PULSE AUSTRALIA

Australian Pulse CROP FORECAST

April 15th 2016

Next Forecast: June 7

In the 'International Year of the Pulse', the Australian pulse crop area could reach record levels. The total for the low range of pulse area in 2016 is higher than that forecast in 2014 for the highest range of area. Australian growers have strong confidence in pulse grain production and are increasing the area to take advantage of the current international demand.

Market conditions are generally good for all pulses, with exceptional market support for chickpea and lentil extending through to the 2016 harvest. Additionally, cereal markets are currently soft, making pulses relatively more profitable.

In this April Crop Forecast, the data presents the forecast for the best possible area for pulses and the least favourable. Soil moisture conditions for April to June will determine the final sown area in each region and for each commodity. The favourable market will encourage pulse seeding even if soil moisture is less than desired as a below average yield will still be a profitable result.

Queensland and northern New South Wales

For Queensland northern New South Wales, interest in chickpea production is at record levels. As we start to move into a winter crop planting time frame, the main question on everybody's mind is, how many acres of chickpeas can I plant?

With solid to high pricing for Chickpeas and expected lower returns from our traditional barley and wheat crops, it is crucial that soil moisture levels be assessed in all paddocks before planting. Right through Central Queensland to southern Queensland and into northern New South Wales, the sub-soil moisture levels are a mixed bag. Length of fallow combined with narrow and random summer storms, is determining the bulk of the better soil moisture levels. Many paddocks all through the region are at 50 percent or less of soil moisture, if you take a realistic assessment in your physical inspections.

In late April 2015 many Darling Downs and Western Downs areas experienced some week long soaking rain, which topped up soil moisture levels nicely for the May/ June plant. Northern NSW and Border country also had in 2015 late autumn to early winter rain, which nearly threatened to derail our preferred planting time and enhance foliar disease concerns. Will that happen in this 2016 autumn?

Even though harvesting continues in the Northern Region from a long and drawn out summer crop, no one would begrudge receiving a significant fall of steady rain in the next month.

Western Australia

Extensive rain in late March has saturated paddocks in the lower Geraldton, Kwinana, Albany and Esperance port zones. The northern Geraldton zone, north of Three Springs to Ajana and east to Mullewa, has recorded falls of around 25 mm in the first week of April but the moisture at depth is low due to a total lack of summer rain.

While not guaranteeing anything concerning the production potential, this situation effectively removes any prospects of a wide-scale crop failure and lays the foundation for average season potential.

Strong market support will see a rise in the area sown field pea and lupin. Canola area will rise slightly due the early sowing opportunity. Growers are currently seeding canola in most districts with lupins to be sown in the next week or so. It is expected that the entire lupin area will be sown by the end of April, mostly into damp soil but with dry sowing likely in the northern Geraldton zone.

The early and extensive rainfall also brings risks to cropping this season. Extensive rain was recorded in the lower Albany and Esperance zones in January. This has created a 'green bridge' for insects and has heightened the possibility of aphid borne viruses posing a production and grain quality risk.

In the lower Albany zone, soils are generally saturated. The risk of prolonged waterlogging and delays to seeding and weed spraying is also a significant risk to ultimate yield potential.

Aside from the northern region of the Geraldton zone, the break to season need only provide around 15 mm of rain for growers to be confident of at least average yield potential for the 2016 season.

Southern New South Wales

Conditions in southern New South Wales are reasonable for crop prospects after some good rainfall at the end of January (70-80 mm) and then in early March (40-60 mm).

Most famers have been vigilant with weed spraying over summer to retain sub-soil moisture. Many of Lucerne paddocks are still at full growth as an indicator of a good soil moisture profile. Some early sown crops (oats and wheat for grazing) are already out of the ground, but most farmers are ready and waiting for the next rainfall event to get the winter crop in, and at this stage it is all on schedule for a good season. BOM predictions are still for above

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average autumn rainfall and temperatures, which should encourage a full cropping program for the region.

As wheat and canola prices are only average, we have had a lot of enquiries about the prospect of pulses especially chickpea, faba bean and lentil. It is likely that there will be increases in the area sown to these crops. Prospects are also good for lupins (Albus and Aust Sweet Lupin) with good local markets for fish and dairy pellets, but the area is likely to be similar to recent years.

Conditions across southern NSW have been very hot & dry in early April. Earlier predictions for 5-10 mm did not eventuate and the probability of the break coming in April has declined considerably. This will mainly affect the early sown crops like lupins and faba beans. After the millennium drought, farmers know to go back to the lower risk crops (wheat and canola) where they have options for grazing or baling if the prospects for harvest are compromised. Stock prices (sheep, cattle) and wool are all excellent, while cropping is the higher risk at present and pulses are at the high end of that production risk.

South Australia and Victoria

The timing and intensity of the opening rains will dictate the 2016 area sown to pulses across southern Australia, particularly Victoria.

If the season could work like the planting season in 2014, the southern region would bloom with pulse production. But weather forecasts are a little less inspiring for a bloom to occur in 2016.

With well below subsoil moisture and just decile 2 summer rainfall for Victoria's Wimmera, North Central and South East of South Australia regions, growers are looking to a strong seasonal break to commence the cropping season with confidence. What they don't need is the false start that occurred in 2015.

Pulse production will fluctuate across the states depending on the usual factors of rainfall timing and amount, cash flow and sensitivity to risk.

Victorian pulse growers' attitude to risk entering the 2016 season is far greater than South Australian growers due to last years poor season, the cost of seed and a less favourable short and long range weather forecast.

- Lupin area could increase if it is a dry start, however in a wet start, the lupin area will be similar to 2015.
- Lentil have the greatest growth potential across both states and this is primarily driven by the forecast price.
- Chickpea area could experience the greatest setback if it remains dry.
- Faba bean could further expand across Victoria's North East and South West regions (higher rainfall and lower alkaline to acid soil regions).
- Field pea area is steady but potential could decline with a switch by growers to vetch and vetch/hay.

Forecast Pulse Area in Australia for 2016 Low Range (hectares)

State	Chickpea		Beans		Field Pea	Lentil	Lupin		**Total 2016 (ha)**	***% of 2015 (ha)***
	Desi	Kabuli	Faba	Broad	Dun	Red & Green	Sweet Lupin	Albus Lupin		
New South Wales	234,000	8,800	33,600	-	52,500	1,500	8,500	18,500	**357,400**	**79%**
Queensland	275,000	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	**276,200**	**81%**
South Australia	1,600	10,000	119,500	15,000	111,500	135,000	73,000	1,500	**467,100**	**103%**
Victoria	4,500	2,300	116,500	4,500	35,500	91,000	31,000	1,000	**286,300**	**87%**
Western Australia	2,200	900	3,000	-	22,000	-	316,000	9,500	**353,600**	**100%**
Total 2016 (ha)	**517,300**	**22,000**	**273,800**	**19,500**	**221,500**	**227,500**	**428,500**	**30,500**	**1,740,600**	**90%**
% of 2015 (ha)	**84%**	**47%**	**97%**	**80%**	**93%**	**98%**	**96%**	**68%**	**90%**	

Forecast Pulse Area in Australia for 2016 High Range (hectares)

State	Chickpea		Beans		Field Pea	Lentil	Lupin		**Total 2016 (ha)**	***% of 2015 (ha)***
	Desi	Kabuli	Faba	Broad	Dun	Red & Green	Sweet Lupin	Albus Lupin		
New South Wales	400,000	16,800	59,000	-	60,000	2,100	28,200	30,600	**596,700**	**132%**
Queensland	475,000	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	**476,200**	**140%**
South Australia	3,000	14,600	126,500	18,000	116,500	139,800	69,000	1,500	**488,900**	**108%**
Victoria	6,600	7,300	126,000	6,000	49,000	104,700	32,000	1,000	**332,600**	**101%**
Western Australia	4,500	1,200	5,300	-	27,000	-	351,000	11,500	**400,500**	**113%**
Total 2016 (ha)	**889,100**	**39,900**	**318,000**	**24,000**	**252,500**	**246,600**	**480,200**	**44,600**	**2,294,900**	**119%**
% of 2015 (ha)	**145%**	**85%**	**113%**	**98%**	**106%**	**106%**	**108%**	**100%**	**119%**	

Chickpea

Desi Chickpea

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)	2,200	1,600	4,500	24,000	30,100	275,000	210,000	485,000	**517,300**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)	4,500	3,000	6,600	30,000	39,600	475,000	370,000	845,000	**889,100**
2015 Sown area (ha)	*2,200*	*3,000*	*6,100*	*30,000*	*39,100*	*338,000*	*235,000*	*573,000*	*614,300*

Kabuli Chickpea

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)	900	10,000	2,300	1,800	14,100		7,000	7,000	**22,000**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)	1,200	14,600	7,300	1,800	23,700		15,000	15,000	**39,850**
2015 Sown area (ha)	*500*	*13,900*	*6,800*	*2,800*	*23,500*		*23,000*	*23,000*	*47,000*

Queensland and northern New South Wales

The level of inquiry that Pulse Australia field staff has been receiving is quite incredible, with a wide range of experience in growing chickpea apparent.

From non-traditional areas right through to Graziers who are unable to restock their intended grazing oats country, the phone has been ringing since January about growing chickpeas this 2016 winter.

Seed supplies of popular chickpea varieties have been tight. It is critical that producers purchase chickpea seed that has a good germination and has been correctly treated. This is a fundamental aspect of the pre-plant planning routine, highlighted in the chickpea agronomy courses conducted over summer throughout the northern region.

Generally across the northern region, around 100 mm of rain is needed to lift soil moisture to levels which will make planting chickpea profitable. Currently soil moisture is at moderate levels, but too deep to plant and establish a crop.

The planting deadline for chickpea is early to mid-June with mid-May the ideal time.

Southern New South Wales

Chickpea acreage will increase in southern NSW, due to the buoyant market. The sowing window of May/June is not affected by dry conditions at present and many farmers and agronomists have recent positive experience with chickpea.

Western Australia

Interest is high for chickpea production in WA with the current buoyant market outlook through to the coming harvest.

However, due to a prolonged lack of production due to earlier low pricing and indifferent seasons, seed availability is generally nil.

It is hoped that current growers will offer seed for sale at the coming harvest to help foster growth in the industry for 2017.

South Australia and Victoria

Even though chickpea prices are at record highs, the potential chickpea acreage across southern Australia is combating several factors including high lentil prices, and increased in-crop disease management expenses.

The devastating in crop disease Ascochyta blight (AB), caused by the pathogenic fungus *Phoma rabiei* (previously referred to as *Ascochyta rabiei*) was identified on all resistant chickpea varieties grown across southern Australia in 2015. Southern chickpea growers will have to be mindful to treat production crops with extra fungicide to manage the disease and reduce the potential for reduced grain quality.

Traditional chickpea growers both in South Australia's Yorke Peninsula and Mid-North, along with the Victorian Wimmera region will still consider sowing chickpea.

Although a dry start to the season is not ideal for chickpea, it can be planted later in the season, with prospects of average to above average spring rainfall.

Kabuli chickpea at best for Victoria could be as high as 7,500 ha or down to 2,300 ha, and 15,000 down to 10,000 ha in South Australia.

Desi chickpea area will follow a similar pattern with worse case 1,800 ha and 4,500 ha, and best case 3,000 ha and 6,600 ha in South Australia and Victoria respectively.

Faba/Broad bean

Faba bean

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)	3,000	119,500	116,500	3,100	239,100	1,200	30,500	31,700	**273,800**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)	5,300	126,500	126,000	9,000	261,500	1,200	50,000	51,200	**318,000**
2015 Sown area (ha)	*3,000*	*104,000*	*124,000*	*17,000*	*245,000*	*1,200*	*33,000*	*34,200*	*282,200*

Broad bean

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)	15,000	4,500		19,500				**19,500**	**22,000**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)	18,000	6,000		24,000				**24,000**	**39,850**
2015 Sown area (ha)	*18,000*	*6,500*		*24,500*				*24,500*	*47,000*

Northern New South Wales

Soils across the region have moderate levels of soil moisture but at a deep level. To succesfully establish faba beans, around 100 mm of rain is needed in April to germinate the seed and provide confidence of adequate mositure for yield.

Faba bean needs an early planting time for profitable yields. The first week of May is the deadline otherwise the planted area will be minimal this season.

South Australia and Victoria

Faba bean

The area sown to faba bean could increase across southern Australia if it becomes a wet plant with forecasted average to above average rainfall. Currently, soil are dry across the south east of Australia.

Although 2015 was not a complete drought across most of Victoria, many first and second time faba bean growers in the north east and south west remain keen to plant faba bean again. This is driven both by price and the limited options of pulse with an agronomic fit for those regions.

The Mid-North area of South Australia will continue to be a primary faba bean production region, with an expanding area in the Eyre Peninsula rolling off the success of the last couple of seasons. However, it will be a challenge for most faba bean growers to make a profit if the price it falls below $400/t.

Broad bean

The South East of South Australia is still the largest production region for southern Australia. The 2016 area will be similar to 2015 with an estimate 17,000 to 20,000 ha.

Victoria's area of broad bean is expanding to north of Horsham near Rupanyup, while the best agronomic fit is across the south west regions of Victoria and south of Horsham. In 2016 for Victoria it is estimated the area could total of 6,000 ha in good conditions or fall to 3,000 ha with poor conditions.

Southern New South Wales

Faba bean will be the crop most affected by the dry conditions at present in southern NSW.

The intended area is more than likely to be at lower end of this forecast because of the need for early sowing which presents a significantly high risk.

Farmers will revert to canola or wheat if conditions stay dry rather than put it into a high risk crop like faba bean.

Western Australia

Interest in faba beans is growing with a strong rise in seed sales of PBA Samira across the south east region of Esperance and into the lower Albany zone.

With current high levels of soil moisture it is likely that all faba beans will be sown in April into moisture providing a high yield potential.

Provided profitable yields are attained and market support is at least average, the area should continue to grow in 2017.

Field pea

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)	22,000	111,500	35,500	45,000	192,000		7,500	7,500	**221,500**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)	27,000	116,500	49,000	45,000	210,500		15,000	15,000	**252,500**
2015 Sown area (ha)	*22,000*	*114,000*	*54,000*	*40,000*	*208,000*		*8,100*	*8,100*	*238,100*

South Australia and Victoria

With or without rainfall the area planted to field pea is stagnating, if not slightly declining in area across southern Australia. This is due in a large way to the adoption of lentils (high price), and vetch for grain or forage hay.

In the more marginal pulse producing areas of southern Australia, if it comes a wet season, these pulse growers feel they are receiving far more agronomic and financial benefit from lentil, vetch and vetch/hay over field pea. Similarly, if it comes a dry season, growers feel they are also still in front by planting vetch and or vetch hay over field pea.

Southern New South Wales

Field pea area will not be affected substantially by the current dry soil conditions because of its later sowing and options for green manure or baling hay if conditions stay dry.

Western Australia

The area will grow in 2016 as Fremantle delivered pricing of $450/t provides heightened profitability. Growth will be seen in the Esperance zone where the bulk of production resides, but also in the Kwinana and Albany zones more widely. Soil moisture is excellent in all zones and the production potential is high. However, the early sowing opportunity for all crops provides the risk that field pea will also be early sown exposing the crop to Blackspot disease.

The entire WA field pea crop is the 'Kaspa' types with PBA Gunyah and PBA Wharton themajority varieties.

Lentil

Red & green lentil

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)		135,000	91,000	1,500	227,500				**227,500**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)		139,800	104,700	2,100	246,600				**246,600**
2015 Sown area (ha)		*129,500*	*100,000*	*2,600*	*232,100*				*232,100*

South Australia and Victoria

Lentil has the biggest potential expansion area for 2016, particularly in SA's Eyre, lower, mid and upper north Regions of SA and the Victoria Mallee.

For South Australia, the Eyre Peninsula could plant up to 6,000 to 8,500 hectares.

The Yorke Peninsula in South Australia is the mostly highly concentrated lentil production area in Australia as growers continue to explore the agronomic boundaries of the crop. This year the area sown to lentil will range from 78,000 to 83,000 ha.

Gathering momentum for lentil production is the Murray regions of SA where area could increase from 1,500 hectares to 6,000 hectares.

The Lower to Upper North area will still be consistent, ranging from 42,000 to 47,000 hectares.

The Victorian lentil industry will fluctuate depending on rainfall.

The Victoria Mallee area will entirely depend on a strong break to the season.

If the start to the season is favourable, expect to see a significant increase in the Vic Mallee to 35,000 ha, but only 18,000 to 25,000 ha if it is dry.

If it continues to be dry for the Wimmera, planted area could be down between 55,000 and 60,000 ha, but with good opening rains 65,000 to 72,000 ha.

Southern New South Wales

Lentil prospects are good for an increased acreage as prices are still lucrative and the experience from last season with new growers was good. The current dry conditions are not as concerning as the sowing window (May-June-July) is much later than for other pulses. Growers should benefit from a lower disease risk and less waterlogging. The total area is starting from a low base, but the percentage increase is significant.

Lupin

Australian Sweet Lupin (Angustifolius)

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)	316,000	73,000	31,000	8,500	112,500		0	0	**428,500**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)	351,000	69,000	32,000	17,000	118,000		11,200	11,200	**480,200**
2015 Sown area (ha)	*316,000*	*68,000*	*32,000*	*16,000*	*116,000*		*13,000*	*13,000*	*445,000*

Australian Albus Lupin (Albus)

Region	Western	Southern				Northern			Australia Total
State	WA	SA	VIC	S/NSW	Subtotal	QLD	N/NSW	Subtotal	
2016 Sown area Low Range (ha)	9,500	1,500	1,000	10,000	12,500		8,500	8,500	**30,500**
2016 Sown area High Range (ha)	11,500	1,500	1,000	12,600	15,100		18,000	18,000	**44,600**
2015 Sown area (ha)	*9,500*	*1,500*	*1,000*	*13,500*	*16,000*		*19,200*	*19,200*	*44,700*

South Australia and Victoria

If it is a dry start to the season, the predicted area for lupin could increase particularly in the more challenged pulse regions of VIC Mallee, SA Mallee and Eyre Peninsula.

These production regions still want to incorporate a pulse into the rotations and lupins are a known quantity for these environments.

Southern New South Wales

Lupins in southern NSW may be at the lower end of predictions due to their early sowing requirement combined with the dry conditions at present.

Gross margins for lupins are less than for canola, so it is likely growers will swing to canola as its sowing window is not as tight and growers have a lot of confidence in canola in tough seasons (in dry conditions canola can be grazed or baled for silage/hay)

Western Australia

The price for Australian Sweet Lupin delivered to Perth markets has been steady for 4 years. Combined with the current soft outlook for wheat, this has made lupins in the Geraldton port zone a more profitable crop than wheat.

The high cost of establishing canola is also pushing growers to increase the area of lupin.

In other regions of WA, the area of lupin is increasing with high recent yields and an improvement in the in-crop weed control strategy producing pleasing results.

Overall, lupin area should rise by around 10% in 2016. Current soil moisture conditions mean that most of the 2106 crop will be sown into moisture.

In the northern Geraldton zone, dry sowing is more likely. However, this is the most common strategy and will not detract from the area potential.

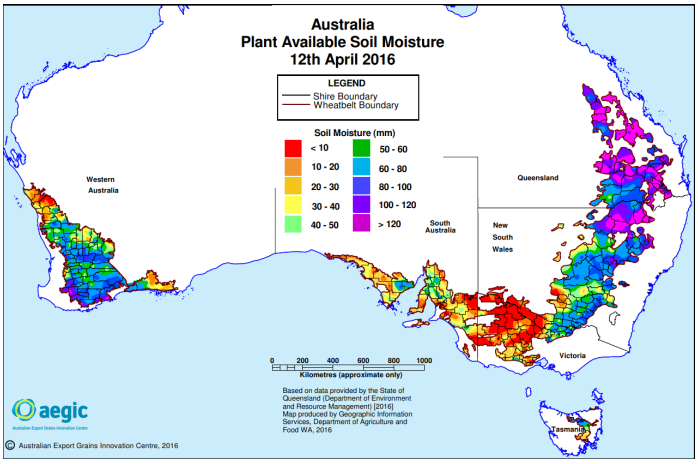
The majority variety remains Mandelup with PBA Barlock increasing in area with a good record of early vigour, robustness to handle mid-season dry weather and high yield. PBA Jurien was released in 2015 but a low germination in seed crops will delay its impact on the area of lupin until 2018.

Albus lupin

Despite a reduction in market price, albus lupin production should increase again in the Geraldton port zone. Growers in the near Geraldton districts are particularly enamoured with Albus for its rotational benefits and will continue to produce this grain at current moderate prices.

Yields of Amira were above average in 2015 despite a dry winter and a hot finish to the season.

Australian soil water status @ April 2016



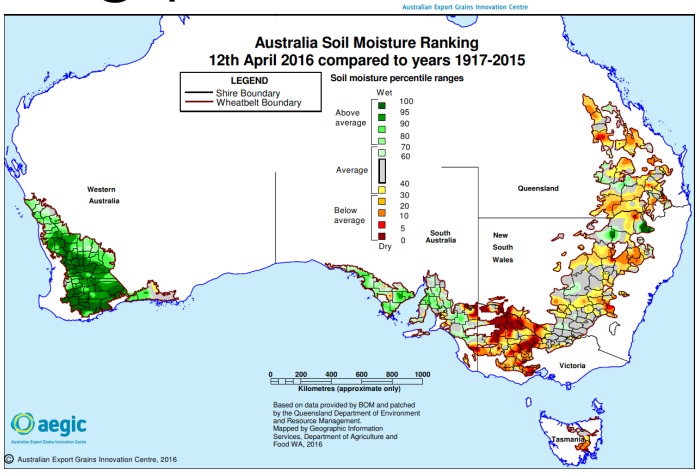
Plant available soil water across Australia varies considerably.

In Western Australia, the majority of the grain growing region has a high level of soil moisture. Rainfall in the next month needs only to be light for good plant establishment.

In Queensland and New South Wales, soil moisture levels are similar but deeper in the soil profile.

South Australia and Victoria have low levels of soil moisture.

Consequently, rainfall in the next 6 weeks for the northern and southern regions needs to be substantial.



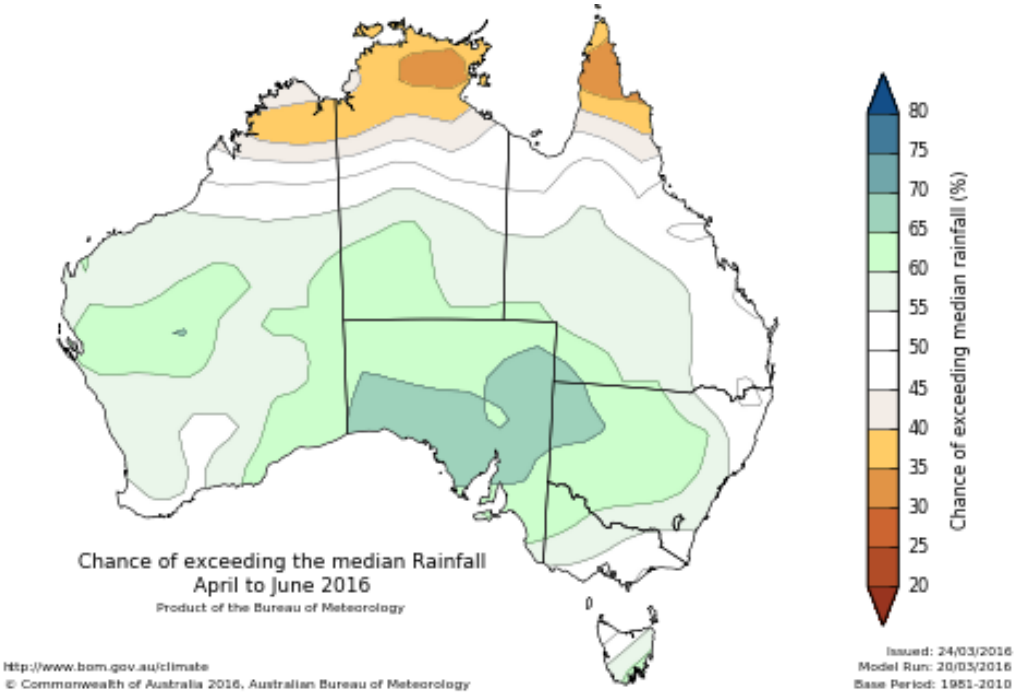
The current soil moisture ranking across Australia demonstrates the varying capacity of soil types to store water.

Soils across the northern region are ranked at very low levels despite the current available soil water being somewhat equivalent to Western Australia. WA's sandy soils hold far less soil water and are close to 'full' on similar rainfall to that in the northern region.

Similarly, the sandy soils of South Australia are ranked as being at around 60% capacity despite low recent rainfall.

Victorian soils are very dry throughout the profile.

Australian rainfall outlook to June 2016. Australian Bureau of Meterology



Climate influences

El Niño is steadily declining, with models forecasting a return to a neutral pattern in late autumn to early winter. During the breakdown period of the El Niño cycle, warmer days tend to persist over northern and eastern Australia, with warmer nights across much of Australia.

In addition to El Niño, there are widespread warmer than average sea surface temperatures across much of the Indian Ocean, as well as waters surrounding Australia, while waters off the WA coastline are closer to average. The warmer waters are likely to reinforce above average temperatures in coastal regions.

Rainfall Outlook

April is likely to be drier than average across northern Australia, suggesting a dry end to the northern wet season.

Central to eastern Victoria and central Queensland are also likely to have a drier than average April.

April to June rainfall is more likely to be above average across the Gascoyne region in WA, throughout SA, extending into NSW and the far western corners of Queensland and Victoria. The far northern parts of Australia are more likely to have a drier than average three months.

The current outlook reflects a combination of a weakening El Niño, very warm Indian Ocean temperatures and warm sea surface temperatures around much of the Australian coast.

Historical outlook accuracy for April to June is generally moderate to high over most of Australia, but low in Tasmania and small patches across the south.

5 year area and production averages

Australian Pulse Production	Average 2010/11-2014/15		2015/16 estimates	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
Lupin (ASL & Albus)	468,060	633,559	489,700	606,700
Field Pea	260,370	334,593	238,100	204,500
Chickpea (Desi & Kabuli)	464,740	564,916	661,300	1,013,000
Lentil	172,020	252,610	232,100	258,200
Bean (Faba & Broad)	181,880	338,112	306,700	343,700
Total	1,547,070	2,123,791	1,927,900	2,426,100

Pulse Production by State	Average 2010/11-2014/15		2015/16 estimates	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
New South Wales	394,120	517,897	453,200	718,900
Queensland	169,300	223,524	339,200	556,900
South Australia	360,100	549,950	451,900	492,400
Victoria	251,890	355,540	330,400	173,200
Western Australia	371,660	476,880	353,200	484,100
Total	1,547,070	2,123,791	1,927,900	2,425,500

Chickpea (Desi & Kabuli)	Average 2010/11-2014/15		2015/16 estimates	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
New South Wales	237,600	272,862	290,800	438,500
Queensland	167,800	220,894	338,000	555,000
South Australia	15,960	19,000	16,900	11,000
Victoria	36,680	45,760	12,900	5,300
Western Australia	6,700	6,400	2,700	3,200
Total	464,740	564,916	661,300	1,013,000

Field Pea	Average 2010/11-2014/15		2015/16 estimates	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
New South Wales	50,270	67,093	48,100	72,500
Queensland	-	-	-	-
South Australia	113,400	164,320	114,000	82,100
Victoria	47,440	60,920	54,000	20,600
Western Australia	49,260	42,260	22,000	29,300
Total	260,370	334,593	238,100	204,500

Faba/Broad Bean	Average 2010/11-2014/15		2015/16 estimates	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
New South Wales	39,680	84,372	50,000	129,300
Queensland	1,500	2,630	1,200	1,900
South Australia	76,360	135,120	122,000	133,000
Victoria	61,040	110,380	130,500	73,200
Western Australia	3,300	5,610	3,000	6,300
Total	181,880	338,112	306,700	343,700

Lupin (ASL & Albus)	Average 2010/11-2014/15		2015/16 estimates	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
New South Wales	65,910	92,909	61,700	76,400
South Australia	61,860	83,360	68,000	61,300
Victoria	27,890	34,680	32,000	23,700
Western Australia	312,400	422,610	325,500	445,300
Total	468,060	633,559	487,200	606,700

Lentil	Average 2010/11-2014/15		2015/16 estimates	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
New South Wales	660	660	2,600	2,200
South Australia	92,520	148,150	129,500	205,600
Victoria	78,840	103,800	100,000	50,400
Total	172,020	252,610	232,100	258,200

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