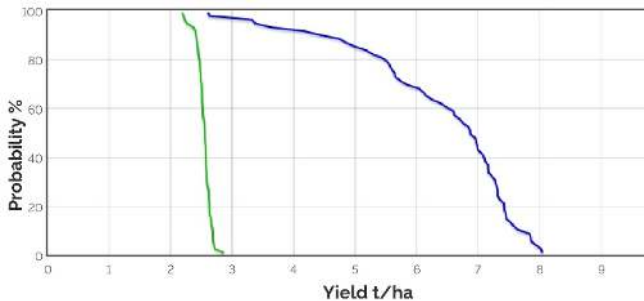
(based on a 50% probability)

Wheat sown May 1: **2.6 t/ha**

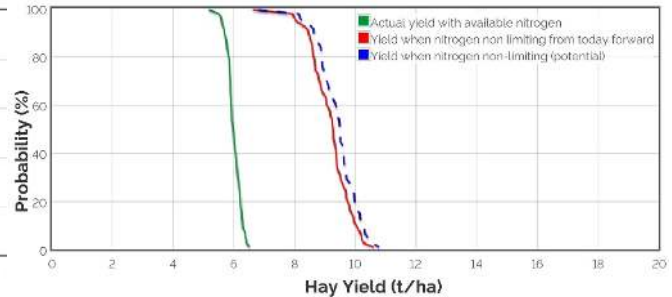
also see graphs below

Wheat sown May 20: **2.6. t/ha**

### Grain yield outcome graph



### Hay yield outcome graph



These graphs show the chance of reaching the corresponding yield given weather, soil conditions and agronomic inputs to date, and historical climate data (100yrs) to simulate remainder of the season.

Yield probability curves (left graph) - display two different nitrogen scenarios. The green line displays the actual grain yield with the current soil available nitrogen. The blue line represents the grain yield potential with unlimited nitrogen (yield potential). A small difference between these two lines indicates the current soil N level is adequate for the crop to reach its yield potential. Conversely, a large difference between these two lines indicates additional N fertiliser is required for the crop to reach its yield potential.

## French & Schultz predictions

This model assumes that there is 3 mm stored moisture, 110 mm of evaporation and Decile 5 rainfall (199 mm) for the remainder of the growing season.



100% WUE **6.8 t/ha**

80% WUE **5.5 t/ha**



More from Hart

**HART**  
**BEAT**



## Hart Winter Walk Tuesday, July 21

9am – 12pm  
at the Hart Field Site  
Full program available soon:  
[www.hartfieldsite.org.au](http://www.hartfieldsite.org.au)



COVID-Safe practices will apply

Registration essential as numbers will be limited  
More details to come...

Enquiries:

Sandy Kimber, Executive Officer  
0427 423 154 | [admin@hartfieldsite.org.au](mailto:admin@hartfieldsite.org.au)

## Contact us

Chairman

Executive Officer

Research & Extension Manager

Ryan Wood

Sandy Kimber

Bek Allen

[chairperson@hartfieldsite.org.au](mailto:chairperson@hartfieldsite.org.au)

[admin@hartfieldsite.org.au](mailto:admin@hartfieldsite.org.au)

[rebekah@hartfieldsite.org.au](mailto:rebekah@hartfieldsite.org.au)



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