

Table 2. Range of observed aflatoxin contamination in maize samples compared to the aflatoxin risk index, sowing date, plant density and irrigation in seven locations in Queensland (QLD) and New South Wales (NSW) in 2005.

Location	State	Irrigated	Date of sowing	Plants/ m ²	Samples		Aflatoxin	
					Total	Positive	B1 (µg/kg)	Risk Index
Darlington Point	NSW	Yes	16-10-04	6	3	1	0 - 5	0
Narromine	NSW	Yes	24-12-04	10	10	4	0 - 80	9.2
Kumbia	QLD	No	2-01-05	2.5	9	5	0 - 3	0.5
Kingaroy	QLD	No	15-12-04	2.5	36	7	0 - 7	0.2
Wooroolin	QLD	No	15-12-04	2.5	18	10	0 - 20	4.5
Gayndah	QLD	No	3-01-05	2.5	10	9	0 - 53	21.9
Kairi	QLD	No	5-01-05	2.5	2	0	0	0.4

Legends to figures

Figure 1. Relationship between measured aflatoxin B1 and the simulated aflatoxin risk index (%) for several rainfed and irrigated locations in Qld and NSW in several seasons.

The regressions were significant at 1% probability level

Figure 2. Long-term probability of exceeding a given aflatoxin risk index (%) at different sowing times at Kairi, Emerald, Gayndah and Kingaroy in Queensland

Figure 3. Long-term average rainfall and ambient temperature during the reproductive stage (RS) and stress index during the last 60 days of crop growth at four locations in Queensland.

The stress index represents water supply and its demand, which is matched when its value is 1.

A lower value denotes a greater demand than supply, indicating crop water stress

Figure 4. Long-term probability of exceeding a given aflatoxin risk index in simulated sowings at Gayndah in early (October) and late (January) of quick and slow maturing maize hybrids

Figure 5: Long-term probability of exceeding a given aflatoxin risk index (top chart) and grain yield (lower chart) in simulated sowings at Gayndah on 15-October under high and low plant density.

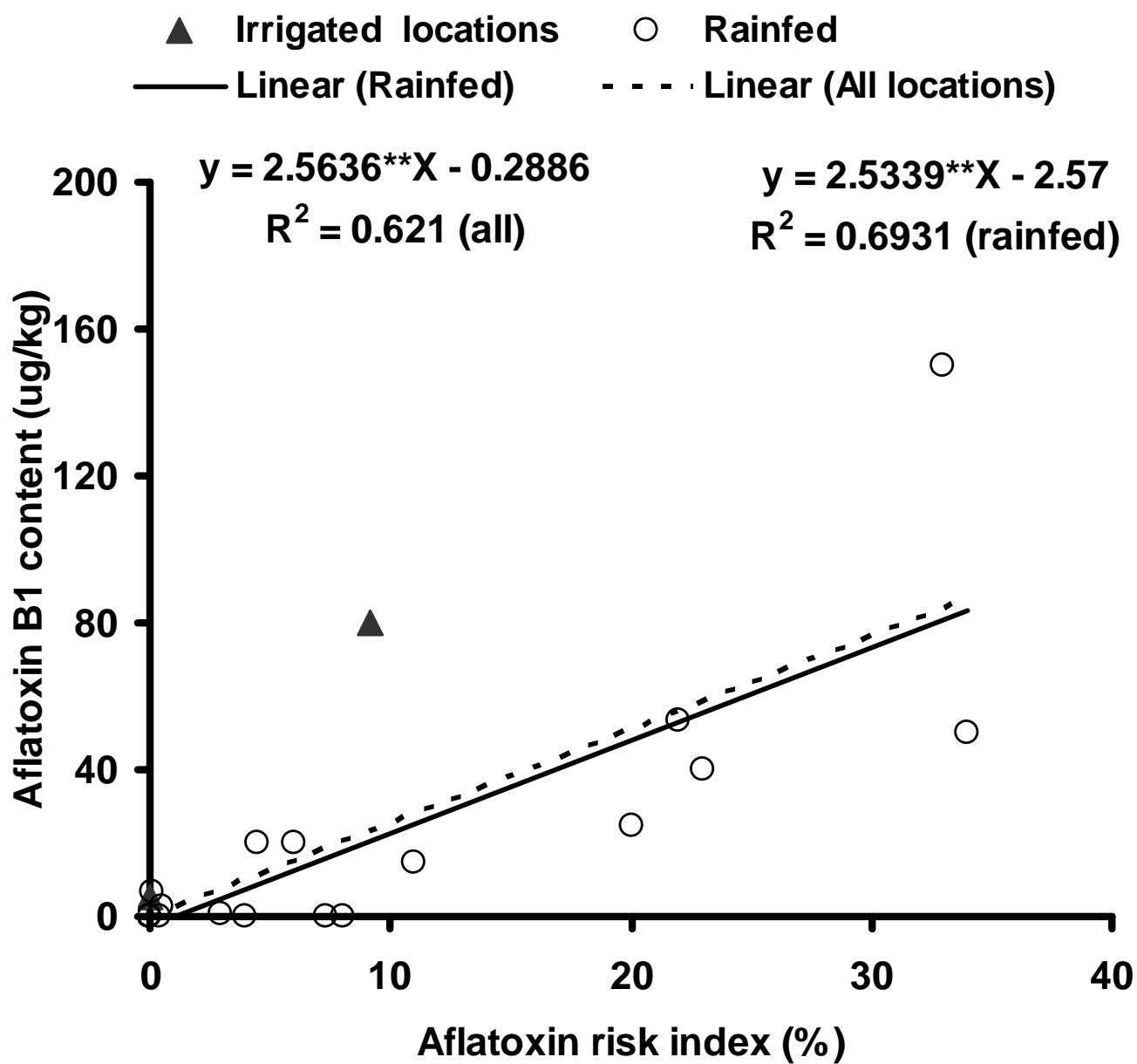


Fig. 1

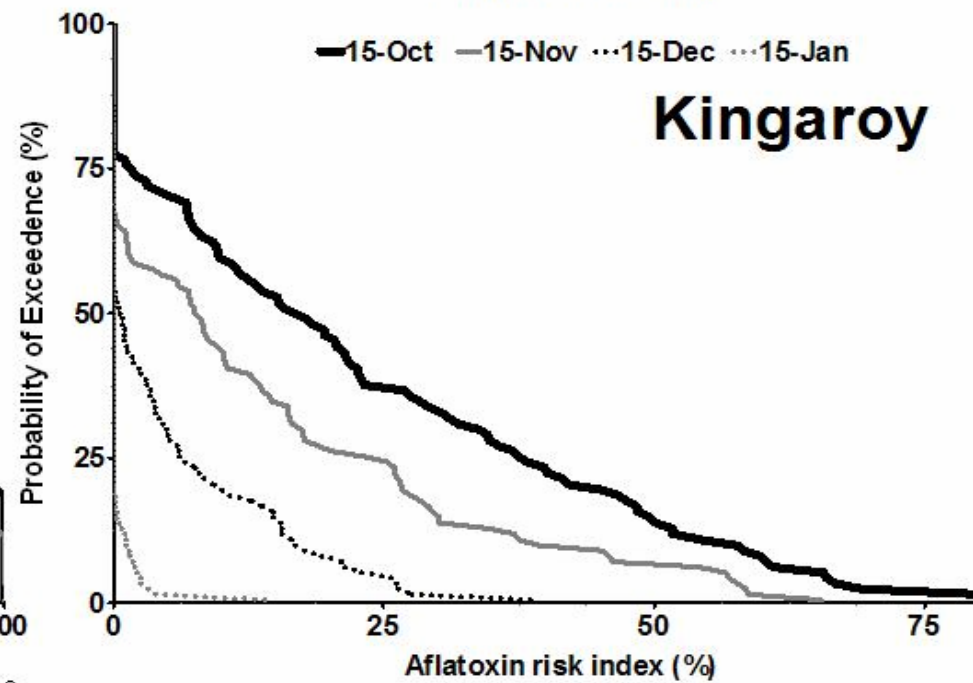
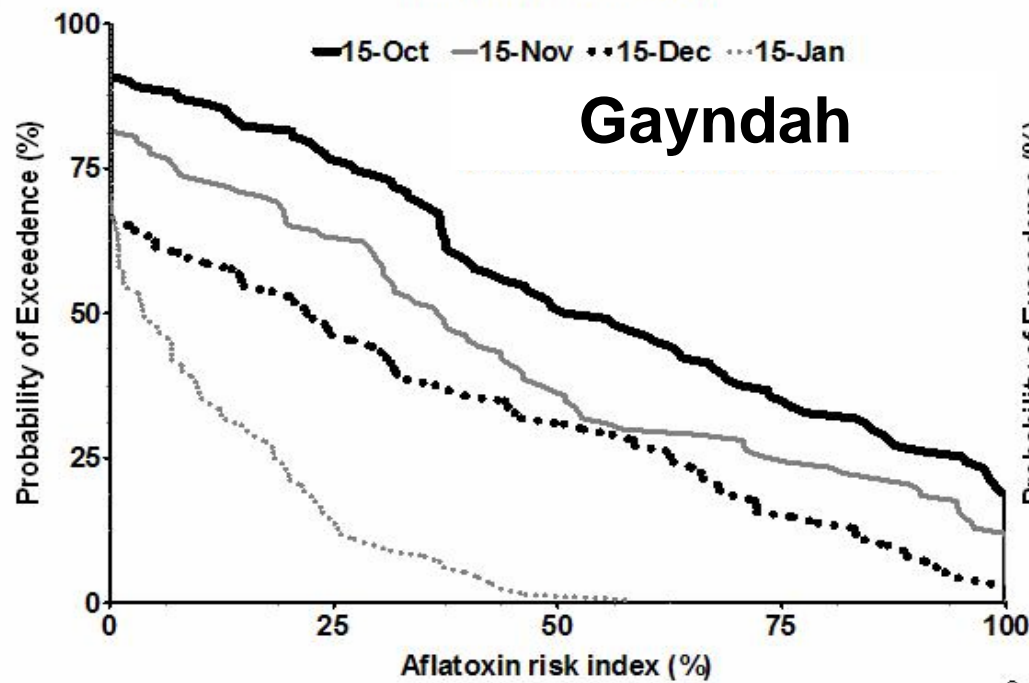
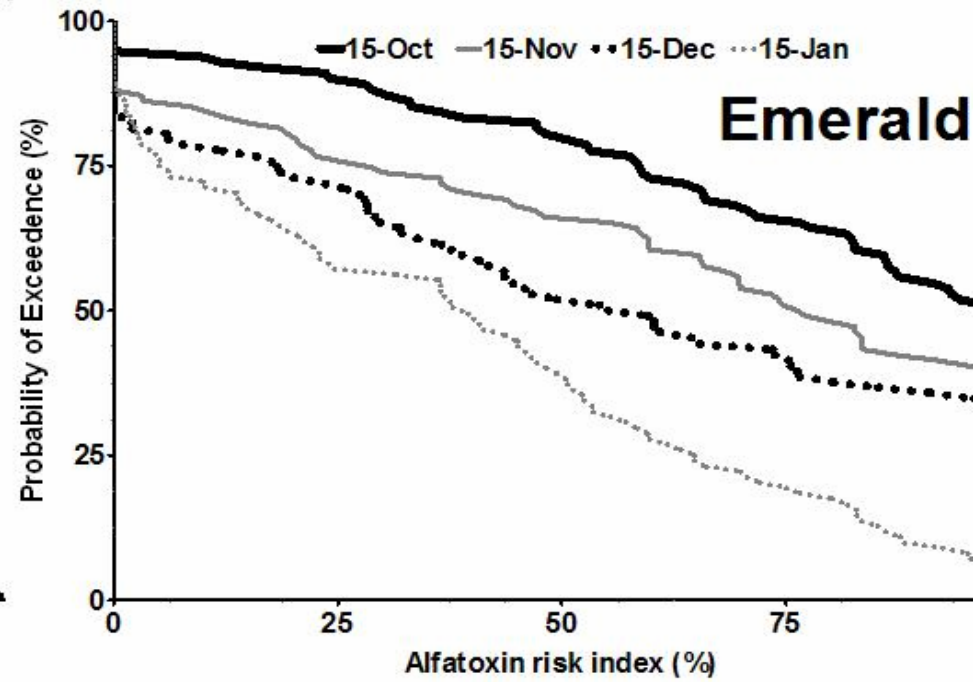
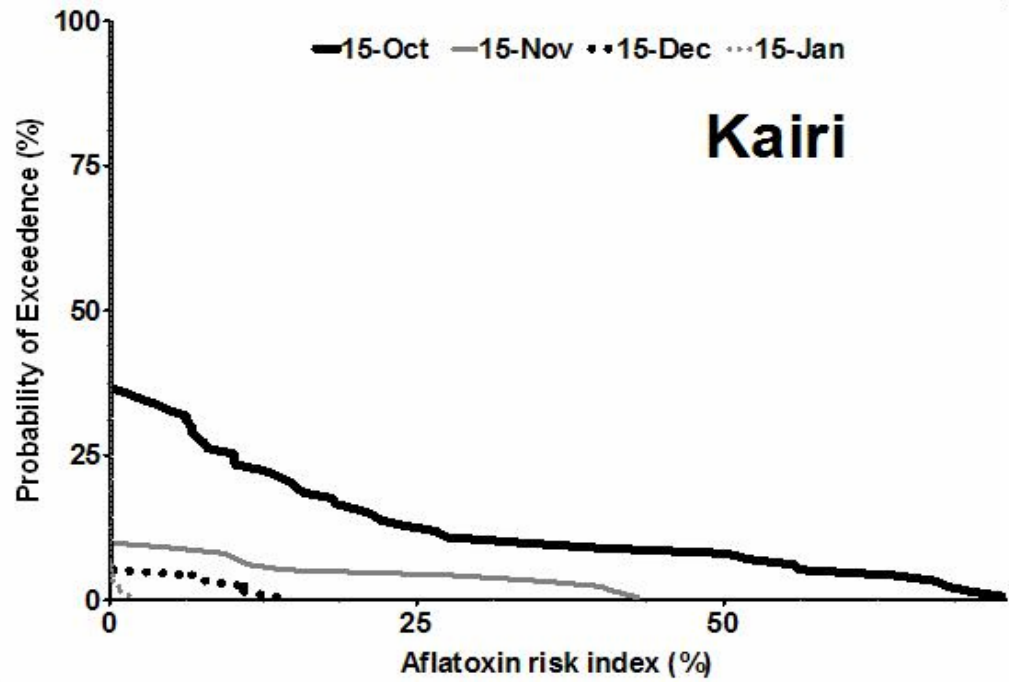


Fig. 2

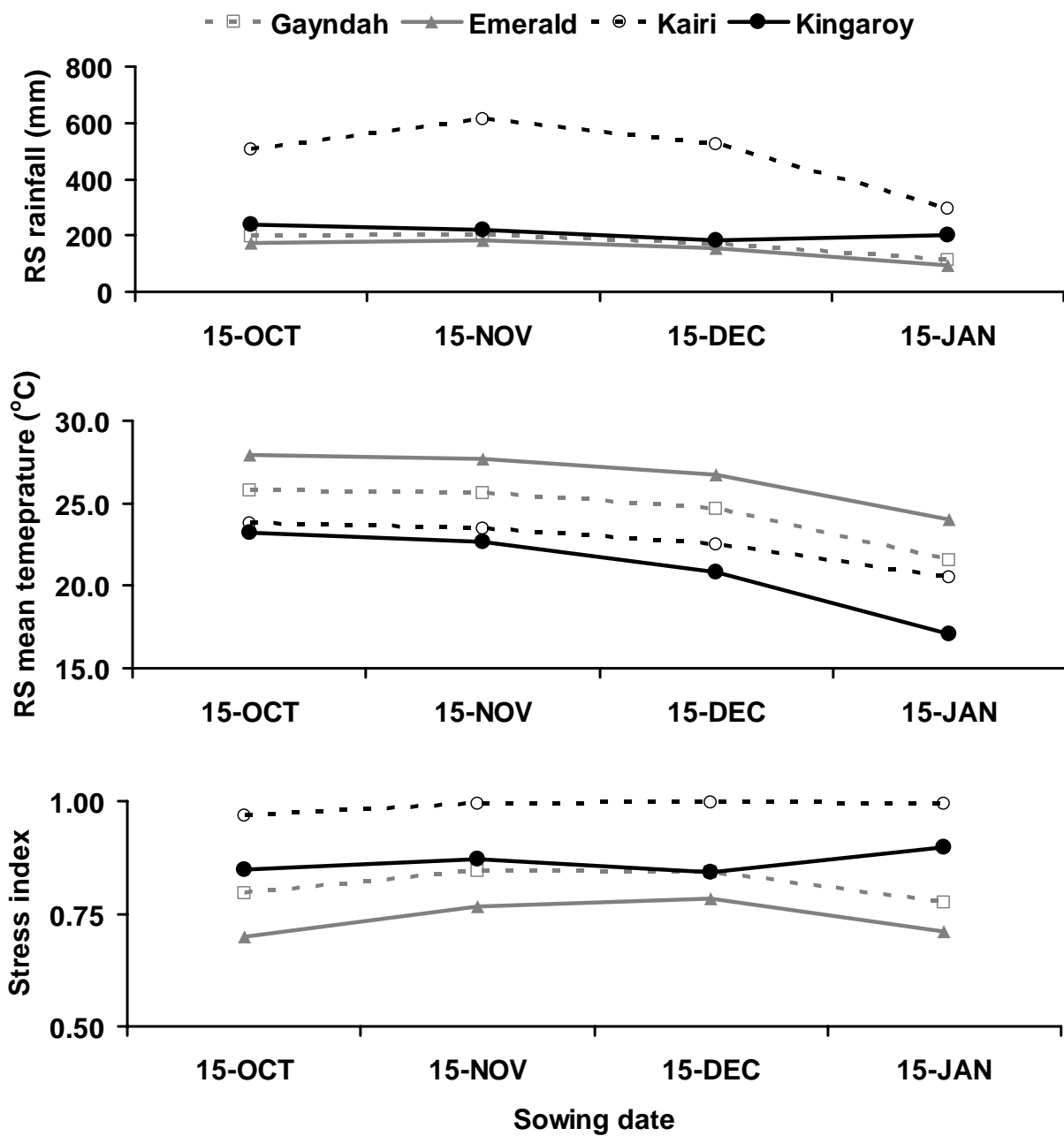


Fig. 3

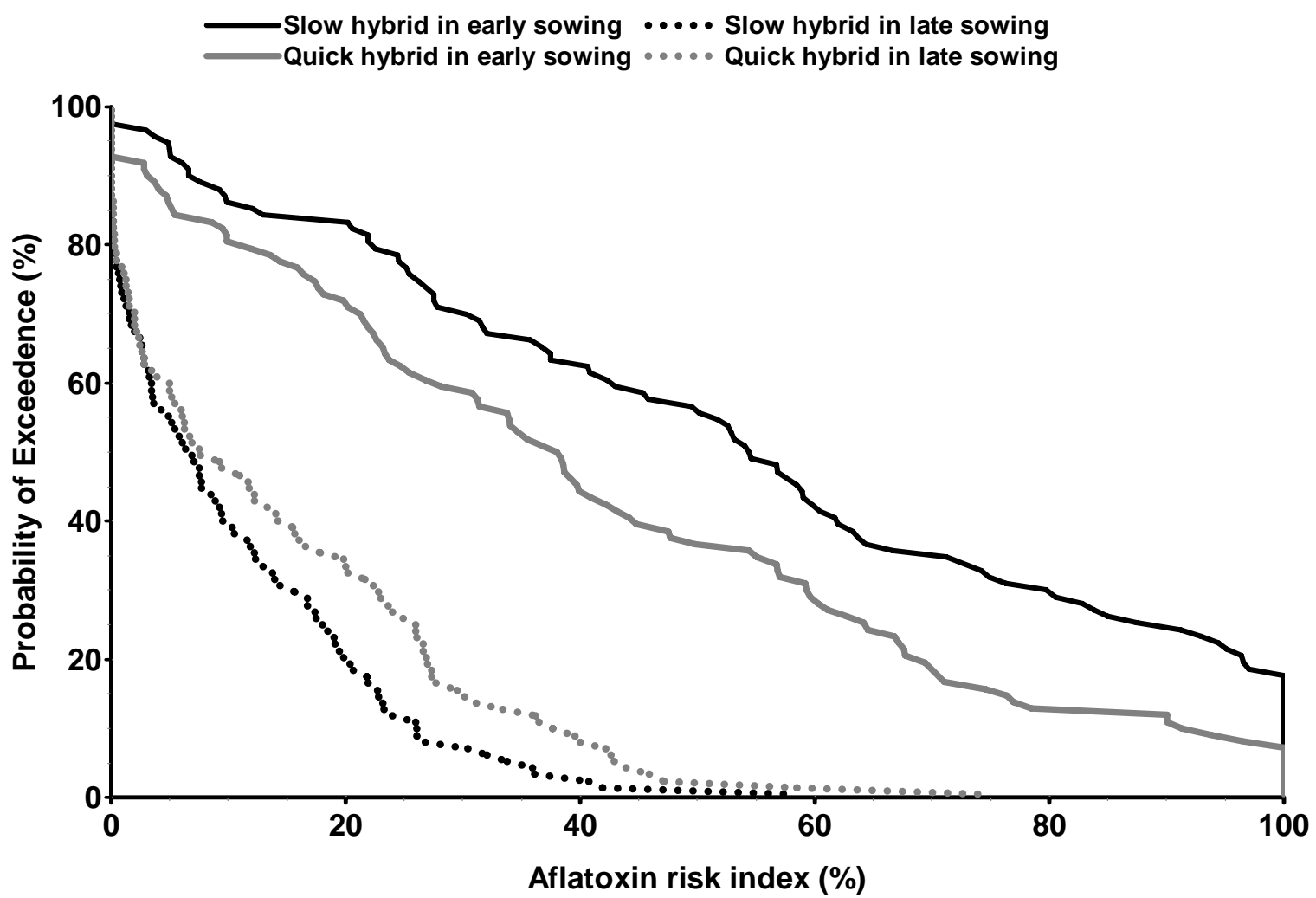


Fig. 4

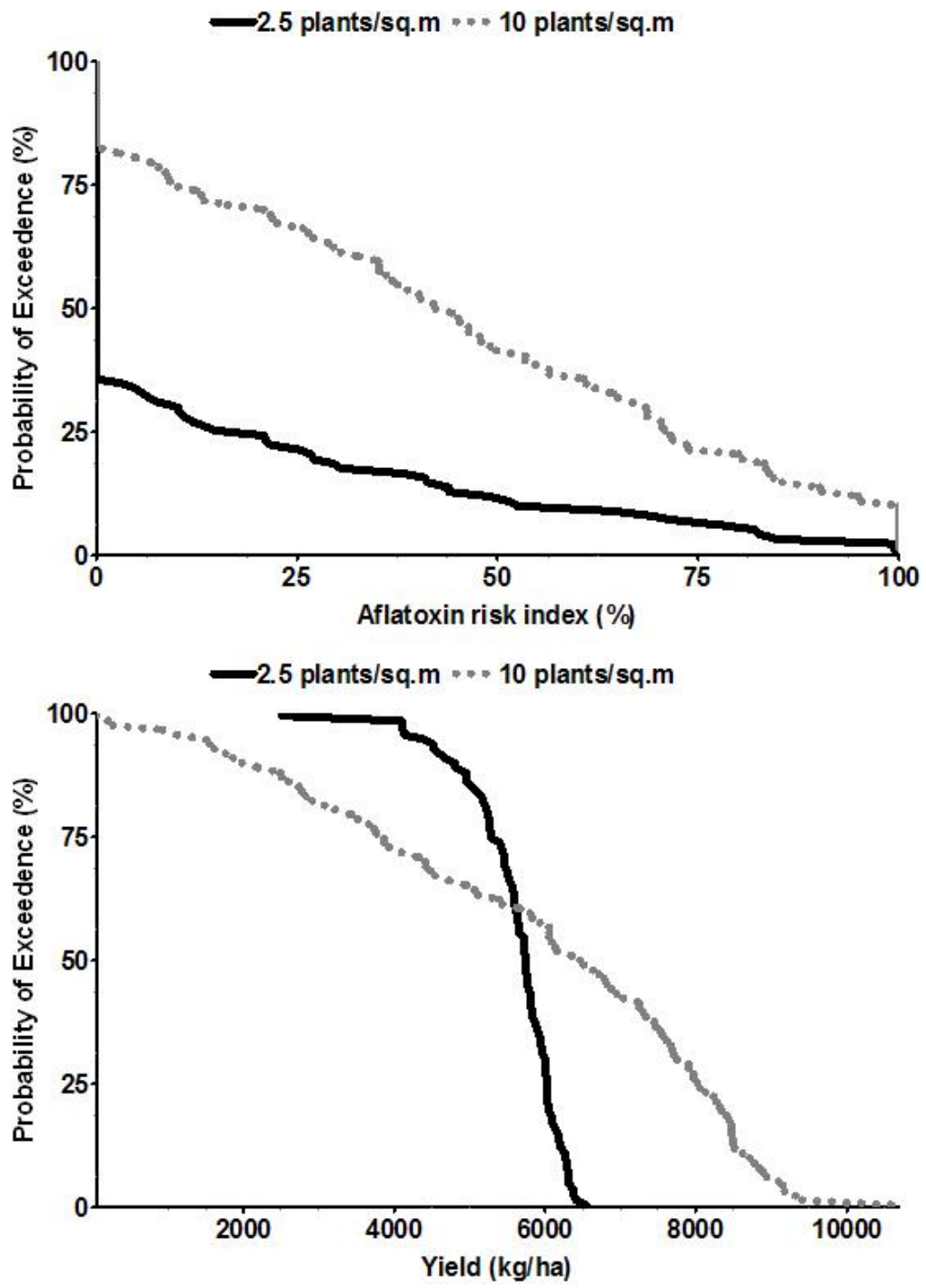


Fig. 5