



Quality Report  
2016/2017 Season

*South African  
Wheat Crop*





***Compiled and issued by:***  
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# South African COMMERCIAL WHEAT QUALITY FOR THE 2016/2017 SEASON

## Acknowledgements

### *With gratitude to:*

- The Winter Cereal Trust for its financial support in conducting this survey.
- Agbiz Grain and its members for their cooperation in providing the samples to make this survey possible.
- Milling companies for providing samples of wheat delivered directly to the mills.
- The Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) for providing production related figures.
- South African Grain Information Service (SAGIS) for providing supply and demand figures relating to wheat and wheat products.

## Summary

The commercial wheat crop of the 2016/2017 season was set at 1.910 million tons which is 470 000 tons (32.6%) higher than the previous season's crop. A total area of 508 365 hectares was utilized for wheat production and the average yield was 3.76 tons per hectare (Figures obtained from the CEC).

The whole wheat protein average of 12.0% decreased by 0.8% compared to the previous season, the ten year national average is 11.8%. The percentage of samples having protein contents higher than 12.0% decreased from 68.2% last season to 47.8%, in the 2014/2015 season the percentage was 45.5%. The average hectolitre mass was 81.5 kg/hl, slightly higher than the 81.1 kg/hl of the 2015/2016 season. The hectoliter mass of only 3.9% of the samples was below the minimum Grade 1 requirement of 77 kg/hl.

The average falling number this season was 356 seconds. Four of the samples analysed gave falling number values below 250 seconds and of these two were below 220 seconds. The average mixogram peak time of 2.7 minutes was equal to the previous season and lower than the ten year average of 2.9 minutes.

## Introduction

This report provides the results of the nineteenth annual wheat crop quality survey performed by the Southern African Grain Laboratory NPC (SAGL). SAGL was established in 1997 on request of the Grain Industry. SAGL is an ISO 17025 accredited testing laboratory and participates in a number of proficiency testing schemes, both nationally and internationally as part of our ongoing quality assurance procedures to demonstrate technical competency and international comparability.

During the harvesting season (October to December for the southern production regions and November to January for the Northern production regions), a representative sample of each delivery of wheat was taken according to the prescribed wheat regulation.

A sub-sample of each of these grading samples was collected in a bin according to grade and class per silo bin at each silo. This composite bin sample was then divided and a 3 kg sample was sent to SAGL for the annual wheat crop quality survey. SAGL analysed 337 samples to provide as best possible a proportional representation of the production of wheat in all the different production regions.

Cultivar identification was performed on these samples and sales figures of seed sold by the commercial grain silo owners were requested. The samples were graded and the thousand kernel mass determined. Sub-samples were milled on a Quadromat Junior mill for mixograph analyses.

Composite samples were made up per class and grade for each production region and milled on a Bühler MLU 202 laboratory mill. Moisture, protein, ash and colour were determined and RVA analyses conducted. Rheological tests, namely gluten, mixogram, farinogram, alveogram, extensogram and 100-gram baking tests, were then performed.



The results (as averages per region) are made available weekly on the SAGL website ([www.sagl.co.za](http://www.sagl.co.za)) as soon as the first samples are received. The hard copy reports are distributed to all Directly Affected Groups and interested parties and are also available for download in a PDF format from the website.

In addition to the quality information compared over a number of seasons, production figures (obtained from the CEC) relating to hectares planted, tons produced and yields obtained on a national as well as provincial basis, over a ten season period, are provided in this report.

SAGIS supply and demand information over several seasons is presented in table and graph format. Information with regards to the manufacture, import and export of wheat products as well as the manufacture of pan baked products is also incorporated into the report.

Data on wheat imported for domestic use during the 2015/2016 (previous) season is included and compared to the quality of the local corresponding crop.

The national bread wheat grading regulations as published in the Government Gazette of 29 January 2016 are provided as the last section of the report.

The goal of this crop quality survey is to accumulate quality data on the commercial wheat crop on a national level. This valuable data reveals general tendencies and highlights quality differences in the commercial wheat produced in different local production regions. A detailed database containing reliable analytical data collected over several seasons is essential to enable industry to comment on proposed legislative levels and to supply reliable data for targeted research projects.

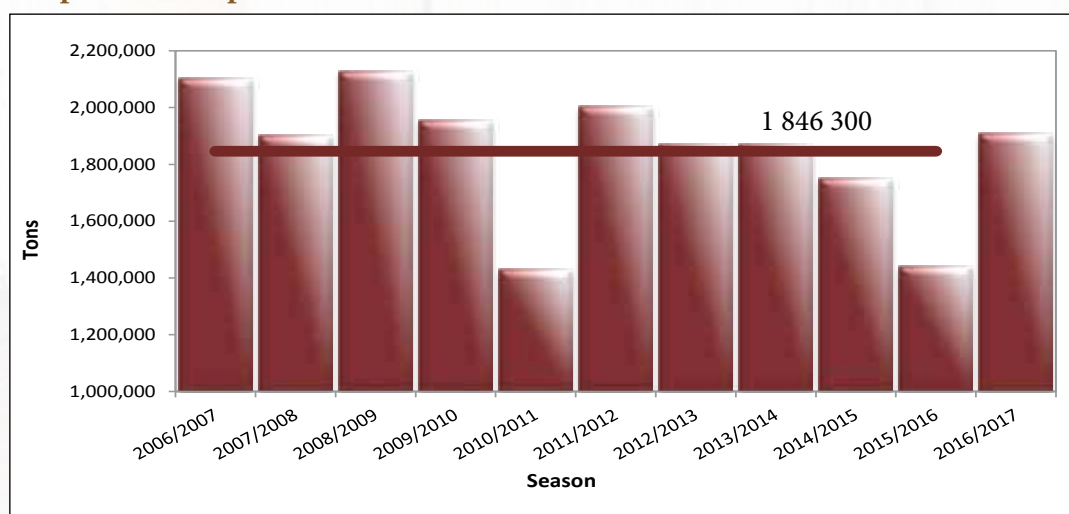
## Production

Wheat contributed 81% to the total winter cereal crop production in South Africa this season. Other winter crops produced are malting barley and canola.

South Africa (comprising nine provinces) is divided into 36 crop production regions with wheat planted in approximately 28 of these regions. Please see Figure 1 (RSA Provincial map) and Figure 2 (RSA Crop Production Regional map) on pages 28 and 29.

The national CEC's estimated total production figures were revised, using as basis for the calculations, SAGIS' published figures of actual deliveries. Figures to determine on-farm usage and retentions obtained from a wheat utilization survey conducted by DAFF, were added to the SAGIS delivery figures to calculate the final crop production figures.

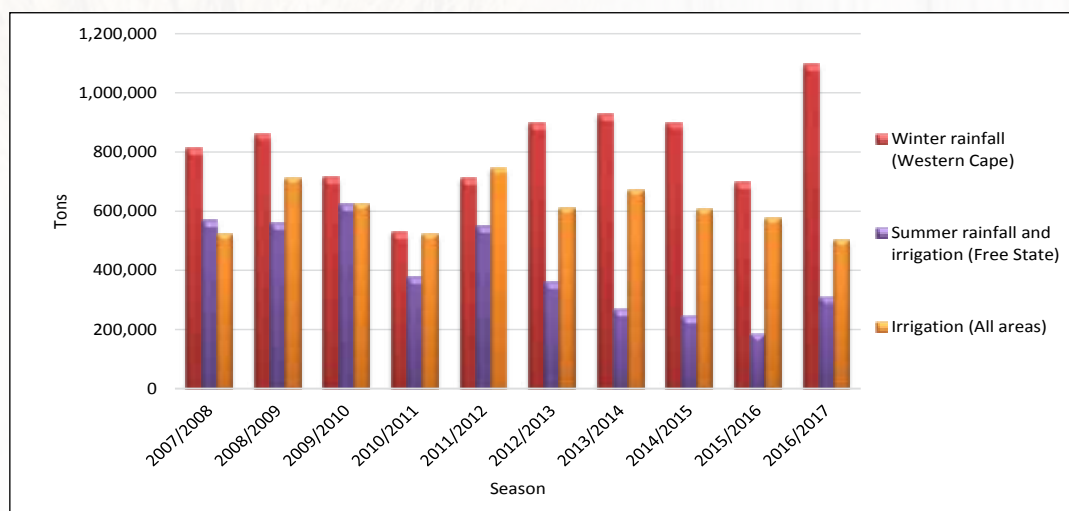
**Graph 1: Wheat production in the RSA from the 2006/2007 to 2016/2017 seasons**



Figures provided by the CEC.

The final production figure of 1 910 000 tons is 3.5% higher than the ten year production average of 1 846 300 tons (2006/2007 to 2015/2016 seasons). The Western Cape produced 1 098 200 tons of wheat this season, contributing 57.5% of the total crop. The Free State's wheat production (308 460 tons) was the highest of the last four seasons and 131 960 tons higher than the previous season. This figure was also the second highest nationally. The irrigation areas of the Northern Cape, the third largest wheat producing area this season, produced 266 000 tons, 6 800 tons more than last season. The remainder of the wheat was produced in mainly Limpopo with 103 700 tons, representing a decline of 28% compared to the 2015/2016 season and North West, where production decreased by 18.6% to 69 600 tons. Please see Graphs 1 and 2.

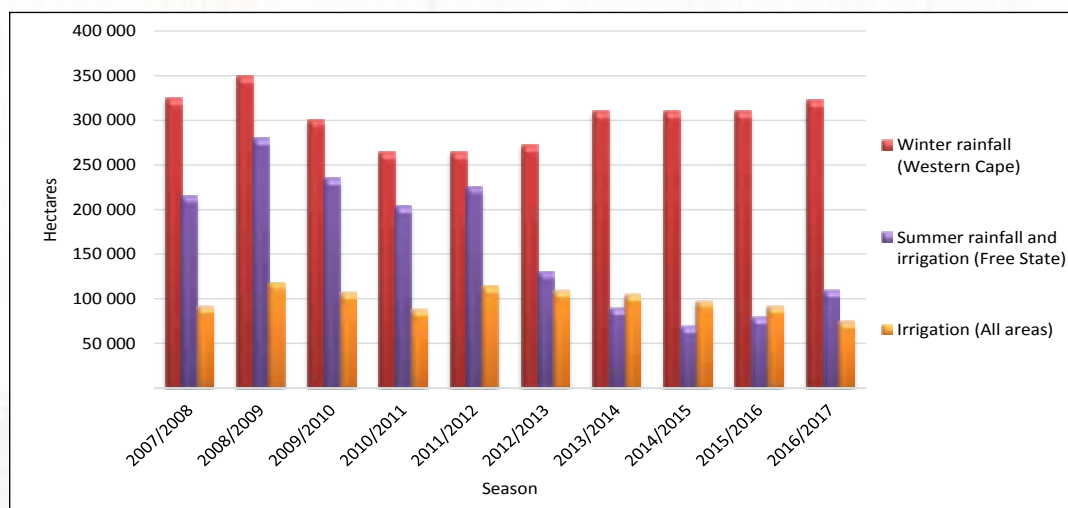
**Graph 2: Wheat production figures per production area over seasons**



Figures provided by the CEC.

The area utilized for wheat production increased by 5.4% to 508 365 hectares from 482 150 hectares in the previous season, see Graph 3. The Free State, where plantings increased with 30 000 hectares compared to the previous season, was the main contributor to this increase.

**Graph 3: Area planted per production area over seasons**

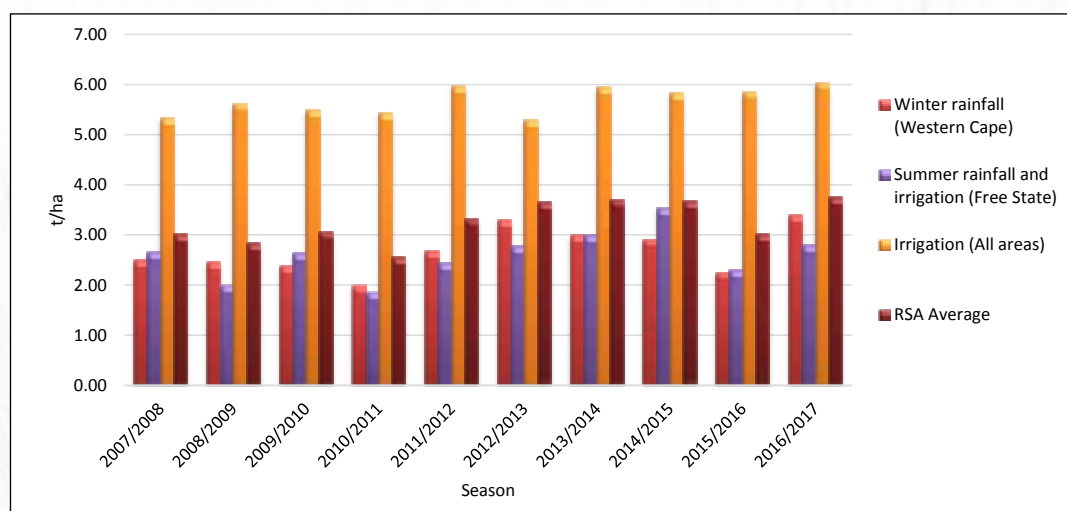


Figures provided by the CEC.

The yield in the main production areas ranged from 2.80 tons per hectare (t/ha) in the primarily summer rainfall area (Free State) to 7.60 t/ha for irrigation wheat produced in the Northern Cape. The national yield average increased from 2.99 t/ha in the previous season to 3.76 t/ha. This is the highest average yield over the nineteen seasons that this particular survey has been conducted. Please refer to Graph 4.



**Graph 4: Average yield per production area over seasons**



Figures provided by the CEC.

Table 1 provides an overview of the dry land versus irrigation wheat production in the 2016/2017 season, compared to the 2015/2016 season.

**Table1: Wheat production overview over two seasons**

Province	Type of production	2015/2016			2016/2017		
		Hectares planted, ha	Production, tons	Yield, t/ha	Hectares planted, ha	Production, tons	Yield, t/ha
Western Cape	Dryland	305 500	680 500	2.23	315 000	1 055 700	3.35
	Irrigation	4 500	17 000	3.78	8 000	42 500	5.31
	Total	310 000	697 500	2.25	323 000	1 098 200	3.40
Northern Cape	Dryland	1 000	600	0.60	1 000	1 000	1.00
	Irrigation	35 000	258 600	7.39	34 000	265 000	7.79
	Total	36 000	259 200	7.20	35 000	266 000	7.60
Free State	Dryland	55 500	60 000	1.08	86 000	184 000	2.14
	Irrigation	24 500	116 500	4.76	24 000	124 460	5.19
	Total	80 000	176 500	2.21	110 000	308 460	2.80
Eastern Cape	Dryland	1 033	1 860	1.80	700	1 700	2.43
	Irrigation	2 067	13 020	6.30	1 500	9 300	6.20
	Total	3 100	14 880	4.80	2 200	11 000	5.00
KwaZulu-Natal	Dryland						
	Irrigation	7 300	41 000	5.62	6 500	37 050	5.70
	Total	7 300	41 000	5.62	6 500	37 050	5.70
Mpumalanga	Dryland				300	900	3.00
	Irrigation	3 500	19 500	5.57	2 000	12 900	6.45
	Total	3 500	19 500	5.57	2 300	13 800	6.00
Limpopo	Dryland	1 500	1 020	0.68	850	2 000	2.35
	Irrigation	25 500	143 400	5.62	16 150	101 700	6.30
	Total	27 000	144 420	5.35	17 000	103 700	6.10
Gauteng	Dryland	50	100	2.00	30	70	2.33
	Irrigation	200	1 400	7.00	335	2 120	6.33
	Total	250	1 500	6.00	365	2 190	6.00
North West	Dryland	570	950	1.67	80	200	2.50
	Irrigation	14 430	84 550	5.86	11 920	69 400	5.80
	Total	15 000	85 500	5.70	12 000	69 600	5.80
RSA	Dryland	365 153	745 030	2.04	403 960	1 245 570	3.08
	Irrigation	116 997	694 970	5.94	104 405	664 430	6.36
	Total	482 150	1 440 000	2.99	508 365	1 910 000	3.76

Figures provided by the CEC.

## Supply and Demand

World wheat production for the 2016/2017 season is estimated at 754.10 million metric tons according to the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report 566 of 9 June 2017*, world production for 2017/2018 is projected to be 739.53 million metric tons.

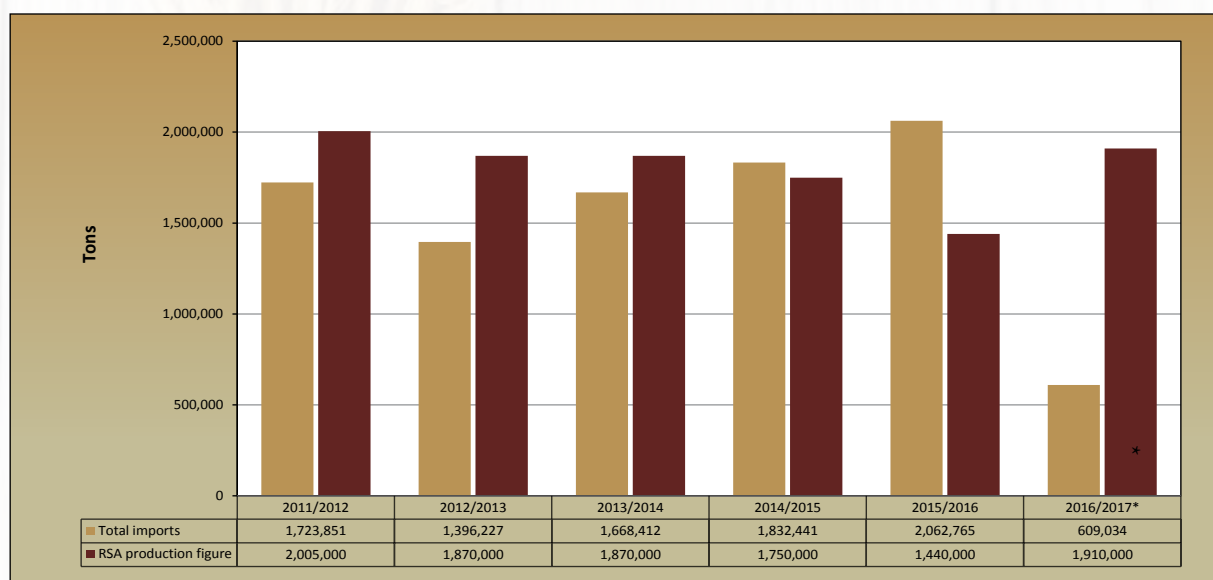
South Africa is a net importer of wheat and relies on imports to supply local demand. Demand for wheat processing (human, animal, and gristing) was fairly stable over the past three seasons, varying 63 116 tons in total. Eight months into the 2016/2017 season this figure stands at 2 069 034 tons, 65.8% of the previous season's figure.

During the 2015/2016 season 2 062 765 tons of wheat were imported for local use. This figure constitutes an almost 13% increase compared to the 2014/2015 season and can be attributed to the severe drought conditions experienced in South Africa during the 2015/2016 season. As for the past several seasons the Russian Federation remains the main origin for wheat imported for use within the RSA, with 956 705 tons imported during 2015/2016. Please see pages 77 to 98 for the quality of the wheat imported during 2015/2016. During the corresponding period, 54 008 tons of wheat from South Africa were exported to countries such as Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and Lesotho. Wheat exports from South Africa decreased by 80% compared to the previous season.

The amount of wheat imported for local consumption so far during the 2016/2017 marketing season, amounts to 609 034 tons according to SAGIS. This figure includes imports up to 7 July 2017 and represents approximately 38% of the amount of wheat imported at the corresponding date during the previous season.

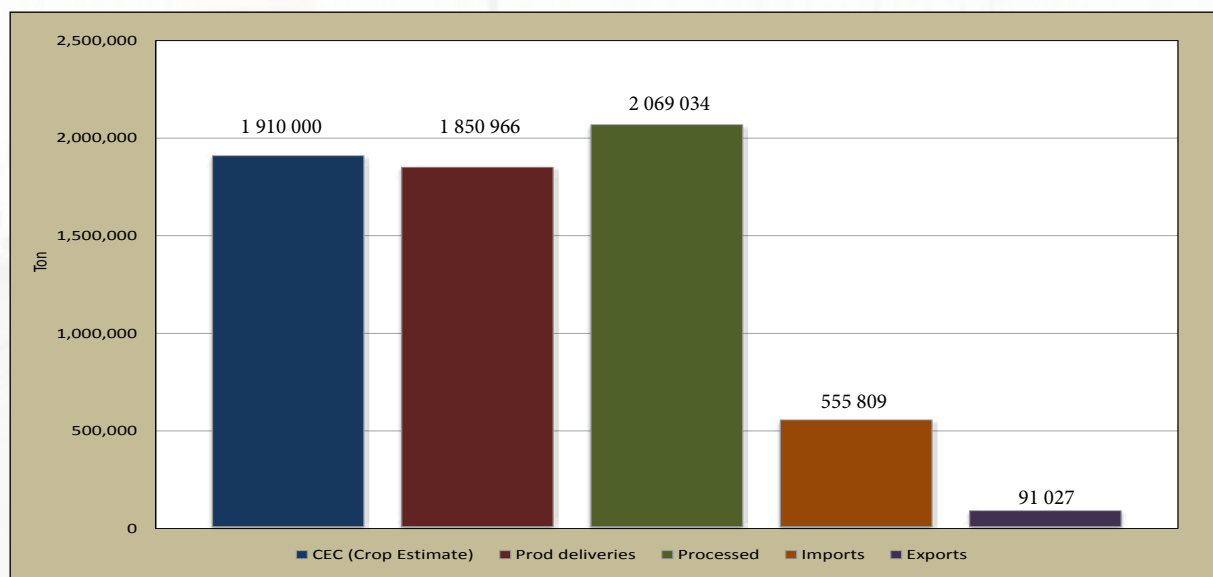
The wheat marketing season commences on the 1st of October every year.

**Graph 5: RSA production figure versus the total import figure over six seasons**



\*2016/2017 season figure includes imports up to 7 July 2017.

**Graph 6: Wheat supply and demand overview 2016/2017 season (Oct - May)**



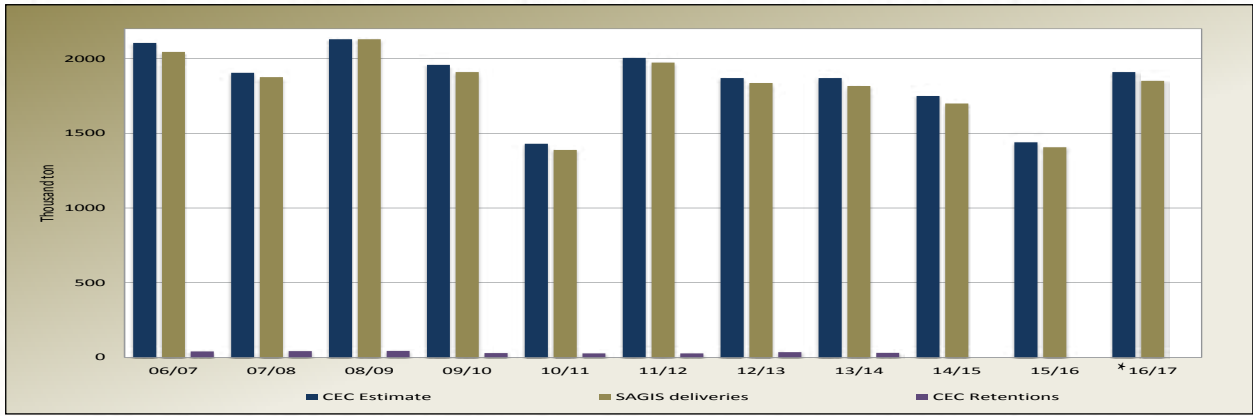
Figures provided by SAGIS, (Publication date: 2017-06-27)



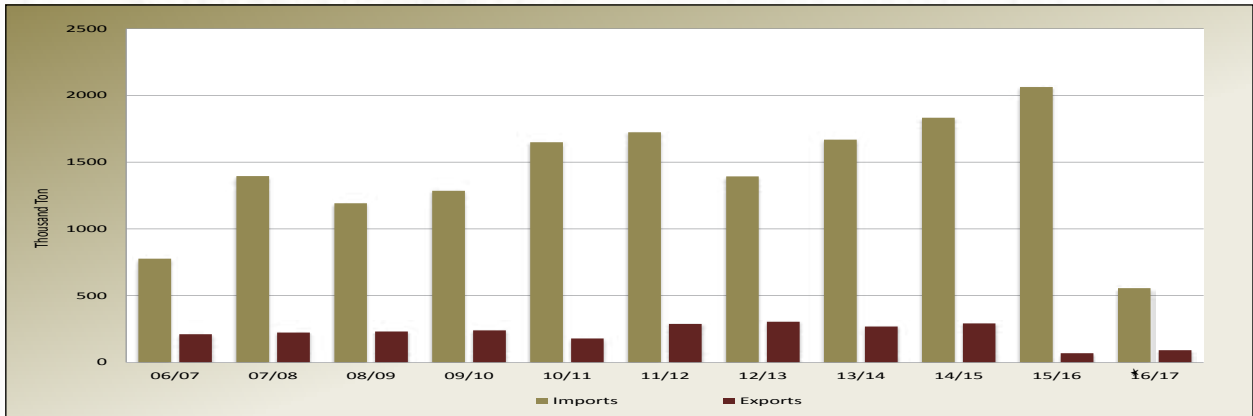
WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DEMAND TABLE BASED ON SAGIS' INFO														Publication date: 2017-06-27				10 YEAR AVER-AGE 2006/7-2015/16	
	Season (Oct - Sep)													Current Season					
	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	Oct - May	16/17	
CEC	2 349 000	2 493 000	2 321 000	1 540 000	1 680 000	1 905 000	2 105 000	1 905 000	2 130 000	1 958 000	1 430 000	2 005 000	1 870 000	1 870 000	1 750 000	1 440 000	1 910 000	1 659 300	
CEC (Retention)			33 000	40 000	38 000	50 000	40 000	42 000	43 000	29 000	27 000	26 500	35 000	30 000	0	0	0	24 250	
<b>SUPPLY</b>																			
Opening stock (1 Oct)	507 000	551 000	580 000	897 000	598 000	574 000	582 000	376 000	509 000	694 000	579 000	478 000	651 180	489 253	488 526	596 823	827 232	495 453	
Prod deliveries	2 353 000	2 415 000	2 387 000	1 512 000	1 670 000	1 893 000	2 045 000	1 876 000	2 130 000	1 910 000	1 389 000	1 973 000	1 837 137	1 816 981	1 699 546	1 406 752	1 850 966	1 626 644	
Imports	308 000	407 000	747 000	1 042 000	1 227 000	1 055 000	777 000	1 396 000	1 192 000	1 285 000	1 649 000	1 724 000	1 393 215	1 668 412	1 832 441	2 062 765	555 809	1 331 142	
Surplus	0	0	0	6 000	6 000	9 000	32 000	0	13 000	0	23 000	14 000	0	0	15 151	8 807	1 851	10 596	
Total supply	3 168 000	3 373 000	3 714 000	3 457 000	3 501 000	3 531 000	3 436 000	3 648 000	3 844 000	3 889 000	3 640 000	4 189 000	3 881 532	3 974 646	4 035 664	4 075 147	3 235 858	3 463 834	
<b>DEMAND</b>																			
Processed	2 427 000	2 541 000	2 577 000	2 653 000	2 736 000	2 793 000	2 820 000	2 845 000	2 857 000	3 017 000	2 945 000	3 202 000	3 040 086	3 175 834	3 112 718	3 144 414	2 069 034	2 698 322	
-human	2 424 000	2 519 000	2 575 000	2 652 000	2 734 000	2 781 000	2 818 000	2 844 000	2 849 000	2 991 000	2 944 000	3 066 000	3 008 378	3 122 134	3 109 022	3 142 077	2 067 152	2 677 148	
-animal	2 000	22 000	2 000	1 000	2 000	12 000	2 000	1 000	8 000	26 000	1 000	136 000	31 694	53 695	3 696	2 337	1 882	21 173	
-gristing	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	0	1	
-bio-fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Withdrawn by producers	33 000	31 000	24 000	13 000	7 000	10 000	7 000	12 000	12 000	14 000	6 000	4 000	3 934	3 127	1 320	1 834	1 671	6 209	
Released to end-consumers	4 000	7 000	5 000	2 000	2 000	4 000	4 000	2 000	5 000	3 000	6 000	7 000	7 322	3 095	2 802	1 907	982	3 903	
Seed for planting purposes	24 000	27 000	20 000	21 000	18 000	26 000	17 000	22 000	26 000	17 000	13 000	18 000	15 998	18 198	22 705	18 800	21 408	17 050	
Net receipts(-)/disp(+)	9 000	15 000	11 000	12 000	6 000	5 000	1 000	26 000	19 000	15 000	13 000	19 000	19 990	16 172	7 468	12 435	2 415	13 289	
Deficit	17 000	23 000	1 000	0	0	0	0	9 000	0	4 000	0	0	713	1 243	0	0	0	1 371	
Exports	103 000	149 000	179 000	158 000	158 000	111 000	211 000	223 000	231 000	240 000	179 000	288 000	304 236	268 451	291 828	68 525	91 027	203 659	
Total Demand	2 617 000	2 793 000	2 817 000	2 859 000	2 927 000	2 949 000	3 060 000	3 139 000	3 150 000	3 310 000	3 162 000	3 538 000	3 392 279	3 486 120	3 438 841	3 247 915	2 186 537	2 943 804	
Ending Stock (30 Sep)	551 000	580 000	897 000	598 000	574 000	582 000	376 000	509 000	694 000	579 000	478 000	651 000	489 253	488 526	596 823	827 232	1 049 321	520 031	
- processed p/month	202 300	211 800	214 800	221 100	228 000	232 800	235 000	237 100	238 100	251 400	245 400	266 800	253 341	264 653	259 393	262 035	258 629	224 857	
- months' stock	2.7	2.7	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.1	2	

Note: \*\*\*Figures for current season up to date

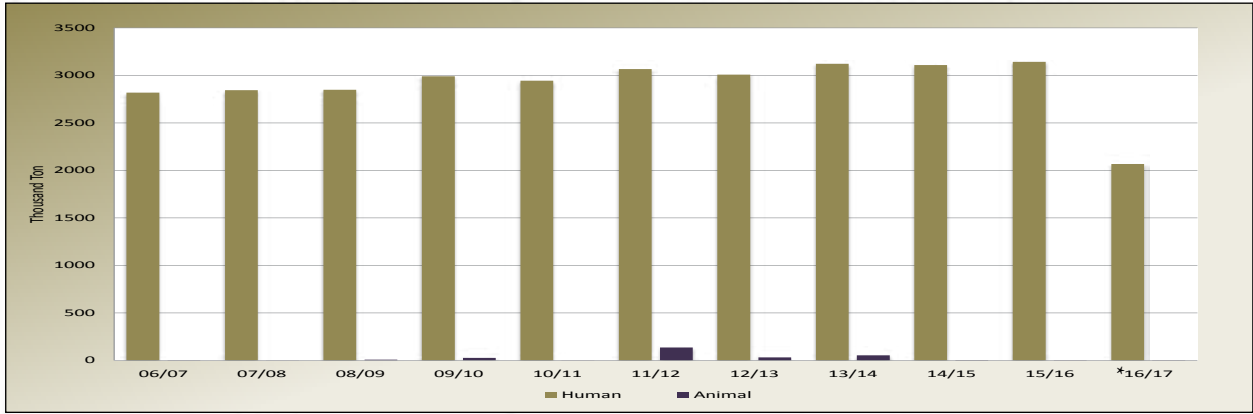
**Graph 7: Wheat: CEC Estimate, Retentions and SAGIS deliveries over seasons**



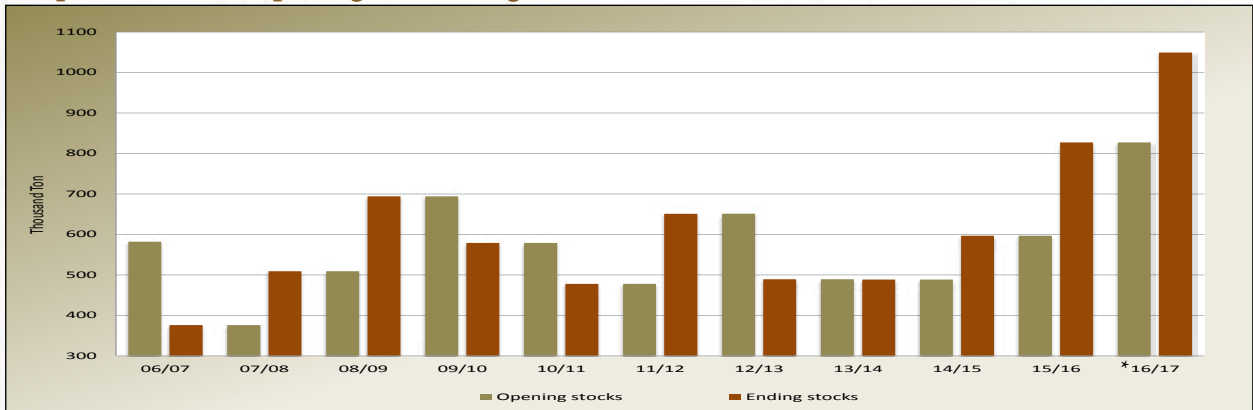
**Graph 8: Wheat: Imports and exports over seasons**



**Graph 9: Wheat: RSA consumption over seasons**



**Graph 10: Wheat: Opening and ending stocks over seasons**



Figures provided by SAGIS, \*16/17 figures (Oct - May)



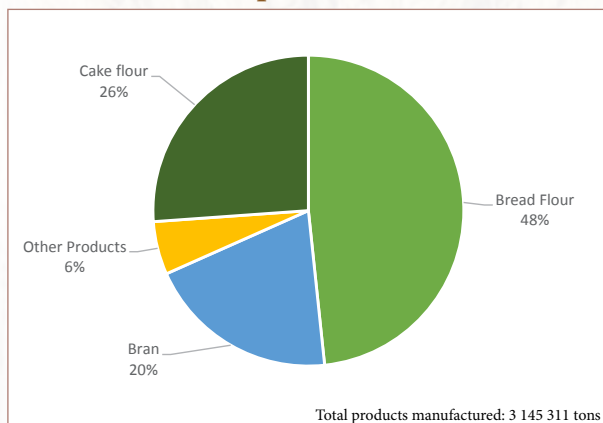
## Wheat Product Information

On 14 November 2014, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries announced new statutory measures for the manufacturing of maize & wheaten products.

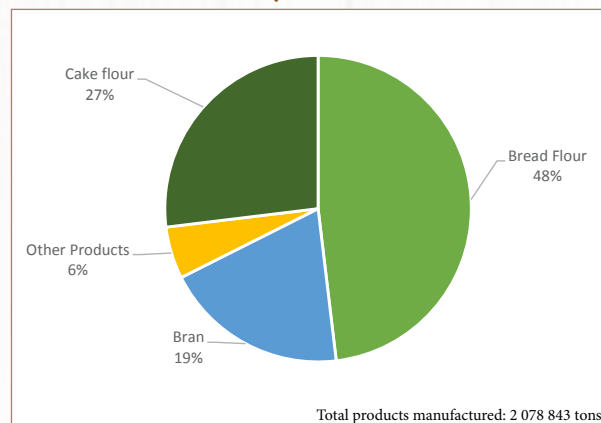
To comply with the abovementioned statutory measures, manufacturers of these products have to register with SAGIS and submit information with regards to the manufacture, import and export of wheat products, as well as the manufacture of pan baked products.

Please see graphs 11 to 16 below as well as the tables on pages 9 and 10 for wheat product and pan baked product progressive figures received by SAGIS.

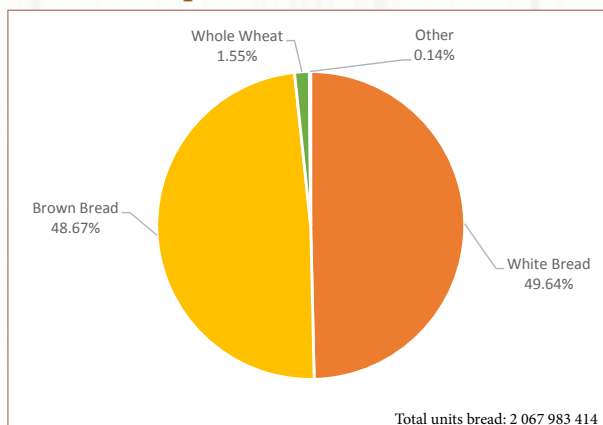
**Graph 11: Wheat products manufactured from Oct 2015 - Sept 2016**



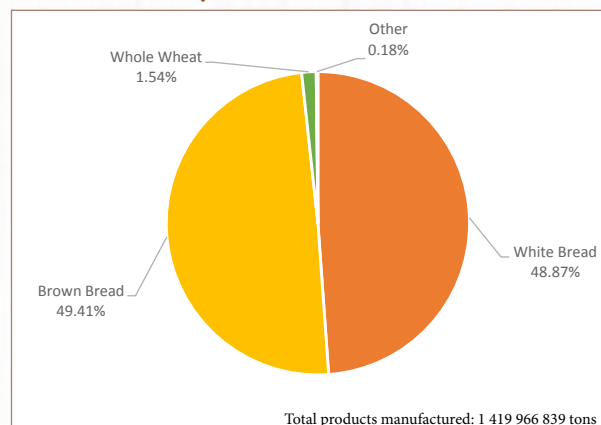
**Graph 12: Wheat products manufactured from Oct 2016 - May 2017**



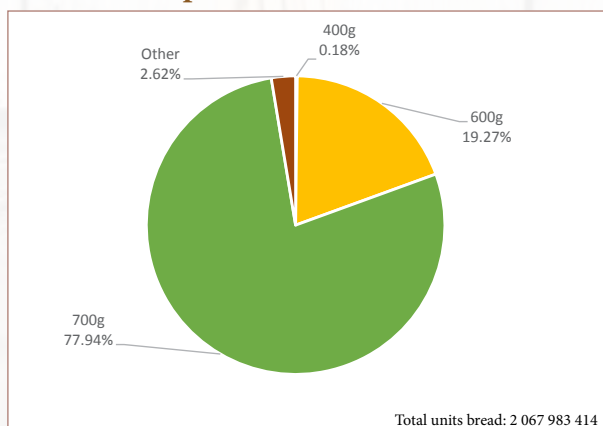
**Graph 13: Pan baked bread per type from Oct 2015 - Sept 2016**



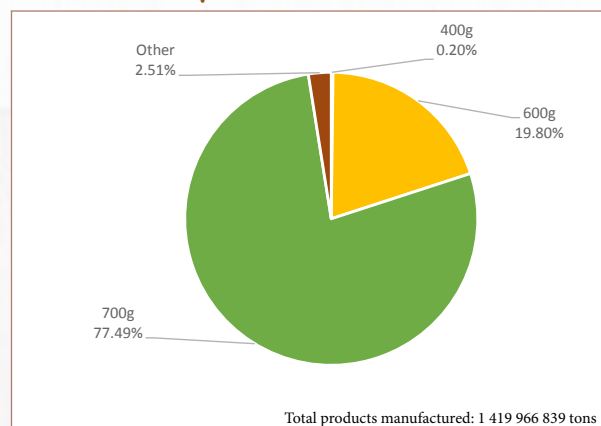
**Graph 14: Pan baked bread per type from Oct 2016 - May 2017**



**Graph 15: Pan baked bread per mass Oct 2015 - Sept 2016**



**Graph 16: Pan baked bread per mass Oct 2016 - May 2017**



<b>WHEATEN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED PER MARKETING YEAR</b>			
	<b>Marketing year: Jul 2015 - Sep 2015 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 3 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2015 - Sep 2016 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 12 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2016 - May 2017 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 8 Months</b>
Cake Flour	225 608	821 935	559 823
Self-Raising Flour	4 528	16 210	11 842
White Bread Flour	277 432	1 114 696	715 713
Brown Bread Flour	100 753	402 431	282 266
Other Flour (Industrial)	39 571	141 380	91 220
Whole Wheat Meal	365	3 027	2 067
Bran	160 103	629 298	404 837
Semolina	3 898	16 334	11 075
<b>Total</b>	<b>812 258</b>	<b>3 145 311</b>	<b>2 078 843</b>

<b>WHEATEN PRODUCTS IMPORTED PER MARKETING YEAR</b>			
	<b>Marketing year: Jul 2015 - Sep 2015 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 3 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2015 - Sep 2016 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 12 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2016 - May 2017 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 8 Months</b>
Cake Flour	0	40	0
Self-Raising Flour	0	0	0
White Bread Flour	88	840	0
Brown Bread Flour	0	40	0
Other Flour (Industrial)	0	0	0
Whole Wheat Meal	0	0	0
Bran	628	450	227
Semolina	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>227</b>

<b>WHEATEN PRODUCTS EXPORTED PER MARKETING YEAR</b>			
	<b>Marketing year: Jul 2015 - Sep 2015 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 3 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2015 - Sep 2016 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 12 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2016 - May 2017 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 8 Months</b>
Cake Flour	1 428	2 125	1 125
Self-Raising Flour	0	0	15
White Bread Flour	1 446	7 274	1 220
Brown Bread Flour	749	1 853	2 374
Other Flour (Industrial)	12	1 976	59
Whole Wheat Meal	0	0	4
Bran	627	393	0
Semolina	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 262</b>	<b>13 621</b>	<b>4 797</b>



<b>PAN BAKED PRODUCTS PER MANUFACTURED PER YEAR</b>			
	<b>Marketing year: Jul 2015 - Sep 2015 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 3 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2015 - Sep 2016 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 12 Months</b>	<b>Marketing year: Oct 2016 - May 2017 Manufactured Tons Progressive: 8 Months</b>
<b>WHITE BREAD</b>			
400g (Units)	554 380	2 536 957	1 918 143
600g (Units)	46 892 681	184 045 416	123 724 344
700g (Units)	208 469 716	830 681 443	562 636 127
Other (Units)	1 993 735	9 293 238	5 631 017
<b>White Bread (Total Units)</b>	<b>257 910 512</b>	<b>1 026 557 054</b>	<b>693 909 631</b>
<b>BROWN BREAD</b>			
400g (Units)	338 362	1 064 964	805 768
600g (Units)	49 698 578	213 511 631	156 759 222
700g (Units)	192 240 180	771 863 722	531 866 501
Other (Units)	4 872 150	20 136 390	12 222 880
<b>Brown Bread (Total Units)</b>	<b>247 149 270</b>	<b>1 006 576 707</b>	<b>701 654 371</b>
<b>WHOLE WHEAT</b>			
400g (Units)	3 670	27 137	11 295
600g (Units)	128 166	507 374	396 989
700g (Units)	2 338 392	8 707 512	5 553 011
Other (Units)	5 922 344	22 726 394	15 904 915
<b>Whole Wheat (Total Units)</b>	<b>8 392 572</b>	<b>31 968 417</b>	<b>21 866 210</b>
<b>OTHER</b>			
400g (Units)	17 782	61 892	38 463
600g (Units)	57 388	385 483	311 624
700g (Units)	105 718	487 173	329 075
Other (Units)	105 988	1 946 688	1 857 465
<b>Other (Total Units)</b>	<b>286 876</b>	<b>2 881 236</b>	<b>2 536 627</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>513 739 230</b>	<b>2 067 983 414</b>	<b>1 419 966 839</b>

## Assuring the quality of South African wheat

South Africa has three major wheat-breeding programs. New or introduction cultivars can only be released for planting if it has better agronomical as well as better flour quality characteristics than the cultivars planted commercially in a specific area.

The classification of wheat cultivars is an attempt to provide the wheat industry with new cultivars that perform well agronomically and possess suitable milling, rheological and baking characteristics. Analytical procedures and classification norms are compiled in conjunction with wheat breeders, millers and bakers to ensure market-directed and quality-driven wheat production in the interest of wheat producers and processors.

Classification norms use cultivars as biological quality standards as a frame of reference against which new breeding lines are evaluated. Only cultivars that are successfully grown commercially and possess acceptable agronomical and quality characteristics may be considered as biological quality standards.

As the breeding and development of new wheat varieties with the suitable quality characteristics is an expensive, long-term project, classification norms and quality standards are provided to breeders in an attempt to provide them with guidelines that should stand the test of time. Changing the classification norms and establishing new quality standards are for this reason thoroughly investigated and carefully considered to ensure that the long-term goals of breeding programs are achieved.

The effect of the climate, rainfall, environmental interaction, cultivation practices and other factors that influence wheat quality, makes the use of fixed criteria or norms for classification purposes impractical. For this reason, cultivars are used as biological quality standards, and acceptable deviations from the standard are established as classification norms. Producers continuously strive to improve the wheat yield and quality by selecting the best cultivars for commercial production in a specific area. Grading standards are also set high to ensure adequate quality control.

Various meetings to revive the South African wheat industry has been held since November 2014 and the answer seems to be amongst others a more effective cultivar development and seed breeding system. The availability of new and improved wheat varieties is important as a constant demand exists for higher yields, better quality, better processing properties and increased disease resistance.

Until now, quality was the main focus of breeding programs. Yield was not included as a norm in the cultivar release criteria. Amendments to the release criteria already proposed are: Only two (instead of three) years of data required for final classification of irrigation wheat; yield to be incorporated as criteria norm; relaxed quality criteria with regards to certain quality parameters for high yielding lines.

Breeder lines approved for final classification by the Research Technical Committee for Wheat of the Winter Cereal Trust are registered as a cultivar in accordance with the Plant Breeders' Act, 1976 (Act 15 of 1976) by the applicable breeder company (plant breeder's rights are a form of Intellectual Property rights). Up until the 2016/2017 season, the cultivar in addition, had to be classified in terms of the Regulations relating to the Grading, Packing and marking of Bread Wheat intended for Sale in the Republic of South Africa under the Agricultural Product Standards (APS) Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990). The cultivar was then listed on the Cultivar list as determined by the Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards. All cultivars listed are subject to compulsory certification by SANSOR (South African National Seed Organization) on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, to ensure cultivar purity and good seed quality. Cultivars cannot be listed on the Cultivar list if Breeders' Rights have not been obtained.

Industry was however informed by the Registrar of the APS Act that the Cultivar list would no longer form part of the Agricultural Product Standards Act. It was suggested by Industry that the Cultivar list be moved to the Plant Improvement Act, which unfortunately did not happen. A satisfactory solution for all stakeholders to this matter is yet to be identified.



Since wheat is a self-pollinating crop, meaning that grain produced has the same genetic composition as the parent, seed can be harvested and replanted, which results in less seed being sold. In South Africa, approximately 70% of wheat is planted with farm saved seed. The investment in the development of new cultivars is as a result only covered by a small portion of the market. A lack of return on investment therefore prevent new seed companies and new cultivars from entering the market. This situation is however not unique to South Africa. In order to address this issue, various End Point Royalty systems were investigated and the outcome was a proposal to establish a statutory levy for breeding and technology, in addition to the industry statutory levy that has been implemented for many years.

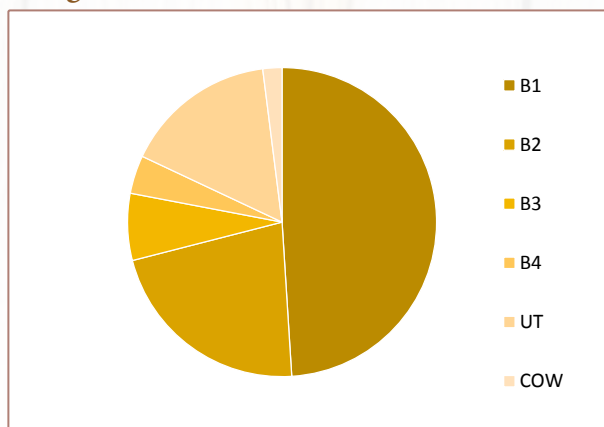
After meetings and consultations with stakeholders and various experts, the South African Cultivar & Technology Agency NPC (SACTA) was established in June 2016. SACTA has been recommended by role-players in the different industries as the body to administer the breeding and technology levy and will make payments to the seed companies from funds collected by means of the levies. The payments will be according to actual performance, calculated each year based on the market share achieved. It is envisaged that this system will eventually be implemented for all self-pollinating crops.

## Wheat grades

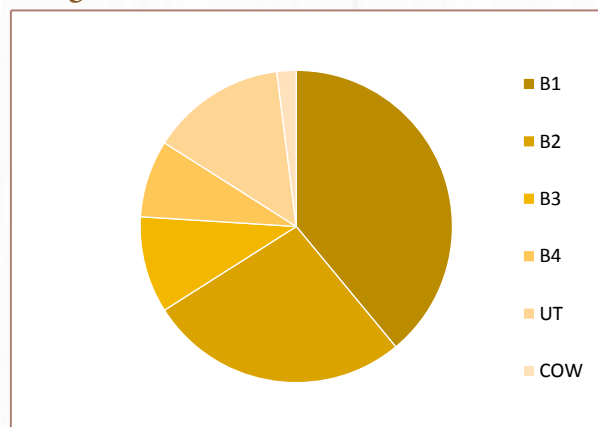
The 337 representative crop samples were graded as follows: 39% was graded B1, 27% was graded B2, 10% was graded B3, 8% was graded B4, 14% UT (Utility Grade) and 2% COW (Class Other Wheat). The majority of the samples (77%) downgraded to Utility Grade was as a result of the percentage of either screenings or other grain and unthreshed ears in combination with the combined deviations exceeding the maximum allowable level for grades B1 to B4. Most of these downgraded samples originated from the Western Cape.

Grade B1 wheat in the Free State province amounted to 71% (52% in the previous season). In the Irrigation areas 52% (60% in the previous season) of the wheat was graded as B1 and in the Western Cape Province 22% was graded as B1 (37% in the previous season).

**Graph 17: Percentage of samples per class and grade in the 2015/2016 season**



**Graph 18: Percentage of samples per class and grade in the 2016/2017 season**





**Table 2: Bread Wheat Grading Table**

Grade	Minimum			Maximum percentage permissible deviation (m/m)										
	Hectolitre mass, kg/hl	Falling number, seconds	Protein content, %	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Grade 1	77	220	12	5	2	0.5	3	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	5	
Grade 2	76	220	11	5	2	0.5	3	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	5	
Grade 3	74	220	10	5	2	0.5	3	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	5	
Grade 4	72	200	9	5	2	0.5	4	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	5	
Utility grade	70	150	8	10	2	0.5	10	4	0.5	3	0.5	5	10	
Other Wheat	<70	<150	<8	>10	>2	>0.5	>10	>4	>0.5	>3	>0.5	>5	>10	
Minimum size of working samples	1 kg	300 g clean	Apparatus instructions	25 g sifted	25 g sifted	100 g sifted	500 g unsifted	50 g sifted	100 g sifted	100 g sifted	100 g sifted	25 g sifted	-	

Government Notice No. R. 64 of 29 January 2016.

## WHEAT SEED SOLD BY COMMERCIAL GRAIN STORAGE COMPANIES TO WHEAT PRODUCERS FOR THE 2016 PLANTING SEASON

<u>Cultivar</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cultivar</u>	<u>%</u>
SST 056	21.44	SST 877	0.40
SST 087	17.00	PAN 3471	0.38
SST 0127	14.78	PAN 3379	0.35
SST 015	9.39	SST 317	0.32
SST 884	6.31	PAN 3400	0.28
SST 88	5.02	Ratel	0.199
SST 027	2.80	PAN 3195	0.197
SST 0117	2.59	Koonap	0.164
SST 347	2.55	Senqu	0.162
SST 806	2.25	SST 866	0.144
SST 835	2.00	PAN 3497	0.115
SST 356	1.81	SST 822	0.097
SST 895	1.52	SST 876	0.084
SST 843	1.37	SST 0147	0.083
PAN 3161	1.29	PAN 3118	0.075
SST 387	1.03	Kwartel	0.068
SST 875	1.03	Duzi	0.066
Matlabas	0.81	SST 867	0.041
SST 374	0.65	Krokodil	0.023
Elands	0.64	CRN 826	0.005
SST 316	0.46		100

*Note: These figures are not absolute, but the best and only figures available.*

### Most popular cultivars according to cultivar identification

Farmers in the Western Cape preferred SST 015 (28.8%), SST 88 (24.9%) and SST 087 (23.8%). SST 056 (17.8%) was also a popular cultivar.

In the Vaal and Orange River areas SST 875 (31.5%), SST 884 (28.3%) and PAN 3471 (27.6%) were the most popular cultivars.

The most preferred cultivars in the North West were SST 884 (27.4%) and SST 843 (25.0%), followed by SST 875 (17.3%), SST 835 (9.8%) and Duzi (4.7%).

In regions 21 to 24 of the Free State the preferred cultivars were PAN 3120 (17.3%), PAN 3161 (15.8%), SST 875 (10.0%), PAN 3471 (9.5%) and SST 387 (9.4%). Elands was the most planted cultivar in regions 25 to 28 and represented 18.9%. SST 356 (18.4%), PAN 3161 (13.1%), SST 875 (11.8%) and Matlabas (11.1%) were also popular cultivars.

In Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal, SST 875 (28.9%) was the preferred cultivar, followed by SST 884 (24.0%), Duzi (14.9%), SST 835 (9.5%), SST 843 (7.5%) and SST 876 (6.5%).

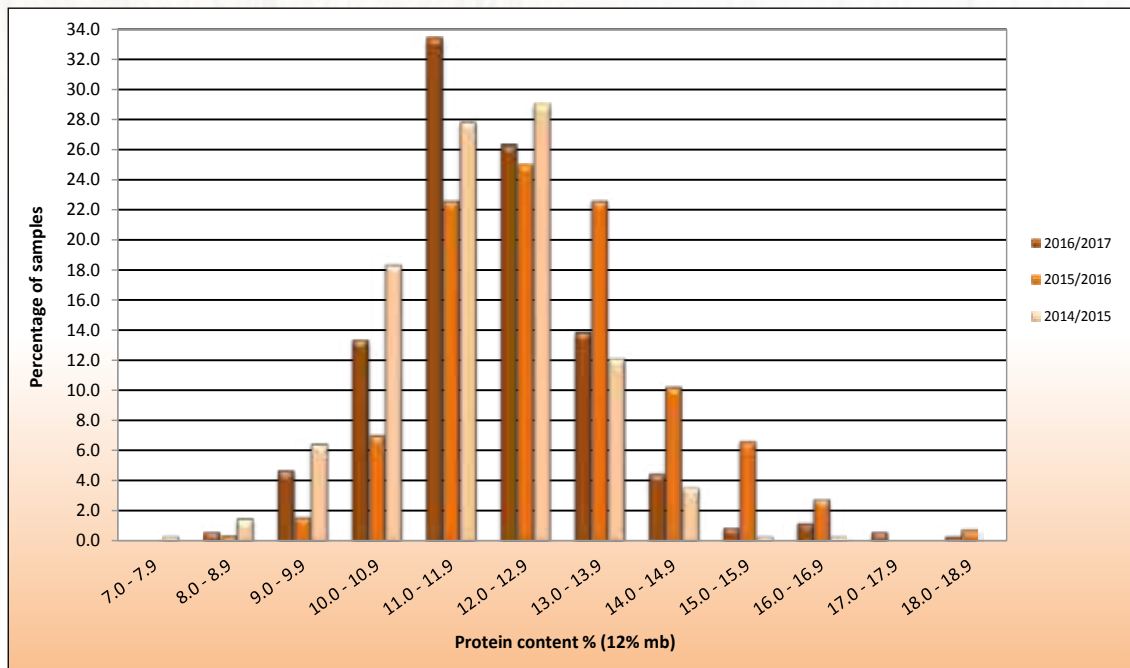
The above-mentioned percentages are weighted averages based on the top five cultivars per region provided on pages 33 to 55. The top five cultivars per region were calculated from the cultivar identification done on each of the 337 crop samples.

## Crop quality of the 2016/2017 season

All national, seasonal and regional averages provided in this report are weighted averages.

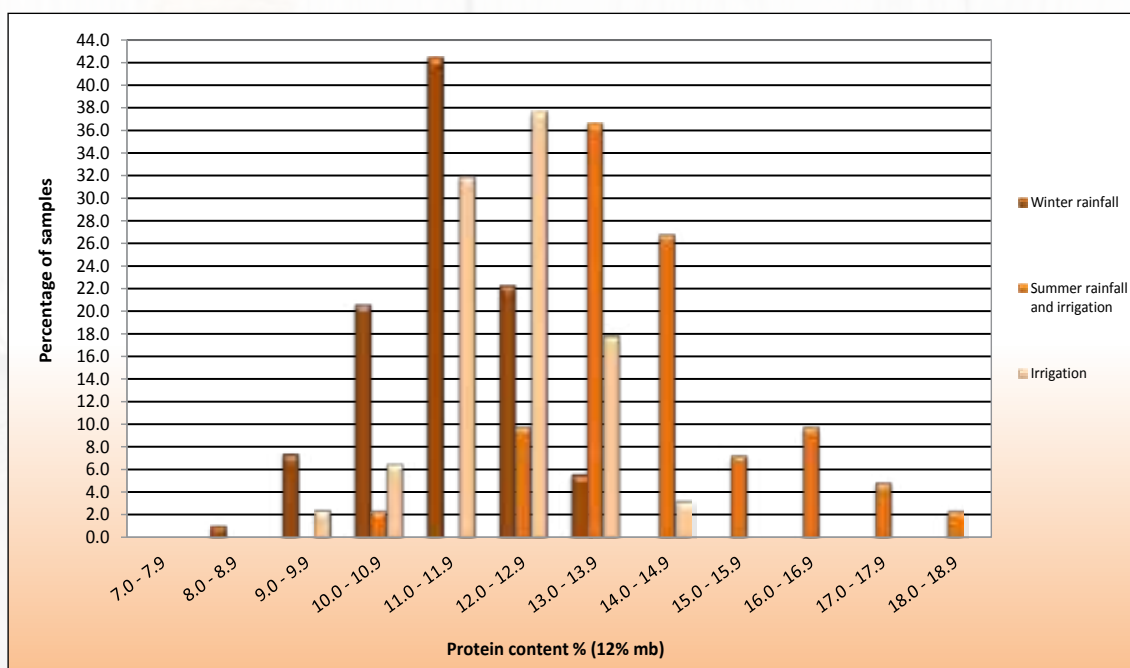
The national whole wheat protein average of 12.0% is the second highest since the 2010/2011 season. Protein content is generally a function of the environment (soil and climatic conditions) where the wheat was grown as well as fertilizer treatment. The percentage of samples with protein contents exceeding 13.0%, decreased significantly from the 43.2% of the previous season (which can be attributed to the extreme drought conditions experienced) to 21.4%, which compares better to the 16.4% and 18.3% respectively of the 2014/2015 and 2013/2014 seasons.

**Graph 19: Protein content distribution over the last three seasons**



The Winter rainfall areas reported the second highest whole wheat protein average (after last season) since the 2011/2012 season, namely 11.4%. The Irrigation areas averaged 12.3% and the production regions in the Free State province 14.3% (1.1% higher than last season).

**Graph 20: Protein content distribution between the three production areas**





Flour protein content is on average 0.5 to 1.2% lower than that of whole wheat and averaged 11.2% this season. The protein loss can be attributed to the removal of the bran and aleuron layer as well as the germ during milling. The protein content is reported on a 12% moisture basis.

The average hectoliter mass increased by 0.4 kg/hl to 81.5 kg/hl compared to the previous season and was 0.9 kg/hl higher than the seven year weighted average of 80.6 kg/hl for determinations done by means of the Kern 222 instrument. Of the 13 samples that reported values below the 77 kg/hl minimum level for grade B1 wheat, three originated in the Western Cape (Winter rainfall area), one each in the irrigation areas of the Northern Cape and North West and the remainder (eight) of the samples in the Free State. The regional averages ranged from 79.4 kg/hl in the Free State to 82.6 kg/hl in the Irrigation areas.

The 1000 kernel mass, reported on a 13% moisture basis increased from 36.8 g last season to 38.6 g this season and compared well with the 38.8 g of the 2014/2015 season. Averages over production areas varied from 35.4 g in the Free State to 39.6 g in the Winter rainfall area. The weighted average percentage screenings (1.8 mm sieve) of 1.86% was higher than the 1.71% of the previous season and the highest since the 2003/2004 season. The Winter rainfall areas reported the highest average percentage, namely 2.16% and the Free State area the lowest of 1.26%. Eleven of the 337 samples exceeded the 4% maximum permissible screenings level for grade B4.

The weighted average falling number was 356 seconds, lower than last season's 393 seconds and also lower than the ten year weighted average value of 368 seconds. Four of the samples analysed for this survey reported falling number values below 250 seconds and of these two were below 220 seconds. All of these samples originated in the Free State area. The highest average falling number value of 371 seconds, was reported for the Irrigation areas. All falling number values reported, are corrected for the altitude at which the test is performed. During the previous two seasons none and four samples respectively reported falling numbers below 250 seconds.

The weighted mixogram peak time on flour milled on the Quadromat Junior mill averaged 2.7 minutes, equal to last season and shorter than the previous eight seasons and as a result also the ten year average of 2.9 minutes. The weighted mixogram peak time of the flour from the Bühler mill was 2.6 minutes, also equal to the previous season. Mixing time, in general, decreases as protein content increases to about 12.0%, thereafter remaining approximately constant with flour protein increases.

Extraction rate is an indication of the flour yield that can be obtained from a given amount of wheat. The extraction rate achievable on industrial scale mills is a number of percentage points higher than on laboratory scale mills due to an increase in roller surface area. Industrial type mills are also set to obtain optimum extraction rates within certain quality parameters, whereas the milling procedure and laboratory scale mill at SAGL is not set to optimize extraction but rather indicate differences in milling quality. Composite samples per class and grade per production region are cleaned, tempered/conditioned and then milled to facilitate flour and dough quality assessment. The weighted average Bühler MLU 202 laboratory mill extraction for the 70 composite samples was 72.5%, lower than the 73.4% of the previous two seasons.

The average Kent Jones colour this season was -3.8 KJ units, lower than the -3.5 KJ units of the previous season. As from the 2012/2013 survey, a dry colour determination by means of a Konica Minolta CM-5 spectrophotometer is also included. Please see the comparison of the CIE L\*a\*b\* values obtained below. The average and range (in brackets) are provided to assist with interpretation of these parameters:

2016/2017 season: L\* 93.71 (92.17 – 94.30), a\* 0.46 (0.34 – 0.63) and b\* 10.12 (9.03 – 11.65)

2015/2016 season: L\* 93.78 (92.99 – 94.40), a\* 0.47 (0.06 – 0.59) and b\* 9.75 (8.51 – 11.39)

2014/2015 season: L\* 93.77 (92.98 – 94.30), a\* 0.44 (0.22 – 0.59) and b\* 9.72 (8.21 – 11.11)

2013/2014 season: L\* 93.99 (93.11 – 94.59), a\* 0.40 (0.29 – 0.57) and b\* 9.50 (8.49 – 10.63)

2012/2013 season: L\* 93.85 (93.14 – 94.39), a\* 0.41 (0.26 – 0.54) and b\* 9.92 (8.65 – 11.35).

L\* represents lightness (100 being white and 0 being black), a\* represents green to red variation and b\* represents variation from blue to yellow.

The average ash content was determined to be 0.59 % on a dry basis (moisture free basis), compared to the 0.65% of the previous season. According to the Wheat product regulations (Government Notice No. R. 405 of 5 May 2017), cake flour's ash content should not exceed 0.65% and that of white bread flour should be between 0.60 to 1.00%.

The Rapid Visco Analyser (RVA) average peak viscosity of the samples analysed was 2257 cP (centipoise), the minimum viscosity 1742 cP and the final viscosity 2570 cP. Last season the values were 2318 cP, 1709 cP and 2597 cP respectively. The analysis conditions were kept constant during all of the analyses.

The wet gluten (14% mb) averaged 30.7% and the dry gluten, also on a 14% moisture basis, 10.5%. These values are lower than the 31.9% and 11.0% respectively of the previous season, which is expected since the average protein content is also lower than that of the previous season. The average gluten index value was 94, ranging between 63 and 99. The gluten index provides an indication of the gluten strength (higher being better) and is not influenced by the protein content. A value between 70 and 100 is generally accepted as good quality for pan bread baking purposes. The average gluten index value last season was 95.

The farinograph analysis resulted in an average water absorption of 60.1% (60.8% the previous season) and an average development time of 5.2 minutes (5.8 minutes the previous season). The stability value of 8.3 minutes compared well with the 8.0 minutes reported previously. There was also no significant difference between the mixing tolerance indexes of these two seasons, namely 37 BU and 38 BU respectively.

The average alveogram strength was 37.0 cm<sup>2</sup> and the average P/L value 0.57 (38.3 cm<sup>2</sup> and 0.75 the previous season). The distensibility of the dough as determined by the Alveograph increased compared to the previous season. A combination of this and also a slightly lower stability value resulted in the observed lower P/L value.

The average extensogram strength was 99 cm<sup>2</sup> (105 cm<sup>2</sup> previous season). The maximum height in Brabender Units did not increase significantly compared to the previous season (364 BU in 2016/2017 and 373 BU in 2015/2016). The extensibility values were similar, 193 mm now and 198 mm previously.

While doing the comparisons between seasons, it was interesting to notice that the average values of the 2016/2017 and 2014/2015 seasons' farinograph, alveograph and extensogram results were almost identical.

The 100 g loaves baked using the straight-dough optimized bread making method, received an evaluation rated as "Excellent". The basis for this evaluation refers to the relationship between the protein content and the bread volume.

This season, for the first time, amino acid profiles of local wheat were determined as part of this survey. Total Amino acid analyses that included 18 amino acids namely Aspartic acid, Glutamic acid, Serine, Glycine, Histidine, Arginine, Threonine, Alanine, Proline, Tyrosine, Valine, Isoleucine, Leucine, Phenylalanine, Lysine, Tryptophan, Cystine and Methionine were performed on forty samples, randomly selected to represent different regions as well as grades. Please see Table 7 on pages 63 to 64 for the results and page 72 for information on the methods followed.

Mycotoxin analysis was performed on forty wheat samples, randomly selected to represent different regions as well as grades. The samples were tested by means of a SANAS ISO/IEC 17025 accredited multi-mycotoxin screening method using UPLC-MS/MS. With this technique simultaneous quantification and confirmation of Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>; B<sub>2</sub>; G<sub>1</sub>; G<sub>2</sub>, Fumonisin B<sub>1</sub>; B<sub>2</sub>; B<sub>3</sub>, Deoxynivalenol, 15-ADON, HT-2 Toxin, T-2 Toxin, Zearalenone and Ochratoxin A is possible in one run.

Four samples tested positive for deoxynivalenol (DON) residues. The average value of the four positive results was 289 µg/kg (ppb) and the highest value obtained 501 µg/kg, which is still well below national and international maximum residue levels. Please see the mycotoxin results on pages 59 to 60. Last season, four samples also tested positive for DON residues with an average value of 397 µg/kg (ppb), the highest value obtained was 593 µg/kg.

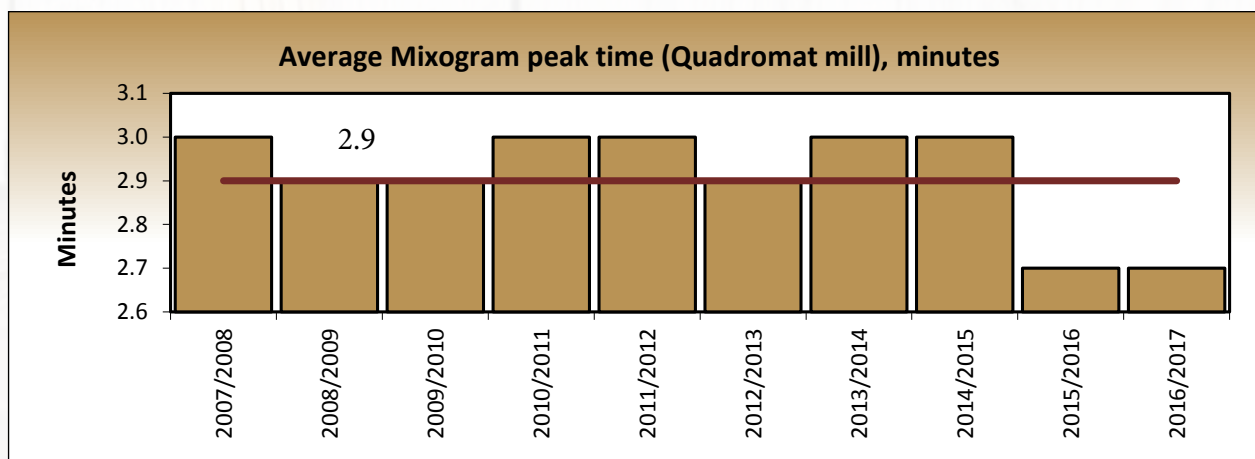
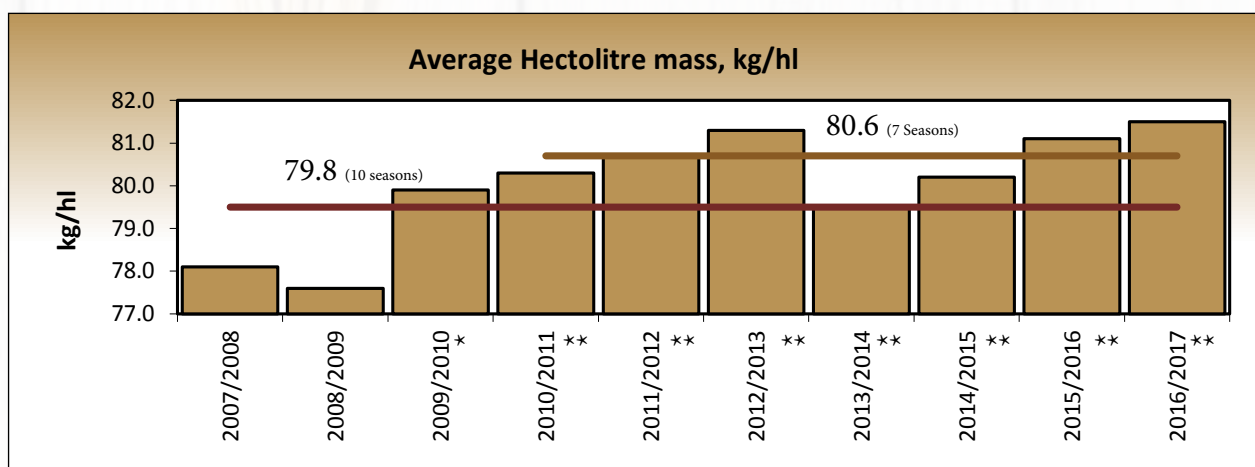
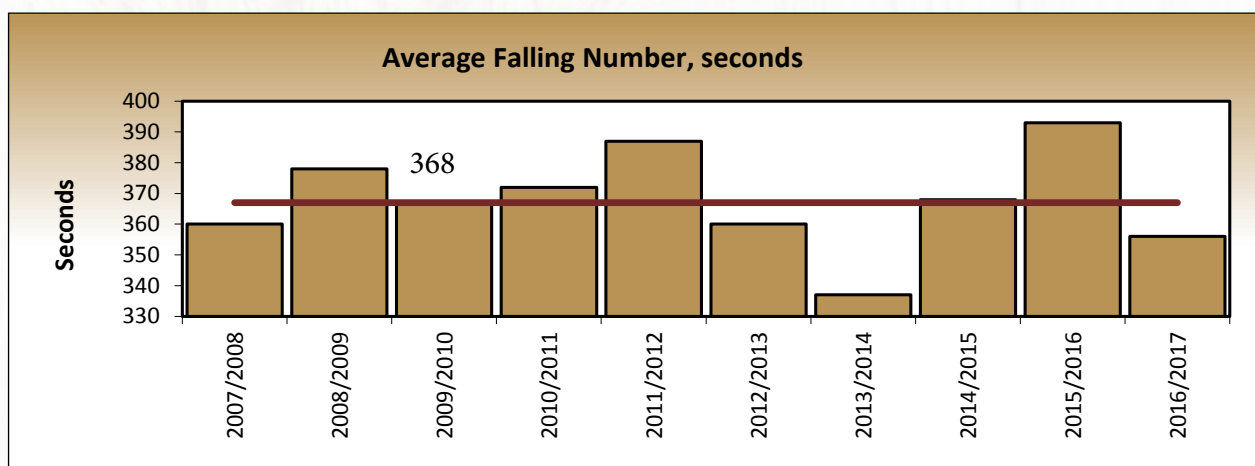
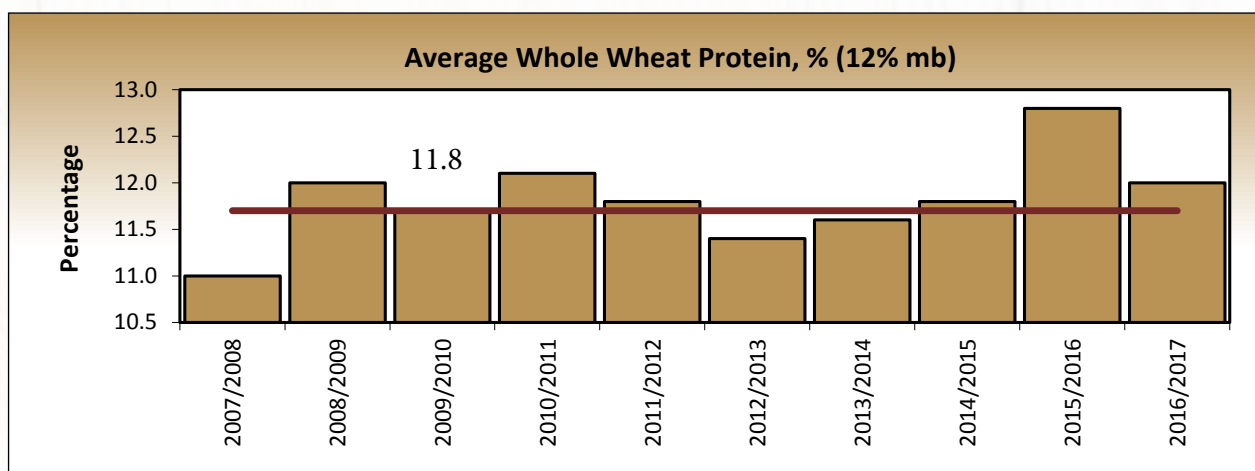


**Table 3: Weighted average results for the last three seasons**

Region	2016/2017					2015/2016					2014/2015				
	Protein (12% mb), %	FN, sec	Hlm, kg/hl	Mixo PT, min	n	Protein (12% mb), %	FN, sec	Hlm, kg/hl	Mixo PT, min	n	Protein (12% mb), %	FN, sec	Hlm, kg/hl	Mixo PT, min	n
1	11.9	377	80.5	2.8	3	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	310	78.5	2.9	4
2	11.6	351	79.4	2.7	20	15.0	397	77.1	2.6	10	11.0	401	77.0	3.2	14
3	11.4	359	81.8	2.4	77	14.4	402	78.6	2.7	33	11.2	380	79.9	2.6	51
4	11.2	352	82.1	2.5	30	12.4	379	80.5	2.8	15	10.7	388	81.3	2.6	31
5	11.2	359	80.6	2.5	20	11.1	377	81.0	2.5	23	11.3	381	79.0	2.8	17
6	11.3	343	80.8	2.3	24	11.3	357	80.7	2.4	20	11.1	360	80.2	2.4	19
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	12.0	361	84.3	2.7	38	12.8	378	84.0	2.3	24	12.1	380	80.9	2.8	23
11	12.6	397	81.2	2.7	6	12.5	408	83.2	2.5	7	11.9	364	82.3	2.9	12
12	12.8	360	82.1	3.1	4	13.2	409	82.0	3.0	8	12.9	373	81.4	3.7	4
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	13.0	371	82.9	2.6	8	12.2	428	79.4	3.0	11	12.8	373	83.0	3.0	4
15	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	410	83.6	2.4	4	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	540	83.8	3.0	1	-	-	-	-	-
17	11.4	373	81.4	2.5	4	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	387	83.1	3.4	2
18	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	430	82.5	2.4	1	14.3	376	79.9	4.0	2
19	12.3	388	81.9	3.2	13	11.8	402	81.1	3.0	13	12.8	386	82.9	3.6	2
20	12.2	373	81.7	3.4	15	12.3	425	83.8	3.3	8	12.1	369	80.0	3.5	15
21	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	460	78.7	3.8	1	12.3	324	73.0	3.3	1
22	15.8	349	78.7	2.7	3	12.7	409	83.2	2.4	2	13.4	363	77.9	3.0	3
23	15.9	309	77.1	2.8	9	13.7	409	78.6	3.2	8	13.3	333	78.1	3.2	15
24	13.7	347	82.0	2.7	8	12.3	398	81.3	2.6	11	12.4	366	79.4	3.2	21
25	14.0	293	78.9	3.3	11	13.5	349	81.7	2.7	9	12.0	356	79.5	3.1	19
26	-	-	-	-	-	13.8	386	79.2	2.9	2	11.5	364	79.5	3.3	6
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	352	78.4	3.8	3
28	13.0	327	80.1	3.4	10	13.5	379	81.4	2.5	11	12.3	340	80.4	3.1	15
29	12.7	291	80.8	3.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	350	81.3	3.3	1
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	13.5	372	81.2	3.1	3	13.4	401	80.6	2.8	3	12.7	282	79.7	3.3	7
33	12.2	399	81.6	3.7	13	12.5	391	85.4	3.0	4	11.5	408	81.5	3.1	6
34	13.2	319	81.2	3.5	3	13.2	399	81.4	2.7	3	11.8	338	81.5	3.6	8
35	11.7	354	82.2	3.0	11	12.1	401	82.3	3.1	11	11.6	374	81.4	3.5	28
36	13.2	379	81.8	3.1	3	13.6	429	84.0	2.9	9	12.3	354	82.2	2.8	4
<b>Ave.</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>337</b>



**Graph 21: Weighted average quality over 10 seasons**



\* Includes addition of 2 kg/hl according to Hectolitre mass Dispensation.

\*\* Hectolitre mass determined using Kern 222 instrument.

**Table 4: Comparison of Flour Quality over the last four seasons**

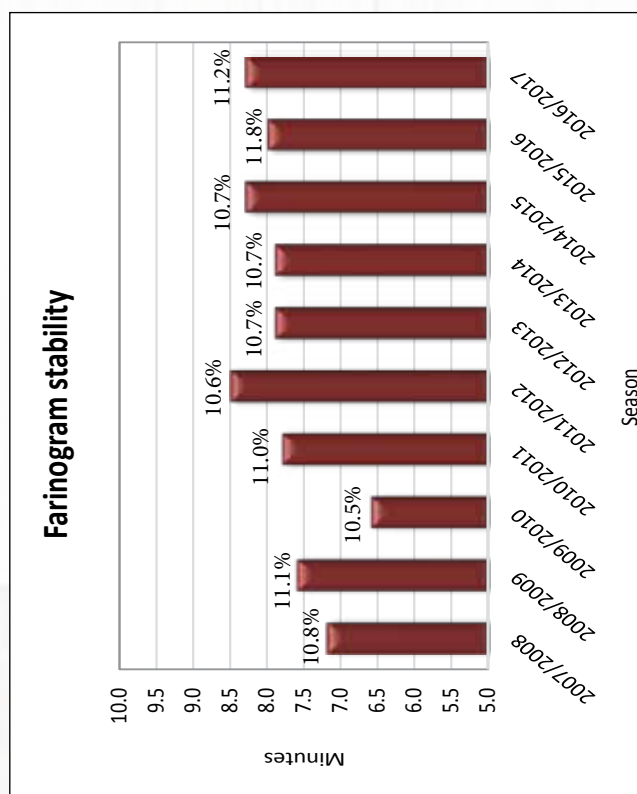
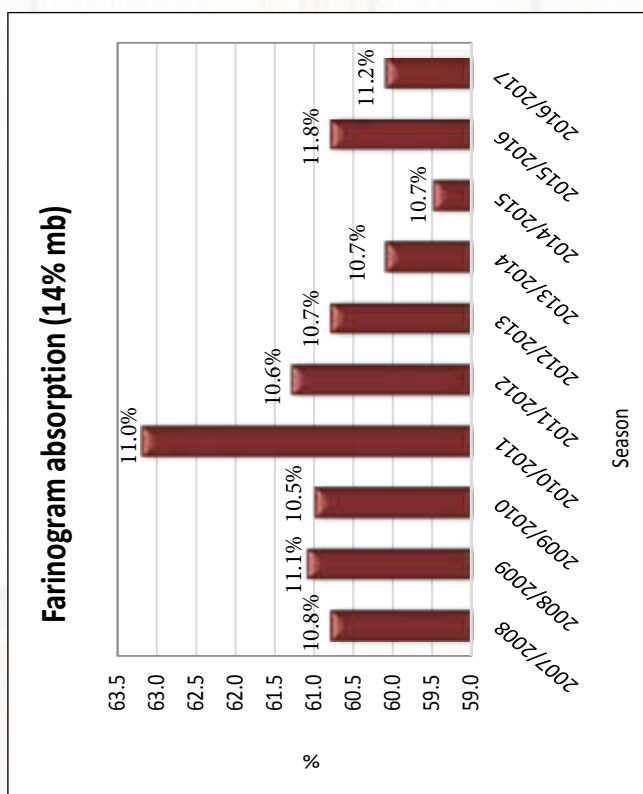
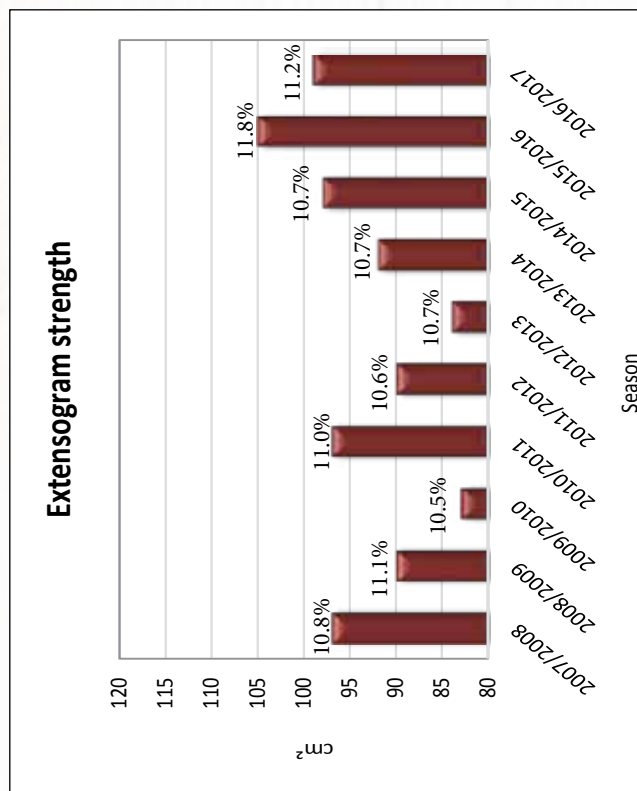
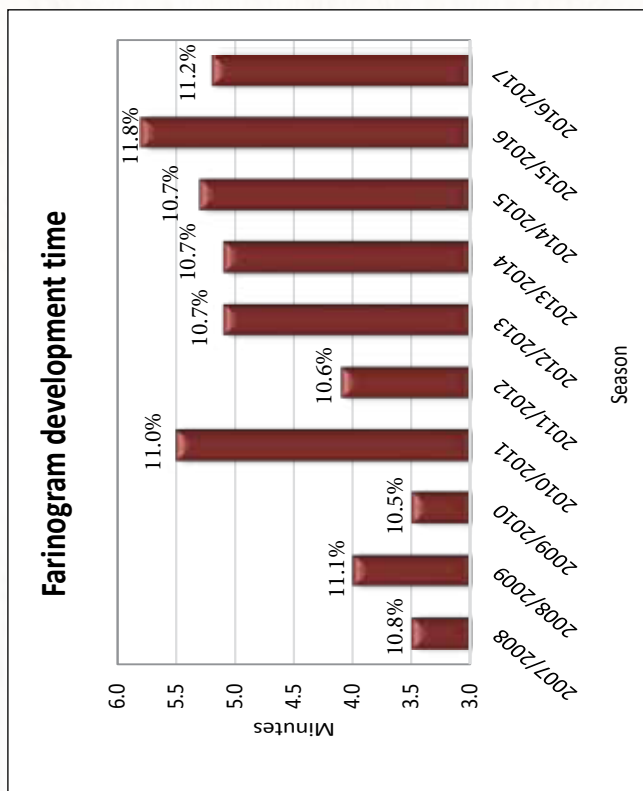
<b>Flour Quality 2016/2017 season</b>			
Flour protein (12% mb) (%)	11.2	Farinogram abs. (14% mb) (%)	60.1
Bread volume 100g (cm <sup>3</sup> )	1040	Farinogram dev. time (min.)	5.2
Mixogram (Bühler) peak time (min)	2.6	Alveogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	37.0
Wet gluten (14% mb) (%)	30.7	Alveogram P/L	0.57
Dry gluten (14% mb) (%)	10.5	Extensogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	99

<b>Flour Quality 2015/2016 season</b>			
Flour protein (12% mb) (%)	11.8	Farinogram abs. (14% mb) (%)	60.8
Bread volume 100g (cm <sup>3</sup> )	1047	Farinogram dev. time (min.)	5.8
Mixogram (Bühler) peak time (min)	2.6	Alveogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	38.3
Wet gluten (14% mb) (%)	31.9	Alveogram P/L	0.75
Dry gluten (14% mb) (%)	11.0	Extensogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	105

<b>Flour Quality 2014/2015 season</b>			
Flour protein (12% mb) (%)	10.7	Farinogram abs. (14% mb) (%)	59.5
Bread volume 100g (cm <sup>3</sup> )	889	Farinogram dev. time (min.)	5.3
Mixogram (Bühler) peak time (min)	2.7	Alveogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	38.1
Wet gluten (14% mb) (%)	28.9	Alveogram P/L	0.59
Dry gluten (14% mb) (%)	9.8	Extensogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	98

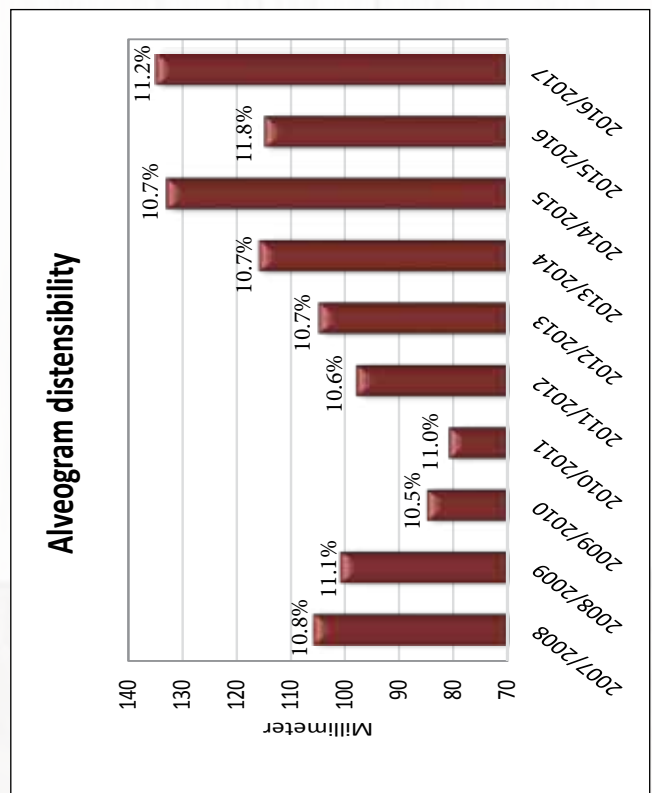
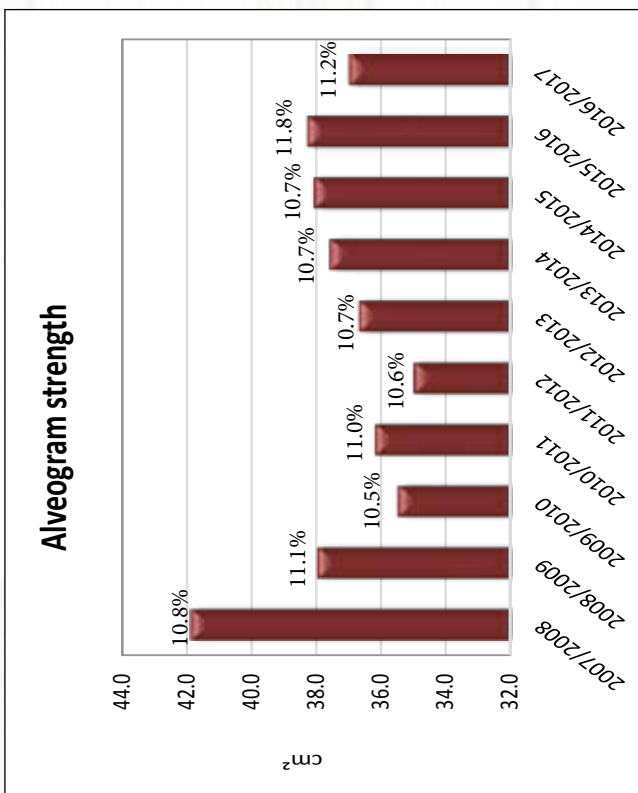
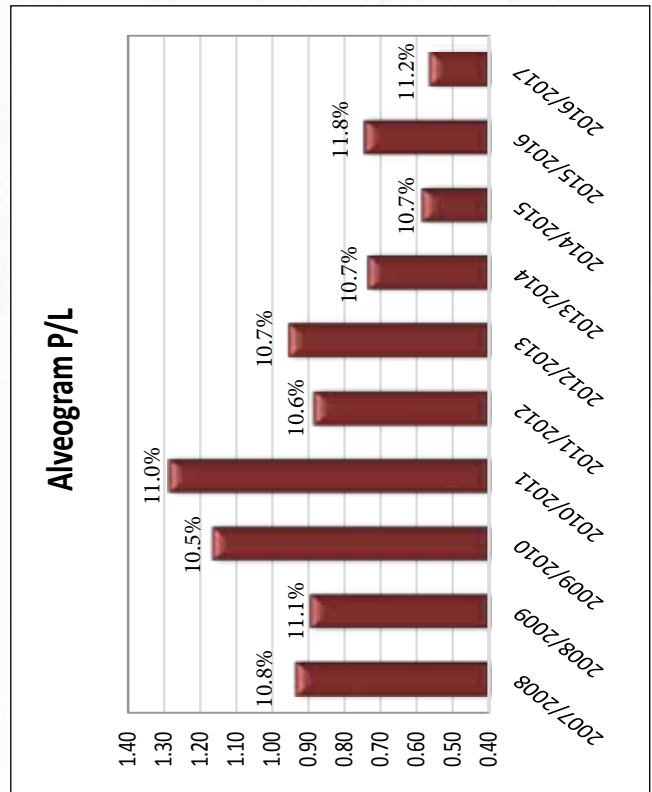
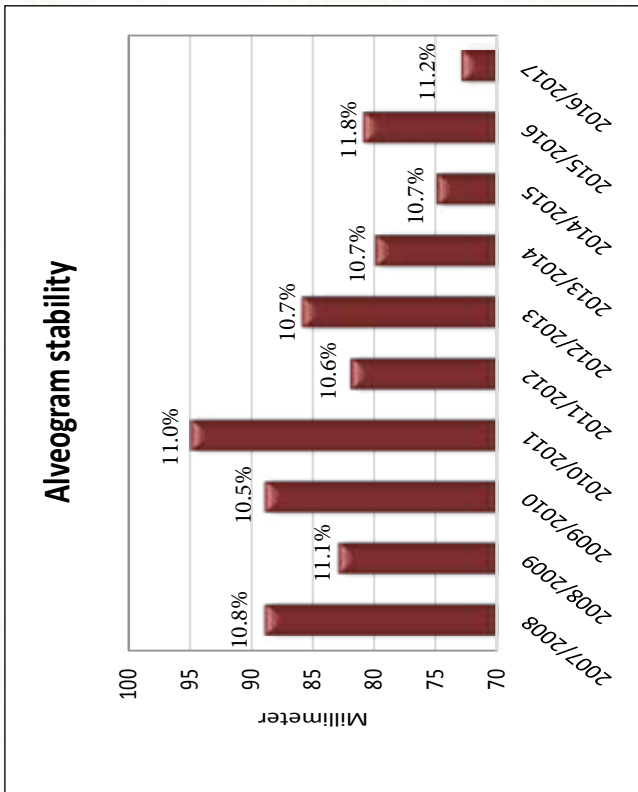
<b>Flour Quality 2013/2014 season</b>			
Flour protein (12% mb) (%)	10.7	Farinogram abs. (14% mb) (%)	60.1
Bread volume 100g (cm <sup>3</sup> )	868	Farinogram dev. time (min.)	5.2
Mixogram (Bühler) peak time (min)	2.8	Alveogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	37.6
Wet gluten (14% mb) (%)	29.5	Alveogram P/L	0.74
Dry gluten (14% mb) (%)	10.4	Extensogram strength (cm <sup>2</sup> )	92

**Graph 22: Comparison of rheological quality over seasons  
(Flour protein content (12% mb) is indicated above each bar)**





**Graph 22: Comparison of rheological quality over seasons**  
 (Flour protein content (12% mb) is indicated above each bar) (continue)



## REGIONAL QUALITY SUMMARY

### WINTER RAINFALL AREA (Western Cape)

The Western Cape Province has a Mediterranean climate, characterized by cool, wet winters and hot dry summers. More than 80% of the rainfall is received in winter between April and September, making the Western Cape a predominantly winter rainfall area. The Swartland (on the west coast) and the Rûens (Southern Cape) are the main distinguishable geographic regions.

These two separate wheat farming regions are divided into individual areas according to amongst other their climatic, soil and geographic position. The Swartland region is divided into the following areas: Sandveld, Koringberg, Middle Swartland and High Rainfall Area. The Rûens region is divided into the Western Rûens, Southern Rûens and Eastern Rûens.

The Rûens generally receives higher rainfall than the Swartland, but some areas of the Swartland have better, deeper soils. Wheat is generally planted from the second half of April until the middle of June and harvested during October to December.

The good rains received during January to April in the Swartland did not continue into May, the predominant month when wheat planting commences. Planting conditions were challenging towards the middle of May due to depleted soil moisture, resulting in most of the late plantings done with less or no soil moisture. Rainfall for May was lower than the same time last year. Extremely dry conditions between mid-May and the second week of June led to poor germination and poor stand for crops that managed to germinate. The Pools-Piketberg region endured the worst conditions in the Swartland during this time, evident in the yields realized by the end of the season. The last quarter of the growing season was more favourable for growing conditions, due to frequent rain and cooler temperatures towards the grain filling stage.

Climatic conditions, specifically during planting, were more favourable in the Rûens region than in the Swartland. Good rains during the summer months and months leading up to planting meant that the soil moisture was still sufficient for planting. The Eastern Rûens had less rain than the Southern and Western Rûens towards the end of the planting season. As in the Swartland, conditions improved towards the end of the season, which is reflected in good yields obtained.

The hectolitre mass averaged 81.3 kg/hl compared to the previous season's 79.7 kg/hl. The thousand kernel mass averaged 39.6 gram, 3.0 g higher than the previous season. The average falling number was 355 seconds. The average whole wheat protein content was 11.4% (12% mb), 12.8% in 2015/2016.

The percentage screenings of 2.16% was higher than the previous season's 1.86%, the highest of the three areas and 0.30% higher than the national average for 2016/2017. The mixogram peak time (Quadromat Junior mill) averaged 2.5 minutes, the shortest of the three major production areas. The Bühler extraction averaged 71.8% (average of wheat grades B1 to B4 and UT), equal to 2015/2016. The average wet colour of the flour was -4.0 KJ units and the dry colour L\* value (indicating lightness) 94.02. These colour values indicate a white/light flour that is preferred by millers and bakers and compare well previous seasons. The average ash content was 0.58% (db).

The flour protein content averaged 10.2%. The average wet and dry gluten values namely 28.1% and 9.6% (14% mb) were respectively 3.9% and 1.5% lower than the previous season. The gluten index was 94. The average farinogram absorption was 60.2% and the development time 3.8 minutes, the stability averaged 6.3 minutes. The average alveogram strength was 31.4 cm<sup>2</sup>, 5.3 cm<sup>2</sup> lower than last season. The alveogram P/L value was 0.61 compared to the 0.63 of 2015/2016. The average strength on the extensogram was 79 cm<sup>2</sup>, relatively lower than last season but comparing well with the 80 cm<sup>2</sup> of the 2014/2015 season. The mixogram peak time on the Bühler milled flour averaged 2.3 minutes, similar to last season. The 100-gram baking test showed on average an excellent relationship between protein content and bread volume.



## **SUMMER RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION AREA (Free State)**

The summer rainfall area (predominantly the Free State Province) is a major dryland wheat production region of South Africa. Considerable variation in precipitation, soil types and average temperature occurs from east to west. The Free State is therefore commonly divided into four distinct dryland wheat production regions, namely: the South Western Free State, North Western Free State, Central Free State and Eastern Free State.

Rainfall and temperature and in particular the distribution thereof through the growing season, is important for successful wheat production in the summer rainfall areas. Planting dates vary from early to late according to region and commences in May and continues until July. Harvesting takes place from November to January.

In all the regions, good rains occurred in the months prior to planting, resulting in optimum conditions during the first stages of development. “Out of season” rain towards the end of July over the whole production area of the Free State, ensured adequate soil moisture for the coming months. As in the recent past, no spring rain during the months of August, September and the first half of October decreased the yields reported.

The average hectolitre mass was 79.4 kg/hl, 1.4 kg/hl lower than in 2015/2016. The thousand kernel mass (35.4 g) was 0.6 g higher than the previous season, but however still 3.2 g lower than the RSA average. The average percentage screenings was 1.26%. The average whole wheat protein content increased from 13.2% the previous season to 14.3% (12% mb) this season. This protein is the highest of the three production areas. The falling number decreased on average from 387 seconds in 2015/2016 to 319 seconds, the lowest average of the three areas.

The mixogram (Quadromat Junior) peak time of 3.1 minutes was 0.4 minutes longer than the 2.7 minutes of the previous season and compared well with prior seasons. The average Bühler extraction percentage in the Free State was 70.9% (73.6% previous season). The Kent Jones flour colour was -3.1 KJ units (-3.4 KJ units in the previous season) and the L\* value 93.09 (previously 93.49). The average ash content was 0.59% and the average flour protein content 13.7%. The wet gluten content (14% mb) was 38.1% and the dry gluten 13.2%, the wet and dry gluten increased by 4.4% and 1.6% respectively. The gluten index averaged 90.

The average farinogram water absorption of 62.7% was higher than the previous season's 62.0% and 2.5 to 3.8% higher than the other two areas. The development time averaged 7.2 and the stability 12.0 minutes, both longer than in 2015/2016. Both the average alveogram strength of 47.7 cm<sup>2</sup> and extensogram strength of 115 cm<sup>2</sup> increased from the 2015/2016 season. These observations can be expected taking the increased protein content into account. The Bühler milled flour had an average mixograph peak time of 2.7 minutes. The 100-gram baking test showed that the relationship between protein content and bread volume was excellent between the different grades. Based on the average values, the Free State wheat had the strongest rheological (dough) quality.

## **IRRIGATION AREAS (Northern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal)**

Generally, the irrigation wheat production areas of South Africa can be divided into four main geographic regions – the Cooler Central irrigation region in the Northern Cape, the Warmer Northern irrigation region in the North West, Limpopo and Gauteng provinces, the Highveld region in Mpumalanga and the Free State, and lastly, the KwaZulu-Natal region.



Planting commences as early as the end of May and continues until the end of July. Harvesting takes place from October to December.

Temperature conditions during this season showed slight deviations to the long-term averages over all the production regions. For the Highveld region, minimum temperatures were above the long-term average during July and August, which could lead to less tillering, affecting the yields realized. Minimum and maximum temperatures were below normal during July in the KwaZulu-Natal region, which could explain the higher yields obtained. The temperatures were very close to the long-term average for the Warmer and Cooler irrigation regions.

The irrigation wheat had the highest weighted average hectolitre mass of 82.6 kg/hl, equal to the previous season. The thousand kernel mass increased by 0.3 g to 38.2 g. The average falling number was 371 seconds (the highest of the three areas). The screenings averaged 1.58%.

The whole wheat protein content was on average 12.3% and the flour's protein content 11.0%, slightly lower than in 2015/2016. The average mixogram (Quadromat Junior) peak time averaged 3.0 minutes. The average Bühler extraction was 73.8%, slightly lower than last season but again the highest of the three production areas.

The dry colour L\* value was 93.72 and the Kent Jones wet colour value -3.8 KJ units. The ash content averaged 0.60%. The wet and dry gluten contents were 29.7% and 10.2% respectively and the gluten index 96. The average farinogram water absorption was 58.9% (60.5% during the previous season), the development time 5.6 minutes and the stability 8.4 minutes.

The average alveogram strength was 37.1 cm<sup>2</sup> and the average P/L 0.49 (37.5 cm<sup>2</sup> and 0.80 respectively the previous season). Lower P/L values are indicative of dough being more extensible (having higher L values) than dough with higher P/L values. The average extensogram strength was 109 cm<sup>2</sup>. The mixogram peak time averaged 2.8 minutes. The relationship between protein content and 100 g bread volume was also shown to be excellent.

***Production area and climatic condition information were kindly provided by ARC-Small Grain.***

Please see the results provided per individual production region on pages 33 to 56.

**Table 5: Regional quality weighted averages**

	Winter rainfall area (Western Cape)			Summer rainfall and Irrigation area (Free State)			Irrigation areas			RSA average		
<b>Number of samples per area</b>	174			41			122			337		
<b>Regions</b>	1 - 6			21 - 28			10 - 11, 12 - 20, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36			All		
<b>Hectolitre mass dirty, kg/hl</b>	81.3			79.4			82.6			81.5		
<b>1000 kernel mass (13% mb), g</b>	39.6			35.4			38.2			38.6		
<b>Falling number, sec</b>	355			319			371			356		
<b>Screenings (1.8 mm sieve), %</b>	2.16			1.26			1.58			1.86		
<b>Protein (12% mb), % (ww)</b>	11.4			14.3			12.3			12.0		
<b>Mixogram peak time, min (Quadromat Junior)</b>	2.5			3.1			3.0			2.7		
<b>Composite samples per class and grade</b>	<i>B1</i>	<i>B2</i>	<i>B3</i>	<i>B1</i>	<i>B2</i>	<i>B3</i>	<i>B1</i>	<i>B2</i>	<i>B3</i>	<i>B1</i>	<i>B2</i>	<i>B3</i>
	<i>B4</i>	<i>UT</i>	<i>COW</i>	<i>B4</i>	<i>UT</i>	<i>COW</i>	<i>B4</i>	<i>UT</i>	<i>COW</i>	<i>B4</i>	<i>UT</i>	<i>COW</i>
<b>Composite samples, n = 70</b>	5	5	5	5	1	3	13	8	3	23	14	11
	5	6	-	1	3	-	4	2	1	10	11	1
<b>Bühler extraction, %</b>	71.7	72.0	72.4	72.1	67.2	70.3	73.5	73.9	73.9	72.8	72.7	72.2
	71.8	71.1	-	69.9	71.1	-	74.7	74.0	73.1	72.8	71.6	73.1
<b>Flour colour, KJ (wet)</b>	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-3.4	-2.5	-2.6	-3.6	-3.9	-4.1	-3.7	-3.8	-3.6
	-4.0	-4.1	-	-3.2	-3.1	-	-4.1	-4.0	-3.4	-4.0	-3.8	-3.4
<b>Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)</b>												
<b>L*</b>	94.00	94.01	94.04	93.35	92.28	92.92	93.64	93.66	93.86	93.65	93.68	93.68
	93.95	94.11	-	93.10	93.08	-	94.02	93.82	93.38	93.90	93.77	93.38
<b>b*</b>	10.41	10.41	10.02	10.21	10.90	10.35	9.61	9.99	10.23	9.91	10.21	10.17
	10.89	10.05	-	10.45	10.26	-	9.98	9.74	10.15	10.48	10.05	10.15
<b>Ash (db), %</b>	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.64	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.58
	0.58	0.59	-	0.60	0.62	-	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.62
<b>Flour protein (12% mb), %</b>	11.5	10.5	9.7	13.1	16.9	13.5	11.9	10.7	9.7	12.1	11.1	10.7
	9.5	10.0	-	12.5	14.1	-	9.9	10.7	12.6	9.9	11.2	12.6

**Table 5: Regional quality weighted averages (continue)**

	Winter rainfall area (Western Cape)			Summer rainfall and Irrigation area (Free State)			Irrigation areas			RSA average		
Regions	1 - 6			21 - 28			10 - 11, 12 - 20, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36			All		
Composite samples per class and grade	B1	B2	B3	B1	B2	B3	B1	B2	B3	B1	B2	B3
	B4	UT	COW	B4	UT	COW	B4	UT	COW	B4	UT	COW
Composite samples, n = 70	5	5	5	5	1	3	13	8	3	23	14	11
	5	6	-	1	3	-	4	2	1	10	11	1
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	32.2	28.8	27.0	36.3	51.1	37.1	32.1	29.3	25.9	33.0	30.7	29.5
	25.5	27.3	-	33.6	39.1	-	24.5	29.8	34.3	25.9	31.0	34.3
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	11.0	9.8	9.2	12.8	17.4	12.6	11.1	10.0	8.6	11.5	10.5	10.0
	8.6	9.4	-	11.7	13.4	-	8.3	10.1	12.0	8.8	10.6	12.0
Gluten Index	94	93	95	94	63	91	96	96	97	95	93	94
	94	94	-	96	92	-	97	96	96	96	93	96
Farinogram: Water absorption (14% mb), %	61.2	60.5	60.1	62.5	67.9	63.0	60.1	58.8	57.6	60.8	60.1	60.2
	59.2	59.8	-	60.1	62.0	-	55.6	59.2	59.7	57.8	60.3	59.7
Farinogram: Development time, min	5.0	3.9	3.4	6.8	9.0	7.4	6.4	5.6	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.0
	3.3	3.6	-	6.8	7.1	-	3.5	4.2	6.5	3.7	4.7	6.5
Farinogram: Stability, min	7.3	6.0	5.0	9.9	15.9	12.7	9.4	8.2	7.5	9.0	8.0	7.8
	5.6	7.2	-	15.9	12.3	-	7.3	5.6	9.3	7.3	8.3	9.3
Alveogram: Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	36.3	31.0	28.8	48.5	51.5	45.3	42.4	35.3	31.7	42.4	34.9	34.1
	29.4	31.7	-	45.9	48.2	-	30.1	31.7	37.8	31.3	36.2	37.8
Alveogram: P/L	0.52	0.54	0.69	0.56	0.71	0.85	0.45	0.58	0.48	0.49	0.57	0.68
	0.64	0.66	-	0.75	0.60	-	0.41	0.49	0.59	0.56	0.61	0.59
Extensogram: Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	93	81	67	113	90	102	122	100	92	113	93	85
	69	80	-	137	131	-	104	89	126	89	97	126
Mixogram peak time, min	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6
	2.4	2.4	-	3.2	2.7	-	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9
Relationship between protein and bread volume	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	VG	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
	EX	EX	-	EX	EX	-	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX

EX = Excellent

VG = Very Good



## RSA Production Regions

The RSA is divided into 9 provinces as illustrated in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: RSA Provinces**



Provincial map with gratitude to SIQ.

The 9 provinces are divided into 36 grain production regions.

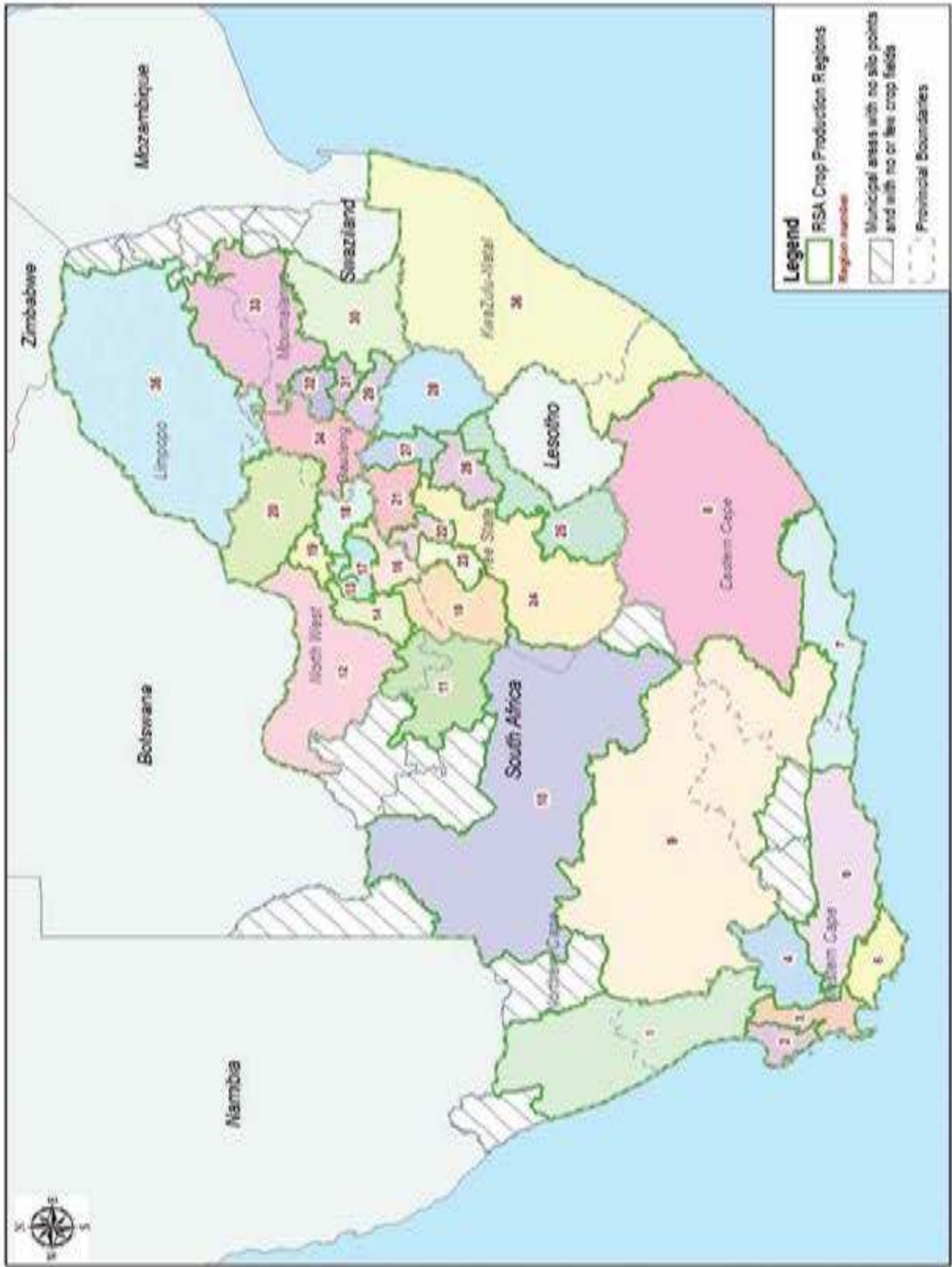
The regions are distributed as follows:

- Region 1: Namakwaland
- Regions 2 and 3: Swartland
- Regions 4 to 6: Rûens
- Regions 7 and 8: Eastern Cape
- Region 9: Karoo
- Region 10: Griqualand West
- Region 11: Vaalharts
- Regions 12 to 20: North West
- Regions 21 to 28: Free State
- Regions 29 to 33: Mpumalanga
- Region 34: Gauteng
- Region 35: Limpopo
- Region 36: KwaZulu-Natal

Please see the Crop Production Regions map on the next page.

The production regions from which wheat samples were received for the crop quality survey of the 2016/2017 production season, are named and described on pages 30 to 32. The silo/intake stands as well as the type of storage structure are provided.

Figure 2: RSA Crop Production Regions



Regional map with gratitude to Agbiz Grain and SiQ.

## Grain Production Regions

Silo/Intake stands per region indicating type of storage structure

### Region 1: Namakwaland Region

KaapAgri Graafwater (Bags/Bins)

### Region 2: Swartland Western Region

KaapAgri Darling (Bins) OverbergAgri Bergrivier (Bins)  
KaapAgri Vredenburg (Bins) OverbergAgri Koperfontein (Bins)

### Region 3: Swartland Central Region

KaapAgri Eendekuil (Bins) KaapAgri Ruststasie (Bins)  
KaapAgri Klipheuwel (Bins) OverbergAgri Koringberg (Bins)  
KaapAgri Malmesbury (Bins) OverbergAgri Moorreesburg (Bins)  
KaapAgri Piketberg (Bins) OverbergAgri Moravia (Bins)  
KaapAgri Pools (Bins) Afgri Eensgezind (Bunkers)

### Region 4: Swartland Eastern Region

KaapAgri Ceres (Bunkers) KaapAgri Porterville (Bins)  
KaapAgri Ceres (Bins) KaapAgri Riebeeck-Wes (Bins)  
KaapAgri Gouda (Bins) OverbergAgri Leliedam (Bins)  
KaapAgri Halfmanshof (Bins)

### Region 5: Rûens Western Region

OverbergAgri Bredasdorp (Bags/Bins/Bunkers) OverbergAgri Napier (Bags/Bins)  
OverbergAgri Caledon (Bins/Bunkers) OverbergAgri Proteem (Bags/Bins)  
OverbergAgri Klipdale (Bags/Bins) OverbergAgri Rietpoel (Bags/Bins/Bunkers)  
OverbergAgri Krige (Bags/Bins/Bunkers)

### Region 6: Rûens Eastern Region

SSK Albertinia (Bins) SSK Krombeks (Bins)  
SSK Ashton (Bags/Bins) SSK Proteem (Bags/Bins)  
SSK Heidelberg (Bins) SSK Riversdal (Bins)  
SSK Herold (Bins) SSK Swellendam (Bags/Bins)  
SSK Karringmelk (Bags/Bins)

### Region 10: Griqualand West Region

GWK Douglas (Bags/Bins) GWK Trans Oranje (Bags/Bins/Bunkers)  
GWK Luckhoff (Bins) OVK Havenga Brug (Bins)  
GWK Marydale (Bins) OVK Morgenzon (Bins)  
GWK Modderivier (Bags/Bins/Bulk) OVK Oranjerivier (Bins/Bunkers)  
GWK Prieska (Bins/Dams) OVK Prieska (Bins/Bunkers)  
GWK Rietrivier (Bins) OVK Rietrivier (Bins)

### Region 11: Vaalharts Region

GWK Barkly-Wes (Bins/Bulk) Senwes Jan Kempdorp (Bins)  
GWK Jan Kempdorp (Bags/Bunkers) Senwes Magogong (Bins)  
Senwes Hartswater (Bins)

### Region 12: North West Western Region

NWK Blaauwbank (Bins) NWK Mareetsane (Bins)  
NWK Bührmannsdrif (Bins) Suidwes Landbou Kameel (Bins)  
NWK Kameel (Bins) Suidwes Landbou Vryburg (Bins)



## Grain Production Regions

Silo/Intake stands per region indicating type of storage structure

### Region 14: North West Southern Region

NWK	Barberspan ( <i>Bins</i> )	NWK	Taaibospan ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Delareyville ( <i>Bins</i> )	Suidwes Landbou	Amalia ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Excelsior ( <i>Bins</i> )	Suidwes Landbou	Hallatshope ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Geysdorp ( <i>Bins</i> )	Suidwes Landbou	Migdol ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Migdol ( <i>Bins</i> )	Suidwes Landbou	Schweizer-Reneke ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Nooitgedacht ( <i>Bins</i> )		

### Region 17: North West Central Region (Ottosdal)

NWK	Boschpoort ( <i>Bags/Bins/Bulk</i> )	NWK	Vermaas ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Kleinsharts ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Hartbeesfontein ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Ottosdal ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Melliodora ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Rostrataville ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Werda ( <i>Bins</i> )

### Region 19: North West Central Region (Lichtenburg)

Afgri	Lichtenburg ( <i>Bunkers</i> )	NWK	Lottie Halte ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Grootpan ( <i>Bins</i> )	NWK	Lusthof ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Halfpad ( <i>Bins</i> )	NWK	Lichtenburg Silo 3 ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Hibernia ( <i>Bins</i> )	NWK	Lichtenburg Silo 5 ( <i>Bins</i> )

### Region 20: North West Eastern Region

Afgri	Battery ( <i>Bins</i> )	NWK	Koster ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Brits ( <i>Bins</i> )	NWK	Swaruggens ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Boons ( <i>Bins</i> )	NWK	Syferbult ( <i>Bins</i> )
NWK	Derby ( <i>Bins</i> )		

### Region 22: Free State North Western Region (Bothaville)

Senwes	Allanrigde ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Schoonspruit ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Bothaville ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Schuttendraai ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Mirage ( <i>Bins</i> )	Suidwes Landbou	Misgunst ( <i>Bunkers</i> )
Senwes	Odendaalsrus ( <i>Bins</i> )		

### Region 23: Free state North Western Region (Bultfontein)

Senwes	Bultfontein ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Tierfontein ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Losdoorns ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Wesselsbron ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Protespan ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Willemsrus ( <i>Bins</i> )

### Region 24: Free State Central Region

Senwes	Bloemfontein ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Petrusburg ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Brandfort ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Theunissen ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	De Brug ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Van Tonder ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Geneva ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Welgeleë ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Hennenman ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Winburg ( <i>Bins</i> )
Senwes	Kroonstad ( <i>Bins</i> )		

### Region 25: Free State South Western Region

Afgri	Bethlehem ( <i>Bins</i> )	OVK	Marseilles ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Slabberts ( <i>Bins</i> )	OVK	Modderpoort ( <i>Bins</i> )
OVK	Clocolan ( <i>Bins</i> )	OVK	Tweespruit ( <i>Bins</i> )
OVK	Ficksburg ( <i>Bins</i> )	OVK	Westminster ( <i>Bins</i> )
OVK	Fouriesburg ( <i>Bins</i> )		

## Grain Production Regions

Silo/Intake stands per region indicating type of storage structure

### Region 28: Free State Eastern Region

Afgri	Afrikaskop ( <i>Bins/Bunkers</i> )	VKB	Jim Fouché ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Eeram ( <i>Bins</i> )	VKB	Memel ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Harrismith ( <i>Bins</i> )	VKB	Reitz ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Kransfontein ( <i>Bins/Bunkers</i> )	VKB	Tweeling ( <i>Bins</i> )
VKB	Ascent ( <i>Bins</i> )	VKB	Villiers ( <i>Bins/Bulk</i> )
VKB	Cornelia ( <i>Bins</i> )	VKB	Vrede ( <i>Bins</i> )
VKB	Daniëlsrus ( <i>Bins</i> )	VKB	Warden ( <i>Bins</i> )
VKB	Frankfort ( <i>Bins</i> )	VKB	Windfield ( <i>Bins</i> )

### Region 29: Mpumalanga Southern Region

Afgri	Balfour ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Leeuspruit ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Greylingstad ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Platrand ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Grootvlei ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Standerton ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Harvard ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Val ( <i>Bins</i> )
VKB	Holmdene ( <i>Bins</i> )		

### Region 32: Mpumalanga Western Region

Afgri	Argent ( <i>Bins/Bunkers</i> )	Afgri	Hawerklip ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Dryden ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Kendal ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Eloff ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Ogies ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Endicott ( <i>Bins</i> )		

### Region 33: Mpumalanga Northern Region

Afgri	Arnot ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Middelburg ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Driefontein ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Pan ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Lydenburg ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Stoffberg ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Marble Hall ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Wonderfontein ( <i>Bins</i> )

### Region 34: Gauteng Region

Afgri	Bloekomspruit ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Nigel ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Bronkhorstspuit ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Pretoria Wes ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Glenroy ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Vogelvallei ( <i>Bunkers</i> )
Afgri	Goeie Hoek ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Middelvlei ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Kaalfontein ( <i>Bins</i> )	Senwes	Oberholzer ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Kliprivier ( <i>Bunkers</i> )	Senwes	Raathsvlei ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Meyerton ( <i>Bunkers</i> )		

### Region 35: Limpopo Region

Afgri	Northam ( <i>Bins</i> )	NTK	Nylstroom (Modimolle) ( <i>Bins</i> )
NTK	Alma ( <i>Bins</i> )	NTK	Potgietersrus (Mokopane) ( <i>Bins</i> )
NTK	Lehau ( <i>Bins</i> )	NTK	Roedtan ( <i>Bins</i> )
NTK	Naboomspruit (Mookgophong) ( <i>Bins</i> )	NTK	Settlers ( <i>Bins</i> )
NTK	Nutfield ( <i>Bins</i> )	NTK	Warmbad (Bela-Bela) ( <i>Bins</i> )

### Region 36: KwaZulu-Natal Region

Afgri	Bergville ( <i>Bins/Bunkers</i> )	Afgri	Paulpietersburg ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Bloedrivier ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Pietermaritzburg ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Dannhauser ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Vryheid ( <i>Bins</i> )
Afgri	Dundee ( <i>Bins</i> )	Afgri	Winterton ( <i>Bins/Bunkers</i> )
Afgri	Mizpah ( <i>Bins</i> )		



# South African Quality data per production region

## WINTER RAINFALL WHEAT

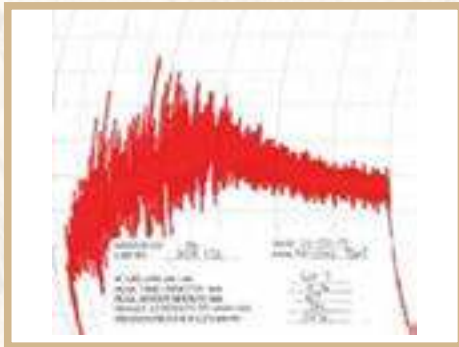
PRODUCTION REGION	(1) Namakwaland Region				(2) Swartland Western Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	11.9	11.2	13.1	1.07	11.6	9.8	13.2	0.93				
Falling number, sec	377	367	384	8.74	351	305	380	20.44				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	37.8	36.3	38.6	1.30	37.0	31.3	44.8	2.83				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	80.5	80.0	80.9	0.46	79.4	76.4	82.7	1.63				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	4.63	4.02	5.06	0.54	2.82	0.46	4.00	0.95				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.37	0.30	0.44	0.07	0.78	0.06	1.34	0.37				
Combined deviations, %	5.69	5.18	6.16	0.49	4.62	1.24	7.42	1.37				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>20</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
	SST 015 32.0				SST 88 41.8							
cultivars	SST 087 23.7				SST 015 26.6							
with highest %	SST 88 16.3				SST 056 14.6							
occurrence	SST 056 13.7				SST 087 14.4							
	SST 096 10.7				SST 027 2.3							
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>20</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.00	2.7	2.3	3.2	0.24				
Tail height (6 min), mm	50	50	50	0.00	48	42	52	2.50				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>20</b>							
<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>												
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	-	-	-	-	69.5	-	70.4	71.5	73.0	70.8	71.0	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	-	-	-	-	11.2	-	11.3	10.2	9.4	10.9	10.5	-
Ash (db), %	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	0.58	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.63	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-	-	-	-	-4.4	-	-4.1	-4.0	-3.9	-4.1	-4.0	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)	-	-	-	-	94.30	-	94.19	94.18	94.19	94.08	94.07	-
L*	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	0.42	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.40	-
a*	-	-	-	-	9.95	-	10.41	10.49	9.74	11.01	10.77	-
b*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	-	-	-	-	2209	-	2093	2256	2572	2051	2077	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	-	-	-	-	1532	-	1555	1705	1831	1518	1583	-
Final Viscosity, cP	-	-	-	-	2592	-	2456	2729	3023	2474	2464	-
Peak Time, min	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	32.1	27.7	27.0	30.1	29.9	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	10.9	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.4	-
Gluten Index	-	-	-	-	95	-	95	95	96	94	95	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	-	-	-	-	60.6	-	61.0	59.6	59.1	60.0	59.8	-
Development time, min	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	5.2	4.0	3.2	5.0	3.8	-
Stability, min	-	-	-	-	15.7	-	8.5	7.8	5.0	8.6	6.4	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	-	-	-	-	17	-	31	28	52	28	35	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	117	-	103	88	-	90	76	-
Maximum height, BU	-	-	-	-	450	-	368	337	-	351	302	-
Extensibility, mm	-	-	-	-	191	-	197	182	-	180	174	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	42.8	-	36.9	34.7	31.3	38.8	32.6	-
Stability (P), mm	-	-	-	-	86	-	79	75	85	81	74	-
Distensibility (L), mm	-	-	-	-	139	-	124	137	99	131	128	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	0.64	0.55	0.86	0.62	0.58	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.3	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	978	-	1013	963	928	997	974	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-



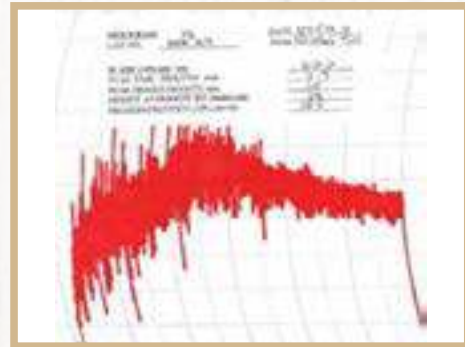
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

1

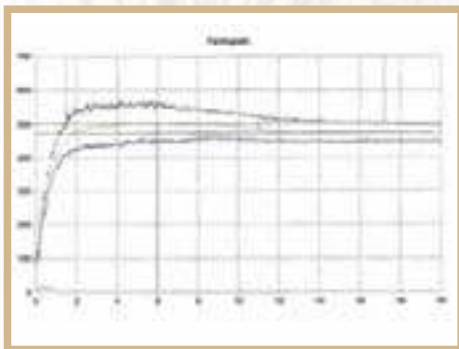


2

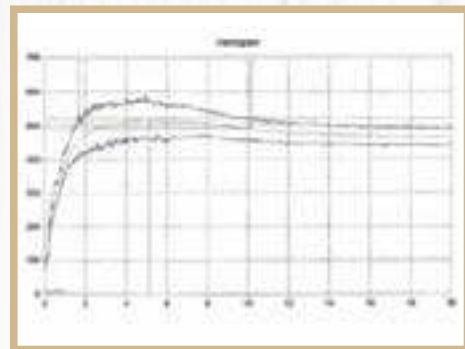


## FARINOGRAM

1

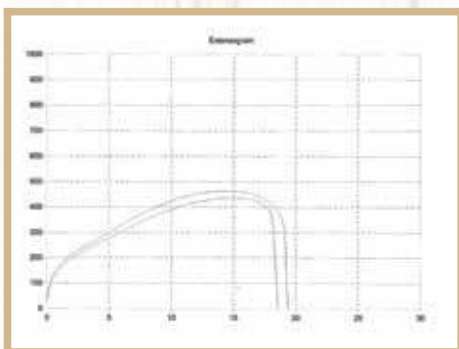


2

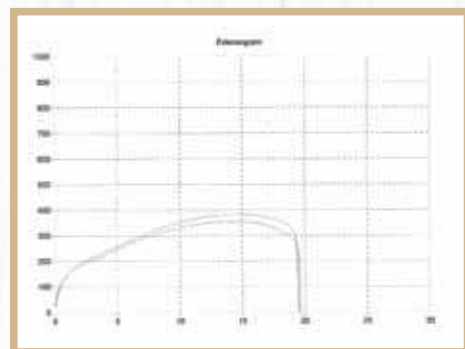


## EXTENSOGRAM

1

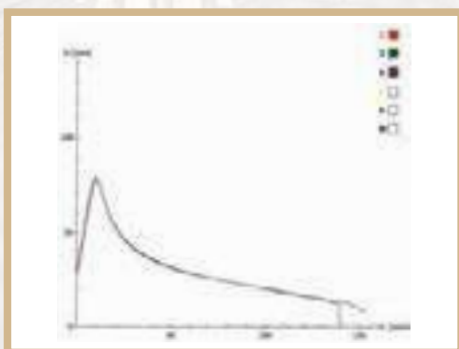


2

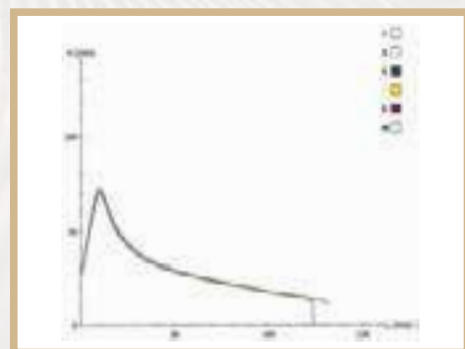


## ALVEOGRAM

1



2



# South African Quality data per production region

## WINTER RAINFALL WHEAT

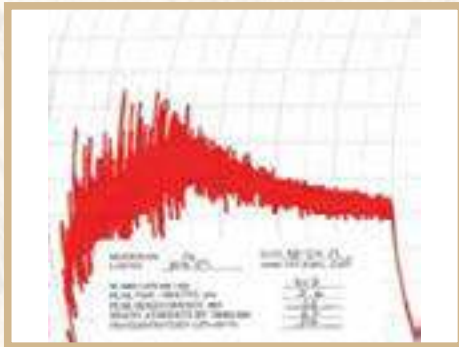
PRODUCTION REGION	(3) Swartland Central Region				(4) Swartland Eastern Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	11.4	8.8	13.2	0.97	11.2	8.9	13.1	0.95				
Falling number, sec	359	309	409	23.14	352	307	386	19.25				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	39.1	33.6	45.8	2.64	39.3	33.2	45.0	3.01				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	81.8	74.9	84.3	1.31	82.1	79.4	85.0	1.00				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.53	0.35	8.29	1.20	1.66	0.08	3.13	0.89				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.59	0.10	1.74	0.34	0.63	0.10	1.52	0.30				
Combined deviations, %	3.73	0.98	10.00	1.41	2.71	0.68	4.43	1.11				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>77</b>				<b>30</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
	SST 015 30.7				SST 88 28.6							
cultivars	SST 087 23.5				SST 015 24.1							
with highest %	SST 88 21.5				SST 087 22.7							
occurrence	SST 056 18.9				SST 056 15.6							
	SST 096 2.1				SST 027 5.1							
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>77</b>				<b>30</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	2.4	1.8	3.0	0.22	2.5	2.2	2.8	0.20				
Tail height (6 min), mm	47	39	58	3.13	47	40	51	2.57				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>77</b>				<b>30</b>							
<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>												
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	71.9	72.5	72.2	71.4	72.1	-	71.2	71.9	71.8	71.9	70.3	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	11.6	10.6	9.8	8.3	10.2	-	11.3	10.3	9.6	9.7	8.3	-
Ash (db), %	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.57	0.55	-	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.56	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-4.1	-4.1	-4.3	-4.2	-4.2	-	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.0	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.91	93.87	94.23	94.20	94.25	-	94.07	94.07	94.04	94.02	93.98	-
a*	0.45	0.48	0.39	0.38	0.41	-	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.34	-
b*	11.10	10.41	9.86	10.05	9.87	-	10.51	10.58	10.36	10.79	10.38	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2054	2127	2205	2246	2173	-	2147	2095	2124	2105	2089	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1508	1575	1660	1702	1653	-	1633	1628	1635	1637	1703	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2447	2563	2680	2719	2685	-	2590	2572	2611	2613	2498	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	31.7	30.0	27.6	22.3	29.4	-	31.1	28.5	26.4	26.1	20.9	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	10.7	10.5	9.4	7.3	10.4	-	10.5	9.5	8.9	8.9	7.0	-
Gluten Index	93	94	95	96	92	-	95	90	94	96	95	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	60.7	61.3	61.0	58.8	61.4	-	60.5	60.7	60.5	60.0	57.7	-
Development time, min	5.0	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.7	-	4.9	4.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	-
Stability, min	7.6	5.5	6.2	5.0	5.5	-	6.7	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.5	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	33	44	34	46	40	-	36	44	44	45	44	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	105	81	69	57	72	-	88	76	59	68	-	-
Maximum height, BU	366	290	273	269	265	-	327	291	243	276	-	-
Extensibility, mm	204	192	175	144	185	-	188	180	167	171	-	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	38.2	31.2	29.1	26.9	30.3	-	35.6	32.0	27.7	29.7	25.7	-
Stability (P), mm	72	72	78	77	77	-	73	74	73	73	76	-
Distensibility (L), mm	157	135	107	97	114	-	141	129	111	118	83	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.46	0.53	0.73	0.79	0.68	-	0.52	0.57	0.66	0.62	0.92	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	-	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.0	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1047	984	922	840	977	-	1042	954	898	917	789	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-



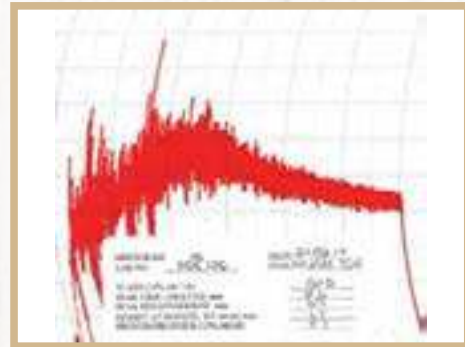
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

3

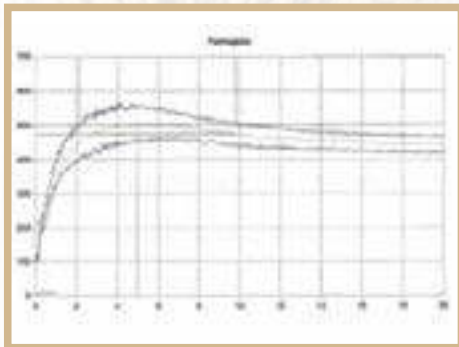


4

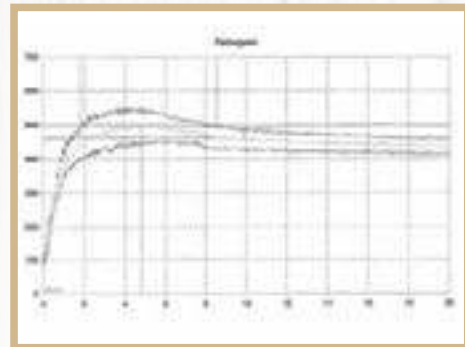


## FARINOGRAM

3

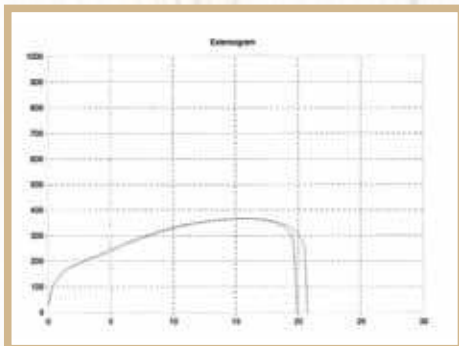


4

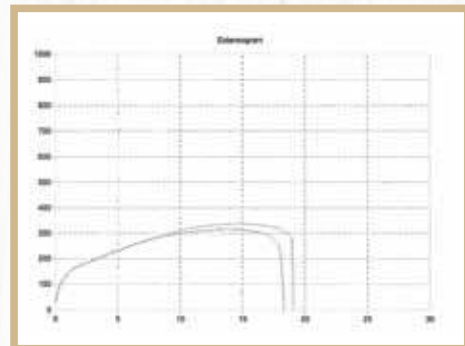


## EXTENSOGRAM

3

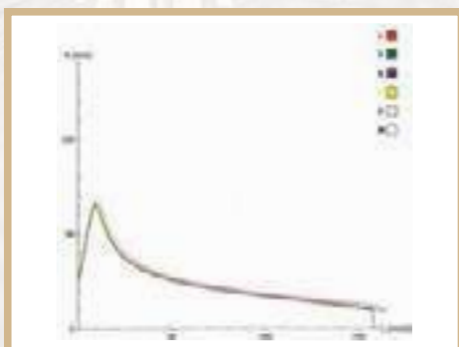


4

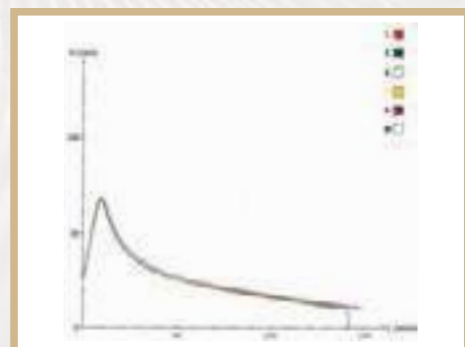


## ALVEOGRAM

3



4





# South African Quality data per production region

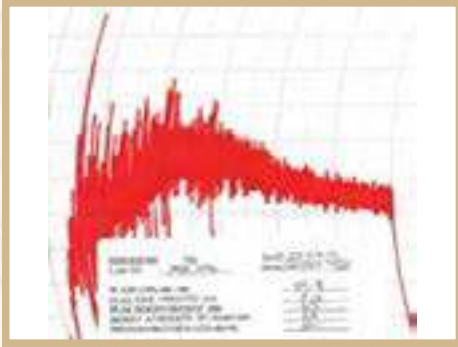
## WINTER RAINFALL WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(5) Rûens Western Region				(6) Rûens Eastern Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	11.2	9.3	13.0	1.01	11.3	9.2	13.2	1.07				
Falling number, sec	359	317	391	22.37	343	294	400	21.25				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	40.6	35.7	47.7	2.89	43.1	39.7	49.2	2.28				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	80.6	78.4	82.6	1.06	80.8	78.4	82.5	1.17				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.30	0.18	3.69	1.01	1.45	0.33	3.92	0.83				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.90	0.10	2.90	0.87	1.04	0.08	4.54	0.88				
Combined deviations, %	2.77	1.01	7.01	1.64	3.44	0.95	9.60	1.69				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>20</b>				<b>24</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
	SST 015				SST 087							
	SST 087				SST 015							
cultivars with highest % occurrence	SST 056				SST 88							
	SST 88				SST 056							
	SST 047 and SST 096 both				SST 096							
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>20</b>				<b>24</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	2.5	2.2	3.0	0.24	2.3	1.9	2.6	0.20				
Tail height (6 min), mm	47	42	52	3.17	47	42	60	4.01				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>20</b>				<b>24</b>							
<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>												
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	72.0	71.5	72.2	72.1	71.6	-	72.9	72.7	72.6	72.7	72.0	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	11.7	10.8	10.1	8.7	10.3	-	11.8	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.2	-
Ash (db), %	0.59	0.55	0.58	0.59	0.62	-	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.60	0.60	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.8	-4.0	-3.7	-3.8	-4.0	-	-4.0	-3.8	-3.8	-3.7	-4.0	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.79	94.18	93.84	93.82	94.11	-	94.03	93.76	93.89	93.65	93.92	-
a*	0.54	0.42	0.50	0.44	0.41	-	0.47	0.53	0.57	0.49	0.39	-
b*	10.78	10.33	10.64	11.65	9.75	-	9.27	10.22	9.49	10.97	9.60	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2163	2207	2195	2237	2281	-	2110	2242	2203	2213	2335	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1567	1626	1578	1760	1639	-	1591	1779	1699	1706	1802	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2516	2631	2557	2663	2646	-	2516	2602	2589	2572	2777	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	31.7	29.1	27.9	22.5	28.8	-	34.2	28.7	26.3	26.4	24.9	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	11.0	10.0	9.4	7.9	9.8	-	11.7	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	-
Gluten Index	97	96	96	95	95	-	88	92	93	91	89	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	61.3	60.7	59.8	57.3	59.4	-	62.5	60.4	60.2	59.7	59.9	-
Development time, min	5.0	4.4	3.8	2.7	3.5	-	4.7	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.3	-
Stability, min	7.7	6.9	5.4	4.8	6.4	-	6.0	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.7	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	35	36	50	51	36	-	46	52	59	59	57	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	94	97	85	68	82	-	75	65	55	64	53	-
Maximum height, BU	341	351	321	296	304	-	259	256	227	274	228	-
Extensibility, mm	194	197	186	159	188	-	199	173	161	159	155	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	36.7	29.1	31.0	24.0	33.0	-	33.9	27.9	24.8	27.8	25.8	-
Stability (P), mm	75	71	73	64	73	-	74	66	70	71	71	-
Distensibility (L), mm	151	122	130	113	128	-	148	138	107	121	117	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.50	0.58	0.56	0.57	0.57	-	0.50	0.48	0.65	0.59	0.61	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	-	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1072	1007	942	879	-	-	1078	963	919	901	903	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-

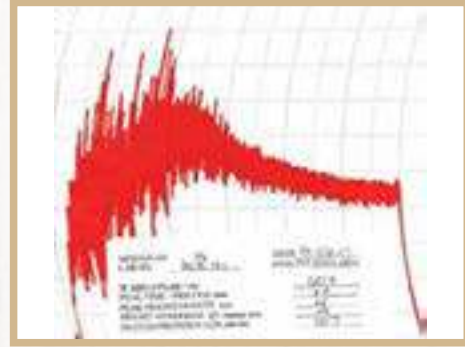
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

5

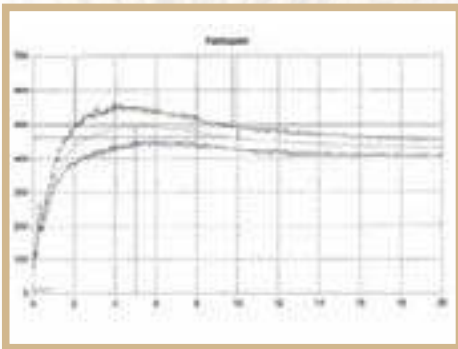


6

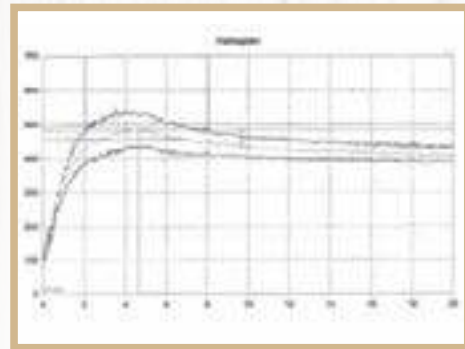


## FARINOGRAM

5

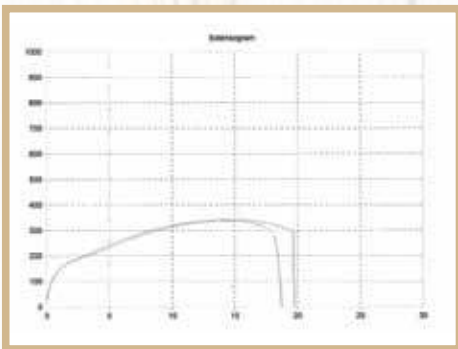


6

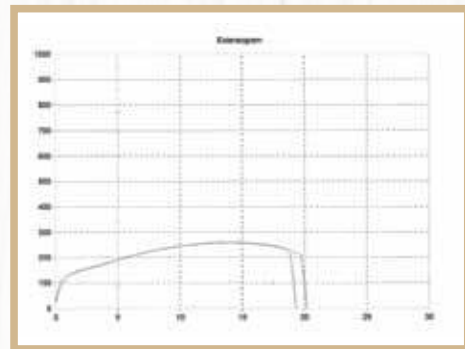


## EXTENSOGRAM

5

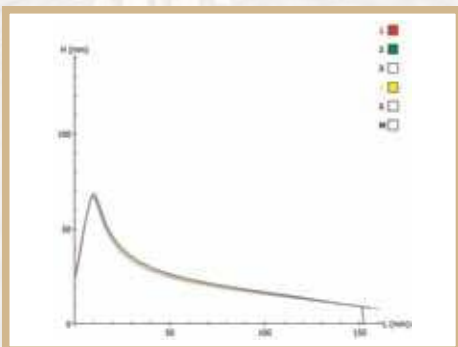


6

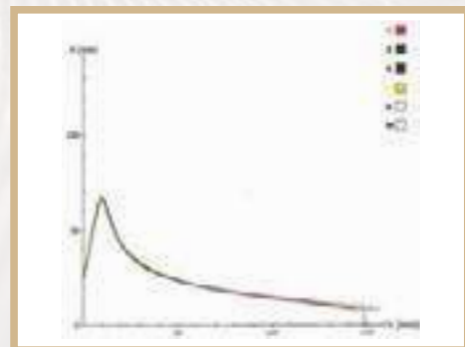


## ALVEOGRAM

5



6





# South African Quality data per production region

## IRRIGATION WHEAT

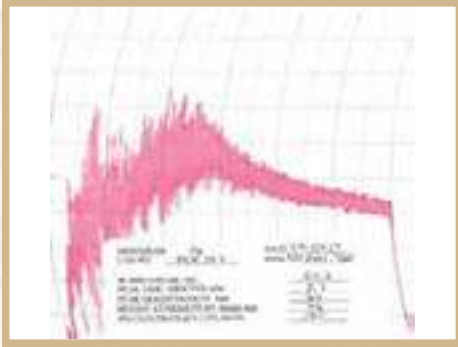
PRODUCTION REGION	(10) Griqualand-West Region				(11) Vaalharts Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	12.0	9.3	13.0	0.82	12.6	11.2	13.5	0.76				
Falling number, sec	361	332	494	27.53	397	362	450	34.28				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	38.1	30.6	43.9	2.51	39.5	33.4	43.2	3.48				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	84.3	81.3	86.0	1.25	81.2	74.5	83.5	3.33				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.43	0.14	4.54	1.02	2.07	0.39	7.39	2.67				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.39	0.06	1.80	0.38	0.53	0.18	0.90	0.29				
Combined deviations, %	2.34	0.34	6.32	1.34	3.33	0.94	11.01	3.82				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>38</b>				<b>6</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
	SST 875 32.1				PAN 3471 36.3							
cultivars	SST 884 29.6				SST 875 28.0							
with highest %	PAN 3471 26.2				SST 884 19.7							
occurrence	SST 835 4.0				SST 843 5.2							
	PAN 3400 3.4				PAN 3400 4.7							
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>38</b>				<b>6</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	2.7	2.0	4.2	0.43	2.7	2.4	3.3	0.30				
Tail height (6 min), mm	44	35	51	3.76	48	45	51	1.97				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>38</b>				<b>6</b>							
<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>												
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	74.0	73.3	74.2	74.0	74.7	-	73.8	75.1	-	-	-	73.1
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	11.6	10.5	9.5	9.6	11.0	-	11.8	10.9	-	-	-	12.6
Ash (db), %	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.64	-	0.60	0.59	-	-	-	0.62
Colour, KJ (wet)	-4.2	-4.2	-4.3	-4.3	-4.2	-	-4.1	-4.1	-	-	-	-3.4
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.94	93.88	94.01	94.21	93.79	-	93.90	93.72	-	-	-	93.38
a*	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.43	0.52	-	0.48	0.48	-	-	-	0.44
b*	9.86	9.83	10.27	9.62	9.67	-	9.70	10.49	-	-	-	10.15
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2499	2501	2423	2714	2517	-	2375	2327	-	-	-	2430
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1873	1871	1917	2077	1958	-	1713	1782	-	-	-	1873
Final Viscosity, cP	2801	2761	2755	3042	2769	-	2668	2575	-	-	-	2595
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	7.00
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	32.2	30.6	25.7	25.0	31.1	-	32.1	29.7	-	-	-	34.3
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	11.2	10.0	8.6	8.5	10.5	-	11.0	10.2	-	-	-	12.0
Gluten Index	97	94	97	99	95	-	94	96	-	-	-	96
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	60.7	60.4	57.8	56.3	58.1	-	60.0	58.0	-	-	-	59.7
Development time, min	5.7	5.8	5.5	3.5	4.8	-	5.2	4.3	-	-	-	6.5
Stability, min	7.7	7.3	7.0	8.0	5.7	-	7.7	6.1	-	-	-	9.3
Mixing tolerance index, BU	38	39	49	29	52	-	38	44	-	-	-	34
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	109	108	86	90	104	-	115	90	-	-	-	126
Maximum height, BU	409	416	373	409	408	-	394	326	-	-	-	420
Extensibility, mm	196	191	166	160	185	-	215	195	-	-	-	217
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	39.5	35.2	30.1	32.4	34.0	-	39.4	31.0	-	-	-	37.8
Stability (P), mm	70	76	64	60	63	-	67	57	-	-	-	71
Distensibility (L), mm	155	117	127	152	148	-	169	153	-	-	-	120
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.45	0.65	0.50	0.39	0.43	-	0.40	0.37	-	-	-	0.59
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.4	-	2.5	2.3	-	-	-	2.9
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1141	994	976	1002	1115	-	1089	1076	-	-	-	1167
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0



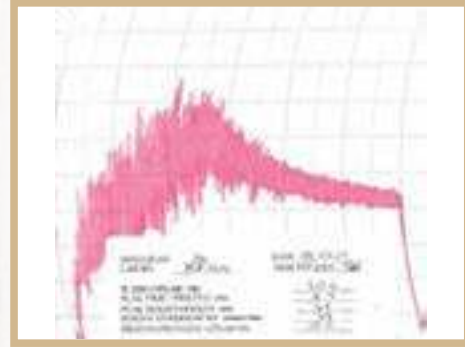
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

10

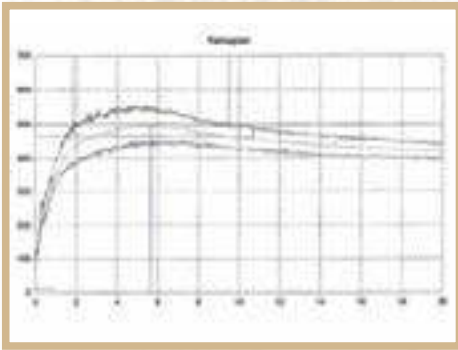


11

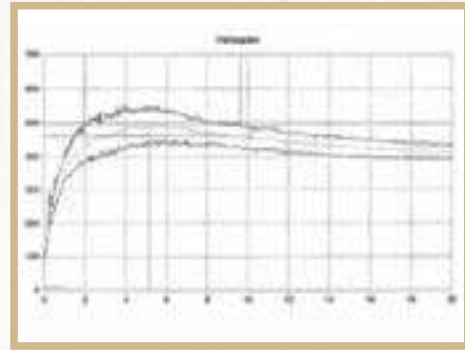


## FARINOGRAM

10

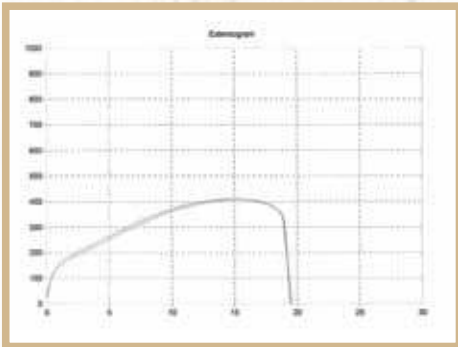


11

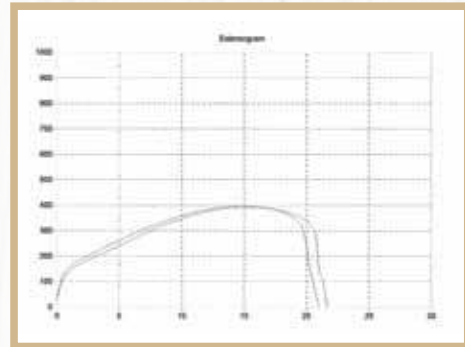


## EXTENSOGRAM

10

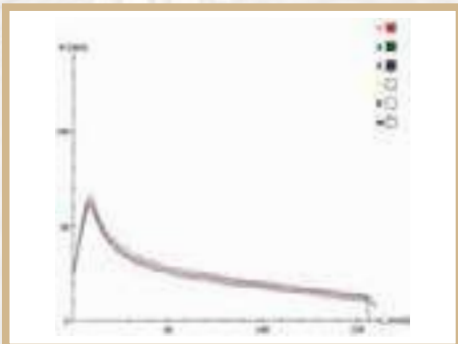


11

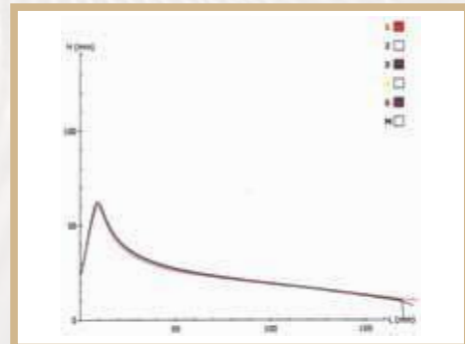


## ALVEOGRAM

10



11



40

# South African Quality data per production region

## IRRIGATION WHEAT

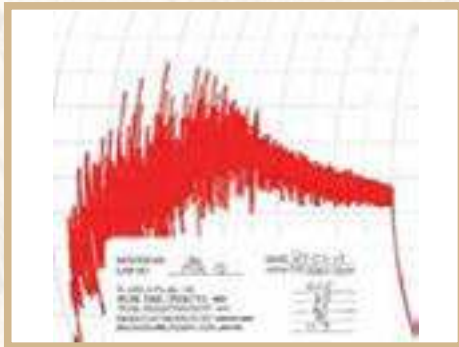
PRODUCTION REGION	(12) North-West Western Region				(14) North-West Southern Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	12.8	11.9	14.3	1.05	13.0	11.8	14.7	0.84				
Falling number, sec	360	299	401	46.35	371	355	408	17.22				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	36.2	32.6	44.6	5.63	37.0	32.0	41.4	2.89				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	82.1	79.7	84.6	2.44	82.9	81.1	85.6	1.32				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.28	0.25	3.58	1.43	1.54	0.38	2.22	0.65				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.85	0.28	1.68	0.66	0.32	0.14	0.44	0.10				
Combined deviations, %	3.50	1.65	4.88	1.37	2.31	1.12	3.12	0.70				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>8</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
		SST 875	27.5			SST 884	41.9					
cultivars		PAN 3471	25.0			SST 843	20.0					
with highest %		SST 835	18.3			SST 875	14.6					
occurrence		SST 884	15.8			KROKODIL	14.3					
		DUZI	7.3			SST 835	5.4					
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>8</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	3.1	2.5	3.4	0.40	2.6	1.9	2.9	0.31				
Tail height (6 min), mm	50	48	51	1.73	51	49	52	1.04				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>8</b>							
	<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>											
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	73.3	-	-	74.0	-	-	71.2	72.3	-	-	-	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	12.2	-	-	10.8	-	-	12.3	11.1	-	-	-	-
Ash (db), %	0.60	-	-	0.59	-	-	0.60	0.67	-	-	-	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.5	-	-	-4.0	-	-	-3.9	-4.1	-	-	-	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.45	-	-	94.03	-	-	93.70	93.69	-	-	-	-
a*	0.48	-	-	0.46	-	-	0.48	0.56	-	-	-	-
b*	10.16	-	-	9.43	-	-	9.54	9.70	-	-	-	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2388	-	-	2740	-	-	2224	2392	-	-	-	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1765	-	-	2086	-	-	1699	1794	-	-	-	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2722	-	-	3052	-	-	2458	2630	-	-	-	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	-	-	7.00	-	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	32.8	-	-	27.8	-	-	35.2	32.4	-	-	-	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	11.2	-	-	10.1	-	-	12.1	10.7	-	-	-	-
Gluten Index	95	-	-	99	-	-	97	92	-	-	-	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	60.3	-	-	57.0	-	-	61.8	61.3	-	-	-	-
Development time, min	6.5	-	-	6.5	-	-	5.7	6.3	-	-	-	-
Stability, min	9.4	-	-	10.3	-	-	8.1	8.0	-	-	-	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	33	-	-	32	-	-	37	41	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	123	-	-	147	-	-	94	102	-	-	-	-
Maximum height, BU	406	-	-	540	-	-	347	433	-	-	-	-
Extensibility, mm	222	-	-	203	-	-	190	173	-	-	-	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	41.0	-	-	41.8	-	-	41.5	34.3	-	-	-	-
Stability (P), mm	68	-	-	63	-	-	77	92	-	-	-	-
Distensibility (L), mm	170	-	-	173	-	-	144	80	-	-	-	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.40	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.53	1.15	-	-	-	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.8	-	-	3.1	-	-	2.4	2.5	-	-	-	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1159	-	-	1112	-	-	1131	1017	-	-	-	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-



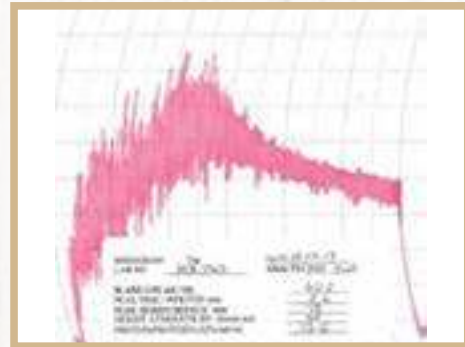
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

12

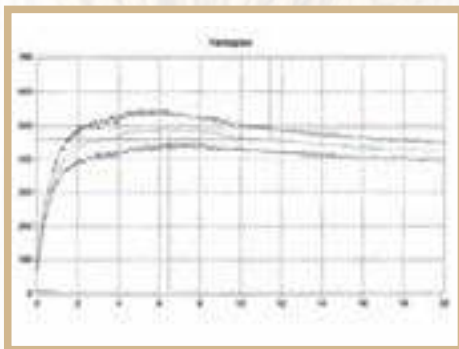


14

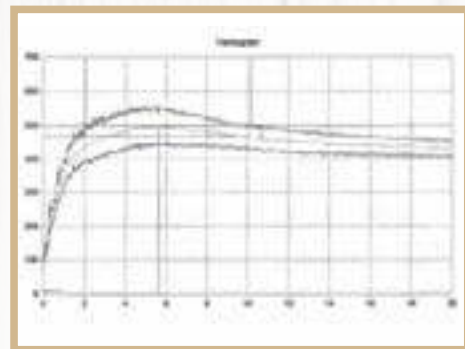


## FARINOGRAM

12

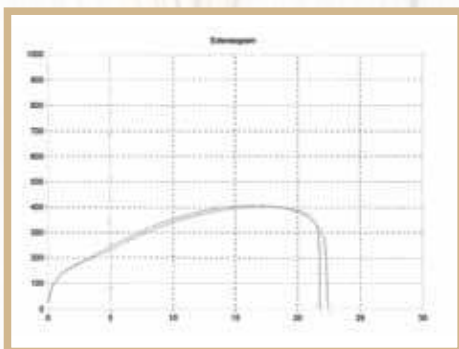


14

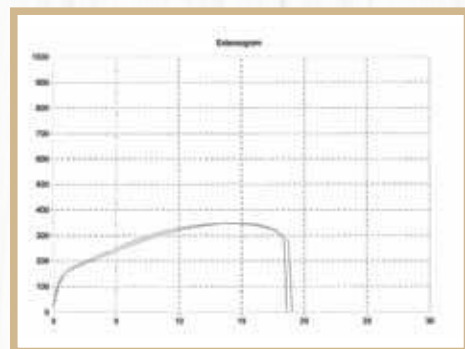


## EXTENSOGRAM

12

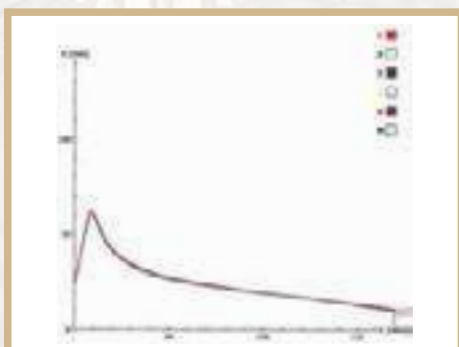


14

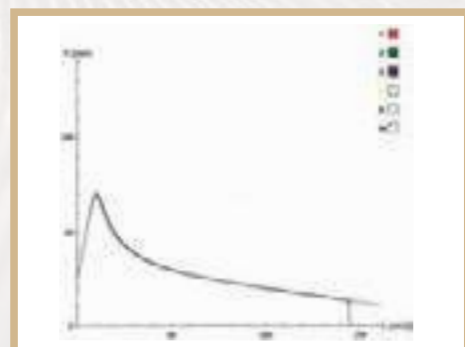


## ALVEOGRAM

12



14



42



# South African Quality data per production region

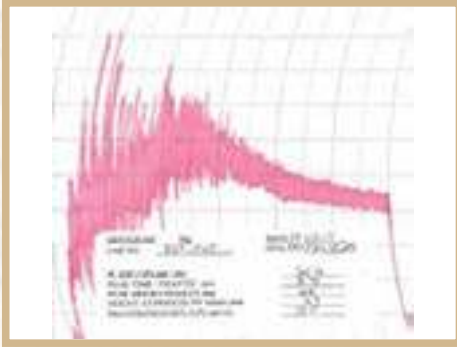
## IRRIGATION WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(17) North-West Central Northern Region (Ottosdal)				(19) North-West Central Region (Lichtenburg)							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	11.4	11.0	12.1	0.51	12.3	9.5	13.9	1.27				
Falling number, sec	373	349	387	17.29	388	315	555	57.80				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	43.2	41.1	44.9	1.58	38.4	33.0	43.7	3.54				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	81.4	80.6	82.3	0.76	81.9	79.4	85.9	1.74				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.08	0.68	1.70	0.44	1.27	0.33	2.16	0.63				
Total damaged kernels, %	1.60	0.40	2.42	0.99	0.77	0.24	1.46	0.45				
Combined deviations, %	3.05	1.83	4.54	1.25	2.55	1.77	3.04	0.40				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>13</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
		SST 884	24.0			SST 884	35.5					
cultivars with highest % occurrence		SST 875	16.5			SST 843	31.5					
		SST 835	15.5			SST 875	19.0					
		SST 895	14.5			SST 835	3.9					
		SST 087	9.0			KROKODIL	3.2					
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>13</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	2.5	2.4	2.7	0.14	3.2	2.3	4.5	0.80				
Tail height (6 min), mm	48	46	50	1.83	49	42	58	5.87				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>13</b>							
	<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>											
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	72.9	73.7	-	-	73.3	-	72.7	73.0	-	76.7	-	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	10.3	10.8	-	-	10.3	-	12.1	10.8	-	8.5	-	-
Ash (db), %	0.65	0.63	-	-	0.58	-	0.60	0.64	-	0.60	-	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.8	-3.9	-	-	-3.8	-	-3.8	-4.1	-	-4.1	-	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.69	93.69	-	-	93.84	-	93.85	93.88	-	93.90	-	-
a*	0.51	0.48	-	-	0.39	-	0.45	0.48	-	0.46	-	-
b*	9.79	9.77	-	-	9.80	-	9.20	9.56	-	10.95	-	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2349	2545	-	-	2244	-	2696	2399	-	2508	-	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1754	1947	-	-	1711	-	1992	1761	-	2177	-	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2631	2789	-	-	2619	-	2938	2666	-	2847	-	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	7.00	-	6.80	-	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	31.7	29.4	-	-	28.5	-	31.3	29.2	-	23.3	-	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	10.9	10.1	-	-	9.6	-	10.9	9.9	-	7.4	-	-
Gluten Index	94	98	-	-	96	-	97	96	-	96	-	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	60.7	58.9	-	-	60.3	-	59.9	59.4	-	55.0	-	-
Development time, min	5.0	5.8	-	-	3.6	-	7.3	5.5	-	2.2	-	-
Stability, min	6.7	7.8	-	-	5.4	-	10.9	8.3	-	4.3	-	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	46	42	-	-	46	-	33	36	-	71	-	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	95	101	-	-	73	-	143	115	-	-	-	-
Maximum height, BU	349	408	-	-	289	-	487	432	-	-	-	-
Extensibility, mm	191	181	-	-	171	-	216	195	-	-	-	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	39.0	36.9	-	-	29.4	-	48.0	38.8	-	22.2	-	-
Stability (P), mm	83	73	-	-	70	-	74	72	-	52	-	-
Distensibility (L), mm	121	120	-	-	128	-	160	140	-	121	-	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.69	0.61	-	-	0.55	-	0.46	0.51	-	0.43	-	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.3	2.8	-	-	2.3	-	3.3	2.8	-	2.8	-	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1043	1033	-	-	985	-	1151	1015	-	960	-	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-

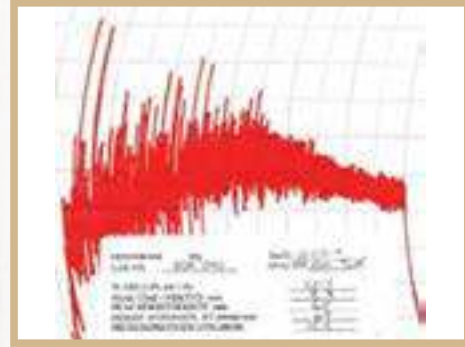
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

17

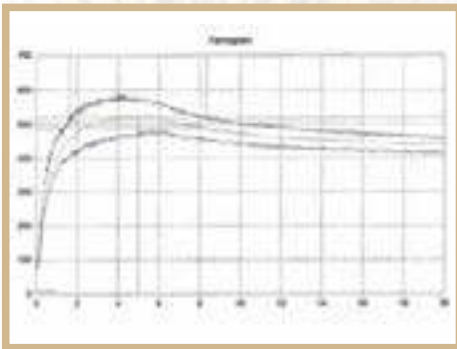


19

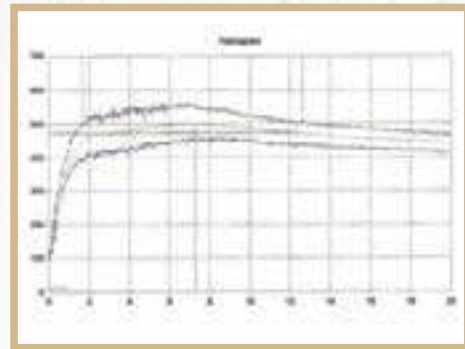


## FARINOGRAM

17

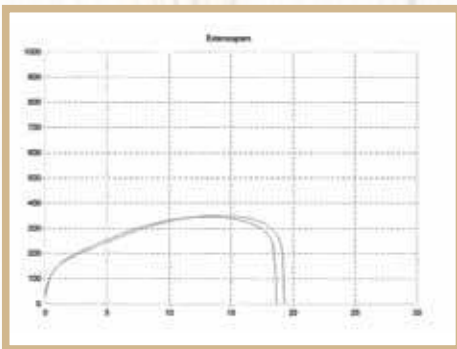


19

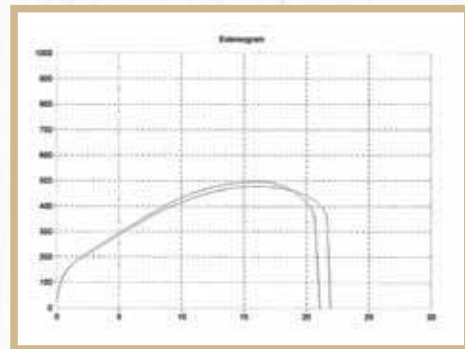


## EXTENSOGRAM

17

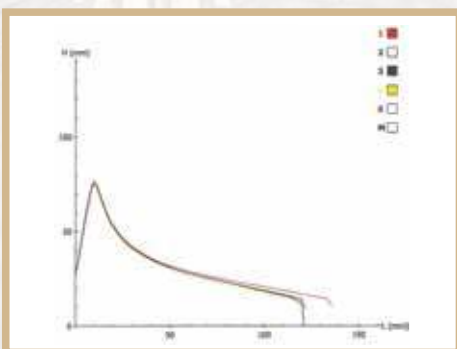


19

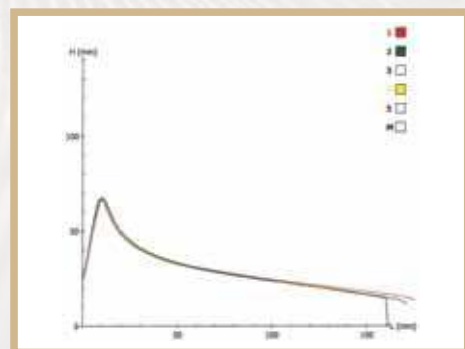


## ALVEOGRAM

17



19





# South African Quality data per production region

## IRRIGATION WHEAT

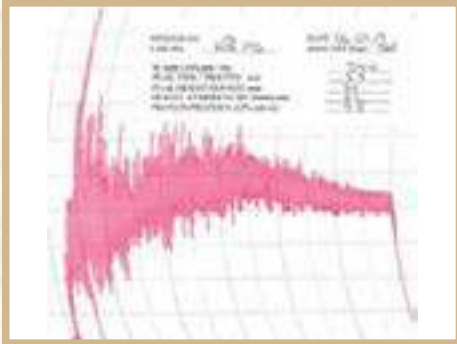
## SUMMER RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(20) North-West Eastern Region				(22) Free-State North-Western Region (Bothaville)							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	12.2	9.5	14.7	1.26	15.8	13.2	17.3	2.24				
Falling number, sec	373	315	493	50.94	349	310	399	45.39				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	37.6	31.1	42.6	3.47	37.0	35.0	38.7	1.87				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	81.7	76.3	84.9	2.06	78.7	77.2	80.7	1.79				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.18	0.51	8.54	1.96	1.87	1.01	3.30	1.24				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.54	0.12	1.30	0.34	1.45	1.12	2.00	0.48				
Combined deviations, %	3.33	1.31	11.02	2.32	4.01	2.43	5.92	1.77				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>15</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
		SST 843	35.3			PAN 3161	33.3					
cultivars with highest % occurrence		SST 884	16.7			SST 387	33.3					
		SST 875	14.7			SST 875	20.3					
		SST 835	13.5			PAN 3471	13.0					
		DUZI	11.9									
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>15</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	3.4	2.4	4.4	0.60	2.7	2.4	2.9	0.29				
Tail height (6 min), mm	47	10	60	11.12	53	49	57	4.04				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>15</b>				<b>3</b>							
	<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>											
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	73.4	74.7	74.3	74.0	-	-	72.9	-	-	-	70.9	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	12.3	10.5	9.7	10.5	-	-	13.8	-	-	-	15.8	-
Ash (db), %	0.57	0.55	0.61	0.63	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	0.64	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-4.1	-	-	-3.5	-	-	-	-2.7	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.71	93.81	93.75	93.94	-	-	93.36	-	-	-	92.63	-
a*	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.45	-	-	0.49	-	-	-	0.48	-
b*	9.68	9.99	10.70	9.91	-	-	10.79	-	-	-	10.28	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2482	2328	2520	2489	-	-	2191	-	-	-	2039	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1868	1801	1947	1908	-	-	1640	-	-	-	1519	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2746	2572	2885	2835	-	-	2361	-	-	-	2222	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	7.00	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	31.3	28.2	25.5	21.8	-	-	38.7	-	-	-	45.5	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	11.2	10.0	8.6	7.1	-	-	13.1	-	-	-	15.5	-
Gluten Index	99	97	96	94	-	-	93	-	-	-	85	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	58.9	57.6	56.2	54.2	-	-	63.4	-	-	-	65.3	-
Development time, min	7.7	5.2	4.9	1.7	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	9.3	-
Stability, min	14.4	7.0	7.1	6.7	-	-	8.7	-	-	-	15.8	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	21	48	45	27	-	-	25	-	-	-	15	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	153	88	89	76	-	-	114	-	-	-	141	-
Maximum height, BU	493	349	356	371	-	-	351	-	-	-	385	-
Extensibility, mm	231	179	179	144	-	-	236	-	-	-	269	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	52.0	32.5	28.9	23.9	-	-	46.6	-	-	-	59.5	-
Stability (P), mm	70	56	56	56	-	-	71	-	-	-	89	-
Distensibility (L), mm	180	170	145	120	-	-	178	-	-	-	144	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.39	0.33	0.39	0.47	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	0.62	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.4	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	2.6	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1164	1056	1026	855	-	-	1151	-	-	-	1270	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-

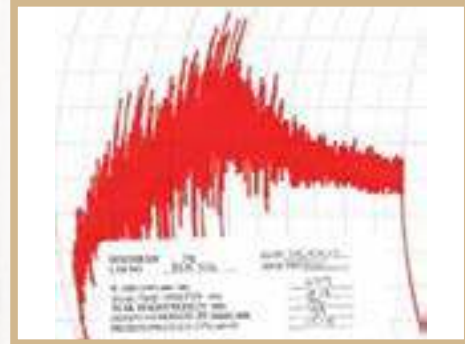
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

20

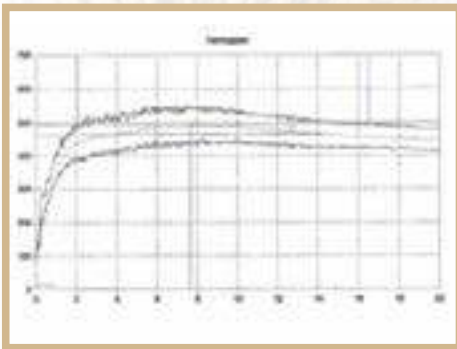


22

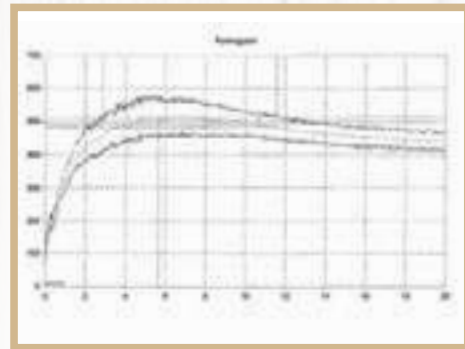


## FARINOGRAM

20

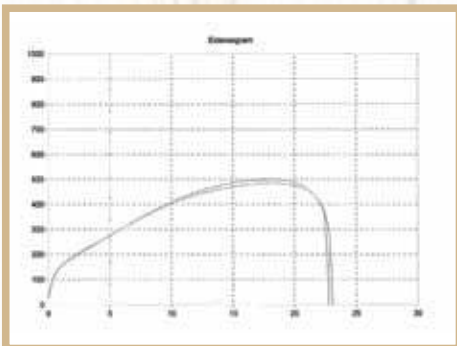


22

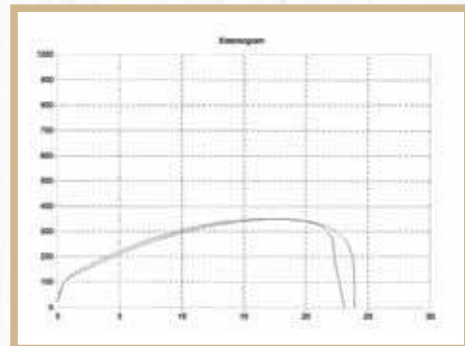


## EXTENSOGRAM

20

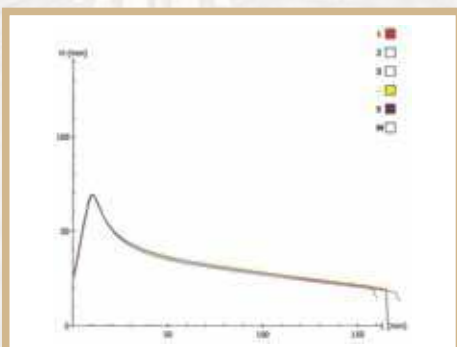


22

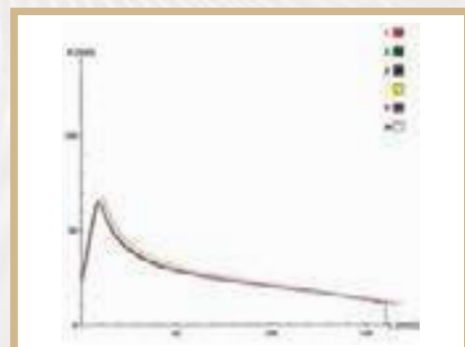


## ALVEOGRAM

20



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# South African Quality data per production region

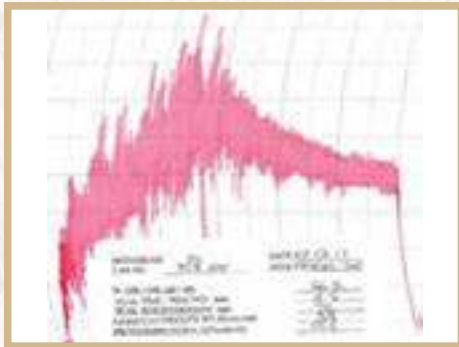
## SUMMER RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(23) Free State North-Western Region (Bultfontein)				(24) Free State Central Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	15.9	13.3	18.9	1.74	13.7	12.0	15.2	1.25				
Falling number, sec	309	237	411	58.00	347	290	446	55.05				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	32.4	27.8	38.1	3.81	33.1	25.5	39.4	3.77				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	77.1	74.3	79.3	1.61	82.0	81.3	82.8	0.55				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.19	0.72	4.69	1.35	1.83	0.76	4.40	1.14				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.63	0.24	1.54	0.50	0.56	0.14	0.94	0.26				
Combined deviations, %	3.38	1.30	5.33	1.57	2.63	1.65	5.30	1.17				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>8</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
	PAN 3161 24.1				PAN 3471 18.9							
cultivars	PAN 3120 23.8				SST 875 17.4							
with highest %	PAN 3118 14.0				PAN 3120 16.4							
occurrence	SST 387 9.8				PAN 3400 8.6							
	MATLABAS 7.4				SST 884 8.3							
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>8</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	2.8	2.0	3.6	0.54	2.7	2.2	3.0	0.25				
Tail height (6 min), mm	53	50	55	1.66	49	44	52	2.62				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>8</b>							
<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>												
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	70.4	67.2	68.4	69.9	70.2	-	71.9	-	-	-	72.3	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	15.1	16.9	17.0	12.5	13.8	-	11.3	-	-	-	12.6	-
Ash (db), %	0.58	0.64	0.65	0.60	0.60	-	0.61	-	-	-	0.61	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.2	-2.5	-2.0	-3.2	-3.2	-	-3.9	-	-	-	-3.5	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	92.81	92.28	92.17	93.10	93.23	-	93.74	-	-	-	93.38	-
a*	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.49	-	0.47	-	-	-	0.55	-
b*	10.58	10.90	9.94	10.45	10.42	-	9.96	-	-	-	10.09	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	1769	1513	1280	2585	2477	-	2197	-	-	-	2457	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1506	1213	1113	2105	1884	-	1711	-	-	-	1899	-
Final Viscosity, cP	1964	1585	1407	2671	2767	-	2433	-	-	-	2639	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	6.60	7.00	7.00	-	7.00	-	-	-	7.00	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	42.1	51.1	49.5	33.6	37.0	-	32.1	-	-	-	34.8	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	15.4	17.4	16.6	11.7	12.8	-	11.1	-	-	-	11.8	-
Gluten Index	88	63	76	96	94	-	94	-	-	-	97	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	64.6	67.9	68.5	60.1	61.2	-	60.4	-	-	-	59.5	-
Development time, min	8.0	9.0	8.5	6.8	6.3	-	5.0	-	-	-	5.7	-
Stability, min	11.0	15.9	15.3	15.9	11.8	-	5.8	-	-	-	9.3	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	28	24	15	16	22	-	51	-	-	-	30	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	106	90	110	137	118	-	86	-	-	-	135	-
Maximum height, BU	329	295	322	524	384	-	313	-	-	-	468	-
Extensibility, mm	229	220	250	191	225	-	194	-	-	-	211	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	57.4	51.5	56.4	45.9	40.4	-	33.2	-	-	-	44.7	-
Stability (P), mm	88	94	107	88	78	-	69	-	-	-	74	-
Distensibility (L), mm	173	132	109	117	116	-	132	-	-	-	148	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.51	0.71	0.98	0.75	0.67	-	0.52	-	-	-	0.50	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.8	-	2.3	-	-	-	2.7	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1206	1221	1189	1108	1185	-	1079	-	-	-	1185	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-

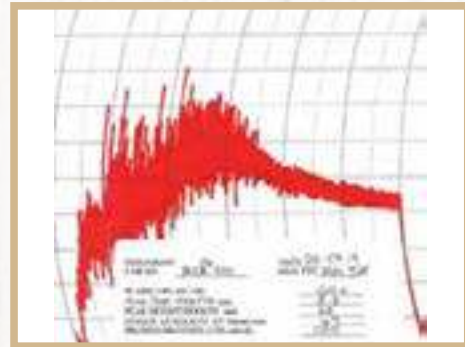
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

23

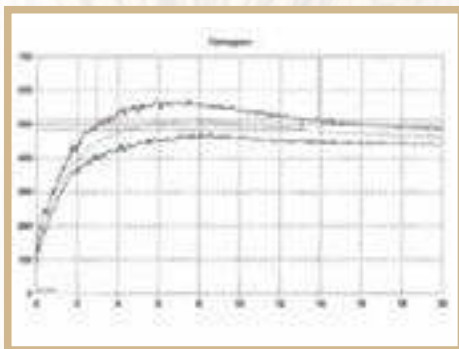


24

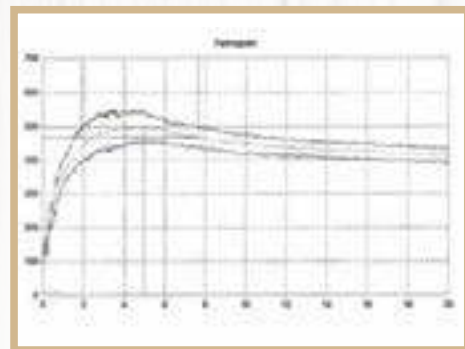


## FARINOGRAM

23

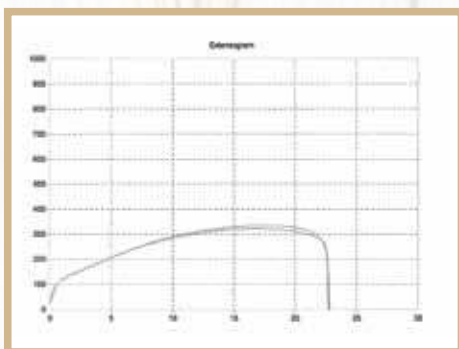


24

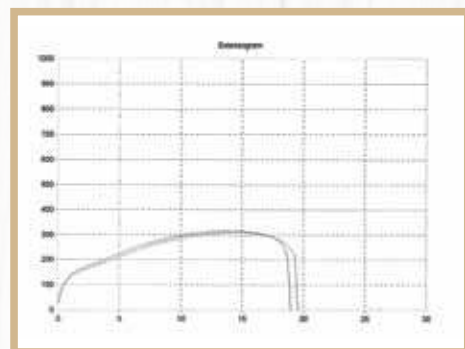


## EXTENSOGRAM

23

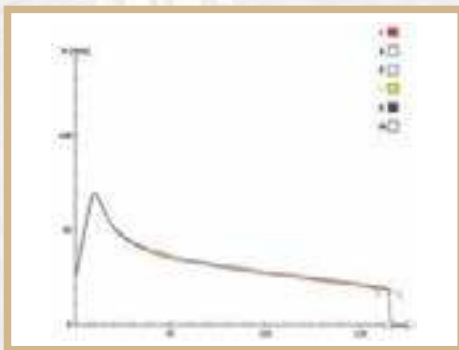


24

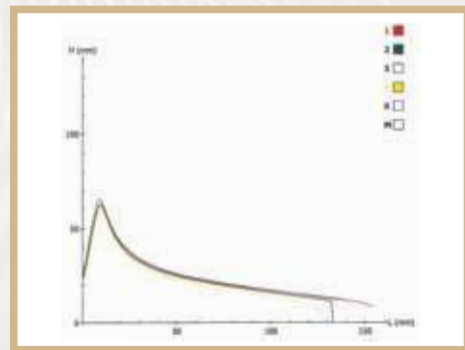


## ALVEOGRAM

23



24





# South African Quality data per production region

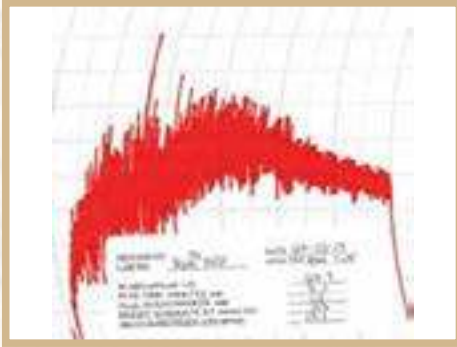
## SUMMER RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(25) Free State South-Western Region				(28) Free State Eastern Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	14.0	13.0	14.8	0.66	13.0	10.7	14.3	0.92				
Falling number, sec	293	128	379	76.94	327	256	367	41.28				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	37.5	31.0	40.7	3.13	37.3	31.5	42.4	3.07				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	78.9	74.5	82.0	2.50	80.1	75.9	83.6	2.68				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.05	0.07	2.15	0.69	0.69	0.19	1.84	0.50				
Total damaged kernels, %	1.28	0.42	4.62	1.28	0.83	0.22	1.84	0.52				
Combined deviations, %	2.81	1.47	5.38	1.14	2.18	0.72	4.38	1.09				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>10</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
		ELANDS	26.8			SST 875	24.8					
cultivars with highest % occurrence		PAN 3161	25.0			PAN 3471	13.2					
		SST 356	23.4			SST 356	12.9					
		MATLABAS	21.1			ELANDS	10.3					
		PAN 3471	3.1			SST 884	9.9					
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>10</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	3.3	3.0	3.7	0.25	3.4	2.6	4.0	0.45				
Tail height (6 min), mm	54	50	62	3.98	52	49	58	2.69				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>10</b>							
	<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>											
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	71.4	-	70.1	-	-	-	73.8	-	72.3	-	-	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	13.0	-	12.9	-	-	-	12.4	-	10.5	-	-	-
Ash (db), %	0.56	-	0.55	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.52	-	-	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.3	-	-2.6	-	-	-	-3.3	-	-3.1	-	-	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.44	-	93.06	-	-	-	93.40	-	93.52	-	-	-
a*	0.43	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.44	-	0.34	-	-	-
b*	10.11	-	10.59	-	-	-	9.62	-	10.53	-	-	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2000	-	1650	-	-	-	2224	-	1903	-	-	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1796	-	1454	-	-	-	1744	-	1569	-	-	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2234	-	1845	-	-	-	2434	-	2152	-	-	-
Peak Time, min	6.33	-	6.87	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	-	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	35.3	-	34.4	-	-	-	33.4	-	27.4	-	-	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	12.6	-	11.6	-	-	-	12.0	-	9.7	-	-	-
Gluten Index	95	-	97	-	-	-	98	-	99	-	-	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	63.2	-	61.9	-	-	-	61.1	-	58.6	-	-	-
Development time, min	7.9	-	7.5	-	-	-	7.3	-	6.2	-	-	-
Stability, min	12.7	-	12.5	-	-	-	11.1	-	10.3	-	-	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	24	-	22	-	-	-	28	-	27	-	-	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	123	-	108	-	-	-	137	-	88	-	-	-
Maximum height, BU	431	-	379	-	-	-	441	-	361	-	-	-
Extensibility, mm	210	-	206	-	-	-	227	-	175	-	-	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	57.8	-	45.3	-	-	-	47.6	-	34.3	-	-	-
Stability (P), mm	102	-	86	-	-	-	78	-	78	-	-	-
Distensibility (L), mm	124	-	115	-	-	-	148	-	94	-	-	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.82	-	0.75	-	-	-	0.53	-	0.83	-	-	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.9	-	3.0	-	-	-	2.8	-	3.0	-	-	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1087	-	1129	-	-	-	1123	-	967	-	-	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-

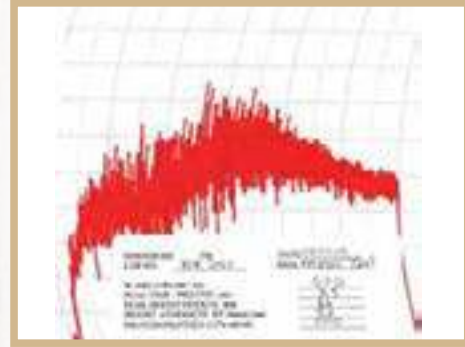
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

25

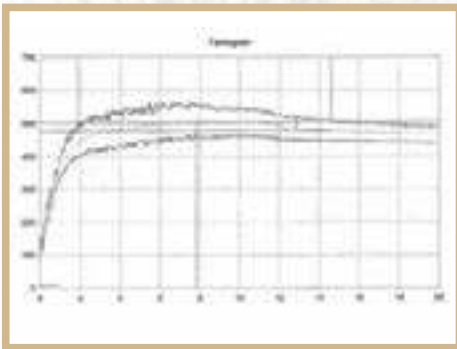


28

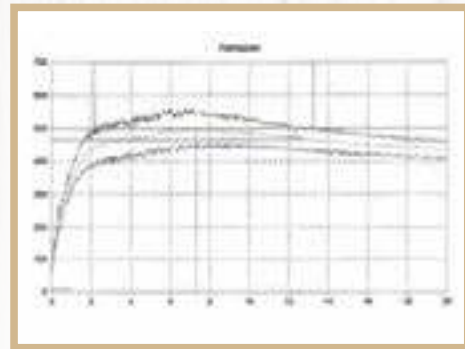


## FARINOGRAM

25

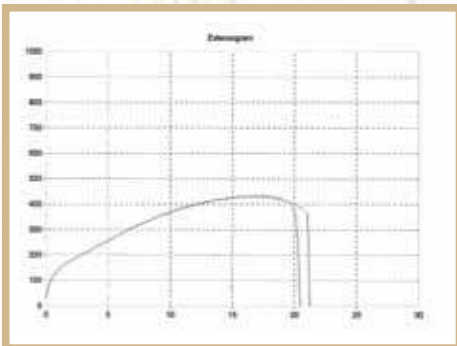


28

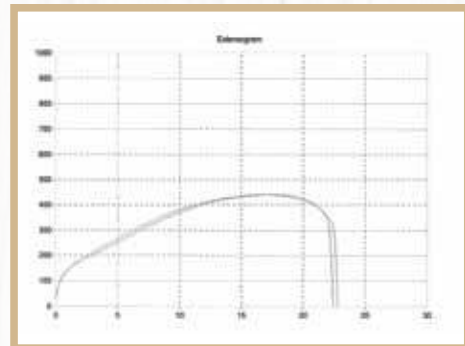


## EXTENSOGRAM

25

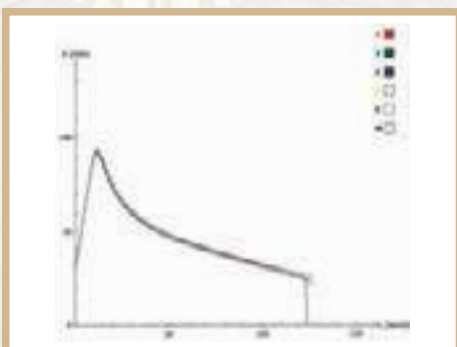


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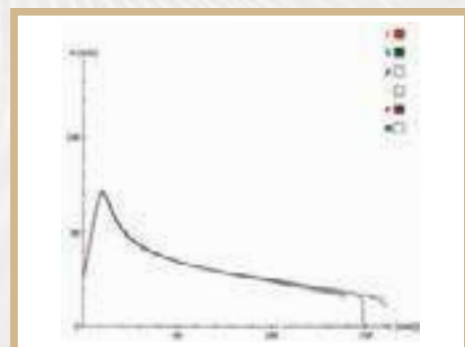


## ALVEOGRAM

25



28



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# South African Quality data per production region

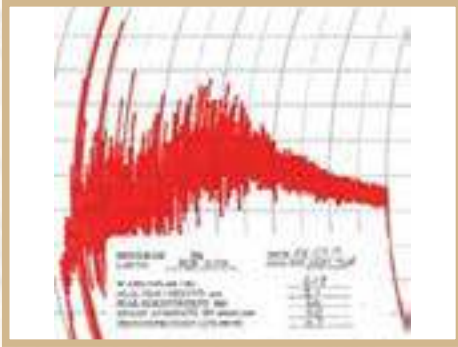
## IRRIGATION WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(29) Mpumalanga Southern Region				(32) Mpumalanga Western Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	12.7	-	-	-	13.5	12.7	14.5	0.91				
Falling number, sec	291	-	-	-	372	286	487	103.73				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	36.5	-	-	-	37.6	28.1	44.7	8.56				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	80.8	-	-	-	81.2	80.0	81.9	1.02				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.43	-	-	-	3.32	0.03	9.32	5.20				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.82	-	-	-	0.52	0.28	0.72	0.22				
Combined deviations, %	4.03	-	-	-	4.55	1.21	10.34	5.03				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
		SST 875	58.0		SST 875	52.0						
cultivars		SST 884	33.0		SST 835	20.3						
with highest %		SST 835	9.0		SABIE	9.7						
occurrence					PAN 3471	8.7						
					SST 884	6.7						
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	3.1	-	-	-	3.1	2.9	3.3	0.21				
Tail height (6 min), mm	50	-	-	-	51	51	51	0.00				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>							
	<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>											
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	72.8	-	-	-	-	-	76.3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	-	-	-	-	-
Ash (db), %	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	-	-	-	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.63	-	-	-	-	-	93.64	-	-	-	-	-
a*	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-
b*	9.06	-	-	-	-	-	9.51	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	1997	-	-	-	-	-	2471	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1706	-	-	-	-	-	2034	-	-	-	-	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2103	-	-	-	-	-	2699	-	-	-	-	-
Peak Time, min	6.87	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	32.1	-	-	-	-	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	-	-	-	-	-
Gluten Index	95	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	58.9	-	-	-	-	-	59.8	-	-	-	-	-
Development time, min	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-
Stability, min	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	-	-	-	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	45	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum height, BU	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	-
Extensibility, mm	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	42.7	-	-	-	-	-
Stability (P), mm	64	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
Distensibility (L), mm	143	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1045	-	-	-	-	-	1130	-	-	-	-	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-

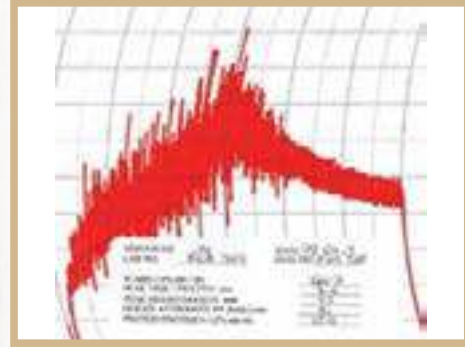
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

29

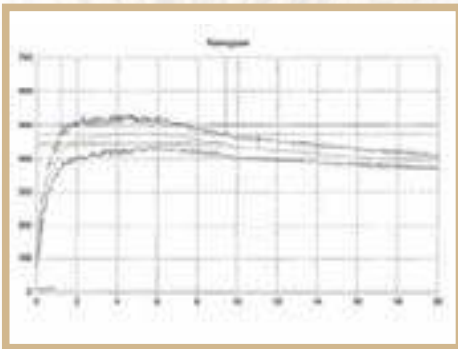


32

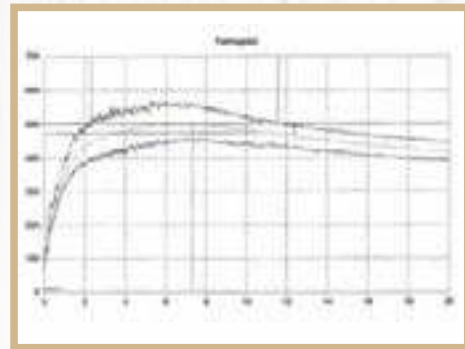


## FARINOGRAM

29



32

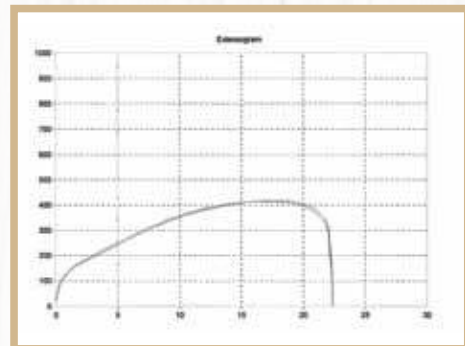


## EXTENSOGRAM

29

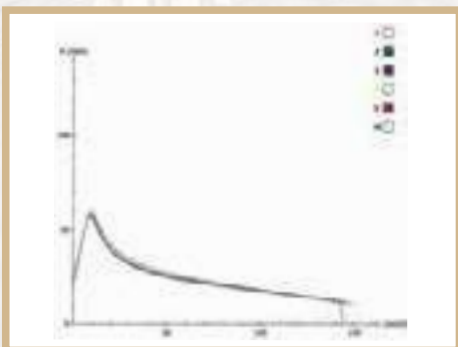


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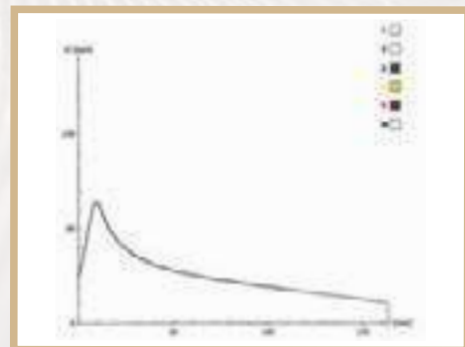


## ALVEOGRAM

29



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# South African Quality data per production region

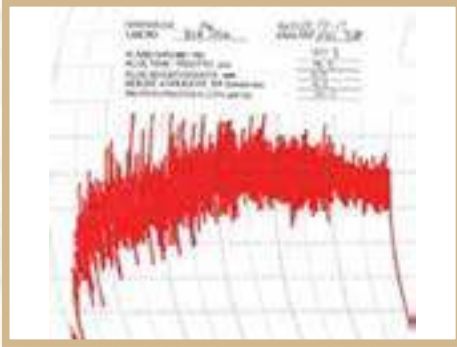
## IRRIGATION WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(33) Mpumalanga Northern Region				(34) Gauteng Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	12.2	10.6	13.5	0.83	13.2	12.6	13.9	0.64				
Falling number, sec	399	333	629	75.13	319	251	401	75.97				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	37.7	30.8	43.0	4.07	35.9	29.4	40.7	5.82				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	81.6	80.3	84.1	1.24	81.2	79.7	82.0	1.30				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.04	0.33	2.96	0.80	1.57	0.49	3.52	1.69				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.80	0.10	2.56	0.64	1.30	0.24	2.52	1.15				
Combined deviations, %	2.25	1.27	4.62	1.00	3.38	2.48	4.08	0.82				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>13</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
	SST 884 33.7				SST 875 62.0							
cultivars with highest % occurrence	SST 875 26.9				SST 843 17.3							
	DUZI 12.8				SST 884 12.3							
	SST 835 10.6				SST 835 5.0							
	SST 876 9.6				SST 876 3.3							
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>13</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	3.7	2.6	5.0	0.68	3.5	2.8	4.7	1.07				
Tail height (6 min), mm	51	45	57	3.46	52	48	58	5.29				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>13</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>												
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	74.4	74.6	-	-	-	-	73.9	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	11.5	10.4	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ash (db), %	0.57	0.57	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.5	-3.3	-	-	-	-	-3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.40	93.22	-	-	-	-	93.38	-	-	-	-	-
a*	0.53	0.63	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-
b*	10.16	10.30	-	-	-	-	9.03	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2550	2541	-	-	-	-	1762	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	2003	2044	-	-	-	-	1540	-	-	-	-	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2866	2805	-	-	-	-	1891	-	-	-	-	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	6.67	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	30.0	26.6	-	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	-	-	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	10.7	9.5	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-
Gluten Index	98	97	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	58.4	57.0	-	-	-	-	60.6	-	-	-	-	-
Development time, min	6.3	6.6	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-
Stability, min	10.8	12.1	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	27	23	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	119	104	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum height, BU	425	473	-	-	-	-	409	-	-	-	-	-
Extensibility, mm	203	159	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	42.5	39.4	-	-	-	-	44.5	-	-	-	-	-
Stability (P), mm	68	76	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
Distensibility (L), mm	164	121	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.41	0.63	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	2.9	3.5	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1078	1028	-	-	-	-	1226	-	-	-	-	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-

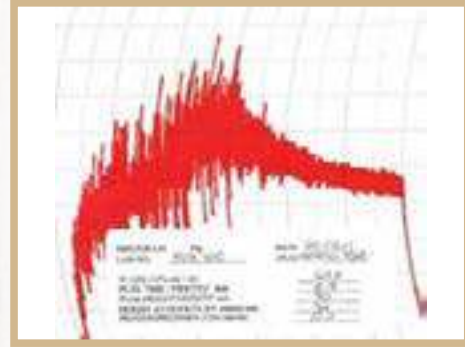
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

33

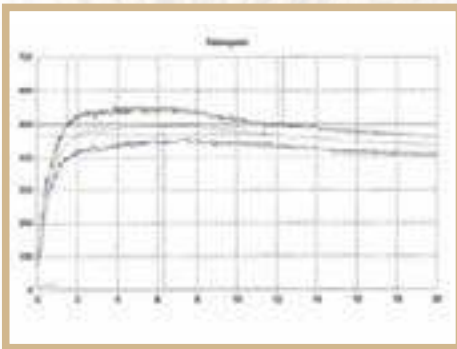


34

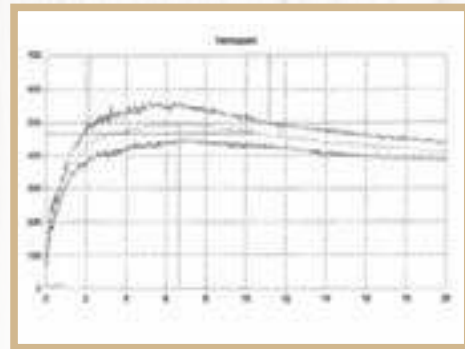


## FARINOGRAM

33

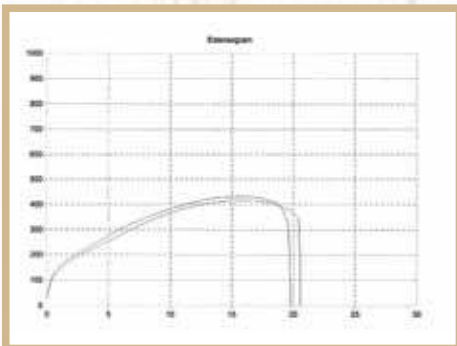


34

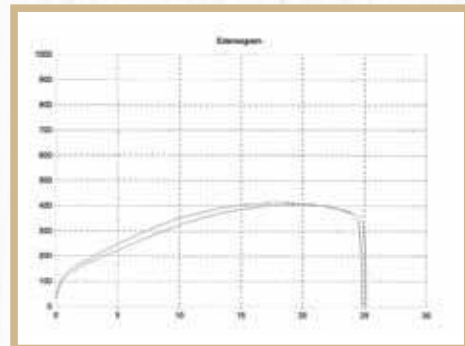


## EXTENSOGRAM

33

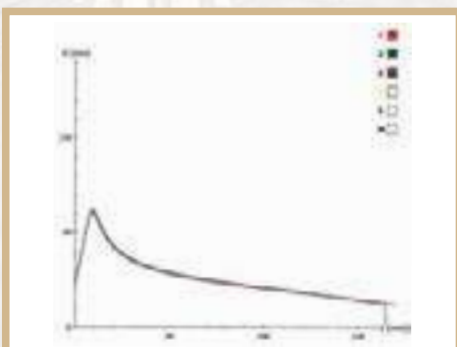


34

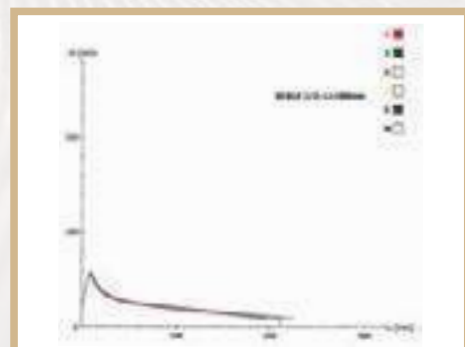


## ALVEOGRAM

33



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# South African Quality data per production region

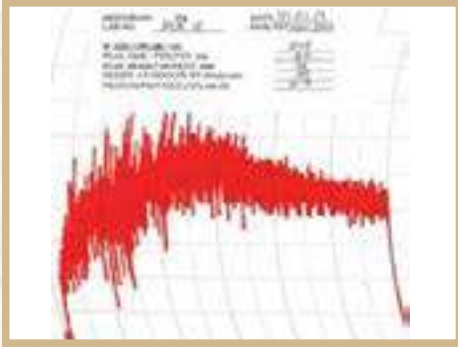
## IRRIGATION WHEAT

PRODUCTION REGION	(35) Limpopo Region				(36) KwaZulu-Natal Region							
<b>WHEAT</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Protein (12% mb), %	11.7	10.6	13.0	0.81	13.2	12.4	13.6	0.69				
Falling number, sec	354	297	428	44.92	379	344	401	30.44				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	39.1	32.6	44.1	2.88	39.6	39.0	40.6	0.87				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl	82.2	80.7	84.7	1.00	81.8	81.6	82.0	0.20				
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.55	0.44	2.91	0.92	1.07	0.99	1.15	0.08				
Total damaged kernels, %	0.33	0.08	0.88	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.03				
Combined deviations, %	2.35	1.00	4.22	1.09	1.72	1.31	2.13	0.41				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>CULTIVARS</b>												
	DUZI 30.9				SST 843 34.7							
cultivars	SST 884 23.4				SST 835 30.0							
with highest %	SST 875 21.3				SST 806 12.7							
occurrence	SST 843 9.0				SST 884 10.0							
	SST 876 7.7				PAN 3471 8.3							
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>MIXOGRAM (Quadromat Junior)</b>												
	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>	<b>ave</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>max</b>	<b>stdev</b>				
Peak time, min	3.0	2.3	3.8	0.57	3.1	2.3	3.8	0.75				
Tail height (6 min), mm	47	42	53	4.04	52	42	58	8.96				
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>3</b>							
<b>COMPOSITE SAMPLES</b>												
<b>CLASS AND GRADE</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	74.3	74.4	73.2	-	-	-	72.8	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FLOUR</b>												
Protein (12% mb), %	11.5	10.7	9.8	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ash (db), %	0.58	0.61	0.56	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.5	-3.5	-3.9	-	-	-	-3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)												
L*	93.33	93.35	93.81	-	-	-	93.68	-	-	-	-	-
a*	0.49	0.43	0.40	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	-
b*	9.99	10.31	9.71	-	-	-	9.20	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RVA</b>												
Peak Viscosity, cP	2438	2427	2335	-	-	-	2276	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum viscosity (Through), cP	1895	2018	1818	-	-	-	1655	-	-	-	-	-
Final Viscosity, cP	2735	2752	2651	-	-	-	2556	-	-	-	-	-
Peak Time, min	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GLUTEN</b>												
Wet gluten (14% mb), %	29.4	28.3	26.5	-	-	-	32.6	-	-	-	-	-
Dry gluten (14% mb), %	10.3	9.7	8.6	-	-	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	-
Gluten Index	98	95	97	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>												
Water absorption (14% mb), %	59.8	58.0	58.9	-	-	-	61.0	-	-	-	-	-
Development time, min	6.6	5.3	5.4	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
Stability, min	10.7	9.0	8.5	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-
Mixing tolerance index, BU	28	33	35	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)</b>												
Area, cm <sup>2</sup>	113	92	100	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum height, BU	409	362	409	-	-	-	455	-	-	-	-	-
Extensibility, mm	203	185	178	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>												
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	41.8	34.4	36.1	-	-	-	43.9	-	-	-	-	-
Stability (P), mm	72	57	74	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
Distensibility (L), mm	148	165	131	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.49	0.35	0.56	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>												
Peak time, min	3.2	3.0	3.1	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>												
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1049	1092	959	-	-	-	1082	-	-	-	-	-
Evaluation (see page 72)	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-

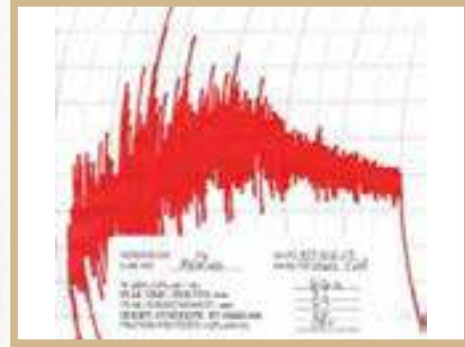
# RHEOLOGICAL GRAPHS PER PRODUCTION REGION

## MIXOGRAM

35

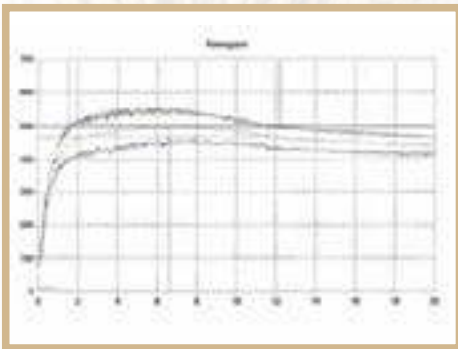


36

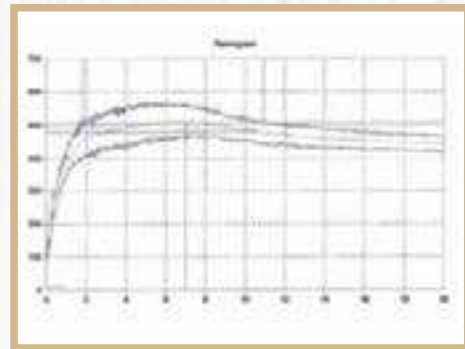


## FARINOGRAM

35

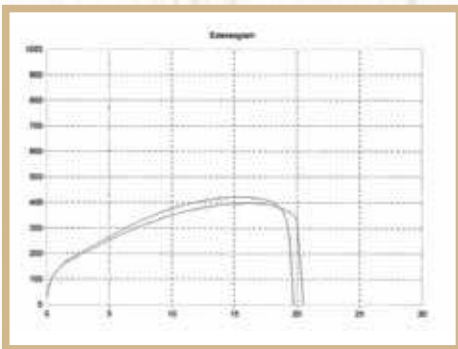


36

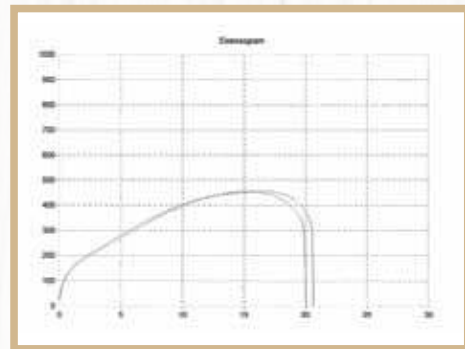


## EXTENSOGRAM

35

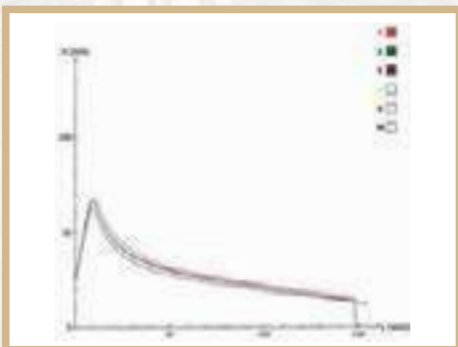


36

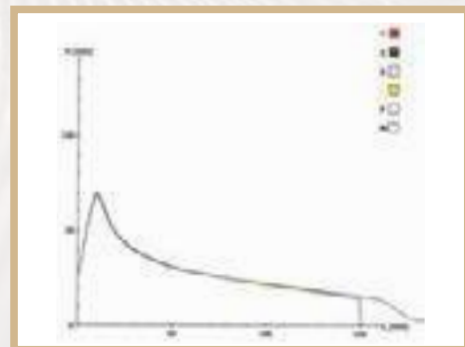


## ALVEOGRAM

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## Mycotoxins

Global trends in the occurrence and concentration levels of mycotoxins are summarised in the Annual BIOMIN Mycotoxin Survey report of 2016. A total number of 16 511 agricultural commodity samples from 81 countries were analysed, which represented more than 63 000 analyses. These samples included maize, wheat, barley, rice, soybean meal, corn gluten meal, dried distiller's grains and silage amongst others. Summaries of the regulated mycotoxins, aflatoxin (Afla), fumonisins (FUM), deoxynivalenol (DON), ochratoxin A (OTA), zearalenone (ZON) and T-2 toxin for Europe, Asia, Middle East, North America, South & Central America and Africa are included in this report. Multiple mycotoxin occurrence was re-confirmed.

The sixth monthly mycotoxin trends from January to December 2016 confirmed the influence of climatic change patterns on the mycotoxin occurrence and levels. Early 2016 results compared to the second half of 2016 results, showed risk levels (percentage of samples at a level above the risk threshold) increasing worldwide (South Africa from 45% to 73%). A total of 263 samples from Africa that included finished feed, maize and cereal (wheat and sorghum) were tested. Of the 24 cereal samples tested, 17% was contaminated with Afla (2 ppb / 2 ppb), 67% with ZON (47 ppb / 195 ppb), 79% with DON (589 ppb / 2 724 ppb), 12% with T-2 (26 ppb / 68 ppb), 21% with FUM (306 ppb / 1 340 ppb) and 50% with OTA (7 ppb / 27 ppb). The average of the positives and the maximum value in ppb are provided in the brackets.<sup>(1)</sup>

Constant monitoring and continued research on the prevention and mitigation of mycotoxin contamination are necessary. Application of good agricultural practices and storage conditions as well as effective mycotoxin risk management programs are essential elements in preventing the negative effects of mycotoxins.

### National Mycotoxin Regulations

According to the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act (Act 54 of 1972) and regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 1145, dated 8 October 2004, all foodstuffs, ready for human consumption, may not contain more than 10 µg/kg of aflatoxin, of which aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> may not exceed 5 µg/kg.

Amendments to Government Notice No. R. 1145, dated 8 October 2004, recently published under Government Notice No. 987 of 05 September 2016, specify that

- Cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) intended for further processing, may not contain more than 2 000 µg/kg of Deoxynivalenol.
- Flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley, ready for human consumption, may not contain more than 1 000 µg/kg of Deoxynivalenol.

Further processing means any other treatment or processing method that has been proven to reduce levels of fungus produced toxins in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

### International Mycotoxin Regulations

The Maximum, advisory and guidance levels for mycotoxins on maize, maize products and cereals from the European Union, USA, China and Codex are provided below for comparison purposes.

The European Union specifies the following maximum levels for mycotoxins on cereals and specifically wheat:

#### Aflatoxins

- All cereals and all products derived from cereals, including processed cereal products, with the exception of maize, rice, processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children and dietary foods for special medical purposes intended specifically for infants, B<sub>1</sub> ≤ 2.0 µg/kg.
- All cereals and all products derived from cereals, including processed cereal products, with the exception of maize, rice, processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children and dietary foods for special medical purposes intended specifically for infants, sum of B<sub>1</sub> + B<sub>2</sub> + G<sub>1</sub> + G<sub>2</sub> ≤ 40 µg/kg.

#### Ochratoxin A

- Unprocessed cereals, ≤ 5.0 µg/kg.
- All products derived from unprocessed cereals, including processed cereal products and cereals intended for direct human consumption with certain exceptions (see full regulation), ≤ 3.0 µg/kg.

### Deoxynivalenol

- Unprocessed cereals other than durum wheat, oats and maize,  $\leq 1\ 250\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Cereals intended for direct human consumption, cereal flour, bran and germ as end product marketed for direct human consumption, with the certain exceptions (see full regulation)  $\leq 750\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Bread (including small bakery wares), pastries, biscuits, cereal snacks and breakfast cereals,  $\leq 500\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .

### Zearalenone

- Unprocessed cereals other than maize  $\leq 100\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Cereals intended for direct human consumption, cereal flour, bran and germ as end product marketed for direct human consumption and the germ with certain exceptions (see full regulation)  $\leq 75\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Bread (including small bakery wares), pastries, biscuits, cereal snacks and breakfast cereals, excluding maize-snacks and maize-based breakfast cereals,  $\leq 50\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .<sup>(2)</sup>

### T-2 and HT-2 toxin

- Unprocessed cereal – wheat, rye and other cereal, indicative level  $100\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Cereal grains for direct human consumption – cereals other than oats and maize, indicative level  $50\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Cereal products for human consumption – cereal milling products other than oat and maize, indicative level  $50\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Cereal products for human consumption – breakfast cereals including formed cereal flakes, indicative level  $75\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Cereal products for human consumption – bread (including small bakery wares), pastries, biscuits, cereal snacks, pasta, indicative level  $25\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .
- Cereal products for human consumption – cereal-based foods for infants and young children, indicative level  $15\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .<sup>(3)</sup>

In the USA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) actions levels for Aflatoxin for all commodities intended for human consumption is  $20\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  (excluding Aflatoxin M<sub>1</sub> in milk where the maximum level is  $0.5\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ). Advisory maximum levels for DON in finished wheat products intended for human consumption is  $1\ 000\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .<sup>(4)</sup>

In China the maximum level for Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> in wheat is  $5.0\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ . The maximum level for DON in cereals and their products including wheat and wheatmeal is  $1\ 000\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ . Ochratoxin A in cereals and processed products of milled grains may not exceed  $5.0\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  and Zearalenone in wheat flour may not exceed  $60\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .<sup>(5)</sup>

According to Codex, Ochratoxin A in raw wheat may not exceed  $5\ \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  and the proposed maximum level for DON is  $2\ \text{mg}/\text{kg}$  in raw wheat and  $1\ \text{mg}/\text{kg}$  in flour, semolina, meal and flakes derived from wheat.<sup>(6)</sup>

### References:

1. BIOMIN World Mycotoxin Survey 2016, Annual Report No. 13, [www.biomin.net](http://www.biomin.net).
2. COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1881/226 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs.
3. COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 27 March 2013 on the presence of T-2 and HT-2 toxin in cereals and cereal products.
4. FDA Mycotoxin Regulatory Guidance, A Guide for Grain Elevators, Feed Manufacturers, Grain Processors and Exporters, August 2011.
5. National Food Safety Standard, Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods, GB 2761-2011.
6. CODEX General Standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed, CODEX STAN 193-1995, Revised in 1997, 2006, 2008, 2009, Amended 2009.



**Table 6: Mycotoxin results for the 2016/2017 season**

Region	Class and Grade	Aflatoxin (µg/kg)						Fumonisin (µg/kg)			Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg)	15-ADON (µg/kg)	Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	Zearalenone (µg/kg)	HT-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)
		B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	5 µg/kg	20 µg/kg						
		LOQ														
1	UT	5 µg/kg	5 µg/kg	5 µg/kg	5 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	100 µg/kg	100 µg/kg	5 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg
2	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3	UT	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
4	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
4	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
4	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
5	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
5	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
5	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6	UT	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
10	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
10	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
10	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
11	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
12	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
14	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
17	UT	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
19	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
19	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
20	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
20	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
22	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
23	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

**Table 6: Mycotoxin results for the 2016/2017 season (continue)**

Region	Class and Grade	Aflatoxin (µg/kg)								Fumonisin (µg/kg)			Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg)	I5-ADON (µg/kg)	Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	Zearalenone (µg/kg)	HT-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)
		B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>							
		5 µg/kg	5 µg/kg	5 µg/kg	5 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	100 µg/kg						
24	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
25	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
28	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
29	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	242	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
32	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
33	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
33	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
34	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	103	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
35	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	310	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
36	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total number of samples		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Average of total number of samples		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of positive results		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average of positive results		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum of positive results		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note:**

- Limit of quantitation (LOQ) means the lowest concentration level that can be quantified with acceptable precision and accuracy by the UPLC-MS/MS. A concentration measured below the LOQ is reported as <LOQ.
- Limit of detection (LOD) is the lowest concentration level that can be detected but not quantified and is 50% of the LOQ of each mycotoxin. A concentration measured below the LOD is reported as not detected (ND).
- Mycotoxin levels lower than the LOQ were seen as tested negative for calculation purposes.
- µg/kg = ppb (parts per billion)



## Amino Acid Profile

Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins and approximately 22 amino acids are commonly distributed among the proteins of all biological materials. Of these, 18 can be found in cereal grain proteins. Amino acids are organic compounds containing basic amine (-NH<sub>2</sub>) and acidic carboxyl (-COOH) functional groups, in addition to a side chain (R group) specific to each amino acid.

Amino acids are considered crucial to good health, contributing considerably to the health of the human nervous system, hormone production as well as muscular structure and are needed by vital organs and for cellular structure. A new study supports the idea that children with a high risk of stunting may not be receiving an adequate dietary intake of essential amino acids.

The classification of amino acids is based on different features, one being whether the amino acid can be acquired through the diet. According to this, three types are identified: essential, conditionally essential and non-essential amino acids. Classification as essential or non-essential, does however not reflect their actual importance, since all of them are necessary for human health. Essential amino acids are considered “essential” as they cannot be synthesized by the body and must be obtained from the diet. The nine amino acids that cannot be synthesized by humans are phenylalanine, valine, threonine, tryptophan, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, lysine and histidine. Arginine, cysteine, glycine, glutamine, proline and tyrosine, are considered conditionally essential in the human diet, meaning their synthesis can be limited under special pathophysiological conditions. Alanine, aspartic acid, asparagine, glutamic acid and serine are non-essential amino acids, meaning they can be synthesized by the body. <sup>(1,2)</sup>

Whole meal and white flours from different classes and varieties of wheat grown in three different countries (USA, USSR and Australia) show generally similar amino acid compositions, with high contents of glutamic acid (including glutamine) and proline, with very low tryptophan, and relatively low contents of lysine and threonine. Compared with the range of variation in the protein contents of the samples, the variation in their amino acid compositions resulting either from genetic differences or growing conditions such as fertilizer level is rather limited. The reason being that the amino acid compositions of the major endosperm proteins, representing close to 80% of the total wheat proteins, are very similar. Differences in the expression of levels of individual protein genes therefore do not usually result in significant differences in the amino acid compositions of the samples.

Significant variation in amino acid composition may however occur in extreme cases. Research showed that lysine and threonine were for example higher in yellow-berry kernels compared to normal kernels, while glutamic acid (including glutamine) was significantly lower. Extreme differences in fertilization conditions may also result in significant variation in the compositions of whole grain flour or specific protein fractions. It has been found that the proportions of glutamine, proline and phenylalanine in wheat grain and flour all increased with increased levels of nitrogen fertilization, whereas threonine, serine, glycine, alanine, valine and sulphur amino acids decreased.

In a study where wheat was grown under even more extreme fertilization conditions, with variation in nitrogen and sulphur, the grain amino acid composition changed significantly. Less than half of the amounts of cysteine and methionine were present in grain grown with no sulphur and high nitrogen levels compared to grain grown with adequate levels of sulphur.

Proteins are not distributed uniformly throughout a wheat kernel with variation occurring in both the protein content and composition. Even though the starchy endosperm's protein concentration is only a third of that in the germ and less than half of that in the aleurone layer, the starchy endosperm proteins still represent close to three quarters of the total grain protein. The starchy endosperm is characterized by high levels of glutamine and proline and low levels of basic amino acids, while the aleurone and germ contain significantly less proline and glutamine, with high levels of arginine and asparagine in the aleurone layer and germ, respectively. Since the various morphological parts of the wheat kernel differ in protein content and composition, milling extraction rates affect the content and composition of flour.

A large number of flour fractions or mill streams are produced during commercial flour milling which are recombined to provide flours with specific processing characteristics. As a result of the irregular distribution of components within the wheat kernel, these flour streams also vary in their composition and functional properties.

The amino acid compositions of flours differ from those of the grains from which they were milled in containing less lysine, arginine, aspartate (+ asparagine), glycine and alanine but more glutamate (+ glutamine) and proline. Analyses of manually dissected pericarp, testa, aleurone, starchy endosperm and germ suggest that these differences in composition result from differences in the distribution of protein classes throughout the wheat kernel, for example the proportions of basic amino acids increase and the nitrogen content decreases from the outside towards the centre of the endosperm.<sup>(3)</sup>

Due to the fact that cystine consists of two cysteine molecules, joined by a disulfide (S-S) bond, cysteine and cystine are interchangeable in wheat. The ratio of cysteine to cystine is dependent on the degree of oxidation in a dough. Addition of an oxidizing agent, such as ascorbic acid, will increase the amount of cystine at the expense of cysteine. This has a “strengthening” effect on the gluten by increasing its elasticity.<sup>(2)</sup>

Each of the 40 samples analysed for this survey, was hydrolysed in duplicate and the average value of the duplicate results, reported as g amino acid/100 g sample, are provided in Table 7. The results show that the wheat samples tested are deficient in certain essential amino acids, such as tryptophan, lysine, threonine, methionine and histidine. Tryptophan values ranged from 0.13 – 0.19 g/100 g and comprise  $\pm$  1.0 – 1.3 % of the total amino acid content. Tryptophan is nutritionally important since it is a precursor for important metabolites such as serotonin and nicotinamide. The World Health Organisation’s (WHO) recommended daily dose for tryptophan is 4 mg/kg/day.<sup>(4)</sup>

The values for lysine ranged from 0.31 – 0.49 g/100 g. Lysine is the precursor for carnitine and is required for the structural modification of collagen together with the amino acids glycine and proline.<sup>(1)</sup> The WHO recommended daily dose for lysine is 30 mg/kg/day. Threonine values ranged from 0.32 – 0.54 g/100 g and the WHO recommended daily dose is 15 mg/kg/day.<sup>(4)</sup> Threonine supports digestive function, the immune system, liver and cardiovascular function as well as the central nervous system.<sup>(5)</sup>

Values for methionine ranged between 0.18 and 0.26 g/100 g. The daily recommendation by the WHO is 15 mg/kg/day for the sulphur containing amino acids in total.<sup>(4)</sup> The main functions of methionine include building of various protein molecules and the synthesis of the equally important sulphurous amino acid, cysteine.<sup>(5)</sup>

The values for histidine were between 0.23 and 0.44 g/100 g. This amino acid is involved in the formation of proteins, influences several of the metabolic reactions in the body and assists in regulating pH values of blood. The results also showed that the samples were high in the essential amino acid leucine, with values ranging from 0.70 – 1.32 g/100 g. This amino acid helps to sustain nitrogen balance and energy supply during times of stress. These qualities make this amino acid particularly important for body builders and other athletes that require strength and stamina.

The results showed that the samples were rich in glutamic acid and proline, together contributing  $\pm$  42% of the total amino acid content. Glutamic acid contributes to the health of the immune and digestive systems, as well as energy production. Proline is a non-essential amino acid manufactured mainly from ornithine, glutamine and glutamate in the liver and is one of the principal amino acids required by the body for building collagen.<sup>(5)</sup>

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**Table 7: Amino acid content of wheat samples originating from different production regions**

Region	Class and Grade	Amino Acid																	
		Tryptophan	Methionine	Cystine	Histidine	Serine	Arginine	Glycine	Aspartic acid	Glutamic acid	Threonine	Alanine	Proline	Lysine	Tyrosine	Valine	Isoleucine	Leucine	Phenyl-alanine
		g/100g (as is)																	
1	UT	0.18	0.24	0.37	0.30	0.67	0.56	0.56	0.65	4.26	0.40	0.45	1.40	0.36	0.30	0.59	0.44	0.91	0.65
2	UT	0.13	0.23	0.39	0.25	0.54	0.49	0.46	0.59	3.24	0.34	0.39	1.06	0.32	0.25	0.50	0.37	0.74	0.50
2	B1	0.16	0.25	0.38	0.29	0.64	0.55	0.54	0.66	4.17	0.38	0.44	1.33	0.37	0.32	0.57	0.43	0.88	0.61
2	B3	0.14	0.20	0.31	0.24	0.54	0.47	0.46	0.54	3.33	0.33	0.37	1.08	0.31	0.27	0.48	0.36	0.73	0.50
3	B2	0.15	0.23	0.38	0.27	0.59	0.53	0.51	0.61	3.68	0.36	0.41	1.22	0.34	0.28	0.53	0.40	0.81	0.56
3	B2	0.15	0.26	0.37	0.24	0.54	0.47	0.45	0.59	3.34	0.33	0.39	1.06	0.32	0.24	0.49	0.36	0.74	0.49
3	B1	0.16	0.25	0.40	0.29	0.65	0.57	0.55	0.65	4.00	0.39	0.44	1.31	0.36	0.30	0.58	0.43	0.88	0.61
3	UT	0.14	0.24	0.37	0.27	0.59	0.53	0.51	0.61	3.82	0.36	0.41	1.20	0.34	0.27	0.53	0.39	0.81	0.57
4	B1	0.16	0.25	0.40	0.29	0.63	0.56	0.53	0.63	3.88	0.38	0.43	1.28	0.35	0.30	0.56	0.42	0.86	0.59
4	B2	0.15	0.21	0.38	0.26	0.57	0.53	0.49	0.60	3.55	0.35	0.41	1.12	0.33	0.27	0.50	0.37	0.77	0.52
4	B3	0.15	0.21	0.34	0.24	0.52	0.46	0.45	0.54	3.02	0.32	0.37	1.00	0.31	0.23	0.46	0.34	0.70	0.47
5	B3	0.16	0.18	0.39	0.26	0.58	0.49	0.49	0.62	3.65	0.35	0.41	1.16	0.34	0.26	0.52	0.38	0.79	0.53
5	B2	0.16	0.19	0.38	0.28	0.63	0.53	0.53	0.64	4.04	0.38	0.43	1.29	0.36	0.31	0.55	0.41	0.85	0.58
5	B4	0.15	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.51	0.45	0.45	0.56	3.12	0.32	0.38	0.99	0.32	0.24	0.47	0.34	0.71	0.46
6	B3	0.15	0.23	0.36	0.25	0.55	0.50	0.49	0.60	3.40	0.34	0.40	1.08	0.33	0.27	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.51
6	B2	0.15	0.24	0.38	0.26	0.58	0.51	0.50	0.62	3.81	0.35	0.41	1.20	0.34	0.29	0.52	0.39	0.80	0.56
6	B1	0.14	0.25	0.41	0.30	0.66	0.58	0.56	0.69	4.19	0.40	0.45	1.37	0.37	0.35	0.59	0.44	0.90	0.63
10	B2	0.17	0.22	0.35	0.28	0.61	0.53	0.53	0.61	3.90	0.36	0.42	1.28	0.34	0.32	0.53	0.40	0.83	0.57
10	B2	0.15	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.59	0.54	0.52	0.66	3.82	0.36	0.43	1.06	0.35	0.30	0.53	0.39	0.81	0.55
10	B2	0.16	0.21	0.36	0.28	0.62	0.54	0.54	0.65	4.18	0.37	0.44	1.29	0.35	0.31	0.54	0.41	0.85	0.59
11	B2	0.16	0.19	0.39	0.28	0.62	0.55	0.53	0.69	4.06	0.37	0.44	1.28	0.35	0.30	0.55	0.41	0.85	0.59

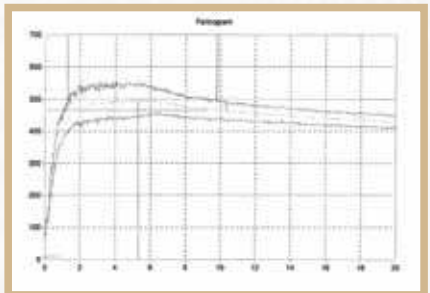
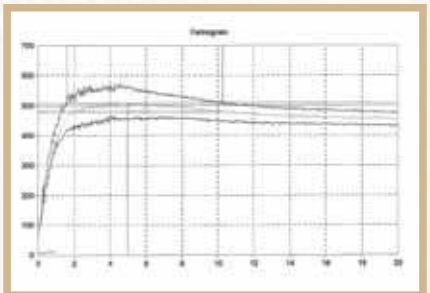
**Table 7: Amino acid content of wheat samples originating from different production regions (continue)**

Region	Class and Grade	Amino Acid g/100g (as is)																	
		Tryptophan	Methionine	Cystine	Histidine	Serine	Arginine	Glycine	Aspartic acid	Glutamic acid	Threonine	Alanine	Proline	Lysine	Tyrosine	Valine	Isoleucine	Leucine	Phenyl-alanine
12	B1	0.16	0.25	0.42	0.30	0.62	0.58	0.53	0.66	3.87	0.38	0.44	1.28	0.35	0.33	0.58	0.42	0.87	0.59
14	B1	0.18	0.26	0.40	0.31	0.68	0.56	0.59	0.73	4.60	0.40	0.47	1.48	0.37	0.28	0.60	0.46	0.94	0.67
17	UT	0.15	0.24	0.36	0.26	0.59	0.50	0.51	0.64	3.80	0.36	0.42	1.20	0.35	0.25	0.53	0.39	0.81	0.55
19	B2	0.17	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.57	0.49	0.50	0.60	3.78	0.35	0.41	1.20	0.33	0.24	0.52	0.38	0.79	0.54
20	B1	0.16	0.25	0.40	0.31	0.67	0.60	0.58	0.72	4.42	0.40	0.47	1.40	0.38	0.33	0.60	0.44	0.94	0.64
20	B1	0.16	0.23	0.43	0.32	0.69	0.61	0.59	0.73	4.61	0.41	0.48	1.46	0.38	0.32	0.63	0.47	0.95	0.67
22	UT	0.18	0.26	0.44	0.42	0.90	0.77	0.75	0.86	6.26	0.52	0.59	2.06	0.46	0.45	0.77	0.61	1.09	0.93
23	B2	0.19	0.26	0.55	0.44	0.93	0.83	0.77	0.88	6.39	0.54	0.61	2.18	0.49	0.49	0.82	0.66	1.32	1.01
24	B1	0.17	0.23	0.46	0.37	0.76	0.66	0.64	0.76	5.31	0.45	0.52	1.72	0.41	0.36	0.68	0.53	1.08	0.79
25	B1	0.18	0.24	0.47	0.36	0.78	0.65	0.63	0.74	5.14	0.45	0.51	1.68	0.40	0.35	0.69	0.52	1.07	0.75
28	UT	0.19	0.23	0.40	0.32	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.74	4.63	0.42	0.49	1.47	0.39	0.31	0.62	0.46	0.96	0.66
29	B1	0.17	0.23	0.44	0.31	0.68	0.59	0.58	0.70	4.42	0.40	0.47	1.41	0.38	0.32	0.61	0.45	0.93	0.64
32	B1	0.17	0.24	0.44	0.31	0.71	0.59	0.60	0.71	4.70	0.41	0.48	1.49	0.38	0.33	0.62	0.47	0.97	0.67
33	B1	0.15	0.21	0.41	0.30	0.67	0.57	0.58	0.70	4.47	0.40	0.47	1.43	0.38	0.32	0.58	0.44	0.92	0.64
33	B2	0.17	0.21	0.36	0.27	0.59	0.54	0.53	0.64	3.77	0.36	0.43	1.19	0.35	0.29	0.53	0.39	0.82	0.54
34	B4	0.19	0.22	0.35	0.29	0.65	0.56	0.57	0.66	4.27	0.38	0.45	1.35	0.37	0.32	0.57	0.41	0.89	0.60
35	B1	0.17	0.25	0.42	0.30	0.64	0.60	0.55	0.68	3.97	0.39	0.45	1.31	0.36	0.32	0.59	0.42	0.89	0.60
35	B2	0.16	0.25	0.39	0.29	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.67	4.05	0.39	0.45	1.33	0.36	0.35	0.58	0.43	0.88	0.60
36	B1	0.18	0.22	0.40	0.28	0.63	0.54	0.53	0.68	4.08	0.38	0.45	1.27	0.36	0.30	0.56	0.42	0.85	0.59
	Minimum	0.13	0.18	0.31	0.23	0.51	0.45	0.45	0.54	3.02	0.32	0.37	0.99	0.31	0.23	0.46	0.34	0.70	0.46
	Maximum	0.19	0.26	0.55	0.44	0.93	0.83	0.77	0.88	6.39	0.54	0.61	2.18	0.49	0.49	0.82	0.66	1.32	1.01

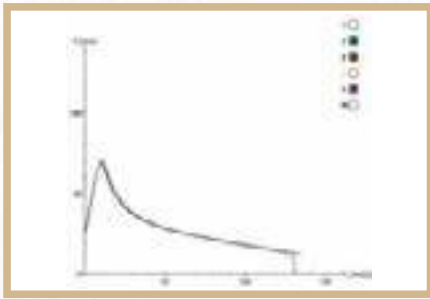
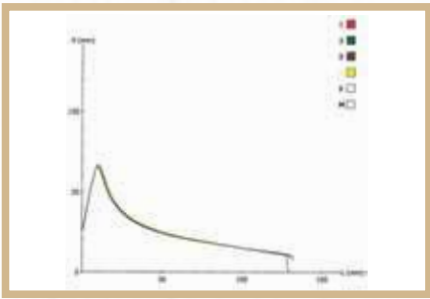
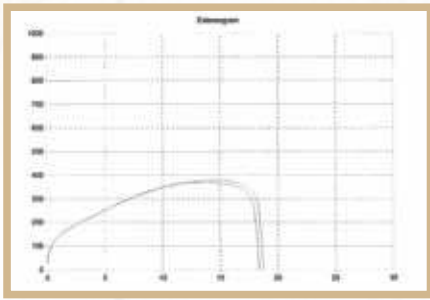
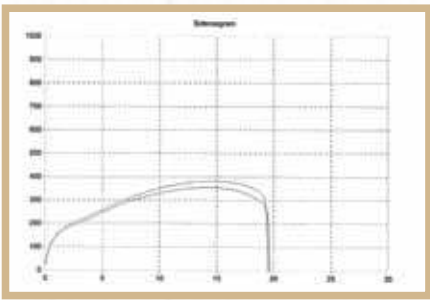
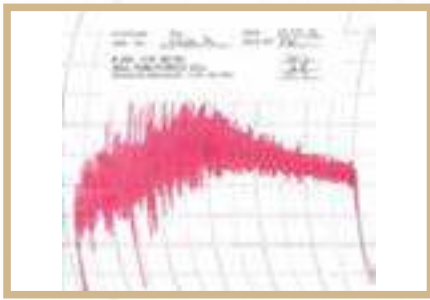
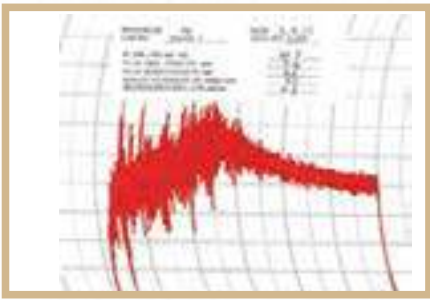


# RSA WHEAT CROP QUALITY SUMMARY

## RSA Crop Quality 2014/2015 and 2016/2017 Seasons

Country of origin	RSA Crop Average 2014/2015							RSA Crop Average 2016/2017						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
No. of samples	105	59	42	17	89	25	337	130	91	33	28	48	7	337
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	12.9	11.5	10.8	9.7	11.5	11.4	11.8	13.0	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	13.6	12.0
Moisture, %	11.0	11.1	11.1	12.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.2	9.9
Falling number, sec	364	369	375	375	369	364	368	358	361	343	359	349	358	356
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	38.0	39.6	40.3	41.9	38.2	38.2	38.8	37.7	39.6	40.5	37.8	38.6	35.6	38.6
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	80.9	80.7	80.6	81.0	79.1	78.6	80.2	81.7	82.0	81.8	81.5	80.7	77.7	81.5
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.17	1.26	1.32	1.42	2.19	2.01	1.55	1.35	1.64	1.53	2.70	3.03	4.37	1.86
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.39	0.02
Foreign matter, %	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.31	0.82	0.19
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.38	0.98	0.58	0.58	0.34	0.36	0.29	0.29	0.74	0.44	0.40
Heat damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Immature kernels, %	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03
Insect damaged kernels, %	0.44	0.71	0.76	0.85	1.71	1.22	0.94	0.36	0.48	0.41	0.49	0.94	0.32	0.49
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sprouted kernels, %	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.16	1.09	0.16
Total damaged kernels, %	0.62	0.79	0.85	0.99	1.92	1.34	1.09	0.56	0.64	0.56	0.55	1.14	1.45	0.68
Combined deviations, %	2.29	2.57	2.69	2.86	5.27	4.05	3.34	2.40	2.82	2.55	3.70	5.21	7.21	3.14
Field fungi, %	0.23	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.11	1.76	0.27	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.57	0.36
Storage fungi, %	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Live insects	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.9	72.8	70.9	73.4	72.8	72.7	72.2	72.8	71.6	73.1	72.5
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.3	-3.3	-3.5	-3.7	-3.2	-2.2	-3.3	-3.7	-3.8	-3.6	-4.0	-3.8	-3.4	-3.8
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	93.66	93.72	93.93	94.07	93.77	92.98	93.77	93.65	93.68	93.68	93.90	93.77	93.38	93.71
a*	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.56	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.46
b*	9.58	9.81	9.87	9.49	9.82	9.78	9.72	9.91	10.21	10.17	10.48	10.05	10.15	10.12
Protein (12% mb), %	11.9	10.5	9.7	8.9	10.9	10.9	10.7	12.1	11.1	10.7	9.9	11.2	12.6	11.2
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	31.8	28.9	25.7	24.1	30.2	27.2	28.9	33.0	30.7	29.5	25.9	31.0	34.3	30.7
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	10.8	9.7	8.6	8.3	10.4	9.2	9.8	11.5	10.5	10.0	8.8	10.6	12.0	10.5
Gluten Index	88	86	88	90	86	94	88	95	93	94	96	93	96	94
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	61.8	60.3	59.4	58.7	60.7	60.3	60.6	62.4	61.3	60.8	59.7	61.3	63.0	61.3
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	938	875	831	786	917	1132	889	1104	1029	987	957	1036	1167	1040
Evaluation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	60.6	59.2	58.7	58.0	59.7	58.0	59.5	60.8	60.1	60.2	57.8	60.3	59.7	60.1
Development time, min	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	5.5	4.3	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	3.7	4.7	6.5	5.2
Stability, mm	10.1	6.9	7.6	6.6	8.4	6.7	8.3	9.0	8.0	7.8	7.3	8.3	9.3	8.3
Mixing tolerance index, BU	30	41	35	39	36	39	35	35	38	39	40	36	34	37
														

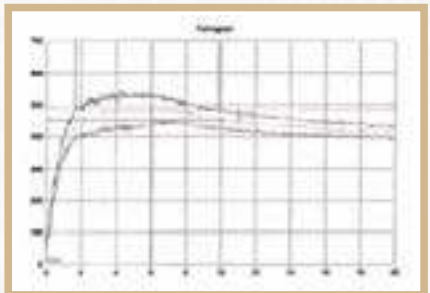
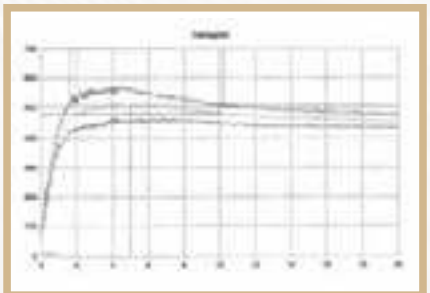
## RSA Crop Quality of 2014/2015 and 2016/2017 Seasons

Country of origin	RSA Crop Average 2014/2015							RSA Crop Average 2016/2017						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
No. of samples	24	15	15	6	9	1	70	23	14	11	10	11	1	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	46.1	34.2	34.1	28.3	37.6	26.9	38.1	42.4	34.9	34.1	31.3	36.2	37.8	37.0
Stability (P), mm	77	71	79	72	72	50	75	74	72	77	69	76	71	73
Distensibility (L), mm	148	136	113	103	139	163	133	155	133	116	126	127	120	135
P/L	0.53	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.54	0.31	0.59	0.49	0.57	0.68	0.56	0.61	0.59	0.57
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	122	87	85	73	94	74	98	113	93	85	89	97	126	99
Max. height, BU	405	331	351	314	344	238	360	388	359	326	368	348	420	364
Extensibility, mm	218	191	176	166	198	219	196	210	186	184	168	195	217	193
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6
Absorption, %	62.0	60.4	59.6	58.8	60.8	60.8	60.7	62.4	61.1	60.9	59.9	61.4	63.0	61.4
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	<100 [361]							<100 [501]						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>40</b>							<b>40</b>						

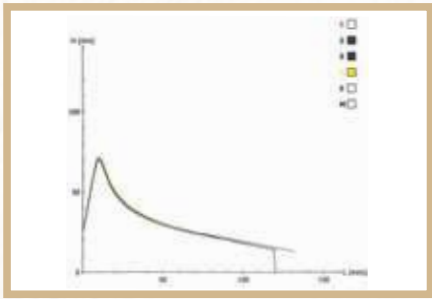
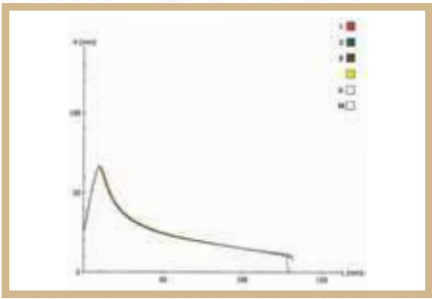
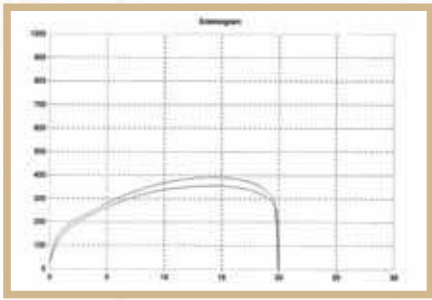
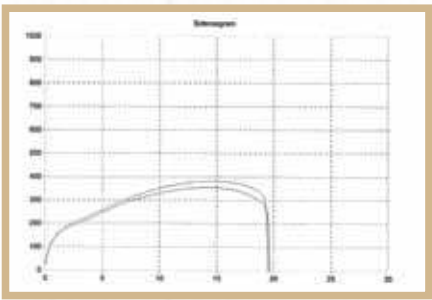
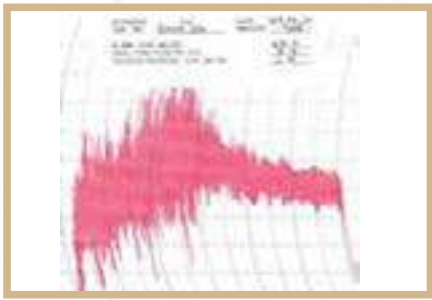
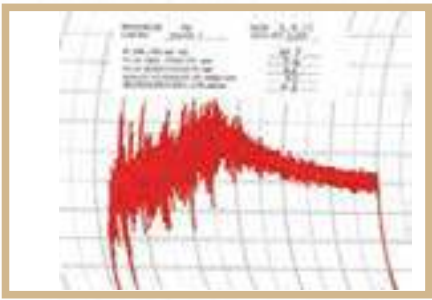


# RSA WHEAT CROP QUALITY SUMMARY

## RSA Crop Quality 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 Seasons

Country of origin	RSA Crop Average 2015/2016							RSA Crop Average 2016/2017						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
No. of samples	124	56	18	11	39	4	252	130	91	33	28	48	7	337
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8	13.0	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	13.6	12.0
Moisture, %	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.2	9.9
Falling number, sec	401	391	367	405	383	375	393	358	361	343	359	349	358	356
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8	37.7	39.6	40.5	37.8	38.6	35.6	38.6
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1	81.7	82.0	81.8	81.5	80.7	77.7	81.5
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71	1.35	1.64	1.53	2.70	3.03	4.37	1.86
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.39	0.02
Foreign matter, %	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.31	0.82	0.19
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59	0.34	0.36	0.29	0.29	0.74	0.44	0.40
Heat damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Immature kernels, %	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03
Insect damaged kernels, %	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47	0.36	0.48	0.41	0.49	0.94	0.32	0.49
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sprouted kernels, %	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.16	1.09	0.16
Total damaged kernels, %	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56	0.56	0.64	0.56	0.55	1.14	1.45	0.68
Combined deviations, %	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99	2.40	2.82	2.55	3.70	5.21	7.21	3.14
Field fungi, %	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.57	0.36
Storage fungi, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Live insects	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4	72.8	72.7	72.2	72.8	71.6	73.1	72.5
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5	-3.7	-3.8	-3.6	-4.0	-3.8	-3.4	-3.8
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78	93.65	93.68	93.68	93.90	93.77	93.38	93.71
a*	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.46
b*	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75	9.91	10.21	10.17	10.48	10.05	10.15	10.12
Protein (12% mb), %	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8	12.1	11.1	10.7	9.9	11.2	12.6	11.2
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9	33.0	30.7	29.5	25.9	31.0	34.3	30.7
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0	11.5	10.5	10.0	8.8	10.6	12.0	10.5
Gluten Index	95	95	95	95	94	-	95	95	93	94	96	93	96	94
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8	62.4	61.3	60.8	59.7	61.3	63.0	61.3
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047	1104	1029	987	957	1036	1167	1040
Evaluation	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8	60.8	60.1	60.2	57.8	60.3	59.7	60.1
Development time, min	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8	6.2	5.3	5.0	3.7	4.7	6.5	5.2
Stability, mm	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0	9.0	8.0	7.8	7.3	8.3	9.3	8.3
Mixing tolerance index, BU	37	39	38	39	36	-	38	35	38	39	40	36	34	37
														

## RSA Crop Quality of 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 Seasons

Country of origin	RSA Crop Average 2015/2016							RSA Crop Average 2016/2017						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
No. of samples	25	19	9	8	9	-	70	23	14	11	10	11	1	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3	42.4	34.9	34.1	31.3	36.2	37.8	37.0
Stability (P), mm	83	83	78	78	79	-	81	74	72	77	69	76	71	73
Distensibility (L), mm	120	104	108	127	117	-	115	155	133	116	126	127	120	135
P/L	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75	0.49	0.57	0.68	0.56	0.61	0.59	0.57
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	114	94	100	111	105	-	105	113	93	85	89	97	126	99
Max. height, BU	395	357	365	367	359	-	373	388	359	326	368	348	420	364
Extensibility, mm	207	186	187	207	204	-	198	210	186	184	168	195	217	193
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6
Absorption, %	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0	62.4	61.1	60.9	59.9	61.4	63.0	61.4
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	<100 [593]							<100 [501]						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>40</b>							<b>40</b>						



# METHODS

## GRADING:

Full grading was conducted in accordance with the Regulations relating to the grading, packing and marking of bread wheat intended for sale in the Republic of South Africa (No. R. 64 of 29 January 2016). Please see pages 105 to 118.

Hectolitre mass, screenings, protein and falling number were determined. The determination of deviations relating to wheat kernels comprised foreign matter including gravel, stones, turf and glass; other grain and unthreshed ears; damaged kernels including heat-damaged kernels, immature kernels, insect-damaged kernels and sprouted kernels; heavily frost-damaged kernels; field fungi; storage fungi; ergot; noxious seeds; possible presence of undesirable odours and live insects.

Hectolitre mass means the mass in kilogram per hectolitre and was determined according to ISO 7971-3 by means of the Kern 222 instrument.

During earlier seasons the hectolitre mass was determined by means of the Two-level funnel method. In the 2009/2010 season the hectolitre mass value was adjusted by the addition of 2 kg/hl to all hectolitre mass values as per an Industry-wide Hectolitre Mass Dispensation published by the National Department of Agriculture.

**Hectolitre mass** provides a measure of the bulk density of grain and is also useful as a guide to grain soundness and potential milling extraction (flour yield).

**Screenings** means all material that passes through a standard sieve. For the definition of a standard sieve please refer to the definitions of Regulation No. R. 64 on page 107 of this report.

**Damaged wheat** means wheat -

- (a) which have been damaged by insects;
- (b) which have been distinctly discoloured (orange-brown, dark brown or black) by external heat or as a result of heating caused by internal fermentation in wheat with an excessive moisture content, excluding wheat kernels in respect of which the discolouration is confined to the germ end;
- (c) which are immature and have a distinctly green colour; and
- (d) in which germination has proceeded to such an extent that the skin covering the embryo has been broken or the developing sprouts and/or rootlets are clearly visible.

**Combined deviations** means the sum of the

percentages screenings, other grain and unthreshed ears, foreign matter and damaged kernels.

## THOUSAND KERNEL MASS:

This is the weight in grams of one thousand kernels of grain and provides a measure of grain size and density. This determination does not include kernels that are broken or chipped and is done according to Industry Accepted Method 008.

## FALLING NUMBER MILLING:

At least 300 g of wheat is cleaned by using the standard 1.8 mm sieve and by removing coarser impurities by hand. The sample is then milled on a falling number hammer mill fitted with a 0.8 mm screen.

## NEAR INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY (NIRS):

NIRS is a measurement technique based on the fact that the constituents to be measured, absorb electromagnetic radiation in the near infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum. The moisture and protein content of the whole wheat flour and Quadromat milled flour samples are measured with a SpectraStar 2400 NIR Analyser RTW.

The calibration on the NIR was developed by the SAGL and is verified by analyzing every fifth sample by means of the primary methods, described on the next page under Moisture and Protein.

## FALLING NUMBER:

This method is based upon the rapid gelatinization of an aqueous suspension of meal or flour in a boiling water bath and subsequent measurement of the liquefaction of the starch paste by the alpha-amylase in the sample. The method measures the enzyme activity, mainly the  $\alpha$ -amylase activity.

ICC Standard No. 107/1, latest edition is used to determine the falling number. Only the altitude-corrected value is reported.

## QUADROMAT JUNIOR MILLING:

Cleaned wheat samples are conditioned by adding 3 ml water per 100 g wheat, 18 hours prior to milling. The samples are then milled on the Quadromat Junior laboratory mill.

## BÜHLER MILLING:

Cleaned wheat samples are conditioned to between



15.0% and 16.0% moisture according to the wheat moisture and kernel hardness and allowed to stand for a minimum of 18 hours (18 - 24 hours). Samples are then milled on a Bühler MLU 202 mill and passed through a bran finisher.

### **BÜHLER EXTRACTION:**

The extraction represents the flour yield after milling plus flour obtained from bran that passed through a bran finisher. Flour extraction is calculated from the mass of the total products. The Bühler MLU 202 mill is set for South African wheat, mill settings and sieve sizes deviate from AACCI method 26-21.02, latest edition.

### **MOISTURE:**

ICC Standard No. 110/1, latest edition is used to determine the moisture content of wheat flour. This method determines moisture content as a loss in weight of a sample when dried in an oven at 130 °C for 90 minutes for flour or 2 hours for whole wheat flour.

### **PROTEIN:**

The Dumas combustion analysis technique is used, according to AACCI method 46-30.01, latest edition.

This method prescribes a generic combustion method for the determination of crude protein. Combustion of the sample at high temperature (1 100 °C) in pure oxygen sets nitrogen free, which is measured by thermal conductivity detection. The total nitrogen content of the whole wheat flour and flour samples are determined and converted to equivalent protein by multiplication with a factor of 5.7 to obtain the protein content.

### **COLOUR:**

Colour is one of the important properties of milled grains and the colour of wheat flour often affects the colour of the finished product. Generally speaking, a bright white colour flour is more desirable for most products.

The Kent Jones colour (so called wet colour) is determined by following FTP Method No. 0007/3, 7/1991. This method determines the influence of bran and/or extraneous material present in flour by measuring the reflectance of a flour-water slurry at a wavelength of 540 nm. The lower the Kent Jones colour, the lighter/brighter the flour and vice versa.

The dry colour of wheat flour can be measured accurately and precisely with the Minolta CM-5

spectrophotometer. CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  (CIELAB) is a colour model using lightness ( $L^*$ ) and two colour values ( $a^*$  and  $b^*$ ). The colour coordinates define where a specific colour lies in a Cartesian graph.  $L^*$  represents lightness (100 being white and 0 being black),  $a^*$  represents green to red variation and  $b^*$  represents variation from blue to yellow. The results reported are for the 10° observer and D65 illuminant.

### **ASH:**

Ash is defined as the quantity of mineral matter that remains as incombustible residue, after incineration of a sample in a muffle furnace by application of the described working method. The ash constituents of wheat are taken from the minerals of the soil. The total mineral content as well as the relative proportions of individual elements depend largely upon the soil, rainfall and other climatic conditions during growth.

Since the level of minerals present in flour is related to the rate of extraction, the ash content also indicates milling performance by indirectly revealing the amount of bran contamination. In-house method No. 011, based on the AACCI method 08-02.01 Rapid (Magnesium Acetate) method, is used for the determination.

### **RAPID VISCO ANALYSER:**

AACCI method 76-21.01, latest edition, is followed to prepare a complete pasting curve by means of the Rapid Visco Analyser (RVA). The RVA is a rotational viscometer, able to continuously record the viscosity of a sample (under controlled temperature conditions) as the starch granules hydrate, swell and disintegrate (gelatinization and pasting), followed by possible realignment of the starch molecules during cooling (retrogradation).

Maximum viscosity before the onset of cooling (**peak viscosity**), **time to peak** viscosity, **minimum viscosity** after peak (trough) and **final viscosity** are measured and provide indications of the pasting properties of the samples and therefore its processing value for baking and other applications.

The results are reported in centipoise (cP). Results can also be converted to RVU (rapid visco unit), 1 RVU = 12 cP.

### **GLUTEN:**

Wheat gluten is the water-insoluble complex protein fraction present in wheat flours. The ability of wheat flour to produce dough with good gas retaining



properties is attributed to gluten. Gluten is a plastic elastic substance composed principally of two functional protein components. Glutenin, the high molecular weight fraction, contributes elasticity (is less extensible) and Gliadin, the low molecular weight fraction, provides the viscous component (is highly extensible and less elastic).

The gluten content of wheat flour is determined by means of AACCI Method 38-12.02, latest edition. Wet gluten is washed from meal or flour by an automatic washing apparatus (Glutomatic).

The wet gluten is dried under standardized conditions in a Glutork to obtain the dry gluten. The total wet and total dry gluten contents are expressed as percentages of the sample on a 14% moisture basis.

Wet gluten content correlates to loaf volume and dry gluten content to the crude protein content. The difference between the wet and dry gluten contents is an indication of the water-holding capacity of the gluten proteins, which is in turn, related to flour water absorption.

The gluten index is the ratio of the wet gluten remaining on the sieve (after centrifugation) to the total wet gluten. The gluten index provides an indication of the gluten strength and is not influenced by the protein content.

#### **FARINOGRAPH:**

AACCI method 54-21.02, latest edition constant flour weight procedure is followed, using 300 g of flour on a 14% moisture basis.

The farinograph measures and records the resistance of a dough to mixing, as it is formed from flour and water, developed and broken down. This resistance is called consistency. The dough is subjected to a prolonged, relatively gentle mixing action.

The **water absorption** is the amount of water required for a dough to reach a definite consistency (500 Brabender units). The amount of water added to the flour is expressed as a percentage of the flour mass and reported on a 14% moisture basis.

The **development time**, measured in minutes, is the time from the beginning of water addition until the dough reaches its optimum consistency and the point immediately before the first indication of weakening. A long mixing time can be associated with flours with a high percentage of gluten-forming proteins.

The **stability**, measured in minutes, is the time during

which the top of the curve intercepts a horizontal line through the centre of the curve. This gives an indication of the dough's tolerance to mixing: the longer the stability, the longer the mixing time that the dough can withstand. A dough with a longer stability can also withstand a longer fermentation period.

The **mixing tolerance index** (MTI) value is the difference, in Brabender units (BU), between the top of the curve at the peak and the top of the curve measured 5 minutes after the peak is reached. The value gives an indication of the extent to which breakdown of the dough occurs. The higher the value, the more and the quicker the breakdown of the dough occurs. This value is similar to the mixogram tail height.

#### **EXTENSOGRAPH:**

The extensograph measures the resistance and extensibility of a fully mixed, relaxed flour-water dough, by measuring the force required to stretch the dough with a hook until it breaks. ICC Standard No. 114/1, latest edition is followed.

The **strength**, measured in  $\text{cm}^2$ , gives an indication of the total force (work) needed to stretch the dough and is represented by the area under the curve.

The **maximum height/resistance**, measure in BU, gives an indication of the dough's resistance to stretching and is measured as the mean of the maximum heights of the curves of the two test pieces.

The **extensibility**, measured in millimeters, is the mean length at the base of the two curves and indicates the stretch ability of the dough.

#### **ALVEOGRAPH:**

The alveograph measures the resistance of the dough to stretching and also how extensible the dough is. The alveograph stretches the dough in more than one direction (as is happening during proofing), whereas the extensograph stretches the dough in only one direction. ICC Standard No. 121, latest edition is followed.

**Strength (S):** The area under the curve gives an indication of the dough strength and is measured in  $\text{cm}^2$ .

**Stability (P):** Obtained by multiplying the maximum height of the curve with a constant factor of 1.1. This value is an indication of the resistance of the dough to extension (force required to blow the bubble of dough) and is measured in millimetres.



**Distensibility (L):** The length of the curve, measured along the base line in millimetres, corresponds to the maximum volume of air that the bubble can withhold. Provides an indication of the extensibility of the dough.

**P/L-value:** This ratio is obtained by dividing the P-value by the L-value, thus providing an approximate indication of the shape of the curve that combines stability and extensibility (viscoelastic properties).

### **MIXOGRAPH:**

A 35 g mixograph is used. The amount of flour weighed is adjusted according to the flour moisture content and the amount of water added to the flour is adjusted according to the flour protein content. Industry Accepted Method 020 based on AACCI method 54-40.02, latest edition is followed.

**Mixogram peak time** is the time measured in minutes that dough takes to reach its maximum consistency or first indication of dough weakening. The peak time is a measure of optimum dough development and thus a measure of protein quality.

**Mixogram tail height** at 6 minutes is the distance in millimetres measured from the base line of the paper at 6 minutes to the graph centre point at 6 minutes. This figure is an indication of the weakening effect of the dough. Higher values indicate flours that are more tolerant to mixing.

### **100 g BAKING TEST:**

This procedure, according to Industry Accepted Method 022 based on AACCI Method 10-10.03, latest edition, provides an optimized bread-making method for evaluating bread wheat flour quality and a variety of dough ingredients by a straight-dough method in which all ingredients are incorporated in the initial mixing step.

Keys for the evaluation of the 100 g Baking test:

- 0 - Excellent
- 1 - Very Good
- 2 - Good
- 3 - Questionable
- 4 - Poor
- 5 - Very Poor
- 6 - Extremely Poor

**Please note:** This 100 g Baking test evaluation does not give an indication of the baking quality of the flour, but refers to the relationship between the protein content and the bread volume.

### **AMINO ACID PROFILE:**

The protein bound amino acids (Aspartic acid (Asp), Glutamic acid (Glu), Serine (Ser), Glycine (Gly), Histidine (His), Arginine (Arg), Threonine (Thr), Alanine (Ala), Proline (Pro), Tyrosine (Tyr), Valine (Val), Isoleucine (Ileu), Leucine (Leu), Phenylalanine (Phe) and Lysine (Lys)) were determined by using In-house method No. 028, (AccQ-Tag method).

Samples (400 mg) are hydrolysed with 6 N hydrochloric acid (HCl) for 24 hours and then derivatized with 6-aminoquinolyl-N-hydroxysuccinimidyl carbamate (AQC) to produce stable derivatives. These amino acids are then analysed by a reverse phase UPLC method, using a Waters Acquity H-Class UPLC with Empower software (Waters, Millipore Corp., Milford, MA).

In-house method No. 15, where the sample is first oxidized and dried, was followed for the determination of Cysteine (as Cysteic acid) and Methionine (as Methionine sulfone). The samples were then analysed with liquid chromatography using a modified Pico-Tag method.

For the determination of Tryptophan according to In-house method No. 007, the samples are hydrolysed under alkaline conditions with a saturated barium hydroxide solution heated to 110 °C for 20 hours. The hydrolysate is analysed by reverse phase liquid chromatography with UV detection at 285 nm. All the samples were hydrolysed in duplicate.

### **MYCOTOXIN ANALYSES:**

Mycotoxins are secondary metabolites produced by fungi on agricultural commodities intended for human and animal consumption. These mycotoxins are potentially dangerous to humans and animals since they are, amongst other also carcinogens. Aside from health risks, mycotoxin contamination can also reduce the value of the crops. Environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, soil and storage conditions influence toxin production.

SAGL implements a validated SAGL In-house multi-mycotoxin screening method using UPLC - MS/MS. 40 of the 337 wheat crop samples were tested for Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>; B<sub>2</sub>; G<sub>1</sub>; G<sub>2</sub>, Fumonisin B<sub>1</sub>; B<sub>2</sub>; B<sub>3</sub>, Deoxynivalenol, 15-ADON, HT2 Toxin, T-2 Toxin, Zearalenone and Ochratoxin A.



# *Wheat Imports and Exports*



**WHEAT EXPORTS/IMPORTS PER COUNTRY**

2015/2016 Season (26 Sep 2015 - 30 Sep 2016)

RSA EXPORTS		IMPORTS FOR RSA		IMPORTS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES		EXPORTS OF IMPORTED WHEAT		IMPORTS PER HARBOUR	
To Country	Tons	From Country	Tons	From Country	Tons	To Country	Tons	Harbour	Tons
Botswana	5 854	Argentina	49 516	Argentina	8 780	Botswana	95 760	Cape Town	187 210
Lesotho	5 004	Australia	38 457	Australia	19 404	Lesotho	87 321	Durban	1 921 068
Mozambique	2 490	Canada	102 816	Canada	11 986	Swaziland	46 522	East London	106 725
Namibia	13 515	Germany	283 451	Germany	8 867	Zambia	2 643	Port Elizabeth	79 733
Swaziland	1 011	Lithuania	151 047	Lithuania	22 230	Zimbabwe	31 340	Richards Bay	34 044
Zambia	269	Poland	185 036	Poland	13 938				
Zimbabwe	25 865	Russian Federation	956 705	Russian Federation	148 673				
		Ukraine	109 350	Ukraine	16 505				
		United States	186 387	United States	15 632				
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 008</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 062 765</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>266 015</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>263 586</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 328 780</b>



**WHEAT EXPORTS/IMPORTS PER COUNTRY**

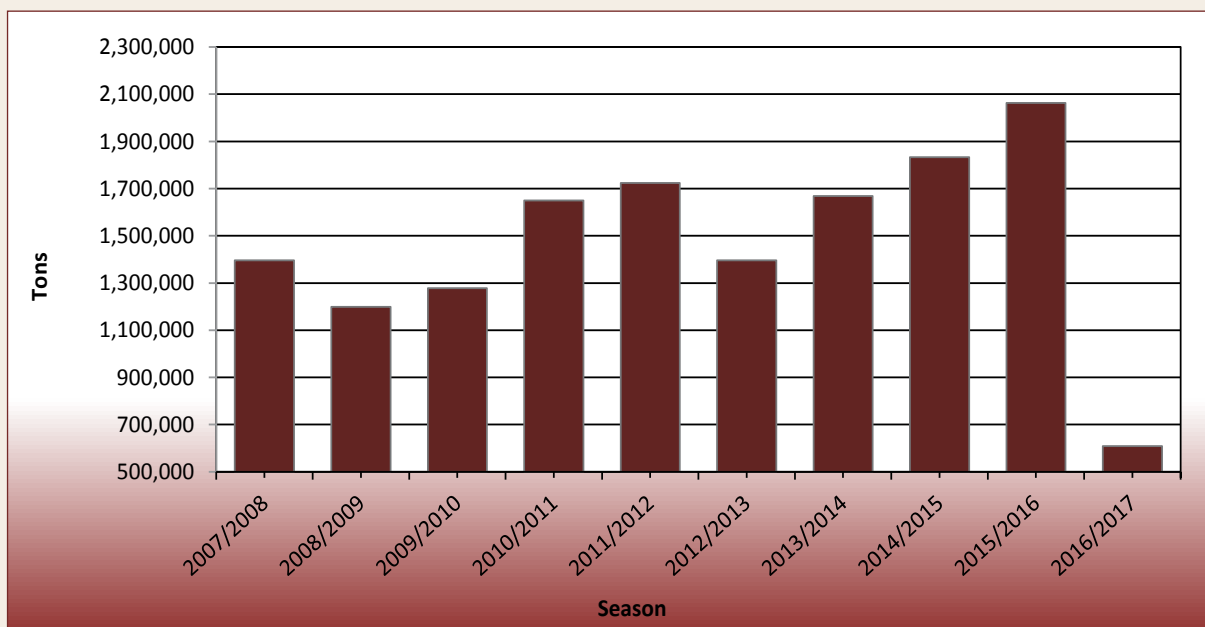
2016/2017 Season (1 Oct 2016 - 7 Jul 2017)

RSA EXPORTS		IMPORTS FOR RSA		IMPORTS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES		EXPORTS OF IMPORTED WHEAT		IMPORTS PER HARBOUR	
To Country	Tons	From Country	Tons	From Country	Tons	To Country	Tons	Harbour	Tons
Botswana	17 841	Argentina	35 613	Argentina	5 853	Botswana	67 229	Durban	718 077
Lesotho	18 106	Canada	27 841	Canada	12 917	Lesotho	59 997	East London	51 237
Mozambique	2 992	Czech Republic	140 242	Czech Republic	28 802	Swaziland	24 825	Port Elizabeth	12 940
Namibia	7 597	Germany	217 338	Germany	46 055	Zambia	4 999		
Swaziland	2 531	Poland	76 834	Poland	14 008	Zimbabwe	14 596		
Zambia	15 312	Romania	16 552	Romania	4 650				
Zimbabwe	22 438	Russian Federation	69 588	Russian Federation	55 389				
		United States	25 026	United States	5 546				
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 817</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>609 034</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>173 220</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>171 646</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>782 254</b>

## Quantity of wheat imported to the RSA

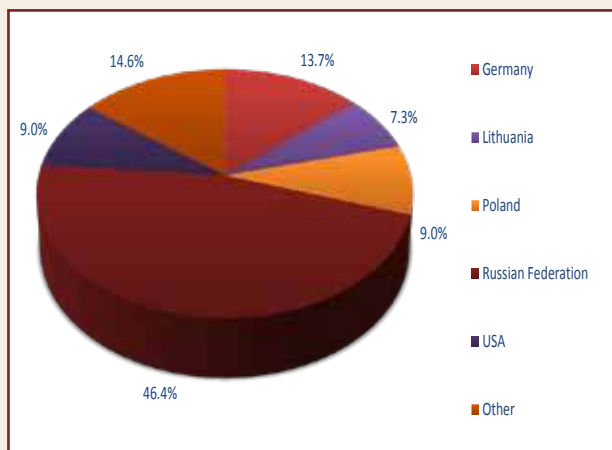
The graphs and table given below and on the next page, are based on progressive import figures per country provided by SAGIS.

**Graph 23: Total wheat imports for domestic use from the 2007/2008 season**

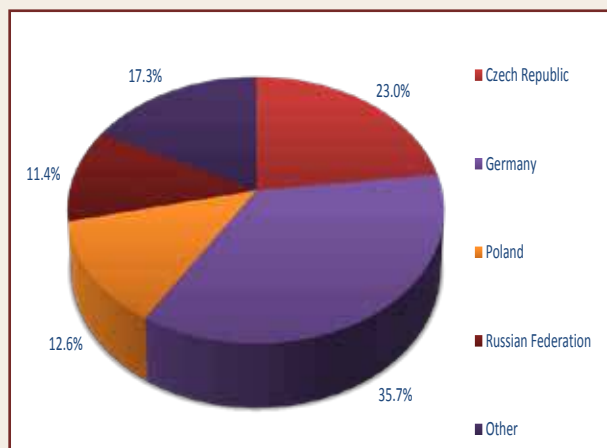


\*2016/2017 season figure includes imports up to 7 July 2017.

**Graph 24: Wheat imports per origin for domestic use 2015/2016 season**



**Graph 25: Wheat imports per origin for domestic use 2016/2017 season**



\*2016/2017 season figure includes imports up to 7 July 2017.



**Table 8: Total wheat imports per country per season  
for use in RSA**

	Season										Total (Tons)
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017*	
Argentina	684 160	368 739	-	629 600	652 279	98 029	-	59 607	49 516	35 613	<b>2 577 543</b>
Australia	-	74 714	55 312	181 637	247 675	189 925	49 780	95 254	38 457	-	<b>932 754</b>
Brazil	-	42 449	123 944	58 551	276 420	234 733	-	-	-	-	<b>736 097</b>
Canada	194 764	54 831	72 911	79 697	45 252	48 583	111 289	105 457	102 816	27 841	<b>843 441</b>
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 242	<b>140 242</b>
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 430	-	-	-	<b>25 430</b>
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0</b>
Germany	111 013	518 002	809934	88 581	105 964	95 476	179 436	348 385	283 451	217 338	<b>2 757 580</b>
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 013	61 005	-	-	<b>83 018</b>
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	384	-	-	-	-	<b>384</b>
Lithuania	-	-	1 611	-	8 880	-	40 532	43 791	151 047	-	<b>245 861</b>
Poland	-	13 013	-	-	-	-	-	91 483	185 036	76 834	<b>366 366</b>
Romania	-	-	-	-	36 071	-	-	-	-	16 552	<b>52 623</b>
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	154 129	245 228	800 964	719 784	956 705	69 588	<b>2 946 398</b>
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	<b>288</b>
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0</b>
Ukraine	-	13 521	41 230	-	39 016	341 976	372 500	279 364	109 350	-	<b>1 196 957</b>
Uruguay	-	-	-	25 249	45 250	99 033	-	-	-	-	<b>169 532</b>
USA	406 562	113 434	173 030	586 200	112 915	42 572	66 468	28 311	186 387	25 026	<b>1 740 905</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 396 499</b>	<b>1 198 703</b>	<b>1 277 972</b>	<b>1 649 515</b>	<b>1 723 851</b>	<b>1 396 227</b>	<b>1 668 412</b>	<b>1 832 441</b>	<b>2 062 765</b>	<b>609 034</b>	<b>14 815 419</b>

\*2016/2017 season figures include imports up to 7 July 2017.

## Quality summary of imported wheat (1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016) (Previous season)

The quality of all wheat imported into South Africa is monitored by the SAGL. A subsample of all samples drawn by inspectors of the South African Agricultural Food, Quarantine and Inspection Services (SAAFQIS) of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) is forwarded to the SAGL for analysis. To assist with quality comparisons between local and imported wheat, the same scope of analysis is used for both sets of samples. The import quality results are published at the end of each production and marketing season.

For grading as well as dough and baking quality results of the imported wheat per country, please refer to pages 81 to 98. This imported wheat quality is compared to a summary of the local crop quality of the same (2015/2016) season. To simplify the comparison between the quality of the different countries of import and South African wheat, the average quality per country was summarised in Table 9 on pages 79 to 80. The minimum, maximum and standard deviation per country was also calculated. Please also take note of the number of samples analysed when comparing results, the higher the number of samples, the more reliable the average result will be.

A total number of 200 samples of wheat imported from the following countries were received (number of samples received in brackets): Argentina (9), Australia (11), Canada (14), Germany (25), Lithuania (17), Poland (20), Russian Federation (69), Ukraine (5) and USA (30). Wheat imported for purposes other than bread baking (e.g. soft types for biscuit making) is included in this data set.

Most of the wheat imported to South Africa is blended with local wheat to obtain a certain milling and baking quality as per individual company specifications. Milling companies will blend higher and lower quality wheat to obtain the most cost effective grist formulation that conforms to a specific quality. The main objective is to supply the most constant quality of flour to their customers (bakers) as possible, as in the end, consistency is one of the most important quality parameters.

Towards the end of the production season, it may however become necessary for milling companies to mill wheat blends consisting only of imported wheat. Transportation cost is also an important factor for consideration. The grist formulation of mills situated at the coast will as a result consist mainly of imported wheat whereas inland mills will mill a combination of local and imported wheat.

Hectolitre mass, providing an indication of flour extraction potential, did not pose problems with these imported samples, since only 14 of the samples (7%) had hectoliter mass values below 77 kg/hl (minimum requirement for South African grade B1 wheat). All but two of these samples originated from the Russian Federation and the USA.

Screenings represent all material that passes through a standard sieve (1.8 mm), with 3% the maximum allowed for grades 1 to 3 according to RSA grading regulations. Screenings are removed prior to milling and high percentages can indicate potential financial losses. When comparing screening results originating from different countries, it is important to keep in mind that sieve aperture size and shape as well as sample preparation procedures vary between countries. Samples from the Russian Federation and USA had the highest average levels of screenings.

None of the samples reported falling number results below 220 seconds. The wheat samples imported from Australia had the highest falling number values as in the previous two seasons.

The protein content and rheological characteristics of the wheat imported from the USA varied from low and weak to average and good. The average values are therefore not a true reflection of the overall imported USA wheat bread baking quality, since most of the wheat imported were most probably not intended for bread baking purposes.

The ability of wheat flour to produce dough with good gas-holding capability is attributable to gluten as gluten imparts the elasticity and extensibility characteristics to the dough. Good quality gluten is capable of producing a loaf of bread with a high volume and good crumb texture. As in the previous season, the imported Canadian wheat had the highest protein content resulting in the highest gluten content. When evaluating gluten results, it is important to take the protein content into account. The ratio of wet gluten to total protein content is normally between 2.5 – 2.8 to 1. The wet gluten content of good quality white bread flour normally ranges between 27 – 33% (14% mb). The difference between wet and dry gluten is an indication of the water-holding capacity of the gluten proteins which is in turn related to protein quality. This water-holding capacity is also one of the factors determining flour water absorption.

Flour with higher water absorption is preferred by bakers as this results in increased dough yields. The acceptable range for white bread flour is normally between 60.0 – 64.0%, averaging 61.0 – 62.0%. In general, longer farinogram development times of 3.5 to 6.0 minutes and stabilities of 8.0 to 12.0 minutes will be an indication of good baking quality, which is associated with good protein quality.

Acceptable ranges for the alveogram parameters generally are as follows: Strength 30 – 45 cm<sup>2</sup>, stability (P) 65 – 120 mm, distensibility (L) 80 – 120 mm and P/L 0.70 – 1.50. A good correlation exists between alveogram strength and protein quality. Low/short distensibility values, indicated by high P/L values can result in lower loaf volumes. High/long distensibility values, are indicative of soft doughs with excess stretching properties, which can also result in low loaf volumes as a result of poor gas retention properties. In general, extensogram strength values ranging between 80 – 150 cm<sup>2</sup>, maximum heights of 300 – 550 BU and extensibility values of 170 – 220 mm, indicate good baking quality.

Most of the imported wheat samples, again showed a tendency towards longer mixogram mixing times. Some of these long mixing times can be explained by a low protein content of the sample. Flours having undesirably low protein starch ratios, require more time to produce continuous protein phases during mixing. Mixing times between 2.8 and 3.5 minutes are considered to be acceptable in South Africa.

Composite samples of holds per shipment per country were tested for the presence of mycotoxin residues by means of a multi-mycotoxin analysis. The mycotoxin results in general did not raise any concerns. Deoxynivalenol (DON), HT-2 toxin and Zearalenone residues were observed on some of the samples. Only one sample from the USA exceeded the EU maximum limits with regards to DON on unprocessed cereals (1 250 µg/kg). This value was however below the national maximum DON level of 2 000 µg/kg for cereal grains intended for further processing. The same sample also exceeded the EU maximum limits with regards to Zearalenone on unprocessed cereals (100 µg/kg) as did one other sample from the USA.



**Table 9: Average quality results of imported wheat during the 2015/2016 season (previous season)**

Quality parameter	Argentina					Australia					Canada					Germany					Lithuania					RSA crop average 2015/2016				
	Ave	Min	Max	Stdev		Ave	Min	Max	Stdev		Ave	Min	Max	Stdev		Ave	Min	Max	Stdev		Ave	Min	Max	Stdev		Ave	Min	Max	Stdev	
Hlm, kg/hl	79.6	78.5	81.1	0.75		82.4	76.5	84.0	2.57		81.6	80.1	82.2	0.69		79.5	71.8	82.8	2.08		80.8	77.0	82.6	1.24		81.1	71.2	86.2	2.07	
Screenings, %	2.77	1.45	3.29	0.59		2.20	1.44	3.17	0.50		2.34	1.62	3.03	0.46		2.58	1.63	5.00	0.88		2.89	2.25	4.27	0.52		1.71	0.10	10.28	1.04	
1000 kernel mass, g (13% mb)	32.1	29.0	38.3	2.58		37.2	34.3	40.2	1.99		33.8	31.1	38.4	2.58		44.2	40.7	45.9	1.17		42.4	40.3	44.3	1.22		36.8	22.6	50.6	3.49	
WWF Protein, % (12% mb)	10.8	10.1	11.3	0.43		12.8	11.9	13.5	0.76		14.1	11.6	14.9	0.91		11.1	10.6	13.0	0.48		11.3	10.7	12.5	0.46		12.8	8.9	18.7	1.16	
WWF Falling number, sec	361	249	425	47.48		495	414	617	73.46		379	292	448	38.24		343	271	384	32.31		352	319	388	19.81		393	305	548	29.38	
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>9</b>					<b>11</b>					<b>14</b>					<b>25</b>					<b>17</b>					<b>252</b>				
Flour Protein, % (12% mb)	9.7	8.8	10.2	0.50		11.7	10.9	12.4	0.69		13.2	12.4	13.8	0.48		9.8	9.1	11.5	0.49		10.2	9.7	11.4	0.49		11.8	8.2	16.6	1.53	
Ash, % (db)	0.62	0.57	0.65	0.03		0.55	0.51	0.64	0.03		0.60	0.52	0.73	0.06		0.52	0.46	0.58	0.04		0.59	0.52	0.70	0.05		0.65	0.56	0.76	0.04	
Colour, KJ	-3.0	-3.3	-2.8	0.17		-3.7	-4.2	-3.2	0.44		-3.3	-3.6	-2.9	0.23		-2.8	-3.3	-2.3	0.29		-2.9	-3.4	-1.9	0.42		-3.5	-4.0	-2.3	0.31	
Minolta CM-5 colour, L*	93.46	93.33	93.78	0.15		93.89	93.49	94.17	0.26		93.15	92.81	93.46	0.22		93.61	92.94	93.92	0.26		93.32	92.80	93.71	0.26		93.78	92.99	94.40	0.30	
Minolta CM-5 colour, b*	10.40	9.78	10.97	0.38		9.79	9.51	10.19	0.30		10.15	9.72	10.51	0.29		9.56	8.84	11.38	0.54		9.92	9.44	10.73	0.33		9.75	8.51	11.39	0.58	
Wet gluten, % (14% mb)	22.6	20.2	24.0	1.51		30.8	26.9	34.4	3.24		36.4	32.3	41.3	2.57		26.4	24.5	32.3	1.62		27.8	25.9	31.9	1.77		31.9	21.3	47.7	4.55	
Dry gluten, % (14% mb)	8.0	6.9	8.8	0.70		10.9	9.4	12.8	1.12		13.0	11.7	15.0	0.92		9.0	8.3	10.8	0.54		9.6	8.8	10.8	0.66		11.0	7.0	16.1	1.73	
Gluten Index	99	97	100	1.00		97	95	100	2.20		95	83	98	5.00		95	84	98	2.81		95	81	99	4.77		95	84	99	3.38	
<b>Farinogram</b>																														
Water absorption, % (14% mb)	55.5	53.9	56.3	0.69		60.8	58.9	62.7	1.59		62.8	61.6	63.6	0.70		57.4	55.6	61.9	2.06		60.0	58.7	63.1	1.38		60.8	55.7	66.2	1.77	
Development time, min	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.26		7.9	5.9	10.5	1.38		8.0	6.7	10.4	1.23		2.2	1.8	4.5	0.60		2.7	1.7	5.8	1.19		5.8	2.5	11.8	1.84	
Stability, min	8.6	2.2	15.6	5.68		15.4	10.9	18.7	3.39		13.7	10.4	18.2	3.11		6.2	3.7	11.1	1.93		8.0	4.2	12.0	2.50		8.0	4	16.5	3.03	
<b>Alveogram</b>																														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	30.4	20.2	41.4	7.07		49.3	41.0	53.4	3.40		53.0	45.9	65.3	5.46		29.5	22.6	42.0	4.41		30.5	22.8	41.4	5.24		38.3	22.2	62.5	9.15	
Stability, mm	94	89	98	4.10		103	95	111	5.50		107	74	134	16.30		95	77	126	13.62		107	92	129	11.03		81	61	112	11.29	
Distensibility, mm	57	34	91	18.40		100	73	122	15.31		103	79	164	25.61		61	33	92	17.55		52	30	80	12.91		114.5	60	191	25.00	
P/L	1.82	1.00	2.80	0.61		1.06	0.78	1.52	0.23		1.11	0.45	1.70	0.34		1.77	0.91	3.71	0.84		2.21	1.16	4.20	0.71		0.75	0.35	1.35	0.21	
<b>Extensogram</b>																														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	98	85	116	10.60		131	110	156	16.84		127	104	171	19.11		78	66	96	8.01		77	69	90	6.09		105	54	211	30.12	
Maximum height, BU	487	413	595	62.68		500	419	597	72.15		414	356	521	61.31		367	291	446	41.04		361	323	409	21.58		373	227	541	75.54	
Extensibility, mm	148	130	170	11.98		192	181	203	6.76		227	194	253	17.99		153	133	179	11.92		151	139	175	9.02		198	147	288	28.44	
<b>Mixogram</b>																														
Peak time, min	5.1	4.2	6.7	0.95		3.5	2.6	4.3	0.76		3.0	2.7	3.3	0.21		3.3	2.7	4.5	0.46		3.4	2.8	4.0	0.36		2.6	1.9	3.7	0.40	
<b>100 g Baking test</b>																														
Volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	845	750	904	57.39		991	927	1039	42.01		1042	935	1139	51.69		848	748	921	41.20		832	658	933	87.99		1047	855	1193	90.79	
Evaluation	0	0	0	0.00		0	0	0	0.00		0	0	1	0.27		0	0	1	0.20		1	0	5	1.78		0	0	4	0.49	
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>9</b>					<b>11</b>					<b>14</b>					<b>25</b>					<b>17</b>					<b>70</b>				

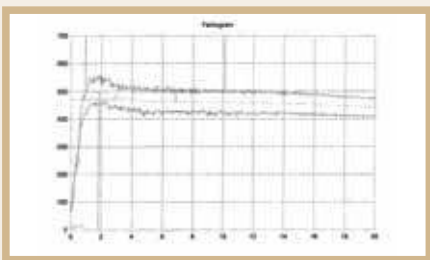
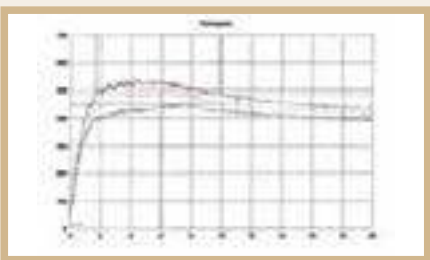
**Table 9: Average quality results of imported wheat during the 2015/2016 season (previous season) (continue)**

Quality parameter	Poland				Russian Federation				Ukraine				USA				RSA crop average 2015/2016			
	Ave	Min	Max	Stdev	Ave	Min	Max	Stdev	Ave	Min	Max	Stdev	Ave	Min	Max	Stdev	Ave	Min	Max	Stdev
Hlm, kg/ha	80.7	79.1	81.9	0.93	78.2	75.2	80.7	0.95	81.6	80.9	82.0	0.50	77.7	75.7	79.4	0.99	81.1	71.2	86.2	2.07
Screenings, %	2.71	1.82	3.70	0.61	3.34	1.45	9.80	1.45	1.93	1.32	2.93	0.67	3.41	1.89	5.56	1.06	1.71	0.10	10.28	1.04
1000 kernel mass, g (13% mb)	42.6	40.6	44.5	1.28	36.0	31.8	39.1	1.95	38.4	36.3	39.1	1.20	31.5	26.2	37.1	2.95	36.8	22.6	50.6	3.49
WWF Protein, % (12% mb)	11.4	10.8	12.2	0.43	11.3	10.1	12.6	0.53	10.7	10.4	11.4	0.38	10.9	9.2	11.8	0.91	12.8	8.9	18.7	1.16
WWF Falling number, sec	358	315	384	20.03	395	252	488	51.17	271	233	325	36.57	312	180	449	74.96	393	305	548	29.38
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>20</b>				<b>69</b>				<b>5</b>				<b>30</b>				<b>252</b>			
Flour Protein, % (12% mb)	10.2	9.5	11.1	0.41	10.1	8.9	11.5	0.54	9.5	9.3	10.0	0.32	9.2	7.2	10.3	1.20	11.8	8.2	16.6	1.53
Ash, % (db)	0.53	0.48	0.69	0.06	0.58	0.50	0.66	0.03	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.01	0.55	0.44	0.63	0.05	0.65	0.56	0.76	0.04
Colour, KJ	-3.1	-3.4	-2.7	0.17	-2.7	-3.1	-2.2	0.22	-3.0	-3.1	-2.9	0.08	-2.5	-2.9	-1.7	0.27	-3.5	-4.0	-2.3	0.31
Minolta CM-5 colour, L*	93.54	93.16	93.79	0.14	93.27	92.90	93.58	0.15	93.55	93.43	93.65	0.09	93.76	93.07	94.86	0.61	93.78	92.99	94.40	0.30
Minolta CM-5 colour, b*	9.72	9.21	10.07	0.20	11.16	9.92	12.76	0.52	10.26	10.11	10.41	0.14	9.76	8.49	11.24	0.81	9.75	8.51	11.39	0.58
Wet gluten, % (14% mb)	27.7	26.2	30.2	1.14	24.7	20.2	29.3	1.86	23.4	21.5	25.8	1.90	24.0	16.8	26.3	1.88	31.9	21.3	47.7	4.55
Dry gluten, % (14% mb)	9.4	8.8	10.4	0.42	8.5	7.1	11.0	0.87	8.4	7.6	9.3	0.67	8.4	5.2	9.5	0.84	11.0	7.0	16.1	1.73
Gluten Index	95	90	98	2.37	97	89	100	2.24	100	99	100	0.55	98	94	100	1.42	95	84	99	3.38
<b>Farinogram</b>																				
Water absorption, % (14% mb)	58.5	56.2	60.5	1.30	56.4	54.1	59.8	1.23	55.7	54.8	57.6	1.17	53.4	48.0	57.3	3.34	60.8	55.7	66.2	1.77
Development time, min	2.4	1.5	3.4	0.57	2.2	1.5	7.2	0.91	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.23	1.8	0.9	2.7	0.51	5.8	2.5	11.8	1.84
Stability, min	8.7	4.7	16.2	3.64	6.4	2.0	14.8	3.30	4.3	3.6	6.4	1.17	5.5	1.1	11.9	3.60	8.0	4	16.5	3.03
<b>Alveogram</b>																				
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	32.7	23.1	38.7	4.20	30.8	16.5	44.6	5.66	30.0	23.4	35.5	4.47	25.2	9.3	39.4	11.33	38.3	22.2	62.5	9.15
Stability, mm	104	81	123	11.56	93	74	112	8.74	89	78	99	7.97	62	27	107	25.60	81	61	112	11.29
Distensibility, mm	59	37	86	14.92	58	24	105	18.72	60	44	72	11.32	83	44	133	20.73	115	60	191	25.00
P/L	1.90	1.01	3.27	0.63	1.82	0.74	4.08	0.75	1.53	1.08	1.98	0.34	0.83	0.28	2.43	0.53	0.75	0.35	1.35	0.21
<b>Extensogram</b>																				
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	83	67	106	10.41	95	70	148	15.49	92	84	95	5.50	89	31	124	31.83	105	54	211	30.12
Maximum height, BU	394	324	439	30.30	463	364	599	51.18	430	384	448	30.94	442	175	592	123.35	373	227	541	75.54
Extensibility, mm	151	137	178	11.99	149	135	192	11.85	157	154	161	3.32	144	99	180	23.32	198	147	288	28.44
<b>Mixogram</b>																				
Peak time, min	3.6	2.8	4.4	0.39	5.0	2.9	7.1	0.95	4.8	3.5	5.9	0.87	5.0	3.6	6.1	0.57	2.6	1.9	3.7	0.40
<b>100 g Baking test</b>																				
Volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	830	620	952	106.85	849	685	964	54.37	846	820	874	21.64	853	723	979	82.21	1047	855	1193	90.79
Evaluation	1	0	6	2.35	0	0	5	0.63	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	4	0.49
<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>20</b>				<b>69</b>				<b>5</b>				<b>30</b>				<b>70</b>			

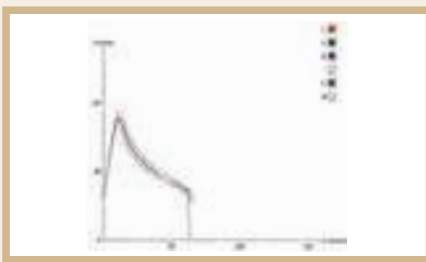
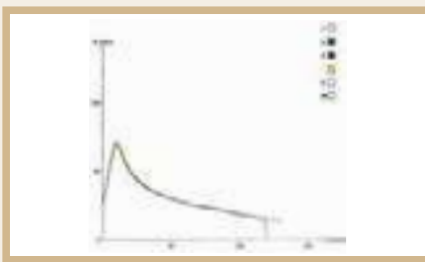
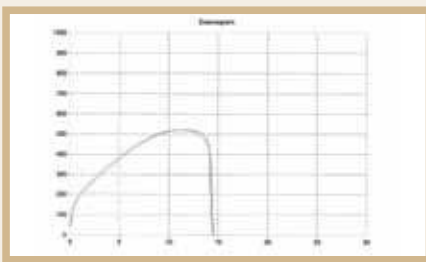
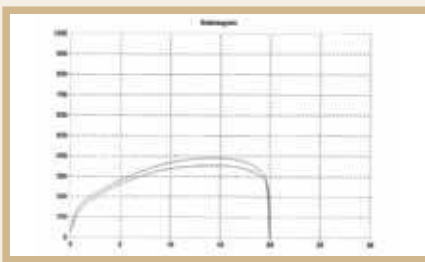
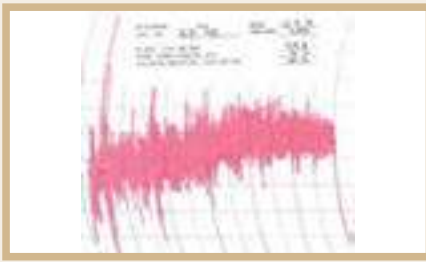
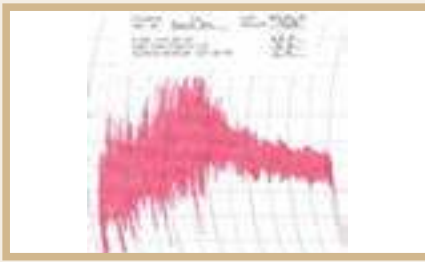


## 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - ARGENTINA (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

### 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Argentina Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	3	2	3	-	1	9	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	-	11.1	10.1	11.1	-	10.6	10.8	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	-	11.0	11.0	11.0	-	10.0	10.9	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	-	369	407	360	-	249	361	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	-	31.9	31.1	31.1	-	38.3	32.1	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	-	79.6	79.8	79.2	-	80.2	79.6	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	-	2.98	2.22	3.15	-	2.12	2.77	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	-	0.18	0.04	0.13	-	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	-	0.49	0.18	0.39	-	0.62	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	-	0.14	0.00	0.08	-	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	-	0.11	0.02	0.04	-	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	-	0.08	0.00	0.03	-	0.24	0.06	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	-	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	-	0.33	0.02	0.16	-	0.48	0.22	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	-	3.98	2.46	3.83	-	3.36	3.52	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	-	0.27	1.16	0.48	-	0.16	0.52	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	-	0.28	0.24	0.32	-	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	-	0	0	0	-	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	-	No	No	No	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	-	No	No	No	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	3	2	3	-	1	9	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	-	71.8	71.7	71.8	-	72.4	71.9	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ (wet)	-	-3.0	-3.3	-3.0	-	-2.8	-3.0	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	-	93.38	93.62	93.44	-	93.44	93.46	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	-	0.48	0.50	0.46	-	0.40	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	-	10.55	10.62	10.31	-	9.78	10.40	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	-	0.64	0.58	0.63	-	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	-	10.1	8.9	9.8	-	9.5	9.7	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	-	23.8	20.3	23.1	-	22.4	22.6	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	-	8.6	7.0	8.0	-	7.9	8.0	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	-	98	100	99	-	100	99	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	-	59.9	58.8	59.6	-	59.3	59.5	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	-	880	756	873	-	839	845	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	-	55.9	54.9	55.7	-	55.2	55.5	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	-	2.0	1.6	1.9	-	1.7	1.8	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	-	12.3	2.4	10.3	-	4.7	8.6	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	-	35	67	41	-	44	45	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

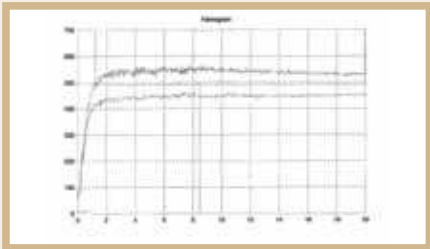
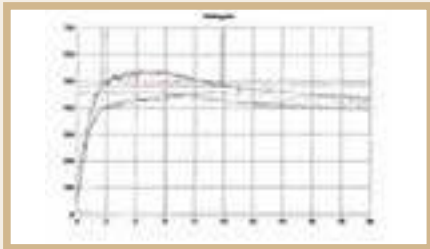
## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Argentina Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	3	2	3	-	1	9	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	-	34.7	21.4	34.5	-	23.2	30.4	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	-	96	94	92	-	90	94	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	-	65	35	69	-	41	57	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	-	1.49	2.71	1.42	-	2.20	1.82	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	-	97	86	110	-	93	98	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	-	465	453	556	-	418	487	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	-	155	135	146	-	163	148	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	-	4.5	6.7	4.8	-	5.0	5.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	-	59.9	58.8	59.6	-	59.3	59.5	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	179 [423]							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>5</b>							<b>40</b>						


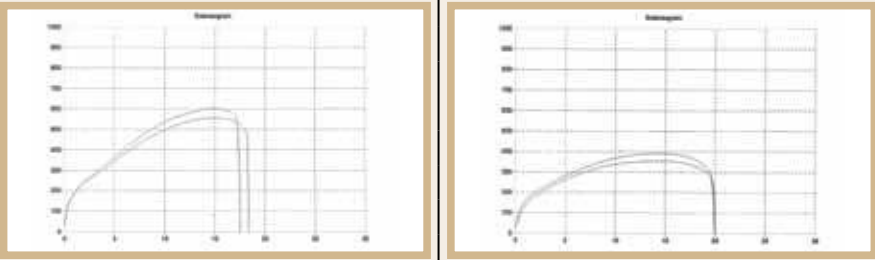
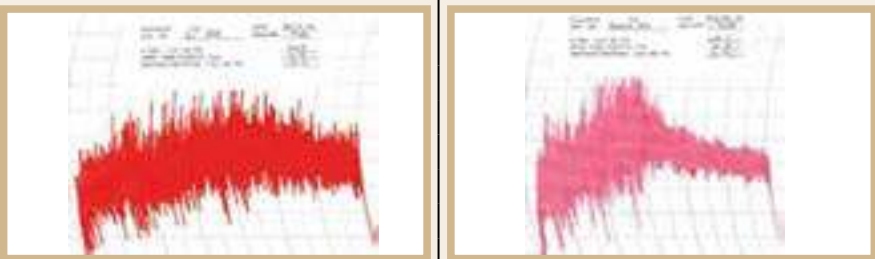


## 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - AUSTRALIA (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

### 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

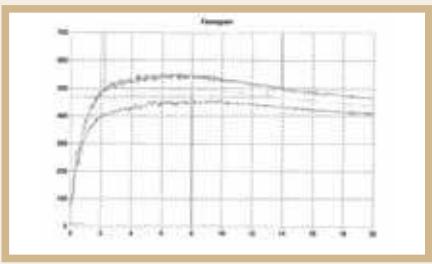
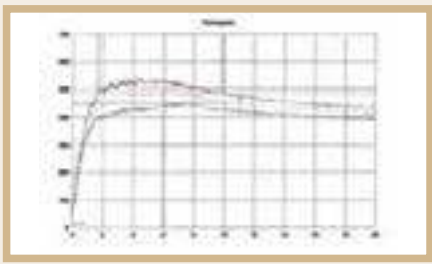
Country of origin	Australia Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	5	5	-	1	-	-	11	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	13.5	12.2	-	12.1	-	-	12.8	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	9.9	9.4	-	8.7	-	-	9.6	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	562	443	-	415	-	-	495	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	38.5	36.5	-	34.3	-	-	37.2	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	82.7	82.0	-	82.8	-	-	82.4	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.01	2.19	-	3.17	-	-	2.20	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	0.10	0.20	-	0.18	-	-	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	0.10	0.35	-	0.32	-	-	0.24	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	2.21	2.74	-	3.67	-	-	2.58	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	No	No	-	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	No	No	-	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>No. of samples</b>	5	5	-	1	-	-	11	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	74.3	70.8	-	70.1	-	-	72.3	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ (wet)	-3.3	-3.9	-	-4.1	-	-	-3.7	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	93.72	94.03	-	94.06	-	-	93.89	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	0.43	0.41	-	0.46	-	-	0.42	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	9.54	9.96	-	10.19	-	-	9.79	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	0.57	0.54	-	0.51	-	-	0.55	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	12.3	11.2	-	11.0	-	-	11.7	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	33.8	28.3	-	27.7	-	-	30.8	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	11.9	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	10.9	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	95	99	-	99	-	-	97	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	62.6	61.1	-	60.9	-	-	61.8	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1023	966	-	961	-	-	991	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	62.1	59.8	-	58.9	-	-	60.8	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	7.3	8.6	-	6.9	-	-	7.9	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	12.1	18.1	-	18.5	-	-	15.4	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	22	11	-	10	-	-	16	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Australia Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	5	5	-	1	-	-	11	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	49.5	49.1	-	48.9	-	-	49.3	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	98	108	-	103	-	-	103	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	114	89	-	90	-	-	100	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	0.86	1.23	-	1.14	-	-	1.06	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	118	138	-	156	-	-	131	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	444	537	-	597	-	-	500	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	192	191	-	198	-	-	192	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	2.8	4.1	-	4.3	-	-	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	62.6	61.1	-	60.9	-	-	61.8	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>4</b>							<b>40</b>						

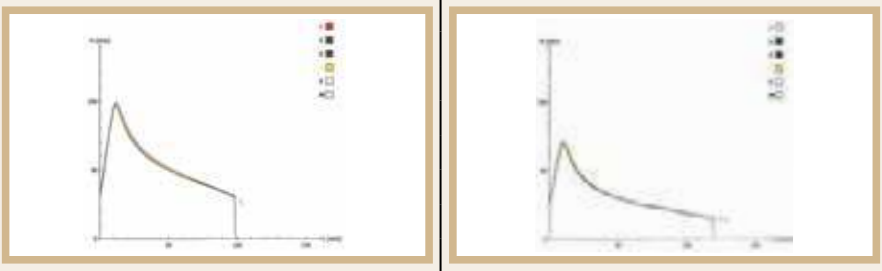
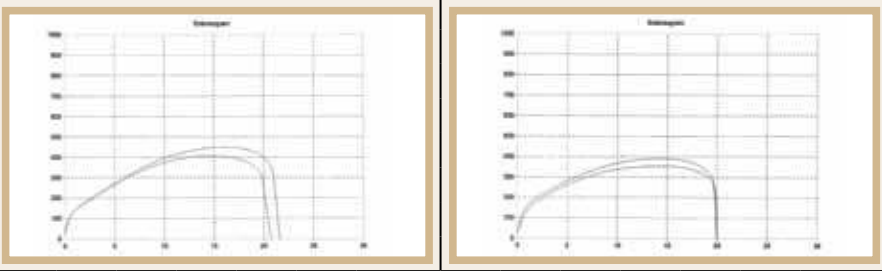
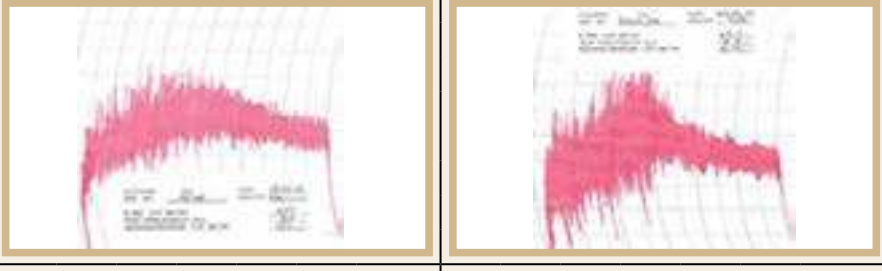
## 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - CANADA (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

### 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Canada Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	12	1	-	1	-	-	14	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	14.3	11.6	-	14.6	-	-	14.1	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	12.2	12.1	-	12.0	-	-	12.2	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	379	362	-	399	-	-	379	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	34.2	31.1	-	31.2	-	-	33.8	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	81.5	82.0	-	82.2	-	-	81.6	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.23	2.91	-	3.03	-	-	2.34	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	0.15	0.15	-	0.12	-	-	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	0.21	0.22	-	0.17	-	-	0.21	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	0.05	0.08	-	0.00	-	-	0.05	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	0.29	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	0.05	0.08	-	0.00	-	-	0.05	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	2.64	3.36	-	3.32	-	-	2.74	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	0.19	0.68	-	0.76	-	-	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	0.06	0.12	-	0.20	-	-	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	0.04	0.00	-	0.24	-	-	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp., etc.</i> )	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana, etc.</i> )	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	No	No	-	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	No	No	-	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>No. of samples</b>	12	1	-	1	-	-	14	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	72.5	72.1	-	72.3	-	-	72.4	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ	-3.3	-3.1	-	-2.9	-	-	-3.3	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	93.19	92.93	-	92.98	-	-	93.15	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	0.56	0.63	-	0.67	-	-	0.57	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	10.09	10.43	-	10.51	-	-	10.15	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	0.59	0.64	-	0.65	-	-	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	13.2	13.2	-	13.2	-	-	13.2	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	36.4	36.8	-	36.9	-	-	36.4	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	13.1	13.2	-	12.6	-	-	13.0	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	95	96	-	95	-	-	95	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	63.7	63.8	-	63.8	-	-	63.7	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	1039	1033	-	1085	-	-	1042	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	62.8	63.2	-	62.6	-	-	62.8	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	8.2	6.8	-	7.2	-	-	8.0	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	14.1	11.4	-	11.7	-	-	13.7	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	20	22	-	24	-	-	20	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

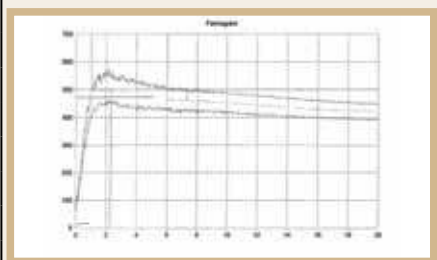
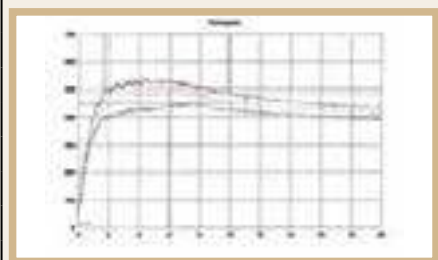


## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

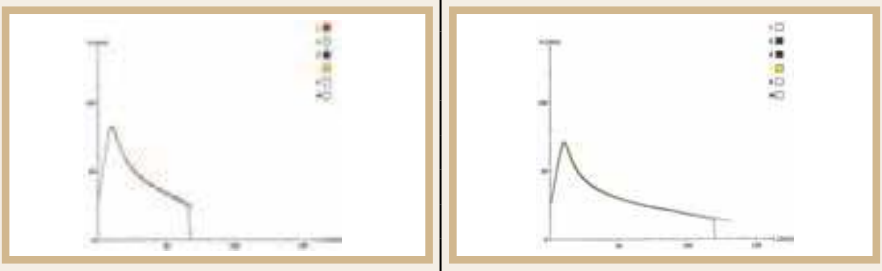
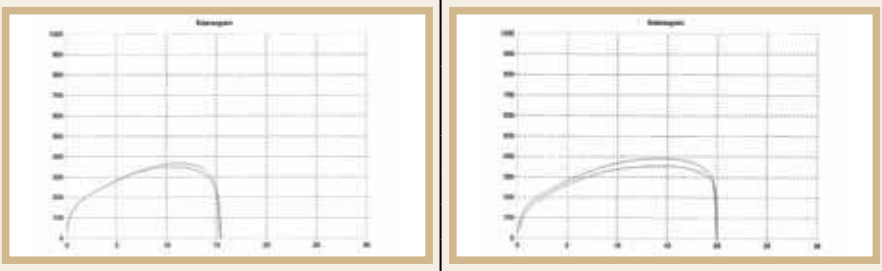
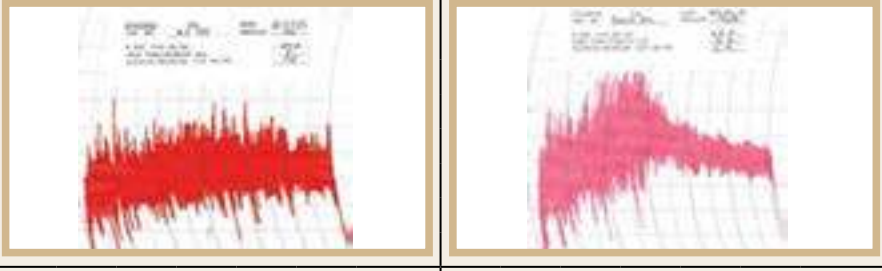
Country of origin	Canada Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	12	1	-	1	-	-	14	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	53.4	48.2	-	53.1	-	-	53.0	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	107	109	-	107	-	-	107	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	105	85	-	98	-	-	103	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	1.10	1.28	-	1.09	-	-	1.11	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	128	124	-	110	-	-	127	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	417	427	-	361	-	-	414	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	228	213	-	225	-	-	227	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	3.0	3.1	-	3.1	-	-	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	63.7	63.8	-	63.8	-	-	63.7	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	146 [257]							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>4</b>							<b>40</b>						

# 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - GERMANY (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Germany Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	13.0	11.3	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.6	11.1	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	10.2	11.7	12.0	12.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	384	342	325	347	352	358	343	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	40.7	44.2	44.8	44.0	43.9	44.9	44.2	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	82.8	79.3	80.3	77.4	77.9	81.3	79.5	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.11	2.36	2.22	3.08	3.93	2.09	2.58	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.31	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	0.07	0.47	0.31	0.52	0.36	0.19	0.38	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	2.30	3.07	2.68	3.99	4.47	2.37	3.15	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	0.00	0.16	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.54	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.64	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	72.9	73.1	73.0	72.5	73.0	73.2	73.0	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ	-3.0	-2.7	-2.8	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.8	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	92.94	93.54	93.74	93.73	93.59	93.86	93.61	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	0.61	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	11.38	9.57	9.24	9.40	9.63	9.47	9.56	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.47	0.49	0.55	0.52	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	11.5	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.8	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	32.3	26.9	25.2	26.0	26.3	24.7	26.4	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	10.8	9.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.4	9.0	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	91	94	96	95	95	97	95	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	61.5	59.8	59.2	59.5	59.6	59.1	59.6	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	921	842	855	870	843	824	848	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	61.9	58.3	56.6	55.9	55.8	57.1	57.4	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	4.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	10.3	6.9	5.1	6.2	5.7	4.9	6.2	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	20	34	41	39	40	42	37	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

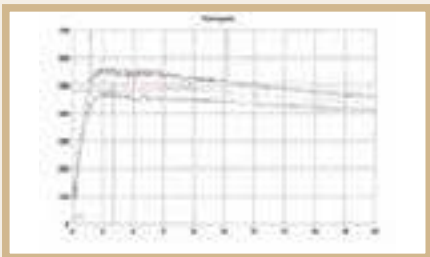
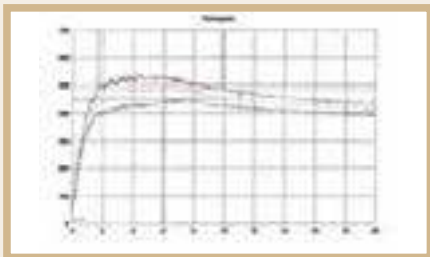
## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Germany Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	39.7	30.3	27.6	31.2	30.2	24.1	29.5	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	117	99	92	92	81	103	95	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	62	60	58	66	77	39	61	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	1.89	1.92	1.69	1.39	1.06	2.74	1.77	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	96	79	76	83	80	69	78	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	407	367	347	440	388	330	367	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	173	154	156	136	149	151	153	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	61.5	59.8	59.2	59.5	59.6	59.1	59.6	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>7</b>							<b>40</b>						

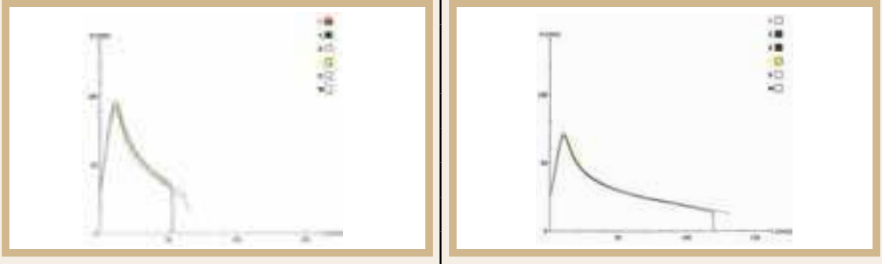
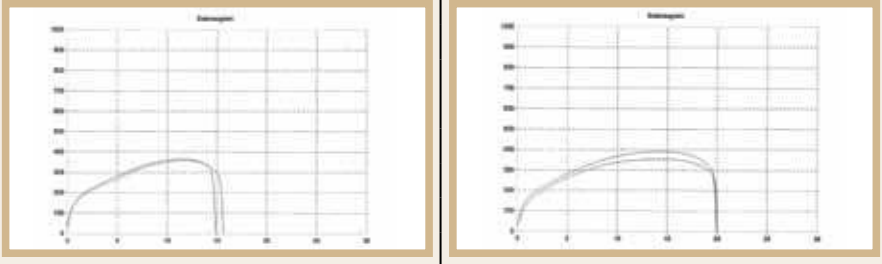
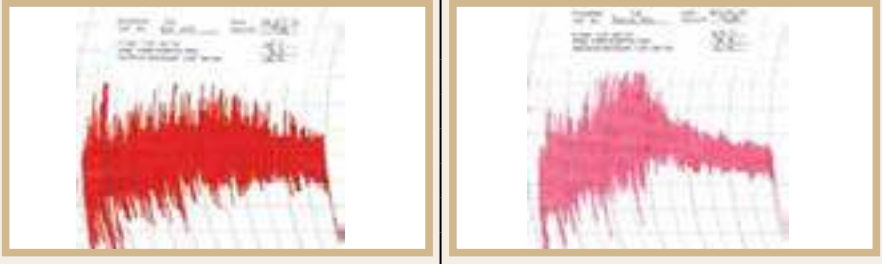


# 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - LITHUANIA (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

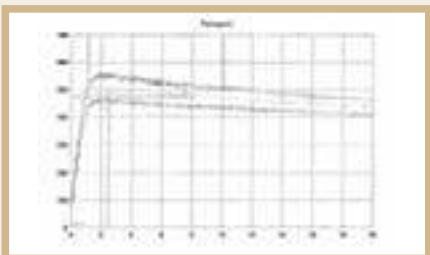
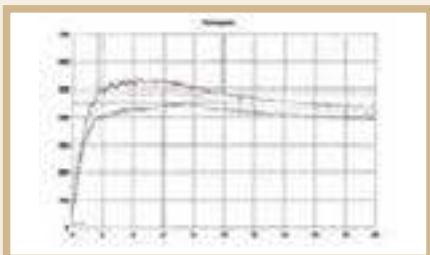
Country of origin	Lithuania Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	10	1	4	2	-	17	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	-	11.2	10.7	11.4	11.8	-	11.3	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	-	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.9	-	11.7	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	-	344	383	369	345	-	352	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	-	42.4	42.3	42.0	43.8	-	42.4	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	-	80.5	80.7	81.5	81.4	-	80.8	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	-	2.63	2.36	3.36	3.51	-	2.89	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	-	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.16	-	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	-	0.43	0.64	0.34	1.16	-	0.50	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	-	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.06	-	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	-	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	-	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	-	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.06	-	0.06	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	-	3.28	3.11	3.87	4.89	-	3.60	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	-	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.26	-	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	-	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.16	-	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	-	No	No	No	No	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	-	No	No	No	No	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	10	1	4	2	-	17	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	-	73.8	73.2	72.8	73.6	-	73.5	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ	-	-2.8	-3.2	-3.2	-3.0	-	-2.9	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	-	93.32	93.67	93.31	93.19	-	93.32	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	-	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.62	-	0.56	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	-	9.79	9.68	10.12	10.29	-	9.92	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	-	0.60	0.55	0.57	0.62	-	0.59	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	-	10.1	9.7	10.3	10.8	-	10.2	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	-	27.2	26.6	28.8	29.7	-	27.8	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	-	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.9	-	9.6	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	-	96	99	94	88	-	95	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	-	59.9	59.3	60.2	60.7	-	60.0	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	-	812	852	850	889	-	832	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	-	2	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	-	59.4	59.6	60.4	62.0	-	60.0	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	-	2.4	2.2	3.2	4.0	-	2.7	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	-	7.0	9.5	9.3	9.7	-	8.0	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	-	33	16	27	24	-	29	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Lithuania Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	10	1	4	2	-	17	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	-	29.7	30.4	32.7	30.3	-	30.5	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	-	103	106	111	124	-	107	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	-	53	53	55	41	-	52	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	-	2.02	2.00	2.21	3.29	-	2.21	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	-	75	76	82	71	-	77	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	-	359	367	373	334	-	361	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	-	149	148	157	150	-	151	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	-	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.2	-	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	-	59.9	59.3	60.2	60.7	-	60.0	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>6</b>							<b>40</b>						

## 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - Poland (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

### 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Poland Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
No. of samples	1	8	4	7	-	-	20	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	12.2	11.6	10.9	11.3	-	-	11.4	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	11.0	11.3	11.1	11.4	-	-	11.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	383	349	360	364	-	-	358	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	41.9	43.3	42.9	41.6	-	-	42.6	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	79.6	80.9	81.0	80.5	-	-	80.7	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	2.32	2.27	2.56	3.36	-	-	2.71	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.10	-	-	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	0.76	0.46	0.53	0.46	-	-	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.12	-	-	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.07	-	-	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	-	-	0.01	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.19	-	-	0.13	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	3.16	2.92	3.37	4.12	-	-	3.44	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	0.16	0.14	0.45	0.10	-	-	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.02	-	-	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	No	No	No	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	No	No	No	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	71.8	73.5	72.9	72.7	-	-	73.0	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ	-3.0	-3.1	-3.3	-3.0	-	-	-3.1	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	93.79	93.53	93.64	93.45	-	-	93.54	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	0.46	0.51	0.50	0.54	-	-	0.52	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	9.75	9.69	9.66	9.78	-	-	9.72	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	0.55	0.51	0.51	0.57	-	-	0.53	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	10.8	10.3	9.7	10.2	-	-	10.2	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	29.3	28.0	26.7	27.6	-	-	27.7	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.4	-	-	9.4	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	98	94	97	96	-	-	95	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	60.7	60.2	59.5	60.1	-	-	60.0	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	943	868	850	760	-	-	830	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	0	0	0	3	-	-	1	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	57.1	58.8	58.6	58.3	-	-	58.5	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	-	-	2.4	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	15.7	9.0	6.4	8.7	-	-	8.7	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	18	29	39	34	-	-	32	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

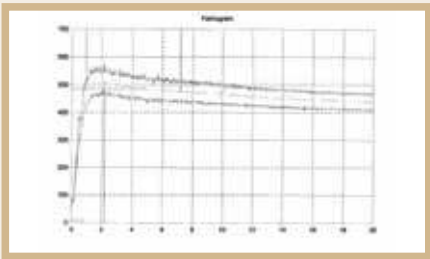
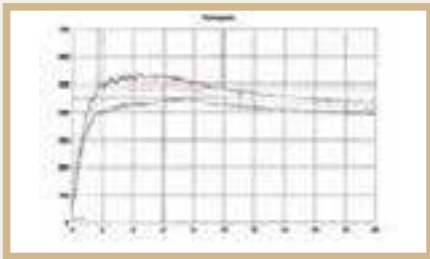


## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

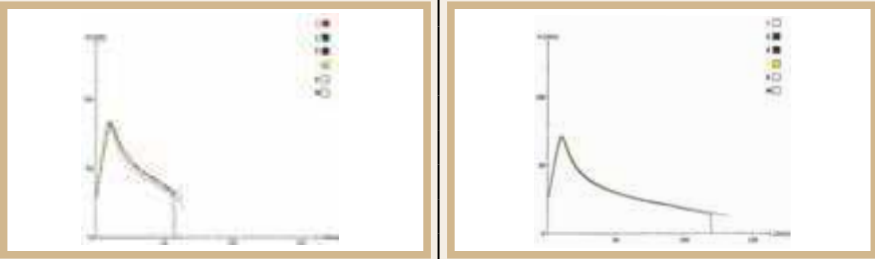
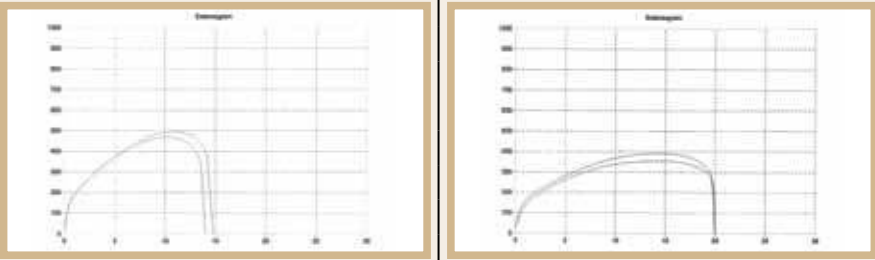
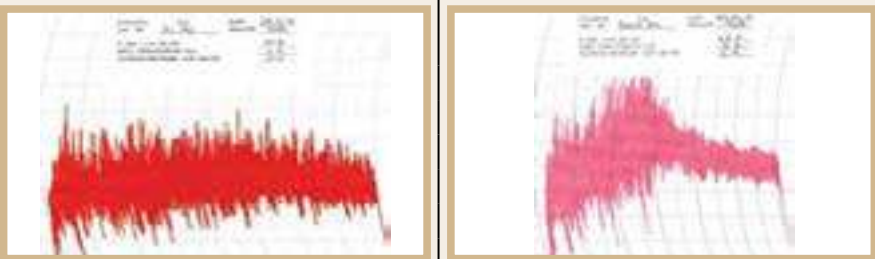
Country of origin	Poland Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	36.5	34.6	29.7	31.5	-	-	32.7	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	96	108	98	104	-	-	104	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	73	61	59	56	-	-	59	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	1.32	1.91	1.79	2.02	-	-	1.90	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	97	84	75	85	-	-	83	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	416	402	362	399	-	-	394	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	168	150	146	153	-	-	151	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.8	-	-	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	60.7	60.2	59.5	60.1	-	-	60.0	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>6</b>							<b>40</b>						

# 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - RUSSIA (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Russian Federation Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	20	7	19	5	18	69	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	-	11.2	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.3	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	-	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	-	407	401	417	364	365	395	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	-	36.8	37.4	35.5	36.4	35.1	36.0	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	-	78.4	78.5	77.9	78.7	78.1	78.2	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	-	2.58	2.38	3.44	3.25	4.50	3.34	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	-	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	-	0.19	0.25	0.21	0.41	0.22	0.22	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	-	0.29	0.52	0.29	0.97	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	-	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	-	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.16	0.10	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	-	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	-	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	-	0.15	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	-	3.21	3.18	4.07	4.77	5.37	4.12	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	-	0.29	0.05	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	-	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp., etc.</i> )	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana, etc.</i> )	-	1	1	2	3	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	20	7	19	5	18	69	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	-	72.8	72.7	72.5	71.9	72.2	72.5	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ	-	-2.7	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	-	93.25	93.28	93.24	93.44	93.26	93.27	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	-	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	-	11.30	11.21	11.30	11.16	10.85	11.16	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	-	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.58	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	-	10.0	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.1	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	-	25.0	23.6	24.1	24.4	25.7	24.7	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	-	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.5	9.2	8.5	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	-	95	97	97	97	98	97	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	-	59.8	59.4	59.8	60.0	60.2	59.9	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	-	836	824	847	863	871	849	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	-	57.1	56.5	56.2	57.6	55.5	56.4	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	-	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	-	5.9	4.0	6.7	5.8	7.8	6.4	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	-	39	45	39	42	41	40	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

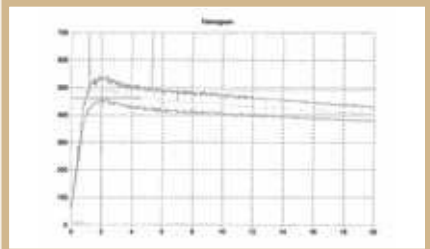
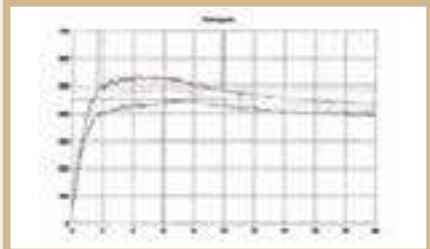
## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Russian Federation Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	20	7	19	5	18	69	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	-	29.6	28.5	30.5	31.2	33.2	30.8	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	-	97	93	94	97	88	93	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	-	52	53	58	59	68	58	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	-	1.96	1.85	1.81	2.10	1.57	1.82	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	-	89	84	96	93	105	95	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	-	450	436	468	440	487	463	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	-	146	140	150	152	156	149	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	-	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	-	59.8	59.4	59.9	60.0	60.2	59.9	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	<100 [105]							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	0 [<20]							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>24</b>							<b>40</b>						

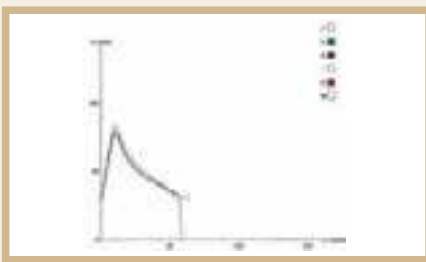
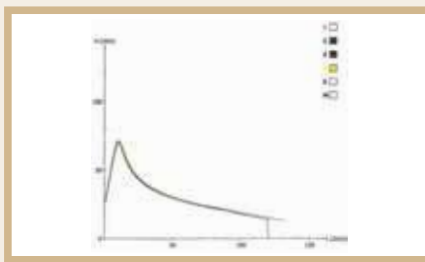
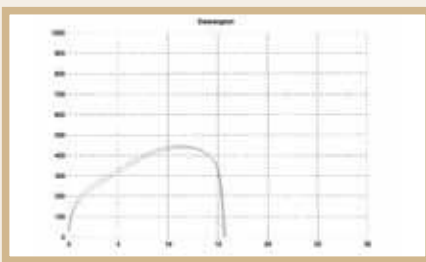
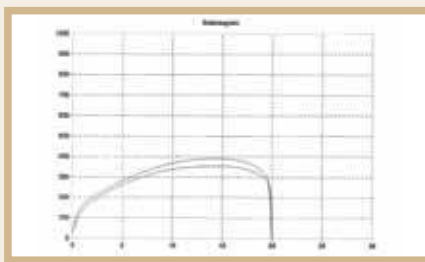

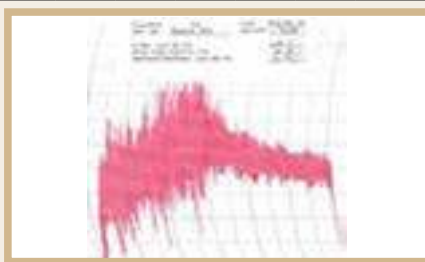


# 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - UKRAINE (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

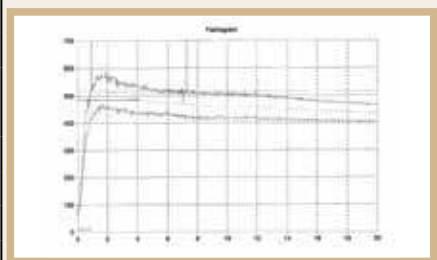
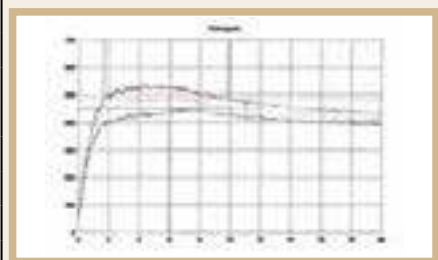
Country of origin	Ukraine Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	1	3	-	-	1	5	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	-	11.4	10.6	-	-	10.5	10.7	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	-	11.2	10.9	-	-	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	-	325	253	-	-	273	271	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	-	39.0	38.1	-	-	39.0	38.4	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	-	81.3	81.6	-	-	82.0	81.6	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	-	2.93	1.81	-	-	1.32	1.93	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	-	0.00	0.03	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	-	0.15	0.18	-	-	0.24	0.19	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	-	0.16	0.05	-	-	0.00	0.06	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	-	0.16	0.05	-	-	0.00	0.06	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	-	3.34	2.14	-	-	1.62	2.28	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	-	0.32	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp., etc.</i> )	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana, etc.</i> )	-	0	2	-	-	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	-	No	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	-	No	No	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	1	3	-	-	1	5	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	-	72.3	72.3	-	-	72.4	72.3	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ	-	-3.1	-2.9	-	-	-3.0	-3.0	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	-	93.61	93.53	-	-	93.55	93.55	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	-	0.51	0.47	-	-	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	-	10.41	10.24	-	-	10.16	10.26	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	-	0.50	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.51	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	-	10.0	9.4	-	-	9.3	9.5	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	-	25.8	23.2	-	-	21.5	23.4	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	-	9.3	8.3	-	-	7.6	8.4	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	-	99	100	-	-	100	100	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	-	59.8	59.2	-	-	59.1	59.3	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	-	874	845	-	-	820	846	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	-	57.6	55.4	-	-	54.9	55.7	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	-	2.2	1.9	-	-	2.3	2.0	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	-	6.4	3.7	-	-	4.2	4.3	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	-	39	49	-	-	46	47	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														

## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	Ukraine Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	1	3	-	-	1	5	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	-	32.0	31.5	-	-	23.4	30.0	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	-	99	86	-	-	87	89	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	-	58	66	-	-	44	60	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	-	1.71	1.32	-	-	1.98	1.53	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	-	-	91	-	-	95	92	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	-	-	425	-	-	447	430	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	-	-	157	-	-	154	157	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	-	3.5	5.2	-	-	4.7	4.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	-	59.8	59.2	-	-	59.1	59.3	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	ND							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>2</b>							<b>40</b>						

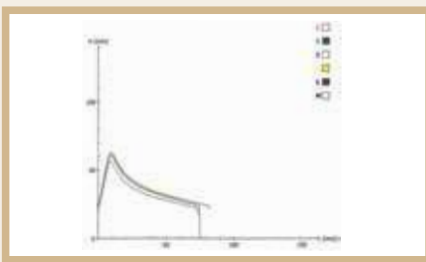
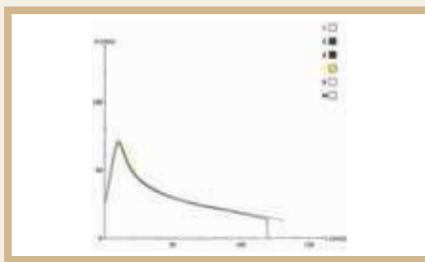
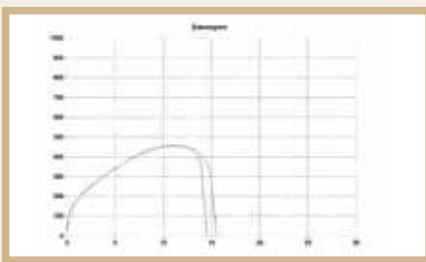
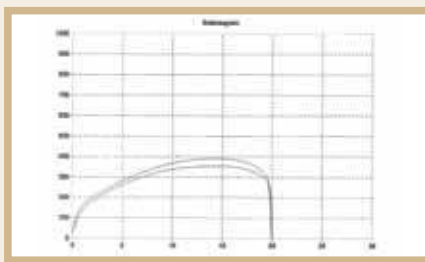
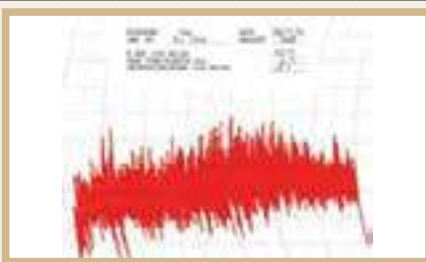
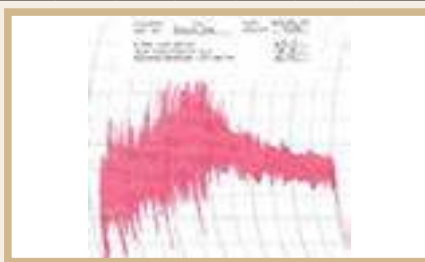
## 2015/2016 IMPORTED WHEAT QUALITY - USA (1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2016)

### 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	USA Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	4	2	13	10	1	30	124	56	18	11	39	4	252
<b>WHEAT GRADING</b>														
Protein (12% mb), %	-	11.7	10.1	10.5	11.3	9.7	10.9	13.3	11.7	11.2	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.8
Moisture, %	-	10.7	11.6	11.2	10.7	12.0	11.0	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Falling number, sec	-	293	293	319	326	183	312	401	391	367	405	383	375	393
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	-	30.8	33.3	33.4	28.8	31.2	31.5	36.3	39.4	39.3	34.6	34.9	30.6	36.8
Hlm (dirty), kg/hl	-	78.1	77.3	78.0	77.4	75.8	77.7	82.3	81.6	80.2	79.3	78.6	73.8	81.1
Screenings (<1.8 mm sieve), %	-	2.64	2.73	3.03	4.45	2.57	3.41	1.33	1.36	1.28	2.73	3.05	4.47	1.71
Gravel, stones, turf and glass, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.01
Foreign matter, %	-	0.19	0.70	0.27	0.17	0.05	0.25	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.14
Other grain & unthreshed ears, %	-	0.13	0.60	0.26	0.20	0.55	0.26	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.47	1.36	2.16	0.59
Heat damaged kernels, %	-	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Immature kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06
Insect damaged kernels, %	-	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.08	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.37	0.78	2.16	0.47
Heavily frost damaged kernels, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sprouted kernels, %	-	0.07	0.16	0.21	0.42	1.92	0.31	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total damaged kernels, %	-	0.14	0.26	0.31	0.56	1.92	0.42	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.83	2.30	0.56
Combined deviations, %	-	3.10	4.29	3.87	5.39	5.09	4.34	2.26	2.38	2.43	3.87	5.54	9.51	2.99
Field fungi, %	-	0.08	0.94	0.29	0.62	1.00	0.44	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.10
Storage fungi, %	-	0.00	0.32	0.10	0.06	0.96	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ergot, %	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Crotalaria spp.</i> , etc.)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous seeds ( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , etc.)	-	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live insects	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Undesirable odour	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>COW</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	4	2	13	10	1	30	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %</b>	-	71.8	69.9	71.1	69.8	72.1	70.7	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	73.4
<b>FLOUR</b>														
Colour, KJ	-	-2.5	-2.8	-2.6	-2.5	-1.7	-2.5	-3.6	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-	-3.5
Colour, Minolta CM5 (dry)														
L*	-	93.23	94.56	93.85	93.67	94.11	93.76	93.79	93.80	93.68	93.76	93.85	-	93.78
a*	-	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.41	0.33	0.37	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.47	-	0.47
b*	-	9.90	9.07	9.92	9.75	8.49	9.76	9.73	9.66	9.83	9.74	9.90	-	9.75
Ash (db), %	-	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.49	0.55	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.67	-	0.65
Protein (12% mb), %	-	10.0	8.1	9.0	9.6	7.7	9.2	12.4	11.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	-	11.8
Wet Gluten (14% mb), %	-	24.4	-	23.7	24.1	-	24.0	33.8	30.1	29.3	32.2	32.4	-	31.9
Dry Gluten (14% mb), %	-	8.4	-	8.2	8.5	-	8.4	11.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.1	-	11.0
Gluten Index	-	99	-	98	98	-	98	95	95	95	95	94	-	95
<b>100g BAKING TEST</b>														
Baking water absorption, %	-	59.8	58.2	58.6	59.5	57.9	59.0	62.5	61.1	60.7	62.1	62.3	-	61.8
Loaf volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	-	949	757	815	893	757	853	1097	1012	985	1029	1060	-	1047
Evaluation	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
<b>FARINOGRAM</b>														
Water absorption, %	-	54.8	48.6	53.2	54.0	49.7	53.4	61.4	60.8	59.6	60.6	60.5	-	60.8
Development time, min	-	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	5.8
Stability, mm	-	9.3	1.5	4.4	6.2	1.2	5.5	8.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	-	8.0
Mixing tolerance index, BU	-	32	81	55	53	115	54	37	39	38	39	36	-	38
														



## 2015/2016 Imported Wheat Quality Versus 2015/2016 RSA Wheat Quality

Country of origin	USA Average							RSA Crop Average						
Class and Grade bread wheat	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average	B1	B2	B3	B4	UT	COW	Average
<b>No. of samples</b>	-	4	2	13	10	1	30	25	19	9	8	9	-	70
<b>ALVEOGRAM</b>														
Strength (S), cm <sup>2</sup>	-	34.9	12.2	21.7	30.0	10.2	25.2	41.5	35.6	33.6	39.8	38.1	-	38.3
Stability (P), mm	-	62	33	63	69	32	62	83	83	78	78	79	-	81
Distensibility (L), mm	-	119	87	67	89	79	83	120	104	108	127	117	-	115
P/L	-	0.53	0.38	1.05	0.78	0.41	0.83	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.65	0.71	-	0.75
														
<b>EXTENSOGRAM</b>														
Strength, cm <sup>2</sup>	-	114	49	77	97	-	89	114	94	100	111	105	-	105
Max. height, BU	-	509	311	407	466	-	442	395	357	365	367	359	-	373
Extensibility, mm	-	169	110	134	148	-	144	207	186	187	207	204	-	198
														
<b>MIXOGRAM</b>														
Peak time, min	-	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.6	5.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	-	2.6
Absorption, %	-	59.8	58.2	59.0	59.5	57.9	59.2	62.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.3	-	62.0
														
<b>MYCOTOXINS</b>														
Afla G <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla G <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Afla B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>1</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>2</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Fum B <sub>3</sub> (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Deoxynivalenol (µg/kg) [max. value]	445 [1813]							<100 [593]						
15-ADON (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Ochratoxin A (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
Zearalenone (µg/kg) [max. value]	45 [215]							ND						
HT-2 (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
T-2 Toxin (µg/kg)	ND							ND						
<b>No. of samples</b>	<b>9</b>							<b>40</b>						



## CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

*In terms of section 22(2) (b) of the Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act 19 of 2006), read with sections 23(1), (2) and (3) of the said Act, I hereby certify that -*

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN GRAIN LABORATORY NPC**  
Co. Reg. No.: 1997/018518/08

Facility Accreditation Number: **T0116**

is a South African National Accreditation System accredited Testing laboratory provided that all SANAS conditions and requirements are complied with.

This certificate is valid as per the scope as stated in the accompanying schedule of accreditation Annexure "A", bearing the above accreditation number for

### CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

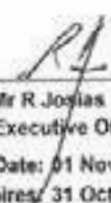
The facility is accredited in accordance with the recognised International Standard

**ISO/IEC 17025:2005**

The accreditation demonstrates technical competency for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system

While this certificate remains valid, the Accredited Facility named above is authorised to use the relevant SANAS accreditation symbol to issue facility reports and/or certificates



  
Mr R Josias  
Chief Executive Officer

Effective Date: 01 November 2014  
Certificate Expires: 31 October 2019

**ANNEXURE A**  
**SCHEDULE OF ACCREDITATION**

Facility Number: **T0116**

**Permanent Address of Laboratory:**

Southern African Grain Laboratory (NPC)  
Agri-Hub Office Park - Grain Building  
477 Witherite Road  
The Willows  
Pretoria  
0040

**Technical Signatories:**

Ms J Nortje (All Methods)  
Ms M Bothma (Chemical, Excl. SOP MC23)  
Ms M Hammes (Chemical)  
Ms A de Jager (Nutrients & Contaminants)  
Ms W Louw (In-house Methods 001, 002, 003, 010 & 026)  
Ms D Moleke (Rheological)  
Ms I Terblanche (Rheological)  
Ms H Meyer (Chemical, Nutrients and Contaminants & Grading)  
Ms J Kruger (Chemical, excl. In-house method 012)  
Ms P Modiba (Chemical)  
Ms M Mollanthe (In-house methods 001, 003 & 026)  
Mr B van Der Linde (Grading)  
Ms M Ramare (All moisture methods & In-house methods 024)

**Postal Address:**

Postnet Suite # 391  
Private Bag X1  
The Willows  
0041

**Tel:** (012) 807-4019

**Fax:** N/A

**E-mail:** Paulina.Modiba@sagl.co.za

**Nominated Representative:**

Ms PM Modiba

**Issue No.:** 26

**Date of issue:** 26 January 2017

**Expiry Date:** 31 October 2019

<b>Material or Products Tested</b>	<b>Type of Tests / Properties Measured, Range of Measurement</b>	<b>Standard Specifications, Techniques / Equipment Used</b>
<b>CHEMICAL</b>		
Ground Barley	Moisture (Oven Method)	Analytical EBC Method 3.2, latest Edition (2 hour; 130°C)
Cereal and cereal products specifically-wheat, rice, (hulled paddy), barley, millet, rye, and oats as grain, semolina and flour	Moisture (Oven Method)	ICC Std No.110/1, Latest Edition (90 min; 130°C) (2 hour; 130°C)
Flour, semolina, bread, all kind of grains and cereal products and food products (except those that are sugar coated)	Moisture (Oven Method)	AACCI 44-15.02, Latest Edition (1 hour; 130°C) (72 hour, 103°C)



All flours, cereal grains, oilseeds and animal feeds	Nitrogen and protein (Combustion method - Dumas)	AACCI 46-30.01, Latest Edition
Cereal based food stuff	Dietary fibres (Total)	In-house method 012
Food stuff and feeds	Carbohydrates (by difference) (calculation) Energy value (calculation) Total digestible nutritional value (calculation)	SOP MC 23
Food Stuff and feeds	Determination of Ash	In-house method 011
Wheat Kernels	Moisture (Oven Method)	Government Gazette Wheat Regulation, Latest Edition (72 hour, 103°C)
Flours of grains e.g. barley, oats, triticale, maize, rye, sorghum and wheat; oilseeds like soybeans and sunflower, feeds and mixed feeds and foodstuffs	Crude fat (Ether extraction by Soxhlet)	In-house method 024
Meal and flour of wheat, rye, barley, other grains, starch containing and malted products	Falling number	ICC Std 107/1, Latest Edition
<b>NUTRIENTS AND CONTAMINANTS</b>		
Vitamin fortified food and feed products and fortification mixes grain based	Vitamin A as all trans Retinol (Saponification) (HPLC)	In-house method 001
	Thiamine Mononitrate (HPLC) Riboflavin (HPLC) Nicotinamide (HPLC) Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (HPLC)	In-house method 002
	Folic Acid (HPLC)	In-house method 003
Grain based food and feed products (fortified and unfortified) and fortification mixes	Total Sodium (Na) Total Iron (Fe) Total Zinc (Zn)	In-house method 010
Food and feed	Multi-Mycotoxin: -Aflatoxin G <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>1</sub> , G <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> and total -Deoxynivalenol (DON), 15-ADON -Fumonisin B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>3</sub> -Ochratoxin A -T2, HT-2 -Zearalenone	In-house method 026

Facility Number: T0116

**GRADING**

Maize	Defective kernels (White maize/ yellow maize)	Government Gazette Maize Regulation, Latest Edition
Cereal as grains (Wheat, barley, rye and oats)	Hectolitre mass (Kern222)	ISO 7971-3, Latest edition
Wheat	Screenings	Government Gazette Wheat Grading Regulation, Latest Edition

**RHEOLOGICAL**

Wheat flour	Alveograph (Rheological properties)	ICC Std.121, Latest Edition
Flours	Farinograph (Rheological properties)	AACCI 54.02, Latest Edition (Rheological behaviour of flour Farinograph: Constant Flour Weight procedure)
Hard, soft and durum wheat (flour and whole wheat flour)	Mixograph (Rheological properties)	Industry accepted method 020 (Based on AACCI 54-40.02, Latest Edition Mixograph Method)

Original Date of Accreditation: 01 November 1999

ISSUED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ACCREDITATION SYSTEM



\_\_\_\_\_  
Accreditation Manager

# CERTIFICATE SERTIFIKAAT

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT  
SOUTHERN AFRICAN GRAIN LAB

**Southern African Grain Lab**

FEEDS / VOER

FOR THE PERIOD OF 01/01/2016 TO 31/12/2016  
OR BY THE DATE OF THE

PARTICIPATED IN THE QUALITY ASSURANCE SCHEME AND CONFORMED TO THE REQUIREMENTS  
IN RESPECT OF THE FOLLOWING DETERMINATIONS:  
ASH, MOISTURE, Zn, Crude Fibre, Fat, Starch,  
Moisture, N x 6,25 - Protein, Dietary Fibre

**Ash**    **Zn**    **Crude Fibre**    **Fat**    **Starch**  
**Moisture**    **Nx6\_25- Protein**    **Dietary Fibre**

EVALUATED BY:  
Z - VALUE BETWEEN 2 AND 3 PARTICIPATION & 80%

EVALUATED BY:  
E - VALUE BETWEEN 2 AND 3 PARTICIPATION & 80%





**THISTLEGA**

## CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This certificate is awarded to:

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN GRAIN LABORATORY NPC**  
**THE WILLOWS – PRETORIA – SOUTH AFRICA**

for its participation in BIPEA's interlaboratory comparisons for the  
2015-2016 annual series.

June 30, 2016 - Paris - France

BIPEA Member

Certificate n° 15-16 / 11119

BIPEA Director



PROFICIENCY TESTING PROGRAMS





**RECOGNITION OF ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE**

*Analysis of Hard Wheat Flour*

**Southern African Grain Laboratory**

Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA

Achieved Outstanding Accuracy and Precision for the year 2016  
in check samples including the following analyses:

**Moisture, Protein, Ash, Falling Number**

  
Executive Vice President

  
President



**RECOGNITION OF ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE**

*Analysis of Feed*

**Southern African Grain Laboratory**

Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA

Achieved Outstanding Accuracy and Precision for the year 2016  
in check samples including the following analyses:

**Moisture, Protein, Ash, Fat (EE), Crude Fiber, Calcium**

  
Executive Vice President

  
President

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

NO. R. 64

29 JANUARY 2016

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990  
(ACT No.119 OF 1990)

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF  
BREAD WHEAT INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, acting under section 15 of the Agricultural Product Standards Act 119 of 1990, has

- (a) made the regulations in the Schedule;
- (b) determined that the said regulations shall come into operations on the date of publication; and
- (c) read together with section 3(1) of the said Act, repealed the Regulations published by Government Notice No. R1186 of December 2010.

**SCHEDULE**

**Definitions**

1. Unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression in these regulations to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and--

"**animal filth**" means dead rodents, dead birds and dung;

"**bag**" means a bag manufactured from --

- (a) jute or phormium or a mixture of jute and phormium; or
- (b) polypropylene that complies with SANS specification CKS632 1246:2012;

"**bulk container**" means any vehicle or container in which bulk wheat is stored or transported;

**"consignment"** means --

- (a) a quantity of wheat of the same class, which belongs to the same owner, delivered at any one time under cover of the same consignment note, delivery note or receipt note, or delivered by the same vehicle or bulk container, or loaded from the same bin of a grain elevator or from a ship's hold; or
- (b) in the case where a quantity referred to in paragraph (a), is subdivided into different grades, each such quantity of each of the different grades.

**"container"** means a bag or bulk container;

**"damaged wheat"** means wheat--

- (a) which have been damaged by insects;
- (b) which have been distinctly discoloured (orange-brown, dark brown or black) by external heat or as a result of heating caused by internal fermentation in wheat with an excessive moisture content, excluding wheat kernels in respect of which the discolouration is confined to the germ end;
- (c) which are immature and have a distinctly green colour; and
- (d) in which germination has proceeded to such an extent that the skin covering the embryo has been broken or the developing sprouts and/or rootlets are clearly visible.

**"ergot sclerotia"** means the sclerotia of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*; and "ergot" has a corresponding meaning;

**"falling number"** means the time in seconds according to Hagberg-Perten as a measure of the degree of Alpha-Amylase activity in grain and flour;

**"field fungi-infected wheat"** means wheat of which the kernels are visibly infected with fungi, and that--

- (a) clearly have greyish brush-ends that are discoloured as a whole; or where field fungi growth is present from the brush-ends into the crease; and
- (b) have a dull, lifeless, chalky or pinkish and shrunken appearance as a result of *Fusarium* infection.

**"foreign matter"** means all matter excluding wheat, other grain and unthreshed ears. Coal, dung, glass and metal shall not be present in the consignment concerned;

**"heavily frost-damaged wheat"** means --

- (a) wheat which have been damaged by severe frost during the milk to soft dough stage and which is characterised by the kernels being fairly plump, but covered entirely with small blisters extending into the crease, excluding --
  - (i) kernels in which blistering is confined to the back of the kernel; and
  - (ii) immature wrinkled kernels in which wrinkling has been caused by frost while the kernels were still immature; and
- (b) kernels which have a slightly flaked-off bran coat due to frost: Provided that evidence of frost damage is present and that the bran coat had not been rubbed off due to handling.



"**hectolitre mass**" means the mass in kilogram per hectolitre;

"**insect**" means any live grain insect that is injurious to stored grain irrespective of the stage of development of that insect;

"**other grain**" means the kernels or pieces of kernels of barley, oats, triticale, maize, rye and sorghum;

"**poisonous seeds**" means the seeds or bits of seeds of plant species that may in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972 represent a hazard to human or animal health when consumed, including seeds of *Argemone mexicana*, *Convolvulus spp.*, *Crotalaria spp.*, *Datura spp.*, *Ipomoea purpurea*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Ricinus communis* or *Xanthium spp.*;

"**protein content**" means the percentage protein in wheat on a 12% moisture basis;

"**screenings**" means all material that passes through the standard sieve;

"**standard sieve**" means a slotted sieve --

- (a) with a flat bottom of metal sheet of 1,0 mm thickness with apertures 12,7 mm long and 1,8 mm wide with rounded ends. The spacing between the slots in the same row must be 2,43 mm wide and the spacing between the rows of slots must be 2,0 mm wide. The slots must be alternately orientated with a slot always opposite the solid inter segment of the next row of slots;
- (b) of which the upper surface of the sieve is smooth;
- (c) with a round frame of suitable material with an inner diameter of between 300 mm and 310 mm maximum and at least 50 mm high; and
- (d) that fits onto a tray with a solid bottom and must be at least 20 mm above the bottom of the tray.

"**stinking smut infection**" means wheat that is infected with *Tilletia spp.* with the exception of wheat infected with *Tilletia indica* (karnal bunt). Wheat is considered to be infected by stinking smut infected if one or more of the following characteristics are present--

- (a) an unmistakable stinking smut odour; or
- (b) wheat kernels that are smeared with stinking smut; or
- (c) more than four stinking smut balls (or pieces of balls equal to four stinking smut balls) per 100 g of wheat.

"**storage fungi infected wheat**" means wheat that are visibly infected with fungi, and that show --

- (a) blue, green, blackish or yellow fungal growth anywhere on the kernel; or
- (b) visible mould beneath the bran.

"**the Act**" means the Agricultural Product Standards Act 119 of 1990;

"**unthreshed ears**" means ears and bits of ears of wheat, barley, triticale and rye that still contain seeds that are completely covered with glumes; and

"**wheat**" means the kernels and pieces of kernels of the species *Triticum aestivum*.

**Restrictions on sale of wheat**

2. (1) No person shall sell a consignment of wheat in the Republic of South Africa --
- (a) unless the wheat is sold according to the classes set out in regulation 3;
  - (b) unless the wheat complies with the standards for the classes set out in regulation 4;
  - (c) unless the wheat, where applicable, complies with the grades of wheat and the standards for grades set out in regulations 5 and 6 respectively;
  - (d) unless the wheat is packed in accordance with the packing requirements set out in regulation 7;
  - (e) unless the containers or sale documents, as the case may be, are marked in accordance with the marking requirements set out in regulation 8; and
  - (f) if such wheat contains a substance that renders it unfit for human consumption or for processing into or utilisation thereof as food or feed.
- (2) The Executive Officer may grant written exemption, entirely or partially, to any person on such conditions as he or she may deem necessary, from the provisions of sub-regulation (1).

**PART I**

**QUALITY STANDARDS**

**Classes of wheat**

3. The classes of wheat are --
- (a) Bread Wheat; and
  - (b) Other Wheat.

**Standards for classes**

4. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulations (2) and (3), a consignment of wheat shall --
- (a) be free from any toxin, chemical or any other substance that renders it unsuitable for human consumption or for processing into or utilisation thereof as food or feed and may not exceed the permissible deviations regarding aflatoxin in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972;
  - (b) not contain more poisonous seeds or ergot sclerotia than permitted in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972;
  - (c) be free from organisms of phytosanitary importance as determined in terms of the Agricultural Pest Act 36 of 1983;
  - (d) be free from mould infected, sour and rancid other grain and foreign matter;
  - (e) be free from any undesired odour, taste or colour not typical of undamaged and sound wheat;
  - (f) be free from animal filth;

- (g) be free from stones, glass, metal, coal or dung;
  - (h) with the exception of Class Other Wheat, be free from grain insects;
  - (i) with the exception of Class Other Wheat, be free from stinking smut infection; and
  - (j) with the exception of Class Other Wheat, have a moisture content not exceeding 13 percent.
- (2) A consignment shall be classified as Bread Wheat if --
- (a) the wheat in the consignment consists of at least 95 percent (m/m) of one or more of the bread wheat seeds; and
  - (b) it complies with the standards for Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, Grade 4 or Utility Grade set out in regulation 6.
- (3) A consignment of wheat shall be classified as Class Other Wheat if it does not comply with the standards for Bread Wheat.

**Grades of wheat**

5. (1) The grades for Bread Wheat shall be as follows:
- (a) Grade 1.
  - (b) Grade 2.
  - (c) Grade 3.
  - (d) Grade 4; and
  - (e) Utility grade.
- (2) No grades are determined for Class Other Wheat.

**Standards for grades of wheat**

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2), (3) and (4), a consignment of wheat shall be graded as --
- (a) Grade 1 if the nature of deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 2 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned;
  - (b) Grade 2 if the nature of deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 3 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned;
  - (c) Grade 3 if the nature of deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 4 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned;
  - (d) Grade 4 if the nature of deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 5 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned; and



- (e) Utility Grade if the nature of deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 6 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned.
- (2) The minimum hectolitre masses for the different grades are as follows:
- (a) Grade 1 - 77 kg.
  - (b) Grade 2 - 76 kg.
  - (c) Grade 3 - 74 kg.
  - (d) Grade 4 - 72 kg; and
  - (e) Utility Grade - 70 kg.
- (3) (a) Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3 shall have a minimum falling number value of not less than 250 seconds.
- (b) Grade 4 shall have a minimum falling number value of not less than 200 seconds.
- (c) Utility Grade shall have a minimum falling number value of not less than 150 seconds.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (a), wheat shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of the paragraph concerned if it deviates with not more than 30 seconds lower than the minimum prescribed for Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3, as the case may be.
- (4) The minimum protein content (on a 12 percent moisture basis) for the different grades shall be as follows:
- (a) Grade 1 - 12 percent.
  - (b) Grade 2 - 11 percent.
  - (c) Grade 3 - 10 percent.
  - (d) Grade 4 - 9 percent; and
  - (e) Utility Grade - 8 percent.

## PART II

### PACKING AND MARKING REQUIREMENTS

#### **Packing requirements**

7. Wheat of different grades shall be packed in different containers, or stored separately.

#### **Marking requirements**

8. (1) Every container or the accompanying sale documents of a consignment of wheat shall be marked or endorsed by means of appropriate symbols specified in sub-regulation (2), with --

- (a) the class of the wheat; and
  - (b) the grade.
- (2) The symbols referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall appear in the order of class and grade.
- (3) The symbols used to indicate the different --
- (a) classes shall be --
    - (i) B in the case of Bread Wheat; and
    - (ii) O in the case of Other Wheat.
  - (b) grades shall be --
    - (i) 1 in the case of Grade 1;
    - (ii) 2 in the case of Grade 2;
    - (iii) 3 in the case of Grade 3;
    - (iv) 4 in the case of Grade 4; and
    - (v) UT in the case of Utility Grade.

### PART III

#### SAMPLING

##### *Taking of sample*

9. (1) A sample of a consignment of wheat shall --
- (a) in the case of wheat delivered in bags and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling at least ten percent of the bags, chosen from that consignment at random, with a bag probe: Provided that at least 25 bags in a consignment shall be sampled and where a consignment consists of less than 25 bags, all the bags in that consignment shall be sampled; and
  - (b) in the case of wheat delivered in bulk and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling that consignment throughout the whole depth of the layer, in at least six different places, chosen at random in that bulk quantity, with a bulk sampling apparatus.
- (2) The collective sample obtained in sub-regulation (1) (a) or (b) shall --
- (a) have a total mass of at least 10 kg; and
  - (b) be thoroughly mixed by means of dividing before further examination.
- (3) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in sub-regulation (1)(a) is not representative of that consignment, an additional five percent of the remaining bags, chosen from that consignment at random, shall be emptied into a suitable bulk container and sampled in the manner contemplated in sub-regulation (1) (b).

(4) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in sub-regulation (1)(b) is not representative of that consignment, an additional representative sample shall be obtained by using an alternative sampling pattern, apparatus or method.

(5) A sample taken in terms of these regulations shall be deemed to be representative of the consignment from which it was taken.

***Sampling if contents differ***

10. (1) If, after an examination of the wheat taken from different bags in a consignment in terms of regulation 9(1) (a), it appears that the contents of those bags differ substantially --

- (a) the bags concerned shall be placed separately;
- (b) all the bags in the consignment concerned shall be sampled with a bag probe in order to do such separation; and
- (c) each group of bags with similar contents in that consignment shall for the purposes of these regulations be deemed to be a separate consignment.

(2) If, after the discharge of a consignment of wheat in bulk has commenced, it is suspected that the consignment could be of a class or grade other than that determined by means of the initial sampling, the discharge shall immediately be stopped and the part of the consignment remaining in the bulk container as well as the wheat already in the hopper shall be sampled anew with a bulk sampling apparatus or by catching at least 20 samples, by means of a suitable container, at regular intervals throughout the whole offloading period from the stream of wheat flowing in bulk.

***Working sample***

11. A working sample is obtained by dividing the representative sample of the consignment according to the latest revision of the ICC (International Association for Cereal Science and Technology) 101/1 method.

**PART IV**

**DETERMINATION OF OTHER SUBSTANCES**

***Determination of undesirable odours and harmful substances***

12. A consignment of wheat or a sample of a consignment of wheat shall be sensorially assessed or chemically analysed in order to determine whether--

- (a) it contains a substance that renders the wheat unfit for human consumption or for processing into or for utilisation as food or feed such as poisonous seeds, stones, glass, metal, coal or dung; and
- (b) it has a musty, sour, rancid or other undesirable odour: Provided that a working sample of unscreened wheat that is ground in a grain mill to a fine meal may be used for the determination concerned.



**PART V**

**DETERMINATION OF CLASS, HECTOLITRE MASS,  
MOISTURE CONTENT, PROTEIN CONTENT AND FALLING NUMBER**

***Determination of class***

13. The class of a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 500 g and screen the working sample in the manner prescribed in regulation 18.
  - (b) Take at least 100 g of the screened wheat and remove all other grain, un threshed ears and foreign matter by hand.
  - (c) Obtain a working sample of at least 25 g each after all other grain, unthreshed ears and foreign matter have been removed and separate the different cultivars.
  - (d) Determine the combined mass of all of the cultivars that belong to the same class and express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
  - (e) Such percentage represents the percentage of all the cultivars that belong to the same class in the consignment.

***Determination of the hectolitre mass***

14. The hectolitre mass of a consignment of unscreened wheat may be determined by any suitable instrument: Provided that the instrument complies with and has been calibrated to the specifications detailed in ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 7971-3.

***Determination of moisture content***

15. The moisture content of a consignment wheat may be determined by any suitable method: Provided that the results thus obtained is in accordance with the maximum permissible deviation for a class 1 moisture meter as detailed in ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 7700/1 based on the results of the 72 hour, 103°C oven dried method [the latest revision of the AACCI (American Association of Cereal Chemists International) Method 44-15A].

***Determination of protein content***

16. The percentage of protein of a consignment of wheat may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that --
- (a) the determination shall be conducted on a sample which had been sifted using a screen with the same apertures as the standard sieve and from which other grain, un threshed ears and foreign matter had been removed by hand; and
  - (b) the results thus obtained are in accordance ( $\pm 0,3$  percent ) with the results obtained by the Dumas Combustion Analysis Method [the latest revision of the AACCI (American Association of Cereal Chemists International) Method 46-30].

***Determination of falling number in wheat***

17. (1) The falling number of a consignment of wheat may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that --

- (a) the determination shall be conducted on a sample which had been sifted using a screen with the same apertures as the standard sieve and from which other grain, unthreshed ears and foreign matter had been removed by hand; and
  - (b) the results thus obtained are in accordance ( $\pm 5$  percent) with the results obtained by the latest revision of the ICC (International Association for Cereal Science and Technology) 107/1 method.
- (2) If the falling number of a consignment of wheat is determined according to the latest revision of the ICC (International Association for Cereal Science and Technology) 107/1 method --
- (a) the sampling in the mentioned method shall be replaced with the manner prescribed in regulation 9; and
  - (b) only the altitude corrected value shall be used.

## PART VI

### DETERMINATION OF PERCENTAGE DEVIATIONS

#### *Determination of percentage screenings*

18. (1) The percentage screenings in a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 500 g.
  - (b) Place the sample on the standard sieve and screen the sample by moving the sieve 50 strokes to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator of the sieve, in the same direction as the long axes of the slots of the sieve. Move the sieve, which rests on a table or other suitable smooth surface, 250 mm to 460 mm away from and towards the operator with each stroke. The prescribed 50 strokes must be completed within 50 to 60 seconds: Provided that the screening process may also be performed with the standard sieve in some or other container or an automatic sieving apparatus.
  - (c) Determine the mass of the material that has passed through the sieve and express it as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
  - (d) Such percentage represents the percentage screenings in the consignment.

#### *Determination of the percentage heavily frost-damaged wheat*

19. The percentage heavily frost-damaged wheat in a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 25 g of a screened sample.
  - (b) Remove all heavily frost-damaged kernels by hand and determine the mass thereof.
  - (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
  - (d) Such percentage represents the percentage heavily frost-damaged wheat in the consignment concerned.

#### *Determination of the percentages other grain and unthreshed ears*

20. The percentage other grain and unthreshed ears in a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 50 g from a screened sample.
- (b) Remove all other grain and unthreshed ears by hand and determine the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage other grain and unthreshed ears in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage foreign matter***

21. The percentage foreign matter in a consignment of wheat is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 100 g from a screened sample.
- (b) Remove all foreign matter by hand and determine the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage foreign matter in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage damaged wheat***

22. The percentage damaged wheat in a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 25 g of a screened sample.
- (b) Remove all damaged kernels by hand and determines the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage damaged wheat in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage heat-damaged wheat***

23. The percentage heat-damaged wheat in a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 100 g from a screened sample.
- (b) Remove all heat-damaged kernels by hand and determine the mass thereof. Kernels from an additional working sample may also be sensorially assessed (by smelling and tasting the kernels) to confirm suspicion of heat damage.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage heat-damaged wheat in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of percentage field fungi infected wheat***

24. The percentage field fungi infected wheat in a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 25 g from a screened sample.
- (b) Remove all field fungi infected kernels by hand and determine the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.



- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage of field fungi infected wheat in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of percentage storage fungi infected wheat***

25. The percentage storage fungi infected wheat in a consignment of wheat shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 100 g from a screened sample.
- (b) Remove all storage fungi infected kernels by hand and determine the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus obtained as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage storage fungi infected wheat in the consignment concerned.

**PART VII**

***Offence and penalties***

26. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction be liable to a fine of not exceeding R50 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or to both that fine or imprisonment.

## ANNEXURE

TABLE 1

## STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF BREAD WHEAT

Nature of deviation	Maximum percentage permissible deviation (m/m)				
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Utility Grade
<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
(a) Heavily frost-damaged kernel	5	5	5	5	10
(b) Field fungi infected kernels	2	2	2	2	2
(c) Storage fungi infected kernels	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
(d) Screenings	3	3	3	4	10
(e) Other grain and unthreshed ears	1	1	1	1	4
(f) Gravel, stones and turf.	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
(g) Foreign matter including gravel, stones and turf: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits specified in item (f).	1	1	1	1	3
(h) Heat-damaged kernels	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
(i) Damaged kernels, including heat-damaged kernels: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limit specified in item (h) and provided further that the minimum falling number value prescribed in regulation 6(3) for the grade concerned is at least complied with.	2	2	2	2	5
(j) Deviations in items (d), (e), (g) and (i) collectively: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits of the said items.	5	5	5	5	10

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES****NO. 1218****07 OCTOBER 2016**

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990

(ACT No. 119 OF 1990)

**AMENDMENT: REGULATIONS REGARDING THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF BREAD  
WHEAT INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, under section 15 of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990)--

- (a) made the regulations in the Schedule; and
- (b) determined that the said regulations shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof.

**SCHEDULE**

In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Gazette No. 39627, Notice No R. 64 of 29 January 2016.

**1. Amendment of regulation 4 of the Regulations**

Regulation 4 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (g) of subregulation (1) of the following paragraph:

"(g) ... be free from glass, metal, coal or dung"



