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COMMERCIAL WHEAT QUALITY 2003/2004 CROP

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Introduction

South Africa's wheat production 5-year average is 2,03 million tons per year.

This year the Western Cape produced the most wheat, namely 938 350 tons, and the Free State followed with 756 000 tons. These two provinces accounted for 73 % of the total wheat production.

This crop includes wheat from the Summer rainfall areas (40 %), Winter rainfall areas (40 %) and Irrigation areas (20 %). This production is not enough for inland requirements, and South Africa has to import wheat to meet domestic consumption of approximately 2,5 million tons this year.

South Africa has three wheat breeding programmes with stringent quality evaluation procedures to continuously better commercial cultivars. Grading standards are also set high to ensure adequate quality control.

The crop quality is determined annually by the Southern African Grain Laboratory (SAGL), which is an association incorporated under section 21 (not for gain) and also the official grain quality reference laboratory in Southern Africa.

Crop quality

The final production estimate was 2,3 million tons with an estimated yield of 2,47 tons per hectare (National Crop Estimates Committee - NCEC).

The quality of this crop was very good as a result of excellent weather conditions in the Western Cape and fair to good weather conditions in the rest of South Africa.

Each year representative wheat crop quality samples are taken by the wheat storers and millers and sent to the SAGL for the annual crop quality survey.

The samples are graded fully and the thousand kernel mass is done. Small samples are milled on the Quadromat mill, after which a mixograph analysis is done.

Composite samples are made up per subclass per region and milled on the Bühler mill. A Farinograph, Extensograph, Alveograph and Baking test are then performed.

Cultivar identification is done on these samples and figures of seed sold by the Grain Silo Owners are also gathered.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Physical grain quality

Full grading was done and the physical grain quality was very good because of good weather conditions during this season.

The hectolitre mass averaged 78,6 kg/hl (77,1 kg/hl last season). The average thousand kernel weight was 35,4 g (13 % mb). The Irrigation areas gave an average thousand kernel weight of 39,9 g while the Free State area gave the lowest average thousand kernel weight of 34,2 g.

The protein average was 11,6 % (12 % mb) with all the regions giving averages between 11,2 % and 12.0 %.

No falling number problems were experienced and no other abnormalities in the other grading factors.

The average milling extraction in the laboratory on the Bühler MLU 202 was 77,1 %. The Western Cape gave an average extraction of 76,3 % and the Free State 76,1 %. Higher average extractions were obtained from the Irrigation wheat (78,2 %) and other Summer rainfall areas (78,5 %). (Please note that the Bühler laboratory mill usually gives 2 % less extraction than can be obtained commercially.)

The average screenings through a 1,786 mm screen were 1,35 % with the highest average percentage of 1,50 in the Western Cape and the lowest average percentage of 1,20 in the Free State.

Dough quality

The dough properties are typical of South African wheat.

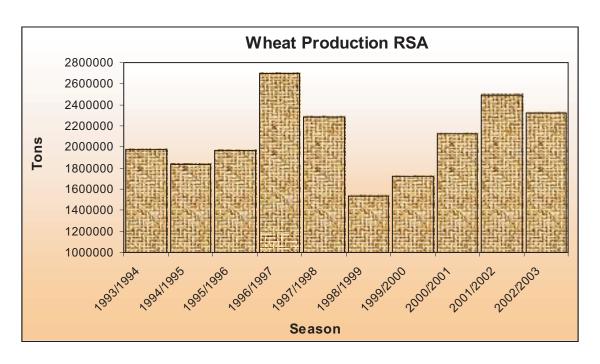
The flour colour averaged -0,3 KJ units with the flour of the Irrigation wheat giving the brightest average colour of -0,9 KJ units.

The mixogram peak time averaged 2,9 minutes with the wheat from the Free State having the longest peak times averaging 3,4 minutes and the wheat from the Irrigation areas averaging 2,1 minutes. This average mixogram peak time (2,9 minutes) is more or less in line with the expected peak time.

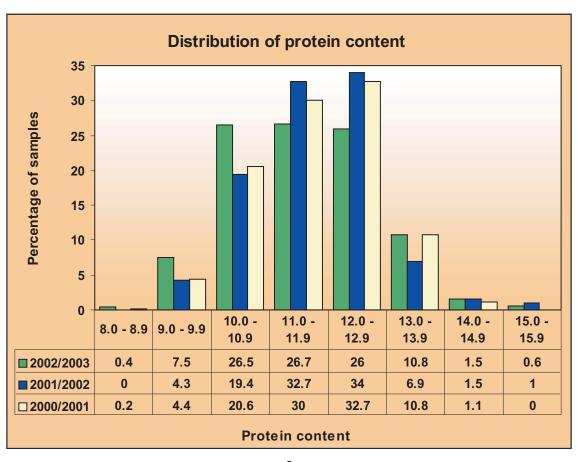
The average Farinogram water absorption was 63,5 %. The Western Cape wheat averaged 62,5 %, Free State wheat 62,9 % while the wheat from the Irrigation areas and the other Summer rainfall areas gave averages of 64,4 % and 64,5 % water absorption respectively. The average Farinograph development time was 3,9 minutes and stability was 5,2 minutes.

The baking tests showed a very good relationship between protein content and bread volume. The Irrigation wheat showed an excellent relationship.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE RSA OVER THE LAST 10 SEASONS

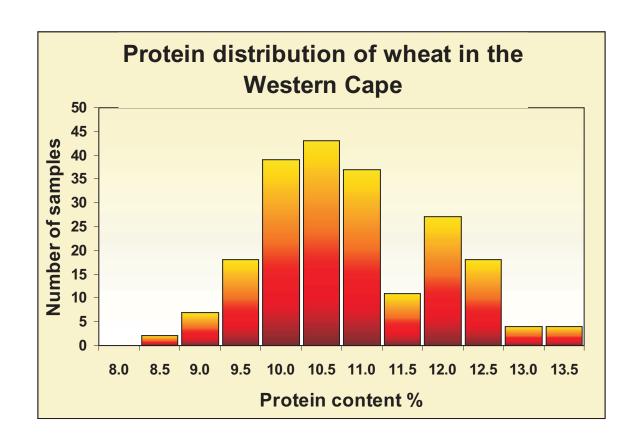


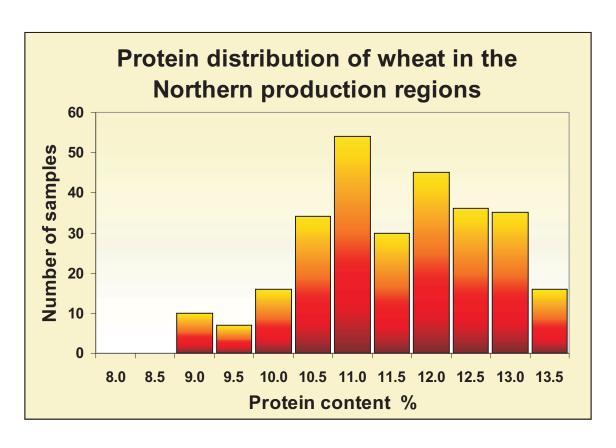
DIFFERENCES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROTEIN CONTENT OVER THE LAST 3 SEASONS



REGIONAL QUALITY WEIGHTED AVERAGES

ĺ					
	Western	Free State	Vaal &	Other	RSA
	Cape	Province	Oranje river	Summer	average
	Province		area	rainfall areas	
Regions					
Hectolitre mass dirty, kg/hl					
1000 kernel mass (13 % mb), g					
Falling number, sec					
Screenings (1,786 mm), %					
Protein (12 % mb), %					
Mixogram peak time, min					
Bühler extraction, %					
Flour colour, KJ					
Farinogram:					
- water absorption, %					
- development time, min					
- stability, min					
Relationship between					
protein and bread volume					





REGIONAL QUALITY

WINTER RAINFALL AREA

(Western Cape)

Production regions 1 to 6 fall within the Winter rainfall area, namely the southern and western Western Cape. Excellent weather conditions prevailed during the season, and no specific problems occurred.

The final crop production estimation in the Western Cape was 938 350 tons (NCEC), which is 40 % of the total South African wheat crop. The thousand kernel mass averaged 34,7 g (same as the wheat from the Free State, but less than the other Summer rainfall and Irrigation areas (39,5 g)). Screenings on a 1,786 mm sieve averaged 1,50 %.

The protein averaged 11,2 % (12 % mb) which is less than the previous season (12,0 %). The protein of the southeasterly planting area and the western planting area averaged the same.

The hectolitre mass averaged 78,5 kg/hl (77,2 kg/hl last season). The falling numbers were good (average of 370 seconds).

Mixogram peak time (wheat milled on Quadromat) averaged 2,8 minutes (3,0 minutes the previous season).

Flour extraction averaged 76,3 %, which is higher than the previous season's 75,0 %. The extraction is average to the Free State but about 2 % lower than the wheat from the other Summer rainfall areas and Irrigation areas.

The flour colour averaged -0,2 KJ units. Dough quality was good, with average water absorption (62,5%), development time (4,4 minutes) and stability (5,2 minutes) comparing with the previous season.

The relationship between protein content and bread volume was good.

SUMMER RAINFALL AREA

(Free State)

Production regions 21 to 28 fall within the Free State Province and were estimated to have a production of 756 000 tons (NCEC). The thousand kernel mass averaged 34,2 g. Good to fair weather prevailed during the season, except for some dry spells (lasting up to two weeks) that occurred during the growing season. The average screenings (1,786 mm sieve) were 1,20 %.

The protein averaged 12,0 %, which is a little better than last season (11,6 %). The average protein content in the Northern and Central areas was slightly higher (0,2 %) than in the Southwestern and Eastern areas. The hectolitre mass averaged 77,9 kg/hl and was 0,8 kg/hl higher than the previous year.

The falling number values averaged higher than 320 seconds.

Flour extraction (average 76,1 %) was about 2 % lower than for the wheat of the Western Cape and Irrigation areas.

The mixogram peak times averaged 3,4 minutes against 3,9 minutes the previous season.

The flour colour averaged -0,4 KJ units. Dough quality was good, with water absorption averaging 62,9 % (61,9 % during 2001/2002), development time 4,0 minutes (4,1 minutes the previous season) and stability 6,6 minutes (6,8 minutes during 2001/2002).

The relationship between protein content and bread volume was very good.

SUMMER RAINFALL AREA

(Eastern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo)

This includes regions 12, 14 to 20, 30, 34, 35 and 36. The estimated crop production for these regions was 301 475 tons (NCEC).

Good to fair weather conditions prevailed during this season. The thousand kernel mass averaged 39,0 g, which is about 4 g higher than that of the Western Cape and the Free State.

The average protein content was 11,8 % (the same as the previous season). The hectolitre mass averaged 79,8 kg/hl (76,4 kg/hl in 2001/2002). The average falling number value was 360 seconds.

Flour extraction averaged 78,4 % against 77,0 % the previous season.

The mixogram peak time average was 2,3 minutes.

The flour colour averaged -0,2 KJ units. Dough quality was very good, with water absorption averaging 64,5 % (61,5 % the previous season), development time 4,2 minutes (4,6 minutes the previous season) and stability 5,2 minutes (6,3 minutes the previous season).

The relationship between protein content and bread volume was very good.

IRRIGATION AREA

(Vaal and Orange Rivers)

The majority of irrigation intake silos are in regions 10 and 11, with an estimated crop production of 272 500 tons (NCEC). This area contributes about 12 % of the approximately 20 % of irrigation wheat in South Africa. Irrigation wheat is also produced in some dryland areas such as Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Eastern Free State and Eastern Cape. Irrigation wheat in these areas contributes to approximately 40 % of the wheat produced here.

Good weather conditions prevailed during this season. The thousand kernel mass averaged 39,9 g, which is about 5 g better than the wheat of the Western Cape and Free State areas.

The protein averaged 11,7 %, which is 0,3 % lower than the previous year. The falling number averaged 380 seconds. The hectolitre mass average was 80,1 kg/hl (77,3 kg/hl during 2001/2002), the highest of all areas.

Büchler flour extraction was very good, with an average of 78.2%, which is more or less the same as the previous season (78.0%).

The mixogram peak time averaged 2,1 minutes (2,9 minutes during 2001/2002).

The flour from this area gave the brightest average colour of -0,9 KJ units. The relationship between protein content and bread volume was excellent. Dough quality was very good, with water absorption averaging 64,4 % (61,3 % during 2001/2002), development time 4,0 minutes (4,1 minutes the previous season) and stability 4,7 minutes (5,4 minutes the previous season).

WINTER RAINFALL WHEAT Western Cape Province

PRODUCTION REGION Intake silos	(1) Namakwaland Bitterfontein Graafwater Landplaas Vanrhynsdorp Vredendal	(2) Swartland Western Region Bergrivier Darling Koperfontein Vredenburg	(3) Swartland Central Region Eendekuil Klipheuwel Koringberg Malmesbury Moorreesburg Moravia Piketberg Pools Ruststasie
WHEAT	1	1	
Protein (12% mb), %			
Falling number, sec			
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g			
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl			
Screenings, % Field fungi, %			
Number of samples			
CULTIVARS			
SST 94	33.2	7.8	11.3
cultivars SST 57	27.8	14.2	14.7
with highest % SST 88	22.5	61.0	54.0
occurrence SST 825	12.0	0.3	1.8
SST 65 Number of samples	4.5	11.8	12.0
MIXOGRAM (Quadromat) Peak time, min Tail height (6min), mm			
Number of samples		1	
•			
	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %		73.7 72.5 72.9 70.6	74.5 72.8 72.0 72.4
FLOUR			
Protein (12% mb), %			
Colour, KJ		-1.0 -0.8 -0.4 1.0	-1.0 -1.2 -0.9 -0.6
FARINOGRAM			
Water absorption (14% mb), %		59.5 59.2 60.1 59.7	59.6 59.3 59.8
Development time, min		4.5 4.8 4.3 5.3	3.8 3.8 4.7
Stability, min Mixing Tolerance Index, BU		7.2 7.2 7.0 8.8 46 48 46 33	6.1 6.2 7.7 50 55 42
Wiking Folerance index, BO		40 40 40 55	30 33 42
EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)			
Area, cm2		135 132 145 122	107 102 103
Maximum height, BU		390 440 395 420	385 375 390
Extensibility, cm		19.1 19.1 19.6 19.2	19.0 18.1 18.4
ALVEOGRAM			
Strength, cm2		43.7 42.4 43.7 46.8	44.3 37.2 45.3
Stability (P), mm		80 78 79 79	77 77 77
Distensibility (L), mm		130 133 140 146	152 117 151
Configuration ratio (P/L)		0.62 0.58 0.56 0.54	0.51 0.66 0.51
100g BAKING TEST		040 005 015 015	1000 000 100-
Loaf volume, cm3 Evaluation		940 925 945 940 0 0 1 2	1000 930 1035 0 0 0
	1	10 0 1 2	10 0

WINTER RAINFALL WHEAT

Western Cape Province

PRODUCTION REGION		rtland tern F	l Regio	n	(5) Rue Wes	ns tern l	Regio	n	(6) Rue Eas	ns tern F	Regio	n
Intake silos	Lelie Porte	da nansh			Caled Klipd Krige Napid Prote Rietp	ale er em			Karri Klein Prote Rive	on fer elberg ngmell berg em		r
WHEAT												
Protein (12% mb), %												
Falling number, sec												
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g												
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl												
Screenings, % Field fungi, %												
Number of samples												
Number of sumples												
CULTIVARS		_										
SST 88 cultivars SST 57	-		1.6 2.5				9.0 5.5				9.6	
cultivars SST 57 with highest % SST 94	-		2.5 1.9				2.5				5.6 9.5	
occurrence SST 65			9.8				3.9				3.5 3.5	
SST 825			0.3).7				5.6	
Number of samples												
MIXOGRAM (Quadromat) Peak time, min												
Tail height (6min), mm												
Number of samples												
-												
	В1	B 2	B 3	B 4	В1	B 2	B 3	B4	B1	B 2	B 3	B4
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	74.4	74.4	73.4	71.9	75.0	75.0	75.3	75.9	74.9	75.3	74.5	74.0
FLOUR												
Protein (12% mb), %												
Colour, KJ	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.7	-1.7
FARINOGRAM	l											
Water absorption (14% mb), %	60.1		58.6		_	61.1		61.8	-	62.3		
Development time, min Stability, min	4.0 5.5	4.3 6.0	3.7 5.0		3.8	3.5 4.8	3.3 4.8	1.8 4.0	<u> </u>	4.2 5.8	3.8 5.1	5.2
Mixing Tolerance Index, BU	57	61	65		66	76	69	67		64	74	66
	ļ .	- 1			1			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull) Area, cm2	101	78	66		70	52	42	42		62	56	60
Maximum height, BU	445	335	315		270	220	215	240	_	270	265	335
Extensibility, cm	15.5	15.9	14.4		17.4	14.6	13.3	11.8		15.5	14.8	12.6
ALVEOGRAM												
Strength, cm2	39.9	35.0	30.4		29.7		24.0		<u> </u>	28.7		
Stability (P), mm	79	76	75		79	78	82	95	<u> </u>	91	80	72
Distensibility (L), mm	128	115	95		88	72	64	45	├	65	69	70
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.62	0.66	0.79		0.90	1.09	1.27	2.08	\vdash	1.39	1.17	1.03
100g BAKING TEST Loaf volume, cm3	935	860	905		865	830	760	680		820	785	705
Evaluation	0	0	0		1	0	1	2		1	0	1

IRRIGATION WHEAT Vaal and Orange river area

SUMMER RAINFALL WHEAT (AND IRRIGATION) North-West Province

PRODUCTION REGION	West					lharts	;			th-We		o n		th-We thern			(16) North-West Central Eastern Region			rn
Intake silo s	Doug Mary Mod	dale derrivi jerivier ka ivier		,	Harts Jan k	ly-Wesswater Kemp ogong						Amalia Barberspan Delareyville Excelsior Geysdorp Hallat's Hope Migdol Nooitgedacht Schweizer-Reneke Taaibospan				Bai Klei Lee Maa Ree Ste Wo				
WHEAT																				
Protein (12% mb), %													1							
Falling number, sec	T												t				1			
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g																				
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl																				
Screenings, %																				
Field fungi, %																				
Number of samples	+				\vdash				-				-				+			
CULTIVARS																				
SST 806		3	2.2			2	5.5			2	8.7			2	4.0				53.3	
cultivars SST 876		2	5.5			1	9.2			3	3.0				2.0				35.0	
with highest % SST 825		1	9.3			3	4.4				3.3			!	9.5				2.0	
o ccurrence Kariega			3.0				1.1				9.7								1.2	
SST 822	-	(0.6		_		1.1		-	1	2.3		-	6	4.5		-			
Number of samples	+																-			
MIXOGRAM (Quadromat) Peak time, min																				
Tail height (6min), mm																				
Number of samples																				
	В1	В2	В3	В4	В1	В2	В3	В4	В1	В2	В3	В4	В1	В2	В3	В4	В1	В2	В3	В4
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	75.1	75.8	75.5	75.1	75.5	75.4	74.7	74.8												
FLOUR																				
Protein (12% mb), %	1 4 4	4 -	4 4	4.0	1 4 4	4.0	4.0	0.0	_				1				-			
Colour, KJ	-1.1	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	—				+-				+			
FARINOGRAM																				
Water absorption (14% mb), %	61.9	61.6	61.9	59.2	62.5	61.7	60.6	63.7					1							
Development time, min	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.3	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.7												
Stability, min	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.5	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.3												
Mixing Tolerance Index, BU	56	68	80	88	70	56	61	62					_				-			
EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull) Area, cm2	84	64	56	43	70	69	75	70												
Maximum height, BU	320	290	250	225	270	290	310	305					1							
Extensibility, cm	18.0	15.3	15.3		17.6	16.3	15.7	16.3												
ALVEOGRAM																				
Strength, cm2	38.7	31.8		20.5	37.2		34.3	35.0	_				_				-			
Stability (P), mm	86	88	87	75	87	85	82	96												
Distensibility (L), mm Configuration ratio (P/L)	107 0.81	1.08	74 1.17	59 1.27	106 0.82	97 0.87	101 0.81	1.20					1				\vdash			
Comiguration ratio (1 /L)	0.01	1.00	1.17	1.41	0.02	0.01	0.01	1.20									\vdash			
100g BAKING TEST Loaf volume, cm3	950	900	860	790	955	880	905	825												
Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1												
2.4610	<u> </u>				ı ~			•									<u>'</u>			

SUMMER RAINFALL WHEAT (AND IRRIGATION) North-West Province

PRODUCTION REGION	(17) North Centra Regio	al No	rther		(18) North Centr (Vent	gion		Cent	h-Wes ral Re	gion		Nort	(20) North-West Eastern Region			
Intake silos	Bospo Hartbe Kleinh Mellio Ottosi Rostra Verma Werda	Bodel Bucki Coligr Ensels Mako Potch Vente	nghai ny spruit kskra nefstr	m aal oom			pad mia enburg ehalte	3		Battery Boons Brits Derby Koster Rustenburg Swartruggens Syferbult						
WHEAT																
Protein (12% mb), %	1								_				_			
Falling number, sec									_				1			
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g	+				_				+				+-			
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl Screenings, %									+							
Field fungi, %									\vdash				1			
Number of samples																
CULTIVARS																
SST 806			9.4				0.0		-		6.6		-		1.9	
cultivars SST 876	-		1.6				2.0		+		7.8		+		6.9	
with highest % Olifants occurrence SST 825			1.0 2.4				1.0 2.5		+		5.2 6.3		+		9.2 6.1	
Kariega).4				0.0		1		0.3		1		5.7	
Number of samples																
MIXOGRAM (Quadromat) Peak time, min																
Tail height (6min), mm													1			
Number of samples																
	В1	В2	В3	В4	В1	В2	В3	B 4	В1	В2	В3	B4	B 1	В2	В3	В4
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	76.1	76.4	74.0	76.0	75.4				75.6	76.4	75.2		76.1	75.0	75.0	
FLOUR Protein (12%mb), %																
Colour, KJ	-1.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8				-0.1	-1.1	0.2		-0.3	-0.9	-1.4	
									1							
FARINOGRAM																
Water absorption (14% mb), %	+	62.1	54.0	58.2	61.0				_	62.6			62.8		58.5	
Development time, min	+	5.2 7.4	5.3	2.3 4.9	5.2 7.9				4.2 6.2	4.2	4.8		4.7 7.0	4.2	3.3	
Stability, min Mixing Tolerance Index, BU	+	7.4 53	8.9 43	65	48				53	5.3 69	5.7 70		56	7.0 52	5.6 62	
Wiking Folerance index, BO	71	00	70	00	140				100	00	70		- 00	02	02	
EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull) Area, cm2	+	120	139	65	144				106	107	108		114	115	73	
Maximum height, BU		435	470	300	450				325	335	315		370	440	345	
Extensibility, cm	21.8	18.5	18.6	15.0	20.3				19.8	18.1	18.2		20.8	16.9	15.2	
ALVEOGRAM Strength, cm2	53.2	49.2	35.9	28.0	47.7				41.1	37.3	40.7		46.8	39.1	30.0	
Stability (P), mm	_	94	48	73	86				90	86	91		92	79	79	
Distensibility (L), mm	141	124	187	88	128				110	104	107		118	115	86	
Configuration ratio (P/L)	0.64	0.76	0.25	0.84	0.67				0.81	0.83	0.86		0.78	0.69	0.92	
100g BAKING TEST	000	000	4005	755	4005				000	000	0.45		005	0.45	700	
Loaf volume, cm3 Evaluation		088	1035 0	755	1005				960	890	945		995	845 0	780 0	
	10															

SUMMER RAINFALL WHEAT (AND IRRIGATION) Free State Province (Central)

Free State Province (Ce	•	ION)		Free State Prov	rince (Northern)
PRODUCTION REGION	(21) Free State North-Western Region (Viljoenskroon)	(26) Free State South-Eastern Region	(27) Free State Northern Region	(22) Free-State North-Western Region (Bothaville)	(23) Free-State North-Western Region (Bultfontein)
Intake silo s	Attie Groenebloem Heuningspruit Koppies Rooiwal Vierfontein Viljoenskroon Vredefort Weiveld	Arlington Kaallaagte Libertas Marquard Meets Monte Video Senekal Steynsrus	Gottenburg Heilbron Hoogte Mooigeleë Petrus Steyn Wolwehoek	Allanridge Bothaville Mirage Odendaalsrus Schoonspruit Schuttesdraai	Bultfontein Losdoorns Protespan Tierfontein Wesselsbron Willemsrust
WHEAT					
Protein (12%mb), % Falling number, sec	1				
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g					
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl Screenings, %	+				
Field fungi, %					
Number of samples					
CULTIVARS Elands	25.0	22.9	28.8	2.6	4.6
cultivars PAN 3349	23.9	5.4	2.4	14.0	5.1
with highest % Gariep occurrence SST 506	7.3 1.6	20.0	7.7 15.7	2.0 34.6	8.6 37.0
SST 399	1.0	25.8	12.0	5.2	2.1
Number of samples					
MIXOGRAM (Quadromat) Peak time, min					
Tail height (6min), mm					
Number of samples				<u> </u>	
	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %	74.1 74.8	74.1 73.1 73.6	74.9 74.6 74.2	75.9 72.8	74.2 74.2 74.2 72.5
FLOUR Protein (12% mb), %					
Colour, KJ	0.3 0.3	0.2 -0.3 0.8	1.0 -0.6 0.1	-0.9 -1.2	-0.6 -0.8 -0.9 0.1
FARINOGRAM Water absorption (14% mb), %	61.8 63.1	62.9 62.5 63.9	64.4 62.2 64.5	60.8 58.7	62.2 61.3 61.6 64.5
Development time, min	4.7 5.9	5.2 5.3 5.7	5.3 4.8 5.9	3.8 1.6	5.2 4.8 4.5 4.8
Stability, min	7.7 8.4	6.8 8.5 7.0	6.6 7.7 6.8	5.8 5.0	7.4 7.7 6.8 5.4
Mixing Tolerance Index, BU	48 44	49 44 55	55 39 60	57 63	48 51 54 65
EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull) Area, cm2	122 129	130 125 125	105 121 105	132 89	120 100 115 95
Maximum height, BU	430 440	420 540 380	405 420 385	425 430	415 395 380 325
Extensibility, cm ALVEOGRAM	19.2 19.0	21.0 15.9 22.8	17.7 19.7 18.7	20.0 15.6	20.0 17.4 21.2 20.1
Strength, cm2	54.1 52.9	53.8 56.9 53.8	45.4 45.9 46.2	42.7 35.9	47.1 44.2 42.0 38.8
Stability (P), mm	96 100	92 100 90	97 91 95	84 89	97 97 79 85
Distensibility (L), mm Configuration ratio (P/L)	120 111 0.81 0.90	130 121 129 0.70 0.83 0.70	105 116 107 0.93 0.78 0.89	123 81 0.68 1.11	106 99 136 111 0.91 0.98 0.58 0.76
100g BAKING TEST	0.00	5.70 0.00 0.70	5.55 5.75 5.05	1.11	0.01 0.00 0.00 0.70
Loaf volume, cm3 Evaluation	965 950 1 2	1015 990 1040 1 1 2	995 935 975 0 1 2	930 825 0 0	955 900 985 1010 0 0 0 1
⊏valuation	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	IO I Z	0 0	U U U T

SUMMER RAINFALL WHEAT (AND IRRIGATION)

Free State Pro	ovince (So	uth-\	Nest	tern)		Fre	e St	ate l	Prov	ince	(Ea	ste rı	n)	
PRODUCTION RI	EGION	Cent	State	gion		Sout Regi	State h-Wes on			1	State ern Re			
Intake silos		Bran De B Gene Henr Koffi Kroo Petru Theu	eva nenmai efonte nstad usburg inisser Fondei eleë	n ein		Cloc De W Ficks Four Mars Mod Slabb Twee	letsdo sburg iesburg seilles derpod perts espruit	g ort		Afrikaskop Ascent Cornelia Daniëlsrus Eeram Frankfort Harrismith Jim Fouché Kransfontein Memel Reitz Tweeling Villiers Vrede Warden Windfield				
WHEAT						┢								
Protein (12% mb), %														
Falling number, sec 1000 Kernel mass (13	8%mh) a	\vdash												
Hectolitre mass (dirty														
Screenings, %														
Field fungi, %		┢				┢								
Number of sampl	es	\vdash				—								
CULTIVARS	Gariep		3	2.0			1	2.7				1.6		
cultivars	SST 806			8.2				1.4				2.1		
with highest %	PAN 3377	-		7.0				1.0				3.3		
occurrence	Elands SST 399	-		2.6 2.3				3.4 9.6				8.0 5.3		
Number of sampl							•	J.0				J.0		
MIXOGRAM (Qua	idromat)													
Peak time, min Tail height (6min), mn	n	\vdash								-				
Number of sampl														
		В1	В2	В3	В4	В1	В2	В3	В4	В1	В2	В3	В4	
BÜHLER EXTRA	CTION, %	73.2	72.9	72.8	71.9	74.0	75.2	72.8	73.6	75.1	73.6	74.1	72.2	
FLOUR														
Protein (12% mb), % Colour, KJ		-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	
ooloui, ro		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
FARINOGRAM														
Water absorption (14		62.5		62.2		63.8	62.2		62.2	64.2	63.4			
Development time, m Stability, min	ıın	5.5 7.6	5.3	6.2 11.4	7.1	4.8 6.6	4.3 5.7	6.5 10.6	6.0 8.3	6.2 8.1	6.7 10.1	6.2 9.4	7.7 13.6	
Mixing Tolerance Inde	ex, BU	47	34	30	48	57	61	43	50	54	37	40	29	
-														
EXTENSOGRAM	(45 min pull)	100	400	450	405	00	00	440	4.40	400	445	440	455	
Area, cm2 Maximum height, BU		106 360	120 450	150 475	105 415	92 365	90 330	143 465	140 445	102 355	115 400	119 415	155 460	
Extensibility, cm		19.5	19.6	22.4	17.2	17.8	19.2	21.0	21.3	19.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	
ALVEOGRAM														
Strength, cm2		44.0								46.8				
Stability (P), mm		91	94	94						97	98	101	106	
Distensibility (L), mm Configuration ratio (F	P/L)	110 0.82	106 0.89	122 0.77						113 0.86	117 0.84	110 0.92	134 0.79	
100g BAKING TE	-	0.02	0.00	5.11						0.00	0.04	J.JZ	5.13	
-		980	955	1030	915	980	980	1135	1125	1005	980	930	990	
Loaf volume, cm3		000												

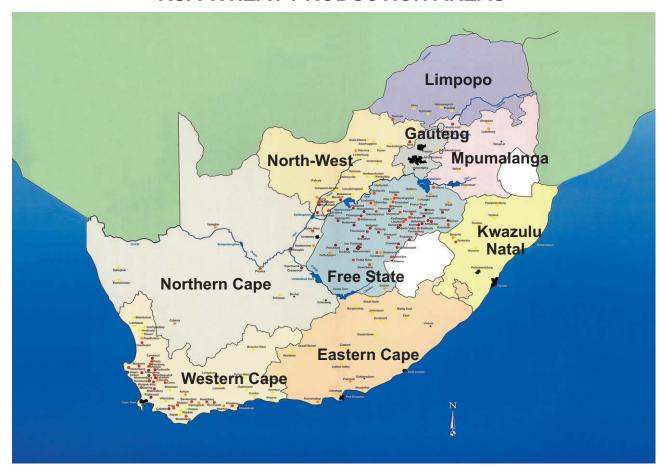
SUMMER RAINFALL WHEAT (AND IRRIGATION) Mpumalanga

PRODUCTION REGION Intake silos	(30) M pumalanga Eastern Region Amersfoort Badplaas Carolina Davel Ermelo Estancia Lothair Maizefield Mkondo Morgenzon Overvaal Panbult	M pumalanga Western Region Argent Dryden Endicott Elof Hawerklip Kendal Ogies	M pumalanga Northern Region Driefontein Lydenburg Marble Hall Middelburg Stoffelberg Pan Arnot Wonderfontein
WHEAT			
Protein (12% mb), %			
Falling number, sec 1000 Kernel mass (13%mb), g			
Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl			
Screenings, %			
Field fungi, %			
Number of samples			
CULTIVARS			
SST 806	40.5	70.0	38.2
cultivars SST 825	19.7	78.3 7.7	24.0
	16.8	7.7	24.0
with highest % Elands occurrence SST 876	4.8	14.0	9.6
SST 822	4.0	14.0	16.4
			16.4
Number of samples		-	
MIXOGRAM (Quadromat)			
Peak time, min			
Tail height (6min), mm			
Number of samples		 	
Number of Sumples			
	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %			
FLOUR			
Protein (12% mb), %			
Colour, KJ			
FARINOGRAM			
Water absorption (14% mb), %			
Development time, min			
Stability, min			
Mixing Tolerance Index, BU			
EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)			
Area, cm2			
Maximum height, BU			
Extensibility, cm			
ALVEOGRAM		1	
Strength, cm2		<u> </u>	
Stability (P), mm			
Distensibility (L), mm			
Configuration ratio (P/L)			
100g BAKING TEST			
Loaf volume, cm3			
Evaluation			

SUMMER RAINFALL WHEAT (AND IRRIGATION) Gauteng, Limpopo and Kwazulu-Natal Provinces

PRODUCTION REGION	(34) Gauteng	(35) Limpopo Region	(36) Kwazulu-Natal
Intake silos	Bloekomspruit Bronkhorstspruit Glenroy Goeie Hoek Kaalfontein Middelvlei Nigel Oberholzer Raathsvlei	Alma Crecy Immerpan Lehau Naboomspruit Northam Nutfield Nylstroom Pienaarsrivier Pietersburg Potgietersrus Roedtan Settlers Tzaneen Vaalwater Warmbad	Bergville Bloedrivier Dannhauser Dundee Mizpah New A malfi Paulpietersburg Vryheid Winterton
WHEAT			
Protein (12% mb), %			
Falling number, sec			
1000 Kernel mass (13% mb), g Hectolitre mass (dirty), kg/hl			
Screenings, %			
Field fungi, %			
Number of samples			
CULTIVARS	44.0	07.5	40.0
SST 806 cultivars SST 876	44.3 16.3	37.5 25.9	19.8 24.5
with highest % Kariega	15.3	5.7	5.8
occurrence SST 825	12.5	6.8	36.0
Olifants	1.3	5.8	12.3
Number of samples			
MIXOGRAM (Quadromat) Peak time, min			
Tail height (6min), mm			
Number of samples			
	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4	B1 B2 B3 B4
BÜHLER EXTRACTION, %		75.1 75.2 74.4	
FLOUR			
Protein (12% mb), % Colour, KJ		-0.1 -0.4 -0.5	
FARINOGRAM			
Water absorption (14% mb), %		62.5 61.8 60.5	
Development time, min		5.7 5.0 4.2	
Stability, min Mixing Tolerance Index, BU		8.9 7.3 5.3 38 45 67	
IVITATING I OTERATION ITIUMS, DO		JU 4J 0/	
EXTENSOGRAM (45 min pull)		407 400 57	
Area, cm2		107 103 81	
M aximum height, B U Extensibility, cm		430 400 360 17.9 17.4 15.2	
		11.0 11.4 10.2	
ALVEOGRAM		47.0 40.5 00.5	
Strength, cm2		47.2 40.5 29.7	
Stability (P), mm		95 92 86	
Distensibility (L), mm Configuration ratio (P/L)		109 97 77 0.87 0.95 1.12	
Configuration ratio (P/L)		0.07 0.90 1.12	
100g BAKING TEST Loaf volume, cm3		885 965 815	
Evaluation		885 965 815 2 0 0	
	<u> </u>	_	

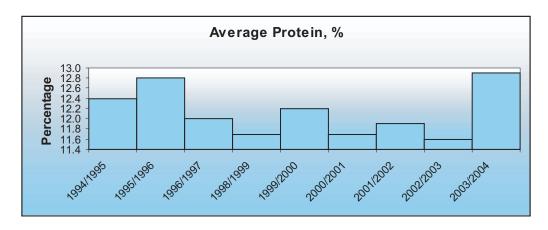
RSA WHEAT PRODUCTION AREAS

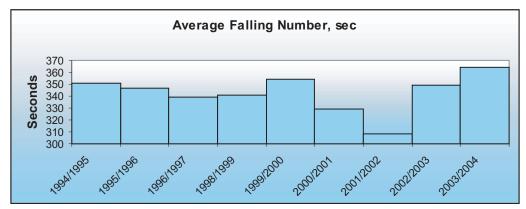


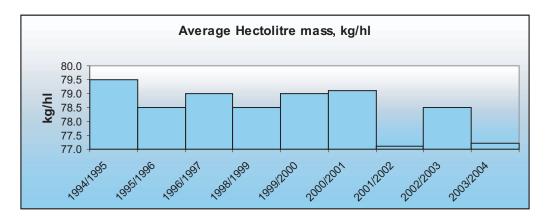
WHEAT SEED SOLD BY GRAIN SILO OWNERS TO WHEAT PRODUCERS FOR THE 2003 PLANTING SEASON

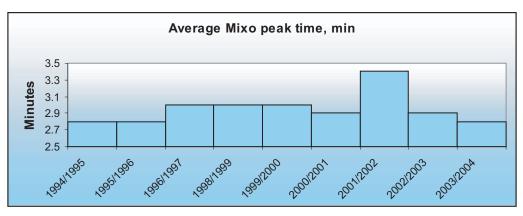
<u>Cultivar</u> <u>%</u> <u>Cultivar</u> <u>%</u>

AVERAGE QUALITY OVER 10 SEASONS (1997 / 1998 no data available)









WEIGHTED AVERAGE RESULTS FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS

		2003	3/2004	ļ.			200	2/2003	3	2001/2002						
Region	Protein (12% mb), %	FN, sec	Hlm, kg/hl	M ixo PT, min	n	Protein (12% mb), %	FN, sec	Hlm, kg/hl	M ixo PT, min	n	Protein (12% mb), %	FN, sec	Hlm, kg/hl	M ixo PT, min	n	
1	11.5	406	76.3	2.9	4	10.8	369	79.4	2.8	4	10.8	385	76.3	3.3	4	
2	13.0	407	75.3	2.9	24	11.2	370	78.7	3.0	33	11.4	378	76.9	3.0	22	
3	13.0	393	75.8	2.8	36	11.3	363	77.7	2.8	88	11.4	376	77.3	2.8	52	
4	11.9	384	77.2	2.7	23	11.0	358	78.6	2.7	32	11.5	369	77.4	2.9	34	
5	10.8	387	80.7	2.3	30	11.0	363	79.2	2.6	27	12.1	351	77.1	2.6	29	
6	10.7	386	79.3	2.8	17	11.4	367	79.7	2.5	26	13.5	335	77.3	2.7	17	
7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11.6	361	78.0	3.1	3	
8	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	11.3	419	79.5	2.4	19	11.4	380	80.5	2.0	14	11.9	362	77.4	2.6	25	
11	11.8	319	77.1	2.7	31	11.9	397	79.9	2.2	22	12.2	306	77.1	3.3	18	
12	13.2	363	76.8	3.0	3	11.8	382	80.6	2.0	3	12.4	316	76.3	3.2	5	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	13.5	379	74.5	3.4	5	12.3	346	80.0	2.4	4	12.3	329	78.8	3.8	4	
15	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	311	79.4	2.5	8	11.5	265	76.2	3.5	15	
16	12.3	385	74.0	2.2	4	12.3	350	80.4	1.9	2	12.6	146	74.2	3.7	4	
17	12.1	370	77.5	2.7	7	11.7	327	77.9	2.1	5	12.0	300	74.8	3.1	9	
18	13.2	367	79.6	3.2	2	12.4	397	82.7	2.3	3	11.6	310	77.0	3.7	3	
19	12.9	365	78.5	2.6	12	11.4	360	80.8	2.3	3	11.8	294	74.3	3.6	6	
20	11.8	348	77.3	3.3	14	11.2	400	79.5	2.9	12	11.3	280	75.7	4.0	19	
21	14.6	335	77.0	3.3	8	12.4	345	78.2	3.0	11	12.3	240	76.3	4.0	10	
22	13.1	300	75.7	3.1	7	12.9	317	79.1	2.4	3	12.1	247	77.5	3.9	13	
23	13.0	371	77.6	2.9	29	12.0	332	79.3	2.3	17	11.6	257	77.1	4.0	24	
24	13.6	358	75.6	3.0	46	11.6	330	78.3	3.0	28	11.7	252	77.5	3.8	38	
25	13.4	308	76.9	2.9	29	11.8	294	77.2	3.9	31	11.4	287	75.8	3.9	29	
26	14.6	318	76.8	2.9	26	11.9	341	78.8	3.4	27	11.8	288	76.9	4.0	16	
27	14.6	364	77.6	2.6	13	12.0	302	77.7	3.5	11	11.6	298	77.3	3.7	14	
28	14.9	339	77.0	2.6	36	12.1	302	77.2	3.7	47	11.2	323	78.0	3.7	25	
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	351	79.3	3.5	5	
30	13.3	334	78.9	2.6	6	13.3	318	76.8	2.6	6	12.4	317	78.8	3.3	4	
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	393	78.3	3.6	2	
32	12.7	414	80.9	2.1	3	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	258	80.3	2.7	3	
33	12.4	439	79.4	2.7	5	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	348	77.1	3.2	4	
34	14.0	397	77.0	2.7	6	12.2	366	80.1	2.8	1	11.0	239	77.4	4.0	4	
35	13.1	386	77.0	3.0	19	11.8	378	80.7	2.2	4	12.1	284	77.1	2.6	20	
36	12.8	395	77.8	3.1	8	12.7	404	79.9	2.6	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Ave.	12.9	364	77.2	2.8	472	11.6	349	78.6	2.9	480	11.9	308	77.1	3.4	480	

BREAD WHEAT GRADING TABLE 2003/2004

		Minimum				М	aximum perc	entage permi	ssible devi	ation (m/n	n)		
		Willimum		Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
Grade	Hectolitre mass, kg	Falling number, seconds	Protein content, %	Heavily frost damaged kernels	Field fungi	Storage fungi	Screenings	Other grain and unthreshed ears	Gravel, stones, turf and glass	Foreign matter plus F	Heat damaged kernels	Damaged kernels plus H	Combined deviations (D+E+G+I)
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	3	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	25 g sifted	500 g unsifted	50 g sifted	100 g sifted	100 g sifted	100 g sifted	25 g sifted	-

SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF CLASSES AND GRADES OF WHEAT									
BREAD WHEAT			BISCUIT WHEAT		DURUM WHEAT				
Class B			Class C		Class D				
		Grade		Grade				Grade	
Minimum Prot (12 % mb)	Minimum kg/hl	FN Minimum 220 s	Minimum kg/hl	No minimum FN	Minimum Prot (12% mb)	Minimum kg/hl	Minimum % vk	FN Minimum 220 s	
12	77	B1	76	C1	14	79	90	DS	
11	76	B2	74	C2	13	76	80	D1	
10	74	B3			12	74	70	D2	
		FN Minimum 200 s							
9	72	B4							
		FN Minimum 150 s							
8	70	UT							

CLASS OTHER WHEAT

Does not comply with the minimum requirements for UT or C2 or D2.

FN = falling number mb = moisture basis vk = vitreous kernels

METHODS

GRADING:

Full grading was done in accordance with the Regulations relating to the grading, packing and marking of wheat intended for sale in the Republic of South Africa (No. R. 905 of 10 July 1998 as amended by Nos R. 1421 of 6 November 1998 and R. 876 of 14 September 2001).

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

Thousand kernel mass 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.

Sprouted kernels are wheat kernels in which germination has proceeded to such an extent that the skin that covers the embryo has been broken or the developing rootlets are clearly visible.

Field fungi infected kernels refer to wheat kernels that are visibly infected with fungi, and that

- (a) have greyish brush ends; or
- (b) have a dull, lifeless, chalky or pinkish and shrunken appearance as a result of Fusarium infection.

PROTEIN:

The Dumas combustion analysis technique is used, according to AACC method 46-30, 1999. This method prescribes a generic combustion method for the determination of crude protein. Combustion at high temperature in pure oxygen sets nitrogen free, which is measured by thermal conductivity detection. The total nitrogen content of the flour sample is determined and converted to equivalent protein by multiplication with a factor of 5.7 to obtain the protein content.

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 alphaamylase in the sample. The method measures the alpha-amylase activity.

ICC Standard No.107/1, 1995 is used to determine the falling number. Only the altitude-corrected value is reported.

MIXOGRAPH:

A 35 g mixograph is used. The amount of water added to the flour is adjusted according to the flour protein content. AACC method 54-40A, 1999 is followed.

Mixogram Peak Time is the time measured in minutes that a 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.

MILLING:

Cleaned wheat samples are damped to between 15,0 % and 16,0 % moisture according to the wheat moisture and kernel hardness and allowed to stand for 20 hours. Samples are then milled on a standard Bühler MLU 202 mill and passed through a bran finisher.

BÜHLER EXTRACTION:

The extraction represents the flour yield after milling. Flour extraction is calculated from the mass of the total products. Bühler MLU 202 mill set for South African wheat, mill settings and sieve sizes deviate from AACC method 26-10, 1999.

COLOUR:

The Kent Jones colour is determined by following FTP Method No. 0007/3, 7/1991. This method determines the influence of the branny material present in flour by measuring reflectance with a light source in the green band of the light spectrum. The lower the Kent Jones colour, the brighter the flour.

FARINOGRAPH:

AACC method 54-21, 1999 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. The dough is subjected to a prolonged, relatively gentle mixing action at a constant temperature.

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** is the time from the beginning of water addition till 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 that have a high percentage of gluten-forming proteins.

The **stability** 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 value** is the difference, in Brabender units, 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:

ICC Standard No. 114/1, 1992 is followed.

The **strength** 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** gives and 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** is the mean length at the base of the 2 curves and indicates the stretchability of the dough.

ALVEOGRAPH:

ICC Standard No.121,1992 is followed.

The **Alveograph** measures the resistance of the dough to stretching and also how extensible the dough is. The **Alveo** stretches the dough in more than one direction (as is happening during proofing), whereas the Extensograph stretches the dough in only one direction.

Strength: The area under the curve gives an indication of the dough strength.

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.

Distensibility (L): The length of the curve, measured along the base line, gives an indication of the extensibility of the dough and also predicts the handling characteristics 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.

100 g BAKING TEST:

This procedure, according to AACC Method 10-10B, 1999, 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 characteristic 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 per se, but refers to the relationship between the protein content and the bread volume.

MYCOTOXIN ANALYSES

The pathogenic nature of certain species of fungi to plants has been observed virtually since the beginning of agriculture. These plant pathogens can produce metabolites (mycotoxins) that show toxic effects when they are ingested.

The mycotoxin analyses were carried out in accordance with the Vicam immunoaffinity

column technique using the different Vicam Instruction Manuals for the different mycotoxins. Detection of the toxins was done on a Fluorometer. 30 samples of the 472 wheat crop samples were tested for Aflatoxin, Fumonisin, Deoxynivalenol, Zearalenone, T-2 Toxin and Ochratoxin.

Fungi	Toxin	Method reference	
Aspergillus flavus	Aflatoxin	Vicam Aflatest Instruction Manual May 5, 1999	
Aspergillus ochraceus and several species of Penicillium sp.	Ochratoxin	Vicam Ochratest Instruction Manual May 4, 1999	
Fusarium moniliforme	Fumonisin	Vicam Fumonitest Instruction Manual Nov 15, 2002	
Fusarium graminearum	Zearalenone	Vicam Zearalatest Instruction Manual Nov19 1998	
Fusarium graminearum	Deoxynivalenol (DON)	Vicam DONtest TAG Instruction Manual Apr 4, 2000	
Fusarium sporotrichioides	T-2	Vicam T-2 TAG Instruction Manual Apr 25,	
Fusarium poae		2000	
Fusarium tricinctum			