



# AUSTRALIAN GRAIN CROP PERFORMANCE

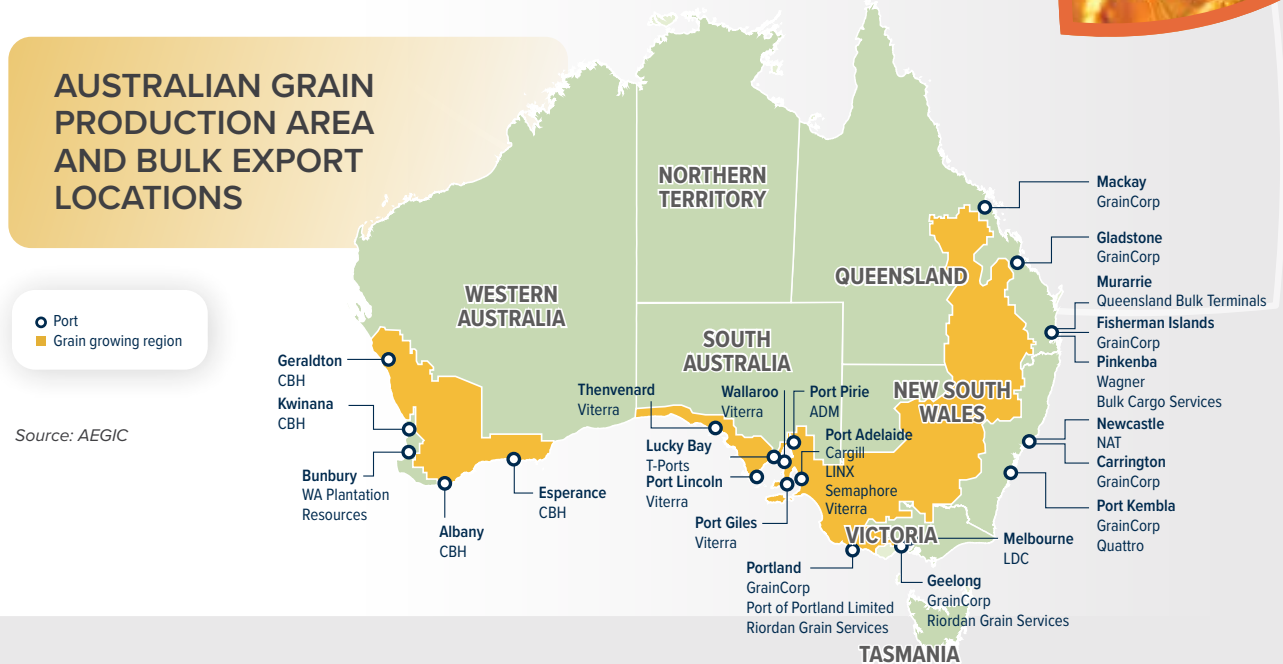
2024-25



Grain is produced for export and domestic use across five mainland states of Australia, in southern and eastern regions where soil types and climate are most suitable.

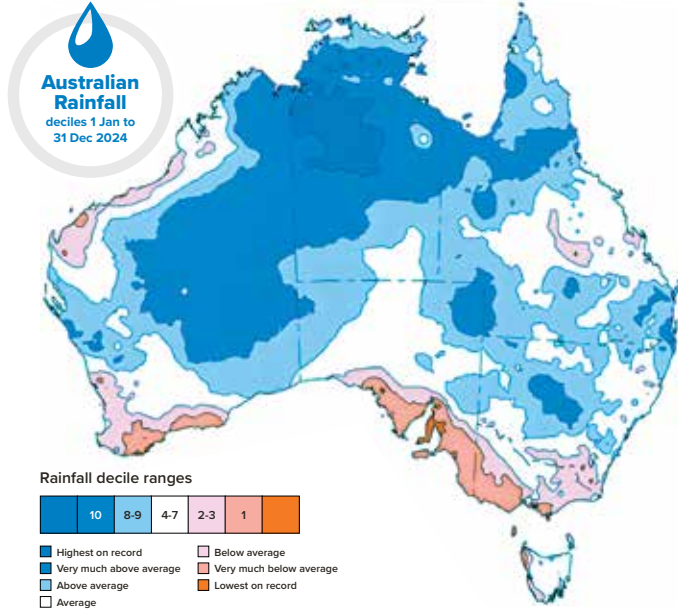
Wheat, barley, canola, oats and pulses are winter-season crops grown in most regions, while sorghum is a summer-season crop mainly in the higher rainfall areas of northern New South Wales and Queensland.

## AUSTRALIAN GRAIN PRODUCTION AREA AND BULK EXPORT LOCATIONS



# AUSTRALIAN RAINFALL

During the 2024-25 cropping season weather conditions across much of the Australian grain production area were variable, ranging from highly favourable with good rainfall (northern New South Wales, Queensland), dry in parts of Victoria and southern Western Australia, to severely impacted by drought (South Australia).



Australian Gridded Climate Data | Australian grain production area & bulk export locations  
Source: Commonwealth of Australia 2025, Bureau of Meteorology

Despite the difficult season in some locations, wheat and barley production increased substantially compared with the previous season, particularly in New South Wales and Western Australia. Even in areas of rainfall deficiency, modern plant varieties and production techniques enabled growers in these locations to contribute substantially to overall Australian production.

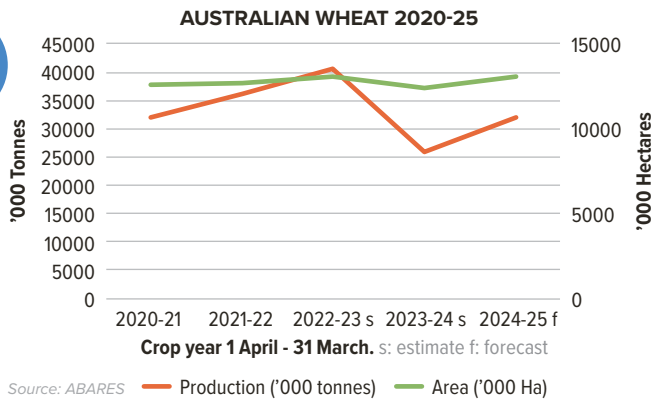
## AUSTRALIAN GRAIN CROPS 2024-25

Crop	Area ('000 ha)	Estimated Production ('000 tonnes)
Wheat	13,060	31,890
Barley	4,441	11,665
Canola	3,288	5,589
Sorghum	570	2,130
Pulses	3,041	4,682
Oats	707	1,196

Source: ABARES December 2024 Crop Report

### WHEAT

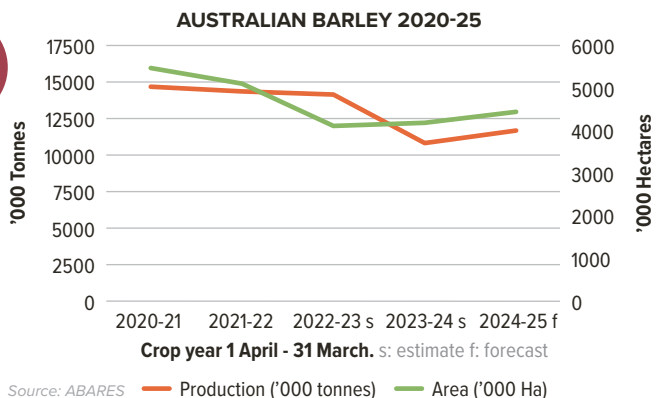
Australia's area sown to wheat is relatively steady at 12-13 million hectares, while production shows more volatility, depending on seasonal conditions.



Source: ABARES — Production ('000 tonnes) — Area ('000 Ha)

### BARLEY

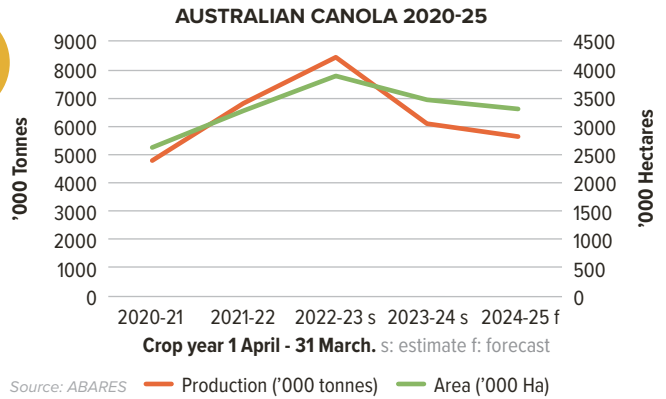
After a period of decline, Australia's area sown to barley has now increased to slightly below the 10-year average of 4.6 million hectares. Despite the severe drought in South Australia during 2024-25 limiting crop performance in that state, overall Australian barley production increased by almost one million tonnes compared to 2023-24.



Source: ABARES — Production ('000 tonnes) — Area ('000 Ha)

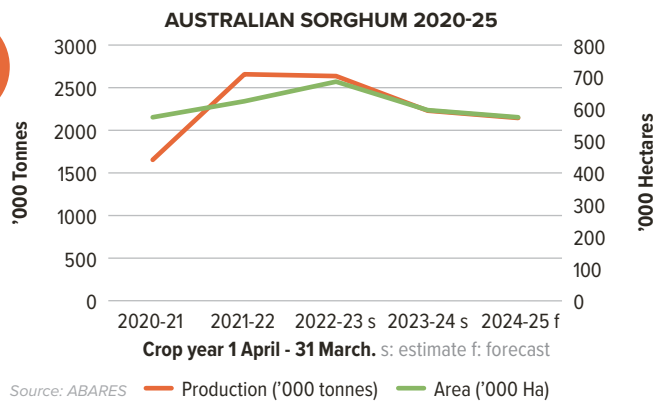
## CANOLA

Canola in Australia is now an important crop in many regions, rotating with cereals and pulses. Both sown area and production showed a decline in 2024-25 due to the seasonal conditions in major production regions, however demand for this crop continues to increase.



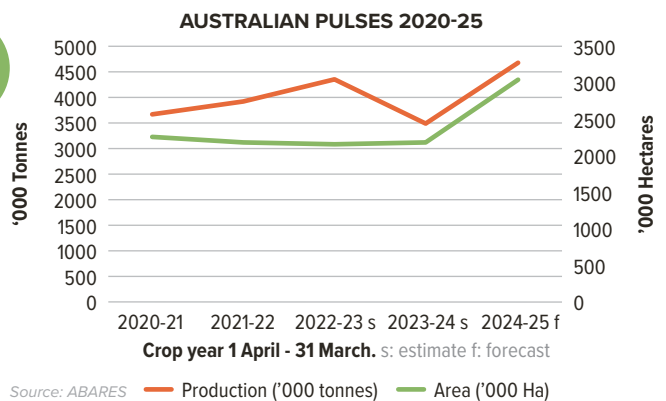
## SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-season crop mainly in Queensland and northern New South Wales, where tropical moisture patterns enable growers to harvest winter crops and immediately sow sorghum. The area and production showed a slight decline in the past two seasons.



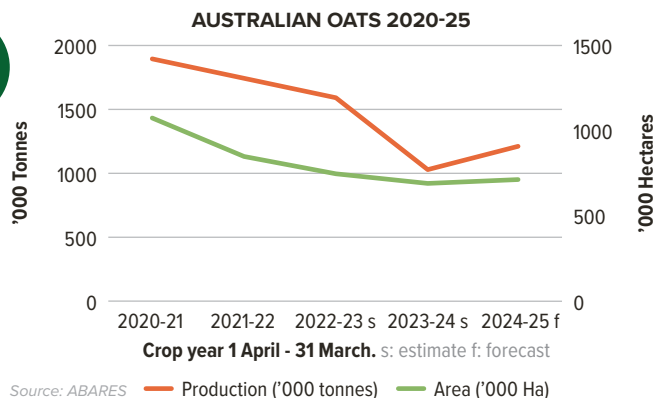
## PULSES

The area sown to pulses rose substantially in 2024, with the chickpea crop almost doubling due to increased demand. While lentil yields suffered from dry conditions in South Australia and Victoria, ideal conditions in Queensland and New South Wales produced a near-record volume of chickpeas.



## OATS

Increased interest in oats prompted a slight increase in the area sown in 2024, with the favourable season in Western Australia helping to increase production.



# GRAIN EXPORTS TO CHINA

Australia's principal exports to China in recent years have been barley, wheat and sorghum, with smaller quantities of oats and pulses.

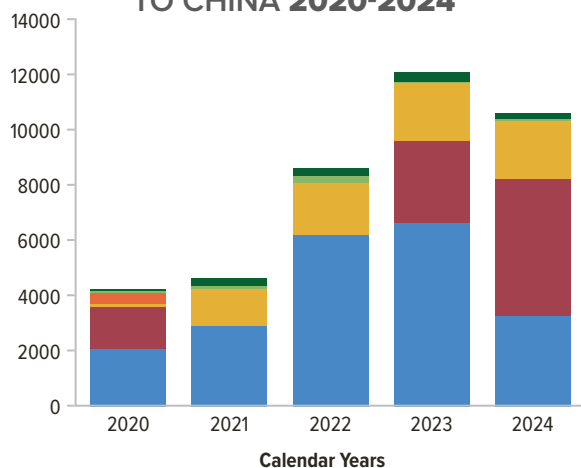
Commercial companies conduct all grain export business from Australia. Grain is supplied either in bulk shipments or containers, according to individual customer preference.

Guidance for export quality specifications and contractual terms and conditions is provided by Grain Trade Australia (GTA), an industry organisation with the vast majority of exporters as members. All members undertake to abide by the Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice, which describes practices that the grain industry uses to ensure Australian grain and grain products meet domestic or export customer requirements.

GTA's Code of Practice is supported by extensive Technical Guideline Documents that describe many aspects of grain quality management and effective supply chains. Also referenced are the GTA Trade Rules and GTA Grain Trading Standards, which are freely available online.

Australia's Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) administers export laws to ensure that exported products meet all Australian and importing country requirements.

**AUSTRALIAN GRAIN EXPORTS TO CHINA 2020-2024**



Source: AEGIC

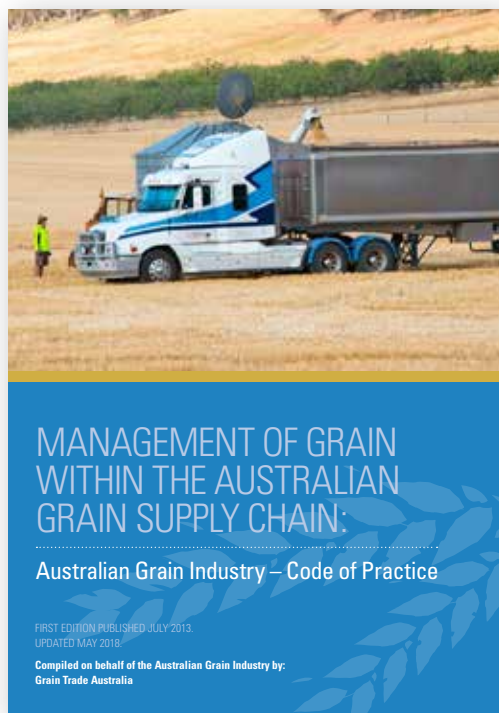


Image courtesy of GTA



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Grains Australia is an initiative of the Grains Research & Development Corporation

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