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## **Potential impact of elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide and climate change on Victorian wheat marketing grades and value**

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**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES**

**Table S1. Details of wheat delivery records obtained from GrainCorp Ltd for Victorian delivery sites. NRM = natural resource management, SD = standard deviation of the mean**

Season	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	All
Delivery Records	912	851	869	852	855	4339
Delivery sites	47	57	51	51	47	65
GrainCorp Clusters	7	7	7	7	7	7
NRM regions	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification Grades	8	10	6	6	7	12
Varieties	43	48	41	48	57	75
Months Delivered	4	6	4	3	4	7
Delivery weight (t)						
Mean	23.4	25.7	26.1	26.2	26.3	25.5
SD	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2
Water content (%)						
Mean	9.5	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9
SD	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Protein content (%)						
Mean	11.8	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.6
SD	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Screenings (%)						
Mean	2.94	2.64	1.84	1.87	2.36	2.34
SD	2.90	1.60	1.09	1.14	1.42	1.83
Test weight (kg/hl)						
Mean	78.2	74.9	80.5	82.1	81.9	79.5
SD	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.8

**Table S2.** Soil parameter constants defining soil characteristics by depth (cm) used to model wheat grain yield and protein content at each representative site.

Where, UL = upper limit ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ ), LL = lower limit ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ ), BD = dry bulk density ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ ), PH = pH (water), TN = total nitrogen (%), MN = microbial biomass nitrogen (%), ON = organic matter nitrogen (g/g), CN = organic matter C:N ratio (-), SE = maximum depth of soil evaporation (cm), ALB = soil albedo (-), VPDC = vapour pressure deficit calibration constant (-). VPDS = VPD calibration slope (-), AS = annual bare surface mean temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), AM = amplitude of annual bare soil surface temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), CL = clay content (%), AK = Soil surface infiltration rate multiplier due to zero tillage (-), HL = half-life of humus (y) and FE = relative available soil water content threshold for stage 1 evaporation (-), IW = daily wet infiltration capacity of soil surface (mm), ID = daily dry infiltration capacity of soil surface (mm). Model: O'Leary and Connor (1996a; 1996b) Version 9

60-80	0.45	0.33	1.40	9.0
80-100	0.45	0.35	1.40	9.0
100-120	0.45	0.36	1.40	9.0
120-140	0.45	0.37	1.40	9.1
140-180	0.45	0.37	1.40	9.1

South West

**Table S3.** Initial soil and crop variables set at sowing time used to model wheat grain yield and protein content at each representative district. Where, S = initial water content ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ), N = Initial soil mineral nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  plus  $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ) ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ), TN = total nitrogen (%), MN = microbial biomass nitrogen (%), ON = organic matter nitrogen (%), CN = organic matter C:N ratio (-), RES = surface residue ( $\text{t}/\text{ha}$ ), RCN = surface residue CN ratio, LAT = latitude ( $^{\circ}$ ), LONG = longitude ( $^{\circ}$ ), ELEV = elevation (m), CV = cultivar number (Table S4), SEED = sowing seed rate ( $\text{kg}/\text{ha}$ ), SD = sowing depth (cm), TOS = time of sowing (DOY), RMSTM = maximum rooting depth by stem extension (cm), RMAX = maximum rooting depth by anthesis and maturity (cm). Given our fixed sowing date to represent a wide area we used a generic cultivar and the same latitude and elevation for all sites except for the Mallee. Model: O’Leary and Connor (1996a; 1996b) Version 9

60-80	0.350	20.1	0.007	2.4	1.0	15
80-100	0.427	4.9	0.004	2.4	1.0	15
100-120	0.228	4.2	0.002	2.4	1.0	15
120-140	0.428	2.8	0.001	2.4	1.0	15
140-180	0.408	2.8	0.001	2.4	1.0	15

North-Central (BOM Weather station 80006 Charlton)

## Goulburn-Broken (BOM Weather station 81049 Tatura)

20-40	0.272	34.7	0.030	2.4	1.0	15
40-60	0.353	31.8	0.015	2.4	1.0	15
60-80	0.411	20.1	0.007	2.4	1.0	15
80-100	0.427	4.9	0.004	2.4	1.0	15
100-120	0.428	4.2	0.002	2.4	1.0	15
120-140	0.428	2.8	0.001	2.4	1.0	15
140-180	0.408	2.8	0.001	2.4	1.0	15

**South West (BOM Weather station 89018 and 89032 Westmere)**

**Table S4. Three crop cultivar definitions used to simulate wheat grain yield and protein content at each representative site with the O'Leary and Connor (1996a; 1996b) Version 9 model**

Cultivar number		1	2	3
TH	Critical water content below which emergence does not advance (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.3	0.3	0.3
TL	Relative available water content below which LAI growth is reduced (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )/(g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.3	0.3	0.3
SL	Optimal specific leaf nitrogen of canopy (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	3.2	3.2
T1	Base temperature for emergence (°C)	3	3	3
T2	Base temperature for stem extension (°C)	4	4	4
T3	Base temperature for booting (°C)	4	4	4
T4	Base temperature for anthesis (°C)	2	2	2
T5	Base temperature for maturity – phase 1 (°C)	8	8	8
T6	Base temperature for maturity – phase 2 (°C),	8	8	8
O1	Optimum temperature for emergence (°C)	33	33	33
O2	Optimum temperature for stem extension (°C)	33	33	33
O3	Optimum temperature for booting (°C)	33	33	33
O4	Optimum temperature for anthesis (°C)	33	33	33
O5	Optimum temperature for maturity – phase 1 (°C)	40	40	40
Z1	Maximum temperature for emergence (°C)	40	40	40
D1	Base daylength for booting photothermal time (h)	0	0	0
D2	Base daylength for anthesis photothermal time (h),	6	6	6
TE	Thermal time for emergence (°Cd)	78	78	78
TA	Thermal time for stem extension (°Cd)	385	385	385
PB	Photothermal time for booting (°Cdh)	5300	5300	5300
PA	Photothermal time for anthesis (°Cdh)	7000	7000	7000
M1	Thermal time for maturity phase 1 (°Cd)	500	500	500
M2	Thermal time for maturity phase 2 (°Cd)	500	500	500
FT	Frost threshold temperature (°C)	0	0	0
FD	Frost damage to grain number (%)	7.2	7.2	7.2
HT	Heat threshold temperature (°C)	32	32	32
HD	Heat damage to grain number (%)	0.96	0.96	0.96
G1	Grain number coefficient (#/m <sup>2</sup> )	800	800	800
G2	Grain number coefficient (#/m <sup>2</sup> )	108	108	108
GR	Maximum grain growth rate (g/d)	2.9	2.9	2.9
GS	Maximum grain size (mg)	50	50	50
GN	Target maturity grain N concentration (g/g)	0.0155	0.0152	0.0150
GT	Duration of grain N transfer to grain (°Cd)	425	425	425
PR	Maximum pre-anthesis biomass transfer to grain – proportion of biomass at anthesis (g/g)	0.25	0.25	0.25

**Table S5. Variable ranges and means for AGFACE treatments from ambient [CO<sub>2</sub>] (a[CO<sub>2</sub>]) and elevated [CO<sub>2</sub>] (e[CO<sub>2</sub>]). SD = standard deviation of the mean. Level of statistical differences between paired a[CO<sub>2</sub>] and e[CO<sub>2</sub>] treatment are indicated: \*\*\* P < 0.001; ns non-significant P < 0.05**

Variable	Range	Mean ± SD	
Grain yield (kg/ha)			
a[CO <sub>2</sub> ]	895 – 7,427	3,516 ± 1,733	n=165
e[CO <sub>2</sub> ]	1,026 – 9,149	4,181 ± 2,079	***
Grain protein concentration (%)			
a[CO <sub>2</sub> ]	7.5 – 19.1	12.8 ± 2.7	n=165
e[CO <sub>2</sub> ]	6.7 – 17.4	12.0 ± 2.5	***
Test weight (kg/hl)			
a[CO <sub>2</sub> ]	76 - 88	82 ± 3	n=104
e[CO <sub>2</sub> ]	72 - 88	82 ± 3	ns

**Table S6. Difference in gross value of wheat produced in Observed (100,000 t) and either Victoria Scaled-e[CO<sub>2</sub>] scenario (117,900 t) or Mallee NRM region Climate change (56,678 t) scenarios with a range of base prices for APW1 and three scenarios for price spread for different wheat grades. Differences are expressed in \$ million and percentage relative to Observed**

APW1 Base price	Victoria Scaled-e[CO <sub>2</sub> ]			Mallee Climate change		
	"-50%" Spread	Standard	"+50%" spread	"-50%" Spread	Standard	"+50%" spread
\$187/t	\$3.16	\$2.98	\$2.80	-\$8.01	-\$7.92	-\$7.84
	17.3%	16.6%	15.9%	-43.7%	-44.1%	-44.5%
\$237/t	\$4.06	\$3.87	\$3.69	-\$10.18	-\$10.09	-\$10.00
	17.4%	16.9%	16.4%	-43.6%	-43.9%	-44.2%
\$287/t	\$4.95	\$4.77	\$4.59	-\$12.34	-\$12.26	-\$12.17
	17.5%	17.1%	16.6%	-43.6%	-43.8%	-44.0%
\$337/t	\$5.85	\$5.66	\$5.48	-\$14.51	-\$14.42	-\$14.33
	17.6%	17.2%	16.8%	-43.5%	-43.7%	-43.9%
\$387/t	\$6.74	\$6.56	\$6.38	-\$16.68	-\$16.59	-\$16.50
	17.6%	17.3%	17.0%	-43.5%	-43.7%	-43.9%