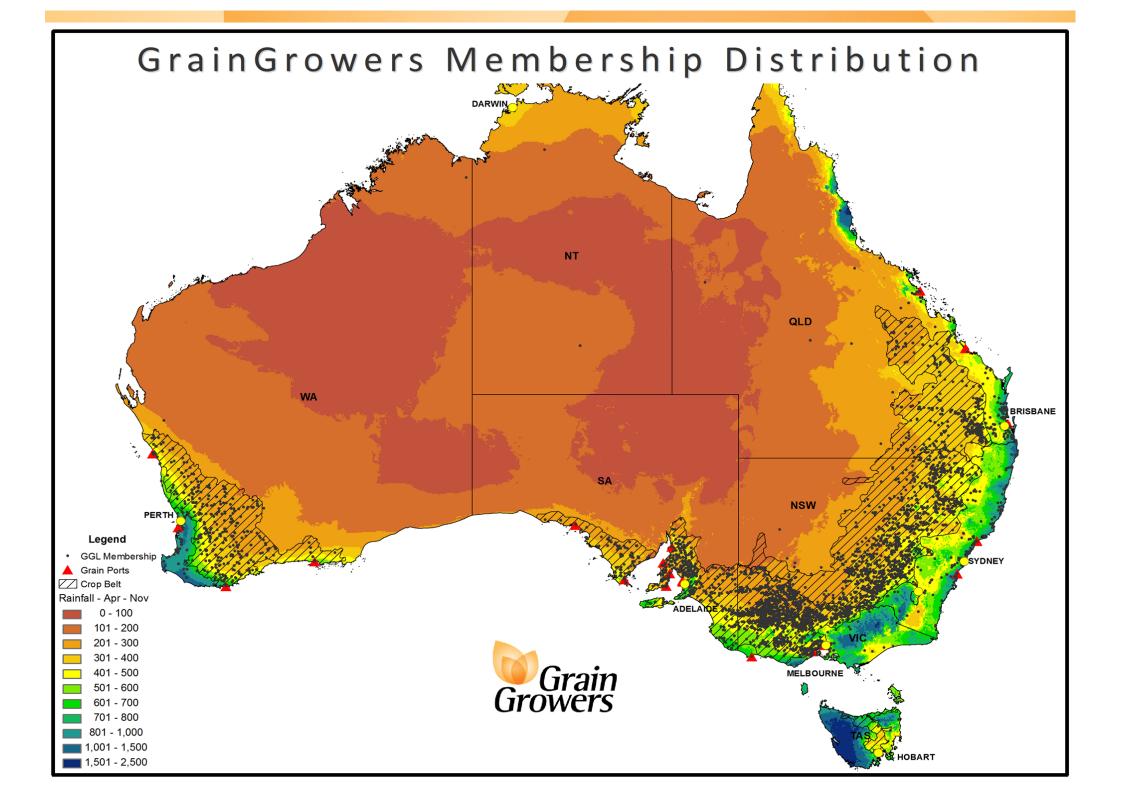
Meeting the Needs of Customers, Industry and Growers – the Growers' Perspective





Richard Rice Parkes, NSW, Australia



Australian agroecological zones

WESTERN REGION

WA Northern

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola, faba beans, chickpeas

WA Central

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, cereal rye, lupins, field peas, canola, faba beans, chickpeas

WA Eastern

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola, faba beans, chickpeas

WA Sandplain and Mallee

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola, faba beans, chickpeas

SOUTHERN REGION

SA Mid-north – Lower Yorke, Eyre

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, vetch, safflower

SA – Victoria Mallee

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, cereal rye, lupins, vetch, canola, field peas, chickpeas, faba beans, safflower

SA - Victoria Border - Wimmera

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, vetch, lentils, safflower

Victoria High Rainfall

Winter - Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola

NSW - Victoria Slopes

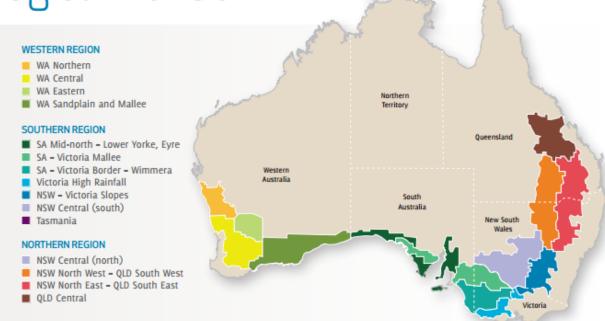
Winter - Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola

NSW Central (south)

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, chickpeas, triticale, faba beans, lupins, field peas, canola, safflower

Tasmania

Winter - Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, lupins, field peas, canola



NORTHEN REGION

NSW Central (north)

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, chickpeas, triticale, faba beans, lupins, field peas, canola, safflower

Summer — Sorghum, sunflowers, maize, mungbeans, soybeans, cotton

NSW North West - Qld South West

Winter - Wheat, barley, oats, chickpeas, triticale, faba beans

Summer - Sorghum, sunflowers, maize, mungbeans, soybeans, cotton

NSW North East - Qld South East

Winter — Wheat, barley, oats, chickpeas, triticale, faba beans, millet/panicum, safflower, linseed

Summer - Sorghum, sunflowers, maize, mungbeans, soybeans, peanuts, cotton

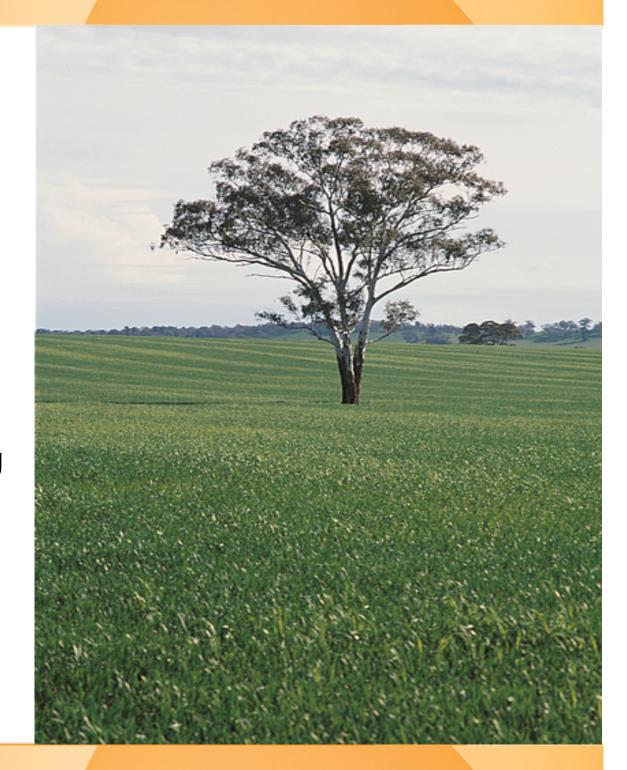
Qld Central

Winter - Wheat, barley, oats, chickpeas

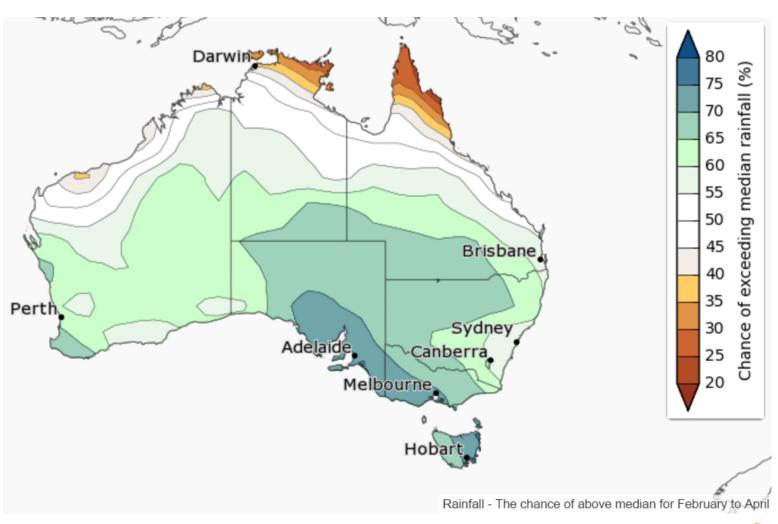
Summer - Sorghum, sunflowers, maize, mungbeans, soybeans, cotton

Environment

- Agroecological zones
 - Soil type
 - Topography
 - Drought
 - Frost
 - Wind
 - Heat stress at flowering and grain fill
 - Rain at harvest
 - Effect of changing climate



Predicted February – April Rainfall



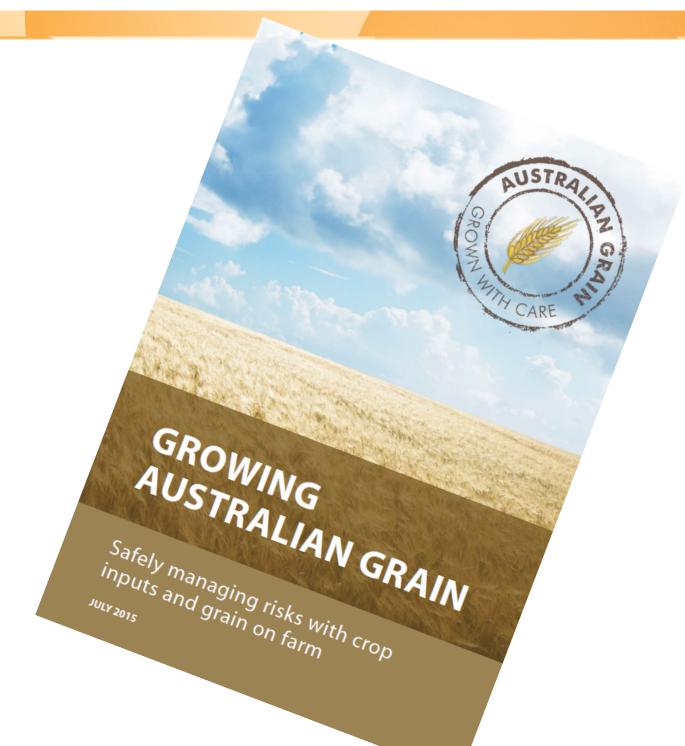




Climate Outlook Overview

- Above average February to April rainfall favoured in central and southern Australia, but drier than average in the far north.
- Temperatures more likely to be cooler than average in central regions but warmer in the far north and far south.
- Climate influences include a record-warm Indian Ocean basin, a weakening El Niño and warm sea surface temperatures around much of the Australian coastline, particularly near Tasmania



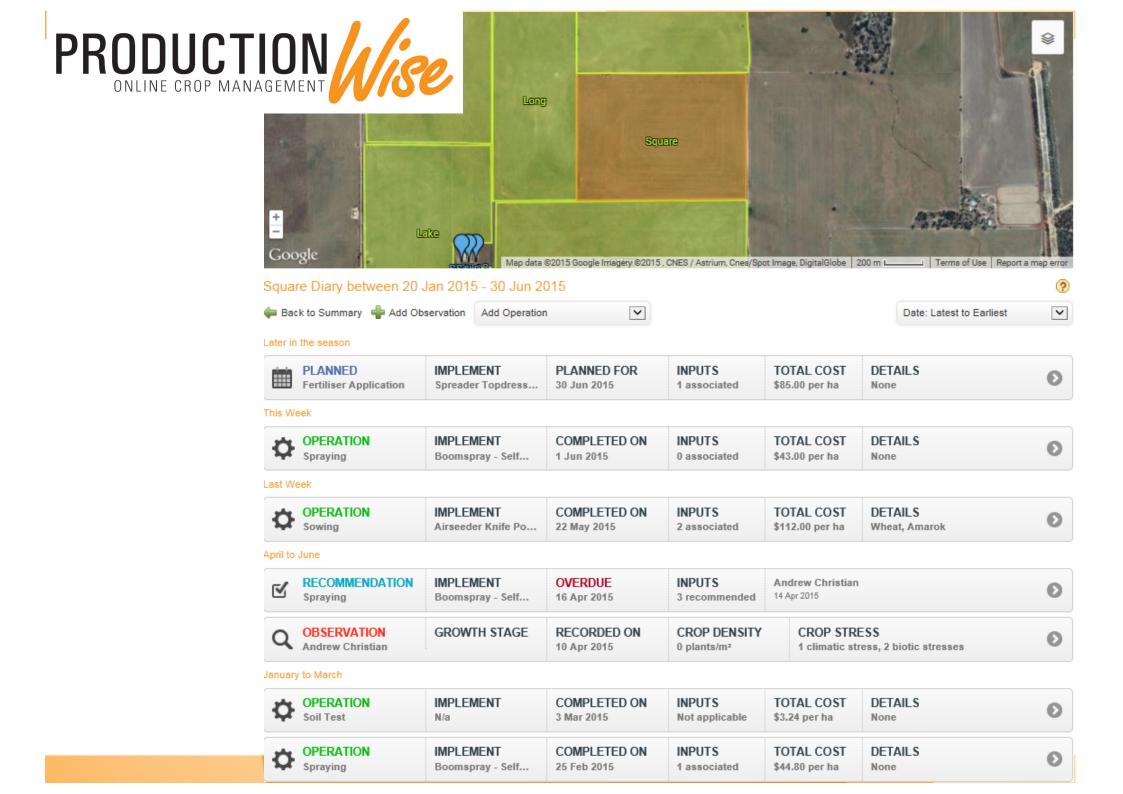




Identify and Manage Risks

- Comply with relevant regulations
- Refer to industry codes of practice and guidelines
- Comply with requirements for inputs eg chemical use, fuel storage, technology licences
- Meet contractual requirements of buyer/end user
- Consider a robust management system to keep records eg ProductionWise
- Consider a QA system
- Observe Work Health and Safety





Grower Decisions

- Production
 - ✓ Varieties
 - ✓ Weed and pest control NRS
 - ✓ Management best practice
 - ✓ QA systems
 - ✓ Environment

Quality and Food Safety



Varieties

- Wheat
 - Wheat Variety Masterlist (over 300 milling and feed varieties)
 - National Variety Trials (agronomic performance)
 - Grade and price
- Barley
 - Malt, food and feed varieties
 - National Variety Trials (agronomic performance)
- Canola
 - Open pollinated v hybrid
 - Conventional v GM (TT, RR, RT, Clearfield)
- Pulses
 - Rotation v price eg chickpeas



Weed and Pest Control

- Biosecurity
 - Report exotic pests, weeds and diseases
 - Control declared or noxious weeds
 - Monitor and control crops for pests
 - Consider a farm Biosecurity Action Plan
 - Clean down facilities for incoming and outgoing machinery and people



Management

- Seed
 - Use tested and certified seed
- Fertiliser
 - Prevent grain mixing with fertilisers in storage
 - Use soil and plant nutritional testing to determine fertiliser requirements
 - Check fertiliser analysis
- Chemicals
 - Comply with permitted use of chemicals
 - Check MRLs in contract see NRS results
 - Monitor weather before, during and after spraying and keep records eg (ProductionWise Spray Planner)
 - Ensure operators are trained
 - Safe and secure storage of chemicals





Product Assurance

National Residue Survey - Across Australian Agriculture

Which Grains?

- cereal grains (wheat, barley, oat, maize, sorghum, triticale)
- pulses (chickpea, cow pea, pigeon pea, field pea, faba bean, lentil, vetch, navy bean, mung bean, lupin)
- oilseeds (canola, sunflower, soybean, safflower, linseed);
- Plus milled fractions of cereal grains.





Sample collection and analysis

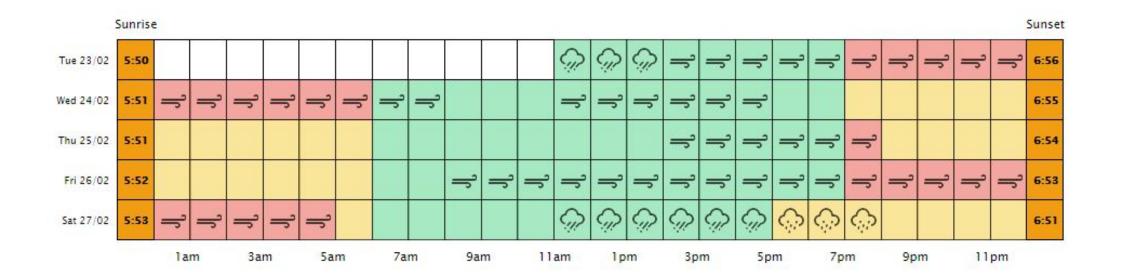


NRS Grain Program Results

Year	Export Bulk Samples	Compliance (%)	Export Container Samples	Compliance (%)
2004–05	3 659	99.9	77	100
2005–06	2 953	100	89	100
2006–07	2 085	100	168	100
2007–08	2 055	100	565	99.6
2008–09	2 621	100	391	98.2
2009–10	2 673	99.8	827	98.3
2010–11	3 302	99.8	821	98.9
2011–12	4 005	99.9	886	99.0
2012–13	3 802	99.8	1 229	98.9
2013-14	3 351	99.7	1 802	98.9



ProductionWise Spray Planner





Management

- Quality Assurance
 - Commodity vendor declarations
 - Optional assurance or best management practice programs
 - √ Graincare
 - ✓ On-Farm Quality Assurance
 - ✓ Grains BMP



Production Declarations

Operation	ns							
(*)	Cultivation Deep Ripper ▼ Five at NSW Farm Farm						3 Feb 2015 \$14.83 /ha	
	Area 30.171 ha	Performed By Farm Employee	\$25.00 total					
•	Spraying Boomspray - Trailed • Five at NSW Farm Farm							30 Mar 2015 \$24,36 /ha
	Area 30.171 ha	Water Rate 100 L/ha	Total Water 3,017 L					,
	Inputs							\$629.37
	((()	asten Spray Adjuvant % at \$0.02 /ha						30.17 L \$0.60
	(👝)	arlon 600 Herbicide 00 mL/ha at \$9.00 /ha						9,051.30 mL \$271.54
	(()	Glyphosate 450 Herbicide 1.2 L/ha at \$3.84 /ha						36.21 L \$115.86
	(()	v Mcpa 500 Herbicide 00 mL/ha at \$8.00 /ha						24,136.80 mL \$241.37
•	Sowing Air	26 Apr 2015 \$96.20 /ha						
	^{Area} 30.171 ha	Purpose Grain	Sowing Rate 80 kg/ha	Row Spacing 300 mm	Sowing Depth 25 mm	Disturbance 10%	Till Depth 30 mm	
	In	puts						\$2,896.42
	(🙉)	ap Fertiliser 00 kg/ha at \$80.00 /ha						3,017.10 kg \$2,413.68
	(/ /)	untop _{Seed} 0 kg/ha at \$16.00 /ha						2,413.68 kg \$482.74



Supply Chain Assurance

- Grains are a prescribed product under the Australian Export Control Act 1982
- Export inspection and certification is undertaken by authorised officers of the Plant Export Operations, a division of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture
- Inspection and Certification are undertaken on a cost recovery basis.
- Inspection and certification is of:
 - Grains;
 - Containers or ship's hold; and
 - Premises of packaging or loading.



Australian Grains Industry Code of Practice

- Inclusive of all of these elements
- The Australian grain industry is proud to be the only global exporter of grain that has such a Code.
- Adherence to the Code has been a requirement for membership of the trade entity Grain Trade
 Australia since July 2014.

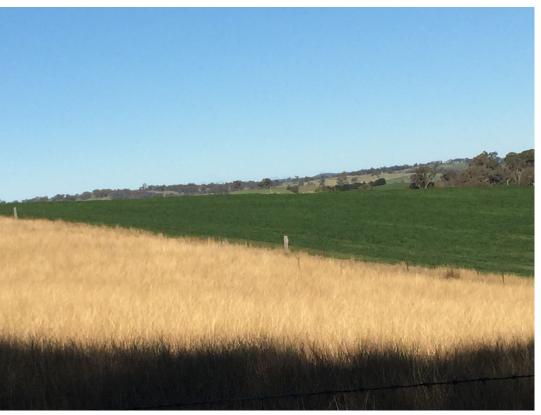




Thank You







www.graingrowers.com.au