NSW GOVERNMENT Department of Primary Industries

Winter crop variety sowing guide 2021

NSW DPI MANAGEMENT GUIDE

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GRDC GRAINS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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NSW GOVERNMENT | Department of Primary Industries

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Introduction

Welcome to the 2021 edition of the *Winter crop variety sowing guide*, published each year by the NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI). The aim of this guide is to help grain growers and their advisers make better cropping decisions and higher profits from winter crops.

Profit depends on choosing the most suitable variety for each paddock and sowing time, optimising tactical crop management to achieve the chosen variety's yield potential, and matching the end product of both variety choice and management to available markets. This guide is updated annually with new variety and technical information, based on the latest research and development results from both NSW DPI and industry programs.

Cropping decisions can also be influenced by the complexities of modern technology, fluctuating markets and the vagaries of seasonal conditions, notwithstanding the impact of climate change on weather patterns in more recent times. These factors all contribute to the winter crop producer's need for careful planning and management to optimise productivity and profitability.

Profitable winter crop growing demands a higher production per unit area at a lower cost per unit of production. This can be achieved by increasing grain yields through adopting new or improved technology, including variety choice and management options. The goal is not higher total production, but greater productivity from the resources invested in crop production, along with total sustainability of the farm business. Carefully consider the range of information contained in this guide, how it can be applied to your farm business, and consult your local agronomist or farm adviser for more specific advice.

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Disclaimer
The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (March 2021). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that the information upon which they rely is up to date and to check the currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Department of Regional New South Wales or the user's independent adviser.

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Wheat Quality Australia, GrainCorp, Grain Trade Australia, Pulse Australia and Barley Australia provide valuable assistance on the subjects of grain quality assessment, receival standards and marketing.

This publication is a companion to *Weed control in winter crops* and *Insect and mite control in field crops*, both publications are available on the NSW DPI website at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

Front cover main photo: Emerging cereal crop in southern NSW; inset: Barley crop being sown in southern NSW. Source: NSW DPI

Plant Breeder's Rights
Throughout this guide, varieties protected under Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) legislation are signified by the symbol ⓟ

Plant Breeder's Rights are exclusive commercial rights to a registered variety. In relation to propagating material of the registered variety, the breeder has exclusive rights to:

a produce or reproduce the material;
b condition the material for the purpose of propagation (conditioning includes cleaning, coating, sorting, packaging and grading);
c offer the material for sale;
d sell the material;
e import the material;
f export the material; and
g stock the material for any of the purposes described in (a) to (f).

In most instances the breeder will licence these rights to a selected seed company (the licensee).

Exceptions to breeder's rights are the rights of farmers to save seed for sowing future commercial crops. However harvested material derived from farm saved seed will be subject to the End Point Royalty (EPR) applying to that variety.

Where EPRs apply, growers will be required to enter into arrangements with the breeder or licensee whereby royalties are paid on delivery of the grain. Some varieties may have a Seed Royalty (SR) paid on purchase of seed rather than an EPR.

Royalties collected are used to support ongoing research and the breeding of new and improved varieties.

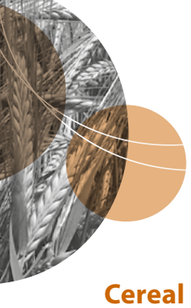
Contents

Interpreting variety trial results

The National Variety Trial (NVT) data presented in the *Winter crop variety sowing guide* are long-term multi-environment trial (MET) results. These results are currently the most accurate and reliable means of interpreting variety performance across sites and years. Within the limitations of the printed guide's format, results are presented for all crop types on both a separate yearly regional mean basis (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020) and on a combined regional mean basis that has been presented in previous editions of the guide. The yearly regional mean values presented in the guide have been extracted from the NVT database and values are only shown for a variety when the variety was present at sites in that year. **The yearly or regional mean values shown in the *Winter crop variety sowing guide* are not adjusted for trial accuracy or VAF values**. On the NVT website (www.nvtonline.com.au), within the 'Long-term yield reporter' web tool, you are able to filter on accuracy and VAF. The default accuracy and VAF values on the NVT long-term yield reporter web tool are set at ≥0.8 and ≥50% respectively. Users can change the default values of accuracy and VAF filters in the web tool, depending on their risk acceptance, using the slide tool option. Definitions of the filters 'Accuracy' and 'VAF' can be found within the web tool.

The regional mean yields shown in the guide are average varietal performances across trial locations within each year or region. This averaging can mask the variety by environment interaction; that is, the ability of a variety to yield differently at each location across seasons (years). For growers and agronomists wishing to further interrogate the NVT results on a variety's performance across the state, go to NVT site. The 'Long term yield reporter' tool allows users to view data in yield-based groupings and/or seasonal outcome across states, regions or selected trials down to a single site level.

You can also access individual trial results for 2020 by using the interactive map on the NVT website home page and selecting the site of interest.



Highlights and changes 2021

Cereal diseases

Rusts: There was an early start to the stripe rust epidemic in 2020, which was detected in early sown DS Bennett(ф) crops across a wide area of NSW. From samples supplied to the National Cereal Rust Survey, there were five pathotypes identified in NSW; 198 E16 A+ J+ T+ 17+, 239 E237 A– 17+ 33+, 134E16A+17+, 134E16A+17+ 27+ and 64E0A–. These are all likely to be present in the 2021 season given the good rainfall through summer and autumn to carry-over rust on volunteer cereals. Growers should be alert for the potential of these pathotypes to cause susceptible reactions in some varieties, updated resistance ratings are shown in the variety characteristics and reactions to diseases table for wheat in Table 13 on page 18 . Growers and agronomists are urged to check current resistance ratings, actively monitor crops throughout the season for any signs of stripe rust or any other rust. If rust is found, samples should be submitted to the National Cereal Rust Survey (see Industry information on page 63) before applying a fungicide to the crop.

Stem and leaf rust in oats were observed in 2020 in crops through late spring across central and southern NSW. Following good summer and autumn conditions there is an increased chance for this pathogen to survive on oat volunteers and wild oat populations. Early infections of stem rust can cause high yield losses and be difficult to control with fungicides. Early detection and control will be important to prevent yield losses.

Crown rot: Crop surveys through NSW showed high levels of fusarium crown rot in wheat crops. Growers are urged to test for crown rot inoculum levels in paddocks before sowing using the PreDicta® B test. This is particularly important if the paddock has a cereal crop history or cereal stubble present, and also if considering sowing durum crops, which are very susceptible to crown rot.

Powdery mildew: Powdery mildew in both wheat and barley was observed in 2020. The presence of powdery mildew in barley is not uncommon in the central region of NSW, but the 2020 season enabled the disease to spread into southern barley crops. Powdery mildew in wheat has historically not been a major concern in NSW except in very susceptible varieties. The conducive conditions in 2020 allowed powdery mildew to build up in susceptible varieties and required fungicide applications to halt crop infections. As with other foliar diseases, use resistant varieties where possible and early detection and action is the best approach. Note: fungicide resistance/reduced sensitivity to some triazoles and strobilurin fungicide actives were recorded in NSW and Victoria in 2020.

Bunts and smuts in cereals: The wet spring conditions in 2020 favoured smut and bunt development in cereals. Growers are encouraged to ensure all sowing seed is treated with an effective seed dressing. Both feed and malt barley have a **nil tolerance** for smut-contaminated grain.

Varietal changes

New varieties with limited data available

The *Winter crop variety sowing guide* contains information on commercially available crop varieties that might be suited to NSW, it does not include all varieties available and might not include outclassed varieties, interstate released varieties or niche market varieties. Consult either the owners or commercial licensees of new varieties for further information. Yield performance data is available from the NVT site (www.nvtonline.com.au) on varieties included and tested in NVT trials across NSW.

When considering a new variety, compare the yield, grain quality and disease resistance of the new variety with currently grown varieties.

Wheat. Eight new spring wheat varieties will be available for the 2021 season: Ballista(ф), Coota(ф), Hammer CL Plus(ф), LongReach Stealth(ф), Sunblade CL Plus(ф), Suncentral(ф), Sunflex(ф) and Sunmaster(ф). One long season red feed winter wheat, Anapurna, was released for the high rainfall zone of NSW.

The variety characteristics and reactions to diseases table for wheat in Table 13 on page 18 lists the quality classification of varieties at the time of publishing. Some newer varieties might not have a final classification for all NSW regions pending further sample testing.

Barley. One new malt variety, Maximus CL(ф), and four feed barley varieties Beast(ф), Laperouse(ф), Nitro and Commodus CL(ф) are released for NSW. Two current varieties were upgraded to malt classification by Barley Australia, Alestar(ф) and Leabrook(ф). Check before growing any new malt barley variety that local segregation is available for that variety, or if short-term on-farm storage is required before delivery to a buyer.

Canola. There are twelve new releases for 2021:

Hyola® Blazer TT, InVigor T 6010 and SF Dynatron TT are three new TT hybrids.

Monola® 420TT is a new specialty oil open-pollinated variety and **Monola® H421TT** is a new specialty oil hybrid.

Pioneer® 44Y94 (CL) is a new 'spring' Clearfield® hybrid. **Hyola® Feast CL** and **RGT Nizza CL** are two new 'winter' graze and grain Clearfield® hybrids.

InVigor R 4520P and **Nuseed® Condor TF** are two new TruFlex® with Roundup Ready® Technology hybrids.

Hyola® Garrison XC is a new 'stacked' herbicide tolerant (TruFlex® with Roundup Ready® Technology + Clearfield®) hybrid.

Hyola® Enforcer CT is a new 'stacked' herbicide tolerant (Clearfield® + TT) hybrid.

Following research between 2014 and 2018, Table 45 on page 75 was expanded in 2019 for suggested sowing times based on region and phenology type. NSW was divided into seven broad regions and suggested sowing times shown for 'slow', 'mid' and 'fast' phenology (speed to flowering from sowing earlier than 15 April) varieties. Table 45 has been updated based on phenology research conducted in 2020 at Wagga Wagga.

Chickpea. There are two new chickpea varieties available in 2021. **CBA Captain**(ф) (released spring 2020) is a high yielding medium sized desi type suited to all chickpea growing regions across Australia. Key disease ratings include moderately susceptible to *Ascochyta* and moderately resistant to *Phytophthora*. Grain is suited for human consumption markets. **PBA Magnus**(ф) (released spring 2020) is a very large seeded and high yielding kabuli type, suited to medium rainfall chickpea growing regions in south-eastern Australia. Key disease ratings include MS to *Ascochyta* but VS to *Phytophthora*. Seed size is predominantly 9 mm.

Despite above average seasonal conditions in 2020, growers are reminded not to underestimate disease risks after the recent drought, because the pathogens that cause disease are able to survive through dry periods on plant residues not broken down by moisture. ***Ascochyta*** is unlikely to cause widespread problems in 2021 unless it is wetter than average, as inoculum levels have not increased over the past three seasons. ***Phytophthora*** and ***Sclerotinia*** diseases are considered moderate to high risk in 2021, because although inoculum loads are unlikely to have increased, the drought will have prolonged their survival. However, **Botrytis seedling disease** poses a real threat to 2021 crops sown with seed from the 2020 crop. An extra section covering likely disease risks for chickpea crops in 2021 has been included in this edition, in addition to disease management strategies that should be followed every year.

Faba bean. There are no new faba bean varieties for 2021. High yields were achieved in southern NSW in 2020, but in northern NSW many crops were infected by virus, which reduced yields. Unusual severe virus symptoms were observed in many paddocks. Extensive testing of symptomatic samples showed that the symptoms were caused mainly by *Bean yellow mosaic virus* (BYMV) and in some cases by a co-infection of BYMV with *Alfalfa mosaic virus* . The level of infection was related to high aphid numbers early in the season (mainly cowpea aphids). Late summer rains, following a two-year drought, triggered the emergence of naturalised pasture legumes on which the aphid vectors multiplied before the faba bean crops emerged. Forty commercial seed lots from 2020 crops have been tested with the virus not detected, meaning this seed does not pose a risk for sowing in 2021.

Field pea. There are two new field pea varieties available in 2021, both released by Grains Innovation Australia in 2019. **GIA Kastar**(ф) is the first Kaspa-type variety with improved tolerance to common in-crop and residual Group B imidazolinone herbicides. It is similar to PBA Wharton(ф) for flowering, maturity, and disease resistance, with pod shatter resistance at maturity. Grain is marketed as a Kaspa-type for human consumption. **GIA Ourstar**(ф) is the first dun-type variety with improved tolerance to common in-crop and residual Group B imidazolinone and sulfonylurea herbicides. It is similar to PBA Oura(ф) for flowering, maturity, and disease resistance, but with better pod shatter tolerance at maturity. The grain is marketed as an Australian dun-type for human consumption or stockfeed.

Outbreaks of bacterial blight disease were not as widespread in NSW in 2020 due to fewer serious frosts in winter, in contrast to widespread outbreaks in 2018 and 2019 as a result of severe frosts in some districts. Drier growing conditions have also reduced the effects of blackspot and septoria blotch in recent years, although under ideal conditions these diseases can develop quickly, even from very low levels of disease in the previous year.

Lupin. There are no new lupin releases for NSW for 2021. The new narrow-leaf lupin **Coyote**(ф) released in WA in spring 2019 will not be available in NSW until 2022 due to production problems and the presence of *Cucumber mosaic virus* (CMV). Very severe CMV infections were found in several narrow-leafed lupin crops in central and northern NSW during 2020. Preliminary testing results of seed harvested from these paddocks showed high levels of CMV seed transmission. Growers should consider purchasing fresh, virus-free, seed if they suspect virus infection was in their 2020 crop area harvested for sowing seed in 2021.

Wheat

Variety choice

Varieties are tested across NSW before being included in the *Winter crop variety sowing guide*. However, varietal performance varies from year to year due to seasonal conditions and many other factors. Use varieties yielding consistently well over several years that offer the best combination of yield potential, grain quality and disease resistance.

To ensure high yields, select varieties by considering:

- grain quality to attract premium payments
- good disease resistance
- maturity suited to sowing time
- strong seedling vigour
- resistance to lodging and shattering
- tolerance to herbicides
- tolerance to soil acidity
- tolerance to pre-harvest sprouting
- good threshing ability
- tolerance to frost.

Varieties for each receival zone

Varieties are considered according to their suitability for the two receival zones in NSW: northern and south-eastern. The major purpose of this division is for the environmental growing season differences on grain quality, transport and marketing arrangements. This facilitates deliveries by quality grade, maximising grower returns.

Growers can grow the varieties of their choice regardless of classification zone and deliver them to selected clients on a negotiated basis. If a variety is to be accepted into its classification grade, it must be taken to a receival site where that grade is segregated. Certain quality standards must be met before the variety will be accepted.

Segregation is a separate issue from variety approvals. Varieties are commonly suited to a range of end uses such as pan bread, steam bread or noodles, whereas others have specific uses such as biscuits or pasta, depending on their quality.

Sow on time

Varieties differ in the time they take from sowing to flowering. Late sown (quicker maturing) varieties take fewer days to flower than early-sown (late maturing) varieties. Some varieties sown too early will flower in late winter. Avoid this as it can result in crops flowering when frosts can cause damage leading to a reduced yield and which can also affect grain quality. Varieties sown too late have little chance of reaching their yield potential because flowering and grain filling occur under hot, dry, stressful conditions.

Sowing time is a management compromise between having the crop flowering soon after the last heavy frost, but early enough to allow adequate grain fill before the onset of moisture stress and heat in spring.

Yield drops 4–7% with each week of delay in sowing after the optimum time for a specific variety.

If varieties are sown within the optimum sowing period, they can produce their highest yields, but the best sowing date varies with topography and variety. Locally, sowing dates might need to be extended (earlier or later) depending upon local climatic conditions and soil types.

Conservation tillage techniques (no till, minimum till) as well as using moisture-seeking sowing tynes can enable varieties to be sown on time.

Frost damage is a major consideration and the risk cannot be eliminated entirely; therefore, the potential for higher yields from earlier sowings needs to be balanced against the risk of frost damage at flowering.

CROP MANAGEMENT

Profitable yields result from good management, of which variety choice is only a minor part. To reach their full potential, varieties must be grown in a rotation that minimises the risks from diseases and weeds, and maximises soil fertility and soil moisture storage.

TIPS AND TRICKS

1. Sow at least two different varieties each year. This spreads the risk of frost and disease damage.
2. Sowing towards the earliest part of the recommended sowing window usually results in higher yields.

There are two ways of doing this:

1. In areas where the risk of frost is high, sow later than the suggested optimum sowing period. As a rule of thumb, three days difference at planting makes one day difference at heading.
2. Change varieties. Use maturity differences to have the crop flowering at a time when frost risk is acceptable.

Since rain for sowing is often erratic, varieties must be carefully chosen to achieve this balance.

Sowing rates and plant populations

High yields are possible from a wide range of sowing rates. Wheat is able to compensate by changing the number of tillers and the size of the head – the number of grains per head in response to the prevailing environment, including weather, fertility and plant competition.

Aim to establish a target number of plants. To achieve this, target a population for the environment and the seasonal conditions. Adjust sowing rates to compensate for:

- sowing date – higher with later sowings
- seed germination
- seed size
- seedling vigour differences
- seedbed conditions
- conservation tillage techniques (no-till, minimum till)
- double cropping
- soil fertility
- soil type
- field losses – see the following explanation.
- Field losses: Under normal conditions, expect to lose up to 20% of seed sown in addition to germination losses. Adjust sowing rates to suit sowing conditions.

Press wheels improve establishment under dry or marginal moisture conditions.

Where herbicide resistance is suspected, higher sowing rates can assist with competition against weeds.

Calculating sowing rates

The following formula can be used to calculate sowing rates, taking into account:

- target plant density (plants per m^2)
- germination percentage (90% = 90 in the formula)
- seed size (1000 seed weight in grams)
- establishment – usually 80%, unless sowing into adverse conditions (80% = 80 in the formula).

Tip – 1000 seed weight:

- count out 200 seeds
- weigh to at least one decimal point of a gram
- multiply weight in grams by five.

Example

1000 seed weight (grams)		target plant population (plants/m^2)		establishment percentage	×	germination percentage		your sowing rate
.....**35**.....	×	.....**140**.....	× 100 ÷	..... **80**.....×.....**90**.....			=	.....**68**..... kg/ha

Your calculation

1000 seed weight (grams)		target plant population (plants/m^2)		establishment percentage	×	germination percentage		your sowing rate
.....	×	.....	× 100 ÷	.....×.....			=	..... kg/ha

Table 1. Wheat sowing rates (kg/ha) for various plant populations (plants/m^2) and 1000 seed weight (grams) for different rainfall regions in NSW.

1000 seed weight (grams)	Target wheat plant population for grain only crops (plants/m^2) #													
	Rainfall													
	Low					Medium				High and irrigation				
	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
20	14	17	19	22	25	28	31	33	36	39	42	44	47	50
22	15	18	21	24	28	31	34	37	40	43	46	49	52	55
24	17	20	23	27	30	33	37	40	43	47	50	53	57	60
26	18	22	25	29	33	36	40	43	47	51	54	58	61	65
28	19	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	54	58	62	66	70
30	21	25	29	33	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67	71	75
32	22	27	31	36	40	44	49	53	58	62	67	71	76	80
34	24	28	33	38	43	47	52	57	61	66	71	76	80	85
36	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
38	26	32	37	42	48	53	58	63	69	74	79	84	90	95
40	28	33	39	44	50	56	61	67	72	78	83	89	94	100
42	29	35	41	47	53	58	64	70	76	82	88	93	99	105
44	31	37	43	49	55	61	67	73	79	86	92	98	104	110
46	32	38	45	51	58	64	70	77	83	89	96	102	109	115
48	33	40	47	53	60	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	113	120
50	35	42	49	56	63	69	76	83	90	97	104	111	118	125
52	36	43	51	58	65	72	79	87	94	101	108	116	123	130
54	38	45	53	60	68	75	83	90	98	105	113	120	128	135
56	39	47	54	62	70	78	86	93	101	109	117	124	132	140
58	40	48	56	64	73	81	89	97	105	113	121	129	137	145
60	42	50	58	67	75	83	92	100	108	117	125	133	142	150

Seeding rates (kg/ha) calculated on a 90% germination and 80% establishment basis.

Nutrition

A balance of nutrients is essential for profitable yields. Fertiliser is commonly needed to add phosphorus and nitrogen, which are essential nutrients. The lack of other essential plant nutrients can also limit production in some situations. Growers should soil test before sowing, or if a deficiency is observed in crop, take plant tissue samples and have them tested. Consult your agronomist on interpreting soil or plant tissue test results.

Knowing a crop's nutrient demand is essential in determining nutrient requirements. Soil testing and nutrient audits help to match nutrient supply to crop demand.

Weed management in winter crops

Herbicide resistance in weeds is a problem that continues to become more widespread through NSW, and of which growers need to be aware. It is the biggest threat to cropping-system sustainability. However, this problem can be managed by having good crop and pasture rotations, by rotating herbicide groups and by combining both chemical and non-chemical methods of weed control. Further information on weed control strategies is in the management guide *Weed control in winter crops*.

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Weed control in winter crops (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops

Northern NSW – Wheat variety performance

Yield performance experiments from 2016–2020.

The yield results presented are NVT 'Production Value' multi environment trial (MET) data shown on a yearly regional group mean and regional mean basis from 2016–2020. Further results can be found on the NVT website.

Table 2. Long season varieties (North): Compared with EGA_Wedgetail = 100%.

North east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Wedgetail (t/ha)	**5.63**	**–**	**–**	**1.76**	**4.88**	**4.56**	
Anapurna ❶	–	–	–	85	118	105	3
DS Bennett ❶	93	–	–	112	96	96	5
EGA_Wedgetail ❶	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5**
Illabo ❶	107	–	–	113	103	106	5
Longsword ❶	100	–	–	118	105	103	5
LRPB Kittyhawk ❶	92	–	–	–	101	97	4
LRPB Nighthawk	–	–	–	105	103	104	3
Manning ❶	69	–	–	97	120	93	5
Naparoo ❶	98	–	–	76	93	94	5
RGT Accroc ❶	97	–	–	87	120	106	5
Sunlamb	95	–	–	91	–	102	3

❶ Winter wheat

Table 3. Early season variety trial results Northern NSW (sown before 15 May): Compared with EGA_Gregory = 100%.

North east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	**5.23**	**3.26**	**2.48**	**1.35**	**4.59**	**3.73**	
Coolah	105	112	103	118	101	105	18
Coota	–	–	–	121	103	107	8
DS Bennett ❶	–	57	96	57	–	90	4
DS Faraday	98	95	99	91	102	99	18
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**18**
EGA_Wedgetail ❶	94	54	87	53	82	83	18
Illabo ❶	–	59	85	61	80	83	11
Longsword ❶	–	67	–	81	87	97	8
LRPB Flanker	104	105	102	108	99	102	18
LRPB Gauntlet	93	110	91	113	–	97	13
LRPB Gazelle ❷	98	–	–	–	–	95	5
LRPB Kittyhawk ❶	95	58	89	–	86	85	15
LRPB Lancer	98	116	95	124	97	101	18
LRPB Nighthawk	–	–	99	67	95	94	11
LRPB Stealth	–	–	–	116	101	102	8
Mitch	107	113	103	122	101	106	13
Rockstar	–	–	–	–	106	101	5
Sunflex	–	–	106	111	99	105	11
Sunlamb	98	61	93	59	–	89	13
Sunmax	104	87	102	89	102	101	18
Feed wheats							
RGT Zanzibar	111	74	105	80	94	99	18

Table 4. Early season variety trial results Northern NSW (sown before 15 May): Compared with EGA_Gregory = 100% (continued).

North west							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	**4.96**	**2.01**	**1.92**	**1.59**	**4.30**	**3.23**	
Coolah	107	114	104	109	101	106	25
Coota	–	–	–	112	102	108	8
DS Faraday	97	95	99	100	102	98	25
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**25**
EGA_Wedgetail ❶	94	43	95	33	68	76	24
Illabo ❶	–	47	–	–	67	76	10
LRPB Flanker	105	106	103	101	99	103	25
LRPB Gauntlet	96	102	90	104	–	97	20
LRPB Gazelle ❷	96	–	–	–	–	91	7
LRPB Kittyhawk ❶	94	50	96	–	74	79	21
LRPB Lancer	102	110	95	106	96	101	25
LRPB Nighthawk	–	–	107	64	85	90	12
LRPB Stealth	–	–	–	110	102	103	8
Mitch	109	115	105	107	–	107	20
Rockstar	–	–	–	–	108	102	5
Sunflex	–	–	108	99	98	105	12
Sunlamb	96	58	–	–	–	84	13
Sunmax	103	91	107	90	96	99	25

❶ Winter wheat
❷ Soft/biscuit wheat variety.

Table 5. Main season variety trial results Northern NSW (sown after 14 May): Compared with EGA_Gregory = 100%.

North east	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	**4.97**	**3.45**	**1.95**	**1.55**	**4.71**	**3.68**	
Beckom	103	112	108	123	104	106	22
Condo	100	106	94	105	96	99	22
Coolah	105	102	105	113	104	105	22
DS Faraday	–	98	100	98	102	100	16
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**22**
Elmore CL Plus	100	97	102	109	97	99	22
LRPB Flanker	105	100	101	98	101	102	22
LRPB Gauntlet	94	97	93	107	–	95	16
LRPB Hellfire	–	–	104	110	101	105	13
LRPB Impala ❷	107	97	105	105	100	103	22
LRPB Mustang	100	115	101	119	96	102	22
LRPB Oryx ❷	105	101	102	111	94	101	16
LRPB Reliant	103	110	102	105	101	103	22
LRPB Spitfire	93	96	90	103	93	93	22
Mitch	110	100	103	104	–	105	16
Scepter	–	114	107	120	105	110	16
Sunblade CL Plus	–	–	–	111	106	110	9
Suncentral	–	–	–	111	103	105	9
Sunchaser	–	–	102	115	101	102	13
Sunmaster	–	–	–	–	108	112	6
Sunprime	–	108	103	112	100	101	16
Suntop	102	106	99	111	100	102	22
Vixen	–	–	101	122	100	106	13
Feed wheats							
Borlaug 100	–	108	101	102	104	102	16
SEA Condamine	108	103	102	96	105	105	22

North west	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	**4.99**	**1.85**	**1.80**	**1.41**	**4.10**	**3.31**	
Beckom	104	117	102	110	108	107	27
Condo	99	109	88	100	101	100	27
Coolah	107	107	102	100	104	105	27
DS Faraday	–	100	98	97	100	100	19
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**27**
Elmore CL Plus	101	103	100	96	98	100	27
LRPB Flanker	104	103	101	102	100	103	27
LRPB Gauntlet	96	95	92	87	–	95	20
LRPB Hellfire	–	–	101	109	104	107	13
LRPB Impala ❷	108	108	104	101	99	104	27
LRPB Mustang	100	114	99	112	105	104	27
LRPB Oryx ❷	105	109	–	–	–	103	14
LRPB Reliant	102	110	100	112	104	104	27
LRPB Spitfire	93	98	84	84	95	93	27
Mitch	111	110	99	100	–	107	20
Scepter	–	121	104	115	109	113	19
Sunblade CL Plus	–	–	–	116	108	113	10
Suncentral	–	–	–	110	105	106	10
Sunchaser	–	–	96	104	104	103	13
Sunmaster	–	–	–	–	111	114	7
Sunprime	–	111	98	107	102	101	19
Suntop	102	110	93	101	103	103	27
Vixen	–	–	98	119	110	109	13
Feed wheats							
Borlaug 100	–	113	93	109	103	102	19
SEA Condamine	107	113	96	107	102	105	27

❷ Soft/biscuit wheat variety.

Suggested sowing times – Northern

Aim to sow grain-only crops in the earlier part of the optimum period. The actual date is influenced by location, soil fertility and the likelihood of frost at flowering in a particular paddock. Sowing windows for specific varieties vary across the regions and the tables are provided as a guide. Sowing decisions should be made according to the relative maturity of each variety.

Table 6. Suggested sowing times Northern NSW.

	March				April				May				June				July		
Variety / Weeks	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Slopes																			
Anapurna❶, Mackellar❶, Manning❶, RGT Accroc❶	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<										
DS Bennett ❶		>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<									
EGA_Wedgetail❶, Illabo❶, Kittyhawk❶, Naparoo❶		>	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<									
Sunlamb			>	★	★	★	★	★	<										
Longsword❶			>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<									
Sunmax				>	★	★	★	<	<										
Lancer, Stealth, Sunflex					>	★	★	★	★	<									
Coota, Coolah, DS Faraday, EGA_Gregory, Flanker, Gazelle, Mitch, RGT Zanzibar, Rockstar, Sheriff CL Plus,						>	★	★	★	<									
Beckom, Elmore CL Plus, Impala, Oryx, Reliant, Scepter, Sunblade CL Plus, Sunchaser, Sunmaster, Suntop								>	★	★	★	★	<						
Condo, Hellfire, LG Gold, Mustang, Spitfire, Suncentral, Sunprime, Vixen										>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<		
Plains																			
EGA_Wedgetail❶, Illabo❶, Kittyhawk❶, Longsword❶, Naparoo❶, Sunlamb				>	★	★	★	★	<										
Sunmax						>	★	★	★	<									
Sunflex						>	>	★	★	★	★	<	<						
Coota, Coolah, DS Faraday, EGA_Gregory, Flanker, Gazelle, Lancer, Mitch, Rockstar, Sheriff CL Plus, Stealth								>	★	★	★	<							
Beckom, Gauntlet									>	★	★	★	<						
Elmore CL Plus, Impala, Oryx, Reliant, Scepter, Sunblade CL Plus, Sunchaser, Sunmaster, Suntop									>	★	★	★	★	<	<				
Condo, Emu Rock, Hellfire, LG Gold, Mustang, Spitfire, Suncentral, Sunprime, Vixen										>	★	★	★	★	<				

> Earlier than ideal, but acceptable.
★ Optimum sowing time.
< Later than ideal, but acceptable.
❶ Winter wheat sowing window can be extended earlier, provided crops are grazed to delay reproductive development.

Note: For durum suggested sowing times see Table 19. Suggested sowing times, Durum wheat varieties. on page 33.

Southern NSW – Wheat variety performance

Yield performance experiments from 2016–2020.

The yield results presented are NVT 'Production Value' multi environment trial (MET) data shown on a yearly regional group mean and regional mean basis from 2016–2020. Further results can be found on the NVT website (www.nvtonline.com.au).

Table 7. Long season varieties (southern): Compared with EGA_Wedgetail = 100%.

South east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Wedgetail (t/ha)	**5.66**	**3.97**	**5.11**	**2.72**	**5.84**	**4.89**	
Anapurna ❶	–	–	–	98	118	117	6
DS Bennett ❶	114	115	114	101	105	110	14
EGA_Wedgetail ❶	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**14**
Illabo ❶	97	107	102	112	110	105	14
Longsword ❶	86	103	100	106	106	98	14
LRPB Kittyhawk ❶	94	104	104	–	100	99	12
LRPB Nighthawk	–	–	103	106	106	104	7
Manning ❶	104	121	121	76	108	107	14
Naparoo ❶	108	99	106	97	91	100	14
RGT Accroc ❶	125	125	120	98	122	121	14
Sunlamb	102	108	107	96	–	104	10

❶ Winter wheat

Table 8. Early season variety trial results (sown before 15 May): Compared with EGA_Gregory = 100%.

South east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	**5.57**	**4.54**	**2.73**	**1.52**	**5.26**	**4.15**	
Catapult	–	–	117	137	117	118	13
Coolah	109	105	105	105	120	112	21
Coota	–	–	–	129	118	116	11
Cutlass	113	110	109	110	117	114	21
DS Bennett ❶	118	113	107	82	–	116	15
DS Faraday	98	99	99	103	99	99	21
DS Pascal	110	104	103	95	124	112	21
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**21**
EGA_Wedgetail ❶	106	98	97	74	116	105	21
Illabo ❶	112	101	101	87	131	115	21
Longsword ❶	111	101	103	102	128	115	21
LRPB Flanker	104	104	103	102	104	104	21
LRPB Gauntlet	96	93	97	–	–	100	10
LRPB Gazelle ❷	109	–	–	–	–	106	6
LRPB Kittyhawk ❶	105	96	96	–	118	106	16
LRPB Lancer	102	100	102	106	117	108	21
LRPB Nighthawk	–	–	99	78	127	112	13
LRPB Stealth	–	–	–	110	116	111	11
LRPB Trojan	111	110	111	125	120	115	21
Rockstar	–	–	–	132	129	123	11
Sheriff CL Plus	–	–	–	118	122	115	11
Sunflex	–	–	108	102	129	118	13
Sunlamb	105	95	93	63	–	103	15
Sunmax	109	102	–	–	–	108	8
Feed wheats							
RGT Zanzibar	125	114	110	95	142	127	21

Table 9. Early season variety trial results (sown before 15 May): Compared with EGA_Gregory = 100% (continued).

South west ❸							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	**4.98**	**4.89**	**6.64**	**3.16**	**5.27**	**4.75**	
Catapult	–	–	111	130	115	118	15
Coolah	114	102	103	117	110	111	25
Coota	–	–	–	125	114	115	13
Cutlass	115	105	105	110	113	111	25
DS Bennett ❶	124	101	96	116	–	113	18
DS Faraday	98	100	101	100	–	99	18
DS Pascal	116	100	100	121	109	111	25
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**25**
EGA_Wedgetail ❶	110	95	94	102	103	103	25
Illabo ❶	118	98	100	117	112	111	25
Longsword ❶	115	101	104	113	114	111	25
LRPB Flanker	105	102	101	104	103	103	25
LRPB Gauntlet	98	98	–	–	–	101	10
LRPB Gazelle ❷	111	–	–	–	–	102	7
LRPB Kittyhawk ❶	109	95	95	–	104	103	19
LRPB Lancer	109	100	103	124	105	108	25
LRPB Nighthawk	–	–	97	109	109	108	15
LRPB Stealth	–	–	–	122	109	111	13
LRPB Trojan	115	107	109	126	113	115	25
Rockstar	–	–	–	139	120	122	13
Sheriff CL Plus	–	–	–	122	113	113	13
Sunflex	–	–	103	124	115	116	15
Sunlamb	108	92	91	100	–	101	18
Sunmax	108	101	–	–	–	104	10
Feed wheats							
RGT Zanzibar	132	104	103	122	123	121	25

❶ Winter wheat
❷ Soft/biscuit wheat variety.
❸ Includes irrigated trials.

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NVT website (www.nvtonline.com.au).

Table 10. Main season variety trial results – Southern (sown after 14 May): Compared with EGA_Gregory = 100%.

South east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	5.81	4.35	2.72	1.07	5.67	4.06	
Beckom	107	107	114	157	117	115	22
Condo	103	99	98	149	108	108	22
Coolah	102	105	107	98	111	106	22
Corack	101	102	108	161	112	110	22
DS Faraday	99	98	101	105	100	100	22
DS Tull	99	95	99	130	–	100	16
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**22**
Elmore CL Plus	98	95	98	108	101	100	22
Emu Rock	97	97	101	160	–	104	16
Hammer CL Plus	–	–	–	–	97	101	6
LRPB Cobra	103	99	101	123	115	108	22
LRPB Flanker	106	104	103	105	102	104	22
LRPB Hellfire	–	–	100	135	97	98	14
LRPB Impala❷	101	102	100	142	101	104	22
LRPB Mustang	100	98	103	141	105	105	22
LRPB Oryx❷	104	99	–	155	106	107	17
LRPB Parakeet	94	92	–	138	94	97	20
LRPB Reliant	95	95	103	137	92	97	22
LRPB Spitfire	90	85	91	115	96	94	22
Mace	95	96	104	–	–	105	10
Razor CL Plus	–	97	103	166	107	104	16
Scepter	105	109	117	181	116	116	22
Sunblade CL Plus	–	–	–	138	115	110	12
Suncentral	–	–	–	130	115	111	12
Sunchaser	–	–	99	136	104	102	14
Sunmaster	–	–	–	129	120	114	12
Sunprime	93	95	103	143	99	100	16
Suntop	95	99	104	107	–	102	16
Vixen	–	110	116	200	118	120	16

❷ Soft/biscuit wheat variety.

Table 11. Main season variety trial results – Southern (sown after 14 May): Compared with EGA_Gregory = 100% (continued).

South west❸							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% EGA_Gregory (t/ha)	5.03	4.48	4.25	2.68	4.56	4.18	
Ballista	–	–	–	139	110	113	16
Beckom	111	109	110	137	115	116	30
Condo	106	101	104	107	108	106	30
Coolah	105	106	103	118	105	107	30
Corack	102	105	108	124	111	109	30
DS Faraday	–	100	101	102	–	101	14
DS Tull	105	100	101	122	–	105	21
EGA_Gregory	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**30**
Elmore CL Plus	102	100	101	114	102	103	30
Emu Rock	100	101	104	123	–	105	21
Hammer CL Plus	–	–	–	–	101	103	9
LRPB Cobra	112	105	104	131	111	113	30
LRPB Flanker	106	102	101	101	102	103	30
LRPB Hellfire	–	–	104	121	103	104	20
LRPB Impala❷	104	101	101	112	100	103	30
LRPB Mustang	102	102	105	117	107	106	30
LRPB Oryx❷	108	101	103	114	107	107	16
LRPB Parakeet	99	97	100	117	97	101	28
LRPB Reliant	94	99	102	111	98	100	30
LRPB Spitfire	97	95	99	118	98	101	30
Mace	100	102	106	–	–	108	14
Razor CL Plus	–	102	106	131	105	106	23
Scepter	108	110	111	141	113	115	30
Sunblade CL Plus	–	–	–	138	113	115	16
Suncentral	–	–	–	129	113	114	16
Sunchaser	–	–	104	111	106	104	20
Sunmaster	–	–	–	138	117	117	16
Sunprime	–	100	104	118	102	102	23
Suntop	99	103	103	124	–	105	21
Vixen	–	110	112	140	118	119	23
Feed wheats							
Tenfour	110	105	–	–	–	113	10

❷ Soft/biscuit wheat variety.
❸ Includes irrigated trials

Suggested sowing times – Southern

Aim to sow grain-only crops in the earlier part of the optimum period. The actual date is influenced by location, soil fertility and the likelihood of frost at flowering in a particular paddock. Sowing windows for specific varieties vary across the regions and the tables are provided as a guide. Sowing decisions should be made according to the relative maturity of each variety.

Table 12. Suggested sowing times southern NSW.

Variety / Weeks	March				April				May				June				July		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Slopes																			
Anapurna❶, Mackellar❶, Manning❶, RGT Accroc❶	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<										
DS Bennett❶		>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<									
EGA_Wedgetail❶, Illabo❶, Kittyhawk❶, Naparoo❶		>	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<									
Nighthawk, Sunlamb				>	★	★	★	★	<										
Longsword❶				>	★	★	★	★	★	<									
Sunmax					>	★	★	★	<										
Cutlass, DS Pascal, Sunflex						>	★	★	★	★	<								
Catapult, Coolah, Coota, DS Faraday, EGA_Gregory, Flanker, Gazelle, Lancer, RGT Zanzibar, Rockstar, Sheriff CL Plus, Stealth							>	★	★	★	★	<							
Beckom, Sunblade CL Plus, Sunmaster, Suntop, Trojan								>	★	★	★	<							
Corack, DS Tull, Elmore CL Plus, Impala, Oryx, Parakeet, Reliant, Scepter, Sunchaser									>	★	★	★	★	<					
Condo, Emu Rock, Hammer CL Plus, Hellfire, LG Gold, Mustang, Razor CL Plus, Spitfire, Suncentral, Sunprime, Vixen										>	★	★	★	★	<				
Tenfour											>	★	★	★	★	<			
Plains																			
DS Bennett❶			>	★	★	★	★	<	<										
EGA_Wedgetail❶, Illabo❶, Kittyhawk❶, Nighthawk, Sunlamb				>	★	★	★	★	<	<									
Longsword ❶				>	★	★	★	★	★	<									
Sunmax					>	★	★	★	<										
Cutlass, DS Pascal, Sunflex						>	★	★	★	★	<								
Catapult, Coolah, Coota, DS Faraday, EGA_Gregory, Flanker, Gazelle, Lancer, Rockstar, Sheriff CL Plus, Stealth							>	★	★	★	★	<							
Beckom, Elmore CL Plus, Reliant, Scepter, Sunblade CL Plus, Sunchaser, Sunmaster, Suntop Trojan								>	★	★	★	<							
Ballista, Cobra, Corack, DS Tull, Hammer CL Plus, Impala, Mace, Oryx, Parakeet									>	★	★	★	<	<					
Condo, Emu Rock, Hellfire, LG Gold, Mustang, Razor CL Plus, Spitfire, Suncentral, Sunprime, Vixen									>	>	★	★	★	★	<				
Tenfour										>	>	★	★	★	★	<			

> Earlier than ideal, but acceptable.
★ Optimum sowing time.
< Later than ideal, but acceptable.
❶ Winter wheat sowing window can be extended earlier, provided crops are grazed to delay reproductive development.

Note: For durum suggested sowing times see Table 19. Suggested sowing times, Durum wheat varieties. on page 33.

Table 13. Wheat varietal characteristics and reaction to diseases. (Page 1 of 3)

Variety	Maximum quality classification		Resistances and tolerances																		Origin	Year of release
	Northern zone	South-eastern zone	Crown rot	Common root rot	Flag smut	Leaf rust[8]	Stem rust	Stripe rust[6]	Septoria tritici blotch	Yellow leaf spot	RLN *P. thornei* resistance	RLN *P. thornei* tolerance	RLN *P. neglectus* resistance	RLN *P. neglectus* tolerance	CCN resistance	Black point	Sprouting	Lodging	Acid soils tolerance		
Bread wheat																						
Ballista	FEED	AH	S–VS [3]	MS	MR–MS & S–VS	S	R–MR	MS–S	S–VS	MS–S	MS	I–VI	S	MT–MI	MR–MS	MR–MS [3]	MS–S [3]	MR [3]	–	AGT	2020
Beckom	AH	AH	S	MS–S	MR–MS	MS–S	MR–MS	MR–MS	S	MS–S	MS–S	T–MT	S	MT–MI	R	MR–MS	MS–S	MR–MS	T–MT	AGT	2015
Catapult	AH [3]	AH	MS–S [3]	MS	R–MR & MS	S	MR	MR–MS & S–VS [3]	MS–S	MR–MS	MS	T–MT	S	MI	R	MS–S	MS–S	MR–MS	MT	AGT	2019
Condo	AH	AH	S	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S & S–VS	MR	MS–S	S	MS	MS	T–MT	S	MT	MR	MS	S	MR–MS	MT	AGT	2014
Coolah	APH	APH	MS–S	S	R	MR & MS	MR	R–MR	MS–S	MS–S	MS	MT	S	MT	S	S	S	MR–MS	MT	AGT	2016
Coota	APH [3]	APH	MS–S [3]	MS	VS	MS	R–MR	MR & MS [3]	MS–S	MS–S	MS	MT	MR–MS	MI	MR	MR [3]	MS–S [3]	MR [3]	–	AGT	2020
Corack	APW	APW	S	MS	S	S–VS	MR	MS & S–VS [3]	S	MR–MS	MS–S	MI	MS–S	MT	R–MR	S	MS–S	MR	T–MT	AGT	2011
Cutlass	APH	AH	S	MS	MS–S	R–MR	R	MS	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S	MI	MS–S	T–MT	MR	MS	S	MR–MS	MT	AGT	2015
DS Bennett	FEED	ASW	VS	S	S–VS	S–VS	MR–MS	S	MS–S	MR–MS	S	–	S	–	S	MS–S	–	–	–	S&W Seed Co.	2018
DS Faraday	APH	APH	MS–S	S	R–MR	R & MS	R–MR	MR	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S	MT	S	MT–MI	MS	MS–S	–	–	–	S&W Seed Co.	2016
DS Pascal	AH	APW	S	MS	S	MS	MS–S	R–MR	MS–S	MS	S	I–VI	S	MT–MI	S	MS	–	–	–	S&W Seed Co.	2015
DS Tull	FEED	APH	S	MS–S	R	MS–S	MR	MR	S	S	MS–S	MT–MI	S	MT	MS–S	MR–MS	–	–	–	S&W Seed Co.	2018
EGA_Gregory	APH	APH	S	MS–S	MS–S	R–MR & MS	MR	MR [7]	MS–S	S	MS–S	MT	S	MT–MI	S	MS–S	S	MS–S	MT	EGA	2004
EGA_Wedgetail	AH	APH	S	–	–	MS–S	MR–MS	MS	MS–S	MS–S	VS	MI–I	S	MI–I	S	MS	S	MR	T–MT	EGA	2002
Elmore CL Plus	AH	AH	S	S	MS–S	R–MR	MR	MR	MS–S	S	S	MI–I	S	MT	S	MS	MS–S	MR–MS	I	AGT	2011
Emu Rock	APW	AH	MS–S	MS	MR & MS [3]	S–VS	MS	S	S–VS	MR–MS	S	I–VI	MS–S	MI	S	MS–S	–	MR	–	InterGrain	2011
Hammer CL Plus	FEED	AH	MS–S [3]	MS–S	R–MR	S	MR	MS	MS–S	MR–MS	S	MI–I	MS	MT–MI	MR–MS	MR–MS [3]	MS–S [3]	MR–MS [3]	–	AGT	2020
Illabo	AH	APH	S	MS–S	R	S	MR–MS	MR	MS–S	MS	MS–S	MI–I	S	VI	MR–MS	MR–MS	MS [3]	MR [3]	MT [3]	AGT	2018
LRPB Cobra	APW	AH	S	MS	S	MR & S	MR	MS–S	MS–S	MR–MS	MS–S	MI	MS–S	MT–MI	MS	MS–S	S	R–MR	MT	LongReach	2011
LRPB Flanker	APH	APH	MS–S	MS–S	R	R–MR & MS–S	R–MR	R–MR	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S	MT	S	MT	S	MS	S	S	–	LongReach	2015
LRPB Gauntlet	APH	AH	MS–S	–	–	MR–MS & S	R–MR	R–MR & MS	MS–S	MS	MR	MT	S	MT–MI	–	MR–MS	MS–S	MR–MS	MT	LongReach	2011
LRPB Hellfire	APH	APH	MS–S	MS–S	R–MR & MS	MS–S	MR	MR	S	MS–S	MS–S	MI	MS–S	T–MT	MS	MS–S	MS–S [3]	MR [3]	MT–MI [3]	LongReach	2019
LRPB Kittyhawk	APH	APH	S–VS	S	R–MR	MR–MS	MR–MS & S	R–MR	MR–MS	MR–MS	S	I	S	MT–MI	S	MR–MS	S	MR	MT–MI	LongReach	2016
LRPB Lancer	APH	APH	MS–S	S	MS–S	R–MR & MR–MS	R	R–MR	MS	MR–MS	MS	T–MT	S	MT–MI	S	MR–MS	S	MR	MI–I	LongReach	2013
LRPB Mustang	APH	APH	MS–S	MS	R	MS–S	MR–MS	R–MR	S	MS–S	MS–S	MT–MI	S	MI	MR	MS	–	MR [3]	–	LongReach	2017
LRPB Nighthawk	FEED	AH	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S	R–MR	MR	MS–S	MR–MS	MS	I	S	I–VI	MS	MS	S [3]	R–MR [3]	MI [3]	LongReach	2019
LRPB Reliant	APH	AH	MS	MS–S	R	R–MR	R	MR	S	S	MS–S	T–MT	S–VS	MT–MI	MS–S	MS	S	–	–	LongReach	2016
LRPB Spitfire	APH	APH	MS	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S	MR	MR	S	MS–S	MS	MT–MI	MS–S	MI	MS	MS–S	MS	MR–MS	MT–MI	LongReach	2010
LRPB Stealth	APH	APH	MS–S [3]	MS–S	MS	R–MR & S	R	R–MR	MS	MS	S	MT–MI	MS	MI	VS	R–MR [3]	–	MR–MS [3]	MI [3]	LongReach	2020
LRPB Trojan	ASW	APW	MS	MS	S–VS	MR & MS	MR–MS	S–VS	MS	MS–S	MS–S	MI	MS–S	MT	MS	MS	S	MR–MS [3]	MT–MI	LongReach	2013
Mace	AH	AH	S	MS	S	MS–S	MR–MS	S–VS	S	MR–MS	MS	MT	MS	MI–I	MR–MS	MR–MS	MS–S	MR–MS	MT	AGT	2007
Mitch	AH	APW	MS	MS	S	MS–S	MR–MS	MR	S	MS–S	S	MT	S	MT	S	MR–MS	–	MR–MS [3]	MT–MI	AGT	2014
Razor CL Plus	FEED	ASW	S	MS–S	R–MR	S	MR	MS	S–VS	MS–S	MS	MI	S	MT	MR	MS	MS [3]	MR	MT	AGT	2018
Rockstar	AH	AH	S	MS–S	VS	S	MR	MR–MS & S [3]	MS–S	MR–MS	MS	MI	MR–MS	MI–I	MS–S	MS–S [3]	–	MR [3]	–	InterGrain	2019
Scepter	AH	AH	MS–S	MS	MS–S	MS–S	MR–MS	MS–S	S	MR–MS	MS–S	MT	S	MT–MI	MR–MS	MS	MS–S	MR	MT	AGT	2015
Sheriff CL Plus	APW [3]	APW	S	MS	S	S–VS	MS	MS & S–VS [3]	S	MR–MS	MR–MS	I	MR–MS	MT–MI	MS	MS	–	MR [3]	–	InterGrain	2018

Table 13. Wheat varietal characteristics and reaction to diseases (page 2 of 3).

Variety	Maximum quality classification		Resistances and tolerances																		Origin	Year of release
	Northern zone	South-eastern zone	Crown rot	Common root rot	Flag smut	Leaf rust[8]	Stem rust	Stripe rust[6]	Septoria tritici blotch	Yellow leaf spot	RLN *P. thornei* resistance	RLN *P. thornei* tolerance	RLN *P. neglectus* resistance	RLN *P. neglectus* tolerance	CCN resistance	Black point	Sprouting	Lodging	Acid soils tolerance		
Sunblade CL Plus	APH	APH	S [3]	S	R–MR	MR–MS & MS–S [3]	MS	MR	S	MS–S	MR–MS	MT	MS–S	MT–MI	MS	MR [3]	S [3]	MR–MS [3]	–	AGT	2020
Suncentral	APH	APH	MS–S [3]	MS	MR–MS & S	R–MR & MR–MS [3]	MR–MS	MR–MS & S [3]	MS–S	MS	MS	MT [3]	MS [3]	MI	S	R–MR [3]	S [3]	MR–MS [3]	–	AGT	2020
Sunchaser	APH	APH	MS–S	MS–S	R–MR	R	MR	MR	MS–S	MS	MS–S	MT	MS–S	MT–MI	MS–S	MR–MS	MS–S [3]	MR–MS	–	AGT	2019
Sunflex	APH	AH [3]	MS–S [3]	S	R & MR–MS	R–MR & S	MR	R–MR	MS–S	MS	MS–S	MI	S	MT–MI	MS	MS–S [3]	MS–S [3]	MR [3]		AGT	2020
Sunlamb	ASW	ASW	S	MS	S	MS	R–MR	MR–MS	MR	MR–MS	MS–S	MI	MS–S	I	MR	MS	MS–S [3]	MR–MS	MI	AGT	2015
Sunmaster	APH	APH	MS–S [3]	MS	R–MR & MR– MS	R–MR & MS [3]	MS	MR	S	MS–S	MS	MT	MS	MT–MI	MS–S	R–MR [3]	S [3]	MR–MS [3]	–	AGT	2020
Sunmax	APH	APH	MS–S	MS–S	R–MR	MS	MR–MS	R–MR	MS–S	MS	MS	MI	S	MT–MI	MR–MS	MR–MS	MS–S [3]	MR–MS	T–MT	AGT	2016
Sunprime	APH	APH	S	MS–S	R–MR & MS	MR & S	MR–MS	R–MR	S	MS–S	S	MT–MI	S	MT–MI	MS	MS–S	MS–S [3]	MR–MS	MT [3]	AGT	2018
Suntop	APH	APH	MS–S	MS	R	MR	MR–MS	MR–MS	MS–S	MS–S	MR–MS	T–MT	S	MT	S	MS–S	S	MR–MS	MT	AGT	2012
Vixen	AH	AH	S	MS	S–VS	S–VS	MR–MS	MR–MS & S–VS [3]	S	MR–MS	MS	I	MR–MS	MT	MS–S	MS–S	–	MR [3]	–	InterGrain	2018
Feed wheat																						
Anapurna	FEED	FEED	S–VS [3]	MS–S	R	MS	MS–S	R–MR	MR–MS	MR–MS	MS [3]	–	MS	–	MR–MS	S [3]	MR [3]	R–MR [3]	–	AGT	2020
Longsword	FEED	FEED	MS–S	MS	MR–MS	MR & S	MR	S	MS–S	MR–MS	MR–MS	MI	MR–MS	VI	MR–MS	MS	–	MR–MS [3]	MT–T	AGT	2018
Manning	FEED	FEED	VS	S–VS	R	MS–S	MR	R–MR	MR–MS	MR–MS	S	–	MS–S	–	S	S	–	–	–	CSIRO	2013
Naparoo	FEED	FEED	S	–	–	MS	R–MR	R–MR	MS–S	MS	S	MI	S–VS	I	–	–	–	–	–	AGT	2007
RGT Accroc	FEED	FEED	S–VS	–	S–VS	S–VS	MS	R–MR	MR–MS	MR–MS	MS–S	–	S	–	S	MR–MS	–	R–MR	–	Seedforce	2016
RGT Zanzibar	FEED	FEED	S	S	S–VS	S–VS	VS	R–MR	S	MS	MS [3]	MI	S	I–VI	MS–S	MR–MS	–	–	–	Seedforce	2017
Tenfour	FEED	FEED	MS–S	MS	MR	S	S–VS	S–VS	S	MR–MS	S	I	S	MT	MS	MR–MS	–	MR	–	Elders	2015

– Insufficient data

[3] Data relating to these varieties is based on limited testing and is to be considered provisional information.

NYC No grain quality classification in NSW currently.

SARDI = South Australian Research and Development Institute; NSW DPI = NSW Department of Primary Industries; DAF Qld = Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, DELWP Victoria = Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning Victoria.

Stripe rust

[6] The stripe rust rating shown are the most susceptible reaction of the variety to the three pathotypes currently present in NSW (134E16A+17+ 27+ and 198 E16 A+ J+ T+ 17+). Varieties with a second rating separated by a '&' show the reaction to the 64E0A- pathotype if it is present in the region.

[7] Varieties expected to respond to control measures if stripe rust begins early.

Leaf rust

[8] Varieties with a second rating separated by an '&' show the reaction to the Lr_24 pathotype if it is present in the region.

Resistances

R (Resistant) indicates a high level of resistance and grain yield is unlikely to be reduced.

R–MR (Resistant to Moderately resistant) indicates a high level of resistance and grain yield is unlikely to be reduced.

MR (Moderately resistant) indicates disease can develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss could occur. Early disease control can be important in some varieties.

MR–MS (Moderately resistant to Moderately susceptible) indicates disease can develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss could occur. Early disease control can be important in some varieties.

MS (Moderately susceptible) indicates disease might be conspicuous in favourable situations with moderate yield losses. Early disease control is important.

MS–S (Moderately susceptible to Susceptible) indicates disease might be conspicuous in favourable situations with moderate yield losses. Early disease control is important.

S (Susceptible) indicates high levels of disease can occur with substantial yield losses. Early disease control is essential.

S–VS (Susceptible to Very susceptible) indicates high levels of disease can occur with substantial yield losses. Early disease control is essential.

VS (Very susceptible) indicates high levels of disease can occur with substantial yield losses.

Tolerances

T (Tolerant) indicates a high level of tolerance and grain yield is unlikely to be reduced.

T–MT (Tolerant to Moderately tolerant) high level of tolerance and grain yield is unlikely to be reduced.

MT (Moderately tolerant) indicates disease can develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss could occur.

MT–MI (Moderately tolerant to Moderately intolerant) indicates disease can develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss could occur.

MI (Moderately intolerant) indicates disease might be conspicuous in favourable situations with moderate yield losses.

MI–I (Moderately intolerant to Intolerant) indicates disease might be conspicuous in favourable situations with moderate yield losses.

I (Intolerant) indicates high levels of disease can occur with substantial yield losses.

VI (Very intolerant) indicates high levels of disease can occur with substantial yield losses.

Note: RLN or CCN tolerance indicates the ability of the variety to grow and yield in the presence of nematodes. Resistance refers to the ability of the variety to reduce nematode carryover.

Stripe rust ratings – what do they mean?

The pictures below show the varying levels of adult plant reaction to stripe rust.

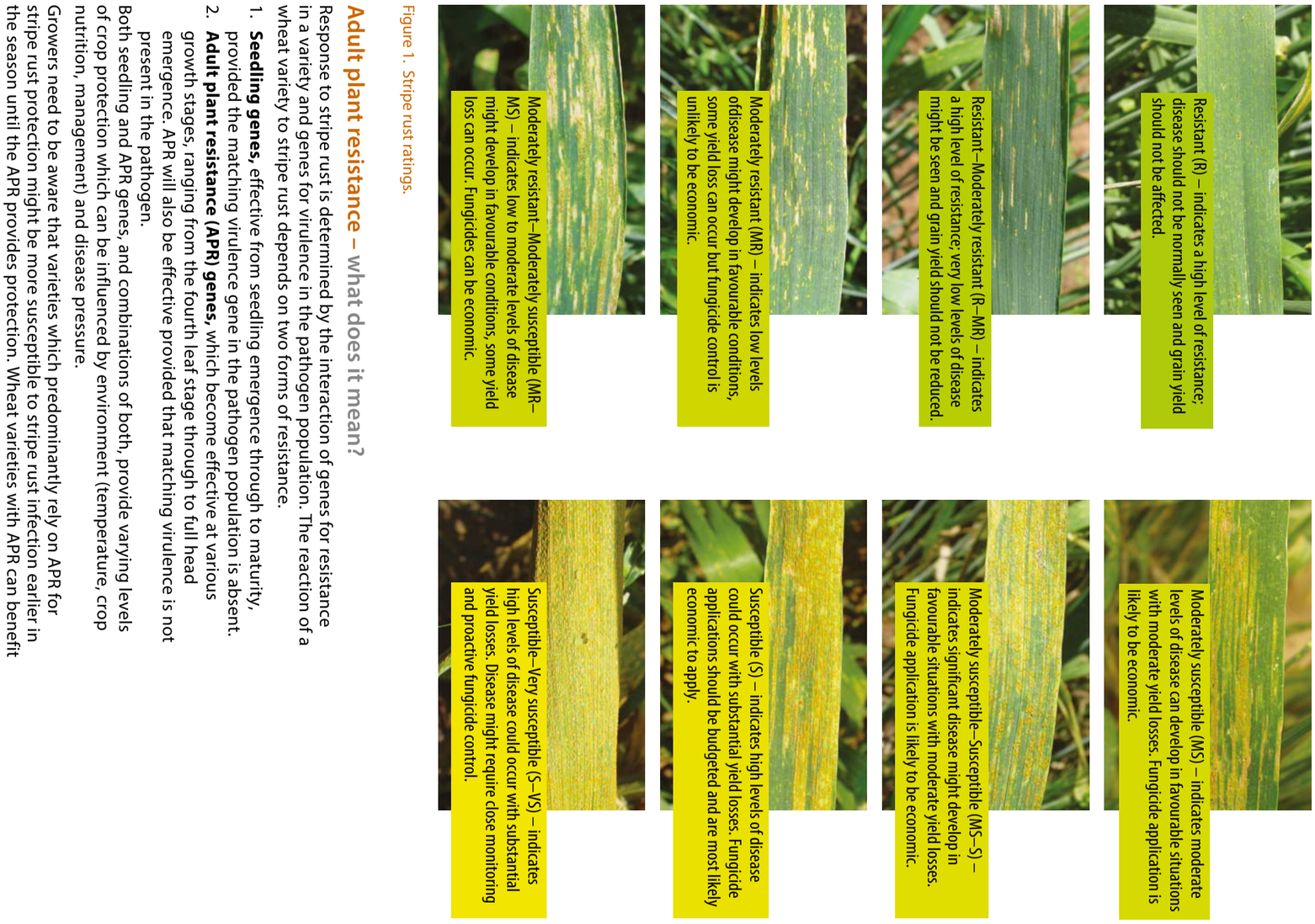

Figure 1. Stripe rust ratings.

Adult plant resistance – what does it mean?

Response to stripe rust is determined by the interaction of genes for resistance in a variety and genes for virulence in the pathogen population. The reaction of a wheat variety to stripe rust depends on two forms of resistance.

1. **Seedling genes,** effective from seedling emergence through to maturity, provided the matching virulence gene in the pathogen population is absent.
2. **Adult plant resistance (APR) genes,** which become effective at various growth stages, ranging from the fourth leaf stage through to full head emergence. APR will also be effective provided that matching virulence is not present in the pathogen.

Both seedling and APR genes, and combinations of both, provide varying levels of crop protection which can be influenced by environment (temperature, crop nutrition, management) and disease pressure.

Growers need to be aware that varieties which predominantly rely on APR for stripe rust protection might be more susceptible to stripe rust infection earlier in the season until the APR provides protection. Wheat varieties with APR can benefit from early stripe rust control by fertiliser, seed or foliar fungicides. If unsure speak to your local agronomist.

Table 13. Wheat varietal characteristics and reaction to diseases (page 3 of 3).

Variety	Maximum quality classification		Resistances and tolerances																		Origin	Year of release
	Northern zone	South-eastern zone	Crown rot	Common root rot	Flag smut	Leaf rust❽	Stem rust	Stripe rust❻	Septoria tritici blotch	Yellow leaf spot	RLN *P. thornei* resistance	RLN *P. thornei* tolerance	RLN *P. neglectus* resistance	RLN *P. neglectus* tolerance	CCN resistance	Black point	Sprouting	Lodging	Acid soils tolerance		
Durum																						
Bitalli	FEED	ADR❸	S–VS	MS	R	MR	R–MR	MS	MR–MS	MR	R–MR	MI–I	MS–S	MI	MS–S	MS	–	–	–	AGT	2019
Caparoi	ADR	ADR	VS	–	–	R–MR	MR	MR–MS & MS❸	MR–MS	MR	MR	T–MT	MS	MI	–	MS–S	MR	MR–MS	VI	TAM	2008
DBA Aurora	ADR	ADR	VS	MS–S	–	R	R–MR	MR	MR & S	MR–MS	R–MR	MT	MR–MS	I	MS–S	MS	–	–	–	DBA	2015
DBA Bindaroi	ADR	FEED	S–VS	MS–S	R	MR	MR–MS	MS	MS	MR–MS	MR	MT–MI	MR–MS	MI	MS	MR–MS	–	–	–	DBA	2017
DBA Lillaroi	ADR	ADR	S–VS	MS–S	R–MR	R–MR	R–MR	MS	MR–MS	MR–MS	R–MR	MT	MR–MS	MI	S	MS	–	–	–	DBA	2014
DBA Vittaroi	ADR	ADR	S–VS	MS–S	R	R–MR	MR	MS	MS & S	MR–MS	MR	MI	MS	I	S	MS–S	–	MR	–	DBA	2017
Jandaroi	ADR	FEED	VS	–	–	MR–MS	R	MS	MS	MR–MS	MR–MS	MT–MI	MR–MS	MI–I	MS	R–MR	MR	MS–S	VI	TAM	2007
Westcourt	ADR	ADR	VS	MR–MS	R	R–MR	R–MR	MR	MS	MR–MS	MR	MT	MS	MI	MS–S	MS–S	–	MS	–	AGT	2019
Noodle wheat																						
LRPB Parakeet	FEED	ANW	MS–S	MR–MS	MR–MS & MS–S	R	MR	R–MR	S	MS–S	S	MI–I	MR–MS	MT	MS	MS	S e	MR–MS e	MT–MI e	LongReach	2019
Soft domestic																						
LRPB Gazelle	ASFT	ASFT	S	–	–	MR–MS	MR	MR	MS–S	MS	S	MI–I	S	MT	MS–S	MS–S	S	MR	–	LongReach	2012
LRPB Impala	ASFT	ASFT	MS–S	MS–S	S	S–VS	MR	MR	S–VS	MS–S	S	MI–I	S–VS	MT–MI	MS–S	MS	MS–S	MR–MS	MT–MI	LongReach	2011
LRPB Oryx	ASFT	ASFT	MS–S	MS–S	VS	R–MR & S	MR	MR	S–VS	MS–S	MS–S	I–VI	MS–S	MI–I	S	MS	–	–	–	LongReach	2018

– Insufficient data

❸ Data relating to these varieties is based on limited testing and is to be considered provisional information.

NYC No grain quality classification in NSW currently.

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❻ The stripe rust rating shown are the most susceptible reaction of the variety to the three pathotypes currently present in NSW (134E16A+17+ 27+ and 198 E16 A+ J+ T+ 17+). Varieties with a second rating separated by a '&' show the reaction to the 64E0A- pathotype if it is present in the region.

❼ Varieties expected to respond to control measures if stripe rust begins early.

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Note: RLN or CCN tolerance indicates the ability of the variety to grow and yield in the presence of nematodes. Resistance refers to the ability of the variety to reduce nematode carryover.

Varietal characteristics

* NB: Quality classifications are preliminary and subject to final review.

Aim to spread the overall risk by planning to sow at least one variety at each sowing opportunity. This depends upon suitable sowing rains. Disease reactions and ratings are in the suggested sowing timetables.

Refer to the chapter on Durum on page 32 for notes on durum varieties.

Milling wheat varieties

Beckom$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality in NSW. High-yielding mid maturity variety suited to sowing in early May. Broadly adapted variety throughout NSW. Short in height, Beckom$^{\Phi}$ produces plants with moderate early vigour and straw strength, with good threshability. Moderate grain size; aluminium and boron tolerant. AGT.

Catapult$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. Catapult$^{\Phi}$ is a mid late maturing variety. Yield potential is highest when sown from late April to early May, but has shown good flexibility maintaining a similar yield potential to Scepter$^{\Phi}$ when sown or emerging later in May. Catapult$^{\Phi}$ has tolerance to acid soils, produces large and consistent grain size, resulting in low screenings and high test weight. AGT.

Condo$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality in NSW. Early maturity, adapted to low–medium rainfall areas of NSW. Maturity similar to Livingston$^{\Phi}$. Condo$^{\Phi}$ has a tall plant type with medium straw strength. Moderately tolerant of acid soils. AGT.

Coolah$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. It is a high yielding and more disease resistant alternative to its parent EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$, adapted to range of environments across NSW. Suited to an end of April through to mid May sowing. It has good tolerance to acid soils, with improved lodging over EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$. Coolah$^{\Phi}$ produces large and consistent grain size, resulting in low screenings loss and high test weight. AGT.

Corack$^{\Phi}$. Australian Premium White quality in NSW. An early-maturing Wyalkatchem derivative that has yielded well in low and medium rainfall environments and/or tight finishes to the growing season. It has high straw strength, good resistance to cereal cyst nematode and yellow leaf spot. Could be suitable for a wheat-on-wheat situation, low rainfall environments or late sowings. Highly tolerant to acid soils. AGT.

Cutlass$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in northern NSW and Australian Hard in southern NSW. Replacement variety in south-western NSW for Yitpi. Similar maturity to Yitpi, with a flexible sowing window of mid April through to mid May. Improved disease resistance over Yitpi. AGT.

DS Bennett$^{\Phi}$. Note – Winter wheat on page 27. Australian Standard White quality in southern NSW. It is a high yielding winter wheat, with photoperiod sensitivity, which generally flowers 7–10 days later than EGA_Wedgetail$^{\Phi}$. The sowing window for DS Bennett$^{\Phi}$ is from mid March until early May. Suited to both grazing and grain production, or straight grain production. DS Bennett$^{\Phi}$ is a tall, awnless wheat suited to the high and medium rainfall zones of NSW. S&W Seed Company.

DS Faraday$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. This is a main season variety with a maturity similar to EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$ and has resistance to all three rusts. DS Faraday$^{\Phi}$ has shown a yield improvement over EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$ in northern NSW environments. It has improved tolerance over EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$ to pre-harvest sprouting to manage the risk in a wet harvest periods. S&W Seed Company.

DS Pascal$^{\Phi}$. Australian Premium White quality in southern NSW and Australian Hard Quality in northern NSW. It is an early season line, being 1–2 days quicker than Bolac$^{\Phi}$, making it suitable for mid April through to early May sowing. Medium plant height, with good standability and high yield potential under irrigation. Exhibits pre-harvest sprouting tolerance. S&W Seed Company.

DS Tull$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in southern NSW. It is a high yielding main season wheat, with a maturity between Suntop$^{\Phi}$ and LRPB Spitfire$^{\Phi}$. Ideally suited to plantings from May to early June. Compact plant type with medium to short height, with good early vigour and moderate tillering. S&W Seed Company.

EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Similar maturity, straw strength and height to Batavia and Strzelecki$^{\Phi}$. Pacific Seeds.

EGA_Wedgetail$^{\Phi}$. Note – Winter wheat on page 27. Australian Prime Hard quality in southern NSW and Australian Hard quality in northern NSW. Acid soils-tolerant, early sowing variety. Large grain size. Similar maturity and height to Rosella. Adapted to higher rainfall regions in southern and central NSW and the eastern part of the northern wheat belt. Seednet.

Elmore CL Plus$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality in NSW. A mid maturing variety with Clearfield® Plus technology, which provides tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. Check current herbicide registrations for registered product rates and adhere to recommended plant growth stages for application timing. Has an adaptation pattern similar to Janz, providing an alternative strategy for in-crop weed control. AGT.

Emu Rock$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality for southern NSW. Early season variety with broad adaptation. Produces large grain with good test weight and has a low susceptibility to screenings. Bred by InterGrain and marketed by Nuseed.

Illabo$^{\Phi}$. Note – Winter wheat on page 27. Australian Prime Hard quality in southern NSW and Australian Hard quality in northern NSW. An EGA_Wedgetail$^{\Phi}$ alternative suited to grazing and grain production, with higher grain yield potential. Mid-fast winter maturity, Illabo$^{\Phi}$ is 2–3 days quicker to maturity than EGA_Wedgetail$^{\Phi}$. Improved stripe rust and black point resistance over EGA_Wedgetail$^{\Phi}$. Tolerant of acid soils. AGT.

LG Gold. Australian Hard quality in NSW. LG Gold has early maturity, suited to late planting, observed to be four to five days earlier than Mace$^{\Phi}$. Developed by Edstar Genetics and commercialised by Elders.

LongReach Cobra$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. High yielding, early mid-season variety suited to both acid and alkaline soil types. Compact plant height, moderately resistant to lodging and has performed particularly well on irrigation and in high-production areas. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach Flanker$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. High yielding EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$ type adapted to NSW where EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$ is grown and has shown a 3–6% yield increase. Can be prone to crop lodging in high rainfall environments or under irrigation. Mid–late in maturity and has demonstrated a similar plasticity in maturity to EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$. Reliable grain package with good test weights and sound for screenings. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach Gauntlet$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard in northern NSW and Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. Main season maturity, similar to Janz and Lang. Fully awned. Medium length coleoptile with good early seedling vigour, short–medium plant height at maturity. Performs well in acid soils. Seednet.

LongReach HellfireΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Mid-quick maturing higher yielding main season variety with protein accumulation similar to LRPB Spitfire(Φ). Good grain package with large grain, high protein and low screenings. Medium plant height with good standability. Good early vigour. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach KittyhawkΦ. Note – Winter wheat on page 27. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Similar maturity and planting window to EGA_Wedgetail(Φ). Dual-purpose variety, suitable for grazing and grain recovery. Has improved stripe rust resistance and grain quality over EGA_Wedgetail(Φ). Pacific Seeds.

LongReach LancerΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. A mid–late maturing variety, which is responsive to temperature, suited to early–mid season planting. Shorter canopy height than EGA_Gregory(Φ), with good resistance to lodging. Medium coleoptile length and has a medium plant height at maturity; improved lodging resistance over EGA_Gregory(Φ). Stripe rust resistance based on adult plant resistance, rated moderately resistant. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach MustangΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. A high- yielding variety suited to NSW and QLD, with a reliable grain package similar to other prime hard main season varieties. Compact canopy with good straw strength maximises harvest efficiency and ease of stubble management. Good foliar disease resistance and useful root disease package. Maturity similar to LRPB Spitfire (Φ) with a significant yield improvement over other quicker prime hard varieties. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach NighthawkΦ. Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. Slow maturing spring wheat with a unique set of maturity holds that allows it to be planted earlier in areas that don't suit the traditional winter wheat types. Demonstrated high yields throughout the late March–late April sowing window while maintaining yield in later sowings. Medium tall in plant height with good standability. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach ParakeetΦ. Australian Noodle classification in southern NSW. Mid quick maturing noodle wheat to suit main season planting windows with a similar maturity to LRPB Lincoln(Φ). Well suited to dry land and supplementary irrigation wheat production systems in NSW. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach ReliantΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in northern NSW and Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. High yield potential, mid-season variety suited to the low–medium-yielding environments in NSW. Developed from a cross between EGA_Gregory(Φ) and LRPB Crusader(Φ). Tillering ability similar to EGA_Gregory(Φ) and tightly packed heads like LRPB Crusader(Φ). Reliable grain package with good grain size and test weight like EGA_Gregory(Φ). Pacific Seeds.

LongReach SpitfireΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Early–mid season maturity, similar to Ventura(Φ) and Livingston(Φ). Good soil disease control against crown rot and root lesion nematode (*P. thornei*). Good grain package with low screenings and high test weights. Long coleoptile and medium plant height. Performs well in acid soils. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach TrojanΦ. Australian Premium White in southern NSW. Mid–long-season maturity suited to the medium–high rain zone of southern Australia. Short–medium plant height at maturity with good straw strength. Moderately tolerant to boron. Pacific Seeds.

MaceΦ. Australian Hard quality in NSW. Has good foliar disease package apart from being susceptible–very susceptible to stripe rust and should only be grown where a full fungicide management program can be implemented. Has shown adaptation to south-western NSW. AGT.

MitchΦ. Australian Hard quality in northern NSW and Australian Premium White in southern NSW. Mid–late maturing variety, suited to late April early May sowing in northern NSW. Similar height to EGA_Gregory(Φ), but has improved straw strength. It is moderately resistant to black point. AGT.

Razor CL PlusΦ. Australian Standard White quality in southern NSW. High yielding early maturity variety tolerant to Clearfield® Intervix® herbicide, slightly quicker than its parent Mace(Φ), similar in maturity to Corack(Φ). Check current herbicide registrations for registered product rates and adhere to recommended plant growth stages for application timing. Good physical grain package, with low screenings and high test weight. AGT.

RockstarΦ. Australian Hard quality in NSW. Rockstar(Φ) is a high yielding mid-late flowering variety, with a similar flowering time to LRPB Trojan(Φ). It has excellent yield stability across its sowing window, and very good lodging tolerance. Rockstar(Φ) has good grain size, good test weight and has a moderate plant height, reducing stubble loads in high yielding environments. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

ScepterΦ. Australian Hard quality in NSW. A higher yielding Mace(Φ) replacement, with improved stripe rust resistance over Mace(Φ). Scepter(Φ) is rated moderately susceptible to susceptible to stripe rust so will still require a fungicide management program to maximise yields. A mid maturing variety, which is slightly later than Mace(Φ). Boron tolerant and moderately tolerant to acid soils. AGT.

Sheriff CL PlusΦ. Australian Premium White quality in NSW. A high yielding mid-late flowering wheat suited to late April to early May sowing, with moderate plant height and good physical grain characteristics, including good grain size and test weight. Sheriff CL Plus(Φ) incorporates the Clearfield® Plus technology, which provides tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. Check current herbicide registrations for registered product rates and adhere to recommended plant growth stages for application timing. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

SunchaserΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Sunchaser(Φ) is a high yielding alternative in the main season sowing window. Sunchaser(Φ) has an improved grain package compared with Suntop(Φ) producing significantly lower screenings losses whilst maintaining high test weight. Sunchaser(Φ) has improved disease resistance profile over Suntop(Φ) and features a moderately long coleoptile. AGT.

SunlambΦ. Australian Standard White quality in NSW. An awnless, long season spring wheat suited to early April plantings. Suited to grazing and grain recovery across NSW. Similar flowering time to EGA_Wedgetail(Φ), and a few days earlier than Naparoo(Φ). Moderately intolerant of acid soils. AGT.

SunprimeΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Early maturing variety, similar to LRPB Spitfire(Φ), Sunmate(Φ) and LRPB Mustang(Φ). High yielding variety across NSW. Derived from a cross with EGA_Gregory(Φ), similar adaptation across NSW, but with a quicker maturity and shorter plant height. Good physical grain package, including moderate to low screenings and high test weight. Good tolerance to RLN (*P. Thornei*). Moderately tolerant of acid soils. AGT.

SunmaxΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. It is a long-season spring wheat, slower in maturity than Sunzell(Φ), but quicker than the older variety Sunbrook, best suited to a mid–late April sowing. It has proven to be a reliable early-sown option for the northern region for grain-only crops. Avoid sowing later than its preferred sowing window to limit the risk of excessive screenings. It has acid soils tolerance and improved lodging tolerance over EGA_Gregory(Φ). AGT.

SuntopΦ. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. A main season line that is well adapted to NSW, showing high and stable yields from low to high yield potential areas. It is quicker maturing than EGA_Gregory(Φ), similar in maturity to Janz. AGT.

VixenΦ. Australian Hard quality in NSW. An early–mid maturity variety, similar in maturity to LRPB Spitfire(Φ). Suited to sowing from mid May onwards in southern NSW. High yield potential, with very good lodging resistance and strong physical grain characteristics. It has good grain size and produces low screenings. Vixen(Φ) has a short–moderate plant height, providing reduced stubble loads in high yielding environments. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

Soft wheat varieties

LongReach GazelleΦ. Biscuit wheat. Australian Soft quality in NSW. Mid–late season maturity, similar to QAL2000(Φ) and slightly quicker than Yenda(Φ). Fully awned. Medium length coleoptile with good early seedling vigour, medium plant height at maturity and suited to high rainfall production areas and irrigation. Very susceptible to powdery mildew. Good soft wheat grain package with low screenings, low protein accumulation and good test weight. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach ImpalaΦ. Biscuit wheat. Australian Soft quality in NSW. Quick to main season maturity, similar to Lincoln(Φ) and Ventura(Φ). Fully awned. Medium length coleoptile with good early seedling vigour, medium plant height at maturity. Good soft wheat grain package with low screenings, low protein accumulation and good test weight. Pacific Seeds.

LongReach OryxΦ. Biscuit wheat. Australian Soft quality in NSW. Early-mid maturing variety, marginally quicker to mature then LRPB Impala(Φ), suited to main season planting in dryland and supplementary irrigation soft wheat systems. LRPB Oryx(Φ) has demonstrated reduced canopy heights over its parent LRPB Impala(Φ), improving harvest efficiencies and stubble management for growers. Improved leaf rust resistance over LRPB Impala(Φ). Good soft wheat grain package with low screenings, low protein accumulation and good test weight. Pacific Seeds.

The following are more recently released varieties with limited data available in NSW.

Ballista$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. Ballista$^{\Phi}$ is suited to the Mallee regions of NSW, Victoria and South Australia showing yield improvements over Scepter$^{\Phi}$. Quick-mid maturity variety, slightly quicker than Mace$^{\Phi}$. AGT.

Coota$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Coota$^{\Phi}$ is a slow maturity variety suited to the end of April–beginning of May sowing in southern NSW. Coota$^{\Phi}$ combines good grain size, low black-point risk, short statue with similar lodging tolerance to LRPB Lancer$^{\Phi}$. APH grain quality with low screenings and high-test weights. AGT.

Hammer CL Plus$^{\Phi}$. Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. A high yielding, quick-mid maturing variety tolerant to Clearfield® Intervix® herbicide. Closely related to widely adapted variety Mace$^{\Phi}$ with similar adaption. Good physical grain package, with low screenings and high-test weight. Check current herbicide registrations for registered product rates and adhere to recommended plant growth stages for application timing. AGT.

LongReach Stealth$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Slow spring maturing variety similar to LRPB Lancer$^{\Phi}$. suited to NSW and QLD. The result of a dedicated cross to improve crown rot resistance in APH germplasm, LRPB Stealth$^{\Phi}$ shows improved crown rot resistance and demonstrated yield stability in tough conditions. Medium plant height with similar growth and yield accumulation pattern as LRPB Lancer$^{\Phi}$. Pacific Seeds.

Sunblade CL Plus$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. First APH quality Clearfield® variety released for NSW, tolerant to Clearfield® Intervix® herbicide. Higher yielding alternative to Elmore CL Plus$^{\Phi}$ with improved disease resistance. Derived from Suntop$^{\Phi}$ with a similar maturity, in general, Sunblade CL Plus$^{\Phi}$ is suited to planting opportunities from the second week of May onwards. Sunblade CL Plus$^{\Phi}$ is slightly shorter in plant height compared with Suntop$^{\Phi}$ with similar lodging resistance, whilst displaying similar or slightly smaller grain size. Check current herbicide registrations for registered product rates and adhere to recommended plant growth stages for application timing. AGT.

Suncentral$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Suncentral$^{\Phi}$ is a quick-mid maturity variety suited to main season planting being comparable to LRPB Spitfire$^{\Phi}$ and four days quicker than Suntop$^{\Phi}$. Higher yielding variety suited to later planting opportunities in northern NSW. AGT.

Sunflex$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in northern NSW and Australian Hard quality in southern NSW. Sunflex$^{\Phi}$ is a slow maturity variety best planted in the mid to late April window in NSW, up to one week earlier than Coolah$^{\Phi}$ and LRPB Lancer$^{\Phi}$. Sunflex$^{\Phi}$ exhibits a moderately long coleoptile and is adapted to the medium–high rainfall zones of NSW. Sunflex$^{\Phi}$ has a moderately short plant height and good lodging resistance consistently producing large grain with low screening losses. AGT.

Sunmaster$^{\Phi}$. Australian Prime Hard quality in NSW. Sunmaster$^{\Phi}$ is a replacement variety for Suntop$^{\Phi}$, with similar maturity and planting window. Sunmaster$^{\Phi}$ has a shorter plant type than Suntop$^{\Phi}$, with good lodging tolerance. Sunmaster$^{\Phi}$ has demonstrated consistently higher yield potential than Suntop$^{\Phi}$, with slightly lower screenings and similar test weight. AGT.

Feed wheats

Longsword$^{\Phi}$. Winter wheat. White grained feed wheat. Longsword$^{\Phi}$ is a winter type and requires vernalisation as with other winter wheats. It has Mace$^{\Phi}$ as a parent and is relatively quick to mature once vernalisation requirements have been met. The quicker maturity makes it suitable for low–medium rainfall environments in which traditional longer season winter wheats would not normally be grown. Most suited to April sowings and can be grazed, given its winter growth habit. Good physical grain package with low screenings and high test weights. AGT.

Manning$^{\Phi}$. Awnless. Winter wheat. White grained feed wheat. Long season dual-purpose grazing and grain variety, released to replace Mackellar$^{\Phi}$. High yield potential in high rainfall or under irrigated production. Resistance to *Barley yellow dwarf virus*. Bred by CSIRO and commercialised by GrainSearch.

Naparoo$^{\Phi}$. Awnless. Winter wheat. Feed quality. Maturity similar to Marombi$^{\Phi}$, slower than Whistler and EGA_Wedgetail$^{\Phi}$. Medium height with good straw strength. Consistently produces higher levels of dry matter than Marombi, but lower grain recovery. AGT.

RGT Accroc. Red winter wheat, feed grain quality, suited to the high rainfall zone. Suitable for sowing late February to early April for early grazing. Good standability. Maturity is 3–5 days earlier SF Adagio. Bred by RAGT, available via Seed Force Broadacre Commercial Partners.

RGT Zanzibar. Red wheat, feed grain quality, suited to the medium–high rainfall zone. Suitable for sowing late April to early May. Maturity is similar to Suntop$^{\Phi}$ and EGA_Gregory$^{\Phi}$. Good standability. Bred by RAGT, available via Seed Force Broadacre Commercial Partners.

Tenfour. White grained early maturity feed wheat variety with high yield potential and wide adaptation. Good standability. Tenfour was developed by Edstar Genetics and commercialised by Elders.

The following are more recently released varieties with limited data available in NSW.

Anapurna. This is an awned, red grained winter feed wheat. Suitable for very early sowing and graze and grain production. Anapurna$^{\Phi}$ is a high yielding wheat suited to the high rainfall zones of NSW that is similar in maturity to RGT Accroc. AGT.

Note – Winter wheats

Winter wheats have the major advantage of adaptability to a wide range of sowing times. Winter habit delays maturity in early sowings, thus reducing the risk of frost damage. Maturity varies once cold requirement has been met. Winter wheats can be sown from February into April for grazing, depending on vernalisation (cold) requirement. See Managing grazing cereals on page 69.

Acknowledgments

Variety characteristics and reaction to diseases table

Disease scores courtesy of the various NVT national pathology screening projects throughout Australia funded by GRDC. Lodging scores are combined ratings from the southern irrigated wheat project, breeding company ratings and Allan Peake's, CSIRO (northern irrigated wheat project).

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Table 14. Diseases and crop injury guide – wheat.

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Foliar diseases				
Yellow spot *Pyrenophora tritici repentis*	Tan coloured leaf lesions with a yellow border. Lesions eventually join, resulting in leaf death. Lesions usually randomly distributed along individual leaves and early in season are more concentrated on lower leaves in the canopy.	More severe in northern and central NSW, associated with retained wheat stubble. Can develop in all crops late in season after above average rainfall. Quite common early in the growing season.	Primary infection from ascospores from wheat stubble, which are airborne for a short distance. Secondary infection from conidia produced on infected leaves during season, which are airborne for longer distances.	Wheat stubble removal, crop rotation (avoid wheat-on-wheat). Resistant varieties. Foliar fungicides applied as a preventative before rain events as they have poor curative activity.
Septoria tritici blotch *Zymoseptoria tritici*	Leaf lesions with minute black spots; leaf death.	Once common in the south, in early-sown crops in wet springs; re-emerged as an issue in southern crops since 2016. Can occur in high rainfall regions.	Initially airborne spores, then rain-splashed spores within crop from infected leaves. Has a long latent period.	Resistant varieties. Seed and foliar fungicides. Fungicide resistance has developed in Victoria and Tasmania with some fungicides less effective. Resistant isolates were detected in southern NSW in 2016.
Septoria nodorum blotch *Phaeosphaeria nodorum*	Leaf blotches with minute grey–brown spots; leaf death. Glumes darken to brown to grey.	Uncommon. Develops late in season with above average mid–late spring rainfall and warm temperatures.	Initially airborne spores, rain-splashed spores within crop from infected leaves.	None required at present.
Ring spot *Drechslera campanulata*	Small (1–4 mm) spots with light centres and dark brown rims.	Southern and central areas; favoured by prolonged wet periods in late winter–early spring.	Spores spread from previously infected barley grass seed.	Reduce barley grass in previous season. Minor disease. Control not warranted.
Physiological black chaff (melanism or false black chaff) genetic disorder	Glumes, and sometimes stems just below the head, discoloured to brown–purple–black. Browning can also appear on stems in some varieties, which always extends downwards from a node.	Throughout the state. Develops in wet, humid springs.	This is a genetic disorder associated with the stem rust resistance gene Sr2 in some wheat varieties.	None. Is not a disease.
Stripe (yellow) rust *Puccinia striiformis* f.sp. *tritici*	Yellow powdery pustules, often in stripes on leaves.	Can develop from mid autumn onwards; favoured by cool (8–15 °C) moist weather. Plant infection can occur when night time temperatures are between 5–20 °C.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Resistant varieties; seed fungicide or in-furrow fungicides on starter fertiliser at sowing and/or foliar fungicides applied in-crop; control volunteer wheat and barley grass over summer–autumn period.
Leaf rust *Puccinia triticina*	Small, orange–brown powdery pustules on leaf.	Can develop from early spring; favoured by mild (15–22 °C) moist weather.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Resistant varieties, foliar fungicides; control volunteer wheat over summer–autumn period.
Stem rust *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici*	Red–brown, powdery, oblong pustules with tattered edges on leaf (both sides) and stem.	Can develop from mid spring to end of season, more severe in the north; favoured by warm (15–30 °C) humid weather.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Resistant varieties; foliar fungicides; control volunteer wheat and barley over summer–autumn period.
Wheat powdery mildew *Blumeria graminis* f.sp. *tritici*	White–grey cottony fungal growth on leaf and leaf sheath; black resting bodies developing during the season.	Generally more prevalent in irrigated crops and usually more evident in winter and early spring. High nitrogen levels within a crop can favour development.	Spores blown from infected trash and infected plants.	Resistant varieties, seed or in-furrow fungicides at sowing or foliar fungicides in-crop. Note: fungicide resistance/reduced sensitivity to triazoles and strobilurin actives recorded in NSW and Victoria in 2020.
Virus diseases				
Barley yellow dwarf *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV) and *Cereal yellow dwarf virus* (CYDV)	Yellowing, infected plants have reduced height and reduced seed set.	Most common near perennial grass pastures and in early-sown crops.	Transmitted by aphids (oat, corn and rose grain) from infected grasses and cereals. Not seed-borne.	Resistant/tolerant varieties. Seed treatments to control early aphids in crop. In-crop aphid control.
Wheat streak mosaic *Wheat streak mosaic virus* (WSMV)	Light green streaks and blotches on leaves, stunted plants, reduced seed set.	Has occurred in wheat in southern irrigation areas, and in early-sown grazing wheat on the tablelands and slopes.	Transmitted by the wheat curl mite (WCM). Low level of seed transmission.	Generally no control required. In irrigation areas, spray out grasses in adjoining paddock four weeks before sowing wheat. Insecticides do not control WCM as they are protected within the curled leaf. Do not retain seed from infected crops for planting.
Take-all *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *tritici*	Blackened roots, stem bases and crown; stunting; 'white heads' and pinched grain.	More common in central and southern NSW, favoured by a wet winter and early spring, followed by dry weather.	Soil-borne on grass and cereal residues, mostly roots and crowns.	Crop rotation for one year free of hosts; some seed and in-furrow fungicides provide a level of suppression.

Table 14. Diseases and crop injury guide – wheat (continued).

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Crown rot *Fusarium pseudograminearum*	Brown stem bases, crown and sometimes roots go brown;, 'white heads'; pinched grain.	More common in northern and western areas, favoured by a moist early season and dry finish. Becoming more common in the south with stubble retention adoption.	Stubble-borne on grass and cereal residues.	Crop rotation, preferably for 18 months to two years; grow more resistant varieties; grass weed control; balance inputs to available soil water. Inter-row sowing and avoid delayed sowing to minimise losses. Only grow susceptible varieties (e.g. durum) in low risk paddocks based on PreDicta B testing. Registered seed treatments have limited activity as a standalone management strategy.
Common root rot *Bipolaris sorokiniana*	The root between the crown and seed (sub-crown internode) is always dark (brown to black); roots and sometimes the stem base are brown; plants have reduced tillering and biomass ('ill thrift').	Widespread throughout grain belt, often found in association with crown rot; scattered through the crop. Exacerbated by deep sowing. Infection favoured by warmer soil temperatures (20–30 °C)	As spores in soil, and on grass and cereal residues in soil. Sorghum and maize are also hosts.	Resistant varieties; crop rotation; optimise nutrition (especially phosphorus), be careful with sowing depth, as deeper sowing into warmer soils favours infection.
Rhizoctonia root rot *Rhizoctonia solani*	Patches of spindly, stunted plants with yellow erect leaves; 'spear point' root rot; plant death. Later infection of crown roots just seen as wavy appearance across crop.	Associated with minimum or reduced tillage; often aggravated by Group B herbicides.	As fungal threads in soil; soil-borne on residues of many grass, cereal and broadleaf plants.	Crop rotation, soil disturbance to 5–10 cm below sowing depth at or within 2–4 weeks before sowing; avoid Group B herbicides building up, which can cause root pruning. Some seed treatments provide suppression only. Liquid banding of some fungicides is also registered.
Eyespot *Tapesia yallundae*	Lodging, distinctive 'eyespot' with sharp bend in stem 3–5 cm above ground.	Southern and central west slopes, eastern Riverina; favoured by prolonged wet periods in late winter to mid spring.	Rain-splashed spores from crop or grass residue during winter.	Crop rotation (two-year break from cereals); fungicide at first node stage (Zadok GS31).
Root lesion nematode *Pratylenchus thornei* *Pratylenchus neglectus*	Lower leaves yellow, reduced tillering, general ill thrift, restricted root system.	*P. thornei* more common in north. Crops differentially host each species, e.g. canola hosts *P. neglectus* but not *P. thornei*. Lower soil fertility and delayed sowing can exacerbate effects.	Survives within old roots or as dormant nematodes in the soil. Nematodes can be spread between paddocks and regions through the movement of soil on machinery or in flood water.	Crop rotation but note different crops, differentially host the two nematode species, tolerant or resistant varieties, which again can differ for the two nematode species.
Smuts				
Flag smut *Urocystis agropyri*	Stunted plants with black, powdery streaks in leaves.	Most likely in early-sown crops (sown in warm soil).	Soil and seed-borne spores.	Resistant varieties, seed-applied fungicide.
Loose smut *Ustilago tritici*	Black powdery heads on diseased plants.	Statewide.	Airborne spores infect developing seeds at flowering.	Seed-applied fungicide.
Bunt *Tilletia laevis*; *T. tritici*	Seed contains a black, foul-smelling mass of spores – affected grain is not accepted by buyers.	Now very rare, but present at low levels in many crops.	Spores on seed coat infect seedling before it emerges.	Seed-applied fungicide.
Grain conditions				
Head blight *Fusarium graminearum*; other *Fusarium* spp.	Dying portions of head; white or pink, pinched grain; orange spore masses on head.	In wet springs with high humidity during flowering; more common in north. Durum wheat very susceptible. Overhead irrigation during flowering can provide conditions favourable for infection.	Stubble-borne on wheat, maize, sorghum, other grasses; wind-borne and rain-splashed spores. Note: basal infections from crown rot (F. pseudograminearum) can also cause low levels of head blight in wet seasons.	Crop rotation; avoid highly susceptible varieties especially durum; fungicides at flowering applied correctly to provide good coverage of heads.
Black point genetic disorder	Dark coloured areas on grain, particularly at embryo end, reducing appearance of grain products.	Favours moist weather during late stages of grain filling and ripening.	This is a physiological condition affecting some varieties of bread wheat and durum.	Resistant varieties.
Frost injury				
	1. Dark or split nodes, kinked stem. 2. Whole or partial head death. 3. Absence of seeds.	After severe frost at stem elongation. After frost during booting. After frost from heading to flowering.		Avoid early sowing of short season varieties. Avoid short sowing windows to spread risk.

Scoring 'Herbicide injury' – Crops under climatic or disease stress can show symptoms of injury after they are sprayed with herbicide. Refer to NSW DPI's *Weed control in winter crops*.

Coleoptile length of wheat varieties

Coleoptile length of wheat varieties is an important characteristic when selecting a variety to sow into difficult seedbed conditions. Coleoptile length will affect how deep you can sow a variety before plant emergence is reduced. Coleoptile length has been found to be influenced by several factors including variety, seed size, temperature, low soil moisture and certain seed fungicide dressings. Following are the results of wheat variety screening for coleoptile length as part of the National Variety Testing program, which is funded by GRDC.

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NVT website
(www.nvtonline.com.au).

Table 15. Predicted mean coleoptile length for durum wheat varieties at 21 NVT sites across Australia from 2010–2015.

Variety	Predicted mean coleoptile length (cm)
Caparoi	7.6
DBA_Aurora	7.6
DBA_Bindaroi	7.6
DBA_Lillaroi	7.9
DBA_Vittaroi	7.5
EGA_Bellaroi	7.9
Hyperno	7.8
Jandaroi	7.1
Check varieties	
Federation (long)	9.5
Whistler (short)	6.0

Table 16. Predicted mean coleoptile length for early and long season wheat varieties at 20 NVT sites across Australia from 2008–2015.

Variety	Predicted mean coleoptile length (cm)
Beaufort	8.3
Coolah	6.6
Cutlass	7.1
DS Darwin	5.6
DS Faraday	6.1
DS Pascal	5.8
EGA_Burke	6.1
EGA_Gregory	6.3
EGA_Wedgetail	5.9
Einstein	5.8
Estoc	7.0
Flanker	6.2
Forrest	6.1
Gauntlet	6.6
Gazelle	5.8
Kiora	6.5
Kittyhawk	6.3
Lancer	6.7
Mackellar	6.2
Manning	5.8
Mitch	7.0
Naparoo	6.4
RGT Accroc	6.6
RGT Calabro	6.5
SF Adagio	6.2
SF Moskito	6.7
SQP Revenue	6.4
Sunlamb	6.3
Sunmax	6.0
Suntime	6.2
Sunzell	6.4
Trojan	6.9
Wylah	6.1
Check varieties	
Federation (long)	9.5
Whistler (short)	5.7

Table 17. Predicted mean coleoptile length for main season wheat varieties at 55 NVT sites from 2008–2015.

Variety	Predicted mean coleoptile length (cm)
Arrow	6.5
Baxter	7.1
Beckom	6.4
Buchanan	6.6
Chara	6.3
Cobra	6.6
Condo	6.5
Corack	6.8
Crusader	6.7
Dart	7.2
Diamondbird	6.6
DS Darwin	5.6
EGA_Gregory	6.4
EGA_Wylie	6.9
Ellison	7.0
Elmore CL Plus	7.1
Emu Rock	6.5
Grenade CL Plus	6.6
Impala	5.7
Janz	7.0
Justica CL Plus	6.7
Kord CL Plus	6.7
Livingston	6.6
LRPB Oryx	6.0
Mace	6.9
QAL2000	7.2
QALBIS	6.7
Reliant	6.6
Scepter	6.6
Shield	6.6
Spitfire	7.1
Sunguard	7.0
Sunlin	6.7
Sunmate	7.1
Suntop	7.1
Sunvale	7.0
Tenfour	6.6
Check varieties	
Federation (long)	9.8
Whistler (short)	5.9

Handy hints

Table 18. Typical values for characteristics.

Grain	Typical values for key grain characteristics				
	Seeds/kg	Volumetric grain weight (kg/hL)	Bulk densities kg/m^3	Bulk densities t/m^3	Angle of repose
Barley	53,200	62	620	0.62	28
Canary seed	143,000	70	700	0.70	–
Canola	250,000	70	700	0.70	22
Cereal rye	40,000	71	710	0.71	26
Chickpea – desi	4,500	75	750	0.75	–
Chickpea – kabuli	2,100	75	750	0.75	–
Cowpea	5,000	76	760	0.76	–
Faba bean	2,000	75	750	0.75	–
Field pea	5,000	75	750	0.75	–
Grain sorghum	45,000	72	720	0.72	28
Linseed	150,000	73	730	0.73	20
Lupin – narrow-leaf	6,000	75	750	0.75	–
Lupin – albus	3,000	75	750	0.75	–
Maize	3,000	72	720	0.72	28
Millet	250,000	62	620	0.62	–
Mungbean	15,000	75	750	0.75	–
Navy bean	5,000	75	750	0.75	–
Oats	34,400	45	450	0.45	28
Pigeon pea	6,600	75	750	0.75	–
Rice – medium grain	35,700	56	560	0.56	31
Rice – long grain	40,000	56	560	0.56	31
Safflower	24,000	53	530	0.53	28
Soybean	5,500	75	750	0.75	27
Sunflower	17,300	40	400	0.40	30
Triticale	23,000	65	650	0.65	–
Vetch	14,000	75	750	0.75	–
Wheat	34,800	75	750	0.75	27

Note: The number of seeds/kg will vary according to variety and growing conditions. The bulk density and angle of repose varies according to variety, moisture content, quality and trash content of the grain.
To check grain bulk density, weigh 1 L of grain. This weight in kilograms is its density in tonnes per cubic metre.

Durum

Milled durum wheat is ideal for making semolina, which is used to make pasta, couscous and many other products.

Durum wheat produces high yields and often attracts a price premium over bread wheat, giving growers in Prime Hard wheat or similar areas a useful alternative. Durum varieties should only be grown in high fertility soils where grain of 13% protein or above is consistently produced, and preferably following a weed-free fallow, broadleaf or sorghum crop to minimise the risk of crown rot.

Varieties

See Calculating sowing rates on page 6 for additional information.

Bitalli^{Φ}. ADR quality in southern NSW. A quick-mid maturing variety, 1–2 days slower than DBA_Lillaroi^{Φ}. Bitalli^{Φ} exhibits high yield potential and has shown adaptation to tougher environments. Bitalli^{Φ} has very good physical grain characteristic with low screenings and high test weights as well as good resistance to black point. Bitalli^{Φ} is resistant to moderately resistant(R–MR) to root lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus thornei*) and susceptible to very susceptible(S–VS) to crown rot. Marketed by AGT.

Caparoi^{Φ}. ADR quality in NSW. A mid season maturity durum, with a maturity between EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ} and Jandaroi^{Φ}. It is a semi-dwarf durum variety with good yield potential in all regions. The grain quality is better than EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ} and generally achieves lower grain protein content. Caparoi^{Φ} has improved dough strength compared with EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ}, but is inferior to Jandaroi^{Φ} for this trait. Caparoi^{Φ} is superior to Jandaroi^{Φ} for semolina yellowness. Moderately resistant(MR) to root lesion nematode (*P. thornei*) and very susceptible(VS) to crown rot. Adequate resistance to common root rot. Marketed by Seednet.

DBA_Aurora^{Φ}. ADR quality in NSW. A mid season maturity durum variety, released for the southern grains region. High yield potential, with yield levels similar to, or better than, Hyperno^{Φ} in most NSW regions, so nitrogen (N) management is important to obtain acceptable grain protein levels for delivery into durum quality grades, especially DR1. Higher levels of screenings can occur in some circumstances when compared with varieties such as DBA_Lillaroi^{Φ}, Jandaroi^{Φ} and Caparoi^{Φ}. Avoid sowing DBA_Aurora^{Φ} later than the suggested sowing window for your region, as grain quality and yield potential can be affected. It can lodge under irrigation or high yielding conditions. It is rated R–MR to root lesion nematodes (*P. thornei*) and VS to crown rot. Bred by the Southern Program of Durum Breeding Australia (University of Adelaide). Marketed by SA Durum Growers Association.

DBA_Bindaroi^{Φ}. ADR quality for northern NSW only. Early–mid maturing durum wheat variety that is adapted to dryland production areas in NSW, with a higher yield potential than Caparoi^{Φ}. DBA Bindaroi^{Φ} has erect plant growth and is shorter in stature than Caparoi^{Φ} with better straw strength. Grain, semolina and pasta making quality are superior to Caparoi^{Φ} with improved colour and brightness. Low screening variety, similar to Jandaroi^{Φ}. Rated S–VS to crown rot but has been shown to have better field tolerance to crown rot than other durum varieties. Bred by the Northern Program of Durum Breeding Australia (NSW Department of Primary Industries). Marketed by Seednet.

DBA_Lillaroi^{Φ}. ADR quality in NSW. An early–medium maturity variety, three days later to head emergence than Jandaroi^{Φ}, with a higher grain yield. Excellent durum quality with the largest grain size of the commercial varieties, low screenings, high test milling yield, and the improved semolina colour compared with current varieties. Adapted to the rain-fed durum production regions of NSW and is also suited to sowing later in the season. DBA_Lillaroi^{Φ} is not recommended for high-input irrigated systems without the appropriate agronomic management. Rated R–MR to root lesion nematode (*P. thornei*) and S–VS to crown rot. Bred by the Northern Program of Durum Breeding Australia (NSW Department of Primary Industries). Marketed by Seednet.

CAUTION—STRIPE RUST

A new stripe rust pathotype (Yr_198) type was detected in 2018. Disease screening in 2019 and 2020 identified that some durum wheat varieties have increased susceptibility to this new pathotype.

Growers should check the updated stripe rust resistance rating in Table 13 on page 18. Durum growers should consider fungicide management options and actively monitor crops throughout the season. If stripe rust is found, please send leaf samples to the National Cereal Rust Survey (see Industry information on page 63).

DBA_Vittaroi^{Φ}. ADR quality in NSW. An early–mid maturing durum variety that is suitable for high-input irrigated durum production systems and replaces EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ}. DBA_Vittaroi^{Φ} is shorter in stature than all other released varieties, with superior straw strength. It is approximately seven days earlier to heading than EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ}. Grain, semolina and pasta making quality are superior to EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ}. Low screenings, similar to Jandaroi^{Φ} and superior to EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ}. Bred by the Northern Program of Durum Breeding Australia (NSW Department of Primary Industries). Marketed by Seednet.

Jandaroi^{Φ}. ADR quality for northern NSW only. A quick maturity variety adapted to most durum producing regions and is suited to sowing later in the season. It has been shown to have improved weather tolerance at harvest compared with other varieties. Grain quality is superior to Caparoi^{Φ} and EGA_Bellaroi^{Φ} , with much stronger dough properties but lower yellow pigment. An erect, semi-dwarf plant type. It is very prone to lodging under high yield conditions in southern NSW. It is moderately resistant–moderately susceptible(MR–MS) to root lesion nematode (*P. thornei*), MR to black point and VS to crown rot. Marketed by Seednet.

Westcourt^{Φ}. ADR quality in NSW. A main season variety similar in maturity to Caparoi^{Φ}. Westcourt^{Φ} exhibits high yield potential in the northern region across diverse environments, with particular adaptation to dryland production systems. Westcourt^{Φ} has very good physical grain quality attributes including large seed size and low percentage of screenings losses, high test weight and excellent semolina colour. Westcourt has maintained an MR rating to stripe rust, is MR to root lesion nematodes (*P. thornei*) and VS to crown rot. Marketed by AGT.

Table 19. Suggested sowing times, Durum wheat varieties.

Variety / Weeks	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	July 1	July 2	July 3
Northern Slopes															
Caparoi						>	★	★	★	★	★	<			
DBA_Aurora					>	★	★	<							
DBA_Bindaroi, Westcourt ❶						>	★	★	★	★	★	<			
DBA_Lillaroi, DBA_Vittaroi							>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<	<
Jandaroi							>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<	<
Northern Plains (Moree, Narrabri)															
Caparoi							>	★	★	★	★	<			
DBA_Aurora					>	★	★	<							
DBA_Bindaroi, Westcourt ❶						>	★	★	★	★	★	<			
DBA_Lillaroi, DBA_Vittaroi								>	★	★	★	★	<	<	<
Jandaroi								>	★	★	★	★	<	<	<
Liverpool Plains															
Caparoi								>	★	★	★	<			
DBA_Aurora					>	★	★	★	<						
DBA_Bindaroi, Westcourt ❶						>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<		
DBA_Lillaroi, DBA_Vittaroi								>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<
Jandaroi									>	★	★	★	★	<	<
South Western Plains (Griffith, Hillston)															
Caparoi						>	★	★	<						
DBA_Aurora					>	★	★	★	<						
Bitalli ❶, DBA_Bindaroi, Westcourt ❶						>	★	★	★	★	<				
DBA_Lillaroi, DBA_Vittaroi							>	★	★	★	<				

Suggested sowing times – Aim to sow crops in the earlier part of the optimum period. The actual date is influenced by location, soil fertility and the likelihood of frost at flowering in a particular paddock.

❶ New varieties – limited information available on the response to sowing time for these varieties.

> Earlier than ideal, but acceptable, some frost damage may occur.

★ Optimum sowing time.

< Later than ideal, but acceptable, yield might be reduced. DBA_Lillaroi^{Φ} and Jandaroi^{Φ} given their quicker maturities, are suitable for double cropping following cotton.

Crop management

Seed

Use sound, true-to-type seed that is free of weed seeds, cracked grain, bread wheat and barley. Durum seed is significantly larger than bread wheat seed. Thousand grain weight should be determined and used to calculate a sowing rate based on target plant population. Target plant populations are similar to bread wheats (see Calculating sowing rates on page 6). Germination percentage should exceed 90%.

Sowing time

Best yields are obtained from sowing in mid May to the end of June, depending on variety and region. Frost can damage earlier sowings at flowering.

Sowing

Adjustments might be necessary for the larger seed size; increase the sowing rate if using seed with a reduced germination percentage, or sowing later into cold conditions or higher yield potential situations. Short coleoptile length should be considered when moisture seeking. Ensure seeders are clean of bread wheat and barley in particular, before starting sowing.

Nutrition

A balance of nutrients is essential for profitable yields. Fertiliser is commonly needed to add the essential nutrients and phosphorus. A lack of other essential plant nutrients (e.g. sulfur and zinc) can also limit production in some situations. Soil test and consider paddock history to determine nutritional requirements. Complete a nitrogen budget and consider variety selection to ensure that protein levels above 13% are achieved.

Crops usually tolerate low zinc levels when grown on heavy, self-mulching black earths (pH_{Ca} 8–8.5). When grown in very wet, high phosphate soils for several weeks, zinc deficiency symptoms can appear.

If the soil is known to be low in zinc (soil and plant tissue tests are available), a 1% aqueous solution of zinc sulfate heptahydrate applied as a foliar spray 2–4 weeks after emergence ameliorates the deficiency. A range of zinc-fortified starter fertilisers are also available.

Diseases

With the change in stripe pathotypes in NSW, growers should check the new stripe rust ratings and, depending on variety, consider using a seed, fertiliser or foliar fungicide management program for stripe rust.

Durum varieties are susceptible to crown rot and are also susceptible to fusarium head blight, which is common in very wet seasons and in areas where durum is grown in close proximity to maize stubble. This disease is not commonly observed under irrigation in southern NSW when grown in rotation with maize, however, growers must be aware of the risks. Rotations and paddock selection are therefore important. Avoid wheat on wheat/barley situations due to the high crown rot risk and low nutrition. All paddocks intended for durum production should be PreDicta B tested and only paddocks with a low risk of crown rot chosen to grow durum crops.

Nutrient management also needs to be considered if following cotton, as incorporated cotton trash ties up and immobilises a large amount of nutrients.

Ensure good grass weed control as many grass species also host crown rot. Current varieties have useful tolerance to yellow spot.

Yield performance experiments from 2016–2020.

The regional mean yields shown in the guide are average varietal performances across trial locations within each year or region. This averaging can mask the variety by environment interaction, that is, the ability of a variety to yield differently at each location across seasons (years).

New varieties can have less trial data supporting the five-year-across-sites analysis and should be viewed with caution, especially where there are only two trial results or have only been tested for two years in a region.

Table 20. Durum – North east region – compared with Caparoi = 100%.

North east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% Caparoi (t/ha)	**4.90**	**2.91**	**2.44**	**1.06**	**3.69**	**3.41**	
Caparoi	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**11**
DBA_Aurora	113	110	95	115	104	108	11
DBA_Bindaroi	105	106	94	98	101	102	11
DBA_Lillaroi	101	98	89	87	97	98	11
DBA_Vittaroi	108	103	85	90	98	101	11
Jandaroi	101	95	83	77	95	95	11
Westcourt	–	–	100	109	104	106	6

Table 21. Durum – North west region – compared with Caparoi = 100%.

North west							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% Caparoi (t/ha)	**4.30**	**1.92**	**–**	**1.09**	**2.92**	**2.69**	
Caparoi	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**11**
DBA_Aurora	115	107	–	103	109	111	11
DBA_Bindaroi	103	99	–	94	102	102	11
DBA_Lillaroi	98	90	–	87	96	95	11
DBA_Vittaroi	104	92	–	85	100	99	11
Jandaroi	95	83	–	79	92	91	11
Westcourt	–	–	–	101	109	107	5

Table 22. Durum – South west region – compared with Caparoi = 100%.

South west ❶							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% Caparoi (t/ha)	**4.43**	**1.01**	**4.21**	**3.13**	**5.07**	**4.03**	
Bitalli	–	105	–	110	108	108	8
Caparoi	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**13**
DBA_Aurora	125	108	105	116	114	116	13
DBA_Bindaroi	110	103	99	106	106	106	13
DBA_Lillaroi	103	98	95	100	101	101	13
DBA_Vittaroi	115	102	96	108	108	108	13
Jandaroi	103	96	92	99	100	99	13
Westcourt	–	–	102	111	108	109	9

❶ Includes irrigated and dryland variety trials.

Yield results are a combined across sites analysis of NVT yield trials from 2016–2020.

The tables present NVT 'Production Value' MET (multi environment trials) data on a yearly region mean grouping and a regional mean basis.

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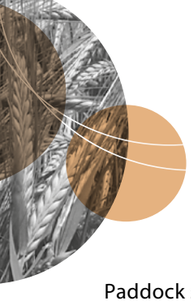

Barley

Paddock selection and nitrogen management are often the keys to producing malting quality barley.

Crop management

Sowing time

Sowing time determines the time a crop matures; ideally flowering and grain fill should be in the cooler part of spring.

Sowing on time maximises the chances of achieving high yields and a malting grade. Sowing after the middle of June usually limits yield potential and results in smaller grain and higher protein, rendering the grain less likely to be accepted as malting.

Nutrition

Soil fertility and fertiliser management, with attention to nitrogen and phosphorus, is essential to optimise yield.

Grain protein below 10.5%, in combination with low yields, usually indicates nitrogen deficiency. Where the level of protein is consistently less than 10%, at least 50 kg/ha of nitrogen can normally be applied at sowing or up to the 5-leaf stage to increase yields whilst maintaining malting quality. High fertility paddocks usually produce grain too high in protein for malting grade. High rates of nitrogen can optimise feed grain yields.

Sowing depth

Pay close attention to sowing depth, particularly when direct drilled, and for varieties with a short coleoptile. The ideal depth is 3–6 cm, but seed should always be sown into moist soil. If dry sowing is being considered, target a sowing depth of 3–4 cm, particularly on a hard-setting or slumping soil, to avoid problems with crop emergence.

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Formula for calculating sowing rates: Calculating sowing rates on page 6.

Irrigation

Barley does not tolerate waterlogging, so good paddock drainage and management are essential for high grain yields.

Sowing rates

Select seed carefully for large size and high germination percentage. A germination test can be conducted if in doubt. A suggested guide per hectare is:

- plains: 35–50 kg
- slopes: 45–60 kg
- tablelands and partial irrigation: 60–90 kg
- full irrigation: 70–110 kg
- grazing and grain: increase the above rates by 10–20 kg
- cover crops for pastures: 10–20 kg.

The lower rates should be used when there is limited subsoil moisture at sowing, and in drier areas. High sowing rates tend to decrease grain size and increase screenings.

Acid soils tolerance

No new acid tolerant barleys have been released in recent years specifically for NSW. A new acid soil tolerant barley, Buff$^{(l)}$, was released in 2018 for Western Australia, and has shown adaption to NSW conditions. Limited yield data is available on Buff$^{(l)}$ under acid soil conditions in NSW. The older varieties Yambla and Tulla can tolerate high soil aluminium up to 10–15%. Most varieties tolerate high manganese levels very well.

GO TO PAGE

For disease prevalence see Table 27. Disease and crop injury guide – barley. on page 49.

NVT website (www.nvtonline.com.au)

Variety choice

When selecting a variety consider:

- Crop use. For grazing and grain recovery, feed grain, or malt grain production?
- Grazing value. When is feed most important? Dual-purpose varieties are most suitable.
- Grain:
  - For retention on farm?
  - For sale as feed grain?
  - For sale as human food?
  - For sale as a malting or food grade – for general delivery to malt segregations or under contract? Use only accredited malting or food grade varieties.

Management to achieve malting barley

Paddock selection

- Nitrogen status appropriate for expected yield.
- Soil pH_{Ca} not less than 5.0 or soil aluminium not more than 5%.
- Avoid soils prone to waterlogging.
- Rotation: ideally sow after a root-disease break crop.
- Avoid barley on barley. Barley can be sown after wheat if disease or seed contamination is not a problem.
- Avoid varietal contamination.

Variety choice

- Appropriate for the environment.
- To suit the sowing time.
- Availability of segregation.

Sowing time

- Too early increases the risk of frost damage.
- Too late will increase protein and screenings.

Sowing rate

- Too high can reduce grain size and increase lodging, especially under irrigation.
- Too low will reduce yield potential.

Seed treatment

- Use appropriate seed dressings to control smuts and foliar diseases.
- Note the effect of seed treatments on short–medium coleoptile length varieties, particularly in deep-sown situations.

Phosphorus

- Too low will limit yield and increase protein.

Nitrogen

- Too low will reduce yield and quality.
- Excessive nitrogen fertiliser can increase screenings and protein levels.

Timely weed control

- Weeds compete for nutrients and moisture.
- Reduce contamination.

Care with harvest

- Avoid skinning.
- Try to minimise weather damage effects.
- Avoid varietal contamination.
- Only use grain protectants registered for malting barley.

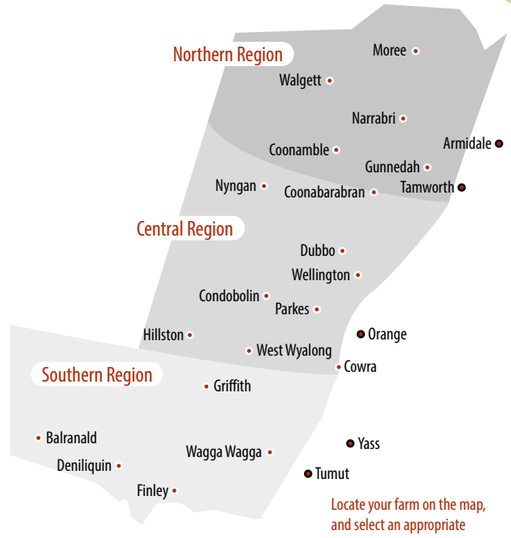

Figure 2. Map of NSW showing barley-growing zones.

Variety selection

Varietal characteristics

The following is a list of barley varieties, including new releases for 2021. The variety descriptions should be read in conjunction with Table 27. Disease and crop injury guide – barley. on page 49.

There are several new specialist malt barley varieties becoming available on the Australian market, which are grown under contract to specific companies. Limited information is available on the performance of some of these new varieties, with limited testing in NVT (National Variety Trial) barley trials. Growers should seek as much information from the respective company on the variety's yield performance and disease resistance ratings and ensure grain contracts reflect any differences in yield or disease management for other, more locally adapted, barley varieties.

Information has been collated from breeding companies. Refer to Table 25. Suggested sowing times – barley. on page 43 for suggested sowing times.

Alestar$^{\Phi}$. Malt. A medium–long season barley, three days earlier than Commander$^{\Phi}$ and five days earlier than Gairdner$^{\Phi}$ and Oxford$^{\Phi}$. Good yield potential in medium- to high-yielding environments. Test weight, screenings and plumpness (retention) similar to Hindmarsh$^{\Phi}$; high grain colour (brightness); good straw quality with high resistance to lodging and straw breakage; excellent head retention. Bred by Limagrain UK, developed by Edstar Genetics in Australia. Commercialised by Elders.

Bottler$^{\Phi}$. A mid season maturity variety, (five days earlier than Gairdner$^{\Phi}$), with high yield potential. Suits medium and high rainfall zones, with the potential for irrigation use. Barrett Burston Malting is supporting malt grain production in selected regions and commercial seed will be available in 2021 from local authorised seed resellers, as it progresses through malt accreditation with Barley Australia. GrainSearch.

Buff$^{\Phi}$. An early maturing, white aleurone, acid soil tolerant variety and suited to the acid soil/high aluminium environments of Western Australia (WA). Buff$^{\Phi}$ is broadly adapted in WA and offers moderately good grain plumpness and has good early vigour. Limited testing in NSW. It is currently undergoing malt accreditation with Barley Australia. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

Commander$^{\Phi}$. Malt. A malting quality variety suitable for the domestic and Asian export markets. Mid season variety, with a maturity between Schooner and Gairdner$^{\Phi}$. Plump grain size compared with other malting varieties. High yield potential and lower grain protein than Schooner or Gairdner$^{\Phi}$ when grown under the same conditions. Can lodge when sown early. Developed by the University of Adelaide. Seednet.

Compass$^{\Phi}$. Malt. Developed by the University of Adelaide as an early–mid season maturing variety option. It has a similar growth habit to Commander$^{\Phi}$, but higher yield potential. In high-yielding situations it has shown to be prone to crop lodging. Compass$^{\Phi}$ is earlier flowering than Commander$^{\Phi}$ and similar to Hindmarsh$^{\Phi}$. Compass has shown good physical grain quality, with plump grain, high retention and low screenings. Seednet.

Fathom$^{\Phi}$. Feed. Fathom$^{\Phi}$ was developed using wild barley to improve stress tolerance and water use efficiency. It has a long coleoptile and shows particularly good early vigour and weed competitiveness. Early maturity, similar to Hindmarsh$^{\Phi}$, best suited to lower and medium rainfall environments. Fathom$^{\Phi}$ is a moderately tall variety, but shows good straw strength and has excellent grain plumpness with screenings levels lower than Hindmarsh$^{\Phi}$. Developed by the University of Adelaide. Seednet.

GrangeR$^{\Phi}$. Malt. A medium–late, high-yielding, broadly adapted barley with excellent malt extract, good diastatic power, and targeted for the domestic malting industry as a potential Gairdner$^{\Phi}$ replacement. Performs better than Oxford under late planting conditions. GrangeR$^{\Phi}$ is, on average, 10 cm taller than Baudin$^{\Phi}$ and 3–4 cm taller than Gairdner$^{\Phi}$, but with better lodging resistance; high test weight; a potentially larger kernel size (2–4 grams/1000 grains); and lower screenings. Licensed to Barenbrug Australia by Nickerson–Limagrain, UK.

Grout$^{\Phi}$. Feed. A quick-maturing variety with good grain size, suited to northern NSW and Qld. Matures up to two weeks earlier than Grimmett from a mid May to mid June planting. Vigorous seedling with a high tillering ability and erect growth habit. Medium height with moderate standability, better than Grimmett and similar to Mackay$^{\Phi}$. Leaf rust needs to be managed, rated as very susceptible. Seednet.

Hindmarsh$^{\Phi}$. Food. An erect, semi-dwarf variety that flowers earlier than Schooner, and is widely adapted to low and medium rainfall areas. Excellent yield potential, grain plumpness close to Schooner, and high test weight. Short coleoptile, so deep sowing should be avoided. It has been given a new classification of 'food', and can be segregated for human food and possibly used for Shochu (Japanese distilled spirit) and for malt production in some markets. Developed by Victorian DEPI. Seednet.

La Trobe$^{\Phi}$. Malt. La Trobe$^{\Phi}$ is an early-maturing semi-dwarf variety with good yield potential in low–medium production environments. It has very similar growth habit and plant architecture to Hindmarsh$^{\Phi}$. It has excellent head retention, lodging resistance and good physical grain characteristics. Similar disease profile to Hindmarsh$^{\Phi}$. La Trobe$^{\Phi}$ also possesses good pre-harvest sprouting tolerance. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

Leabrook$^{\Phi}$. Malt. Mid tall plant type, with mid–early maturity similar to Compass$^{\Phi}$. Generally higher grain yield, higher grain plumpness percentage and low screenings percentage compared with Compass$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2019 and bred by the University of Adelaide. Marketed by Seednet.

Maltstar$^{\Phi}$. Feed. Medium–long season variety, similar to Commander$^{\Phi}$. Good yield potential in medium to high yielding environments. Has high test weight, low screenings and high grain colour (brightness). It has good straw quality with high resistance to lodging and straw breakage; excellent head retention. Bred by Limagrain UK, developed by Edstar Genetics in Australia. Commercialised by Elders.

Oxford. Feed. A medium–late-maturing variety similar to Gairdner$^{\Phi}$. High yield potential, with wide adaptation. Excellent head retention with above average test weight and excellent grain colour. Good straw strength and resistance to lodging. Resistant to powdery mildew and moderately resistant to leaf rust. Barenbrug Australia.

RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$. Malt. Introduced European malt barley, which has shown a high yield potential in NSW. Mid season flowering, but maturity is flexible with a multi-environmental fit. Similar maturity to Commander$^{\Phi}$. Excellent standability. Bred by RAGT, and will be available via Seed Force Broadacre Agents.

Rosalind$^{\Phi}$. Feed. A broadly-adapted, high-yielding mid-season barley that has performed well across NSW. Maturity is later than La Trobe$^{\Phi}$ and earlier than Buloke$^{\Phi}$. It has a short coleoptile length, moderate plant height and an erect growth habit. Good straw strength and head retention. High level of pre-harvest sprouting tolerance, with good physical grain package, grain plumpness similar to La Trobe$^{\Phi}$. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

Shepherd$^{\Phi}$. Feed. It is slightly later maturing than Grout$^{\Phi}$, but has a similar growth habit with erect vigorous early growth. Suited to medium rainfall areas of northern NSW and Qld. Seednet.

Spartacus CL$^{\Phi}$. Malt. A Clearfield barley suited for NSW; it is an early-maturing semi-dwarf barley with a maturity similar to La Trobe$^{\Phi}$. Spartacus CL$^{\Phi}$ is a high-yielding barley where Clearfield technology can be used in-crop to control barley or brome grass. It is also ideal for following either Clearfield canola or wheat, where herbicide plantback issues might be a concern. Check current herbicide registrations for registered product rates and adhere to recommended plant growth stages for application timing. Similar height and plant type to La Trobe$^{\Phi}$. Short coleoptile length. Moderately good straw strength and head retention, with a good physical grain quality. High level of pre-harvest sprouting tolerance. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

SakuraStar$^{\Phi}$. There is limited information on this variety's performance in NSW. A potential new boutique malting barley developed by Sapporo Breweries and the University of Adelaide. Targeted to replace SouthernStar$^{\Phi}$ as it has improved pre-harvest sprouting tolerance. Superior grain size compared with SouthernStar$^{\Phi}$ and is similar to Buloke$^{\Phi}$. Contract production only; can be grown under production contracts with Barrett Burston Maltings and Cargill.

Topstart. Feed. Medium–long season variety; maturity similar to Commander[Φ] and three days earlier than Oxford; 10–15 cm taller than Baudin[Φ], with good straw quality and tolerance to lodging. Good test weight and low screenings. Developed by Edstar Genetics in Australia. Commercialised by Elders.

Urambie[Φ]. Feed. It is best suited to grain and grazing situations. Two-row barley, adapted to early sowing, having early maturity combined with a cold requirement to initiate heading. Sowing window is early May to mid-June; earlier if grazed. Consistent yields across seasons, but low grain quality. Waratah Seeds.

Westminster[Φ]. Malt. A medium–late maturity variety similar to Gairdner[Φ], Westminster[Φ] has a high yield potential and performs well under high rainfall or irrigation. Medium–tall variety with good straw strength and improved head retention compared with Gairdner[Φ]. Introduced malt barley from Nickerson International Research, licensed to GrainSearch in Australia.

The following are more recently named or released varieties. Some lines might only have limited seed available in NSW for 2021.

Beast[Φ]. A quick maturing high yielding barley suited to low–medium rainfall environments. Beast[Φ] is 1-2 days quicker to reach awn peep than Spartacus CL[Φ] and has a competitive physical grain package making it well adapted to terminal stress conditions and shorter season environments. Released in 2020 as a feed quality barley, Beast[Φ] is currently under evaluation with Barley Australia for malt accreditation. Beast[Φ] has a similar plant type to Compass[Φ] with excellent early vigour. AGT.

Commodus CL[Φ]. New feed barley release for 2021, high yielding quick-maturity imidazoline (IMI) tolerant variety suited to lighter soils and medium–low rainfall environments. Agronomically similar to Compass[Φ]. Similar lodging tolerance and head loss risk to Compass[Φ] which may require in-season agronomic management. Excellent grain size with high retention levels and low screening. Moderate hectolitre weight. Under evaluation by Barley Australia for malt accreditation. Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

Laperouse[Φ]. Released in 2020 through SECOBRA Recherches as a competitive yielding feed type and is under evaluation for malt accreditation with Barley Australia. Competitive growth habit with medium plant height. Laperouse[Φ] is a spring type barley – when sown in a main season sowing time maturity is typically between Compass[Φ] and RGT Planet[Φ]. Laperouse[Φ] has shown a low incidence of head-loss and good physical grain quality. Commercialised by Seednet.

Maximus CL[Φ]. Malt. A quick-mid maturing imidazoline (IMI) tolerant high yielding barley. Maximus CL[Φ] is similar to Spartacus CL[Φ] with an erect plant type, strong lodging tolerance and low-medium head loss risk. Maximus CL[Φ] has a short coleoptile and it recommended that sowing depth be adjusted accordingly. The variety also has a good physical grain package, slightly improved over Spartacus CL[Φ] Bred and marketed by InterGrain.

Nitro. A mid-season maturity spring feed barley with mid straw height. Good early vigour and strong tillering variety, which appears to tolerate sodic soils performing well under these conditions in northern NSW. High yield potential in favourable environments and suited to early to mid May sowing. Nitro can only be grown under licence from GrainSearch. Commercial seed will be available to purchase this season from AMPS (Tamworth NSW) or their associated affiliates.

Northern NSW barley yield performance experiments from 2016–2020

The yield results presented are NVT 'Production Value' multi environment trial (MET) data shown on a yearly regional group mean and regional mean basis from 2016–2020. Further results are on the NVT website.

Table 23. Northern NSW main season sown: Compared with LaTrobe = 100%.

North east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% LaTrobe (t/ha)	**4.66**	**3.56**	**2.17**	**0.91**	**4.39**	**3.34**	
Alestar❶	99	76	112	53	95	95	13
Beast	–	–	–	93	101	102	6
Bottler	105	88	116	68	99	101	13
Buff	95	–	–	–	–	94	3
Commander❶	86	84	115	45	96	92	13
Commodus CL	–	–	–	–	95	95	4
Compass❶	95	104	112	86	100	100	13
Fathom	98	104	103	93	107	103	13
GrangeR❶	99	–	–	49	–	99	5
Grout	93	95	99	87	–	95	9
Hindmarsh	104	106	102	103	–	106	9
LaTrobe❶	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**13**
Laperouse	100	101	111	79	113	106	13
Leabrook❶	97	103	119	77	102	102	13
Maltstar	102	84	118	61	–	96	9
Maximus CL❶	–	–	99	83	116	103	9
Nitro	–	–	–	–	102	98	4
Oxford	102	65	122	35	–	93	9
RGT Planet❶	119	94	124	75	104	110	13
Rosalind	110	98	110	89	109	108	13
Shepherd	89	78	107	51	–	90	9
Spartacus CL❶	105	96	95	100	106	103	13
Topstart	102	63	116	–	–	95	7

North west							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% LaTrobe (t/ha)	**4.14**	**2.07**	**2.46**	**1.48**	**4.10**	**3.00**	
Alestar❶	93	90	105	75	99	95	17
Beast	–	–	–	106	106	105	7
Bottler	98	97	108	85	102	100	17
Buff	95	–	–	–	–	95	4
Commander❶	88	97	115	80	103	97	17
Commodus CL	–	–	–	–	102	100	4
Compass❶	98	108	113	100	103	103	17
Fathom	98	101	104	104	106	102	17
GrangeR❶	89	94	111	86	–	99	13
Grout	93	95	99	97	–	97	13
Hindmarsh	103	104	103	106	–	104	13
LaTrobe❶	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**17**
Laperouse	–	105	111	99	108	105	13
Leabrook❶	98	111	119	97	105	105	17
Maximus CL❶	–	–	105	97	105	102	10
Nitro	–	–	–	–	102	97	4
RGT Planet❶	103	101	111	91	107	104	17
Rosalind	104	102	106	96	104	103	17
Shepherd	87	87	103	79	–	93	13
Spartacus CL❶	101	94	94	99	102	99	17
Topstart	91	82	105	–	–	92	10

❶ Accredited malt varieties.
For grazing and grain recovery consider Urambie, no longer tested in the NVT program.
For malting production, consider Commander, Compass, La Trobe, Leabrook, Maximus CL and Spartacus CL.
In more reliable rainfall regions also consider GrangeR and RGT Planet.
For food grade production, consider Hindmarsh.
For feed grain production only consider Beast, Fathom, Grout, Nitro, Laperouse, Oxford, Rosalind, and Shepherd.

Southern NSW barley yield performance experiments 2016–2020

The yield results presented are NVT 'Production Value' multi environment trial (MET) data shown on a yearly regional group mean and regional mean basis from 2016–2020. Further results are on the NVT website.

Table 24. Southern NSW main season sown: Compared with LaTrobe = 100%.

South east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% LaTrobe (t/ha)	**5.25**	**–**	**–**	**2.08**	**5.13**	**3.96**	
Alestar❶	112	–	–	78	99	102	5
Beast	–	–	–	111	90	92	3
Bottler	113	–	–	85	104	105	5
Buff	99	–	–	95	92	96	5
Commander❶	95	–	–	90	89	92	5
Commodus CL	–	–	–	–	82	88	1
Compass❶	85	–	–	104	82	88	5
Fathom	98	–	–	103	96	99	5
GrangeR❶	108	–	–	80	–	99	4
Hindmarsh	100	–	–	103	–	102	4
LaTrobe❶	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5**
Laperouse	99	–	–	104	108	102	5
Leabrook❶	94	–	–	105	90	95	5
Maltstar	112	–	–	83	–	104	4
Maximus CL❶	–	–	–	105	110	103	3
Nitro	117	–	–	86	110	109	5
Oxford	119	–	–	77	–	108	4
RGT Planet❶	131	–	–	87	115	117	5
Rosalind	113	–	–	103	113	111	5
Spartacus CL❶	98	–	–	103	106	101	5
Topstart	120	–	–	–	–	110	2

South west							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% LaTrobe (t/ha)	**5.62**	**3.36**	**1.56**	**2.32**	**4.94**	**4.10**	
Alestar❶	106	86	77	74	98	96	17
Beast	–	–	–	107	98	99	10
Bottler	108	90	81	81	102	100	17
Buff	103	97	87	90	96	97	17
Commander❶	99	93	87	80	96	94	17
Commodus CL	–	–	–	–	94	96	6
Compass❶	94	104	105	100	94	96	17
Fathom	102	102	96	101	99	100	17
GrangeR❶	103	87	81	75	–	95	11
Hindmarsh	99	102	105	104	–	102	11
LaTrobe❶	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**17**
Laperouse	–	102	102	98	106	103	13
Leabrook❶	99	105	105	102	99	100	17
Maltstar	108	87	–	75	–	98	10
Maximus CL❶	–	–	107	104	106	103	11
Nitro	111	–	–	83	105	102	14
RGT Planet❶	119	94	83	92	109	108	17
Rosalind	108	102	102	107	108	107	17
Spartacus CL❶	99	100	101	101	102	101	17
Topstart	–	79	–	–	–	98	2

Note: ❶ Accredited malt varieties.
For grazing and grain recovery consider Urambie. Urambie can be sown from mid–late March if grazed. No longer tested in the NVT program.
For malting production consider Commander, Compass, La Trobe, Leabrook, Maximus CL and Spartacus CL.
In more reliable rainfall regions also consider GrangeR and RGT Planet.
For food grade production consider Hindmarsh.
For feed grain production consider Beast, Laperouse and Rosalind. In western areas, also consider Fathom.

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NVT website (www.nvtonline.com.au).

Suggested sowing times

Aim to sow in the earlier part of the indicated optimum time to achieve maximum potential yield, particularly in western parts of the region. Actual sowing date selection should allow for soil fertility and frost damage risk in particular paddocks.

Table 25. Suggested sowing times – barley.

	March				April				May				June				July		
Variety Weeks	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Northern region																			
Urambie ❶		>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<								
GrangeR, Maltstar ❷, Oxford, Westminster							>	★	★	★	★	<							
Alestar ❷, Bottler ❷, Commander, Laperouse ❷, Nitro ❷, RGT Planet									>	★	★	★	★	★	<				
Buff ❷, Commodus CL ❷, Compass, Hindmarsh, La Trobe, Leabrook ❷, Maximus CL ❷, Rosalind, Spartacus CL									>	>	★	★	★	★	<				
Beast ❷, Fathom, Grout, Shepherd										>	★	★	★	★	★	<			
Central region																			
Urambie ❶		>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<							
Oxford, Westminster							>	★	★	★	★	<							
GrangeR, Nitro ❷								>	★	★	★	★	<	<					
Bottler ❷, Commander, Laperouse ❷, RGT Planet									>	★	★	★	★	<	<				
Commodus CL ❷, Compass, Leabrook ❷, Rosalind										>	★	★	★	<	<				
Beast ❷, Buff ❷, Fathom, Grout, La Trobe, Hindmarsh, Maximus CL ❷, Shepherd, Spartacus CL										>	★	★	★	★	<	<			
Southern region																			
Urambie ❶		>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<								
GrangeR, Oxford, Westminster							>	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<			
Bottler ❷, Commander, Laperouse ❷, Nitro ❷, RGT Planet										>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<		
Beast ❷, Buff ❷, Commodus CL ❷, Compass, Fathom, Hindmarsh, La Trobe, Leabrook ❷, Maximus CL ❷, Rosalind, Shepherd, Spartacus CL										>	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	

> Earlier than ideal, but acceptable.
★ Optimum sowing time.
< Later than ideal but acceptable.
❶ Dual purpose varieties that can be grazed. Urambie can be sown from mid–late March, if grazed.
❷ Limited information available on performance in NSW.

Diseases

Sound integrated management is the key to minimising losses from disease. Avoid sowing barley into barley stubble and carefully consider whether or not to sow barley into wheat stubble. An improved level of resistance to specific leaf diseases is available in some new barley varieties; this is the preferred management option if these varieties are suitable for your region.

Paddock management and crop rotation are preferred controls for root and crown rots. Seed dressings control smuts and delay leaf scald and powdery mildew from building up early in the season, with some providing useful net blotch control.

Varying pathotypes of the main diseases – leaf rust, leaf scald and net blotches – occur in different regions across NSW and other barley-growing regions.

Growers should be aware that a variety's disease rating will depend on which pathotype(s) of a pathogen is present in their region.

For a number of varieties, you will see two distinct ratings that relate to differences in susceptibility to different pathotypes. Growers are advised to show caution and monitor their crops carefully and be prepared, where feasible, to apply foliar fungicides to manage the leaf disease should the variety begin to show susceptibility and seasonal conditions are favourable for further disease development.

Leaf diseases

Rusts

Four rusts: stem rust, barley leaf rust, barley grass stripe rust and wheat stripe rust, can affect barley in NSW, with barley leaf rust the major concern.

Stem rust is not usually a problem on main season sowings. Stem rust infection occurs at higher temperatures and can develop on very late-sown susceptible varieties in some seasons.

Barley leaf rust: Varieties that are rated very susceptible to leaf rust should be monitored carefully as they can build up leaf rust in local areas and spread it to other susceptible varieties causing plant damage and the need for fungicide control. Care should be taken to destroy volunteers of any susceptible or very susceptible barley variety over summer to limit leaf rust build-up early in the season.

Barley stripe rust is a major disease of barley in some overseas countries, but is not present in Australia. However, barley grass stripe rust and wheat stripe rust can develop to a small extent on some barley varieties, particularly if the diseases are severe on nearby barley grass or wheat. Barley stripe rust poses a significant threat to the Australian barley industry. Report any unusually severe infections of stripe rust on barley to your agronomist or a NSW DPI plant pathologist and send samples to the Australian cereal rust survey, contact details can be found in Industry information on page 63.

Net blotch

There are two forms: the spot form and the net form. Both forms survive on infected barley stubble, but the net form can also be seed-borne. It can be difficult to distinguish between the two forms and mixed infections are possible.

The **spot form** produces small, dark brown spots or blotches up to 10 mm long. Blotches are round–oval when small, becoming more straight-sided as they enlarge. Larger blotches are often surrounded by a yellow margin, particularly towards the leaf tip.

The **net form** also produces small, round–oval dark brown spots at first, but these elongate into dark brown streaks along the leaf, often giving a netted appearance. Severely affected leaves wither. Only the net form can infect grain, which can result in seed-borne infections if this seed is retained for sowing next season.

The **spot form** of net blotch is widespread as most varieties are susceptible. The **net form** has been less common in the southern region, because most of the major varieties have good levels of resistance, it can, however, be a major disease in northern NSW if susceptible varieties are grown.

It is advisable to use a seed treatment that will control the seed-borne stage of the net form of net blotch. Growers should be aware that the fungicide flutriafol, commonly applied as a fertiliser treatment, is not an effective control for either the net or spot form of net blotch. Planting seed retained from crops infected with the net form should be treated with an appropriate dressing. See Table 85 on page 149 for details. Note that this only disinfects the seed and will not provide protection against infection from spores coming off infected barley stubble.

The fungicide seed treatment Systiva® provides useful levels of early control against stubble-borne infections of both the net and spot forms of net blotch. The product is based on a Group 7 fungicide from the SDHI class and growers should be aware that this class of fungicide is vulnerable to resistance development and should not be repeatedly used. Field resistance to Systiva® has been detected in areas of South Australia and Western Australia where barley has been grown at a high intensity in crop rotations.

Scald

This is the major leaf disease in the higher rainfall areas of central and southern NSW. In susceptible varieties it can reduce grain yield by more than 50%. Scald has high levels of genetic diversity, which enables it to rapidly overcome host resistance. Most current varieties are rated susceptible and should be closely monitored. To reduce the risk of scald developing, avoid sowing barley on barley stubble.

Fungicides applied to fertiliser or as a seed treatment provide useful early control. Fungicide sprays at growth stage Z31 and Z39 can provide an economic response in susceptible varieties with high-yield potential in seasons conducive to scald development.

Powdery mildew

Powdery mildew can occasionally be severe on seedlings and tillering barley in northern and central NSW; favoured by high humidity, but reduced with rainfall. High nitrogen levels in crops can also favour development. Foliar fungicides are often applied, but in many cases too late after powdery mildew infection has already damaged the crop. Growing resistant varieties is the best management strategy as the powdery mildew pathogen of barley has been found to have developed a level of resistance to some triazole fungicides in other states. Some seed treatments provide effective and economic control of powdery mildew at the seedling stage in areas where the disease frequently develops. See Table 85 on page 149 for details.

Physiological leaf spotting

Under some circumstances, barley plants might develop various forms of leaf spots that are not caused by a pathogen. Spots can vary from tiny white/yellow flecks to dark brown or black blotches. These physiological leaf spots (PLS) can be easily mistaken for diseases but, not being related to pathogens, applying fungicides is not warranted. Some varieties (e.g. GrangeR$^{(\phi}$ and Spartacus CL$^{(\phi}$) are more prone to developing PLS than others, and growers are advised to consult their agronomist/adviser or NSW DPI pathologist if uncertain of the causes of leaf spotting.

Managing diseases with foliar fungicides

Foliar fungicides are often used as one component of disease management and can provide economic returns when applied correctly at the appropriate growth stage. Applying foliar fungicides should be an economic decision based on the following factors:

- accurate disease diagnosis
- yield potential
- potential loss (varietal susceptibility, growth stage, effect on yield and quality)
- appropriate application time
- cost of fungicide and application
- duration of control
- amount of disease present
- future disease development (weather)
- stock/harvest withholding periods.

With most diseases, application should aim to protect the flag-1 and flag-2 leaves in barley, which are the main contributors to yield. Losses from diseases in the vegetative stage are relatively small compared with infection of the adult plant. Consequently, in most cases, spraying at early growth stages is not worthwhile. In areas where severe powdery mildew infection frequently occurs on seedlings, an appropriate seed dressing generally provides better and more economic control than in-crop foliar fungicide application.

Control duration varies with the fungicide product and application rate. Therefore, early sprays before stem elongation might require repeat applications to protect key leaves that were not emerged when the fungicide was applied.

Fungicide resistance has been documented in a number of barley foliar pathogens in Australia, such as powdery mildew and net blotch – net form (*Pyrenophora teres* f. *teres*). This means that repeated applications of the same fungicide group should be avoided and label instructions need to be followed.

Root and crown diseases

Barley is susceptible to the same root diseases (*Pythium*, rhizoctonia take-all, crown rot and common root rot) as wheat. With crown rot, yield losses are usually not as severe in barley as for wheat because of barley's earlier maturity, which provides an escape from late season stress that exacerbates disease expression. However, barley is very susceptible to crown rot infection and builds up inoculum levels within the rotation. Barley can still suffer significant yield loss from crown rot if there is moisture stress during crop development. Barley varieties also differ in their susceptibility and yield loss from crown rot infection. As with wheat, crown rot control relies on adopting integrated management strategies, which includes effective rotations, stubble management, fallow moisture storage, grass weed control, sowing time, inter-row sowing and variety choice.

Smuts

Growers should be aware that varieties with a Hindmarsh background (Hindmarsh$^{(\phi)}$, La Trobe$^{(\phi)}$, Spartacus CL$^{(\phi)}$ and Rosalind$^{(\phi)}$) are more susceptible to loose smut in barley. Over past seasons loose smut has built up in the more susceptible varieties where a seed fungicide has not been used or poorly applied. Both malting and feed barley receival standards have a zero tolerance for smuts. Control is readily achieved by using seed dressings at sowing. See Table 85 on page 149 for details.

Treat all barley seed for sowing each year and ensure good coverage during the application process.

Using a seed dressing that will also control scald and powdery mildew is advisable.

Do not sow untreated seed retained from a crop where any smut was visible in heads during the season. Even low levels of infection within a paddock can result in significant carry-over of spores on grain that will infect the next barley crop, as the spores are dispersed when infected heads are harvested.

Black point

The darkening of the grain coat at the embryo (shoot) end can occur during wet periods from flowering to harvest. All varieties can be affected, depending on seasonal conditions. There are no known control measures as this is a physiological condition and not a disease.

Badly discoloured grain is unacceptable for malting, although affected seed is usually satisfactory for sowing.

Marketing

Barley can be freely traded on both the domestic and export market. Before adopting new barley varieties, look at what marketing options are available in your region. Not all new varieties will be accepted by the bigger grain receival sites, so alternative arrangements might need to be sought, or grain stored on farm, before delivery to an end user.

Take care not to over-thresh barley at harvest, which damages the grain. Ideally, markets seek malting barley with 10.5% protein.

Feed barley is traded through major traders and private merchants, or direct to domestic end-users such as stockfeed manufacturers, feed-lotters and other farmers. Prices tend to be lower around harvest time, and are usually higher during winter.

Barley is more difficult than most other cereals to store for more than three months because of its susceptibility to grain insect attack.

Grain insect treatment WARNING: Malting barley may only be treated with a limited number of grain protectants for insect control. Check with the end user before treatment to ensure a particular pesticide is acceptable. Refer to Grain insects – options for control on page 146 for more details.

Current barley delivery standards are available from your local grain trader or from Grain Trade Australia (http://www.graintrade.org.au/commodity_standards) (GTA).

Malting varieties

Malting barley varieties in Australia are accredited by Barley Australia and undergo rigorous testing to ensure they meet malting standards both for domestic and international markets. The Barley Australia (https://www.barleyaustralia.com.au/) website has a list of currently accredited varieties. Malting variety delivery will depend on segregations in your region and must meet the GTA quality standards/ specifications for malt barley.

Food grade varieties

This is a new classification, which Barley Australia introduced in 2010. Barley varieties will need to meet all the physical quality parameters that apply to accredited malting barleys, such as protein, test weight, screenings and retention, before they can be accepted into food barley segregations.

Feed varieties

NSW Feed Barley No. 1: two-row varieties with white aleurone layer only.

Further reading

Barley Australia (https://www.barleyaustralia.com.au/)

GTA – Barley Trading Standards (https://www.graintrade.org.au/)

GRDC – Wheat & barley leaf symptoms: The back pocket guide (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2011/03/wheat-barley-leaf-symptoms-the-back-pocket-guide)

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Table 26. Variety characteristics and reaction to diseases.

Variety	Straw strength	Leaf scald	Net blotch net form	Net blotch spot form	Powdery mildew	Leaf rust	BGYR (stripe) rust	Crown rot	Common root rot	Cereal cyst nematode resistance	RLN *P. thornei* Resistance ❹	RLN *P. thornei* Tolerance ❺	RLN *P. neglectus* Resistance ❹	RLN *P. neglectus* Tolerance ❺	Issued by	Year registered
Alestar ❷	–	S–VS	MR–MS & S	S	MR	R & MS	R	S	MS–S	R ❶	MR	MT–MI	MR	MI–I	Limagrain/Edstar/Elders	2017
Beast	–	S–VS	MR & S	MS–S	MS–S	MS–S	R	S ❶	S	MR–MS	MR	T	MR–MS	MT–MI	AGT	2020
Bottler	–	S–VS	MS	S	R	MR–MS	R–MR	S	MS	–	R–MR	MI	MS	T–MT	GrainSearch	2017
Buff	–	MS–S	MS	S	S	S–VS	R	S	MS–S	–	MR–MS	MI	MR–MS	MT	InterGrain	2018
Commander ❷	medium	VS	MS–S	MS–S	MS	S	MR	S	MS–S	R	MR	T–MT	MR–MS	T	University of Adelaide	2013
Commodus CL	–	S–VS ❶	MR–MS ❶	MS–S ❶		S–VS ❶	R–MR	–	S	R	MR–MS	MT	MR–MS	T–MT	University of Adelaide	2008
Compass ❷	medium	S–VS	MR–MS	MS	MS	S–VS	R–MR	S	MS	R	MR–MS	MT	MR–MS	T–MT	University of Adelaide	2012
Fathom	good	S	MS–S	MR	MS	MS–S	MR	S	MS–S	R	MR–MS	MI	MR–MS	MI	Barenbrug Australia	2013
GrangeR ❷	good	S–VS	MR–MS & S	S–VS	R–MR	MR–MS	R–MR	S	MS–S	R	MR–MS	MT–MI	MR–MS	T–MT	DAF Qld	2005
Grout	good	S–VS	MR–MS & S	S	R–MR	S–VS	MR	S	S	–	MR–MS	MT	MR–MS	MT	DELWP Victoria	2006
Hindmarsh ❸	good	S–VS	MR–MS	S–VS	MS–S	MR–MS & S	R	S	S	R	MR–MS	MT	MR–MS	T–MT	InterGrain	2013
La Trobe ❷	good	S	MS	S	MS–S	MS–S	R	S–VS	S	R	MR–MS	MT	MR–MS	T–MT	SECOBRA Recherches/Seednet	2020
Laperouse	–	VS	MR–MS & S	MR–MS	MS	S–VS	MR	S	MS–S	R–MR	MR	MT	MI	MI	University of Adelaide	2019
Leabrook ❷	–	VS	MR–MS	MS	MS–S	S–VS	MR	S	MS	R–MR	MR	MT	MR–MS	MT	Limagrain/Edstar/Elders	2017
Maltstar	–	S–VS	S	S–VS	R–MR	MR–MS	R	S	MS–S	R	MR	MI	MR–MS	MI–I	InterGrain	2020
Maximus CL ❷	–	S	MR–MS	MS	MS	S–VS	MR	S	S	R	MR	MI	MR–MS	MT	GrainSearch	2020
Nitro	–	S–VS	MR–MS	S–VS	MR	MS	MR	S ❶	MS–S	R	MR	I	MR–MS	MI	Nickerson/Barenbrug Australia	2009
Oxford	good	S–VS	MS–S	S	R–MR	MR–MS	R–MR	S	MS–S	R	MR	MI–I	MR	MI	RAGT/SeedForce	2017
RGT Planet ❷	Very good	S	S	S–VS	R–MR	MR–MS	MR	S	MS–S	R ❶	MR	MI	MR–MS	T–MT	InterGrain	2015
Rosalind	good	S	MR	MS–S	MS–S	MR–MS	R	MS–S	S	R	MR	T–MT	MR–MS	T–MT	DAF Qld/DPIRD	2008
Shepherd	good	S–VS	MR & S	S–VS	S	MR–MS	R–MR	MS–S	MS	–	MS–S	MI	MR–MS	MT–MI	InterGrain	2016
Spartacus CL ❷	medium–good	VS	MR & S	S–VS	MS	MR & S	R	S	MS–S	R	MS–S	MI	MR–MS	MT–MI	Edstar/Elders	2018
Topstart	–	S–VS	S–VS	S	R–MR	MR–MS	R	S	MS	S	R–MR	MI	R–MR	I		

Where ratings are separated by '&' the first is correct for the majority of situations, but different pathotypes are known to exist and the latter rating reflects the response to these pathotypes.

– insufficient data.

❶ Provisional rating.

❷ May be accepted as malting. Accredited by Barley Australia.

❸ Food grade.

❹ RLN Resistance ratings.

The root-lesion nematode (*P. thornei* and *P. neglectus*) resistance ratings that appear in this sowing guide are national consensus ratings based on glasshouse and field data collected from all Australian grain regions.

❺ RLN Tolerance ratings

The root-lesion nematode (*P. thornei* and *P. neglectus*) tolerance ratings that appear in this sowing guide are national consensus ratings based on glasshouse and field data collected from all Australian grain regions.

DPIRD = Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development; NSW DPI = Department of Primary Industries; DAF Qld = Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Queensland; DELWP Victoria = Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning Victoria.

Resistances

R (Resistant) indicates a high level of resistance; disease should not be seen and grain yield should not be affected.

R–MR (Resistant to moderately resistant) indicates a high level of resistance; very low levels of disease may be seen and grain yield should not be reduced.

MR (Moderately resistant) indicates low levels of disease may develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss may occur but fungicide control is unlikely to be economic.

MR–MS (Moderately resistant to moderately susceptible) indicates low to moderate levels of disease may develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss may occur. Fungicides may be economic.

MS (Moderately susceptible) indicates moderate levels of disease may develop in favourable situations with moderate yield losses. Fungicide applications are likely to be economic.

MS–S (Moderately susceptible to susceptible) indicates significant disease may develop in favourable situations with moderate yield losses. Fungicide applications are likely to be economic.

S (Susceptible) indicates high levels of disease may occur with substantial yield losses. Fungicide applications should be budgeted.

S–VS (Susceptible to very susceptible) indicates high levels of disease may occur with substantial yield losses. Disease may require close monitoring and proactive fungicide control.

VS (Very susceptible) indicates very high levels of disease may occur in favourable seasons with serious yield losses. Will require close monitoring and proactive fungicide control. It is likely to develop some disease even when conditions are less favourable.

Tolerances

VT (Very tolerant) indicates a high level of tolerance and grain yield is unlikely to be reduced.

T (Tolerant) indicates a high level of tolerance and grain yield is unlikely to be reduced.

T–MT (Tolerant to moderately tolerant) indicates disease may develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss may occur.

MT (Moderately tolerant) indicates disease may develop in favourable conditions, some yield loss may occur.

MT–MI (Moderately tolerant to Moderately intolerant) indicates disease may be conspicuous in favourable situations with moderate yield losses.

MI (Moderately intolerant) indicates disease may be conspicuous in favourable situations with moderate yield losses.

MI–I (Moderately intolerant to Intolerant) indicates high levels of disease may occur with substantial yield losses.

I (Intolerant) indicates high levels of disease may occur with substantial yield losses.

VI (Very intolerant) indicates high levels of disease may occur with substantial yield losses.

Table 27. Disease and crop injury guide – barley. (page 1 of 2)

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Foliar diseases				
Scald *Rhynchosporium commune*	'Scalded' patches with dark brown margins on leaf.	More common and severe in the south, favoured by wet weather.	Rain-splashed spores from barley and barley grass residues and secondary infection from infected leaves during the season. Can be seed-borne.	Resistant varieties; rotation with non-host crops. Fertiliser, seed and foliar fungicides; avoid sowing into barley and barley grass residues. Clean seed.
Net blotch – net form *Pyrenophora teres* f. *teres*	First, as small elliptical dark brown spots that elongate into fine, dark brown streaks on the leaf blades giving a netted appearance. Severely affected leaves wither. It also infects heads.	Favoured by wet weather and early sowing.	Airborne spores from infected plants and stubble. Carried on seed.	Resistant varieties; rotation with non-host crops. Stubble removal. Clean seed. Fungicide seed treatments. Appropriate foliar fungicides.
Net blotch – spot form *Pyrenophora teres* f. *maculata*	Small, dark brown, round to oval spots or blotches up to 10 mm long becoming more straight-sided as they enlarge. Larger blotches are often surrounded by a yellow margin, particularly towards the leaf tip.	Favoured by wet weather and early sowing.	Airborne spores from infected plants and stubble.	Resistant varieties; rotation with non-host crops. Stubble removal. Fungicide seed treatments. Appropriate foliar fungicides.
Powdery mildew *Blumeria graminis* f.sp. *hordei*	White to grey cottony fungal growth on leaf and leaf sheath.	More common in north and south-western regions, more prevalent in winter and early spring.	Airborne spores from infected trash and infected plants.	Resistant varieties; seed and foliar fungicides.
Barley leaf rust *Puccinia hordei*	Very small pustules of orange–brown powdery spores on leaves and leaf sheaths.	Favoured by moist conditions and temperatures around 15–22 °C.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Resistant varieties; clean fallows; foliar fungicides to protect flag-1 to flag-2 leaves. Monitor very susceptible varieties regularly.
Ramularia leaf spot	Reddish-brown rectangular lesions ringed with yellow margin. Lesions restricted by leaf veins and through both sides of leaf.	Identified in NSW barley crops in 2020, especially southern and central regions	Seed and wind-borne. Is an endophytic fungus that lives within the plant for part of its lifecycle without causing symptoms, before becoming pathogenic and causing disease.	Clean seed. In-crop fungicide applications.
Stripe rust *Puccinia striiformis*	Pustules and stripes of yellow powdery spores on leaves.	Barley stripe rust is not present in Australia. However, some varieties can develop small amounts of barley grass stripe rust and wheat stripe rust. Promoted by cool nights (8–15 °C) with dews.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Rarely required. Resistant varieties, foliar fungicides not likely to be required.
Stem rust *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici*	Elongated pustules of dark brown spores on stems, leaves and awns.	Favoured by warm (15–30 °C) moist conditions. Only likely to be a problem in very late crops or where crops are in close proximity to other infected wheat and barley crops.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Clean fallows. Resistant barley varieties; control stem rust in other cereals (wheat, rye, triticale); foliar fungicides.
PLS (physiological leaf spotting)	Range from tiny white or yellow flecks to conspicuous dark brown to black spots and blotches on leaves.	Most prevalent under mild, moist growing conditions. Some genotypes are more susceptible. Grimmett often develops white flecking; Gairdner and GrangeR prone to brown blotching.	Not a pathogen. Note that some brown flecking might be a resistant reaction to other diseases and, in some regions, a reaction to adverse soil nutrient levels.	Avoid susceptible varieties. Confirm cause before considering fungicide application as they will provide no control of PLS because it is not a disease.
Sunblotch (physiological reaction to nutrient stress and sunlight)	Orange to dark brown spots more common on upper surface of leaf; leaf death.	Occurs sporadically. Conditions causing it yet to be defined.	Not a pathogen.	No practical control option.
Virus diseases				
Barley yellow dwarf *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV) or *Cereal yellow dwarf virus* (CYDV)	Yellowing, reduced height of infected plants, reduced seed set.	Most common near perennial grass pastures and in early-sown crops.	Transmitted by aphids (oat, corn and rose grain) from infected grasses and cereals. Not seed-borne.	Sow varieties with better resistance. Consider using an insecticide seed treatment (e.g. imidacloprid) to limit early infections from aphid vectors. Control insecticide application in-crop to control aphids at early growth stages if required.
Wheat streak mosaic *Wheat streak mosaic virus* (WSMV)	Light-green leaf streaks and blotches, stunted plants, reduced seed set.	Not yet observed in barley. Has occurred in wheat in southern irrigation areas and early-sown grazing wheat crops on the tablelands and slopes.	Transmitted by the wheat curl mite.	No control required.

Table 27. Disease and crop injury guide – barley. (page 2 of 2)

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Root and crown diseases				
Take all *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *tritici*	Blackened roots and crown, stunting, white heads, pinched grain.	More common in south, favoured by wet winter and early spring, then dry. Less severe on barley than on wheat.	Soil-borne on grass and cereal residues.	Crop rotation to provide one year free of grass hosts. Some seed treatments provide a level of suppression.
Rhizoctonia root rot *Rhizoctonia solani*	Patches of spindly, stunted plants with erect leaves; spear point root rot; plant death. Later infection of crown roots seen as a wavy appearance across the crop.	Associated with minimum or reduced tillage; often aggravated by Group B herbicides.	As fungal threads in soil; soil-borne on residues of many grass, cereal and broadleaf plants.	Crop rotation, soil disturbance to 5–10 cm below sowing depth at or within 2–4 weeks before sowing; avoid Group B herbicide build-up, which can cause root pruning. Some seed and fertiliser treatments provide suppression only. Liquid banding of some fungicides is also registered.
Crown rot *Fusarium pseudograminearum*	Browned stem bases, stunted or plant death if severe early infection, white heads not common in barley, pinched grain.	More common in northern and western areas, becoming common in the south, favoured by moisture/heat stress during grain filling.	Stubble-borne on grass and cereal residues.	Crop rotation. More resistant varieties. Grass weed control. Balance inputs to available soil water. Inter-row sowing and avoid delayed sowing to minimise losses.
Common root rot Bipolaris sorokiniana	The root between the crown and seed (sub-crown internode) is always dark; roots and sometimes the stem base are brown; white heads, pinched grain	Scattered through the crop. Plants can have reduced tillering and appear to have ill-thrift. Exacerbated by deep sowing. Infection favoured by warmer soil temperatures (20–30 °C).	Stubble-borne on grass and cereal residues; also survives as spores in the soil.	Resistant varieties; crop rotation; optimise nutrition; be careful with sowing depth.
Eyespot *Tapesia yallundae*	Lodging, eyespot with sharp bend in stem 3–5 cm above ground.	South and central west slopes, eastern Riverina. Less severe on barley than on wheat.	Rain-splashed spores from crop or grass residue during winter.	Crop rotation.
Smuts				
Loose smut *Ustilago tritici*	Black powdery heads on diseased plants; black lumps in harvested grain.	Statewide: presence can make grain unacceptable to maltsters. Certain varieties (Hindmash, La Trobe, Spartacus CL and Rosalind) appear more susceptible.	Airborne spores infect developing seeds at flowering.	Seed-applied fungicides. Treat seed every season.
Covered smut *Ustilago segetum* var. *hordei*	Ball of black powder replaces the seed.	Statewide: presence can make grain unacceptable to maltsters.	Spores on seed coat infect seedling before emergence.	Seed applied fungicides, resistant varieties.

Oats

Crop management

This widely adapted and reliable cereal is the major winter cereal grazing crop. It also offers rotational benefits where conditions are not suitable for broadleaf break crops. Oats can tolerate some cereal diseases such as take-all, crown rot and common root rot. Other benefits include its easy establishment and comparatively low cost compared with other grazing crops. Oats are a versatile crop in farming systems. They can adapt to acid soils, are used for hay, silage, pasture renovation and grazing-out, and are suitable for broadleaf weed control by in-crop herbicides.

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Formula for calculating sowing rates:
Calculating sowing rates on page 6

Sowing

Except for very high tablelands areas, January and February sowings should be avoided. Hot conditions, soil temperatures consistently above 25 °C, and rapidly drying soils can cause patchy establishment.

Optimum sowing times are shown for each variety in the respective zones. Sowing later than recommended increases the risk of lower yields. In wet, acid soil conditions sow grain-only varieties at the earliest recommended time.

A 5 cm sowing depth is ideal, but oats can be sown as deep as 7 cm if moisture seeking.

Nutrition

Apply fertiliser at above the normally recommended rates to crops used for grazing and grain, as they have a longer productive period than grain-only crops.

To achieve grain protein of 10% and above in high yielding varieties such as Mitika(ᵭ), avoid sowing into low fertility paddocks.

Sowing rates

High sowing rates give rapid growth rates and high forage yields. Use high rates where dense weed populations are expected, when conditions are likely to be wet during winter, in low pH soils, and/or in paddocks with low soil fertility, or if seed quality is substandard.

Seed size varies significantly between oat varieties and season, so it is important to know the 1000 seed weight of the selected variety to calculate the required sowing rate. The sowing rates shown should be used as a guide only and growers should calculate their own sowing rates based on the 1000 seed weight, target plant population and seed establishment percentage.

Higher tablelands/tablelands/slopes

- 80–120 kg/ha, grazing and grain
- 60–80 kg/ha, grain-only

Slopes/plains

- 60–80 kg/ha, grazing and grain
- 40–60 kg/ha, grain-only

Early-sown – grazing only

- 100–130 kg/ha

Irrigation

- 100–150 kg/ha, grazing and grain
- 80–120 kg/ha, grain-only

Hay production (Sowing rates are 30–50% higher than grain crops in the same region)

- 60–100 kg/ha dryland
- 80–140 kg/ha irrigated

Grazing

The ideal stage to start grazing is when plants are well anchored and the canopy has closed. Continuous grazing might be better for fattening stock than rotational grazing. Maintain adequate plant material to give continuous and quick regrowth, e.g. a minimum of 1000–1500 kg/ha of dry matter.

For the best recovery after grazing, do not graze below 5 cm for prostrate varieties, or below 10 cm for more erect types. The higher grazing height is particularly important with erect growing varieties; over-grazing greatly reduces the plant's ability to recover.

Financial returns from grazing can be based on:

- Changes in body weight throughout the grazing period. Weight gains of 1.2 kilograms per head per day for steers, and 200 grams per head per day for lambs are common.
- Stock value before and after grazing.
- Current agistment rates for stock.
- Hand feeding costs for the same period.

On the tablelands and slopes, grazing oats significantly reduces the grazing pressure on pastures and can often reduce the necessity for hand feeding during winter.

On the slopes and plains, grazing oats means lucerne pastures can be spelled in autumn.

Weeds

Planning in the previous season to prevent annual weeds, especially grass weeds, from setting seed by pasture cleaning, spray topping or early fallow, helps to reduce in-crop weeds and improves crop production.

Some post-sowing pre-emergent herbicides and early post-emergent herbicides will control annual ryegrass, but timing is critical. Broadleaf weeds can be effectively controlled with either early or late post-emergent herbicides, but again, timing is most important.

Higher sowing rates and narrow row spacings improve competition against weeds. Maintain crop canopy (bulk) to discourage weed recovery.

Diseases

Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) is transmitted by aphids. Early-sown crops are more at risk. Sow tolerant varieties or be prepared to control aphids to prevent virus transmission. Imidacloprid is registered for use on cereal crops as a seed dressing to manage aphids and BYDV spread in cereal crops. See Table 86 on page 152 for available products.

Significant production losses can result from either stem or leaf rust. With the development of new pathotypes in some regions for stem rust, there are no remaining genetic resistances available in commercially grown varieties to fully protect crops. Leaf rust resistance levels in some varieties provide useful field tolerance to the disease. Monitor crops in season for these rusts. Rusts can be managed by selecting appropriate varieties for sowing, avoiding sowing later maturing varieties and applying late irrigations, and adjusting grazing management (see Managing grazing cereals on page 69) or controlled by using foliar fungicides in the crop.

Insects

Earth mites and armyworm commonly affect crops. Earth mites can affect young crops, so monitor and control as necessary. They should be suppressed in the previous spring by applying an insect spray with the fallow weed control program.

Aphids are a major concern and in high numbers can cause feeding damage to establishing oat crops. The main issue with aphids is BYDV spread. Growers should treat their seed with an appropriate insecticidal seed dressing to reduce early aphid feeding and BYDV transmission.

Armyworms can cause severe damage to the ripening crop and should be monitored. Chewed leaf margins and/or oat spikelets on the ground are sure signs of armyworm presence. Always inspect the denser areas of the crop.

Producing quality grain

There are strong domestic and export markets with premium payments for oats with a high test weight (kg/hL) – see Table 33. Oat varieties. on page 57.

Producers aiming at milling markets should consider Bannister$^{\Phi}$, Bilby$^{\Phi}$, Durack$^{\Phi}$, Kowari$^{\Phi}$, Mitika$^{\Phi}$, Williams$^{\Phi}$ or Yallara$^{\Phi}$.

For high-quality feed grain oats for livestock, consider low husk lignin varieties Kowari $^{\Phi}$, Mannus$^{\Phi}$, Mitika$^{\Phi}$, Yarran or Yiddah$^{\Phi}$. Avoid over-grazing dual-purpose crops or grazing too late into early spring as this will affect grain quality and yield. Crops maturing under hot, dry conditions result in low grain quality.

Choose paddocks with good soil moisture retention characteristics. Use moderate sowing rates and sow at the suggested time. Pay attention to weeds and provide adequate nutrition, but be careful not to apply excessive fertiliser rates (especially nitrogen), which can result in delayed maturity.

Marketing

Before harvest, careful weed and insect control will ensure the best quality product to take to market. In crops used for hay, ensure even curing after cutting.

Prevent weed seeds and insects contaminating grain. If the grain is to be stored for longer than three months, protect against insects. Store in the best possible facility to ensure a quality product.

Grain size, plumpness, variety, husk lignin content, protein and hectolitre (hL) weight are some of the buyers' criteria for feed grain sales. To aid marketing, samples should be protein and energy tested and premiums sought. Varieties and samples vary considerably.

As a marketing aid, collect a representative running sample at harvest from each truckload.

Bannister$^{\Phi}$, Bilby$^{\Phi}$, Durack$^{\Phi}$, Kowari$^{\Phi}$, Mitika$^{\Phi}$, Williams$^{\Phi}$ or Yallara$^{\Phi}$ are accepted milling varieties. The newer varieties Bannister$^{\Phi}$, Bilby$^{\Phi}$, Durack$^{\Phi}$, Kowari$^{\Phi}$ and Williams$^{\Phi}$, whilst acceptable as milling oats, could have limited opportunities for segregation in NSW storage systems. Growers should contact prospective buyers before growing these varieties. Echidna and Yarran might also be accepted.

GOTO PAGE

Weed control in winter crops (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Variety selection

When selecting a variety consider:

- **Region**.
- **Crop use**. For grazing only, for dual-purpose grazing and grain, for hay, for silage, or for grain-only?
- **Grazing value**. When is feed most important – in early or late winter?
- **Hay**. Freedom from leaf and stem diseases, resistance to lodging, and maturity to cutting time?
- **Grain**.
  - To keep on-farm or sell?
  - To keep – high yield and low husk lignin content?
  - For sale – market requirements? White or cream colour, 'attractive'?
  - For feed – high test weight, protein and low husk lignin content?
  - For milling? As specified by milling companies.
- **Forage only varieties**. The suggested sowing time for forage-only varieties is mid February to early April. As many of these varieties are late/very late for grain maturity, they may not be suitable for grain production in many regions. Grazing management for the more erect types needs to be different from the usual heavy grazing of dual-purpose grazing and grain varieties. Avoid heavy grazing to below 10 cm if plant recovery is expected. More upright varieties are best suited to grazing with cattle. For coastal and northern regions, consider varieties with the best rust resistance ratings.
- **Herbicide tolerance**. Refer to the NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops*.

Figure 3. Map of NSW showing oat-growing zones.

Yield performance experiments from 2004 to 2009 – the more trials, the greater the reliability.

Table 28. Higher tablelands dual-purpose compared with Eurabbie = 100%.

Variety	1st grazing DM Eurabbie = 2.37 t/ha	2nd grazing DM Eurabbie = 2.51 t/ha	Grain recovery Eurabbie = 2.94 t/ha	Ungrazed Eurabbie = 4.57 t/ha
Bass	94	95	85	92
Bimbil	88	93	87	84
Blackbutt	89	91	84	89
Eurabbie	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Mannus	87	91	87	72
Nile	99	97	85	93

Consider Nile, Bass and Blackbutt for very early sowing. Eurabbie is outstanding for grain recovery after grazing. Mannus is outstanding for grain quality.

Table 29. Tablelands/slopes dual-purpose compared with Bimbil = 100%.

Variety	1st grazing DM Bimbil = 2.90 t/ha	2nd grazing DM Bimbil = 2.34 t/ha	Grain recovery Bimbil = 2.07 t/ha	Ungrazed Bimbil = 2.50 t/ha
Bimbil	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Blackbutt	102	97	86	86
Cooba ❶	106	106	87	87
Eurabbie	114	107	119	118
Mannus	99	97	98	101
Yarran ❶	103	95	105	105
Yiddah	109	111	86	85

Consider Eurabbie or Blackbutt for the tablelands, or areas with later maturity. Eurabbie is outstanding for grain recovery after grazing. Preferred varieties for feeding grain to livestock are Mannus, Yiddah and Yarran.

Table 30. Slopes/plains dual-purpose compared with Bimbil = 100%.

Variety	1st grazing Bimbil = 2.09 t/ha	2nd grazing Bimbil = 2.34 t/ha	Grain recovery Bimbil = 2.26 t/ha	Ungrazed Bimbil = 2.59 t/ha
Bimbil	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Cooba ❶	106	106	97	86
Eurabbie	107	107	112	120
Mannus	99	97	101	94
Yarran ❶	106	95	120	103
Yiddah	111	111	103	87

For the slopes, consider Eurabbie, Mannus, Bimbil and Yiddah for grazing and especially Eurabbie and Mannus for grain recovery. For the plains consider Yarran, Yiddah and Coolabah for grazing and especially Yiddah for grain recovery. Preferred varieties for feeding grain to livestock are Mannus, Yiddah and Yarran.

Table 31. Sowing times for oats in NSW.

	January		February				March				April				May				June		
Variety **Weeks**	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Higher tablelands/tablelands: Dual-purpose – grazing and/or grain recovery																					
Bass, Blackbutt, Nile	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<									
Eurabbie			>	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<					
Bimbil, Mannus					>	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<					
Tablelands/slopes: Dual-purpose – grazing and/or grain recovery																					
Blackbutt					>	★	★	★	★	<	<	<	<								
Eurabbie					>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<								
Cooba❶						>	★	★	★	★	<	<	<	<	<						
Bimbil, Mannus, Yiddah								>	★	★	★	★	<	<	<						
Coolabah❶, Yarran❶									>	★	★	★	★	<	<						
Slopes/plains: Dual-purpose – grazing and/or grain recovery																					
Cooba❶, Eurabbie						>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<	<	<						
Bimbil, Mannus, Yiddah								>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<	<				
Coolabah❶, Yarran❶									>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<	<				
Tablelands/slopes grain only																					
Bannister, Possum, Williams,															>	★	★	★	<	<	
Bilby, Koorabup, Kowari, Mitika, Yarran❶															>	>	★	★	★	<	
Slopes/plains grain only																					
Bannister, Possum, Williams, Yallara															>	★	★	★	★	<	
Bilby, Koorabup, Kowari, Mitika, Yarran❶															>	★	★	★	★	★	<
Durack																>	★	★	★	★	★

> Earlier than ideal, but acceptable.
★ Optimum sowing time.
< Later than ideal, but acceptable.
❶ Outclassed varieties.

Warning: High soil temperatures (>25 °C) with early sowings may reduce germination and establishment.

Table 32. Grain only varieties compared with Mitika (2016–2020).

North east

Variety	Yearly group mean 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% Mitika (t/ha)	**4.43**	–	**2.34**	–	**4.12**	**3.11**	
Bannister	111	–	114	–	119	115	5
Bilby	108	–	106	–	115	112	5
Durack	107	–	101	–	100	102	5
Koorabup	117		117		100	107	5
Kowari	103	–	101	–	107	105	5
Mitika	**100**	–	**100**	–	**100**	**100**	**5**
Williams	115	–	111	–	119	115	5
Yallara	119	–	119	–	104	111	5

South east

Variety	Yearly group mean 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% Mitika (t/ha)	**5.05**	**2.07**	**2.59**	**2.35**	**4.77**	**3.55**	
Bannister	120	118	109	102	115	114	17
Bilby	113	106	110	109	107	110	17
Durack	89	89	101	97	91	92	17
Koorabup	84	105	101	80	89	88	16
Kowari	106	100	105	106	103	104	17
Mitika	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**17**
Williams	113	104	105	98	115	110	17
Yallara	86	107	107	86	85	89	17

South west

Variety	Yearly group mean 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% Mitika (t/ha)	**5.11**	**2.54**	**1.68**	**1.46**	**3.63**	**2.97**	
Bannister	123	112	113	110	111	115	10
Bilby	116	107	101	113	109	111	10
Durack	91	97	101	103	91	94	10
Koorabup	90	98	109	97	81	92	10
Kowari	107	103	99	107	105	105	10
Mitika	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10**
Williams	116	112	129	112	105	112	10
Yallara	94	98	97	102	84	93	10

The table presents NVT 'Production value' multi environment trial (MET) data on a yearly regional group mean and regional mean basis from 2016–2020. Preferred milling varieties are Kowari, Mitika and Yallara. Preferred varieties for feeding grain to livestock are Mitika and Kowari.

Varietal characteristics

Most varieties are suitable for grazing. Variety selection depends on the crop use; sowing date; likely diseases and tolerance to acid soil; grain quality; and possible market outlet. Check Table 33 for current oat disease ratings and choose varieties with the best resistance for diseases important in your farming system.

Milling varieties

Bannister^{Φ}. Released in Western Australia in 2012 as a milling oat variety for the western region. It has high grain yield potential and has performed well in trials in southern NSW. It is taller than Mitika^{Φ} and heads about 3–4 days later than Mitika^{Φ}. Bannister^{Φ} has a slightly lower hectolitre weight and slightly higher screenings compared with Mitika^{Φ}. Seednet.

Bilby^{Φ}. A new release in 2019 from the National Oat Breeding Program. Bilby^{Φ} is a dwarf, early–mid season potential milling oat. Plant height is similar to Mitika^{Φ} and it is three days later to head emergence. Grain yield is similar to Bannister^{Φ} in NSW, but with improved grain quality. Bilby^{Φ} has low screenings and high groat percentage compared with Williams^{Φ} and Bannister^{Φ}. It has a lower hectolitre weight and slightly higher screenings compared with Mitika^{Φ} and Kowari^{Φ}. Protein is similar to Mitika^{Φ} and Kowari^{Φ} and grain size is similar to Mitika^{Φ}, but bigger than Kowari^{Φ}, Bannister^{Φ} or Williams^{Φ}. Bilby^{Φ} has high β-glucan and lower oil than other dwarf varieties with bright grain. High hull lignin oat variety. Barenbrug Australia.

Durack$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2016 from the National Oat Breeding Program. Durack$^{\Phi}$ is a moderately tall variety, similar in height to Yallara$^{\Phi}$. Durack$^{\Phi}$ is the earliest maturing oat variety of any of the current milling varieties available. It is approximately 7–10 days earlier than Mitika$^{\Phi}$. Durack$^{\Phi}$ is susceptible to the stem rust pathotypes found in southern Australia. Leaf rust resistance is variable depending on the pathotype. A fungicide program should be considered in areas prone to oat rust diseases. Durack$^{\Phi}$ has performed well in the shorter season environments of southern and central NSW yielding similar to Yallara$^{\Phi}$. Grain quality for Durack$^{\Phi}$ is good, with improved hectolitre weight compared to all current grain varieties. Screenings are low and similar to Yallara$^{\Phi}$. Protein is similar to Mitika$^{\Phi}$ and higher than Bannister$^{\Phi}$, Williams$^{\Phi}$ and Yallara$^{\Phi}$. Groat percent is similar to Mitika$^{\Phi}$ and an improvement compared with Williams$^{\Phi}$ and Bannister$^{\Phi}$. Barenbrug Australia.

Kowari$^{\Phi}$. A new release in 2017 from the National Oat Breeding Program, it is a new potential milling oat variety with dwarf stature, slightly taller than Mitika$^{\Phi}$. It has a maturity similar to Mitika$^{\Phi}$. The grain quality is excellent. Kowari$^{\Phi}$ has slightly lower hectolitre weight than Mitika$^{\Phi}$, similar 1000 grain weight when compared with Mitika$^{\Phi}$. It combines high β-glucan with low screenings. Kowari$^{\Phi}$ has high grain protein and a slightly higher groat percentage compared with Mitika$^{\Phi}$. Kowari$^{\Phi}$ has a response, similar to Mitika$^{\Phi}$ for stem rust and leaf rust. Like Mitika$^{\Phi}$, it has low hull lignin. Barenbrug Australia.

Mitika$^{\Phi}$. A dwarf milling oat released in 2005. It is earlier maturing than Possum$^{\Phi}$ and Echidna, favouring Mitika$^{\Phi}$ in a dry finish. Mitika$^{\Phi}$ has high hectolitre weight, low screenings and high groat percentage compared with Echidna. Mitika$^{\Phi}$ also has improved feed quality with low hull lignin and high grain digestibility. Barenbrug Australia.

Williams$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2013 by the National Oat Breeding Program, Williams$^{\Phi}$ has a high grain yield potential and has performed well in trials throughout the NSW medium–high rainfall zone. Williams$^{\Phi}$ is an early–mid season variety similar to Yallara$^{\Phi}$, but 3–7 days later than Mitika$^{\Phi}$. It is taller than Mitika$^{\Phi}$ by 15 cm, 5 cm taller than Bannister$^{\Phi}$, and 15 cm shorter than Yallara$^{\Phi}$. Williams$^{\Phi}$ has a lower hectolitre weight and higher screenings than Mitika$^{\Phi}$. Williams$^{\Phi}$ is not recommended for low rainfall areas due to the potential for high screenings.

Yallara$^{\Phi}$. A medium–tall, early–mid season variety similar to Euro for flowering and maturity. Yallara$^{\Phi}$ was released in 2009. It is a Euro lookalike milling line with slightly better grain quality. Yallara$^{\Phi}$ has excellent grain quality. It has a high hectolitre weight, low screenings and a high groat percent. Yallara$^{\Phi}$ has bright, plump grain suitable for the milling industry and specialised feed end uses such as the horse racing industry as well as human consumption. Yallara$^{\Phi}$ was evaluated for hay production and although the hay yield might be lower than popular hay varieties, it has excellent hay quality. Seednet.

Feed grain, hay and grazing varieties

Aladdin$^{\Phi}$. A late maturity grazing variety with good semi-erect early growth and quick recovery from grazing. A new leaf rust pathotype affecting Aladdin$^{\Phi}$ was identified in 2015. Selected for Queensland and northern NSW. Released by DAF Qld and Barenbrug Australia in 2012, and available through Barenbrug Australia.

Austin$^{\Phi}$. An erect, medium maturity forage oat with very strong initial growth. Good tillering ability, with good recovery after cutting or grazing. High total season dry matter production. Resistant to current races of leaf (crown) rust. Released in 2018, commercialised by AusWest Seeds.

Bass$^{\Phi}$. Suitable for early sowings on the higher tablelands. Provides extended grazing with good grain recovery. Strong straw. Good BYDV tolerance. Released by the Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research and the Department of Primary Industries, Water and the Environment in 1998.

Bimbil. A dual-purpose type suitable for early- to mid-season sowing, grazing and grain recovery. Early and total dry matter production are similar to Cooba. Grain yield and grain recovery after grazing are better than Cooba. Straw is shorter and stronger than Cooba but it can still lodge. High groat percentage. Bred by NSW DPI at Temora. Released in 1993.

Blackbutt. Popular on the higher tablelands and tablelands/slopes, especially for early sowing. Late maturing provides extended grazing with excellent grain recovery. Straw is strong and of medium height. Good resistance to frost damage after grazing. Tends to have small grain and a low test weight. Bred by NSW DPI at Glen Innes. Released in 1975.

Table 33. Oat varieties.

Variety	Grazing: Early dry matter production	Grazing: Grazing recovery	Straw strength after grazing	Grain maturity	Test weight (kg/hL)	Husk lignin content ❺	Diseases: Stem rust ❶	Diseases: Leaf (crown) rust ❶	Diseases: BYDV	Diseases: Red leather leaf	Diseases: Bacterial blight	Diseases: Septoria blotch	Acid soils sensitivity to aluminium
Dual-purpose varieties													
Bass	medium	excellent	good	late	medium	low	–	–	T	–	–	–	Tol
Bimbil	medium	excellent	good	early–mid	high	low	–	–	MS	–	–	–	–
Blackbutt	slow	excellent	good	late	low–med	medium ❷	–	–	MT	–	–	–	Tol
Cooba ❸	medium	excellent	fair	early–mid	high	low	–	–	MT	–	–	–	Int
Coolabah ❸	quick	moderate	fair	early	medium	high	–	–	MT	–	–	–	Sen
Eurabbie	quick	excellent	very good	late	low–med	low	–	–	VS	–	–	–	Tol
Mannus	medium	excellent	good	mid	high	low	–	–	MS	–	–	–	–
Nile	quick	excellent	good	very late	medium	low	–	–	T	–	–	–	Tol
Yarran ❸	medium	moderate	good	early	high	low	–	–	VS	–	–	–	Int
Yiddah	slow	excellent	good	early	high	low	–	–	MT	–	–	–	–
Grain only varieties ❹													
Bannister	quick	poor	–	early–mid	med–high	high	S	S	MS	MS & S–VS	S	MS–S	–
Bilby	quick	poor	–	early–mid	med	high	S	MS & S	MS	MR & S	S	S– VS	–
Durack	quick	poor	–	very early	high	high	S	MS	MS–S	S–VS	MS–S	S	–
Koorabup	quick	poor	–	early	–	high	S	MS–S	MS	S– VS	MS–S	MR–MS	–
Kowari	quick	poor	–	early	med–high	low	S	S– VS	MS–S	MR & S	MS–S	S	–
Mitika	quick	poor	very good	early	high	low	S	S– VS	S	R & S–VS	MS–S	S– VS	–
Williams	quick	poor	–	mid	med-high	high	S	MS	MS	MR–MS	MS–S	MS–S	–
Yallara	quick	poor	good	early–mid	high	high	S	MS–S	MS	S– VS	MS–S	MS–S	–

– Insufficient data
R Resistant
R–MR Resistant to Moderately resistant,
MR Moderately resistant
MR–MS Moderately resistant to Moderately susceptible
MS Moderately susceptible
MS–S Moderately susceptible to Susceptible
S Susceptible
VS Very susceptible.
Where ratings are separated by '&' the first is correct for the majority of situations, but pathotypes are known to exist in some regions and the later rating reflects the response to these pathotypes.

Sen Sensitive
Int Intermediate
MT Moderately tolerant
Tol Tolerant.
❶ Field resistance to the rusts on crops differ depending on season, maturity and strains present.
❷ Lignin content of Blackbutt can be variable.
❸ Outclassed, Yarran (BYDV), Cooba and Coolabah (grain yield).
❹ Ratings for the grain only varieties are from the NVT pathology program.
❺ Refer to Table 36.

BondΦ. A semi-erect medium–late maturing forage oat with high dry matter yields in both initial growth and regrowth. Dry matter production is equal to or better than Taipan(Φ). Maturity is 7–10 days earlier than Taipan(Φ). Good germination and establishment with early sowings into warm soil. High level of resistance to all current pathotypes of leaf rust. Suited to central and northern NSW and south east Qld growing environments. AustWest Seeds.

BossΦ. A semi-erect medium–late maturing forage oat with high dry matter yields in both initial growth and regrowth. Marketed by Elders.

BrigalowΦ. A semi-erect, high tillering, medium–late maturity forage oat variety. Flowers slightly later than Drover(Φ). Selected Seeds.

BroncoΦ. A mid-late flowering forage oat with a semi-erect growth habit and good resistance to leaf rust. Suitable for grazing and hay production. Marketed by S&W Seeds.

BrusherΦ. A tall, early- to mid-season hay variety with improved hay digestibility. Resistant and moderately intolerant to cereal cyst nematode. Intolerant of stem nematode. Low husk lignin. Released by SARDI in 2003. AEXCO.

CometΦ. A medium–late maturity grazing variety released by Pacific Seeds. It has semi-erect early growth, with early growth similar to Aladdin(Φ). High level of resistance to leaf rust. Available through Pacific Seeds.

Cooba. Suitable for early sowing, extended grazing and good grain recovery in most areas. Early growth is slow. It is mid-season maturing. Medium straw height and strength, average grain size, low husk percentage, high test weight and high groat percentage. Bred by NSW DPI at Glen Innes, selected at Temora. Released in 1961.

Cooee. A forage oat that has good early growth and dry matter production for multiple grazings. Erect habit with good regrowth, with fine stems. Late maturing. Released by Wrightson Seeds in 2010.

Coolabah. Suitable for lenient grazing and good recovery for grain in most areas. Quick early growth. Early maturing. Straw is of medium height and strength. Fairly long grain, satisfactory test weight, high husk percentage. Bred by NSW DPI at Temora. Released in 1967.

DroverΦ. A medium maturity forage oat with intermediate growth habit. Suitable for grazing and hay. Released by Pacific Seeds in 2006.

Eurabbie. Eurabbie has a winter habit. It is semi-dwarf with similar maturity to Blackbutt and later than Cooba by about 10 days. Can be very short after heavy, late grazing, possibly resulting in harvesting difficulties. Grazing management is crucial for high grain recovery yields at sufficient height. Excellent grain recovery yields, despite its susceptibility to BYDV. Grain quality is generally inferior and very similar to Blackbutt in tablelands/slopes situations. Generally lower quality than Cooba from slopes/plains samples. Bred by NSW DPI at Temora. Released in 1998.

ExpressΦ. An erect forage type suitable for grazing, hay or silage, with quick early growth. Late maturing variety. Marketed by Barenbrug Australia.

FlindersΦ. An erect forage variety with quick early forage growth. Late maturing, flowering a few days earlier than Taipan. High total season dry matter production. Resistance to current field strains of leaf (crown) rust. Released in 2018, commercialised by PGG Wrightson.

ForesterΦ. A very late hay variety adapted to high rainfall and irrigated cropping regions. It is three days later than Riel and three weeks later than Wintaroo(Φ). Forester(Φ) has excellent early vigour and lodging, and shattering resistance. Good foliar disease resistance spectrum. It is moderately resistant to cereal cyst nematode. Good hay colour, but like all late hay varieties might not resist hot dry winds as well as earlier varieties. Forester(Φ) has excellent hay quality. Released by SARDI in 2012. Forester(Φ) seed is available from AGF Seeds, Smeaton, Victoria.

GalileoΦ. A forage oat that has good emergence, vigour and early growth. Good dry matter production for early grazing. Late maturing, similar to Enterprise. Moderately tolerant to BYDV; moderately resistant to crown rust. Released by Barenbrug Australia in 2006.

GenieΦ. A late maturity erect grazing variety with quick early growth and very high dry matter yields. Susceptible to leaf and stem rust in the northern region. Selected for Queensland and northern NSW. Released by DAF Qld and Barenbrug Australia in 2008 and available through Barenbrug Australia.

Graza 51Φ. An erect, quick-growing, medium to late grazing variety developed by Agriculture Canada. Susceptible to leaf and stem rust in the northern region. Released by Pioneer Hi-Bred in 2007. Seed available through Elders.

Graza 53. A Medium maturity forage oat line, with resistance to leaf rust in northern NSW. Semi-erect growth habit. Marketed by Elders.

Graza 80Φ. An erect, quick-growing, late maturing grazing variety developed by Agriculture Canada. Susceptible to leaf and stem rust in the northern region. Released by Pioneer Hi-Bred in 2005. Seed available through Elders.

Graza 85Φ. A new grazing forage oat released by Elders. Medium–medium-quick maturity, with good early vigour, quicker to first grazing than Graza 80(Φ). A high tillering oat with soft, broad leaves, with a low growing point. Very limited information available on its performance in NSW. Seed available through Elders.

KingbaleΦ. A new mid maturing hay oat variety with single gene tolerance to IMI chemistry. Sentry® Herbicide (IBS use pattern only) can be used on Kingbale(Φ). Hay yield data is currently limited in NSW, similar agronomic profile to Wintaroo(Φ). Bred by Grains Innovation Australia and commercialised by InterGrain.

KoorabupΦ. A new release in 2019 from the National Oat Breeding Program, it is a new hay oat variety with improved grain yield over other hay varieties. Koorabup(Φ) is a medium tall hay variety with early-mid to mid-season maturity developed for the WA market. It is similar in height, 2–4 days later in maturity and has similar grain yield and stem diameter compared with Yallara(Φ). Hay yield is slightly higher than Carrolup(Φ), but lower than Yallara(Φ) and Brusher(Φ). It has improved disease and grain quality compared with other current hay varieties. It has excellent hay colour, and hay quality is similar to Wintaroo(Φ) across all traits except water soluble carbohydrates, which averages slightly lower in Victoria and WA. Grain quality is similar to Yallara(Φ), but with a lower groat percent. It has low oil and bright grain. Commercialised by AEXCO.

LavishΦ. A semi-erect, high tillering, late maturity forage oat variety. Maturity similar to Taipan(Φ). Marketed by Upper Murray Seeds.

MammothΦ. A long season forage oat variety. Marketed by Barenbrug Australia.

MannusΦ. A tall, strong-strawed, mid maturing variety for feed grain. Grain yield after grazing is similar to Eurabbie on the tablelands/slopes but lower on the slopes/plains. Physical grain quality is better than Eurabbie. Large uniform grain size with high test weight, high groat percentage, medium protein and fat content. Low lignin husk. Moderately susceptible to BYDV, more resistant than Eurabbie and Yarran. The variety might exhibit physiological yellowing in winter. Bred by NSW DPI at Temora. Released in 2006. Waratah Seeds.

Massive®. A very late maturing forage oat variety, marketed by Upper Murray Seeds.

MoolaΦ. A grazing variety with rapid early growth developed by Agriculture Canada and released in 1998 by DAF Qld. Susceptible to leaf and stem rust in the northern region.

MulgaraΦ. A tall, mid-season hay oat slightly earlier in heading time than, and similar in height to, Wintaroo(Φ) with cereal cyst nematode and stem nematode resistance and tolerance. Mulgara(Φ) is an improvement compared with Wintaroo(Φ) for resistance to stem rust and bacterial blight, lodging and shattering resistance and has early vigour. Hay yield is an improvement compared with Brusher(Φ), but slightly lower than Wintaroo(Φ). Hay quality is better than Wintaroo(Φ). Mulgara(Φ) also maintains good hay colour and resists brown leaf at hay cutting. Grain yield and quality is similar to Wintaroo(Φ), but slightly better grain quality. Mulgara(Φ) has high husk lignin. Released by SARDI in 2009. AEXCO.

Nile. A medium height, late maturing variety producing good winter grazing in tablelands districts. Grain recovery yields depend heavily on good, late spring finishing conditions. It has good BYDV tolerance. Released by Tasmanian Department of Agriculture in 1982.

Outback. A forage oat that has quick early growth and dry matter production. Erect habit and mid–late maturity. Released in 2005, marketed by Pasture Genetics.

Saia. A grazing only type. Has a much smaller seed than most other varieties, so use lower sowing rates. Produces early feed and extended grazing. Recovery from grazing is sometimes poor. Tall, fine, weak straw. Highly tolerant to aluminium and manganese toxicity. Its blackish grain can be regarded as a contaminant if mixed with white grained varieties. Introduced from Brazil.

SF Colossus. A late flowering forage oat suitable for grazing and producing hay. Medium seed size compared with mainline oat varieties reducing overall seed rates (kg/ha). Marketed by Seed Force.

SF Empire. A late flowering forage oat with very good rust resistance suitable for grazing and hay production. Marketed by Seed Force and Australian Premium Seeds.

SF Regency. A new mid season forage oat variety, with more prostrate growth habit then traditional forage oats. Only available in propriety seed blends SF Taurus and SF Aries. Marketed by Seed Force.

SF Tucana. A late-flowering forage oat suitable for grazing and hay production. Seven days later in flowering than SF Colossus. Marketed by Seed Force.

Savannah$^{\Phi}$. A new medium–late maturing forage oat line with semi-erect growth habit. Marketed by PGG Wrightson Seeds.

Taipan$^{\Phi}$. An erect plant with quick, early growth and high dry matter yields. Ideally suited to cattle, particularly in a continuous grazing situation. Susceptible to leaf and stem rust in the northern region. Released by Pacific Seeds in 2001.

Tammar$^{\Phi}$. A tall, mid–late season hay variety, later in cutting time than Kangaroo$^{\Phi}$ or Tungoo$^{\Phi}$. Tammar$^{\Phi}$ has a good foliar disease resistance profile and has improved stem rust resistance compared with Tungoo$^{\Phi}$. Has good lodging resistance, comparable with Kangaroo$^{\Phi}$. Tammar$^{\Phi}$ has excellent hay colour and resists brown leaf at cutting and has similar hay yields to Kangaroo$^{\Phi}$ and Tungoo$^{\Phi}$, but lower than Wintaroo$^{\Phi}$. Released by SARDI in 2012. AEXCO.

Tungoo$^{\Phi}$. A medium–tall, mid–late season hay variety. Tungoo$^{\Phi}$ combines resistance and moderate tolerance to cereal cyst nematode and stem nematode. Resistant to red leather leaf disease; moderately susceptible to susceptible to stem rust; moderately resistant to leaf rust. Hay yield is similar to Kangaroo$^{\Phi}$ but grain yield and grain quality is poor. Hay quality is similar to Wintaroo$^{\Phi}$ (better than Kangaroo$^{\Phi}$), although it tends to be higher in neutral detergent fibre (NDF) than Wintaroo$^{\Phi}$, but not as high as Kangaroo$^{\Phi}$. Early vigour is not as good as Kangaroo$^{\Phi}$. Low husk lignin. Released by SARDI in 2010. AEXCO.

Victory®. Late maturing forage oat line, slightly earlier than Massive® in maturity. Semi-erect growth habit. Marketed by Upper Murray Seeds.

Warlock$^{\Phi}$. A new medium–late maturity grazing oat variety. Erect early growth habit, tall plant height, high tillering and medium thickness leaves and stems. Similar appearance to Genie$^{\Phi}$ but slightly taller, higher tillering and later in maturity. Known to be susceptible to at least one known leaf rust pathotype. If leaf rust is present, use an appropriate foliar fungicide to reduce impact. Selected for Queensland and northern NSW. Released by DAF Qld and Barenbrug Australia in 2018, and available through Barenbrug Australia.

Wintaroo$^{\Phi}$. A tall, mid season hay variety. Resistant and moderately tolerant to cereal cyst nematode and tolerant to stem nematode. Low husk lignin. Released by SARDI in 2002. AEXCO.

Wizard$^{\Phi}$. A new medium-maturity grazing variety with good semi-erect early growth and quick recovery from grazing. Early growth similar to Genie$^{\Phi}$ and better than Aladdin$^{\Phi}$. Resistant to leaf rust strains currently found in northern NSW. Selected for Queensland and northern NSW. Released by DAF Qld and Barenbrug Asutralia in 2017, and available through Barenbrug Australia.

Yarran. A medium height, early- to mid-season maturing variety for feed grain. Performs better than Coolabah for grain recovery, or grain-only on the slopes/plains, but is slightly inferior to Coolabah for grazing production. In very dry years it out yields Echidna in grain-only trials. Large grain with a high test weight, protein percentage and medium to low husk content. Very susceptible to BYDV. Bred by NSW DPI at Temora. Released in 1988.

Yiddah$^{\Phi}$. A tall, strong-strawed, early maturing variety for feed grain. It can be sown earlier than Yarran and has quicker early feed production. Grain yield after grazing is similar to Yarran. Physical grain quality is better than Yarran. Very large grain with high test weight and protein percentage and low husk content. Low lignin husk. Moderate tolerance to BYDV, effective stem and some crown rust resistance. Bred by NSW DPI at Temora. Released in 2001. Waratah Seeds.

Table 34. Disease guide – oats.

Disease/Cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Spread	Control
Foliar diseases				
Bacterial stripe blight *Pseudomonas striafaciens* pv. *striafaciens*	Water soaked stripes on leaves, drying to tan/red stripes, leaf death.	More severe in early maturing crops in wetter seasons.	Rain splash, insects, seedborne.	Nil
Barley yellow dwarf *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV)	Yellowing, dwarfing of infected plants, floret blasting, leaf reddening in some varieties.	Most common near perennial grass pastures and in early-sown crops.	Transmitted by aphids from infected grasses and cereals.	Resistant and tolerant varieties; controlling aphids, insecticidal seed treatments.
Leaf (crown) rust *Puccinia coronata* f.sp. *avenae*	Orange powdery pustules on upper leaf surface.	In wet seasons; more important on the coast.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Graze infected crops in autumn, Varieties with the best possible field resistance. Foliar fungicides.
Leaf spots: Several fungi	Leaf spots, leaf death.	Usually minor.	Depends on disease.	None.
Red leather leaf *Spermospora avenae*	Long lesions with reddish borders and light centres. Leaves might look and feel leathery.	Higher rainfall, cool wet weather.	Oat stubble. Stubble and rain splash.	Avoid susceptible oat varieties and rotate crops.
Stem rust *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *avenae*	Reddishbrown, powdery, oblong pustules with tattered edges on leaf and stem; progressive death of plant.	More important inland, from spring to summer in warm, wet weather.	Airborne spores from living plants.	Early maturing varieties to avoid rust. Foliar fungicides.
Smuts				
Smuts *Ustilago avenae*, *U. segetum* var. *hordei*	Replacement of florets by black sooty mass.	Statewide.	Spores on or in the seed infect the seedling after sowing.	Thorough treatment of seed with appropriate fungicide.

Further reading

SARDI website for new variety brochures and further information on hay only varieties.

Contributing authors

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SARDI website (http://pir.sa.gov.au/research).

Table 35. Hay oat varieties.

Variety	Grazing		Straw strength after grazing	Maturity	Diseases					Acid soils – sensitivity to aluminium
	Early dry matter production	Grazing recovery			Stem rust ❶	Leaf (crown) rust ❶	BYDV	Red leather leaf	Bacterial blight	
Bass	medium	excellent	good	late	–	–	T	–	–	Tol
Bimbil	medium	excellent	good	early–mid	–	–	MS	–	–	–
Blackbutt	slow	excellent	good	late	–	–	MT	–	–	Tol
Cooba ❷	medium	excellent	fair	early–mid	–	–	MT	–	–	Int
Coolabah ❷	quick	moderate	fair	early	–	–	MT	–	–	Sen
Nile	quick	excellent	good	very late	–	–	T	–	–	Tol
Yarran ❷	medium	moderate	fair	early	–	–	VS	–	–	Int
Yiddah	medium	excellent	good	early	–	–	MT	–	–	–
Specialist hay varieties ❸										
Brusher	medium	–	good	early–mid	MS–S	MR–MS	MS	MR & MS	MR & MS	–
Forester	medium	–	–	very late	R & S	MR–MS	MR & S	MR	MS & S	–
Koorabup	medium	–	–	early	S	MS–S	MS	S–VS	MS–S	–
Mulgara	medium	–	–	early–mid	MS–S	MR & MS	MS	MS & S	MR	–
Tammar	medium	–	–	late–mid	MR & S	MR & MS	MS	MR & MS	MR	–
Tungoo	medium	–	–	mid–late	MS–S	MR	MR–MS	R–MR	MR	–
Wintaroo	medium	–	fair–good	mid	S	MS	MS–S	MR & MS	MR	–

– Insufficient data
R Resistant
R–MR Resistant to Moderately resistant
MR Moderately resistant
MR–MS Moderately resistant to Moderately susceptible
MS Moderately susceptible
MS–S Moderately susceptible to Susceptible
S Susceptible
VS Very susceptible.
Where ratings are separated by '&' the first is correct for the majority of situations, but pathotypes are known to exist in some regions and the later rating reflects the response to these pathotypes.

Sen Sensitive
Int Intermediate
MT Moderately tolerant
Tol Tolerant.
❶ Field resistance to the rusts on crops differ depending on season, maturity and strains present.
❷ Outclassed, Yarran (BYDV), Cooba and Coolabah (grain yield).
Select more than one variety, with at least one from the early maturing group and another from mid or late maturing group.
❸ Ratings for the specialist hay varieties are from the SARDI National Oat Breeding and Pathology Programs, they are from SA screening, and may not represent the reaction to stem, leaf rust, BYDV and bacterial blight in NSW where more virulent pathotypes maybe present.

Oaten hay

For information on quality and marketing of oaten hay, including export options, contact the Australian Fodder Industry Association (AFIA) (see Industry information on page 63 for details).

Feeding value of oat grain

The GRDC-supported 'Premium grains for livestock production' project demonstrated large differences between varieties in whole grain digestibility. Cattle feeding trials have subsequently demonstrated that these differences translate into large differences in grain digestibility. Grain testing from the 2014 harvest has shown on average a 17% increase in digestibility of Mitika$^{(\dagger)}$ oats over other grain oat varieties grown at sites in central and southern NSW.

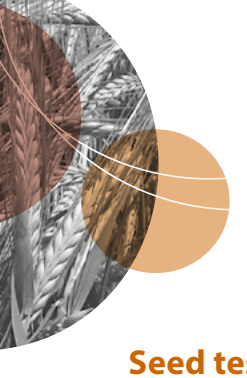
The varietal differences in the lignin content of the oat husk causes most of the difference in whole grain digestibility. Where varieties have a high husk lignin content, digestion of both the husk and the underlying grain is poor. Husk lignin content is assessed using a simple staining test (phloroglucinol stain test). Table 36 below shows a list of lignin ratings of a range of oat varieties.

While other seasonal factors affect whole grain digestibility, varieties with a high husk lignin rating will inherently have low whole grain digestibility. NIR tests have been developed to measure the feeding value of grains.

Feed quality tests can accurately measure whole grain digestibility, protein levels and metabolisable energy. For livestock feeding, grain protein is an important attribute. Oats can vary widely in protein levels due to varietal factors, paddock variability, fertiliser inputs and yield levels. Oats with low protein levels (<12%) can limit growth rates of young animals.

Table 36. Hull lignin rating of a range of oat varieties – low is better for ruminant feed value.

Low	Medium	Medium–High	High
Bass, Bimbil, Brusher, Carbeen, Cooba, Eurabbie, Graza 68, Kowari, Mannus, Mitika, Mulgara, Nile, Tungoo, Wintaroo, Yarran, Yiddah	Blackbutt (variable), Graza 80, Quoll	Euro, Potoroo, Wandering	Bannister, Bilby, Carrolup, Coolabah, Dawson, Drover, Dunnart, Durack, Echidna, Forester, Genie, Graza 50, Kangaroo, Koorabup, Mortlock, Nugene, Possum, Taipan, Williams, Yallara



Industry information

Seed testing laboratories

The key to getting a reliable seed testing result is making sure you collect a representative sample of your seed lot and using an accredited laboratory. There are a number of commercial seed testing services available to growers. The following list is not exhaustive, and others are available.

Seed Services Australia
Primary Industries and Regions South Australia
GPO Box 1671, Adelaide, SA 5001
t: 1300 928 170 or 08 8303 9549 f: 08 8303 9508
e: seeds@ruralsolutions.sa.gov.au

Futari Grain Technology Services
34 Francis Street [PO Box 95], Narrabri NSW 2390
t: 02 6792 4588 f: 02 6792 4221
e: futari@futari.com.au

EM Pascoe Seed Testing services
12 Ridge Road, Greensborough, Victoria 3088
t: 03 9434 5072 f: 03 9434 5072
e: elizabethpascoe@gmail.com

Industry organisations

Australian Fodder Industry Association Inc.
www.afia.org.au
PO Box 527, Ascot Vale, Victoria, 3032
t: 0418 142 523
e: info@afia.org.au

Australian Oilseeds Federation
www.australianoilseeds.com
PO Box H236, Australia Square NSW 1215
t: 02 8007 7553 f: 02 8007 7549
e: admin@australianoilseeds.com.au

Grain Growers Association
www.graingrowers.com.au
Level 19, 1 Market Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box 1355, Queen Victoria Building NSW 1230
t: 1800 620 519 or 02 9286 2000 f: 02 9286 2099
e: enquiry@graingrowers.com.au

Grain Trade Australia (GTA)
www.graintrade.org.au
Level 7, 12 O'Connell Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box R1829, Royal Exchange NSW 1225
t: 02 9235 2155
e: admin@graintrade.org.au

NSW Durum Growers Association
Chairman: Ross Durham
Nombi, Mullaley NSW 2379
m: 0427 437 841
e: ross@nombi.com.au

SA Durum Growers Association
www.durumgrowerssa.org.au
Secretary: Deb Baume m: 0481 322 821
e: sadgasecretary@gmail.com

Pulse Australia Ltd
www.pulseaus.com.au
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www.varietycentral.com.au
Contact: Denis McGrath
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National Cereal Rust Survey

Cereal rust samples can be collected and mailed to the address below. Rusted plant samples can be mailed in paper envelopes; do not use plastic wrapping or plastic lined packages.

Send to:

University of Sydney
Australian Rust Survey
Reply Paid 88076, Narellan NSW 2567

For more information, go to the University of Sydney's Australian Cereal Rust Survey page (https://www.sydney.edu.au/science/our-research/research-areas/life-and-environmental-sciences/cereal-rust-research/rust-reports.html).

Triticale

Crop management

This high-yielding feed grain crop is suited to all soil types, but has yield advantages on light, acid soils high in exchangeable aluminium. In these soils, triticale significantly out-yields wheat, barley and sometimes oats in all seasonal conditions, wet or dry.

In low soil fertility, triticale responds well to high inputs of seed and fertiliser. Adequate fertiliser needs to be applied to achieve optimum yields.

On the better wheat soils, and in better seasons, triticale yields are equal to or exceed those of wheat. However, in dry springs, triticale yields can be 10–15% below wheat, due to its longer grain-filling period.

Triticale often suffers more from frost damage than wheat, hence it should generally be sown later. It flowers earlier than most wheats, but matures at about the same time.

Triticale usually commands a lower price per tonne at the farm gate. An exception to this can be where there is strong local demand for feed grain, where a better cash return with low transport costs could be expected.

Phosphorus (P). Consider using 15–25 kg P/ha, depending on expected yield, paddock history, soil test results and soil type.

Nitrogen (N). Give particular attention to nitrogen supply. Triticale used for grazing and grain could use up to 100 kg/ha of N. Consider applying 60–100 kg/ha of N as a topdressing if soil nitrogen levels are low.

Long fallow paddocks following good legume pastures generally have satisfactory nitrogen levels. Long fallow paddocks have the highest yield potential because of stored moisture and have the greatest potential to respond to soil nitrogen. Yield increases are likely when nitrogen is applied to paddocks with low nitrogen status.

Cover crop. The low tillering growth of some varieties and good shattering tolerance of triticale has proven useful as a cover crop for undersowing pastures on the slopes and tablelands.

Sowing rates

Aim to achieve the same plant populations as for wheat by setting the seeder 25–40% above the setting recommended for district wheat sowings. The higher setting is needed because the:

- grain is larger than wheat, and flows more slowly
- plants tiller less than wheat.

Table 37. Sowing rates for triticale.

Purpose/growing conditions	Sowing rate (kg/ha)
Grain only	60–100
Grazing and grain	100–120
Irrigation and favourable environments	100–120
Undersowing pasture	15–30

Check germination and seed size to calculate sowing rate.

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How to calculate sowing rates: on page 6.

Grazing

The ideal stage to start grazing dual-purpose varieties is when plants are well anchored and the canopy has closed. Continuous grazing is better than rotational grazing for fattening stock. Maintain adequate plant material to give the crop continuous and quick regrowth (1000–1500 kg DM/ha).

For the best recovery after grazing, do not graze below 5 cm for prostrate varieties, or below 10 cm for more erect types. Over-grazing greatly reduces the plant's ability to recover.

Disease

Triticale is susceptible to loose smut and should be treated with a fungicidal seed dressing. It is slightly less susceptible to take-all than wheat. It has vastly superior tolerance over wheat to Septoria tritici blotch. Although it does not usually exhibit severe symptoms of yellow spot, it will harbour this disease. Triticale is also susceptible to crown rot.

Growers should check to ensure their current variety has adequate field resistance to stripe rust, or consider using foliar fungicides to control the disease in-crop if required.

Consider seed or fertiliser–fungicide treatment for controlling seedling stripe rust in susceptible varieties, especially those sown early for grazing.

Variety selection

Grazing and grain recovery: Endeavour$^{\Phi}$, Cartwheel$^{\Phi}$, Crackerjack 2, Kokoda$^{\Phi}$, Wonambi, and Tuckerbox.

Grain only: Astute$^{\Phi}$, Bison$^{\Phi}$, Fusion$^{\Phi}$ – for main season sowings (mid May–June).

Outclassed: Chopper$^{\Phi}$. (stripe rust and grain yield).

Varietal characteristics

Dual-purpose grazing varieties

Cartwheel$^{\Phi}$. A long-season dual-purpose triticale that is suitable for an early March to early April sowing. A stripe rust resistant replacement for Tobruk$^{\Phi}$. Good early forage production when sown in March and recovers from grazing to give excellent forage in winter. Straw strength is good and has shorter stature than Tobruk$^{\Phi}$. Grain yield after grazing is equivalent to Tobruk$^{\Phi}$. Resistant to cereal cyst nematode, flag smut and bunt. Resistant to moderately resistant to septoria tritici blotch and moderately resistant to yellow leaf spot. Released by the University of Sydney. Seed is available from Waratah Seeds distributors.

Crackerjack 2. A mid-late season replacement for the original Crackerjack. Earlier sowing option then the original Crackerjack, with sowing from early April. Excellent establishment and early vigour. Suited to rotational grazing and silage or hay production. Improved stripe rust resistance over the original Crackerjack. Released by Barenbrug Australia.

Endeavour$^{\Phi}$. A semi-awnless dual-purpose variety. Excellent dry matter production and grain recovery after grazing. Released by the University of Sydney. Waratah Seeds.

Kokoda$^{\Phi}$. A dual-purpose semi-awnless triticale which can be sown from mid March to the end of April, though could be sown earlier if grazed judiciously. Very good first dry matter production with excellent forage recovery and dry matter production in winter. It can be grazed until the end of July. High grain yield after grazing, being better than Endeavour$^{\Phi}$ and Cartwheel$^{\Phi}$ in NSW dual-purpose cereal evaluation trials. Limited trials have shown improved metabolisable energy in the grain for pigs and chickens, and higher starch and lower fibre compared with Endeavour$^{\Phi}$. Resistant to stem rust, stripe rust (especially the new 198 pathotype), and resistant–moderately resistant to leaf rust. Resistant to cereal cyst nematode, flag smut and bunt. Moderately resistant to septoria tritici blotch and yellow leaf spot. Released by the University of Sydney. Seed available through Waratah Seeds distributors.

Tuckerbox. A reduced-awn, medium season, tall, dual-purpose variety suitable for grain, hay or silage production. Tuckerbox is most suited to production areas of 450 mm annual rainfall or greater, but will grow to maturity in lower rainfall areas or in tough seasons. Approximately one week later than Rufus to heading, slightly earlier than Yukuri. Selected at Sherlock, South Australia, by Kath Cooper. Non-PBR. Cooper & Elleway and Yankalilla Seeds.

Wonambi. A late spring type triticale suitable for grazing, forage conservation and grain production. Tip-awned, dense grained triticale. Susceptible to some stripe rust pathotypes and moderately susceptible to cereal cyst nematode. Bred at Sherlock, South Australia, by Kath Cooper. Marketed by Naracoorte seeds. Non PBR.

Grain only varieties

Astute$^{\Phi}$. Mid maturity variety suited to the medium–high rainfall areas of NSW, with high yield potential. Astute$^{\Phi}$ is a suitable replacement for Hawkeye$^{\Phi}$, with a similar flowering time. It is a fully-awned variety, with good lodging resistance. Seed is available through AGT Affiliates. AGT.

Bison$^{\Phi}$. An early to mid-maturity variety, suited to low–medium yield potential environments, performing well across NSW. Reduced-awned variety; possible replacement for Rufus with improved stripe rust resistance. Seed is available through AGT Affiliates. AGT.

GO TO PAGES

Read in conjunction with Table 41 on page 68.

Table 38. Suggested sowing times for triticale.

Variety / Weeks	February		March				April				May				June				July	
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Endeavour	>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<										
Cartwheel, Kokoda❶		>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<	<										
Crackerjack 2						>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<							
Wonambi❶							>	★	★	★	★	★	<							
Tuckerbox									>	★	★	★	★	★	★	<				
Astute, Bison, Fusion											>	★	★	★	★	★	<			
Chopper❷, KM10												>	>	★	★	★	★	★	<	<

Aim to sow in the earlier part of the optimum time indicated to achieve maximum potential yield, particularly in western areas. Soil moisture, soil fertility and the likelihood of frost in a particular paddock at flowering influence the actual sowing date.

❶ **Note**: new variety – limited information available on the response to sowing time for these varieties.

> Earlier than ideal, but acceptable.
★ Optimum sowing time.
< Later than ideal, but acceptable.
❷ Outclassed.

Chopper$^{\Phi}$. A very early maturing variety, 3–4 days earlier than Speedee and 7–15 days earlier than Tahara. Fully-awned spring triticale, a possible replacement for Speedee, offering improved yield and reduced lodging. Suited to short growing seasons or late sowing. Semi-dwarf variety, shorter than many of the current varieties, reducing the risk of lodging. Available from AGT Affiliates. AGT.

Fusion$^{\Phi}$. Mid-maturity triticale resistant to cereal cyst nematode. It is a unique line bred from a cross between triticale parents and a bread wheat parent called Stylet. Fusion$^{\Phi}$ maintains exceptionally high yields under tough conditions such as drought or tight finishes. It is best suited to medium yield potential environments and has performed well across all regions of NSW. Fusion$^{\Phi}$ is available through AGT Affiliates. AGT.

KM10. A quick-maturing line, suited to late sowing or short-season environments. Reduced-awned variety with quick early growth. Could be suitable for fodder production systems as it has good early growth. It could be used as part of an annual ryegrass management program where sowing is delayed and/or the option for cutting as silage is used. Non PBR variety. Selected at Sherlock, South Australia, by Kath Cooper. Non-PBR.

Table 39. Dual-purpose triticale performance compared to Endeavour (2011–2017).

Variety	1st grazing DM	2nd grazing DM	Grain recovery
% of Endeavour (t/ha)	**2.30**	**2.83**	**4.10**
Cartwheel	91	102	107
Endeavour	**100**	**100**	**100**
Kokoda	103	107	109
Wonambi	97	87	91
Tobruk	92	102	108

Table 40. Triticale variety performance – NSW (compared with Fusion = 100%).

North east

Variety	Yearly group mean 2012	2013	2014	2015	Regional mean (2008–2015)	Number of trials
% Fusion (t/ha)	**3.38**	**3.00**	**2.87**	**3.15**	**4.14**	
Astute	–	98	96	99	104	6
Bison	–	100	100	107	101	6
Chopper❹	88	92	95	100	89	15
Fusion	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**11**
KM10	–	–	92	94	87	4

South east

Variety	Yearly group mean 2012	2013	2014	2015	Regional mean (2008–2015)	Number of trials
% Fusion (t/ha)	**5.90**	**4.34**	**4.44**	**4.40**	**4.57**	
Astute	–	101	103	105	105	10
Bison	–	100	102	106	101	10
Chopper❹	90	91	86	95	87	29
Fusion	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**22**
KM10	–	–	88	91	89	7

South west irrigated

Variety	Yearly group mean 2012	2013	2014	2015	Regional mean (2008–2015)	Number of trials
% Fusion (t/ha)	**6.46**	**–**	**8.07**	**6.49**	**6.08**	
Astute	–	–	104	111	112	2
Bison	–	–	100	110	103	2
Chopper❹	87	–	91	99	87	6
Fusion	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5**
KM10	–	–	90	100	91	2

❹ Outclassed – Chopper (stripe rust and yield).

The tables presents NVT 'Production Value' MET (multi environment trials) data on a regional mean basis from 2008–2015. Yearly group means shown for 2012, 2013, 2104 and 2105.

No recent data is available for triticale variety performance in NSW, with NVT testing stopping in 2015.

Table 41. Variety characteristics and reaction to diseases ❶.

Variety	Grazing production	Straw strength	Maturity	Resistances				Acid soils – sensitivity to aluminium
				Stem rust	Leaf rust	Stripe rust ❷	Cereal cyst nematode	
Dual-purpose								
Cartwheel	quick–early	very good	mid–late	R	R	R	R❸	–
Crackerjack 2	quick–early	moderate	mid–late	–	–	–	–	–
Endeavour	quick–early	very good	late	–	–	–	–	V. tol
Kokoda	quick–early	very good	mid–late	R❸	R–MR	R	R	–
Wonambi	quick–early	good	mid–late	R	R	S	MS	–
Tuckerbox	quick–early	–	mid	–	–	–	–	V. tol
Grain only								
Astute	NR	very good	early–mid	R–MR	R–MR	MR–MS	R	V. tol
Bison	NR	good	early–mid	R–MR	R–MR	MR	R	V. tol
Chopper❹	NR	very good–good	very early	–	–	–	–	–
Fusion	NR	medium-good	mid	R	R	R–MR	R	V. tol
KM10	NR	good	very early	R	MR & S	MR–MS	S	–

❶ Disease ratings come from the NVT pathology project, funded by GRDC. Very limited disease testing of triticale varieties is undertaken in the NVT pathology project.
❷ Stripe rust ratings shown is a combined rating for all pathotypes.
❸ Provisional rating
❹ Outclassed
Where ratings are separated by '&' the first is correct for the majority of situations, but different pathotypes are known to exist and the latter rating reflects the response to these pathotypes.

NR	Not recommended
R	Resistant
R–MR	Resistant to moderately resistant
MR	Moderately resistant
MR–MS	Moderately resistant to moderately susceptible
MS	Moderately susceptible
MS–S	Moderately susceptible to susceptible
S	Susceptible
S–VS	Susceptible to very susceptible
VS	Very susceptible
V. tol	Very tolerant
–	Unknown or no data

Marketing

Triticale is predominantly used as a stockfeed, often processed into prepared ration mixes or pellets. As with other cereal grains, care is needed when introducing stock to triticale due to grain poisoning issues.

The market is small compared with other feed grains such as barley. Grain is traded domestically through merchants or directly to end users in the dairy, feedlot, pig and poultry industries.

Prices offered are often relative to Australian Standard White wheat and are influenced by the:

- supply and price of other grains such as barley, wheat, sorghum and possibly oats
- quality and quantity of grain
- location of grain and transport costs
- seasonal effects on the grazing industries.

Prices tend to be lowest at, or soon after, harvest and rise during winter.

Aim for a maximum 12% moisture, with a test weight of 65 kg/hL with a minimum of admixture. Grain protein and metabolisable energy levels (ME) should be known before negotiating sales. ME levels are similar to wheat.

Since triticale is often grown in acid soils and later in the rotation, low protein grain can result, affecting marketability and price. Apply adequate nitrogen fertiliser to alleviate this problem.

Storage

Triticale grain is very prone to weevil attack; more so than barley. Be careful of high grain moisture contents.

Contributing authors

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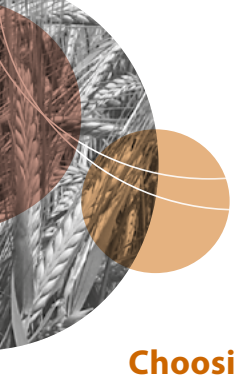

Managing grazing cereals

Choosing a cereal

Forage and dual-purpose cereals are normally grown to help overcome winter feed shortages.

Oats and other grazing cereals have higher winter growth rates than most pastures. Saved autumn growth from early-sown crops can also be used to carry feed through into winter. Crop and variety selection, and sowing time will influence the total amount of feed available. Choose dual-purpose varieties where a grain harvest is required after grazing. For hay production, cereal types with large awns such as barley, some triticales, cereal rye and some wheats should be avoided. The same applies with grazing when head emergence cannot be controlled.

Ideally, there should only be one type of cereal sown in a paddock as stock will preferentially graze one cereal over another.

Dual-purpose grazing cereal varieties have been evaluated across NSW for their dry matter production and grain yield recovery. Oats will generally produce more overall forage than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. Grain recovery, however, is not so clear cut, with winter wheats and triticale often having similar, or better yields than oats.

Table 42. Average dry matter yield performance for cereals in NSW.

Crop type	Dry matter 1# (kg/ha)	Dry matter 2# (kg/ha)
Oats	2593	2324
Barley	2183	2570
Wheat	1922	2222
Triticale	2303	2525

Dry matter results are an average of combined across-sites analysis for each crop type from the NSW DPI mixed cereal trials in NSW from 2004 to 2010.

Testing early forage quality of oat, wheat, barley, cereal rye and triticale, grown under similar conditions, has shown similar protein, energy or digestibility levels. The decision to sow an alternative cereal to oats is, therefore, mostly made depending on paddock suitability, grain recovery and expected higher grain returns. Soil acidity also influences cereal choice, as species and/or varieties vary in their tolerance to soil aluminium. Even when highly acid soils are limed, acid-tolerant types should be grown where the subsoil is acidic.

Consider the diseases that affect the various grazing cereals. Diseases such as *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV) or *Wheat streak mosaic virus* can limit a crop that is grown in a particular area. Applying seed insecticide dressings can reduce effects from diseases such as BYDV on the crop by reducing the levels of early aphid feeding activity, which spreads the virus. Cereal rust diseases can also be an issue so avoid susceptible varieties. Forage quality and palatability decreases with high foliar rust loads.

Growth habit

Understanding a variety's winter habit and maturity will influence the variety choice, sowing time and expected grazing performance.

Winter habit

Varieties with a strong winter habit, such as Mackellar$^{(\phi)}$ wheat and Blackbutt oats, are suitable for early sowing as head initiation does not occur until there has been exposure to periods of cold temperature (vernalisation – this exposure is cumulative). Once these requirements have been met, head initiation begins as warmer temperatures and increasing day length occurs. The degree of winter habit will depend on each variety's genetics. Varieties described as semi-winter types require a shorter cold temperature exposure to initiate heading than the varieties with a strong winter habit.

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See Table 86 on page 152 for a list of currently available seed dressings for aphid control.

Maturity

Cereals described as late maturing do not necessarily have a strong winter habit, but respond to a photoperiod response, where the day length controls the rate of development. Without this strong requirement for vernalisation, these types, when sown early in warm/long day conditions, can quickly initiate heads. Removing the immature heads with grazing will kill tillers with a subsequent loss in forage production from delayed regrowth. Late-maturing types without a winter habit, when sown early, often require quick early grazing to retard early growth and head initiation. This earlier than normal grazing will assist subsequent regrowth.

Sowing

Cereals used for either grazing or grain production will only attain maximum production if seed rates are kept high and crop nutrition is adequate. Optimum seed rates will vary with climate and region; see the specific crop section in this book for suggested plant populations. Nutritional requirements will likewise vary according to climate, soil type and paddock history. Where nitrogen fertiliser is required, split applications are suitable for dual-purpose cereals, for example, applying some nitrogen at sowing, then following up with topdressing(s) after grazing for subsequent hay/silage or grain production.

Early sowings, particularly on the higher tablelands, will allow more growth before the onset of cold winter temperatures. However, sowing too early in other areas can cause germination and establishment problems if soil temperatures are high. Early crop vigour could be reduced with stubble retention and reduced tillage practices.

Wider row sowings can also affect forage yields. At Gulgong, for instance, on a light granite soil, a 25 cm row spacing resulted in a reduction of nearly 12% in early dry matter production of Coolabah oats compared with a 17.5 cm row spacing.

GRAZING WITHHOLDING PERIODS

For the current withholding periods for the main seed fungicide and insecticide dressings, see Table 86 on page 152.

Grazing management

The earliest time to start grazing is when the plants are well anchored and have reached the tillering stage (Zadoks [Z] 21–29). For most grazing types under good growing conditions, this will occur 6–8 weeks after plant emergence, depending on variety. Should you need to graze earlier than this, check how well the young plants are anchored by doing a 'twist and pull test' by holding the plant between the thumb and forefinger and pulling as you twist the plant. If the plant remains anchored, grazing livestock should not be able to pull it out. At this early stage, choosing livestock with sound teeth will help reduce any plant damage.

Grazing withholding periods must be observed on crops sown with treated seed. Withholding periods vary from a few days up to 12 weeks, depending on the product and rate used. Always check the pesticide label before cereal crops sown with treated seed are grazed.

Delaying early grazing of winter types allows more feed to accumulate and saved for winter. For erect types, crops should be 20–25 cm high and for prostrate types, 10–15 cm high. Varieties without a strong winter habit, but sown in early autumn, should be grazed pre-tillering to retard growth and prevent premature stem elongation/head initiation. When stem elongation occurs, immature heads are located just above the highest node (joint). If these are removed by grazing, tiller death occurs and, while the plant is usually able to produce more tillers, forage production (and grain production) will be severely reduced.

The latest grazing time and severity on crops intended for grain recovery or hay production should be governed by the position of the immature head in the stem.

Stock should be removed, at the latest, by growth stage Z31. Z31 is determined when the first node is 1 cm or more above the base of the shoot and the gap between the first node and the second is less than 2 cm. Examine the plant for the first sign of stem elongation and the presence of the developing head. The beginning of stem elongation can be seen by slicing the main tiller with a sharp blade to expose the developing head as shown in Figure 4.

Some growers choose to graze later and remove these heads, particularly if they need the feed for livestock or if the crop or variety is prone to lodging. These growers accept lower grain or hay yields as a trade-off. Late grazing of semi-dwarf types can also greatly reduce crop height, possibly causing harvesting problems in rocky or uneven paddocks.

Leaf diseases such as rust (oats) or powdery mildew (barley) could also influence the timing and severity of grazing. By removing the canopy and opening up the crop, leaf disease incidence and severity can be greatly reduced.

Figure 4. Cross-section showing wheat head in young plant.

All cereals in the vegetative stage under good growing conditions are highly digestible and often contain 80–85% moisture (15–20% dry matter). The resulting loose faeces of stock are regarded as normal on highly digestible, high moisture, green feed. Adding hay or roughage to the diet will generally reduce scouring, but also reduce animal performance as the animal substitutes the hay/roughage for the higher quality forage. In some cases, adding hay can be of benefit by extending the grazing life of the crop. Veterinary advice should be sought if abnormal scouring occurs, as there are many non -nutritional causes of scours, including internal parasites.

Livestock health

A number of health conditions or disorders such as mineral and vitamin imbalances, enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney), hypomagnesaemia (grass tetany), hypocalcaemia (milk fever), bone growth disorders in lambs (rickets), photosensitisation in sheep and nitrate poisoning can affect stock that are grazing cereals. Growers should seek advice from their local livestock adviser or veterinary officer and develop a plan to minimise the possibility of animal health disorders.

Stocking rates

Stocking densities will depend on specific animal production targets. Research has shown that continuous grazing of winter forage cereals gives better animal performance, as the best feed on offer will always be selected. This will only be achieved if stocking rates are balanced with crop growth rates, and the feed on offer is not being significantly depleted (Table 44 below).

Growers should consider developing a feed budget to work out how much feed will be required by a set livestock mob, and how many grazing days would be available from a particular paddock. This will maximise overall whole farm feed production, particularly in high stocking density situations.

High stocking densities are used under rotational grazing, but lower animal performance can be expected from continuous grazing. With continuous grazing, stock densities should be set so that plants are left with enough residual leaf material to enable both good regrowth and animal performance. Benchmarks exist for both purposes. Residual plant heights of around 5–10 cm for prostrate types and 10–20 cm for erect types will correspond fairly closely to benchmarks of around 1000–1500 kg/ha of dry matter, suitable for lactating ewes, fattening steers and all other classes of livestock.

Feed on offer to stock can be estimated by using crop height as an indicator, or by taking physical crop dry matter cuts. Table 43 below shows an estimated relationship between crop height and available dry matter (DM) (kg/ha) for crops 25 cm or shorter. Use this as a guide only. For a more precise estimate, take dry matter cuts.

Rotational grazing can be used to maximise a crop's grazing value by reducing wastage from trampling and/or frost damage, or by restricting intake per head. Techniques such as strip grazing or limiting access times to the crop can also be used for rationing feed.

Contributing authors

Frank McRae, former Technical Specialist (Cereals), Orange; Doug Alcock, former Livestock Officer (Sheep), Cooma; Glenn Roberts, former Oat Breeder, Temora. All from NSW DPI.

Table 43. Drymatter production of cereal crop types by canopy height.

Crop	Relationship to crop height DM per each 1 cm crop height#
Wheat	60 kg DM/ha
Barley	75 kg DM/ha
Oats	65 kg DM/ha

These relationships are based on a 20 cm row spacing for crops sown at 100 kg/ha. Subtract or add 10% to the estimate for every 2.5 cm increase or decrease in row spacing. Source: Mingenew–Irwin Group – Grazing cereals fact sheet.

Table 44. Sustainable continuous stocking rate for oats.

Stock class	Kg of forage dry matter removed per head*	Sustained stocking rate/ha**
Ewes and lambs (6 weeks)	3.2	9.3
Weaned lambs (30 kg)	2.0	15.0
350 kg steers	12.4	2.4
450 kg steers	13.9	2.1
Cow and calf (3 months)	19.1	1.5

* Calculated using GrazFeed™ for green oats at 2000 kg DM/ha, 20 cm tall, 73% DDM assuming 25% spoilage rate.
** Assuming 30 kg DM/ha/day crop growth.
DM Dry matter.
DDM Digestible dry matter.

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Canola

Crop management

Canola is an excellent break crop and is profitable in its own right. Its broad range of herbicide options provides the opportunity to control a range of weeds, especially grasses. It competes strongly with weeds, which complements herbicide control and reduces reliance on herbicides.

Canola is best suited to paddocks with a high nitrogen (N) level as it has a greater nitrogen demand than other commonly grown crops. Growing a pulse crop the year before sowing canola can be useful for fixing and conserving nitrogen, controlling weeds. Pulses, especially field peas, leave more water than cereals deeper in the soil profile for the following crop. A pulse crop will also have a low stubble load at sowing, which will aid with crop establishment, but could increase the risk of diseases such as sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia*). In northern and western areas, canola can be an 'opportunity' crop, targeting paddocks and seasons where stored soil water is above average.

Canola will grow in a range of soils, but is best suited to high fertility paddocks free of hard pans, crusting, waterlogging potential, or subsoil constraints. Avoid acidic soils, especially those high in aluminium and manganese. Severely acidic layers (pH_{Ca} <4.5) are common at depths of 5–10 cm and 10–15 cm in the main cropping soils of central and southern NSW. Check for acidic layers by sampling soils at 5 cm intervals to 20 cm deep two years before sowing canola.

Where acidity is detected below the surface soil, the most rapid method to increase pH is to incorporate fine-grade lime to 10–15 cm deep, at least 12 months before sowing canola.

Maintain an adequate break between canola crops to minimise the risk of yield losses from blackleg and *Sclerotinia*. Select a paddock as far from last year's canola stubble as possible to minimise the blackleg spore load reaching the new crop. A minimum distance of 500 m is recommended. Avoid paddocks with major weed problems or choose an appropriate herbicide-tolerant variety.

Canola is very sensitive to herbicide residues. Plantback periods shown on herbicide labels should be strictly adhered to. Spray equipment previously used to apply Group B herbicides should be thoroughly decontaminated before being used on canola.

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Ten tips to early-sown canola (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2018/ten-tips-to-early-sown-canola)

Twenty tips for profitable canola – central & southern NSW (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2019/20-tips-for-profitable-canola-central-and-southern-nsw)

Sowing

Seedbed preparation

Canola is best sown using no-till systems, which minimises the loss of seedbed moisture. Stubble retention and strict fallow weed control will greatly increase the chance of germinating canola on time.

When sowing into cereal stubble, ensure that straw and header residue is pushed away from the sowing row. Stubble covering the row can reduce canola emergence and early plant growth, and reduce yield. Burning stubble residue from the previous crop can be a useful strategy to improve canola emergence where stubble loads are very high and suitable machinery is not available, but this should be done as close as possible to sowing to minimise soil moisture loss from the surface.

Sowing depth

Where conditions allow, aim to sow seed through the main seed box to 1.5–3 cm deep and up to 5 cm in self-mulching clays. Where there is moisture below 1.5–3 cm, a reduced but viable establishment can still be achieved by sowing deeper, provided large seed is sown. This strategy can be used to sow some crop on time in seasons of good summer rainfall that are followed by drying surface seedbeds in autumn. A crop sown on time with a reduced establishment will generally yield more than a late-sown crop. Success with this strategy is very dependent on soil type, soil structure and the amount and timing of follow-up rainfall.

Dry sowing

Canola can be successfully dry sown in reliable rainfall zones, allowing emergence following the first rain after sowing. Seed should be placed at around 1.5–2 cm deep and pressure on closing devices (e.g. press wheels) should be minimised. When sowing dry, select a variety with flexible phenology (i.e. one with stable flowering date across a wide range of germination dates) as the germination date will be uncertain, unless sowing in front of an assured rain.

Seed quality and establishment

Research has shown that retaining and replanting seed from hybrid crops can reduce yield by 7–17%. In addition, other traits such as flowering and maturity evenness, blackleg resistance and oil content will be affected. However, retaining and replanting open-pollinated (OP) varieties is now widely practised. Where OP varieties are to be retained, aim to grade seed to 2 mm diameter and pay particular attention to seed storage, ensuring it is in a cool, dry place and evenly treated with the appropriate seed dressings.

Aim to establish 30–50 plants/m² (20–30 plants/m² in northern and western NSW), which can normally be achieved with 2–4 kg/ha of seed. Plant densities as low as 15 plants/m², if consistent across a paddock, can still be profitable when crops are sown early and plants have time to compensate. Seed size varies between and within OP varieties and hybrids. Check seed size to calculate the correct number of seeds per square metre to be sown.

Sowing too deep, sowing late into cold, wet soils, and no-till sowing into dense stubble can reduce establishment. In these situations, use the higher sowing rate, consider sowing the seed at a shallower depth, or select a variety with high vigour. Hybrids are generally more vigorous than OP varieties, primarily because of the larger seed size.

Varietal phenology

Recent research has shown that there are major differences in canola variety phenology, especially when sown early. Sowing fast varieties early can lead to flowering starting in early winter, exposing the crop to increased frost and disease risk, and often lower yield potential. Where early sowing is a viable option, choose a slow developing variety that still flowers at the optimum time for the environment (see *Ten tips to early-sown canola* and *Twenty tips for profitable canola – central & southern NSW*).

Slower developing varieties generally have a wider optimum sowing window, as large variations in sowing date only result in small changes in flowering date. On the other hand, fast varieties have a shorter sowing window as small variations in sowing date can lead to large changes in flowering date, especially when sowing date is moved earlier. The optimum sowing times for key canola growing environments are summarised in Table 45 on the following page. For locations not included in the table, it is best to take the middle point of two nearby locations. Adjustments can be made based on local knowledge, for example sowing early in the sowing window is feasible in low frost-risk paddocks, while sowing later in the window is recommended in high disease risk environments.

Consider the chances of sowing early when selecting a variety. In western and northern regions there is generally less opportunity to sow canola in the first two weeks of April, so fast and mid season varieties are more suitable. For eastern regions, especially in the key canola growing regions of the eastern Riverina, South-West Slopes and central west slopes, early sowing opportunities are more likely. Sowing slower developing varieties early should be considered to increase water use efficiency and profitability.

Phenology ratings (especially in response to early sowing) for most varieties are now available so growers and agronomists can match the sowing date recommendations in Table 45 with the varietal phenology ratings in Table 46. Canola variety characteristics and disease reactions. on page 83. It is more important to consider a variety's phenology rather than its maturity. Newer varieties will be included following evaluation.

Table 45. Canola suggested sowing times for variety types with slow, mid and fast phenology (speed to flowering).

Region/locations	Phenology	March 1	March 2	March 3	March 4	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4
North-east / Liverpool Plains Gunnedah, Bellata, North Star	Slow					Y	G	G	Y				
	Mid						Y	G	G	G	Y		
	Fast							Y	G	G	G	Y	
North-west Coonamble, Burren Junction, Garah	Slow						Y	G	G	Y			
	Mid							Y	G	G	Y		
	Fast								Y	G	G	Y	
Central-east Wellington, Parkes, Canowindra	Slow			Y	G	G	G	Y					
	Mid					Y	G	G	G	Y			
	Fast							Y	G	G	Y		
Central-west (north) Gilgandra, Trangie, Nyngan	Slow				G	G	G	Y					
	Mid				Y	G	G	G	Y				
	Fast						Y	G	G	Y			
Central-west (south) Condobolin, West Wyalong, Rankins Springs	Slow				Y	G	G	Y					
	Mid					Y	G	G	Y				
	Fast						Y	G	G	Y			
South West Slopes Young, Cootamundra, Culcairn	Slow			Y	G	G	G	G	Y	Y			
	Mid					Y	G	G	G	Y	Y		
	Fast							Y	G	G	G	Y	
Riverina Coolamon, Lockhart, Corowa	Slow			Y	G	G	G	Y					
	Mid					Y	G	G	G	Y			
	Fast						Y	Y	G	Y			

G = Optimal sowing time (green)
Y = Earlier or later than optimal; potential yield reduction

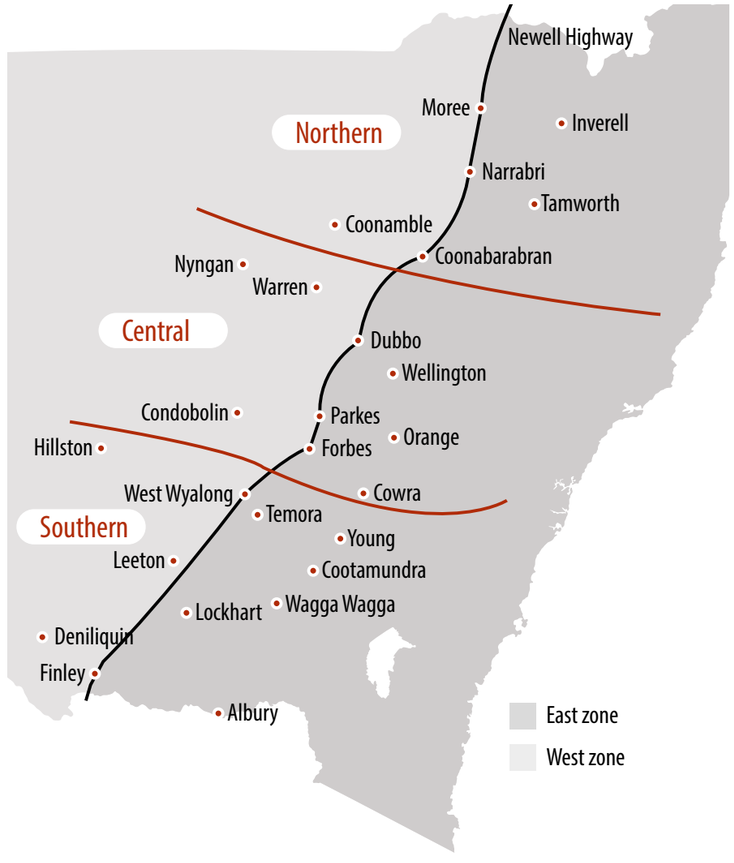

Figure 5. Map of NSW showing canola-growing zones

Nutrition

Nitrogen

High yielding canola crops have a high nitrogen (N) requirement, which can be provided by:

- 2–4 years of legume-dominant pasture
- pulse crops that supply some of the N requirement
- applying adequate N throughout the rotation
- applying N before, at, or after sowing.

Split application of N at, or just before sowing, followed by topdressing in the vegetative stage is a very effective strategy, allowing N requirements to be adjusted as seasonal conditions dictate. There is no penalty from applying all N at sowing. Crops can be topdressed until the stem elongation stage. Topdressing at early flowering can still be economic in seasons where the crop has a high yield potential. However, the total amount of N is more important than the application timing. Deep soil testing for N before sowing or during the seedling stage will help determine appropriate N rates and timing. As a rule of thumb, canola requires 72 kg N/ha per tonne of grain, so a 2.5 t/ha crop requires 180 kg N/ha, which can be supplied through a combination of soil mineral N at sowing, fertiliser and soil mineralisation during the growing season.

High N application rates can reduce oil content; however, excess N does not cause canola to 'hay off' as it does in cereals.

Canola is sensitive to high rates of N in close proximity to the seed, especially in the lighter textured, warmer and drier soils typical of low rainfall zones. It should therefore be separated at sowing.

Eastern zones of central and southern NSW: No more than 10 kg N/ha should be sown in direct contact with the seed on the common row spacing of 20–25 cm.

Northern region, and for early sowings in western zones of the centre and south: Limit rates to a maximum of 5 kg N/ha with the seed, especially on a row spacing of 30 cm and wider.

Avoid placing high rates of N (above 25 kg/ha) under canola seed as this can also affect emergence.

Sulfur

Canola has a high sulfur (S) requirement – more than double that of wheat. Apply 25 kg S/ha as sulfate S (not elemental S), unless local experience or a deep soil test clearly indicates that your soil is not deficient, or that a lower rate is adequate. Sulfur is often found deep in the soil profile, so soil sampling should include the whole root zone. Even where there is high S down deep, roots might not be able to access it in dry or waterlogged years. Recent research has not been able to demonstrate consistent responses to applied S. Apply S fertiliser test strips at sowing to confirm that S is not lacking. Sulfur deficiency can be quickly corrected in crop by applying sulfate of ammonia.

The main sources of S are sulfate of ammonia, gypsum and single super.

Phosphorus

Ensure that adequate phosphorus (P) is applied at sowing. Unless the crop is sown into a soil with high P, apply at least 8 kg P/ha for every tonne of canola expected to be harvested, e.g. apply 20 kg P/ha if the target yield is 2.5 t/ha. Low or deficient P levels can limit the crop's potential response to N. As with N, canola seed is sensitive to phosphate fertilisers.

Avoid drilling high rates of P in direct contact with canola seed. Rates as low as 10 kg P/ha applied in direct contact with seed can reduce establishment with the low soil disturbance of narrow sowing points and disc seeders.

Micronutrients

Several micronutrients, including boron, molybdenum and zinc, are known to be essential for healthy, high yielding canola crops. In soils with a long cropping history or where deficiencies are suspected, using a supplemented fertiliser at sowing should be considered. Some micronutrients can be applied with pre-emergent herbicides, but check to ensure compatibility.

Pests

There are many pests that can affect canola crops, particularly during the emergence, early seedling and flowering/podding growth stages. Pests are best managed using an integrated pest management (IPM) approach. All canola pests have a range of natural enemies that can help keep the pest populations below economic damage levels. Before sowing, check the paddock history for previous pests, stubble load and 'green bridge' weeds from the summer fallow period. This will help to identify potential problem pests. Regularly monitoring crops after sowing will ensure problems are identified and, if necessary, treated early. Decisions to use chemical controls should consider the effects on the beneficial populations, especially early in the season when using broad-spectrum insecticides could destroy many of the natural enemies that will keep later season pests in check.

Earth mite

Earth mites are the major pests of seedling canola, especially in central and southern NSW. Damage can be caused by redlegged earth mites (RLEM) and blue oat mites (BOM), which often occur in mixed populations. Bryobia and baluastium mites are an increasing problem in some areas. An effective mite control program starts with a population reduction treatment the previous spring. Learn to identify these four species of mites to ensure that the correct insecticide and rate is applied to the relevant species. The trend towards earlier sowing of some canola varieties can avoid the cool, wet conditions that trigger mite hatching and gives seedling canola a competitive growth advantage.

Bare earth treatments

Protect germinating and establishing crops by:

- boom spraying the soil surface of previous pasture or high-risk paddocks with a residual insecticide immediately after sowing
- perimeter spraying bare ground in low-risk paddocks, not forgetting to spray around trees, rocky outcrops and dams, and along water flow lines. If you are unsure of the level of risk from mites, spray the whole paddock.

There are three registered bare earth sprays that will give several weeks of residual protection. Bifenthrin is registered for RLEM, BOM and bryobia mites, but the application rate varies according to the targeted mite species. Alpha-cypermethrin will control RLEM, while methidathion is registered for both RLEM and BOM.

Seed treatments

Imidacloprid (see Table 88. Canola and pulse seed dressings – 2021. on page 156) and Poncho® Plus (clothianidin + imidacloprid) are registered for use on canola seed to protect against RLEM, BOM and aphids. Poncho® Plus is also registered to control lucerne flea, wireworm and cutworm. Cruiser® Opti (thiamethoxam + lambdacyhalothrin) is registered for suppression of RLEM and lucerne flea. These seed dressings will protect emerging seedlings for 3–5 weeks after sowing. Use treated seed following a pasture phase if a well-timed spring spray of insecticide has been applied. Apply a bare earth border spray where untreated pastures border the canola crop. Seed companies supply seed pre-treated with imidacloprid, Poncho® Plus and Cruiser® Opti.

Cosmos® (active ingredient fipronil) is also registered for controlling RLEM in canola.

Even where a seed dressing or bare earth treatment has been used it is advisable to regularly check seedling canola for earth mite damage.

Lucerne flea

Lucerne flea is an occasional pest found in establishing canola crops. The pest is identified by its jumping and hopping action between plants rather than flying. It is mainly a problem in heavier clay/loam soils in southern NSW. Early-sown crops are more at risk. Frequent crop inspection from the time of emergence, and early control measures, are important because of the effects on seedling vigour and crop performance. Ensure sufficient monitoring to detect localised patches or hot spots. Lucerne flea will move in from the edge of paddocks and a border spray is often all that is needed to give control. Seek advice on management and spray strategies.

Slugs

Slugs are a potential problem along the northern, central and southern slopes, and occasionally adjacent to rivers on the western plains. Slugs kill plants at the seedling and rosette stages and can leave large, bare soil areas.

Wet springs and summers favour slug reproduction. The abundant growth and damp conditions provide an ideal habitat, which allows slugs to breed and survive into autumn and winter, when they attack newly sown crops.

Canola sown into dense stubble or next to grassy fence lines, creek banks or damp areas is at the greatest risk as these areas provide an ideal habitat for slugs to survive over summer. Heavy, cracking soils provide additional hiding places for slugs.

Closely monitor crops at risk for 6–8 weeks after sowing so that any infestation can be treated with slug pellets containing metaldehyde.

Diamondback moth

Diamondback moth (DBM) has been observed in canola crops for many years in NSW. Moisture-stressed crops will attract DBM, so monitoring early along tree lines will give an indication that populations are about to increase. DBM caterpillars do most damage when large numbers are present in seedling crops, or when they move from leaves to graze on developing pods during crop ripening. Winter canola crops that are sown in late summer–early autumn, and those maturing in early summer are more likely to require DBM control. The pest has developed resistance to a range of insecticides, so future management will involve regular monitoring and carefully selecting control methods.

Aphids

Aphid flights can occur in autumn and winter and can infest young canola crops, especially following a wet summer that provides a 'green bridge' of alternative host plants on which the aphids can survive and breed. Seed treated with imidacloprid, Poncho® Plus and Cruiser® Opti will protect seedling canola for up to five weeks. This is especially important in seasons and at sites where early infestation with aphids occurs.

Transform™ (sulfoxaflor) is a selective insecticide to control early-season infestations of the green peach aphid. The green peach aphid is the major vector of *Turnip yellows virus* (TuYV) – formerly known as *Beet western yellows virus* – which caused some crop damage in southern and central NSW in 2014. Green peach aphid has developed resistance to the synthetic pyrethroid, carbamate and organophosphate groups of insecticides. The GRDC GrowNotes publication *Reducing aphid and virus risk* has more information.

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Reducing aphid and virus risk (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2015/02/reducing-aphid-and-virus-risk)

Aphids can also infest crops in the spring, especially in years of moisture stress. High aphid populations are more evident and potentially damaging in dry seasons. Aphids have a wide range of natural enemies that will keep moderate populations in check in most seasons. Lady beetles, hover flies, lacewings and parasitic wasps are the main natural enemies providing a level of aphid control. Using the 'soft' insecticide Pirimor™ (pirimicarb) will help maintain populations of natural enemies.

Be aware of nearby beehives when two insecticides are tank-mixed, to ensure that damage is not caused to hives. Ensure the harvest withholding period (WHP) of the insecticide is adhered to.

Helicoverpa (heliothis) caterpillars

Helicoverpa caterpillars are an occasional pest of canola in southern NSW and might require control measures if present in high numbers. They are more frequent in central and northern NSW. Because of the seasonal variation in incidence and infestation timing relative to the crop growth stage, growers should seek advice and check the harvest WHP of the chosen insecticide before deciding to spray.

Soil pests

As with slugs, there are increasing reports of European earwigs causing significant damage to emerging crops, particularly in the South West Slopes region. Retained stubble, combined with wet springs and summers and an early autumn break appear to favour the build-up of these insects. The damage earwigs cause can be difficult to identify and, as control can also be difficult, growers should seek advice if they either suspect or see earwigs.

A number of other soil dwelling insect pests such as Portuguese millipede, cutworm, wireworm, bronzed field beetle, cockchafer and false wireworm have damaged emerging canola seedlings in recent years. Occurrence of these pests is difficult to predict and is therefore best managed by thorough paddock sampling. In severe cases, plant stands can be thinned to such an extent that the paddock requires re-sowing. The most severe damage tends to occur in crops following pasture, or where stubble has been retained.

Diseases

Blackleg

Blackleg is the most important disease of canola, with a range of management strategies available. The most effective strategies to reduce its severity include growing varieties with an adequate level of resistance for each district, separating this year's crop from last year's canola stubble with a buffer zone of at least 500 m (up to 1 km), and using a fungicide seed dressing or fungicide-amended fertiliser. Use the BlacklegCM app before sowing to identify high risk paddocks and explore management strategies to reduce potential yield loss

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BlacklegCM app (https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/apps/blacklegcm-blackleg-management-app)

Croplife Australia (https://www.croplife.org.au/)

Croplife Australia on-line resources (https://www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/canola-blackleg)

Typically around 90% of spores that infect new-season crops originate from the previous year's stubble. However, significant numbers of spores from two-year-old stubble can be produced if seasonal conditions have been dry or the stubble is still largely intact. Spores can travel 1–2 km on the wind, but most of them originate more locally. Using fungicide seed dressings containing pydiflumetofen, fluopyram or fluquinconazole or fertiliser treated with flutriafol will also help to minimise any effects and protect seedlings from early infection, which later can cause crown/stem canker. The foliar fungicides Prosaro®, Aviator Xpro® and Miravis® are registered for managing blackleg at the seedling to early vegetative stage. Rotating fungicide actives will reduce the risk of developing resistance in the pathogen population. Croplife Australia has on-line resources available for rotating fungicides in canola.

Upper canopy infection

Symptoms of upper canopy infection (UCI) – infection of stems, branches and pods –have become more common in NSW in recent years, despite variable seasonal conditions from year to year. Symptoms include either single or a number of branches dying off prematurely without a crown canker developing at the stem base. Flower, flowering spike and pod infection are also symptoms of UCI. Yield loss occurs due to reduced flower set, reduced seed size and pod shatter before harvest. These blackleg symptoms are thought to be related to early plant development and flowering time, where crops are elongating and flowering during mid-winter, and exposed to airborne spore showers of the blackleg fungus.

Crops should be scouted regularly and monitored for UCI development during the growing season. Leaf lesions developing up the crop canopy during stem elongation and early flowering are a warning sign and have the potential to develop into UCI. Yield loss due to UCI can be significant when conditions for infection are favourable. Under these conditions foliar fungicide applications have been shown to give significant improvements in yield and economic returns. Foliar fungicide applications to manage sclerotinia stem rot are effective at reducing UCI levels.

Blackleg resistance groups

All current canola varieties are now assessed for the presence of resistance genes and classified into resistance groups. If the same variety has been grown for two or more seasons, consider changing to a variety with a different resistance group. Consult the *Blackleg management guide* on the GRDC website to determine the resistance group for your current canola varieties and select future varieties that belong to a different group.

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Consult the *Blackleg management guide* on the GRDC website (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2020/blackleg-management-guide)

Blackleg rating

All varieties are rated according to the independent Australian National Blackleg Resistance rating system; all canola breeding companies participate. The relative differences between varieties are as follows:

- Resistant: R
- Resistant to moderately resistant: R–MR
- Moderately resistant: MR
- Moderately resistant to moderately susceptible: MR–MS
- Moderately susceptible: MS
- Moderately susceptible to susceptible: MS–S
- Susceptible: S
- Susceptible to very susceptible: S–VS
- Very susceptible: VS

Varieties with a rating of 'Resistant' (R) in high blackleg-risk areas and at least 'Moderately resistant' (MR) in lower blackleg-risk areas will normally give sufficient disease protection.

Table 46. Canola variety characteristics and disease reactions. on page 83 lists the blackleg resistance rating for each variety. Please note they are the current ratings released in spring 2020. Blackleg resistance ratings can change from year to year and updated in autumn and spring.

Sclerotinia stem rot

Sclerotinia stem rot (SSR) is a fungal disease that can infect a wide range of broadleaf plants including canola. Prolonged wet conditions in late winter followed by periods of prolonged canopy wetness (at least 48 hours) during flowering favours disease development. Yield losses can be up to 20% in some years but have been as high as 35%. Districts with reliable spring rainfall and long flowering periods for canola appear to develop the disease more frequently. Intensive wheat/canola rotations are also very effective at building up levels of soil-borne sclerotia and increasing disease pressure.

Burning canola stubble will not effectively control *Sclerotinia* as sclerotia survive mainly on or in the soil. The most effective means of reducing disease levels are:

- Increasing the length of time between broadleaf crops in the same paddock (especially canola)
- separation from last year's canola stubble
- avoiding early crop flowering
- applying foliar fungicides, which are best applied at 20–30% bloom (14–20 open flowers on the main stem), targeting protection of the main stem and early flowers.

Late winter–early spring conditions across most of NSW in 2020 resulted in SSR developing across many districts. This could have implications for broadleaf crops in the next few seasons, as sclerotia populations in paddocks have increased, presenting a disease risk.

The environmental conditions for SSR to develop are very specific and will not occur every year, so even when the fungus is present the disease can fail to develop in dry conditions. Consult your farm adviser and refer to the fact sheet *Sclerotinia stem rot in canola* on the GRDC website. There are no commercial canola varieties in Australia with resistance to SSR. The foliar fungicides Prosaro®, Aviator Xpro® and Veritas®, along with products containing iprodione and some procymidone products are registered for managing SSR.

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Sclerotinia stem rot in canola (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2014/03/grdc-fs-sclerotinia).

Viral diseases

Three virus species have been recorded in canola in Australia: *Turnip yellows virus* (TuYV, formerly known as *Beet western yellows virus*), *Turnip mosaic virus* (TuMV) and *Cauliflower mosaic virus* (CaMV). Of these, TuYV is the more common with the potential to cause yield losses in canola. Commercial canola varieties appear resistant to TuMV. However, some lines of condiment mustard (*Brassica juncea*) have been severely affected by TuMV in trials in northern NSW in the past. The importance of CaMV in canola and *B. juncea* is not known.

All three viruses are spread by aphids from weeds, which act as hosts. TuYV can come from a range of weed, pasture and crop species. Turnip weed, wild radish and other *Brassica* weeds are important TuMV hosts.

Substantial yield losses from viruses, particularly TuYV, can occur even when there are no obvious symptoms. Seed treated with either imidacloprid or Poncho® Plus is recommended to protect crops from early infestation with aphids. Further information on viruses and control options is available in Agnote DPI 495 *Virus diseases in canola and mustard*.

The GRDC GrowNotes*: Reducing aphid and virus risk* is also available.

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Agnote DPI 495

Virus diseases in canola and mustard (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-disorders-of-crops/virus-canola-mustard)

GRDC GrowNotes:

Reducing aphid and virus risk (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2015/02/reducing-aphid-and-virus-risk).

Windrowing and harvesting

Although all varieties have improved shattering tolerance, windrowing is still favoured in most areas as it greatly reduces seed loss during heavy winds. It also allows harvest to start 7–10 days earlier as there is no waiting for green plants to dry down. Cutting the crop as high as possible reduces the risk of windrows being blown across the paddock in windy/stormy conditions. When windrowing, ensure the crop is cut at the recommended stage of maturity i.e. when 60–80% of the ripening seeds averaged across the whole plant (main stem and branches) have started to change to a bronze colour, and most seeds are firm when rolled between the forefinger and thumb. This stage is later than previous recommendations where only the main stem was used to assess seed colour change. A decision support tool released in 2020 will assist with determining the correct windrow timing that maximises yield and profit. See the GRDC website (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2020/canola-windrow-on-time,-reap-the-rewards). Recent research has shown that the main stem is only contributing 25–35% of the yield with the branches contributing 65–75%; windrowing too early increases the risk of harvesting immature green seed, which is also smaller, reducing yield and oil content. As the crop is at the correct stage for windrowing for only 3–4 days, the ripening crop needs careful and regular monitoring to ensure it is done on time. The delivery standard for grain moisture is a maximum 8%.

Canola – Windrow on Time, Reap the Reward$ (https://grdc.com.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0019/435016/windrow-timing-kit-web-002.pdf)

Direct harvesting is increasingly seen as a viable option. Direct harvesting is a cost-effective option for crops that have a yield potential of around 1 t/ha or lower, have a short plant height, or the plant stand is low and stems cannot hold the windrow above the ground. Using glyphosate for crop desiccation might be required to stop the crop from growing, especially when late rain falls on droughted, frosted crops. In practise, there could be justification to use both windrowing and direct harvesting on portions of the overall farm crop to ensure the crop is harvested at its optimum stage for highest yield and oil content.

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GRDC website (https://grdc.com.au/).

NVT website (https://www.nvtonline.com.au/).

New varieties

New releases – there are 12 for NSW

- Hyola® Blazer TT, Hyola® Garrison XC, Hyola® Enforcer CT and Hyola® Feast CL from Pacific Seeds
- Monola® 420TT, Monola® H421TT and Nuseed® Condor TF from Nuseed
- InVigor R 4520P and InVigor T 6010 from BASF
- Pioneer® 44Y94 (CL) from Pioneer Brand Seeds
- RGT Nizza CL and SF Dynatron TT from Seed Force

Outclassed, but still available:

ATR-Mako, Hyola® 404RR.

Withdrawn

AV-Garnet, Banker CL, Hyola® 559TT, Hyola® 530XT, InVigor T 3510, Monola® 416TT, Nuseed GT-42, Pioneer® 43Y23 (RR), Pioneer® 45Y25 (RR), Saintly CL, Victory V3002.

Varietal characteristics

The amount of information on the following varieties varies is limited as some of them are new and have minimal independent data. Some statements about the newer varieties are based on seed company information. Blackleg resistance ratings and resistance groups published for each variety are current and based on blackleg nursery data from 2018–2020. Resistance ratings and resistance groups are updated each year and available on the GRDC website.

Yield. Comparative performance data for early and mid maturing NVT trial groups for 2016–2020 is presented from Table 47 to Table 53.

Oil content. Oil data is presented from Table 47 to Table 53. Comparative performance in NVT Trials – early maturing and mid maturing is the average oil content across sites for each chemistry group and region in 2020. Some varieties have oil data from only one site. View with caution as seasonal factors might have affected the oil content at that site. Check the NVT website for individual site quality data.

Varieties. Canola varieties are either hybrid or open-pollinated (OP). Within these breeding groups there are now five herbicide tolerance groups:

1. Conventional
2. Triazine tolerant
3. Imidazolinone tolerant
4. Roundup Ready® and TruFlex® with Roundup Ready® Technology
5. Stacked herbicide tolerant, e.g. TruFlex + imidazolinone tolerant, imidazolinine plus triazine tolerant

The following are new releases for 2021. Information on characteristics and disease reactions of all current commercial varieties has been placed in Table 46. Canola variety characteristics and disease reactions. on page 83.

Triazine tolerant (TT) varieties

Hyola® Blazer TT. (coded ADV-Excite). Mid maturing hybrid. Medium plant height. Blackleg resistance rating R, resistance group yet to be determined. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by Advanta.

InVigor T 6010. (coded CHYB3668TT). Mid maturing hybrid. Medium–tall plant height. Blackleg resistance rating MS and resistance group BC. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by BASF.

Monola® 420TT. (coded NL1015). Early–mid maturing OP specialty oil variety. Suited to medium–low rainfall zones. Short plant height. Blackleg resistance rating R and resistance group AD. Tested in NVT trials 2018–20. Marketed by Nuseed Pty Ltd under contract.

Monola® H421TT. (coded NMH18T446). **E**arly maturing hybrid specialty oil variety. Suited to medium–low rainfall zones. Medium plant height. Blackleg resistance rating R and resistance group BC. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by Nuseed Pty Ltd under contract.

SF Dynatron TT. (coded SFR65-061TT). Mid maturing hybrid canola. Suited to medium to high rainfall areas. Medium–tall plant height. Blackleg resistance rating MR–MS and resistance group BC. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by Seed Force. EPR $10.00/t ex GST.

CLEARFIELD® (imidazolinone tolerant) varieties

Pioneer® 44Y94 (CL). (coded PHI-1904). Early–mid maturing hybrid, flowering similar to Pioneer® 44Y90 (CL). Medium–tall plant height. Suited to a range of growing zones. Blackleg resistance rating R and resistance group BC. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by Pioneer Brand Seeds.

Hyola® Feast CL. (coded CL82005). Mid–late winter graze and grain dual-purpose Clearfield® hybrid, 5–8 days earlier than Hyola® 970CL. Suited to medium–high and higher rainfall areas as well as sprinkler irrigation (graze and grain). Tall plant height. No GRDC blackleg resistance rating or resistance group. Not tested in NVT trials. Marketed by Pacific Seeds (Advanta Seeds)

RGT Nizza CL. (coded SFR65-054CL). Late maturing dual-purpose winter graze and grain hybrid, similar time to flowering as Edimax CL. Suited to early sowing and spring sowing in high rainfall areas. No GRDC blackleg resistance rating. Resistance group B. Not tested in NVT trials. Marketed by Seed Force. EPR $12.00/t ex GST.

TruFlex® with Roundup Ready® Technology varieties

InVigor R 4520P. (coded AN18R9002). Early–mid maturing hybrid. Medium plant height. PodGuard® trait. Blackleg resistance rating MR and resistance group B. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by BASF.

Nuseed® Condor TF. (coded NCH18Q421). Mid maturing hybrid. Suited to medium–high rainfall areas. Tall plant height. Blackleg resistance rating R and resistance group ABD. Tested in NVT trials in 2019–20. Marketed by Nuseed.

TruFlex® with Roundup Ready® Technology plus IMI tolerance (Stacked)

Hyola® Garrison XC. (coded ADV-Genius). Mid maturing hybrid. Medium plant height. Blackleg resistance rating R, resistance group yet to be determined. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by Advanta.

IMI tolerance plus triazine tolerance (Stacked)

Hyola® Enforcer CT. (coded ADV-Exhilarate). Mid maturing hybrid. Medium plant height. Blackleg resistance rating R, resistance group yet to be determined. Tested in NVT trials 2019–20. Marketed by Advanta.

Table 46. Canola variety characteristics and disease reactions.

Herbicide group	Variety	Type	Phenology # sown < 15 April	Maturity	Plant height	Blackleg rating spring 2020 [1]	Blackleg group spring 2020 [1]	NVT testing years	Company
Conventional	Nuseed Diamond	Hybrid	Fast	Early	Medium	MR	ABF	2012–2020	Nuseed
	Nuseed Quartz	Hybrid	Mid	Mid to mid–early	Medium	R	ABD	2016–2020	Nuseed
Triazine tolerant (TT)	ATR-Bonito	OP	Mid–fast	Early to early–mid	Short–medium	MS	A	2012–2020	Nuseed
	ATR-Stingray	OP	Fast	Early	Short	MR	C	2010–2020	Nuseed
	ATR-Wahoo	OP	Mid–slow	Mid–late	Medium	MS	A	2012–2020	Nuseed
	DG 670TT	Hybrid	Mid	Mid–late	Medium	MR	BF	2017-2020	Nutrien Ag
	Hyola 350TT	Hybrid	Fast	Early	Medium	R	ABDF	2016–2020	Advanta
	Hyola Blazer TT	Hybrid	Mid**	Mid	Medium	R	n.d.	2019–2020	Advanta
	HyTTec Trident	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early	Medium–tall	R	AD	2017–2020	Nuseed
	HyTTec Trophy	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early to early–mid	Medium–tall	R–MR	AD	2017–2020	Nuseed
	HyTTec Trifecta	Hybrid	Mid	Mid	Medium–tall	R	ABD	2018–2020	Nuseed
	InVigor T 4510	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early–mid	Medium–tall	MR	BF	2016–2020	BASF
	InVigor T 6010	Hybrid	Mid*	Mid	Medium–tall	MS	BC	2019–2020	Advanta
	Monola 420TT	OP; specialty	Mid**	Early–mid	Short–medium	R	AD	2018–2020	Nuseed
	Monola H421TT	Hybrid; speciality	Fast**	Early	Medium	R	BC	2019–2020	Nuseed
	Pioneer 44T02 (TT)	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early–mid	Medium	R	ABD	2015–2020	Pioneer
	Pioneer 45T03 (TT)	Hybrid	Mid	Mid	Medium	R	ABD	2018–2020	Pioneer
	SF Dynatron TT	Hybrid	n.d.	Mid	Medium–tall	MR–MS	BC	2019–2020	Seed Force
	SF Ignite TT	Hybrid	Mid–slow	Mid to mid–late	Medium	MR	BF	2016–2020	Seed Force
	SF Spark TT	Hybrid	Fast	Early	Medium	R	ABDS	2018–2020	Seed Force
	SF Turbine TT	Hybrid	Mid	Early–mid	Medium	MR–MS	BF	2015–2020	Seed Force
Imidazolinone tolerant (Clearfield®)	Hyola 970CL	Hybrid	Winter type	Very late	Tall	R	H	No	Advanta
	Hyola Feast CL	Hybrid	Winter type	Late	Tall	n.d.	n.d.	No	Advanta
	Phoenix CL	Hybrid	Winter type	Late	Tall	R	B	No	AGF Seeds
	Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)	Hybrid	Mid	Early	Medium	R	B	2016–2020	Pioneer
	Pioneer 44Y90 (CL	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early–mid	Medium	R	B	2015–2020	Pioneer
	Pioneer 44Y94 (CL)	Hybrid	Mid*	Early–mid	Medium–tall	R	BC	2019–2020	Pioneer
	Pioneer 45Y91 (CL)	Hybrid	Mid–slow	Mid	Medium–tall	R–MR	B	2014; 2016–2020	Pioneer
	Pioneer 45Y93 (CL)	Hybrid	Mid	Mid	Medium	R	BC	2017–2020	Pioneer
	RGT Nizza CL	Hybrid	Winter type	Late	Medium–tall	n.d.	B	No	Seed Force
	SF Edimax CL	Hybrid	Winter type	Late	Tall	R–MR	C	No	Seed Force
	Victory V7002CL	Hybrid; speciality	n.d.	Early–mid	Medium–tall	R–MR	ABF	2017–2020	AWB
	Victory V7001CL	Hybrid; speciality	Slow	Mid–late	Medium–tall	R–MR	ABF	2014–2015	AWB
	Victory V75-03CL	Hybrid; speciality	Mid–slow	Mid	Medium	R–MR	AB	2017–2020	AWB
Roundup Ready ® (RR)	DG 408RR	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early–mid	Medium	MS	AC	2016–2019	Nutrien Ag
	InVigor R 3520	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early to early–mid	Medium	MR	Unknown	2016–2020	BASF
	InVigor R 5520P	Hybrid	Mid–slow	Mid	Medium	MR	AC	2015–2020	BASF
	Nuseed GT-53	Hybrid	Mid	Mid	Medium	R	ABDF	2014–2020	Nuseed
	Pioneer 43Y29 (RR)	Hybrid	Mid	Early–mid	Medium	R–MR	BC	2017; 2019–2020	Pioneer
	Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early to early–mid	Medium	R–MR	B	2016–2020	Pioneer
	Pioneer 45Y28 (RR)	Hybrid	Mid	Mid	Medium–tall	n.d.	BC	2017–2018; 2020	Pioneer
	Victory V5003RR	Hybrid	Mid	Mid	Medium	R–MR	AB	2013–2020	AWB
TruFlex® with Roundup Ready® Technology	Hyola 410XX	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Mid–early	Medium	R–MR	ABD	2019–2020	Advanta
	InVigor R 4022P	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early–mid	Medium	MR	ABC	2019–2020	BASF
	InVigor R 4520P	Hybrid	Mid–fast*	Early–mid	Medium	MR	B	2019–2020	BASF
	Nuseed Condor TF	Hybrid	Mid–fast*	Mid	Tall	R	ABD	2017; 2019–2020	Nuseed
	Nuseed Raptor TF	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early–mid	Medium	R	AD	2017; 2019–2020	Nuseed
TruFlex® + IMI	Hyola 540XC	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Mid–early	Medium	R	n.d.	2017; 2019–2020	Advanta
	Hyola Garrison XC	Hybrid	Mid*	Mid	Medium	R	n.d.	2019–2020	Advanta
TT + RR	BASF 3000TR	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Early–mid	Medium	MS–S	B	2015–2019	BASF
TT + IMI	Hyola 580CT	Hybrid	Mid–fast	Mid–early	Medium	R	BC	2017–2020	Advanta
	Hyola Enforcer CT	Hybrid	Mid*	Mid	Medium	R	n.d.	2019—2020	Advanta

N.B. The relative maturity of varieties can vary depending on location and sowing time. The maturity rankings are provided by the seed companies. They are a guide only and relate to physiological maturity or windrow/harvest maturity.

\# Phenology – speed to flowering when sown before 15 April.

* based on 2020 phenology data at Wagga Wagga.

** based on seed company advice.

n.d. No data

[1] Blackleg ratings are the published ratings for spring 2020. Ratings will be updated in autumn 2021 and will be available on the GRDC website.

Blackleg rating disclaimer

NSW DPI publishes this rating system on the basis of the best information available at the time of publication. However, nursery and grower experience has shown that disease severity can vary between locations and years depending on seasonal conditions and possible changes in the fungus for reasons that are not currently understood. Therefore, growers can sometimes experience significant variation from the averages shown in these ratings.

Comparative performance in NVT trials – early maturing.

The more trials, the greater the reliability.

Table 47. Comparative performance of early maturing canola – north west NSW.

North west									
	Yearly group mean							Oil % [1]	Trials
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials	2020	
Early maturing conventional trials – mean yield expressed as % of Nuseed Diamond									
% Nuseed Diamond (t/ha)	1.91	0.91	–	–	1.75	**1.37**	**4**	–	–
Nuseed Diamond	**100**	**100**	–	–	**100**	**100**	**4**	**n.d.**	–
Nuseed Quartz	97	97	–	–	103	97	4	n.d.	–
Early maturing triazine tolerant (TT) – mean yield expressed as % of Hyola 350TT									
% Hyola 350TT (t/ha)	**1.61**	**0.79**	–	–	**1.94**	**1.28**	**3**	–	–
ATR Bonito	89	72	–	–	103	103	4	40.7	1
Hyola 350TT	–	**100**	–	–	**100**	**100**	**3**	**38.1**	**1**
HyTTec Trident	–	111	–	–	111	111	2	39.9	1
HyTTec Trophy	–	88	–	–	117	117	3	40.2	1
InVigor T 4510	111	94	–	–	112	112	4	38.0	1
Monola 420TT	–	–	–	–	92	92	1	38.8	1
Monola H421TT	–	–	–	–	86	86	1	38.9	1
Pioneer 44T02 TT	103	95	–	–	105	105	4	38.2	1
SF Dynatron TT	–	–	–	–	120	120	1	39.2	1
SF Spark TT	–	–	–	–	101	101	1	42.2	1
Early maturing CLEARFIELD trials – mean yield expressed as % of Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)									
% Pioneer 43Y92 (CL) (t/ha)	**1.62**	**0.77**	–	–	**2.28**	**1.36**	**4**	–	–
Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)	**100**	**100**	–	–	**100**	**100**	**4**	**39.7**	**1**
Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)	104	102	–	–	102	103	4	41.1	1
VICTORY V7002CL	–	106	–	–	87	92	3	40.7	1
Early maturing Roundup Ready trials – mean yield expressed as % Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)									
% Pioneer 44Y27 (RR) (t/ha)	**1.85**	**0.95**	–	–	**2.27**	**1.69**	**3**	–	–
Hyola 410XX	–	–	–	–	98	94	1	42.5	1
InVigor R 3520	88	95	–	–	91	91	3	40.1	1
InVigor R 4022P	–	–	–	–	106	100	1	41.7	1
InVigor R 4520P	–	–	–	–	108	99	1	39.4	1
Nuseed Raptor TF	–	–	–	–	107	96	1	40.0	1
Pioneer 43Y29 (RR)	–	71	–	–	116	102	2	40.2	1
Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)	**100**	**100**	–	–	**100**	**100**	**3**	**41.8**	**1**

Table 48. Comparative performance of early maturing canola – north east NSW.

North east									
	Yearly group mean							Oil % [1]	Trials
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials	2020	
Early maturing conventional trials – mean yield expressed as % of Nuseed Diamond									
% Nuseed Diamond (t/ha)	**2.44**	**0.68**	**1.81**	–	**1.47**	**1.6**	**4**	–	–
Nuseed Diamond	**100**	**100**	**100**	–	**100**	**100**	**4**	**40.3**	**1**
Nuseed Quartz	98	89	98	–	100	98	4	40.4	1
Early maturing triazine tolerant (TT) – mean yield expressed as % of Hyola 350TT									
% Hyola 350TT (t/ha)	**1.72**	**0.46**	**1.3**	–	**0.85**	**1.08**	**3**	–	–
ATR Bonito	91	57	88	–	93	87	4	42.4	1
Hyola 350TT	–	**100**	**100**	–	**100**	**100**	**3**	**40.1**	**1**
HyTTec Trident	–	–	–	–	135	124	1	41.2	1
HyTTec Trophy	–	99	122	–	136	117	3	41.8	1
InVigor T 4510	108	104	118	–	129	115	4	40.7	1
SF Spark TT	–	–	–	–	101	99	1	40.8	1
Early maturing CLEARFIELD trials – mean yield expressed as % of Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)									
% Pioneer 43Y92 (CL) (t/ha)	**1.66**	**0.67**	**1.43**	–	**1.18**	**1.23**	**4**	–	–
Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)	**100**	**100**	**100**	–	**100**	**100**	**4**	**40.3**	**1**
Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)	103	104	106	–	106	105	4	40.4	1
VICTORY V7002CL	90	94	78	–	74	83	3	41.5	1

Table 49. Comparative performance of early maturing canola - south west NSW.

South west									
	Yearly group mean							Oil % [1]	Trials
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials	2020	
Early maturing conventional trials – mean yield expressed as % of Nuseed Diamond									
% Nuseed Diamond (t/ha)	**2.37**	–	**0.84**	**1.3**	**3.15**	**1.92**	**4**	–	–
Nuseed Diamond	**100**	–	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**4**	**42.9**	**1**
Nuseed Quartz	102	–	97	96	97	98	4	44.8	1
Early maturing triazine tolerant (TT) – mean yield expressed as % of Hyola 350TT									
% Hyola 350TT (t/ha)	**2.46**	–	**0.46**	**1.16**	**2.65**	**1.88**	**4**	–	–
ATR Bonito	103	–	84	85	96	96	5	46.3	2
ATR Stingray	–	–	77	80	93	93	4	44.3	2
Hyola 350TT	–	–	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**4**	**42.6**	**2**
HyTTec Trident	–	–	125	118	116	115	4	44.5	2
HyTTec Trophy	–	–	115	–	115	115	3	44.0	2
InVigor T 4510	–	–	113	108	112	112	5	43.8	2
Monola 420TT	113	–	80	85	88	88	4	44.6	2
Monola H421TT	–	–	–	91	86	86	3	43.7	2
Pioneer 44T02 TT	–	–	103	101	104	104	5	43.9	2
SF Dynatron TT	105	–	–	109	118	118	3	45.1	2
SF Spark TT	–	–	–	98	100	100	3	45.7	2
Early maturing CLEARFIELD trials – mean yield expressed as % of Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)									
% Pioneer 43Y92 (CL) (t/ha)	**2.48**	–	**0.63**	**1.09**	**3.13**	**2.09**	**5**	–	–
Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)	**100**	–	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5**	**44.9**	**2**
Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)	103	–	104	104	103	103	5	45.5	2
VICTORY V7002CL	84	–	87	89	87	86	4	43.7	2
Early maturing Roundup Ready trials – mean yield expressed as % Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)									
% Pioneer 44Y27 (RR) (t/ha)	**2.32**	–	**0.66**	**1.45**	**3.14**	**2.14**	**4**	–	–
Hyola 410XX	97	–	92	93	95	95	3	46.8	2
InVigor R 3520	88	–	87	90	89	89	5	45.3	2
InVigor R 4022P	108	–	98	96	103	103	3	45.5	2
InVigor R 4520P	111	–	96	94	103	103	3	44.1	2
Nuseed Raptor TF	109	–	92	91	101	101	2	45.0	2
Pioneer 43Y29 (RR)	121	–	100	96	109	109	3	45.8	2
Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)	**100**	–	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**4**	**44.6**	**2**

– insufficient data.
n.d. no data.
[1] Oil content, adjusted to 6.0% moisture content, is expressed as a region-wide average for each herbicide chemistry and maturity group in 2020 only.

Comparative performance in NVT trials – mid maturing.

The more trials, the greater the reliability.

Table 50. Comparative performance of mid maturing canola – north west NSW.

North west									
	Yearly group mean							Oil % [1]	Trials
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials	2020	
Mid maturing triazine tolerant (TT) trials – mean yield expressed as % of HyTTec Trophy									
% of HyTTec Trophy (t/ha)	**2.54**	**1.65**	**–**	**–**	**2.80**	**2.38**	**2**	**–**	**–**
ATR Bonito	75	68	–	–	88	78	4	46.2	1
Hyola Blazer TT	–	–	–	–	107	101	1	46.6	1
Hyola Enforcer CT	–	–	–	–	93	94	1	45.4	1
HyTTec Trident	–	–	–	–	94	103	1	44.6	1
HyTTec Trifecta	–	–	–	–	105	104	1	46.0	1
HyTTec Trophy	**–**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**2**	**45.0**	**1**
InVigor T 4510	95	95	–	–	99	96	4	43.7	1
Monola 420TT	–	–	–	–	74	100	1	44.7	1
Monola H421TT	–	–	–	–	78	79	1	43.4	1
SF Ignite TT	91	–	–	–	102	91	3	44.9	1
SF Turbine TT	89	86	–	–	94	90	4	44.2	1
Mid maturing CLEARFIELD trials – mean yield expressed as % of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)									
% of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL) (t/ha)	**2.39**	**1.52**	**–**	**–**	**2.74**	**2.26**	**4**	**–**	**–**
Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)	99	108	–	–	96	99	4	47.0	1
Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)	**100**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**4**	**47.9**	**1**
Pioneer 44Y94 (CL)	–	–	–	–	103	109	1	45.8	1
VICTORY V7002CL	–	84	–	–	84	83	2	45.2	1
Mid maturing Roundup Ready trials – mean yield expressed as % Nuseed GT-53									
% Nuseed GT-53 (t/ha)	**2.53**	**1.50**	**–**	**–**	**2.62**	**2.22**	**3**	**–**	**–**
Hyola 410XX	–	–	–	–	97	97	1	47.7	1
Hyola 540XC	–	–	–	–	93	87	1	43.8	1
InVigor R 4022P	–	–	–	–	113	108	1	47.6	1
InVigor R 4520P	–	–	–	–	121	115	1	44.9	1
Nuseed Condor TF	–	–	–	–	111	108	1	47.1	1
Nuseed GT-53	**100**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**3**	**45.6**	**1**
Nuseed Raptor TF	–	–	–	–	104	104	1	45.0	1
Pioneer 43Y29 (RR)	–	94	–	–	115	106	2	46.7	1
Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)	104	109	–	–	103	105	3	44.7	1

Table 51. Comparative performance of mid maturing canola – north east NSW.

North east									
	Yearly group mean							Oil % [1]	Trials
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials	2020	
Mid maturing conventional trials – mean yield expressed as % of Nuseed Quartz									
% of Nuseed Quartz (t/ha)	**1.33**	**2.29**	**–**	**–**	**2.85**	**2.16**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Nuseed Diamond	76	91	–	–	99	3	3	–	–
Nuseed Quartz	**100**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**3**	**–**	**–**
Mid maturing triazine tolerant (TT) trials – mean yield expressed as % of HyTTec Trophy									
% of HyTTec Trophy (t/ha)	**2.41**	**1.47**	**0.98**	**–**	**2.62**	**2.0**	**5**	**–**	**–**
ATR Bonito	81	72	76	–	94	84	6	44.3	2
Hyola Blazer TT	–	–	–	–	112	107	2	43.6	2
Hyola Enforcer CT	–	–	–	–	94	92	2	43.9	2
HyTTec Trident	–	–	–	–	88	94	2	43.9	2
HyTTec Trophy	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**5**	**43.5**	**2**
InVigor T 4510	98	97	97	–	100	98	7	42.7	2
Monola 420TT	–	–	–	–	75	70	2	44.3	2
SF Spark TT	–	–	–	–	91	87	2	45.0	2
SF Turbine TT	91	88	89	–	97	92	7	42.6	2
Mid maturing CLEARFIELD trials – mean yield expressed as % of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)									
% of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL) (t/ha)	**2.24**	**1.55**	**0.97**	**–**	**2.97**	**2.07**	**7**	**–**	**–**
Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**7**	**44.4**	**2**
Pioneer 44Y94 (CL)	–	–	–	–	99	104	2	44.1	2
Pioneer 45Y93 (CL)	–	99	–	–	107	105	4	43.1	2
VICTORY V7002CL	–	74	–	–	88	79	4	44.3	2
VICTORY V75-03CL	–	–	85	–	87	83	3	43.5	2

Table 52. Comparative performance of mid maturing canola – south west NSW.

South west									
	Yearly group mean							Oil % [1]	Trials
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials	2020	
Mid maturing conventional trials – mean yield expressed as % of Nuseed Quartz									
% of Nuseed Quartz (t/ha)	**2.71**	**1.09**	**0.63**	**0.90**	**2.61**	**1.59**	**5**	**–**	**–**
Nuseed Diamond	72	89	95	98	91	85	5	42.0	2
Nuseed Quartz	100	100	100	100	100	100	5	42.7	2
Mid maturing triazine tolerant (TT) trials – mean yield expressed as % of HyTTec Trophy									
% of HyTTec Trophy (t/ha)	**2.91**	**0.99**	**0.94**	**0.84**	**3.15**	**1.77**	**8**	**–**	**–**
ATR Bonito	76	53	60	–	85	73	8	44.3	2
Hyola 580CT	–	69	78	–	88	81	5	42.8	2
Hyola Blazer TT	–	–	–	89	105	102	3	42.8	2
Hyola Enforcer CT	–	–	–	–	95	93	2	43.6	2
HyTTec Trident	–	117	121	115	99	104	8	43.0	2
HyTTec Trifecta	–	–	102	–	105	105	4	44.5	2
HyTTec Trophy	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**8**	**42.8**	**2**
InVigor T 4510	93	91	91	95	97	94	10	42.7	2
Monola H421TT	–	–	–	79	80	74	3	42.8	2
SF Dynatron TT	–	–	–	94	102	100	4	44.6	2
SF Turbine TT	89	79	83	82	93	88	10	41.6	2
Mid maturing CLEARFIELD trials – mean yield expressed as % of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)									
% of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL) (t/ha)	**3.11**	**1.06**	**0.64**	**0.73**	**3.28**	**1.76**	**10**	**–**	**–**
Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)	92	104	109	110	96	98	10	43.7	2
Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10**	**44.3**	**2**
Pioneer 44Y94 (CL)	–	–	–	–	104	109	2	43.9	2
VICTORY V7002CL	80	76	77	74	88	82	8	42.8	2
VICTORY V75-03CL	–	–	85	76	90	85	6	42.2	2
Mid maturing Roundup Ready trials – mean yield expressed as % Nuseed GT-53									
% Nuseed GT-53 (t/ha)	**2.91**	**1.07**	**0.90**	**0.91**	**3.12**	**1.78**	**9**	**–**	**–**
Hyola 410XX	–	–	–	98	95	94	4	45.5	2
Hyola 540XC	–	–	–	75	92	84	4	43.4	2
Hyola Garrison XC	–	–	–	98	99	97	4	44.7	2
InVigor R 4022P	–	–	–	110	101	99	4	44.5	2
InVigor R 4520P	–	–	–	116	108	108	4	43.0	2
InVigor R 5520P	94	81	71	91	98	91	9	43.9	2
Nuseed Condor TF	–	–	–	109	105	106	4	45.6	2
Nuseed GT-53	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**9**	**43.2**	**2**
Nuseed Raptor TF	–	–	–	105	103	104	4	44.4	2
Pioneer 43Y29 (RR)	–	94	–	99	105	102	6	44.3	2
Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)	95	106	103	113	99	100	10	42.8	2
VICTORY V5003RR	87	71	71	73	92	84	10	42.9	2

Table 53. Comparative performance of mid maturing canola – south east NSW

South east									
	Yearly group mean							Oil % [1]	Trials
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials	2020	
Mid maturing triazine tolerant (TT) trials – mean yield expressed as % of HyTTec Trophy									
% of HyTTec Trophy (t/ha)	**2.82**	**1.53**	**1.31**	**1.27**	**3.30**	**2.08**	**23**	**–**	**–**
ATR Bonito	74	75	71	73	81	76	27	46.8	6
ATR Wahoo	78	73	66	63	85	77	25	46.6	3
DG 670TT	92	–	85	85	95	91	22	44.1	5
Hyola 580CT	–	81	78	73	84	81	23	44.4	6
Hyola Blazer TT	–	–	–	–	106	101	7	44.4	6
Hyola Enforcer CT	–	–	–	–	93	93	11	45.1	6
HyTTec Trident	–	–	108	105	99	103	14	45.1	3
HyTTec Trifecta	–	–	103	103	106	105	13	45.7	6
HyTTec Trophy	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**23**	**45.8**	**6**
InVigor T 4510	94	96	96	99	96	96	29	43.9	6
InVigor T 6010	–	–	–	88	100	94	11	45.5	5
Monola 420TT	–	–	73	70	72	71	9	45.6	3
Monola H421TT	–	–	–	81	75	77	6	45.4	3
Pioneer 45T03 TT	–	–	78	77	86	82	14	45.6	3
SF Dynatron TT	–	–	–	99	103	101	9	46.1	6
SF Ignite TT	93	87	81	80	98	91	27	44.3	6
SF Turbine TT	88	89	87	88	91	89	29	43.4	6
Mid maturing CLEARFIELD trials – mean yield expressed as % of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)									
% of Pioneer 44Y90 (CL) (t/ha)	**2.90**	**1.55**	**1.50**	**1.20**	**3.61**	**2.21**	**24**	**–**	**–**
Pioneer 43Y92 (CL)	97	102	104	–	96	99	16	43.3	3
Pioneer 44Y90 (CL)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**24**	**44.5**	**6**
Pioneer 44Y94 (CL)	–	–	–	114	105	108	11	45.7	6
Pioneer 45Y91 (CL)	94	93	92	91	96	94	26	44.8	5
Pioneer 45Y93 (CL)	–	100	98	97	104	102	16	46.4	4
VICTORY V7002CL	–	84	84	78	85	83	19	44.0	6
VICTORY V75-03CL	–	–	85	78	83	85	14	44.8	6
Mid maturing Roundup Ready trials – mean yield expressed as % Nuseed GT-53									
% Nuseed GT-53 (t/ha)	**2.92**	**1.65**	**1.31**	**1.21**	**3.26**	**2.22**	**19**	**–**	**–**
Hyola 410XX	–	97	–	97	94	95	9	46.3	5
Hyola 540XC	–	87	–	80	90	86	9	44.9	5
Hyola Garrison XC	–	–	–	99	99	98	8	45.8	5
InVigor R 4022P	–	–	–	117	105	105	8	45.4	5
InVigor R 4520P	–	–	–	125	114	113	8	45.5	5
InVigor R 5520P	90	97	102	102	100	97	19	45.4	5
Nuseed Condor TF	–	–	–	113	108	108	8	47.2	5
Nuseed GT-53	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**19**	**45.9**	**5**
Nuseed Raptor TF	–	104	–	106	104	104	7	46.1	3
Pioneer 43Y29 (RR)	–	104	–	–	109	106	8	45.3	5
Pioneer 44Y27 (RR)	98	105	113	112	100	102	16	45.3	3
Pioneer 45Y28 (RR)	–	105	106	–	108	107	9	47.5	3
VICTORY V5003RR	84	86	80	79	89	85	19	45.4	5

– insufficient data.
n.d. no data.
[1] Oil content, adjusted to 6.0% moisture content, is expressed as a region-wide average for each herbicide chemistry and maturity group in 2020 only.

Further information

NSW DPI Agriculture website for:

Weed control in winter crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insect and mite control in field crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

Agnote DPI 495, *Virus diseases in canola and mustard* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-disorders-of-crops/virus-canola-mustard)

Primefact 115, *Clubroot of canola and mustard* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-disorders-of-crops/clubroot-canola-mustard)

Primefact 783, *Juncea canola in the low rainfall zone of south-western NSW* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/canola-and-safflower/juncea-canola)

Primefact 786, *Brassica juncea in north-western NSW* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/canola-and-safflower/brassica-juncea-in-north-west-nsw)

GRDC website for:

Canola best practice management guide for southeastern Australia (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2009/08/canola-best-practice-management-guide-for-southeastern-australia)

Ten tips to early-sown canola (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2018/ten-tips-to-early-sown-canola)

Twenty tips for profitable canola – Northern NSW (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2019/20-tips-for-profitable-canola-northern-nsw)

Twenty tips for profitable canola – central & southern NSW (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2019/20-tips-for-profitable-canola-central-and-southern-nsw)

Reducing aphid and virus risk (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2015/02/reducing-aphid-and-virus-risk)

Fact sheets:

Blackleg management guide (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2019/blackleg-management-guide)

Sclerotinia stem rot in canola (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2014/03/grdc-fs-sclerotinia)

Australian Oilseeds Federation website for:

AOF standards manual (http://www.australianoilseeds.com/Technical_Info/standards_manual)

Contributing authors

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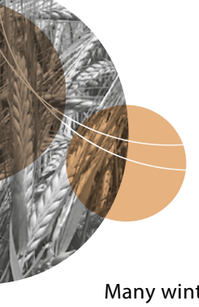

Chickpea

Many winter grain-growing areas in NSW are suited to chickpea production. The crop contributes to farming system rotations by fixing nitrogen and providing a disease and weed break for cereal crops. However, chickpea crops require systematic monitoring for foliar and root diseases, and insect pests.

There are two distinct types of chickpea grown in Australia: desi and kabuli. Both chickpea types are usually sold whole, so seed size and visual appearance is critically important.

Desi chickpea has relatively small, light-brown angular seeds that are commonly dehulled and split for use as split seed (dhal) or further ground to a flour (besan). Desi varieties are most widely grown under dryland production in Queensland and northern New South Wales.

Kabuli chickpea is more rounded, coloured creamy–white, and generally a much larger seed than desi chickpea. Kabuli varieties flower at a similar time to the desi type, but have a longer grain-filling period, requiring more water and sunlight to ensure an adequate seed size. Kabuli variety yields are generally lower (15–30%), and more variable than desi varieties, which can be offset by premiums for larger seeds (8–10 mm). Kabuli seeds are predominantly consumed as whole seed after cooking or canning. Hommus has recently become another expanding market for kabuli chickpea. Small kabuli seeds are mostly used for hommus or flour (besan).

Chickpea is well adapted to warm spring environments because it can better tolerate higher temperatures during and after flowering than other winter pulse crops such as faba bean, lupin and field pea. The crop is not suited to areas where there could be a risk of late frosts in spring.

Soil types

Chickpea is best suited to loams and self-mulching clay soils that have neutral–alkaline pH. Soils with high chloride levels (>600 mg/kg) in the subsoil (30–90 cm depth) are best avoided. Acidic soils (pH_{Ca} <5.2) with high aluminium levels, sodic, saline and/or shallow soils are generally not suitable. Most pulses in southern NSW are grown in soils where pH stratification (acid soil layers) can affect root growth, nodulation, crop vigour and yield potential. Severely acidic layers (pH_{Ca} <4.5) are common at depths of 5–10 cm and 10–15 cm in the main cropping soils of central and southern NSW. Check for acidic layers by sampling soils at 5 cm intervals down to 20 cm two years before sowing acid-sensitive pulses.

Where acidity is detected below the surface soil, the most rapid method to increase pH is to incorporate fine-grade lime to 10 cm deep at least 12 months before sowing chickpea.

Chickpea does not tolerate waterlogging, and should not be grown in poorly-drained paddocks or those prone to flooding.

Sowing

Seed

Profitable crops start with quality planting seed (i.e. high germination and vigour). Obtain seed from a commercial supplier or from a source known to have negligible levels of seed-borne pathogens. If using grower-retained seed from previous crops, be aware that seed could be infected with *Botrytis*, *Ascochyta* or *Sclerotinia*, even if the disease did not cause economic damage or was not obvious in the crop. Desi seeds with noticeable tiger stripe/blotch markings on the seed coat should be removed, where possible, before sowing. Irrespective of the harvest year and source, all sowing seed must be thoroughly treated with a thiram-based fungicide. Chickpea seed quality deteriorates after 12 months, and should not be kept any longer than 18 months as sowing seed. Information on seed treatment and establishing a profitable crop can be found on the Pulse Australia website.

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Pulse Australia website
(www.pulseaus.com.au/)

Paddock selection

Maintain a distance of at least 500 m (further is better) from the previous year's chickpea paddocks and a break of at least three years between chickpea in the same paddock. These practices aim to reduce the amount of disease inoculum available to initiate new season infection. Do not sow chickpea in paddocks with a history of lucerne, medics, phytophthora root rot, *Sclerotinia*, or waterlogging. When planning double break crops for weed management with canola and chickpea, care needs to be taken to avoid *Sclerotinia* becoming a problem. Flooding can also carry disease inoculum long distances. Do not sow consecutive chickpea crops in the same paddock in the rotation.

Stubble

In the northern grain zone, no-till crops sown into cereal stubble consistently yield 10% higher than those sown into conventionally prepared or reduced-tillage seedbeds. During the establishment and early vegetative stage, standing cereal stubble will also help to deter aphids, which can transmit viruses.

Sowing depth

Sow chickpea seed 5–7 cm deep into moisture. If moisture is not present at the desired sowing time, chickpea can be sown deep into moisture by placing the seed 10–17 cm below the paddock soil surface, depending on moisture depth, and levelling the seedbed with a disc chain before the crop emerges.

Use high-quality seed if intending to sow deep. Levelling the seedbed will make harvesting easier, especially for later-sown crops, which tend to be shorter in height. A level seedbed can also reduce the risk of herbicide damage to establishing seedlings. Ensure that seed is well covered with at least 7 cm of soil if using Balance® (active ingredient isoxaflutole) or triazine herbicides.

Sowing rate

Aim to establish 20–30 plants/m^2 under most conditions in northern and central NSW. In southern NSW, the target plant density is 35–45 plants/m^2. Aim for the lower end of the range when yield potential is low (e.g. lower initial soil moisture); target the higher end of the range when yield potential is high, such as when good subsoil moisture is available or under irrigation. Adjust sowing rates to take account of seed size, germination, vigour and establishment conditions. Avoid skimping on seed, which could lead to gaps in plant stands, as a uniform plant establishment has been found to be highly effective in reducing aphid infestation.

Table 54. Sowing rate (kg/ha) based on 100% germination, 80% establishment and estimated seed weight for each variety.

Variety	100 seed weight (g)	Target plant density/m^2			
		Northern and Central NSW		Southern NSW	
		20	30	35	45
CBA Captain	23	58	86	101	129
Genesis 090	30	75	113	131	169
Genesis Kalkee	45	113	169	197	253
Kyabra	26	65	98	114	146
PBA Boundary	19	48	71	83	107
PBA HatTrick	20	50	75	88	113
PBA Magnus	48	120	180	210	270
PBA Maiden	24	60	90	105	135
PBA Monarch	42	105	158	184	236
PBA Royal	38	95	143	166	214
PBA Seamer	23	58	86	101	129
PBA Slasher	18	45	68	79	101
PBA Striker	21	53	79	92	118

Your calculation

100 seed weight # (grams)		target plant population		establishment percentage*	×	germination percentage		
.....	×	.....	× 1000 ÷	.....×.....			=	your sowing rate ..... kg/ha

\# To determine your seed weight, weigh 100 seeds in grams.
* Establishment percentage – 80% is a reasonable estimate, unless sowing into adverse conditions.

Row spacing

In northern NSW, there is generally no yield difference between row spacing of 25 cm and 75 cm.

In some situations, wide row spacing (up to 100 cm) offers a number of advantages, including:

- sowing into heavy stubble in zero-till situations
- in-crop pesticide application by ground rig
- the ability to band spray, reducing costs and chemical usage
- the option of inter-row cultivation or shielded spraying
- better airflow to reduce foliar diseases
- more moisture to finish the crop in low moisture situations.

The disadvantages of wide row spacing can include reduced crop competition with weeds and increased crop lodging, making harvesting more difficult. Yield penalties can occur in above-average seasons. Wider row spacing (>50 cm) in southern NSW can result in lower grain yields.

Sowing time

Aim to sow in the early–mid period of the recommended sowing window to maximise yield potential. However, early sowing can expose the crop to more rainfall events, which can increase the risk of ascochyta blight and phytophthora root rot diseases. Early sowing can also result in greater crop biomass, which can increase the risk of botrytis grey mould later in the season and increase the risk of lodging. Very early sowing can also lead to potential moisture shortage during the grain-fill period, which can reduce seed size and hence yield.

Later sown crops generally have lower yield potential. They can attract greater pest pressure from *Helicoverpa* spp. as a result of being later maturing than surrounding crops; and are often shorter in height, which can lead to harvesting difficulties. However, later sowing can reduce the risk of *Ascochyta* and *Phytophthora* infections and lessen the risk of botrytis grey mould, frosted grains and tiger stripe/blotch seed markings.

Table 55. Suggested sowing times.

Region Weeks	April				May				June				July			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Moree–Narrabri																
Walgett–Coonamble																
Liverpool Plains																
Central NSW (grey soil)																
Central NSW (red soil)																
Southern NSW																

Preferred sowing time
Earlier or later than recommended, yield reduction likely.

Inoculation

Inoculation is essential, regardless of soil type or previous chickpea history. Use the commercially available Group N chickpea inoculant. Effective nodulation requires forward planning and care to ensure it is done correctly. Treat seed with fungicide first, then apply inoculant separately just before sowing. Avoid inoculating directly into air-seeder bins as the seed needs to dry before being sown. Newly inoculated seed is often sticky and does not flow properly causing uneven seed flow in the bin, leading to blocked hoses, patchy establishment and future weed burdens.

A number of new inoculant products are available for chickpea, such as freeze-dried and dry granular products. Read and follow the instructions to avoid inoculation problems.

Nutrition

Most growers in NSW use starter fertiliser (MAP, DAP) or other phosphorus-based fertilisers such as Granulock® with added zinc (1–2% zinc), due to its availability. A common starter fertiliser rate is 50–75 kg/ha. Responses to zinc are most likely in alkaline soils. These products should be drilled with the seed. If using more than 100 kg/ha of starter fertiliser, band it slightly away from the seed to avoid fertiliser toxicity, especially on wider (60–100 cm) row spacing. Extra care should also be taken if sowing into marginal moisture seedbed conditions with high rates of fertiliser.

A good method for determining the response from starter fertilisers is to put down test strips, leaving a control (nil) strip and a double rate strip for comparison.

Variety selection

When choosing a variety, a number of factors should be considered including:

- maturity to suit the environment
- disease susceptibility
- paddock suitability
- seed availability and cost
- seed size and sowing rate (with reference to sowing machinery)
- harvesting ease
- marketing options.

A Pulse Breeding Australia (PBA) variety brochure or Variety Management Package (VMP) is available from the GRDC website, Pulse Australia or the relevant seed supply company for each variety. Refer to Table 56 for variety characteristics; Table 57 for disease ratings; and from Table 58 to Table 61 for variety yield results.

There are two new chickpea varieties available in 2021. CBA Captain$^{\phi}$ (released spring 2020) is a high yielding medium sized desi type suited to all chickpea growing regions across Australia. PBA Magnus$^{\phi}$ (released spring 2020) is a very large seeded and high yielding kabuli type, suited to medium rainfall chickpea growing regions in south-eastern Australia.

A change in virulence in the ascochyta blight (AB) pathogen population has occurred in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland. This has resulted in separate ascochyta blight resistance ratings for southern and northern Australia. In southern Australia, current varieties are rated as either susceptible or moderately susceptible to AB infection. As more aggressive isolates evolve, following recommended integrated disease management packages for AB (especially not sowing back-to-back chickpea) will reduce growers' risk of expensive AB control or crop failure, slow the rate of pathogen evolution and ensure a profitable outcome.

The revised *Ascochyta* ratings are based on NVT chickpea national disease ratings trials with a limited number of pathogen isolates. Interpret these ratings accordingly as there might be highly aggressive isolates in some districts that could change the AB management strategy.

Table 56. Chickpea variety characteristics.

Variety	Plant height	Lodging resistance	100 seed weight (g)	Maturity
Desi types				
CBA Captain	MT	M	23	E–M
Kyabra	T	VG	26	M
Neelam	MT	VG	17	M
PBA Boundary	T	M	19	M
PBA Drummond	T	VG	22	E–M
PBA HatTrick	T	M	20	M
PBA Maiden	MS	M	24	M
PBA Seamer	M	VG	23	M
PBA Slasher	MS	M	18	M
PBA Striker	MS	M	21	E
Kabuli types				
Almaz	MT	G	41	L
Genesis™ 090	M	G	30	M–L
Genesis™ Kalkee	T	VG	45	L
PBA Magnus	MT	F	48	E–M
PBA Monarch	M	F	42	E
PBA Royal	M	F	38	E–M

Plant height: T – tall; MT – medium tall; M – medium; MS – medium short
Lodging resistance: VG – very good; G – good; M – moderate; F – fair
Maturity: E – early; M – medium; L – late

PULSE BREEDING AUSTRALIA

Find the Pulse Breeding Australia (PBA) variety brochure or Variety Management Package (VMP) information on the GRDC website (https://grdc.com.au/), Pulse Australia (www.pulseaus.com.au/) or the relevant seed supply company for each variety.

Table 57. Chickpea variety ratings for common chickpea diseases

Variety	Ascochyta blight ❶	Phytophthora root rot ❷	Botrytis grey mould ❸	Virus ❹	Root lesion nematode *Pratylenchus thornei*		Root lesion nematode *Pratylenchus neglectus*	
					Resistance ❺	Tolerance ❺	Resistance ❺	Tolerance ❺
Desi types								
CBA Captain	MS	MS–S (p)	S	n.d.	MS (p)	MT	MR (p)	T–MT (p)
Kyabra	VS	S	S	S	MS–S (p)	T–MT	MR–MS	MT (p)
Neelam	S	n.d.	S	n.d.	MS	MI	MR–MS	n.d.
PBA Boundary	MS	VS (p)	S	S	MR–MS	T–MT	R–MR (p)	MI–I (p)
PBA Drummond	S	S–VS (p)	S	MS	MR–MS (p)	MT–MI	MR (p)	T (p)
PBA HatTrick	MS	MS–S (p)	S	S	MR–MS	MT	MR–MS	MT (p)
PBA Maiden	MS	n.d.	S	S	MR–MS	I–VI	MR–MS	n.d.
PBA Seamer	MS	S (p)	S	S	MR–MS	MT	MR–MS	MI–I (p)
PBA Slasher	MS	n.d.	S	S	MR–MS	MT–MI	MR–MS	n.d.
PBA Striker	S	n.d.	S	S	MR–MS	n.d.	MR–MS	n.d.
Kabuli types								
Almaz	MS	n.d.	S	S	S	VI	MR–MS	n.d.
Genesis™ 090	MS	n.d.	S	S	MS	MI	MR–MS	n.d.
Genesis™ Kalkee	S	n.d.	S	S	MS	n.d.	MR–MS	n.d.
PBA Magnus	MS	n.d.	S	S	MS	MI	MR	n.d.
PBA Monarch	MS ❻	n.d.	S ❻	S	MS–S ❻	n.d.	MR–MS ❻	n.d.
PBA Royal	MS	n.d.	S	S	MS	MT–MI	MR	n.d.

Source: NVT chickpea national disease ratings

n.d. – No data; R – Resistant; MR – Moderately resistant; MS – Moderately susceptible; S – Susceptible; VS – Very susceptible; T – Tolerant; MT – Moderately tolerant; MI – Moderately intolerant; I – Intolerant; VI – Very intolerant.

❶ Ascochyta ratings are for northern Australia (NSW) only, not southern Australia (Vic & SA).

❷ Phytophthora root rot ratings are now based on NVT chickpea national disease ratings.

❸ The risk of botrytis grey mould (BGM) damage can be affected by the spray programs for ascochyta blight (AB); fungicides used to control Ascochyta can also control Botrytis. Note that if BGM risk is high, then a fungicide with greater efficacy for BGM than for AB might also be needed. BGM screening is conducted in a controlled environment and rating is independent of plant architecture.

❹ Virus ratings could change with different virus species predominating in different areas.

❺ Resistance measures the plant's ability to resist disease. Tolerance measures the plant's ability to yield at a given disease level. Tolerant varieties, while potentially yielding well, are unlikely to reduce nematode numbers for following crops.

❻ 2019 rating; PBA Monarch not included in 2020 pathology trials.

(p) Provisional data based on limited trial assessment.

Table 58. Comparative performance of desi chickpea in northern NSW compared with PBA HatTrick(ↀ) = 100%.

North east

Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% PBA HatTrick (t/ha)	**2.12**	**1.46**	**0.90**	**1.88**	**2.21**	**1.66**	**10**
CBA Captain	115	110	109	104	109	111	10
Kyabra	89	109	106	114	97	100	10
PBA Boundary	107	108	106	100	104	106	10
PBA Drummond	–	–	119	109	114	120	4
PBA HatTrick	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10**
PBA Seamer	113	98	100	99	106	105	10

North west

Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% PBA HatTrick (t/ha)	**2.22**	**0.95**	**1.16**	**1.28**	**2.48**	**1.70**	**24**
CBA Captain	110	111	103	108	106	108	24
Kyabra	84	115	108	107	100	98	24
PBA Boundary	104	109	104	103	102	104	24
PBA Drummond	–	–	109	115	110	113	11
PBA HatTrick	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**24**
PBA Seamer	113	95	94	102	103	105	24

– Data cannot be reported.

Table 59. Comparative performance of kabuli chickpea in northern NSW compared with Almaz = 100%

North east

Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% Almaz (t/ha)	**2.93**	**1.97**	**1.43**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**2.24**	**5**
Almaz	**100**	**100**	**100**			**100**	**5**
Genesis 090	108	105	107			107	5
Genesis Kalkee	95	98	99			97	5
PBA Magnus	96	96	96			96	5
PBA Monarch	103	99	94			100	5
PBA Royal	106	102	100			104	5

North west

Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% Almaz (t/ha)	**1.93**	**0.66**	**0.94**	**0.96**	**2.30**	**1.42**	**13**
Almaz	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**13**
Genesis 090	103	122	110	114	104	108	13
Genesis Kalkee	94	99	101	97	98	97	13
PBA Magnus	90	101	98	108	103	98	13
PBA Monarch	97	99	93	116	107	102	13
PBA Royal	103	108	101	113	105	105	13

Table 60. Comparative performance of desi chickpea in southern NSW compared with PBA Slasher(ↀ) = 100%

South east

Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% PBA Slasher (t/ha)	**3.21**	**1.94**	**1.00**	**0.55**	**n.d.**	**1.38**	**6**
CBA Captain	109	104	111	114		109	6
Neelam	110	93	101	99		102	6
PBA Boundary	96	101	96	92		97	6
PBA Maiden	93	100	101	102		98	6
PBA Seamer	96	96	98	86		95	6
PBA Slasher	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**		**100**	**6**
PBA Striker	90	102	99	109		98	6

South west

Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% PBA Slasher (t/ha)	**3.10**	**1.34**	**n.d.**	**1.41**	**2.14**	**2.00**	**4**
CBA Captain	102	105		105	102	103	4
Neelam	101	94		101	101	100	4
PBA Boundary	88	96		84	87	89	4
PBA Maiden	93	100		96	98	96	4
PBA Seamer	87	94		88	92	90	4
PBA Slasher	**100**	**100**		**100**	**100**	**100**	**4**
PBA Striker	99	103		100	101	100	4

Table 61. Comparative performance of kabuli chickpea in southern NSW compared with Genesis 090 = 100%

South east							
	Yearly group mean						
Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Regional mean	Number of trials
% Genesis 090 (t/ha)	**2.89**	**1.80**	**1.11**	**0.39**	**n.d.**	**1.55**	**4**
Almaz	97	89	90	79		92	4
Genesis 090	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**		**100**	**4**
Genesis Kalkee	83	89	96	75		87	4
PBA Magnus	107	95	108	100		103	4
PBA Monarch	94	93	105	110		97	4
PBA Royal	103	93	96	90		98	4

Resistance abbreviations: R – resistant; MR – moderately resistant; MS – moderately susceptible; S – susceptible; VS – very susceptible.

Desi types

CBA Captain^{Φ}. New variety, tested as CICA1521, released 2020. MS to *Ascochyta* (northern GRDC cropping region), similar to PBA HatTrick^{Φ} but less resistant than PBA Seamer^{Φ}; MR to *Phytophthora*, similar to PBA HatTrick^{Φ}. Erect plant type with good height to lowest pod, moderate lodging resistance and excellent harvestability, with broad adaptation to all chickpea-growing regions across Australia. It is early- to mid-flowering (earlier than PBA HatTrick^{Φ}) with early–mid season maturity (earlier than PBA HatTrick^{Φ}). Medium-sized desi seed (larger than PBA HatTrick^{Φ}, similar to PBA Seamer^{Φ}) with a yellow–brown seed coat suited to human consumption. Developed by PBA Chickpea program, seed available from commercial partners PB Agrifood, PB Seeds and Woods Seeds. EPR is $4.95/tonne incl. GST.

Jimbour. S to *Ascochyta*, suited to areas where *Ascochyta* is not considered a major threat and experience shows that the disease can be managed in susceptible varieties; S to *Phytophthora*. Marketed by Mt Tyson Seeds. No EPR.

Kyabra^{Φ}. VS to *Ascochyta*, suited to areas where *Ascochyta* is not considered a major threat and experience shows that the disease can be managed in susceptible varieties; S to *Phytophthora*; S to botrytis grey mould. Larger seed size and superior grain quality for the whole seed market compared with other current varieties. Marketed by Barenbrug Australia. A seed royalty applies. No EPR.

Neelam^{Φ}. S to *Ascochyta*, (S in Vic/SA), VS to *Phytophthora* so not recommended for northern NSW. Marketed by Barenbrug Australia. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Boundary^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, similar to PBA HatTrick^{Φ} in NSW (S in Vic/SA); VS to *Phytophthora*, less resistant than PBA HatTrick^{Φ} and only suitable for paddocks with a low *Phytophthora* risk. High yielding across chickpea-growing regions of northern NSW and southern QLD. Lower yielding than PBA Slasher^{Φ} in southern NSW, but a suitable option if a tall, erect plant type is required. Mid season maturity, equivalent to PBA HatTrick^{Φ}. Medium sized desi seed suited to human consumption. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Drummond^{Φ}. Released in 2018 with limited yield evaluation in northern NSW. S to *Ascochyta*, better than Kyabra^{Φ} but not as good as PBA Seamer^{Φ} or PBA HatTrick^{Φ}; S to *Phytophthora*, less resistant than PBA HatTrick^{Φ}. Potentially suited to north-western areas where Kyabra^{Φ} has been grown and in paddocks with a low *Phytophthora* risk. Not recommended for southern NSW. Tall, erect plant type with early–mid season maturity, similar to PBA Seamer^{Φ}. Medium sized seed suited to human consumption. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

PBA HatTrick^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, better resistance than Kyabra^{Φ} in NSW (S in Vic/SA); MR to Phytophthora, more resistant than Jimbour. High-yielding across growing regions of northern NSW and southern Qld; recommended and suited to areas north of Parkes. Tall, erect plant type with mid season maturity, equivalent to Jimbour. Medium-sized desi seed suited to human consumption. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Maiden^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, similar to PBA Slasher^{Φ} in NSW (S in Vic/SA); VS to *Phytophthora*, not recommended for northern NSW. Semi-spreading plant type with mid season maturity, similar to PBA Slasher^{Φ}. Large sized desi seed for southern environments with a yellow–tan seed coat suited to whole-seed markets. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Seamer^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, better resistance than PBA HatTrick^{Φ} and PBA Boundary^{Φ} in NSW (S in Vic/SA); MR to *Phytophthora*, more resistant than Jimbour. High-yielding across growing regions of northern NSW, southern and central Qld; recommended and suited to areas north of Dubbo. Semi-erect plant type with mid season maturity. Medium-sized desi seed (larger than PBA HatTrick^{Φ} and PBA Boundary^{Φ}) suited to human consumption. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Slasher^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, similar to PBA Maiden^{Φ} in NSW (S in Vic/SA), better resistance than PBA HatTrick^{Φ} and PBA Boundary^{Φ}; VS to *Phytophthora*, not recommended for northern NSW. High-yielding across all southern and western Australian growing regions; recommended and suited to areas south of Parkes. Semi-spreading plant type with mid season maturity. Medium-sized desi seed with a tan–brown seed coat suitable for whole and split seed. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Striker^{Φ}. S to *Ascochyta*, inferior to PBA Slasher^{Φ} in NSW (S in Vic/SA); VS to *Phytophthora*, not recommended for northern NSW. High-yielding in short season environments in southern and western Australian growing regions. Semi-spreading plant type with earlier flowering and maturity than PBA Slasher^{Φ}. Medium-sized desi seed with tan–brown seed coat suitable for whole and split seed. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $4.40/tonne incl. GST.

Kabuli types

Almaz^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, inferior to Genesis™ 090 in NSW (MS in Vic/SA); VS to *Phytophthora*. Medium seed size, 8–9 mm. Introduced from ICARDA, Syria and selected by DAFWA. Marketed by Seednet in eastern Australia. EPR is $7.15/tonne incl. GST.

Genesis™ 090. MS to *Ascochyta*, better than PBA Monarch^{Φ} in NSW (MS in Vic/SA); broadly adapted; VS to *Phytophthora*, suited only to areas with a low *Phytophthora* risk. Seed size is smaller than Almaz^{Φ}, predominantly 7–8 mm. Introduced from ICARDA, Syria and selected by Vic DPI. Marketed by PB Seeds. EPR is $5.50/tonne incl. GST.

Genesis™ Kalkee. S to *Ascochyta*, inferior to Genesis™ 090 in NSW (MS in Vic/SA); VS to *Phytophthora*. Larger seed size than Almaz^{Φ}, predominantly 9 mm. Yield is similar to Almaz^{Φ} in northern and southern NSW. Excellent harvestability with an erect plant habit and good lodging resistance. Introduced from ICARDA, Syria and selected by Vic DPI and NSW DPI. Marketed by PB Seeds. EPR is $5.50/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Magnus^{Φ}. New variety, tested as CICA1352, released 2020. MS to *Ascochyta* (northern GRDC cropping region), similar to PBA Monarch^{Φ} and Genesis™ Kalkee, but less resistant than PBA Royal^{Φ} and Genesis™ 090; VS to *Phytophthora*. Semi spreading plant type similar to Genesis™ 090. Early- to mid-flowering and maturity (earlier than Genesis™ Kalkee). Kabuli type with large seed size, predominantly 9 mm (larger than Genesis™ Kalkee). Highest yielding large sized kabuli chickpea, suited to medium rainfall environments of south-eastern Australia. Developed by PBA Chickpea program, seed available from commercial partner PB Seeds. EPR is $7.15/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Monarch^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, less resistant than Genesis™ 090 in NSW (S in Vic/SA); VS to *Phytophthora*. Early flowering and early maturing. Medium seed size, 8–9 mm, similar to Almaz^{Φ}. High yielding, medium sized kabuli chickpea. Semi-spreading plant type, which can be prone to lodging. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $7.15/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Royal^{Φ}. MS to *Ascochyta*, better than PBA Monarch^{Φ} but less resistant than Genesis™ 090 in NSW (MS in Vic/SA); VS to *Phytophthora*. Early to mid flowering and early to mid maturing. Medium seed size, 8 mm, larger than Genesis 090 but smaller than PBA Monarch^{Φ}. High yielding medium sized kabuli chickpea in mid to high yield potential environments. Semi-spreading plant type, which can be prone to lodging. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $7.15/tonne incl. GST.

Weed control

Chickpea does not compete well with weeds, and there are few options for broadleaf weed control. However, isoxaflutole (e.g. Balance®) and terbuthylazine (e.g. Terbyne®) have made weed control more effective. Sow chickpea in paddocks with relatively low broadleaf weed seed banks. Chickpea can be sensitive to herbicide wash in sowing furrows and care needs to be taken, particularly when deep sowing, that seed is well covered with at least 7 cm of soil.

Plants weakened by herbicide injury are more susceptible to diseases. The most common problems arise when residual herbicides are applied to preceding cereal crops in the rotation. Examples include:

- Sulfonylurea herbicides (Group B, e.g. Logran® B-Power, Glean®, Ally®, Eclipse®) applied to preceding cereal crops. Take special note of label instructions concerning crop rotation, rainfall required for breakdown and plantback periods, particularly on high pH and/or compacted soils where rainfall has been limited. Residues could persist longer in soils that have received surface-applied lime to raise soil pH.
- Triazine herbicides (Group C, e.g. atrazine). Seek advice as to potential chickpea crop damage when using triazine herbicides in summer cereals (sorghum and maize) and also TT canola, as application rates on different soil types influence the extent of residual herbicide breakdown. Follow label recommendations and avoid spray overlaps.
- Clopyralid (Group I, e.g. Lontrel®), 2,4-D amine and some other hormone herbicides. Under dry conditions, these herbicides break down more slowly and residues can also carry over in stubble and affect subsequent crops. Read labels carefully and observe plantback periods, including rainfall requirements.

Isoxaflutole products (e.g. Balance®) can, under some conditions, damage chickpea varieties. Damage can occur where rain follows soon after spray application and the full rate is used. However, the full rate will provide longer residual activity throughout the chickpea growing season. Ensure the trench above the seed is closed at sowing to reduce risk of herbicide washing into the seed furrow.

To minimise the risk of spray-rig herbicide residues damaging the crop, decontaminate the main tank, mixing hopper and all spray lines, hoses and filters. Herbicide injury from residual fallow spray mixtures has occurred in many chickpea crops via the main tank, despite decontamination. If this cannot be done satisfactorily, fit end taps to booms so that they can be thoroughly flushed. Be aware herbicides can accumulate in filters and in the nozzle bodies.

Be aware of plantback periods for herbicides such as Broadstrike® if used later in the season, especially when considering double cropping.

Consult herbicide labels and the NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops* for further information on current weed control and plantback recommendations.

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Find weed control and plantback information in *Weed control in winter crops* (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insect control

The major insect pest of chickpea is *Helicoverpa* spp. (heliothis caterpillars). They can reduce yield and grain quality. Careful crop monitoring is required from flowering until seed maturity.

DAF Qld research recommends changes to control decisions for *Helicoverpa*. The change is from a fixed threshold of 1–2 larvae/m^2, to a threshold based on the relationship between damage potential (determined by size and number of larvae, and crop growth stage), chickpea grain price and control cost. Full details of the monitoring protocol to determine the cost/benefit of control are outlined in *Helicoverpa management in chickpea*.

Helicoverpa management must be considered in terms of area-wide management and the regional insecticide resistance management strategy. Where possible, growers should consider using products that do not increase the risk of *Helicoverpa* developing resistance to chemicals used in summer crops. This means growers are advised not to use certain chemicals such as synthetic pyrethroids or thiodicarb (Larvin®) without actively considering the benefits and disadvantages this will have to both their own crop and those of summer crop growers. Possible options are the 'softer', more selective products such as Vivus® or Gemstar®, Steward®, and Dipel®. There are many factors to consider such as *Helicoverpa* species and risk of resistance, compatibility with fungicides, cost and harvest withholding period (WHP) when deciding which product to use.

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Insect monitoring protocol for cost/benefit ratio: *Helicoverpa management in chickpea* (www.daf.qld.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0005/76739/HelicoverpaManagement-InChickpea.pdf)

Information on pest control and thresholds: *Insect and mite control in field crops* (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

Read pesticide labels carefully before use. Pesticide label rates, timing and WHPs should be followed carefully as exceeding maximum residue limits could jeopardise markets, since pulse products are usually consumed as they are harvested with no further processing. See *Insect and mite control in field crops* and Helicoverpa *management in chickpea* for more information on pest control measures and thresholds.

Diseases

Disease monitoring and management is an essential aspect of chickpea production. Growers are urged to seek advice on which diseases occur in their area. Control measures include crop rotation; paddock, variety and seed selection; and seed treatment, so it is best to start planning one season ahead of sowing.

Disease can occur at any time, but economic losses are more likely late in the season, making pre-harvest contracts risky. The major chickpea diseases in NSW are ascochyta blight, phytophthora root rot, botrytis grey mould, botrytis seedling disease, viruses, and ill-thrift caused by root lesion nematodes. *Sclerotinia* can also cause problems in dense canopy crops and in paddocks with a history of canola production. Physiological disorders with disease-like symptoms are also significant, in particular injury from low temperature, frost, herbicides, waterlogging, sodicity and salinity. See GRDC *Chickpea disease management (Southern and Northern regions)*.

This section describes strategies that will reduce the risk of each of these diseases for the coming season. Some of these strategies are based on local and international field experiments, others are based on observations of reduced disease in previous year's crops. Further information on chickpea disease can be found at the Pulse Australia website.

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Disease management

Chickpea disease management (Southern and Northern regions (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2013/05/chickpea-disease-management)

Pulse Australia website (www.pulseaus.com.au/)

Ascochyta blight, AB (fungus *Ascochyta rabiei*)

Ascochyta inoculum will be present in four forms:

1. Ascochyta-infected chickpea residue being discharged from the back of headers or spread by floods and surface water.
2. Seed internally infected by the fungus (a consequence of pod infection).
3. Seed contaminated externally with infected chickpea residue during harvest and handling.
4. Volunteer chickpea plants infected over summer and autumn.

The following will reduce the occurrence and effects from ascochyta blight in chickpea crops.

- **Do not grow** chickpea crops in paddocks that grew chickpea in the previous year.
- **Grow varieties with improved AB resistance**: Varieties such as CBA Captain$^{\Phi}$, PBA Seamer$^{\Phi}$, PBA Boundary$^{\Phi}$, PBA HatTrick$^{\Phi}$, PBA Slasher$^{\Phi}$ and most Genesis™ varieties will have less disease and require fewer fungicide sprays in northern NSW.
- **Remove volunteers**: Volunteer chickpea plants infected with *Ascochyta* will provide inoculum even if the volunteer plants are killed with herbicide. Controlling volunteers early will restrict their size and limit the amount of inoculum they can produce.
- **Treat all sowing seed**: Treating seed with a registered fungicide will control both internally-borne *Ascochyta* and external contamination.
- **Plant on wider row spacing (66 cm+)**: Wide rows improve airflow through the crop leading to more rapid drying after rain or dew. Canopy closure can also be delayed, which will improve fungicide penetration later in the season.

For more information see *Managing aschochyta blight in chickpeas 2020* on the DPI website.

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Managing aschochyta blight in chickpeas 2020 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0015/1220271/managing-ascochyta-blight-in-chickpeas-in-2020.pdf)

Applying foliar fungicides

Foliar fungicides provide cost-effective *Ascochyta* management in all varieties including those rated VS e.g. Kyabra$^{\Phi}$. The key to a profitable outcome is spray timing – labels for all registered products state they are most effective when applied before rain. A 2020 field experiment at Trangie in which three varieties were inoculated with *Ascochyta* at different growth stages, showed least *Ascochyta* occurred when the disease was managed early and when the most resistant variety was grown.

- Applying fungicides by ground rig is preferred. Select a nozzle such as a DG TwinJet or Turbo TwinJet that will produce droplets no smaller than medium (ASABE standard) and deliver the equivalent of 80–100 L/ha water at the desired speed.
- Where aerial application is the only option (e.g. wet weather delays) ensure the aircraft is set up properly and that contractors have had their spray patterns tested to ensure full canopy coverage.

Botrytis grey mould, BGM (fungus *Botrytis cinerea*)

Botrytis grey mould (BGM) is an airborne foliar disease active only when temperatures warm up towards spring (approx. 15 °C). It is more prevalent in the warmer regions of the north, where significant crop losses can occur in high biomass crops during wet or humid conditions such as 2016, and in some areas in 2020. BGM is controlled with foliar fungicides; seed treatment is ineffective. *Botrytis cinerea* is ubiquitous, has a wide host range (over 138 genera in 70 families) and is a good saprophyte, meaning it can survive, grow and sporulate on any dead plant tissue. This includes old senescent leaves, flowers and flower parts, which act as foci of infection. The fungus readily produces airborne spores and some isolates form sclerotia. This means that inoculum of BGM is always present and if conditions favour BGM, it will occur irrespective of what has happened earlier in the chickpea season.

The following will reduce the risk of BGM in this season's chickpea crops:

- **Paddock selection**: Avoid sowing chickpea next to paddocks where BGM was an issue the previous season. As for ascochyta blight, chickpea should be grown as far away from paddocks in which BGM was a problem as is practically possible. However, under conducive conditions, this practice will not guarantee that crops will remain BGM-free, because of the pathogen's wide host range, ability to colonise dead plant tissue, and its airborne spores.
- **Sow later**: If long-term weather forecasts suggest a wetter than normal season, consider sowing in the later part of the sowing window as this will reduce biomass – dense canopies favour BGM development.
- **Plant on wider rows (66 cm +)**: Wide rows improve airflow through the crop leading to more rapid drying after rain or dew. Canopy closure can also be delayed, which will improve fungicide penetration.
- **Foliar fungicide**: In areas outside central QLD, spraying for BGM is not needed in most years. However, in seasons and situations favourable to the disease, a preventative fungicide spray just before canopy closure, with another application two weeks later will help minimise BGM development in most years. If BGM is detected in a district or in an individual crop, particularly during flowering or pod fill, a fungicide should be applied before the next rain. Select a foliar fungicide that has activity against BGM. None of the fungicides currently registered or under permit for chickpea BGM will eradicate established infections. Consequently, timely and thorough application is critical.

For more information see *Managing botrytis in chickpeas in 2021*.

Botrytis seedling disease, BSD (fungus *Botrytis cinerea*)

Botrytis seedling disease (BSD), whilst caused by the same fungus as BGM, is a very different disease. Unlike BGM, BSD is seed-borne and can occur over a range of temperatures. Planting *Botrytis*-infected seed that has not been treated, or has been treated poorly, allows the fungus to grow out of the seed, attack the root and basal stem tissues and cause seedling disease and plant death. The fungus can also spread to, and kill, neighbouring healthy plants, thereby multiplying the BSD threat to crops. Proper seed treatment before sowing gives complete BSD control.

For more information see *Managing botrytis in chickpeas in 2021*.

Phytophthora root rot, PRR (oomycete *Phytophthora medicaginis*)

Phytophthora root rot (PRR) is a soil- and water-borne disease with inoculum that can establish in some paddocks. Damage is greatest in seasons with above average rainfall, but only a single saturating rainfall is needed for infection. Avoid high-risk paddocks such as those with a history of *Phytophthora* in chickpea, waterlogging, or pasture legumes. Alternative *Phytophthora* hosts such as pasture legumes, particularly medics and lucerne, must be managed to provide a clean break between chickpea crops.

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Managing botrytis in chickpeas 2021 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/1299969/Managing-Botrytis-in-chickpeas-in-2021.pdf)

The PREDICTA® B soil test can be used to assess PRR risk. Detecting any level of *Phytophthora* in a paddock makes it at high risk of developing PRR if conditions become conducive. However, not detecting *Phytophthora* does not mean the PRR risk is low. If considerations other than *Phytophthora* warrant sowing in a high-risk paddock, choose PBA HatTrick$^{\phi}$ or PBA Seamer$^{\phi}$ and consider treating seed with metalaxyl. Metalaxyl can be applied in the same operation as other seed dressings. Metalaxyl only provides protection for about eight weeks; crops can still become infected and die later in the season. Do not plant PBA Boundary$^{\phi}$ in any paddock that has had a history of pasture legumes or chickpea with PRR.

Phytophthora inoculum will be present in three forms:

1. **Chickpea plants** that had PRR in previous seasons (up to 10 years back).
2. **Other hosts e.g. medics, lucerne**, and other leguminous plants including sulla (*Hedysarum* species) and sesbania (*Sesbania* species) in which *Phytophthora* can survive and multiply.
3. **Soil and water** containing PRR-infected material and survival structures (oospores, chlamydospores).

The following will reduce the risk of PRR in this year's chickpea crops:

- **Avoid PRR high-risk paddocks** where annual or perennial medics have been a component of pastures and where PRR has occurred in the past in lucerne or chickpea; the oospores of *Phytophthora medicaginis* can survive for more than 10 years.
- **Avoid paddocks with areas prone to waterlogging** although the conditions that induce waterlogging might not occur every year.
- **Metalaxyl-based seed dressings are registered** for PRR, but they are relatively expensive and provide only 6–8 weeks protection after sowing.
- **Grow a variety with the highest level of resistance**, particularly in medium–high-risk situations, such as where medics, chickpea or lucerne have been grown in the past 5–6 years.

Sclerotinia white mould (fungi *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *S. minor*)

Sclerotinia fungi (*S. sclerotiorum* and *S. minor*) infect chickpea plants in two ways:

1. **Sclerotia germinate directly** in or on soil and invade the plant through root or basal stem tissue, producing sclerotia on and within the basal stem tissues
2. **Sclerotia germinate indirectly**, producing apothecia at ground level, which then release airborne ascospores (carpogenic germination) that infect plant parts higher in the canopy.

In most seasons, direct germination is generally only seen because carpogenic germination needs cool, moist conditions. In August–September 2016, *Sclerotinia* disease was very common in chickpea crops in north-western NSW and southern QLD. Importantly, every case of *Sclerotinia* involved carpogenic germination, i.e. infection at mid-canopy, meaning that the sclerotia that formed on and inside the chickpea stems would have been captured during harvest. This then led to problems at receival points because the cylindrical sclerotia formed inside the stems resembled ryegrass ergots, causing some loads to be rejected or docked.

In the southern region, outbreaks of sclerotinia white mould in chickpea are closely linked to paddocks with a history of canola or lupin production and thus are likely to have populations of sclerotia present. Chickpea crops that are sown early and reach canopy closure in winter tend to be predisposed to developing the disease. Infection via mycelium directly in the soil or through ascospores appear to be equally prevalent.

Sclerotinia inoculum will be present from five potential sources:

1. **Sclerotia spread** by floods and surface water.
2. **Sclerotia admixed** with chickpea seed and introduced into chickpea paddocks during sowing.
3. **Sclerotia in broadleaf crop residue** (e.g. canola or lupin) in paddocks intended for chickpea this year; large sclerotia can survive for up to 10 years.
4. **Sclerotia in weed hosts** in paddocks intended for chickpea this year.
5. **Sclerotia residing in soils** as a result of infections in the last five years (e.g. sclerotia from infected crops in 2020 have the potential to survive and cause infections for the next five seasons at least).

The following will reduce the risk of *Sclerotinia* in this year's chickpea crops:

- grade seed to remove sclerotia
- avoid paddocks with a history of *Sclerotinia* outbreaks
- avoid paddocks with a recent history of canola or lupin
- avoid paddocks with a history of broadleaf weeds.

Root lesion nematode, RLN (*Pratylenchus thornei, Pratylenchus neglectus*)

Root lesion nematodes (RLN) cause poor plant growth in situations that otherwise appear favourable. They attack cereals and pulses and are a threat to the whole farming system. Nematodes feed and multiply on and in the roots of chickpea plants and, in high numbers, will reduce growth and yield. Chickpea varieties differ in their resistance and tolerance to RLN, but are generally considered more susceptible (allowing nematodes to multiply) than field pea, faba bean and lupin. Reduce the risk of losses from RLN by not sowing chickpea in paddocks that had susceptible or intolerant cereal varieties in the previous season, and by following the recommendations in *Root lesion nematodes*.

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Managing root lesion nematodes

Follow the recommendations in *Root lesion nematodes* (https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0010/58870/Root-Lesion-Nematode-Brochure.pdf)

Virus diseases

Flying aphids spread viruses, which can cause major chickpea losses in some years, often later in the season as was the case in 2012. The Liverpool Plains, Gilgandra and Narrabri districts have a history of virus disease. In 2020, viruses caused widespread damage and losses in faba bean crops. Where chickpea crops adjoined or were close to an infected faba bean crop, the viruses also caused problems in the chickpea crops. Fortunately, most of this damage was confined to a narrow strip (10–20 m) adjacent to the faba bean crop. Prevention is the only option to limit losses, because there is no in-crop control. However, prevention measures are often not adequate due to limited effectiveness and practicality, and there are no immune chickpea varieties. Follow best agronomic practices including retaining standing stubble, optimising sowing rate and sowing time, and controlling in-crop and fallow weeds. Stressed crops tend to be more prone to insect attack (particularly from aphids), hence the basic principles of paddock selection and plant health to avoid stressed crops should apply.

Other measures that can be beneficial in some cases include:

- using virus-free seed
- controlling host weeds
- distancing from lucerne crops
- using narrow row spacing
- using a higher sowing rate.

Monitoring and spraying aphids is generally not effective. Virus control is different for chickpea than for other pulses, because spread is almost entirely by non-colonising aphids that visit crops only briefly. The prevention options are detailed in *Managing viruses in pulse crops in 2021*.

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Virus prevention in pulses

Managing viruses in pulse crops in 2021 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1299965/Managing-viruses-in-pulse-crops-in-2021.pdf)

Considerations for chickpea disease management in 2021

How drought affects plant diseases

- Do not underestimate disease risks after a drought – pathogens survive longer and can still threaten 2021 chickpea crops.
- Drought reduces plant residue breakdown. This means that inoculum of some diseases does not decrease and will carry over for more than one growing season. There might not be the expected benefits of crop rotation.
- Bacterial numbers decline in dry soil. Some bacteria are antagonists of soil-borne fungal diseases. These diseases can be more severe after drought.
- Abandoned, or drought-stressed crops still set seed. Summer/autumn rains can lead to large numbers of volunteers. Volunteers can host *Ascochyta*, viruses and virus vectors, and other pathogens.
- Weeds that are stressed by drought can be harder to kill and can harbour pathogens.
- Soil water and nitrogen can be out-of-balance; these are likely to contribute to diseases in 2021 and beyond.

Chickpea disease risks in 2021

Ascochyta is unlikely to cause widespread problems in 2021 unless it is wetter than average, as inoculum levels have not increased in the past three seasons. Even if infected with *Ascochyta*, most varieties recover well during dry conditions. For these reasons, unless the crop is in a high risk *Ascochyta* situation, it is unlikely there will be a cost benefit from applying a foliar fungicide to 2021 crops until after the disease is detected.

High risk situations include planting into paddocks where active inoculum is known to be present, and planting seed of unknown pathogen status that has not been properly treated with fungicide seed dressings. In these situations, apply an *Ascochyta* fungicide before the first post-emergence rain, then monitor the crop from 10 to 14 days after rain.

If *Ascochyta* is detected, apply a registered fungicide before the next rain. This is especially important during the reproductive stage of the crop, as *Ascochyta* on pods causes abortion, seed infection and seed defects. If a spray is missed, fungicides with limited curative activity are now available. Recent research has shown the *Ascochyta* fungicides Aviator® Xpro™ and Veritas® are rainfast (up to 100 mm rain in 150 minutes), however they have a limited time of use and tight intervals for application after an infection occurs. Further information on salvage fungicide options is available on the GRDC website.

Under drought conditions, some plant pathogens survive longer than normal. *Ascochyta* inoculum for 2021 chickpea crops could have originated in 2017 or even 2016. In August 2019, volunteer chickpea in a crop of wheat in northwest NSW had *Ascochyta* lesions. That paddock had grown chickpea in 2016 (under high *Ascochyta* pressure); wheat in 2017 and chickpea in 2018 (crop abandoned due to drought). Rain in October/November 2018 allowed *Ascochyta* to develop on abandoned plants, and seed left in the paddock germinated following rain in March 2019 to produce the volunteers that were infected during rain in May, June and July 2019. *Ascochyta* then occurred in the chickpea crop planted into that paddock in 2020.

The *Ascochyta* fungus is evolving. In a 2010 Tamworth disease management trial, unprotected PBA HatTrick$^{\phi}$ (then rated moderately resistant, MR), lost 37% of yield to *Ascochyta*, while in a 2016 trial, unprotected PBA HatTrick$^{\phi}$ lost 97% of yield to *Ascochyta*. PBA HatTrick$^{\phi}$ is now rated moderately susceptible (MS) and will require fungicide in conditions that favour *Ascochyta*. While *Ascochyta* can now cause more damage on unprotected PBA HatTrick$^{\phi}$, it is just as easy to manage as when PBA HatTrick$^{\phi}$ was rated MR.

Phytophthora root rot and *Sclerotinia* diseases (soil-borne and airborne, respectively) are considered moderate to high risk in 2021, because although inoculum loads are unlikely to have increased, the drought will have prolonged their survival.

Botrytis seedling disease (BSD, seed-borne) poses a real threat to 2021 crops sown with seed from the 2020 crop. Seed testing at Tamworth has detected *Botrytis* in seed as high as 34%. Even if only 1% of seed is infected and the seed is not treated, this equates to 3000 infected seedlings per hectare (assuming a target population of 300,000 plants/ha). Seed treatment using a registered fungicide seed dressing will provide 100% control of BSD. See *Managing botrytis in chickpeas in 2021* for further information.

Botrytis grey mould (BGM, airborne) is a ubiquitous fungus that has a very wide host range and is a good saprophyte. So if conditions favour BGM in 2021 (i.e. dense canopies, warm humid weather) the disease is likely to occur. Note that seed treatments are ineffective against the airborne BGM fungus.

Root lesion nematodes (RLN, *P. thornei*, soil-borne) can survive dry periods. Recent research has shown it takes a break of 40 months free of host plants to reduce numbers to a minimum threshold (two per gram of soil), therefore, it is unlikely the drought conditions will have reduced RLN numbers if they started at a high level (40 per gram of soil), which was possible in the 2016 season. Even starting numbers as low as 10 per gram of soil still need a break of 30 months. If numbers at the start of the drought exceeded 10 per gram of soil, there could still be enough nematodes to cause damage in 2021 chickpea crops. Further information on RLN populations is available on the GRDC website.

Viruses are an unknown threat after drought conditions. Most viruses need green plants as reservoirs and hosts for their vectors, while some viruses are seed-borne. However, as vectors can fly or be blown in from regions that have not experienced drought, viruses are still a risk to 2021 chickpea crops.

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Salvage fungicide options

Chickpea Ascochyta research: what if I miss a spray – are there salvage options with new chemistry; how long do fungicides persist? (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/grdc-update-papers/tab-content/grdc-update-papers/2019/02/chickpea-ascochyta-research-what-if-i-miss-a-spray-are-there-salvage-options-with-new-chemistry-how-long-do-fungicides-persist)

GRDC website (https://grdc.com.au/)

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RLN population decline

How long does it take to reduce Pratylenchus thornei *(Root lesion nematode) population in the soil?* (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/grdc-update-papers/tab-content/grdc-update-papers/2016/02/how-long-does-it-take-to-reduce-pratylenchus-thornei-populations-in-the-soil)

Seed quality

Obtaining good quality seed after a drought might still be an issue in 2021.

All planting seed should be germination tested and, if it meets the Pulse Australia minimum standard of 70%, the seed should be treated and test planted into paddocks intended for chickpea in 2021, and the number that emerge counted, as this is the best indicator of seed and seedling vigour in the paddock. This test might also help to detect herbicide residues, but should not be relied on as the sole indicator, as symptoms of residual herbicides can be slow to develop in some situations.

Paddock emergence tests are best done in March–April. Irrespective of age and origin, all sowing seed should be treated with a registered seed dressing to control seed-borne *Ascochyta* (internal and external), seed-borne *Botrytis* (BSD), and protect seedlings from a range of other opportunistic soil organisms that can reduce seedling vigour and establishment in less than favourable conditions (e.g. cold and/or wet soils, and deep sowing). Sowing quality, treated seed is the best way to achieve healthy seedlings, which will have a rapidly growing root system to obtain more nutrients and moisture, be more competitive with weeds and less susceptible to disease.

Fungicide seed dressings

Chickpea seed should always be treated to control seed-borne *Ascochyta* and *Botrytis* and some soil-borne diseases. Research has shown that P-Pickel T® (thiram plus thiabendazole), and products containing thiram only (e.g. Thiram® 600) are equally effective against *Ascochyta* or *Botrytis*. Additionally, applying metalaxyl could be warranted if there is a risk of *Phytophthora* in a paddock, but seed treatment with metalaxyl only provides protection for 6–8 weeks from sowing.

Table 62. Chickpea seed treatments.

Active ingredient	Example product	Rate	Target disease
thiram 360 g/L + thiabendazole 200 g/L	P-Pickel T®	200 mL/100 kg seed	Seed-borne *Ascochyta* and *Botrytis*, damping off, *Fusarium*
thiram 600 g/L	Thiram® 600	200 mL/100 kg seed	Damping off, seed-borne *Botrytis* and *Ascochyta*
thiram 800 g/kg	Thiragranz®	150 g/100 kg seed	Seed-borne *Botrytis* and *Ascochyta*, damping off
metalaxyl 350 g/L	Apron® XL 350 ES	75 mL/100 kg seed	Phytophthora root rot

Injury from herbicide residues in soil

Herbicide residues can cause disease-like symptoms. Damage is greatest on alkaline soils above pH_{Ca} 7.6 and compacted soil can aggravate the situation. Group B sulfonylurea herbicides (e.g. Ally®, Associate®, Glean®, Logran® B-power, Lynx®, Nugran® and Tackle®) on preceding cereal crops are especially risky, requiring special attention to crop rotation recommendations on labels. The trend in northern NSW to double crop sorghum and include triazine tolerant (TT) canola in the rotation also increases the risk of Group C herbicide damage.

Consult herbicide labels and the NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops* for further information on plantback periods and rainfall requirements.

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Weed control in winter crops (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Harvesting

Chickpea plants often contain pods with various stages of maturity (i.e. first set pods can be mature whilst young, green pods are still forming). Chickpea seeds are physiologically mature when yellowing from the seed beak begins to extend through the remainder of the seed.

Chickpea crops can be desiccated using glyphosate (470/540/570/600 g/L) ± metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/kg) ± saflufenacil (700 g/kg), or diquat (200 g/L), to aid harvest efficiency once the majority (90–95%) of seeds have reached physiological maturity. Ensure that the harvest WHP is observed according to the label of the desiccation product used (e.g. seven days for glyphosate products; two days for diquat products).

Desiccation allows earlier harvest, maximising both yield and grain quality. However, a crop ripening evenly under very hot conditions and/or with no weed problems might not require desiccation (see *Chickpea harvest and seed storage*, available from Pulse Australia). Crops desiccated with glyphosate should not be kept for sowing seed as desiccation can reduce seed viability.

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Chickpea harvest and seed storage (www.pulseaus.com.au/storage/app/media/crops/2007_Chickpea-Harvest-Storage.pdf)

Pulse Australia (www.pulseaus.com.au/)

The receival standard for chickpea is 14% seed moisture content. Harvest should start as soon as the seed has dried down sufficiently to thresh. Harvesting chickpea at 14–15% moisture then drying or aerating will normally result in a higher yield, better quality seed, fewer harvest difficulties and less problems with late *Ascochyta* infection. Harvest losses and downgrading in quality (cracking) can be substantial if chickpea harvest is delayed until moisture is below 11–12%. A delayed harvest also increases the risk of lodging and late rain or hail leading to lower yields (reduced seed density and brittle seeds), and downgraded quality (observed as darkened, discoloured or sprouted seeds).

Significant harvest losses can occur if harvest operators are inexperienced. Make sure contractors are experienced in chickpea harvesting, that header settings are optimised for each crop and that they travel at appropriate speeds. Use appropriate harvest strategies to minimise header fires, such as dragging chains behind headers, and blowing dust and debris out of the header with compressed air as frequently as every 30 minutes if required.

Late rains can cause a second flush of growth and podding. When this occurs, timing the desiccation is a balance between minimising losses at the bottom of the plant (potential pod and seed loss when overripe/dry) and losses or defects from the top of the plant (killing the new growth resulting in immature/wrinkled seeds, green seeds and higher moisture seeds that can promote mould in storage). Harvesting should then start shortly after desiccation to avoid yield losses. A header that is well set up for the crop should be able to capture the good quality seed without retaining any smaller defective seed caused by this second flush of growth. Contact your header dealer or manufacturer for assistance in optimal header set up.

Marketing

The bulk of the Australian chickpea crop is exported. Most desi chickpea goes as whole seed to the subcontinent countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka for human consumption as whole seed, dhal (split seed) or besan (flour). A small proportion is sold whole, split or milled into flour in Australia and consumed locally, or sold to expatriate Indian communities in the UK, Canada and Fiji. There is an increasing interest in besan as an ingredient in food products, both domestically and internationally.

Prices in the subcontinent are lower in their postharvest period from April to June and Turkish imports fill the period from August to December. The Australian crop meets the off-season demand from December to March, although prices for chickpea in Australia in October and November are often higher than in December and January. Indian tariffs since 2017 have meant that the main market has been Bangladesh where even colour and size are important considerations for buyers, so careful harvesting and storage is imperative for achieving top prices.

Small seeded kabulis (up to 7 mm diameter) meet separate market requirements from large kabulis and are therefore priced accordingly. They are mainly exported to the subcontinent and Middle East.

Larger kabulis command a higher price, with premiums applying to each 1 mm increment in seed diameter. The size of these premiums varies from year to year, depending on supply from key competitors. Larger kabuli chickpea are exported to the subcontinent, Middle East and Europe. A small amount of both small and large seeded kabulis are retained in Australia for local processing and consumption.

The current marketing specifications for the different grades of chickpea can be found on the Pulse Australia website.

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Current marketing specifications (www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/receival-trading-standards)

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Table 63. Disease and crop injury guide – chickpea.

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Fungal and oomycete diseases				
Pre-emergence diseases Many fungi	Seedlings fail to emerge.	Mainly kabuli cultivars (due to thinner seed coat).	Wet soils. Survives in soil.	Treat seed with a thiram-based fungicide.
Botrytis seedling disease *Botrytis cinerea* (fungus)	Seedlings wilt and die. Random distribution (not patches of plants).	Related to infected seed source.	Survives in seed after pods become infected.	Treat seed with a thiram-based fungicide (first grading out small or mouldy seed, if present).
Damping off Pythium (oomycete) and several fungi	Seedlings wilt and die. Patchy distribution.	Wet soils.	Survives in soil.	Treat seed with a thiram-based fungicide (might not give adequate control of *Pythium*).
Phytophthora root rot *Phytophthora medicaginis* (oomycete)	Rotted roots, plants easily pulled up. Patches of plants wilting; yellowing and defoliation starting from bottom leaves.	In patches with poor soil drainage, after heavy rainfall. Paddock history of medic, lucerne, or root rot in chickpea.	Survives in soil. Can persist for years. Spreads by water and soil movement.	Use the desi variety PBA HatTrick, which combines improved resistance to both Phytophthora and Ascochyta. Avoid kabuli varieties. Avoid paddocks with a history of PRR in chickpea. Rotate with cereals. In high risk situations, treat seed with metalaxyl (effective against early, but not late, infection).
Ascochyta leaf, stem and pod blight *Phoma rabiei* (syn. *Ascochyta rabiei*) (fungus)	Lesions with concentric rings of tiny black specks. Leaves, stems, pods and, when severe, whole plants and patches of plants die. Can kill entire crops of susceptible varieties if not managed properly.	Endemic in NSW. Favoured by wet, humid weather.	Seed, chickpea trash, volunteer chickpea.	Use NSW DPI/DAF Qld/Pulse Australia management strategy. Prevent introduction of chickpea trash, especially on equipment. Maintain machinery hygiene. Control volunteers early in the fallow. Use varieties with improved resistance.
Botrytis grey mould *Botrytis cinerea* (fungus)	Grey or dead patches on stem, collar, flowers or pods. Spore clusters evident as 'bunches of grapes' on dark brown stalks, best seen with hand lens	Warm (>15 °C), humid, overcast conditions, dense canopies.	Many sources including any crop trash, sclerotes in soil, neighbouring crops, in-crop weeds, and infected seed. Inoculum usually not limiting.	Prevention is the same as for ascochyta blight. Current recommendations for Ascochyta management has also reduced botrytis grey mould. Pre-emptive spraying might be possible; check current recommendations.
Sclerotinia wilt *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *S. minor* (fungi)	Beige–tan lesions on stems at ground level or higher. White–grey mould in wet or humid weather. Sclerotes (1–5 mm black bodies) usually form on, or inside stems, or on tap roots.	Basal stem rot usually occurs in late winter/early spring. Canopy stem rot favoured by dense, luxuriant growth.	Sclerotes survive in soil for at least eight years, germinate directly and infect roots and stem bases, or indirectly to release wind-blown spores. Very wide host range in broadleaf weeds and crops.	Rotate with cereals, maintain a 4-year break between broadleaf crops. Avoid sowing next to canola paddocks; control broadleaf weeds.
Virus diseases				
Turnip yellows virus (TYV ex BWYV), *Alfalfa mosaic virus* (AMV), *Subterranean clover redleaf virus* (SCRLV), *Cucumber mosaic virus* (CMV), *Mastrevirus* spp., *Bean leafroll virus* (BLRV), *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (TSWV), and at least three other species	First symptoms are bunching, reddening, yellowing, or shoot tip death. Later symptoms are reddening or yellowing and early death of whole plants. Diseased plants are scattered, i.e. solitary or in small groups of 2–4 plants.	Seasons or districts with major aphid flights. Most common in crops that have a low plant density and/or broadleaf weed infestation.	Survives in weeds and pasture legumes, especially lucerne. Spread by aphids and, to a minor extent, thrips and leafhoppers. AMV and CMV are transmitted through seed to seedlings at incidences up to 1% and 2% respectively.	Aim for optimal establishment, standing stubble, and no weeds by following best agronomic practices. Controlling aphids on nearby legume pastures may help to prevent virus transmission in both autumn and spring.
Nematodes				
Ill-thrift *Pratylenchus thornei*, *P. neglectus*	Poor plant growth in situations where nodulation and other factors are favourable. Microscope shows nematodes with stylets.	Widespread in soils with high clay content.	Survives and spreads in soil.	Crop rotation with a nematode-resistant cereal variety could be beneficial. Some chickpea varieties are less susceptible than others (seek advice).
Herbicide injury				
Injury from soil residues of Group C herbicides (e.g. triazines) and sulfonylurea herbicides, and isoxaflutole (Balance®)	Discolouration, stunting, death, or leaf necrosis, especially in seedlings.	Related to pre-emergence herbicide use in current and previous seasons. Damage greatest in boom overlaps and compacted soil areas. Retained stubble may capture herbicide and slowly release after rain, potentially causing damage.	Most persistent in alkaline soils.	Observe label recommendations and avoid spray overlaps. Thoroughly decontaminate spray equipment, especially auto rigs. Be aware of Group C herbicide risk when following sorghum or maize (double crop) and triazine-tolerant (TT) canola. Be careful in flattened high cereal stubble loads.
Waterlogging				
Injury from saturated soil or standing water	Similar to phytophthora root rot, but roots remain intact. Initially plants do not pull easily out of ground. Onset is more rapid (1–2 days after rain) than for Phytophthora. Leaflets show bleaching, yellowing or reddening and might not fall.	Soil saturation for one day or longer, plants most sensitive when stressed and/or podding.	Poor drainage due to compacted soils or subsoil constraints.	Ensure good paddock drainage. Avoid irrigation during and after podding, particularly if plants are already moisture stressed (see Pulse Australia publication *Irrigated chickpea management*).

Further information

NSW DPI

Weed control in winter crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)
Insect and mite control in field crops (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)
Pulse Point 7, Reducing disease risk (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157144/pulse-point-07.pdf)
Pulse Point 20, Germination testing and seed rate calculation (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/157442/pulse-point-20.pdf)
Managing aschochyta blight in chickpeas 2020 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0015/1220271/managing-ascochyta-blight-in-chickpeas-in-2020.pdf)
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May 2013, Chickpea disease management (Southern and Northern regions) (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2013/05/chickpea-disease-management)

Pulse Australia

2020–2021 Pulse Trading Standards (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/receival-trading-standards)
PA Bulletin, *Chickpea: High quality seed* (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/bmp/chickpea/high-quality-seed)
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PA Bulletin, *Chickpea: Botrytis grey mould management* (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/bmp/chickpea/botrytis-grey-mould)
PA Bulletin, *Chickpea: Phytophthora root rot management* (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/bmp/chickpea/phytophthora-root-rot)
PA Bulletin, *Chickpea: Identifying* Sclerotinia (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/bmp/chickpea/sclerotinia)
PA Bulletin, *Managing viruses in pulses* (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/publications/manage-viruses)
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Pulse traders (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/pulse-traders)
Crop protection products (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/crop-protection-products)

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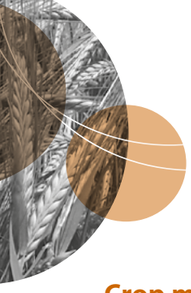

Faba bean

Crop management

Many dryland and irrigated grain growing areas are well suited for faba bean production. All varieties are suitable for stockfeed or human consumption. However, in some warmer and drier environments, seed size and colour could limit the potential to achieve human consumption market specifications. The highest yield potential is achieved on deep, neutral–alkaline, well-structured soils. Avoid shallow, acidic (pH_{Ca} <5.2) or light to sandy textured soils with poor water holding capacity.

Good soil and paddock drainage are preferable, however, faba bean can withstand short periods of waterlogging much better than chickpea, field pea or lupin. If possible, locate crops at least 500 m from faba bean stubble to reduce disease risk. In northern NSW, faba bean should be sown on a minimum of 100 mm plant available water (PAW) at sowing.

Most pulses in southern NSW are grown in soils where pH stratification (acid soil layers) can affect root growth, nodulation, crop vigour and yield potential. Severely acidic layers (pH_{Ca} <4.5) are common at depths of 5–10 cm and 10–15 cm in the main cropping soils of central and southern NSW. Check for acidic layers by sampling soils at 5 cm intervals to 20 cm deep two years before sowing acid-sensitive pulses.

Where acidity is detected below the surface soil, the most rapid method to increase pH is to incorporate fine-grade lime to 10 cm deep, at least 12 months before sowing faba bean.

Well-nodulated faba bean enhances soil nitrogen levels and breaks weed and disease cycles in cereal crop rotations. With adequate moisture, it can be sown immediately following maize, sorghum or cotton, provided no residual herbicides that damage faba bean have been applied in the preceding crop.

The optimum temperature range for growth is 15–25 °C, with flowering ideally from July to late September. Flowering could start as soon as June if crops are sown early in northern NSW and can extend to mid October in southern NSW. High temperatures and hot, dry winds during flowering can affect pod formation and reduce yield. Severe frosts following mild weather often causes elongating stems to develop a bent stick (hockey stick) appearance, blackened leaf margins and aborted flowers and pods in some varieties.

Faba bean is an open-pollinated crop, so out-crossing from one variety to another can occur. If retaining faba bean for seed, put as much distance as possible to separate crops of different varieties to reduce any out-crossing and varietal contamination.

Introducing beehives to paddocks at flowering has been shown to benefit pod set and increase yields in areas where there are low, naturalised honey bee or native bee populations.

Grain yield potential and nitrogen benefit are closely related to growth – the more dry matter produced, the higher the potential yield and the more nitrogen added to the soil.

Crop stubbles and grain left on the ground after harvest, can provide valuable grazing with no stock health risks. Adhere to harvest withholding periods (WHP) for all herbicides, insecticides and fungicides applied to the crop.

Sowing

Seeds are relatively large and flat compared with cereal seed. Some equipment cannot successfully sow seed of this size and shape. It is important to test equipment with inoculated seed before sowing as the peat carrier increases seed bridging in planter boxes and air seeder bins. Ensure the air seeder sowing boots and hoses have the capacity to handle large seeds. Check with machinery manufacturers, but sowing at a slower ground speed will reduce the chance of hose blockages and ensure air seeders have enough airflow to push the seed evenly to the sowing boot. Ideally, sow faba bean into cereal stubble for maximum nitrogen fixation, rotational benefits and to minimise aphid infestation. Wider sowing row spacing can improve stubble flow.

Faba bean is generally sown 4–6 cm deep, depending on soil moisture, but it can be sown up to 12–13 cm deep if needed. Deep furrow or moisture-seeking techniques can be used to sow on time. The large seed size makes faba bean very suitable for this type of sowing system. Deep sowing can also reduce potential effects on crop establishment from post-sowing, pre-emergent herbicides. Under furrow-irrigated conditions, it is best to sow shallow (2–3 cm) and water the crop up.

Sowing time

Aim to sow in the earlier part of the sowing window to maximise yield potential. However, avoid sowing earlier than the suggested sowing times, particularly under irrigation, as this can promote excessive vegetative growth and consequently increase crop lodging and foliar diseases. Sow irrigated crops in southern NSW in early to mid May. See Table 64 below for the suggested sowing time for different regions.

Sowing rate

Sowing rates for faba bean vary according to seed size, germination percentage, sowing time and region. Over a wide range of plant populations under favourable conditions, faba bean can yield well as it has the ability to compensate and fill in plant rows. Trials conducted in northern and southern NSW under dryland conditions show that plant densities below the recommended populations reduce yield in most years. Later-sown crops require a higher plant population to minimise potential yield loss. A 20 plants/m² plant population has been acceptable on a 50–100 cm row spacing in northern NSW dryland crops and southern NSW irrigated crops. Plant populations of 20–35 plants/m² are required for southern NSW dryland crops, depending upon sowing time.

Table 64. Suggested sowing times.

Region / Week	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4
Northern												
Narrabri–Boggabilla												
Walgett–Coonamble												
Liverpool Plains												
Central West												
Dubbo–Warren												
Cowra–Forbes												
Central and Southern												
Temora–Wagga; Wagga–Lockhart												
Griffith–Hillston (irrigated)												

Best sowing time
Earlier or later than recommended, yield reduction likely.

Your calculation

100 seed weight # (grams) ..... × **target plant population** ..... × 1000 ÷ **establishment percentage*** .....×..... × **germination percentage** = **your sowing rate** ..... kg/ha

\# To determine your seed weight, weigh 100 seeds in grams.
* Establishment percentage – 90% is a reasonable estimate, unless sowing into adverse conditions.

Table 65. Sowing rates for faba bean varieties.

Sowing rates	Average 100 seed weight (g)	Seed rate (kg/ha) 20 plants/m²	Seed rate (kg/ha) 30 plants/m²
Establishment %		**90**	**90**
Doza	50 (40–60)	111	166
PBA Warda	55 (52–57)	122	183
PBA Nanu	59 (57–61)	131	196
PBA Nasma	61 (58–64)	135	203
PBA Bendoc	64 (50–72)	142	212
Fiesta VF, Farah, Nura	68 (60–75)	151	226
PBA Marne, PBA Samira, PBA Amberley	74 (61–87)	164	246
PBA Rana, PBA Zahra	75 (65–85)	167	250

Note: Calculations based on 100% seed germination and 90% establishment.

Table 66. Sowing density.

Plant population target	Plants/m²
North dryland	15–25
North irrigated	15–20
South dryland	20–35
South irrigated	20–30

Inoculation

Inoculation is essential on all soil types. Use the commercially available faba bean inoculant (Group F). Faba bean rhizobia are very sensitive to soil acidity. Some products are more sensitive to drying out than others, so ensure seed is sown into good soil moisture, especially when moisture seeking. Calibrate the planter using inoculated seed. To optimise all stages of the nodulation process, follow all the manufacturer's guidelines regarding storage and inoculant application.

Nutrition

Phosphorus (P) is the main nutrient that faba bean requires. Apply P fertiliser on deficient soils at equivalent rates to that used on cereals. Phosphorus is best banded close to, but not in direct contact with, the seed at sowing, especially in soils that have grown rice within the previous two years. Yield responses to zinc have been recorded on alkaline clay soils, but only where zinc had not been applied to other crops in the rotation. Select paddocks with a low level of residual nitrogen to promote effective nodulation and nitrogen fixation. Consider applying molybdenum to acid soils to aid nodulation. Fifty grams of actual molybdenum per hectare applied every five years is recommended.

Variety selection

When selecting a variety consider season length, seed size with reference to sowing machinery, disease tolerance, seed availability and suitability to markets. A number of varieties is available, with different characteristics and most are suited to specific growing regions in NSW. Table 67 lists the variety characteristics.

Resistance classifications: R – resistant; MR – moderately resistant; MS – moderately susceptible; S – susceptible.

Northern NSW

Doza$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2008 by Pulse Breeding Australia's (PBA) northern faba bean breeding node at Narrabri. It is better adapted to warmer spring temperatures than Barkool, Cairo$^{\Phi}$ and Fiord; higher yielding than Cairo$^{\Phi}$, with improved rust resistance. Smaller seed than Cairo$^{\Phi}$, but more uniform; coloured light buff. Licensed to Seednet; available through local seed suppliers. EPR is $3.63/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Warda$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2012 for the northern region with higher yield and bigger seed than Doza$^{\Phi}$. Best adapted to eastern areas with higher rainfall. Similar to Doza$^{\Phi}$ for earliness, chocolate spot and rust resistance, but has better tolerance than Doza$^{\Phi}$ to *Bean leafroll virus* and vegetative frost damage. Its seed is more uniform and bigger than Doza$^{\Phi}$ making it suitable for the human food market. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $3.85/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Nasma$^{\Phi}$. Released in spring 2015 for northern NSW and southern Queensland with a higher yield than PBA Warda$^{\Phi}$. Larger and more uniform seed than PBA Warda$^{\Phi}$, making it readily acceptable into the human consumption market. Flowering, maturity time, resistance to chocolate spot and frost tolerance are similar to PBA Warda$^{\Phi}$. It also has improved resistance to *Bean leafroll virus* over PBA Warda$^{\Phi}$. Rust resistance is slightly inferior to Doza$^{\Phi}$. It is susceptible (S) to *Ascochyta*. Despite its lower disease resistance, it performed well in southern NSW 2017–2019, due in part to the relatively dry seasons. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $3.85/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Nanu$^{\Phi}$. Released in spring 2018. Highest yielding variety in the state's north east. It has good overall resistance to disease and is MR–MS to rust and MR to *Bean leafroll virus*. It has similar agronomic traits to other northern varieties and is S to chocolate spot. PBA Nanu$^{\Phi}$ seed is smaller than PBA Nasma$^{\Phi}$ but is larger than PBA Warda$^{\Phi}$ so more suited to Middle East markets. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $3.85/tonne incl. GST.

Southern NSW

Nura$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2005 from the southern node of the National Faba Bean Breeding Program. Produced from a cross between Icarus and Ascot and selected for improved resistance over Fiesta VF to both chocolate spot and *Ascochyta*. Later flowering than Fiesta VF, however, it has similar maturity. Suited to the medium–high rainfall areas of southern NSW; not recommended for northern NSW. Shorter height than Farah$^{\Phi}$ and Fiesta VF and less likely to lodge. Seed is slightly smaller than Farah$^{\Phi}$ and coloured light buff. Licensed to Seednet; available through local seed suppliers. EPR is $3.30/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Rana$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2011. Suited to the higher rainfall, longer season growing areas. Mid–late flowering, with improved resistance to chocolate spot compared with Farah$^{\Phi}$ and MR–MS to *Ascochyta pathotype 1 and 2 (predominant pathotype in Southern Region)*. Large, plump, light-brown seed that is bigger than current varieties. Investigate marketing options as PBA Rana$^{\Phi}$ needs to be segregated to achieve a premium for its larger seed size. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $3.85/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Samira$^{\Phi}$. Released in spring 2014. Adapted to a wide range of environments in the southern region. It is mid–late flowering but matures at the same time as Farah$^{\Phi}$ and Fiesta VF. R–MR to *Ascochyta and MS to chocolate spot*. Seed is slightly larger than Farah$^{\Phi}$ and Fiesta VF, but the same colour and should be suitable for co-mingling with other varieties for human consumption. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $3.85/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Zahra$^{\Phi}$. Released in spring 2015. Selected for the southern region where it has shown very high yield potential and is particularly responsive to high-yielding situations. MR–MR to ascochyta blight in most districts in the southern region. Less susceptible to chocolate spot and rust than Fiesta and Farah$^{\Phi}$. Flowers at the same time as Nura$^{\Phi}$ and PBA Samira$^{\Phi}$, but can mature slightly later under conducive seasonal conditions. Large, plump seed, similar to PBA Rana$^{\Phi}$. The two varieties could be co-mingled for a large-seeded category for the Middle East market. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $3.85/tonne incl.GST.

PBA Bendoc$^{\Phi}$. Released in spring 2018. The first faba bean variety with tolerance to some imidazolinone herbicides. A minor use permit is currently available for applying imazamox post emergence. PBA Bendoc$^{\Phi}$ is adapted to southern NSW, Victoria and SA. It is MR to both pathotypes of ascochyta blight, and MS to chocolate spot. It is later than Fiesta VF and Farah$^{\Phi}$ and flowers at the same time as Nura$^{\Phi}$ and PBA Samira$^{\Phi}$. Seed is a similar size to Nura$^{\Phi}$ and suited to the Middle East market. PBA Bendoc$^{\Phi}$ is not recommended for northern NSW as it is not adapted to the short growing season and is S to rust. Very limited data for southern NSW and irrigation. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $4.29 /tonne incl. GST.

PBA Marne$^{\Phi}$. Released in spring 2018. It is adapted to the lower rainfall or shorter season environments of southern NSW, Victoria and SA. It is MR–MS to ascochyta blight. It is more resistant to rust than other southern varieties, and is classified as MR–MS. However, it is S to chocolate spot. PBA Marne$^{\Phi}$ has good stem strength and standing ability. Seed is similar in size to PBA Samira$^{\Phi}$ and should be suitable to co-mingle with other major varieties for the Middle East market. Commercialised by Seednet. EPR is $3.85 /tonne incl. GST.

PBA Amberley$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2020 it is adapted to the medium to high rainfall and longer season environments of southern NSW, Victoria and SA. It is the first faba bean variety with moderate resistance to chocolate spot and is R–MR to ascochyta blight. It has best chocolate spot resistance MR–MS of all southern varieties. It flowers and matures at about the same time as Nura$^{\Phi}$ and PBA Samira$^{\Phi}$. PBA Amberley$^{\Phi}$ has excellent stem strength and standing ability. Seed size is similar to PBA Samira$^{\Phi}$ and should be suitable to co-mingle with other major varieties for the Middle East market. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $3.85/tonne incl. GST.

Irrigation

Faba bean is grown in rotation with irrigated summer crops such as cotton, rice, maize or sorghum. Faba bean is a safe crop to sow dry and water up on either beds or hills. To increase rhizobium inoculum survival, dry-sown beans should be watered immediately after sowing. Always ensure good seed-soil contact.

North

Plant population can be lowered to 15 plants/m^2 without yield penalties, provided plant establishment is even. In short-season northern areas, one irrigation at early pod-fill (early–mid August) might be all that is required. Avoid irrigating before flowering as often tall, vegetative, low-yielding crops can result.

South

Plant population can be lowered to 20 plants/m^2 without yield penalties, provided plant establishment is even.

Apply the first spring irrigation early to avoid stress during flowering and early pod-filling as delays will reduce yield potential. Follow-up irrigations can be scheduled according to plant water use. Although the crop tolerates some waterlogging, a good layout is essential and irrigation times should be kept as short as possible for high yields.

Furrow irrigation is preferred over spray irrigation as overhead watering encourages more foliar disease. Border check layouts increase the risk of waterlogging during and after irrigation. In these layouts, irrigation and drainage should be complete within eight hours.

Weed control

To maximise rotational benefits, effective weed control is essential. Herbicides can damage faba bean, so use only registered products and follow the label directions.

Plants weakened by herbicide injury are more susceptible to diseases, especially chocolate spot. The most common problems come from residual herbicides applied to preceding cereal crops, but non-residual herbicides have also been implicated.

1. **Sulfonylurea herbicides** (triasulfuron, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron methyl, metosulam) applied to preceding cereal crops. Take special note of label instructions concerning crop rotation and plant-back periods, particularly on high pH and/or compacted soils where rainfall has been limited. Residues could persist longer in soils that have received surface-applied lime to raise soil pH.
2. **Clopyralid** applied to preceding cereal crops and summer fallows. Clopyralid can carry over in straw and affect subsequent crops.
3. **Atrazine** applied at full rates to preceding maize and sorghum crops. Check the label for crop rotation guidelines.
4. **Picloram** and **aminopyralid** formulations e.g. Grazon™ Extra and FallowBoss® or Tordon® applied to previous summer fallows. Under dry conditions fallow herbicide breakdown is reduced and subsequent crops can suffer herbicide injury.
5. **Triazine herbicides** (simazine, cyanazine, terbuthylazine) applied in-crop can potentially cause crop damage in some circumstances – application rates influence herbicide action on different soil types. Follow label recommendations and avoid spray overlaps.

In addition, some spray oils used with post-emergent selective grass herbicides can cause minor leaf spotting and/or burning; do not confuse these with disease symptoms.

Correct boomspray decontamination procedures must be followed to avoid potential herbicide injury.

Be aware of the plantback periods for the post-sowing pre-emergent herbicides (e.g. imazethapyr – Spinnaker®) used in faba bean crops as these can affect subsequent crops, especially other non-pulse broadleaf crops such as sunflowers and canola.

Read pesticide labels and the NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops* for further information on current weed control recommendations, plantback periods and correct spray unit decontamination procedures.

READ PESTICIDE LABELS

and the NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops* (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insects

A range of pests can attack faba bean plants and pods, but they all have natural enemies that can help keep them in check. Monitoring pest and beneficial populations will show if chemical control is needed as it is important in improving crop health and vigour, and in reducing the crop's susceptibility to foliar disease. The **two critical times** when pests need monitoring are at establishment and from flowering to harvest.

Redlegged earth mite and **blue oat mite** – large populations can cause distorted early growth and can kill seedlings. The rasping of the leaf surface during feeding results in a distinctive silvering or whitening on the leaves. Areas can redden and be confused with early disease infection.

Lucerne flea – damage is characterised by clear membranous windows chewed into leaf surfaces. It is a sporadic pest in the paddock, so not all the crop will be infested. Its activity is usually limited with high humidity and mild temperatures. Hot spots can occur along weedy fence lines and around trees and rocky outcrops in paddocks. A border spray around crop boundaries will often be enough to control lucerne flea.

Detecting and controlling mite and flea damage early improves crop health and vigour, reducing the crop's susceptibility to foliar diseases.

Aphids – monitor from early establishment. Dense colonies of cowpea aphid (*Aphis craccivora*), consisting of shiny black adults and dull grey juveniles, often damage shoot tips early in the season and can reduce yield. Cowpea aphid is a vector of several virus diseases. Pea aphid (*Acyrthosiphon pisum*) and blue green aphid (*Acyrthosiphon kondoi*) are large green aphids that are less conspicuous on plants. They are not known to cause major feeding damage. All three aphid species are vectors of a range of faba bean viruses.

Identifying the faba bean aphid (*Megoura crassicauda*) at Tamworth and on the Liverpool Plains is potentially of great importance to the Australian faba bean industry. A native of eastern Asia (Korea, China, Taiwan, Japan, Siberia), this aphid species was only described in Australia in 2016 when it was found on broad beans in a Sydney home garden.

Observations during the 2017 and 2018 seasons at the Liverpool Plains Field Station showed this aphid to have an extremely fast reproduction rate and an ability to create large colonies on faba bean plants in just a few days. Host preference trials at Tamworth are ongoing, but have so far indicated that the aphid has a limited host range. Faba bean and vetches are its preferred hosts, and it can survive and reproduce on field pea and lentils. The aphid can probe lucerne but does not feed on chickpea, mungbean or lupin. Its risk to the faba bean industry is primarily through feeding damage, but virus transmission studies demonstrated its ability to be a vector for a number of non-persistently transmitted viruses such as *Bean yellow mosaic virus* (BYMV) and *Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* (PSbMV).

The aphid has been found in commercial crops and private gardens in northern NSW and Sydney region in 2020.

Aphidex® 800 (pirimicarb 800 g/kg) is the only product currently registered to control the faba bean aphid, as well as the cowpea, pea and blue-green aphid.

Thrips – monitor from early establishment. Thrips feeding can damage seedlings and high populations can cause seedling death. Fields sown close to cotton often have high populations. Thrips can cause flower and early pod abortion and should be monitored regularly during flowering. Thrips can also spread *Tomato spotted wilt virus* in faba bean.

Mirids – green mirids are pod-sucking insects. Monitor crops from early pod-fill for nymphs and adults. Mirids have been shown to cause spotting on the seed coat and, in high populations, reduce seed size and yield. Mirids are quite mobile within the crop and currently there are no spray thresholds.

***Helicoverpa* spp. (Heliothis)** – base control decisions on regular monitoring. Crops should be monitored twice weekly from flowering onwards. Larvae feed on leaves, stems and pods. Once they are of sufficient size, larvae burrow into pods and feed on the developing seed. Human consumption markets have strict limits on *Helicoverpa*-damaged seeds, so spray thresholds of one larva per square metre warrant control. Early-sown crops can mature before *Helicoverpa* moth infestation, avoiding the need for control. *Helicoverpa* spp. can develop resistance to certain insecticides, so check the resistance status for your region.

The recommended strategy for limiting resistance is:

- check crops regularly to detect eggs and small caterpillars
- correctly identify the species present
- spray caterpillars when they are less than 10 mm long
- rotate insecticides from different chemical groups according to the *Helicoverpa* strategy for each region.

See the NSW DPI guide *Insect and mite control in field crops* for more detailed information on pest control measures and thresholds and the GRDC website.

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NSW DPI guide *Insect and mite control in field crops* (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

GRDC website (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2018/resistance-management-strategy-for-helicoverpa-armigera-in-australian-grains)

PER 13752 (http://permits.apvma.gov.au/PER13752.PDF)

Pulse Australia fungicide guides (http://pulseaus.com.au/blog/post/2019-pulse-fungicide-guides)

Disease management

Proactive decisions will help to manage disease risks. Monitoring from emergence for disease, especially during favourable conditions, is crucial. Effective disease control depends on strategic fungicide use, but careful attention to other management practices can reduce disease pressure, making the fungicide program more effective, including:

- growing faba bean no more than once in four years in the same paddock
- separating crops by 500 m from the preceding faba bean crops
- reducing disease-infected stubble load by grazing and/or incorporating
- controlling volunteer faba bean
- using clean ascochyta blight-lesion-free seed
- growing locally adapted varieties that are the most resistant to the major regional diseases.

Fungicide control

Nine fungicides – mancozeb, carbendazim, chlorothalonil, tebuconazole + azoxystrobin, prothioconazole + bixafen, copper, metiram, tebuconazole and procymidone are all registered. Tebuconazole is available under permit (PER13752, expiry 30/06/24). Check pesticide permits and registrations for any changes in use patterns before using fungicides. Mancozeb, chlorothalonil, metiram and

copper are protectants and have no curative action on existing infections. Newly emerged, untreated foliage will not be protected. The newly registered fungicides Veritas® and Aviator® Xpro®, have protectant as well as limited curative activity. Carbendazim, procymidone and tebuconazole have very limited curative action and work best when applied before infection occurs. These fungicides are not translocated from sprayed leaves so foliage that develops after applying fungicide is not protected. Refer to the Pulse Australia fungicide guides.

Spray on time

Organise spraying ahead of schedule so that fungicides can be applied as soon as a decision is made. Frequently viewing the four-day weather forecasts can help decision making. Do not compromise a fungicide spray to wait for a herbicide application. Plan to spray one or two days before a significant rain period, but do not delay spraying because of the threat of rain. Light rain (less than 12 mm) can actually increase mancozeb efficacy. For ground application, aim for 100 L water/ha. If the label or permit specifies a minimum water rate, the fungicide must be applied at that specified water rate. Correctly timing fungicide application is essential for good disease control.

Ascochyta blight, chocolate spot and rust management (southern NSW)

Research and commercial evaluation have shown that strategic spraying with mancozeb, carbendazim, chlorothalonil or procymidone is effective for disease management.

The recommended program includes applying mancozeb 4–6 weeks after emergence to control *Ascochyta* and early chocolate spot. Mancozeb, carbendazim, chlorothalonil or procymidone is then applied for continued chocolate spot control throughout the growing season. Under registration restrictions, carbendazim must not be applied for more than two consecutive sprays and should be rotated with other fungicides. The number of sprays depends on the number of infection periods (i.e. rain events). Monitor crops regularly in spring for chocolate spot development, which can be rapid under favourable conditions (i.e. following canopy closure, mild temperatures and frequent rain). Check crops every few days when conditions are favourable.

Fungicides are effective for up to 14 days. Severe disease pressure will reduce the protection period, as will rapid growth, which will be totally unprotected. A final spray of mancozeb should be considered for rust and late control of *Ascochyta*, which can cause blemishes on the seed. Use mancozeb or chlorothalonil earlier if rust becomes a problem, as carbendazim has no control of this disease.

Mancozeb or chlorothalonil are broad-spectrum fungicides and might need to be used throughout the season on varieties that are susceptible to *Ascochyta*. This is particularly important when producing grain for whole-seed markets, as *Ascochyta* staining will cause downgrading.

Be aware of the critical spray application times as part of an overall fungicide program. This includes:
1st critical period – 4–6 weeks after emergence.

2nd critical period – during early flowering just before canopy closure. This is the last opportunity to apply fungicides that will penetrate into the crop canopy and protect potential infection sites from disease establishment and spread.

3rd critical period – at the end of flowering and early pod fill. Fungicide applications at this time should be aimed at protecting developing pods and preventing any further disease spread. The target diseases at this time are ascochyta blight, chocolate spot and rust. An insecticide might also be required during this period.

Disease management (northern NSW)

Rust and chocolate spot are the main diseases in the northern region.

To manage both diseases:
- control volunteer faba bean over summer
- select paddocks as far from preceding faba bean crops as possible (preferably at least 500 m).

Apply a mancozeb spray 4–6 weeks after crop emergence or before significant rain or canopy closure. This can be combined with a grass herbicide spray if the timing is correct for both products. This early spray is critical and will help to control early chocolate spot and rust infection.

Monitor crops for signs of rust and chocolate spot. It is very important to protect the crop during flowering and early pod set.

During 2016, high incidences of stemphylium blight were noted in several paddocks. Initial research indicates that this disease will only be a problem in years with very high rainfall. There are large differences in susceptibility among faba bean genotypes, with the newly released PBA Warda(Φ) among the more susceptible. Currently no advice can be given on fungicide use to control stemphylium blight.

Spraying just before canopy closure is more effective than after as the fungicide can still reach the lower parts of the plant. Mancozeb is still the preferred fungicide for disease control in northern NSW, because of its proven effectiveness against both rust and chocolate spot and because there are no restrictions on the number of applications. Note that mancozeb has no translaminar activity, so good leaf coverage is essential.

Tebuconazole has excellent action on rust, but limited activity on chocolate spot. It is therefore advisable to only use tebuconazole if rust is detected in the crop.

Note that the permit (PER13752, expiry 30/06/24) restricts the number of applications to three only in any one season.

At late crop stages consult your agronomist, as disease levels, seasonal conditions and outlook, crop development stage, yield potential and grain prices determine spraying economics. In PBA Warda(Φ) and PBA Nasma(Φ) crops it is likely that chocolate spot will be the main disease present, in which case carbendazim, procymidone or the newly registered systemic fungicides are the most effective when a second fungicide spray is necessary. Identify the disease correctly before choosing a product.

In wet seasons, chocolate spot can become a problem in its own right and additional sprays could be warranted. Consult your agronomist.

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PER 13752 (http://permits.apvma.gov.au/PER13752.PDF)

Virus disease management

Virus diseases in faba bean crops can be a problem throughout NSW, even though varieties released for the north have greatly improved resistance compared with older varieties. Disease management still depends on reducing aphids entering the crop and spreading the viruses they picked up from other host plants.

During the 2020 season unusually severe virus symptoms were observed in many paddocks in northern NWS. Extensive testing of symptomatic samples showed that the symptoms were caused mainly by *Bean yellow mosaic virus* (BYMV) and in some cases by a co-infection of BYMV with *Alfalfa mosaic virus* (AMV). The level of infection was related to high aphid numbers early in the season (mainly cowpea aphids). Late summer rains, following a two-year drought, triggered the emergence of naturalised pasture legumes on which the aphid vectors could multiply before crops emerged.

Crop management techniques to reduce aphids entering faba bean crops include:
- retaining standing cereal stubble to deter aphids
- sowing at the recommended times for your district but, where possible, avoiding autumn flights of aphids
- sowing at recommended sowing rates for early canopy closure
- separate faba bean crops as much as possible from lucerne or clover and medic pastures, that can act as reservoirs for aphid species that vector viruses to faba bean.

Research on controlling aphids in crops and reducing virus transmission through insecticide application is continuing, however, no clear thresholds have been determined for the different viruses and the type or number of aphids infesting faba bean crops. The systemic seed-applied insecticide imidacloprid is registered for faba bean and will provide early control of aphid feeding and prevent infection from persistently transmitted viruses such as *Bean leafroll virus* (BLRV). The imidacloprid seed dressing will not prevent the infection by non-persistently transmitted viruses like BYMV and AMV. However, the treatment could slow aphid multiplication in the crop during early growth and limit secondary infections. Further research is needed to demonstrate economic benefits of insecticidal seed treatments in faba bean.

Growers should consult their agronomist if considering either a seed dressing and/or a foliar insecticide. Ensure that the viral disease is correctly identified before deciding to apply any insecticides. The DPI website has further information including *Managing viruses in pulse crops 2021*.

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Managing viruses in pulse crops 2021 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1299965/Managing-viruses-in-pulse-crops-in-2021.pdf)

Table 70. Disease and crop injury guide – faba bean.

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Foliar diseases				
Ascochyta blight *Ascochyta fabae*	Small, grey, circular leaf spots, showing through both sides of the leaf, developing light brown centres with age. Under humid conditions lesions become dotted with black specks. The disease also causes stem breakage and pod lesions, which result in seed discolouration.	Wet conditions in mid to late winter or when late rains occur before harvest and cause pod infection.	Spores spread by wind and rain splash. Infected seed, faba bean residues and volunteer plants are sources of initial infection.	Disease-free seed. Crop rotation. Destroy or incorporate infected stubble. Locate crops at least 500 m from last year's faba bean crop. Control volunteer plants. Use resistant varieties. Foliar fungicides.
Chocolate spot *Botrytis fabae*	Leaf spots are initially reddish–brown, pin-head sized and on one side of the leaf only. Under suitable conditions spots expand into large, irregular, black, dead areas, expanding onto the stem. Flowers and pods can also be affected.	Extended (>day) periods of leaf wetness. Favoured by mild temperatures 15–20 °C, which can rapidly spread the disease.	Infected faba bean residues. Infected volunteer plants. Spores spread by wind and rain.	Use resistant varieties, foliar fungicides, crop rotation and good crop hygiene. Locate crops at least 500 m from last year's faba bean crop or from wind-blown stubble residues. Control volunteer faba bean.
Rust *Uromyces viciae-fabae*	Several spore stages can appear on leaves, stems and sometimes pods at the same time. Early on, creamy-yellow pustules form on leaves. These are soon replaced by orange–brown pustules. Later, black spore masses develop on stems.	Only a short period of leaf wetness during the night (such as a heavy morning dew) is needed for infection to occur. Infection can occur under a wide range of temperatures, but disease development is favoured by high (>20 °C) temperatures and therefore of more importance in northern NSW and towards the end of the season in southern NSW.	Infected volunteer plants are high risk. Infected faba bean residues.	Use resistant varieties. Foliar fungicides. Locate crops at least 500 m from last year's faba bean crop. Control volunteer faba bean. Crop rotation.
Stemphylium blight *Stemphylium eturmiunum*	Large grey–black necrotic lesions restricted to leaves only, often starting from the leaf edge.	Extended periods of leaf wetness.	Survival on crop residue is likely.	There is little information on the relative value of different fungicides, however it is likely that fungicide application will help to control stemphylium blight. Growers are advised to continue with normal fungicide programs.
Viral diseases				
Virus yellowing diseases: *Bean leafroll virus* (BLRV), *Soybean dwarf virus* (SbDV, synonym, *Subterranean clover redleaf virus*), *Subterranean clover stunt virus* (SCSV)	Yellowing, interveinal at first, and often prominent at shoot tips. Leaves are stiffer than normal and often rolled upwards at the edges, pointing upwards. Infected plants are usually stunted and often die prematurely.	Seasons or districts with major aphid flights.	These viruses survive in weeds and pastures, particularly in forage legumes. All are spread by aphids and are persistently transmitted (aphids remaining infective for four days or longer).	Follow best management recommendations including: retaining standing cereal stubble (deters aphids), using recommended sowing rates, sowing on time, and controlling weeds. The systemic seed-applied insecticide imidacloprid will provide early control against these viruses. Poorly established, weedy crops suffer most from viruses. If detected early, controlling aphids with a registered aphicide can be beneficial for limiting virus spread. Seek advice from your agronomist.
Virus mosaic diseases: *Bean yellow mosaic virus* (BYMV), *Alfalfa mosaic virus* (AMV)	Leaves show mosaic, dark green colour against a pale green or yellow background. Leaf texture is abnormal, ranging from uneven to crinkled. Early infection by BYMV can lead to reduced pod set and to pod discolouration. Late infection is unlikely to lead to yield loss. Combined BYMV and AMV infections can be lethal to faba bean.	Seasons or districts with major aphid flights.	These viruses survive in weeds and pastures, particularly in forage legumes. BYMV and AMV are spread by aphids and are non-persistent, lasting no more than four hours in aphids and usually less.	Follow best management recommendations including: retaining standing cereal stubble (deters aphids), using recommended sowing rates, sowing on time, and controlling weeds. Poorly established, weedy crops suffer most from viruses. Foliar- or seed-applied insecticides are not reliable for controlling these non-persistently transmitted viruses.
Necrosis: *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (TSWV)	Large dark lesions are formed on the leaves and later dark brown streaks develop on the upper stem, often on one side. The shoot's growing point is often killed. Seed production from affected plants is severely reduced.	Common in some years in northern NSW, but incidence is yet to exceed 5% of infected plants.	TSWV survives in weeds and is spread by thrips. The western flower thrips is the most effective vector.	No proven control.
Herbicide injury				
Group A such as fops and dims	Grey or brown spotting or burning on the upper sides of leaves, which can be confused with diseases such as chocolate spot.	More common where cheap oil adjuvants are added to post-emergent grass herbicides.		Follow label recommendations and only use adjuvants specified on the label.
Group B such as sulfonylureas (SUs)	Seedlings become stunted, stem and leaf margins blackened, leaflets cupped and lateral root growth reduced. Plants often die.	Related to use of pre- and post-emergent herbicides. Alkaline soils increase risk of injury.		Follow label recommendations especially plantback periods, soil pH and minimum rainfall requirements. Avoid spray overlaps and drift.
Group C such as triazines	Leaves blackened and die back from edges and tips.	Alkaline soils or sandy soils, low in organic matter. Shallow sowing. Wet conditions following application to dry soil.		Follow label recommendations especially plantback periods. Avoid spray overlaps and drift.
Group I such as phenoxys	'Hormone-type' injury including abnormal leaves.	Related to herbicide use in previous crops and fallows, also drift from neighbouring crops.		Follow label recommendations and be aware of rainfall and soil pH requirements in plantback periods.

Harvesting

Faba bean should be harvested to give 14% seed moisture at delivery (maximum receival standard). At this stage, the crop will be black, although some top growth could still be green. If the pod splits and the seeds become exposed, they can be discoloured by sunlight or stained by rainfall. It is preferable to harvest the crop before the seed changes colour, is stained, becomes brittle or splits, particularly for human consumption markets.

Faba bean can be windrowed, potentially allowing an earlier harvest and to reduce harvest problems from crop lodging and late-maturing weeds.

Harvest efficiency surveys in northern NSW showed windrowed crops had less grain losses than direct heading but were not always more profitable due to the extra costs of windrowing. In large biomass crops, windrowing faba bean crops can be beneficial as it quickens crop dry-down and allows crops to be harvested before rainfall. Consider windrowing for higher yielding crops.

Windrowed faba bean samples can contain more dirt, especially if rain falls on the windrow. Where possible, avoid placing windrows onto deepened wheel tracks where controlled traffic farming systems are used.

Swath width might need adjusting according to crop biomass. Large bulky windrows will result in slower dry-down time, delaying harvest. In seasons with low crop biomass, avoid windrowing as small windrows might not pick up well and the extra cost will not be recouped. Crops can appear green at the correct windrow timing; determining windrow timing is relatively simple. See Pulse Point 9 *Windrowing faba bean* for more detailed information.

Faba bean pods thresh easily so reduce rotor speed to 400–600 rpm and set concave clearance at 15–35 mm to reduce mechanical damage to the grain. Remove blanking plates and alternative wires from the concave so that the grain is not cracked, as separation can occur at the concave. Use a top sieve of 32–38 mm and a bottom sieve of 16–19 mm.

Run a test on the crop and check what is being collected and what is lost out the back – adjust settings as necessary to optimise both yield and quality.

Grain damaged during harvest or subsequent auger movement can be downgraded and have a lower germination percentage and lower seedling vigour. Lower grain moisture reduces grain resilience and is more easily damaged. Rotary harvesters and belt conveyers are gentler on the grain and generally cause less grain damage than conventional augers.

GO TO PAGES

Windrowing faba bean (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/157203/pulse-point-09.pdf)

The current marketing specifications (www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/receival-trading-standards) for the different grades of faba beans can be found on the Pulse Australia (www.pulseaus.com.au/) website.

Marketing

The majority of the Australian faba bean crop is exported for human consumption, mostly to Egypt, but also to Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates. Around 10% is retained domestically for stockfeed and aquaculture, and some is split for human consumption. It is difficult to achieve food quality standards where disease or insects have not been controlled, seed is damaged or defective or after prolonged storage.

Australian exporters are well regarded in export markets as reliable shippers. Exported grain has low moisture content, and crops are harvested in the northern hemisphere's offseason. Northern NSW- and southern Queensland-grown crops often have smaller seed than the main growing areas in southern Australia. This situation has improved with the release of the larger seeded variety, PBA Nasma$^{(\phi)}$. Small seed is a marketing disadvantage, however, good quality grain marketed before the southern harvest can achieve human consumption export grade and premium prices. After this window of opportunity, northern beans will normally be traded domestically at reduced prices. Faba bean darken quickly, particularly in heat, so storage of grain is generally not recommended if targeting export human consumption markets.

Domestic uses of faba bean as a source of protein include the aquaculture, pig, poultry, sheep meat and horse industries and hence it competes with field pea, fishmeal, lupin, soybean meal and other protein supplements. The newly opened Australian Plant Protein (APP) processing plant in Victoria has started sourcing domestic faba beans for their operations.

The current marketing specifications for the different grades of faba beans can be found on the Pulse Australia website.

Further information

NSW DPI

Weed control in winter crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insect and mite control in field crops (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

Agfact P4.2.7, *Faba bean* (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157729/faba-bean-pt1.pdf)

Agnote DAI 128, *Honey bees in faba bean pollination* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/117110/bee-faba-bean-pollination.pdf)

Pulse Point 7, *Reducing your disease risk* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157144/pulse-point-07.pdf)

Pulse Point 9, *Windrowing faba bean* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/157203/pulse-point-09.pdf)

Pulse Point 12, *Seeding equipment problems with faba beans* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157306/pulse-point-12.pdf)

Pulse Point 20, *Germination testing and seed rate calculation* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/157442/pulse-point-20.pdf)

Primefact 1163, *Nitrogen benefits of chickpea and faba bean* (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-information/nitrogen-chickpea-faba-bean)

Managing viruses in pulse crops 2021 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1299965/Managing-viruses-in-pulse-crops-in-2021.pdf)

GRDC

NSW DPI and GRDC Bulletin: *Legumes in acidic soils – maximising production potential in south eastern Australia*, (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2018/legumes-in-acidic-soils)

Integrated Pest Management Factsheet (https://grdc.com.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/225877/integrated-pest-management.pdf.pdf)

GRDC bookshop

Winter pulse disorders: The ute guide (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/groundcover/ground-cover-issue-40-wa/pinpointing-pulse-problems)

Pulse Australia

Faba bean production: Southern and western region 2016 (http://pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/bmp/faba-and-broad-bean/southern-guide)

Australian Pulse Trading Standards (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/receival-trading-standards)

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Field pea

Field pea is a valuable pulse crop rotation option in cereal farming systems. The crop fixes nitrogen (N) from the atmosphere and conserves soil mineral N. It uses less subsoil water than other crops because of its shallower root system and earlier maturity. Growing field pea also increases flexibility for weed control and provides a break for cereal disease cycles. Alternatively, it can be used as a brown manure crop providing a double-break crop, and is also grown for hay or silage in a forage mix with oats. Current research is looking at the benefits of field peas as a companion or inter-crop for cereals and canola. Wheat yields after field pea are well above those of wheat after wheat, and increased wheat protein is common.

Field pea is suited to a wide range of soils from light to heavy textured and pH_{Ca} 4.5–8.0. The crop is sensitive to high soil-exchangeable aluminium levels and does not tolerate extended periods of waterlogging. Grain can be used for both stockfeed and human consumption. The critical management factors for producing high yields and good quality seed are:

- appropriate variety selection and sowing time
- sow high quality seed
- optimising plant density and sowing depth
- effective nodulation and nutrition
- post-sowing rolling to flatten clods and stones
- weed and insect control
- timely harvest using settings optimised for each individual crop.

Sowing time

Field pea is one of the few crops that can perform from a later sowing window relative to other pulse crops, giving it the edge in dry autumns, plus an extended pre-sowing weed control period. However, sowing as early as possible within the recommended window for each region will maximise yield potential. Sowing too early increases the risk of disease and frost damage; delayed sowing increases the risk of moisture stress and high temperatures during the critical grain filling stage. The suggested sowing times shown in Table 71 below apply to average to wet years. Grower experience and research over the past two decades clearly show positive yield responses from sowing up to two weeks earlier in dry seasons when disease in spring has not been a problem.

There is now a wider range of varieties available, with differing maturities and some with shatter-resistant pods. Growers should consider their preferred sowing window and select a variety that has a maturity to match. Any variety intended as a brown or green manure crop, or for hay, should be sown as early as possible within the recommended sowing window, to maximise dry matter production.

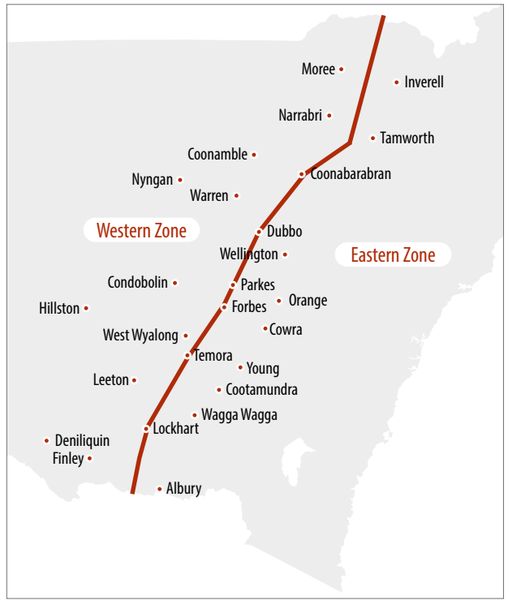

Figure 6. Map of NSW showing field pea growing zones.

Table 71. Field pea sowing times.

Region	May				June			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Western zone	■	■	■	■	■			
Eastern zone			■	■	■	■	■	

■ Suggested only for the lower rainfall areas of zones or for hay crops.
■ Preferred sowing time.
■ Later than recommended, yield reduction likely.

Sowing rate

Optimum plant populations vary depending on the height and vigour of the specific variety, and on sowing time. Population targets for tall, vigorous, scrambling types such as Morgan(ф), PBA Percy(ф), or Sturt(ф) can be as low as 30 plants/m² when sown early, or as high as 40 plants/m² when sown late. For hay/brown manure, establish at least 40–50 plants/m² to maximise biomass. For the shorter, less vigorous group of varieties (see Table 74. Field pea variety characteristics and reaction to diseases. on page 131) such as PBA Pearl(ф), PBA Oura(ф), and GIA Ourstar(ф), target 40 plants/m² with early sowing, increasing up to 60 plants/m² when sowing late. Kaspa-type varieties with intermediate growth characteristics such as GIA Kastar(ф), Kaspa(ф), PBA Butler(ф), and PBA Wharton(ф) should be sown to establish 35–50 plants/m².

These establishment targets can only be achieved by considering seed size, germination and sowing conditions when calculating sowing rates. Also, consider the seedbed condition and adjust accordingly. Use **Your calculation** below to calculate the desired sowing rate based on target density, seed size, germination and estimated establishment percentage of your seed.

Air seeders can reduce germination and establishment, particularly with weather-damaged seed or seed with low moisture content. Larger, round-seeded varieties such as PBA Pearl(ф) are particularly susceptible to impact damage from distributor heads and other hard surfaces, as their seed coats are less tightly attached to the cotyledons. Lowering the seeder's air speed reduces the seed's impact on the seed distributor heads and other hard surfaces. Adjust ground speed to avoid seed and fertiliser blockages. Lowering the seeder's ground speed and air flow at sowing also reduces seed bounce and improves seed placement in the furrow, aiding establishment.

Table 72. Sowing rate (kg/ha) based on 100% germination and 80% establishment.

Field pea type	Variety	100 seed weight (g)	Target plant density/m²			
			30	40	50	60
Tall scrambling	Morgan	18	68	90	–	–
	Sturt	19	71	95	–	–
	PBA Percy	23	86	115	–	–
Medium–tall semi-leafless	GIA Ourstar	19	71	95		
	PBA Pearl, PBA Oura	22	–	110	138	165
Kaspa types	GIA Kastar	18	68	90		
	Kaspa, PBA Butler, PBA Gunyah, PBA Twilight, PBA Wharton	22	–	110	138	–

Your calculation

100 seed weight # (grams) ..... × **target plant population** ..... × 1000 ÷ **establishment percentage*** .....× **germination percentage** ..... = **your sowing rate** ..... kg/ha

\# To determine your seed weight, weigh 100 seeds in grams.
* Establishment percentage – 80% is a reasonable estimate, unless sowing into adverse conditions.

Sowing depth

Field pea should be sown 3–5 cm deep. They will emerge from deeper sowing (up to 7 cm) provided moisture is adequate for consistent germination. Do not sow dry or deep sow if there is uneven moisture, as crops will germinate unevenly, causing management difficulties (such as herbicide timing) for the crop. Crops sown later in the sowing window (for example due to a delay in sowing rainfall) should be sown shallower to improve germination under cold conditions.

Inoculation

Inoculation each season is essential on all soil types. Use the commercially available Group E field pea inoculant. Check for effective nodulation 6–10 weeks after sowing to ensure nodulation has been effective.

Take care with seed inoculation. If seed is to be treated with a fungicide, carry out this operation first and apply inoculant separately just before sowing. An alternative method that gives better rhizobia survival, is to use inoculum slurry sprayed directly into the furrow at sowing, thus avoiding contact with the fungicide.

Avoid inoculating directly into air seeder bins. Newly inoculated seed is often sticky and does not flow properly, leading to uneven seed flow in the bin, causing blocked hoses and patchy establishment across the paddock, which can then lead to weed issues as well. The seed will need to dry in the short period before being sown.

Several new inoculant products are available for field pea, such as freeze-dried and dry granular products. Read and follow the instructions carefully to avoid inoculation problems.

Nutrition

Apply phosphorus (P) fertiliser at rates equivalent to those used with cereals (10–25 kg P/ha). Adjust the P rate according to paddock cropping history and potential crop yield for your area. A long history of phosphorus use can build up soil P levels; at high levels little or no additional P will be required.

Select paddocks with a low level of residual N to promote effective nodulation and N fixation. Consider applying molybdenum to acid soils to aid nodulation. Fifty grams of actual molybdenum per hectare applied every five years is recommended.

Paddock rolling

Rolling paddocks after sowing levels the ground and presses loose stones and sticks into the soil, avoiding header damage and grain contamination at harvest. Rolling can be carried out either directly after sowing or at the 2–3 node stage. Rolling after crop emergence has the advantage of avoiding crusting on soils prone to this condition, but can increase the chance of bacterial blight disease infection.

Variety selection

When selecting a variety consider end-use of seed type (dun, white, blue), varietal maturity and sowing date, disease resistance, standing ability, seed shattering resistance, ease of harvest, yield in your region, market outlets and seed availability. Many varieties are available, with a wide range of characteristics; some are only suited to specific growing regions in NSW and growers should select varieties carefully based on local data. For characteristics of the different varieties, refer to Table 74. Field pea variety characteristics and reaction to diseases. on page 131.

Disease resistance abbreviations: R – resistant; MR – moderately resistant; MS – moderately susceptible; S – susceptible; VS – very susceptible.

Kaspa-type dun field pea

GIA Kastar^{Φ}. New variety released in 2019 by Grains Innovation Australia. First Kaspa-type variety with improved tolerance to common in-crop and residual Group B imidazolinone herbicides. No independent yield data is available for NSW production regions at the time of printing. Similar plant type to PBA Wharton^{Φ} with semi-leafless erect growth habit and distinctive pink–white flowers. Mid flowering (similar to PBA Wharton^{Φ}) and early to mid maturing, suitable for crop-topping. Pod shatter resistance at maturity. Disease resistance similar to PBA Wharton^{Φ}, including resistance to powdery mildew. S to both Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew; MS to blackspot; S to bacterial blight. Provisional R rating for *Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* (PSbMV). Produces a medium size, non-dimpled, red-brown coloured seed; marketed as a Kaspa-type grain for human consumption in the Indian/Asian subcontinent. Commercialised by AG Schilling and Co. EPR is $3.30/tonne incl. GST.

Kaspa^{Φ}. Released in 2002. High yield potential in average to good seasons, but has performed poorly across southern Australia in harsh finishes, due to its late flowering (seven days later than Parafield). Dun seed type with round (no dimples) light brown–red seeds. S to both Kaspa and Parafield strain of downy mildew; S to bacterial blight, powdery mildew and PSbMV; MS to blackspot. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.20/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Butler^{Φ}. Released in 2017 by Pulse Breeding Australia (PBA). Broadly adapted Kaspa-type that performs best in medium- to long-season climates. MS to bacterial blight, similar to PBA Oura^{Φ}; recommended for bacterial-blight-prone regions. No independent yield data is available for NSW productions regions at the time of printing. Mid–late flowering with early–mid maturity, erect, semi-dwarf, semi-leafless type. Sugarpod trait, resistant to pod shattering at maturity. MS to blackspot; S to the Kaspa strain of downy mildew; MS to the Parafield strain. Produces a medium size, non-dimpled, tan coloured seed; marketed as a Kaspa-type grain to suit Asian subcontinent human consumption requirements (dhal, flour and roasted snack foods). Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.97/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Gunyah^{Φ}. Released in 2010 by PBA. Kaspa-type variety adapted to low and medium rainfall zones of southern and central western NSW. Similar plant type to Kaspa^{Φ} with distinctive pink–white flowers, semi-dwarf and semi-leafless plant habit, medium height and early vigour. Early to mid-season flowering (earlier than Kaspa^{Φ}), but flowers for longer than PBA Twilight^{Φ} and Kaspa^{Φ}, particularly in shorter growing seasons. Matures earlier than Kaspa^{Φ}. Sugarpod trait, resistant to pod shattering at maturity. Disease resistance similar to Kaspa^{Φ}: S to powdery mildew, bacterial blight and PSbMV; MS to blackspot, S to both Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew. Produces a non-dimpled dun seed; marketed as a Kaspa-type grain to suit Asian subcontinent human consumption requirements. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.75/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Twilight^{Φ}. Released in 2010 by PBA. Adapted to the lower rainfall, short season zones of southern and central western NSW. Similar plant type to Kaspa^{Φ} with distinctive pink–white flowers, semi-dwarf and semi-leafless plant habit, medium height and early vigour. Early flowering (one week earlier than Kaspa^{Φ}), with a shorter flowering duration than PBA Gunyah^{Φ}, but longer than Kaspa^{Φ}. Matures earlier than Kaspa^{Φ}. Sugarpod trait, resistant to pod shattering at maturity. Disease resistance similar to Kaspa^{Φ}: S to powdery mildew, bacterial blight and PSbMV; MS to blackspot; S to both Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew. Produces a non-dimpled dun seed; marketed as a Kaspa-type grain to suit Indian subcontinent human consumption requirements. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.75/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Wharton^{Φ}. Released in 2013 by PBA. Kaspa-type variety well suited to all field pea production regions of NSW, including central and northern NSW, due to powdery mildew and virus resistance. Recommended as a replacement for Kaspa^{Φ}, PBA Gunyah^{Φ} and PBA Twilight^{Φ} across all production regions of NSW. Similar plant type to Kaspa^{Φ} with semi-leafless erect growth habit and distinctive pink–white flowers. Early–mid flowering (similar to PBA Gunyah^{Φ}) and early maturing. Sugarpod trait, resistant to pod shattering at maturity. Broader disease resistance than Kaspa^{Φ} by combining disease resistance to powdery mildew and the viruses PSbMV and *Bean leafroll virus* (BLRV) with higher soil boron toxicity tolerance. S to Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew; S to bacterial blight; MS to blackspot. Produces medium size, non-dimpled, tan coloured seed; marketed as a Kaspa-type grain to suit Asian subcontinent human consumption requirements (dhal, flour and roasted snack foods). Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.86/tonne incl. GST.

Dimpled type dun field pea

GIA Ourstar^{Φ}. New variety released in 2019 by Grains Innovation Australia. First dun-type variety with improved tolerance to common in-crop and residual Group B imidazolinone and sulfonylurea herbicides. No independent yield data is available for NSW production regions at the time of printing.Similar plant type to PBA Oura^{Φ} with semi-leafless semi-erect growth habit and purple flowers. Early to mid flowering with a long flowering window; early to mid maturing, suitable for crop-topping. Pod shatter resistance at maturity. Disease resistance similar to PBA Oura^{Φ}. S to both Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew; MS to bacterial blight and blackspot; S to powdery mildew and PSbMV. Produces a medium size, dimpled, green–tan coloured seed; marketed as Australian dun-type grain for human consumption or stockfeed. Commercialised by AG Schilling and Co. EPR is $3.30/tonne incl. GST.

Morgan^{Φ}. Released in 1998 by NSW DPI. Tall semi-leafless dun type with excellent vigour and bulky upright growth habit. Late flowering, purple flowered with dimpled, dun-coloured seed. Seed size approximately 25% smaller than PBA Percy^{Φ}. MS to bacterial blight; S to blackspot, PSbMV, powdery mildew and downy mildew. Very competitive with weeds; best choice for hay, forage, silage and green/brown manure; lodges at maturity. Holds up well in dry seasons and tight finishes because of its height. Licensed to Hart Bros Seeds. No EPR.

PBA OuraΦ. Released in 2011 by PBA. Broadly adapted across all major field pea production regions; performs well in short growing seasons and low-rainfall zones. Recommended for bacterial-blight-prone regions. Erect semi-dwarf, semi-leafless type with vigorous early growth, medium height and purple flowers. Early–mid flowering (earlier than Kaspa$^{\Phi}$) and early maturing. Suitable for crop-topping in longer seasons. Fair to good lodging resistance; moderate pod shatter resistance at maturity. MS to bacterial blight and blackspot; S to both Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew; S to powdery mildew and PSbMV. Produces a light green, medium size, dimpled dun-type seed of similar size to Kaspa$^{\Phi}$. Marketed as Australian dun-type grain, which is exported to the Asian subcontinent to produce dhal (splits) and pea flour; also sold for stockfeed. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.86/tonne incl. GST.

PBA PercyΦ. Released in 2011 by PBA. Broadly adapted across all major field pea production regions; performs well in short growing seasons and low-rainfall zones. Recommended for bacterial-blight-prone regions. Conventional type with vigorous early growth, tall height and purple flowers. Very early flowering (one week earlier than PBA Oura$^{\Phi}$) and early maturing. Suitable for crop-topping in longer seasons. Lodges at maturity; moderate pod shatter resistance at maturity. MR–MS (better than PBA Oura$^{\Phi}$) to bacterial blight; MS to blackspot; S to powdery mildew and PSbMV as well as the Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew. Produces a tan–green, very large, dimpled dun-type seed. Marketed as Australian dun-type grain, which is exported to the Asian subcontinent for dhal production (splits) and pea flour; also sold for stockfeed. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.86/tonne incl. GST.

White pea

PBA PearlΦ. Released in 2012 by PBA. Broadly adapted across all major field pea production regions; highest yielding variety in NSW south-eastern and south-western production regions. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf erect growing variety with white flowers. Early–mid flowering (10 days earlier than Kaspa$^{\Phi}$, similar to Sturt$^{\Phi}$) and early maturing (earlier than Sturt$^{\Phi}$). Ideally suited to crop-topping due to early maturity. Superior lodging resistance compared with other semi-dwarf varieties. MR to pod shattering, S to both Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew; R to BLRV; MS to bacterial blight and blackspot; S to powdery mildew and PSbMV. Produces medium–large spherical white pea seed (larger than Sturt$^{\Phi}$) suitable for human consumption or stockfeed markets. Recommended for regions where growers can deliver white pea seed for export or for domestic sale. Licensed to Seednet. EPR is $2.97/tonne incl. GST.

SturtΦ. Released in 2005. Conventional tall plant type, scrambling growth habit, early to mid-season flowering; small, smooth white seeds. Still one of the most adapted and highest yielding varieties in the drier production areas of south-western NSW. MS to bacterial blight, blackspot and BLRV; S to powdery mildew and PSbMV; S to both Kaspa and Parafield strains of downy mildew. No EPR.

Field pea yield performance 2016–2020.

Table 73. Comparative performance of field pea in southern NSW compared with PBA Wharton$^{\Phi}$ = 100%

South east							
Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% PBA Wharton (t/ha)	**2.53**	**1.30**	**1.08**	**0.71**	**2.14**	**1.42**	**14**
Kaspa-type dun field peas							
Kaspa	122	81	74	46	101	91	14
PBA Butler	126	94	82	64	117	102	14
PBA Gunyah	116	88	83	67	–	95	4
PBA Twilight	105	87	85	77	–	92	4
PBA Wharton	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**14**
Dimpled type dun field peas							
Morgan	98	83	91	88	–	88	7
PBA Oura	102	86	90	94	95	94	14
PBA Percy	108	76	94	93	88	91	14
White field peas							
PBA Pearl	109	82	79	90	103	94	14
Sturt	106	84	88	87	87	91	11

South west							
Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% PBA Wharton (t/ha)	**1.91**	**0.89**	**0.79**	**0.79**	**1.97**	**1.34**	**15**
Kaspa-type dun field peas							
Kaspa	108	106	66	79	99	99	15
PBA Butler	129	111	75	95	111	114	15
PBA Gunyah	111	104	77	89	–	103	7
PBA Twilight	100	96	78	88	–	96	7
PBA Wharton	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**15**
Dimpled type dun field peas							
Morgan	96	97	–	90	–	95	6
PBA Oura	108	93	84	96	102	101	15
PBA Percy	105	98	97	94	105	102	15
White field peas							
PBA Pearl	126	88	64	97	109	109	15
Sturt	115	101	–	96	104	106	11

Weed control

Field pea provides valuable management strategies for integrated weed management and has unique features to assist weed control in the cropping rotation. These include a relatively late sowing window compared with other crops; the availability of competitive varieties such as Morgan$^{\Phi}$ and the availability of earlier maturing varieties such as PBA Oura$^{\Phi}$ and PBA Twilight$^{\Phi}$ that enable crop-topping to be synchronised with maturity. Additional weed control options are now available with the release of two new varieties. GIA Kastar$^{\Phi}$ has improved tolerance to in-crop and residual Group B imidazilinone herbicides. GIA Ourstar$^{\Phi}$ has improved tolerance to in-crop and residual Group B imidazilinone and sulfonylurea herbicides.

Crop-topping and brown manuring are important tools in integrated weed management. Field pea has the widest range of herbicides available for broadleaf weed control of any pulse crop. There are several soil-applied residual herbicides registered, which provide an excellent opportunity to use alternative herbicides as part of a herbicide resistance management program. They might also be more cost effective than post-emergent herbicide options for weed control. As residual herbicides applied to the previous cereal crop can affect field pea establishment and growth, refer to current labels for information on plantback periods. Residues could persist longer in soils that have received surface applied lime to raise soil pH.

For detailed information on registered herbicides, refer to the NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops* and pesticide labels.

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Weed control in winter crops (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insect control

Field pea is host to several common pests so careful monitoring is required to ensure they do not cause economic damage. All of these pests have a number of natural enemies that can help keep them in check. Regular monitoring with good record keeping will keep track of the population dynamics so that controls can be applied when needed.

Redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite and lucerne flea

Monitor for these pests closely from emergence up to the 4-node stage. If crop damage becomes apparent, undertake appropriate control measures.

Aphids

Monitor for aphids from the early establishment stage. High numbers of aphids, particularly pea aphids (*Acyrthosiphon pisum*) can cause feeding damage and yield loss. Controlling aphids could be more important for reducing certain viruses that are persistently transmitted than actual feeding damage.

Pea weevil

This pest is a continuing problem in most areas. Be careful not to introduce it onto the farm as an impurity in purchased seed or any other seed containing field pea. Monitor crops at least weekly from flowering through to early pod set for pea weevil adults. Apply a border spray of insecticide if pea weevils are found, or if you know that you are in a pea weevil area. Fumigate all seed with phosphine in a sealed silo soon after harvest to destroy any pea weevil that might be present or developing in the grain.

On farm problems can be reduced by:

- harvesting promptly
- fumigating carry-over seed soon after harvest
- controlling all self-sown field pea in following crops.

For further information, see Pulse Point 4 – *Managing pea weevil*.

Helicoverpa spp. (Heliothis)

Most crops require spraying during late flowering and pod filling and should be checked at least twice a week during this time. The spray threshold for human consumption grade is 1–2 larvae per 10 sweeps, and for stockfeed, four or more larvae per 10 sweeps. One well-timed early spray before larvae get too large (10 mm) is generally adequate. However, control can be very difficult once larvae enter the pods if not detected early. Monitor crops after spraying to determine effectiveness.

For detailed information on insecticides, refer to the NSW DPI guide *Insect and mite control in field crops*.

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Pulse Point 4: *Managing pea weevil* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/157034/pulse-point-04.pdf).

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Insect and mite control in field crops (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

Disease management

Disease effects on field pea production can be minimised by:

- sowing disease-free and virus-free seed
- planning sensible crop rotations (not growing field pea in the same paddock more than once every five years)
- eliminating volunteer field pea plants
- not sowing near, or immediately downwind of the previous season's field pea paddock
- if sowing field pea into cereal stubble, leave the stubble standing
- avoiding frost prone paddocks.

The following diseases have the potential to cause severe yield losses.

Bacterial blight

This disease is very sporadic and often unpredictable. It is caused by the bacterium *Pseudomonas syringae*. There are two pathovars (pv) of *P. syringae* found in NSW: P. *syringae* pv *pisi* and *P. syringae* pv *syringae*. Frost damage followed by wind and frequent rain encourages the disease to develop and spread. This highly infectious disease can be easily spread by machinery, people and animals moving through the crop. There are currently no post-emergence control options available to manage bacterial blight outbreaks. Note that fungicide products are not effective to control bacterial diseases.

P. syringae bacterium can survive on both seed and infected plant material – the main means of disease transmission to new crops. Therefore, do not use seed harvested from infected crops for sowing. Also note that wind and water can move pea stubble to adjacent paddocks and should be closely monitored, as should moving stubble baled for hay, as these are a ready source of infective bacteria. Finally, crops having no obvious signs of disease can still carry the bacteria at low levels.

Bacterial blight will often first develop in frost-prone, low-lying areas of crops. Be aware that frosts can trigger disease development so check these areas first for symptoms. Avoid sowing field pea crops in paddocks prone to frequent frosts.

Operations favouring rapid pea trash breakdown can greatly reduce the bacterium's survival rate. Controlling volunteer pea plants is equally important to manage this disease between seasons. Survival can be up to three years on seed in storage.

The varieties PBA Oura(ф) and PBA Percy(ф) were released in 2011 with significantly improved resistance to *Pseudomonas syringae* pv *syringae*. PBA Butler (released 2017) is now also recommended for bacterial blight-prone regions. In the older varieties, Morgan(ф) and Sturt(ф) display the best field tolerance.

Traditionally, major outbreaks of bacterial blight in NSW result from early frosting coinciding with wet conditions. Outbreaks of bacterial blight were not widespread in NSW in 2020 due to the few serious frosts in winter.

Management factors that favour a bacterial blight outbreak include sowing field pea crops early, sowing infected seed, and new season crops coming into contact with infected pea straw. Field pea crops sown into a mulch of cereal stubble (soil surface covered by straw) are also more prone to frost injury and are predisposed to developing bacterial blight. If field pea crops are to be sown into cereal stubble, leave the stubble standing.

Kaspa(ф) is one of the most susceptible varieties to bacterial blight. The safest strategy is to grow the more resistant varieties and only use seed from crops inspected as visibly free of symptoms. A seed test is available to detect the bacteria's presence. Under conditions favouring disease development, even very low levels of seed-borne bacterial blight can lead to an epidemic.

Blackspot and septoria blotch

These two fungal diseases regularly infect pea crops in southern and central NSW. In wetter years and in high-rainfall production zones, yield losses of 10–30% are common. Drier growing conditions might have reduced the effects from these diseases in recent years, but under ideal conditions these diseases can develop quickly, even from very low levels of disease in the previous year. The highest levels of disease traditionally develop in crops sown early, sown adjacent to last year's field pea stubble, or with a recent history (past three years) of field pea in the same paddock.

Effects from these fungal diseases can vary with proximity to old field pea stubble and paddock rotation history. Using a fungicidal seed dressing, crop rotation and separation from last year's field pea stubble by at least 500 m will reduce disease potential. In recent years, blackspot has been observed at high levels in some districts, mainly in field pea crops sown early for manuring. Dry summer conditions in combination with early sowing opportunities and wet winter conditions favour a disease epidemic.

Foliar fungicides are available to manage blackspot, but economic returns are limited to crops in medium to high rainfall zones with a high yield potential.

Downy mildew

Warm, dry weather does not favour disease development, but cool and wet conditions favour fast development (5–15 °C and wet for 4–5 days), often when field pea crops are emerging and in the early vegetative stage. Heavy dews will promote spore production, and rain splash is the main means of disease spread within a crop. The fungus *Peronospora viciae* causes the disease, which can survive in soil, on old field pea trash and on seed. The most notable symptom of downy mildew is the appearance of stunted, yellowish pale-green seedlings within a crop, which have fluffy grey spore masses on the underside of infected leaves. Heavy infection can stunt plants early and kill seedlings if favourable conditions continue. Downy mildew can impair wax formation on leaves, rendering field pea plants more susceptible to post-emergent herbicides.

Growing resistant varieties is the most effective means of managing the disease. Varieties such as Morgan[◊] and Kaspa[◊] have useful resistance. A new strain of downy mildew was identified in South Australia in 2008 that can overcome the resistance contained in many field pea varieties. This strain has not yet been detected in NSW. Other methods for managing downy mildew include using a fungicide seed dressing containing metalaxyl, crop rotation (at least four years between field pea crops), and separating this year's field pea crop from last year's field pea paddock.

Powdery mildew

This disease can cause yield losses and occurs more frequently in the drier areas of the central and northern wheat belt, generally towards the end of the season. Mild day temperatures and cool nights with dew formation favour the disease. Varietal resistance is the best method of control. Of the newer varieties, only PBA Wharton[◊] carries a powdery mildew resistance gene that provides complete protection against this disease. Other currently commercially available varieties have varying degrees of susceptibility. Foliar fungicides can be used to manage the disease in more susceptible varieties, but must be applied early before the disease becomes damaging.

Virus diseases

Several virus species cause disease in field pea and other pulses. As virus infection symptoms can be easily confused with those caused by environmental stresses, expert advice should be sought to correctly identify the virus. All the important pulse viruses are aphid transmitted and most need to survive in living plants between cropping seasons. Control strategies for virus diseases can only be preventative as infected plants cannot be cured. Plants might often have a virus, but do not show symptoms until plants come under stress (most commonly from moisture or nutrients).

Not enough is known about virus and vector epidemiology in NSW to recommend economic control of aphid vectors. Following the recommended crop management guidelines will reduce the risk of virus infections, as poorly growing crops and plants are more prone to infection. Aphid vectors are most active during the warmer periods of autumn and spring. Avoid sowing crops early in virus-prone areas so that plants can miss autumn infections. Plant resistance is the best defence against virus infection and Pulse Breeding Australia's field pea breeding program is making rapid progress in developing varieties with adequate resistance to the most important field pea viruses.

For more information see *Managing viruses in pulse crops 2021* on the NSW DPI website.

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Managing viruses in pulse crops in 2021 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1299965/Managing-viruses-in-pulse-crops-in-2021.pdf)

Pea seed-borne mosaic virus (PSbMV)

PSbMV survives between seasons in infected seed. The virus is found wherever susceptible pea varieties are grown and infected seed has been sown. PSbMV reduces yields and can, depending on the plant's growing environment, cause distinctive brown ringed markings on the seed. Seed lots with high levels of seed infection have lower levels of plant emergence and seedling vigour. A field survey in 2006 highlighted the importance of seed infection; crops sown with clean seed had low levels of PSbMV, while neighbouring paddocks sown with infected seed showed severe infection. Growers are advised to have their seed tested and not to use seed lots with infection levels greater than 1%. Of the current varieties, both PBA Wharton[◊] and the new variety GIA Kastar[◊] have resistance to PSbMV.

Bean leafroll virus (BLRV)

BLRV infection results in leaves yellowing and stiffening. BLRV can cause severe yield losses and, with early infection, stunting and plant death. The virus survives between seasons on pasture legumes and lucerne. Higher levels of infection are generally found in the higher rainfall cropping zones or near irrigated lucerne paddocks. Kaspa[◊] is highly susceptible to BLRV and should not be grown in virus-prone areas. PBA Oura[◊], PBA Pearl[◊] and PBA Wharton[◊] have good resistance, while a number of other breeding lines with good BLRV resistance are in advanced testing.

Table 74. Field pea variety characteristics and reaction to diseases.

Variety	Standing at maturity	Leaf type	Height	Maturity	Shatter resistance	Disease					Viruses	
						Bacterial blight ❶	Downy mildew		Powdery mildew	Black-spot	*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus*	*Bean leafroll virus*
						Pseudomonas syringae pv *syringae*	Kaspa strain	Parafield strain				
Kaspa-type dun field peas												
GIA Kastar	4	SL	M	4	R	S ❷	S	S	R ❷	MS ❷	R ❷	n.d.
Kaspa	4	SL	M	8	R	S	S	S	S	MS	S	S
PBA Butler	4	SL	M	5	R	MS	S	MS	S	MS	S	S
PBA Gunyah	4	SL	M	5	R	S	S	S	S	MS	S	S
PBA Twilight	4	SL	M	4	R	S	S	S	S	MS	S	S
PBA Wharton	4	SL	M	5	R	S	S	S	R	MS	R	R
Dimpled type dun field peas												
GIA Ourstar	4	SL	M	4	MR	MS ❷	S	S	S	MS ❷	S ❷	n.d.
Morgan	3	SL	T	9	MR	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	S	S
PBA Oura	4	SL	M	5	MR	MS	S	S	S	MS	S	R
PBA Percy	2	C	T	5	MR	MR-MS	S	S	S	MS	S	S
White field peas												
PBA Pearl	5	SL	M	4	MR	MS	S	S	S	MS	S	R
Sturt	2	C	T	5	MR	MS	S	S	S	MS	S	MS

❶ Resistance only demonstrated to the bacterial blight pathovar *Pseudomonas syringae* pv *syringae*.
❷ Provisional

Disease ratings
Standing: 1–9 (1 = flat on ground, 9 = erect)
Leaf type: C = Conventional; SL = Semi-leafless
Height: T = Tall; M = Medium; S = Short.

Maturity 1 to 9
1 early
9 late
<5 best for crop-topping.

Shatter resistance and disease resistance ratings
R Resistant
MR Moderately resistant
MS Moderately susceptible
S Susceptible
n.d. no current data.

Desiccation and harvest

Desiccation

Desiccation advances pea maturity and harvest by up to 10 days, reducing problems caused by uneven ripening and/or late weed growth. However, desiccation must be strategically timed when field pea pod and seed development have finished so that grain yield is not compromised. Desiccating seeds that have not yet reached physiological maturity can result in defective grain such as shrivelled grain and green seeds.

Desiccation also doubles as a spray-topping operation to prevent seed set in weeds, provided timing is targeted at the correct stage of the weed.

Field pea crops can be desiccated using glyphosate (470/540/570/600 g/L) ± saflufenacil (700 g/kg), or diquat (200 g/L). Ensure that harvest withholding periods (WHP) are observed according to the label of the desiccation product used (e.g. seven days for glyphosate products; nil for diquat products). Crops desiccated with glyphosate should not be kept for sowing seed as desiccation can reduce seed viability.

Desiccation timing

Note and record the end-of-flowering date and, from then on, start regular monitoring every few days for changes in pod colour, and particularly seed developmental and colour changes within the pod. From the end of flowering, days to desiccate vary enormously depending on the length of the spring and finishing conditions, but should occur within 3–4 weeks.

Desiccate when:
- the lower three-quarters of pods along the stem are brown
- seeds are firm and rubbery, and split rather than squash when squeezed
- and the shells are thin and leathery.

Pea pods mature from the lowest flowering node upwards. Many plants at this stage can still have green tips.

Seed moisture changes can also be monitored. Desiccate when seed moisture drops to around 30%. To collect seed for this, randomly pick 10–20 stems or more across the paddock. Further information on desiccation timing can be found in Pulse Point 5, *Desiccation and harvest of field pea*.

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Pulse Point 5, *Desiccation and harvest of field pea* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157099/pulse-point-05.pdf)

Harvest

Field pea should be harvested to give 14% seed moisture at delivery to grain traders in order to maximise yield and minimise grain damage during harvest and subsequent handling. This normally occurs well ahead of the wheat harvest and seed moisture can fall rapidly if not harvested preferentially to other cereal and oilseed crops.

Delayed harvest leads to:

- seed quality loss and shattering, thus reducing both yield and price
- harvest clashes with other crops
- more severe crop lodging with greater soil contamination
- increased pod splitting and seed loss
- pea weevil emergence in the field
- problems with late weed growth
- increased vulnerability to late-season rain and hail damage.

The important message is to plan to start harvest as soon as the seed moisture content is less than 14%. Harvesting early (from dawn) can help to reduce shattering as humidity is often higher and temperatures cooler.

Grain damage during harvest can be minimised by reducing harvest speed and lowering the drum speed. Some growers have found that fitting cross-augers to their header has improved harvest speed and crop catchment. Running a test strip in each crop and examining what is captured by the header and what is discarded can guide setting adjustments so that optimum quality grain is collected with minimum contamination from defective screenings and foreign material. Optimising harvest settings will reduce the need for subsequent seed cleaning before delivery.

Rolling after sowing reduces rock and clod pick up at harvest. Crops sown into cereal straw have considerably less soil contamination in the grain sample. Use contour-following crop lifters. Seed to be kept for future sowing should be harvested first, when moisture content is higher and header damage is least. Minimise subsequent handling to reduce seed cracking and splitting.

HARVESTING AT DAWN

Harvesting early (from dawn) can help to reduce shattering as humidity is often higher and temperatures cooler.

Marketing

The domestic stockfeed industry continues to be the main user of field pea produced in NSW, as supply and grain quality over the past few years has been erratic from either drought conditions or wet weather at harvest resulting in reduced yields. Each type of field pea (dun, white, and blue) has its own markets and end-uses. Dun field pea continues to be the most robust of the pea types, with both food- and feed-market opportunities, and remains the preferred type to be exported to Asia and the subcontinent. The smooth, non-dimpled Kaspa-type varieties such as PBA Butler$^{\phi}$ and PBA Wharton$^{\phi}$ can attract a small premium in human consumption export markets, particularly in southern India and in Sri Lanka, but quality is an ongoing issue, particularly with damage from pea weevil and heliothis grubs, and the amount of soil in samples. These issues will trigger price penalties (refer to the Australian Pulse Trading Standards for the allowable tolerances).

The recent erratic supply of Australian white field pea has hampered overseas market development, with the main competitor, Canada, producing large quantities of quality white field pea. The domestic stockfeed industry has been the major consumer of white field pea and this is expected to continue until more stable production occurs to allow export markets to be reliably supplied.

The Australian blue pea crop supplies a small but increasing niche domestic market and a few niche export markets. Quality is vital. Colour bleaching, pea weevil, heliothis grub damage and contamination from other pea types are major problems that growers need to carefully manage.

The current marketing specifications for the different grades of field peas can be found on the Pulse Australia website.

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Australian Pulse Trading Standards (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/receival-trading-standards)

Further information

NSW DPI

Weed control in winter crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insect and mite control in field crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

Pulse Point 4, *Managing pea weevil* (3rd edition) (http://archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/157034/pulse-point-04.pdf)

Pulse Point 5, *Desiccation & harvest of field pea* (2nd edition) (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157099/pulse-point-05.pdf)

Pulse Point 7, *Reducing disease risk* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157144/pulse-point-07.pdf)

Pulse Point 13, *Strategies to minimise bacterial blight in field pea* (http://archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/157335/pulse-point-13.pdf)

Pulse Point 14, *Powdery mildew in field peas: A growers guide to management* (http://archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/157349/pulse-point-14.pdf)

Pulse Point 20, *Germination testing and seed rate calculation* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/157442/pulse-point-20.pdf)

Managing viruses in pulse crops in 2021 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1299965/Managing-viruses-in-pulse-crops-in-2021.pdf)

GRDC website

GrowNotes™ *Field pea southern region* (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/grownotes/crop-agronomy/field-pea-southern-region-grownotes)

GrowNotes™ *Field pea northern region* (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/grownotes/crop-agronomy/fieldpeasgrownotesnorth)

Integrated Pest Management Factsheet (https://grdc.com.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/225877/integrated-pest-management.pdf.pdf)

NSW DPI and GRDC Bulletin: *Legumes in acidic soils – maximising production potential* (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2018/legumes-in-acidic-soils)

Pulse Australia

Pulse Australia website (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/)

Australian Pulse Trading Standards (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/receival-trading-standards)

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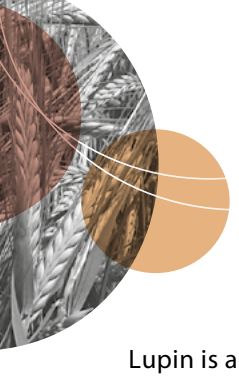
Table 75. Field pea variety disease guide.

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Seedling disease				
Damping off *Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp.	Seedlings collapse within a few days of emergence. Stem/taproot near ground level sunken, water soaked.	Cool, wet, poorly drained soils. Late sowing leading to slow germination.	Spores survive in soil for extended periods. Wide host range among other broadleaf crops.	Sow on time into well-drained soils. Treat seed with fungicide seed dressing. Cultivate below seed sowing depth.
Root diseases				
Foot rot *Phoma medicaginis* var. *pinodella* *Mycosphaerella pinodes*	Purplish–black rot of lower stem. Black rot of upper tap root.	Cool, damp weather. Paddocks with a recent field pea history or adjacent paddocks.	Survives on infected pea trash and as spores in soil for several years. Also seed-borne at low levels.	Crop rotation – four years between pea crops and avoid sowing into paddocks beside last year's field pea crop.
Root rots *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium* spp.	Dark brown, girdling lesions on taproot and lateral roots. Patches of stunted plants within crops.	Wet, poorly drained conditions. Variable moisture.	Survives in soil and on plant debris.	Crop rotation – four years between field pea crops. Aim to sow on time. Avoid poorly-drained paddocks.
Foliar diseases				
Black spot complex *Mycosphaerella pinodes*, *Ascochyta pisi*, *Phoma medicaginis* var. *pinodella*	Dark brown to black spots on leaves, with reddish/purplish margin, often with an irregular outline. Girdling of lower stem and tendrils with a dark lesion. Bluish–black sunken spots on pods.	Cool, wet conditions. More severe on early-sown crops.	Spores survive in soil and plant debris. Spread by rain splash and wind-blown rain.	Avoid early sowing. Crop rotation – four years between field pea crops and avoid sowing into paddocks adjacent to last year's field pea crop.
Septoria blotch *Septoria pisi*	Spreading, light brown, angular leaf lesions containing very small, dark brown to black spots. Tends to appear on moisture-stressed crops in spring.	Cool, wet conditions. More severe on early-sown crops.	The fungus survives on infected plant debris and can be seed-borne at low levels.	Avoid early sowing. Crop rotation – at least four years between pea crops and avoid sowing into paddocks adjacent to last year's field pea crop.
Sclerotinia wilt *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*	White, cottony fungal growth on aerial parts of plants. Plants wilt. Sclerotia of fungus form on plant surfaces and inside stems.	Humid conditions following rain in spring. Worse in early sown and dense crops.	Survives as resting sclerotia in soil. Sclerotia germinate in spring and infect with airborne spores.	Difficult because of wide host range and long survival in soil – 10 years. Avoid sowing consecutive broadleaf crops.
Downy mildew *Peronospora viciae*	Thick, grey–brown fungal growth on lower leaf surface. Upper leaf surface turns yellow above growth on lower surface. Leaf death.	Favoured by cool, moist conditions. Rarely causes economic damage.	Survives on plant debris and soil. Spores spread by wind.	Crop rotation. Grow resistant varieties.
Powdery mildew *Erysiphe polygoni*	White, powdery growth on upper leaf surface. Leaf withering. Poor seed-set in late pods.	Warm, humid (but not wet) weather. More likely when sowing is late or on late-maturing varieties.	Over-summers on infected pea trash or volunteer plants. Spores blown by wind into new crops.	Crop rotation. Grow resistant varieties. Foliar fungicides in susceptible varieties. Burn or incorporate infected crop residue after harvest.
Bacterial disease				
Bacterial blight *Pseudomonas syringae* pv *pisi* *Pseudomonas syringae* pv *syringae*	Fan-shaped, water-soaked lesion spreading into the leaf from the base. Dark brown, spreading stem lesions. Sometimes a sheen on the lesion when dry.	Frost events followed by cool, wet weather.	Infected seed. Infected crop debris. Easily spread in crop by machinery, people and animals.	Crop rotation. Seed testing. Do not keep seed from infected crops for sowing. Use newer resistant varieties. Fungicides will not control Bacterial blight disease.
Major virus diseases				
Bean leafroll virus (BLRV), *Soybean dwarf virus* (SbDV, syn. *Subterranean clover redleaf virus*).	Yellowing or sometimes reddening, stunting, leaf stiffening, premature death.	Areas prone to aphid flights. Can be very damaging, occasionally causing complete crop loss.	Survives in legumes including lucerne, subterranean clover and medic. Spread by aphids.	Follow best management recommendations including retaining standing stubble to deter aphids from landing in the crop.
Pea seed-borne mosaic virus (PSbMV)	Commonly symptomless. Can show leaf mosaic, stunting, pod abortion, seed markings.	Has the potential to reach high incidence in all districts.	Source is usually infected seed. Spread within crops by aphids.	Use seed that has been tested and found to be free of PSbMV. Grow resistant varieties.
Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV), *Alfalfa mosaic virus* (AMV)	Mosaic, mottle or yellowing along leaf veins. Early infection can result in stunting, stem necrosis and premature death.	Uncommon in the major pea growing areas.	Range of weed and pasture species. AMV also in lucerne. Spread by aphids.	Follow best management recommendations including retaining standing stubble to deter aphids from landing in the crop.



Lupin

Lupin is a profitable pulse crop well suited to lighter soil types in central and southern NSW. It has many advantages in both cropping and mixed cropping–livestock farming systems. It can be used to extend cereal crop rotations by acting as a break crop (non-host) for cereal diseases, weeds and insect pests. Crop rotation benefits include significant nitrogen contribution for subsequent crops, improved soil structure, and alternative weed control options to delay or reduce the incidence of herbicide resistance. Lupin also provides a high protein grain (25–40%) that can be valuable as part of a profitable livestock enterprise and is gaining acceptance for human consumption.

Two species of lupin, narrow-leaf (*Lupinus angustifolius*) and albus (*L. albus*), are widely grown. Although narrow-leaf lupin tolerates moderately acid soils (pH_{Ca} 4.5–5.5) and high levels of exchangeable aluminium and manganese, its vigour and yield potential can be affected when soil pH_{Ca} drops below 5.0. Most pulses in southern NSW are grown in soils where pH stratification (acid soil layers) can affect root growth, nodulation, crop vigour and yield potential. Severely acidic layers (pH_{Ca} <4.5) are common at depths of 5–10 cm and 10–15 cm in the main cropping soils of central and southern NSW. Check for acidic layers by sampling soils at 5 cm intervals to a depth of 20 cm two years before sowing acid-sensitive pulses.

Where acidity is detected below the surface soil, the most rapid method to increase pH is to incorporate fine-grade lime to 10 cm deep, at least 12 months before sowing lupin.

Albus lupin is less tolerant of acid soils than narrow-leaf lupin (but more tolerant than canola or wheat) and can accumulate high manganese levels in the grain when grown in high manganese soils. Both species are sensitive to soils containing free lime (bicarbonate). High pH soils (pH_{Ca} 7.0–8.0) can be tolerated provided free lime is not present. High pH soils can reduce nodulation as symbiosis with rhizobia is impaired. Albus lupin is more susceptible to waterlogging than narrow-leaf lupin.

Albus lupin yields average 5–15% higher than narrow-leaf lupin under high rainfall conditions. The lupin anthracnose biosecurity zone in place for southern NSW 2016–2018 was lifted in 2019, meaning there are no restrictions on where albus lupin can be grown.

Sowing

Direct drilling lupin into cereal stubble is a successful crop establishment method. Stubble conserves soil moisture, reduces brown leaf spot incidence, and discourages aphid infestations which, in turn, minimises virus infection and transfer.

Dry sowing lupin is an option in higher rainfall areas, with grower experience showing it to be successful in timely crop establishment (see Pulse Point 6, *Dry sowing*). Dry sowing can be difficult on virgin lupin paddocks where inoculation will be required and rhizobia survival could be poor, but new granular inoculants can be used.

Aim to sow at a depth of up to 5 cm. Albus lupin has a much larger seed than narrow-leaf types – if the soil moisture is marginal then albus seeds are at greater risk of not imbibing enough water, resulting in non-viable germination. Deeper sowing into warmer soils (moisture seeking) can be a successful method to allow earlier sowing, but is risky, especially with larger-seeded albus lupin. Low vigour seed and sowing late into soils with low temperatures results in poor establishment and often crop failure, especially in albus lupin.

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Pulse Point 6, *Dry sowing* (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0004/157117/pulse-point-06.pdf)

Sowing time

All current lupin varieties are susceptible to frost damage. Lupin is most vulnerable during the reproductive phase, which occurs once they initiate stem elongation. Frost damage risk can be reduced by not sowing varieties earlier than the recommended sowing window to avoid flowering in July to early August. For most lupin-growing areas in southern NSW, sowing before late April with early flowering varieties such as Mandelup(ф) increases the risk of frost damage.

Table 76. Suggested sowing times for narrow-leaf and albus lupin.

	April				May			
Week	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Low rainfall			■	■	■	■		
High rainfall				■	■	■	■	

■ Preferred sowing time
■ Later than recommended, yield reduction likely depending on spring conditions

Seed quality

Profitable crops start with quality planting seed (i.e. high germination and vigour). Always do a germination test on seed and adjust the sowing rate accordingly. Mature lupin crops exposed to heavy rain before harvest are at high risk of producing low-viability seed even though the seed can appear normal. In trials, yields increased by 20% when using high-germination seed (more than 80%) compared with low-germination seed (50%), even when the seed rate was doubled to compensate.

Headers easily damage seed, as does excessive handling during harvesting, grading and sowing. Rotary headers cause less damage than conventional headers. Seed that is to be kept for sowing should be harvested as soon as seed moisture content reaches 14%. Use a low header-drum speed and open the concave, and also minimise subsequent handling.

Test germination in a laboratory or at home, counting only healthy seedlings – those with both cotyledons (seed leaves) present. Test narrow-leaf lupin seed for *Cucumber mosaic virus* (CMV) and obtain documentation of germination, seeds/kg and CMV status when purchasing seed. For further details see Pulse Point 20, *Germination testing and seed rate calculation*.

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Pulse Point 20, *Germination testing and seed rate calculation* (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/157442/pulse-point-20.pdf).

Sowing rate

Aim to establish 35 plants/m^2 for early sowing and up to 45 plants/m^2 for later sowings. Sowing rates will vary depending on seed size and germination percentage. Albus lupin seed rates are much higher than narrow-leaf varieties due to their large seed size. For further detail see Pulse Point 20, *Germination testing and seed rate calculation*.

Table 77. Sowing rates (kg/ha) based on 100% germination and 80% establishment.

Lupin type	100 seed weight (g)	Target plant density	
		35 plants/m^2	45 plants/m^2
Narrow-leaf lupin	13	56	73
Albus lupin	35	153	197

Your calculation

100 seed weight # (grams)		target plant population		establishment percentage*	×	germination percentage		
.....	×	.....	× 1000 ÷	.....×.....			=	your sowing rate ..... kg/ha

\# To determine your seed weight, weigh 100 seeds in grams.
* Establishment percentage – 80% is a reasonable estimate, unless sowing into adverse conditions.

Bitterness in albus lupin seed

To maintain the seed quality standards for the low seed alkaloid albus lupin industry, growers should test all sowing seed for possible bitter (high alkaloid) contamination. Bitterness seed testing for albus lupin is available through Futari Grain Technology Services, 34 Francis Street, Narrabri 2390 (phone 02 6792 4588).

The albus industry has set a zero bitter contamination level for seed to be used for sowing.

Avoid growing lupini bean (100% bitter, large seeded albus) in sweet albus production areas. These measures are to protect the most recently released 100% sweet albus varieties Luxor(ф), Rosetta(ф) and Murringo(ф) from bitter pollen contamination. Bitterness prevention in these new varieties is crucial to maintain the albus threshold standards set for both human consumption and stockfeed use.

Albus lupin is an out-crossing crop so only grow one albus variety on the farm – discard old varieties – and keep a minimum one kilometre isolation from all other albus crops. Check with neighbours about their albus sowing intentions. If growing a small quantity of albus for seed increase, surround it with a narrow-leaf lupin crop – the agronomy is similar and the albus crop will be protected from pollen contamination caused by foraging honey bees. Test all sowing seed for bitterness every year, including new varieties. Do not buy any albus seed without a testing certificate showing that the seed is free from bitterness.

Inoculation

Lupin requires specific rhizobium (Group G) to form active root nodules. Take care with seed inoculation techniques, especially into paddocks where lupin has not previously been grown. Adequate inoculum can persist for more than five years once established, but survival is reduced with increasing soil acidity, or prolonged periods of low rainfall or drought. If the sowing seed is to be treated with a fungicide, treat first and allow the seed to dry thoroughly. Apply inoculant immediately before sowing. A number of new inoculant products are available for lupin such as freeze-dried and dry granular products – read the instructions and follow them carefully to avoid inoculation failure.

Nutrition

Phosphorus – Application rates on responsive soils should be similar to cereals to achieve optimum yields and maintain soil phosphorus (P) levels – usually 15–25 kg/ha. Responses in albus lupins are often very low or negligible to these rates of applied P. Be careful when using higher rates of high-analysis fertilisers as lupin seed is sensitive to fertiliser burn. Select paddocks with a low level of residual nitrogen to promote effective nodulation and nitrogen fixation.

Wider rows and narrow tynes, which can concentrate the seed and fertiliser together in a narrow band, exacerbate the risk of fertiliser burn. Sowing into marginal moisture conditions can also increase this risk. Consider separating the seed and fertiliser by banding fertiliser below the seed where possible.

Sulfur – Fertilisers blended with a sulfur component are recommended.

Molybdenum – If soils are acid or likely to be deficient, an application every five years promotes rhizobial activity. Sodium molybdate is relatively cheap and is compatible in mixes with most herbicides.

Variety selection

Select lupin varieties depending on yield potential for your environment and resistance to diseases that cause regular problems in your area.

For characteristics and yield potential of different varieties, refer to Table 78.

Susceptibility abbreviations: R – resistant; MR – moderately resistant; MS – moderately susceptible; S – susceptible; VS – very susceptible.

Narrow-leaf lupin

Jenabillup$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2007 by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (DAFWA). High yielding, medium–tall, early flowering variety. It has performed very well in NSW. Jenabillup$^{\Phi}$ is MR to *Bean yellow mosaic virus* (BYMV) infection, which can cause significant damage in eastern states when seasons are suitable, such as in 2014. It is MS to anthracnose and does not tolerate metribuzin herbicide. It is also MS to phomopsis stem infection, but MR to pod infection. Commercialised by Seednet, protected by PBR. End Point Royalty (EPR) is $2.53/tonne incl. GST.

Mandelup$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2004 by DAFWA. High yielding, early maturing variety with good early vigour. Suited to the low–medium rainfall zones of NSW. It has a tendency to lodge in very high productivity situations and is not generally recommended for the higher rainfall zones. Mandelup$^{\Phi}$ is the earliest maturing variety currently available and therefore the most suitable for crop topping. Marketed by Heritage Seeds, protected by PBR. EPR is $2.53/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Barlock$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2013 by Pulse Breeding Australia (PBA) in Western Australia, to replace Mandelup$^{\Phi}$ and Tanjil in all WA lupin-growing zones. Compared with Mandelup$^{\Phi}$, PBA Barlock$^{\Phi}$ is slightly later flowering and maturing, but has a shorter harvest height. It is moderately resistant to lodging in high rainfall regions and is more resistant to pod shattering than Mandelup$^{\Phi}$. R–MR to anthracnose; MR to phomopsis stem and pod infection blight. Tolerance to metribuzin is equal to Mandelup$^{\Phi}$. Commercialised by Seednet, protected by PBR. EPR is $2.75/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Bateman$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2018. It offers significant yield improvements over current varieties, particularly in the eastern cropping zones of NSW where virus infection from CMV and BYMV can cause significant yield loss in susceptible varieties when seasonal conditions are conducive to high aphid numbers. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $2.86/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Gunyidi$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2011 by PBA in Western Australia, as a replacement for all varieties in the medium and low rainfall zones of WA. PBA Gunyidi$^{\Phi}$ has superior resistance to pod shatter and good lodging resistance, allowing later harvest without incurring significant shatter losses. R–MR to phomopsis stem infection and MR–MS to pod infection. MR to anthracnose. Tolerance to metribuzin is equal to Mandelup$^{\Phi}$, but is more susceptible to damage from Eclipse®. Commercialised by Seednet, protected by PBR. EPR is $2.75/tonne incl. GST.

PBA Jurien$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2015 by PBA in Western Australia. It is a broadly adapted high-yielding variety that is R–MR to anthracnose; R–MR to phomopsis stem infection and MR to pod infection. It tolerates metribuzin (superior to PBA Barlock$^{\Phi}$) with early flowering and maturity similar to other current varieties. NSW trials have shown it to be more susceptible to plant lodging than other current varieties in high rainfall areas, particularly when sown early and when conditions suit high biomass levels. Commercialised by Seednet, protected by PBR. EPR is $2.75/tonne incl. GST.

Albus lupin

Luxor$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2005 by NSW DPI. Higher yielding than Kiev Mutant or Ultra. Resistant to pleiochaeta root rot (the cause of many seedling deaths in older varieties). Luxor$^{\Phi}$ is seven days later flowering than Ultra, but earlier flowering than its sister line Rosetta$^{\Phi}$. Suited to the medium–low rainfall zones of NSW. Commercialised by Seednet, protected by PBR. EPR is $3.08/tonne incl. GST.

Murringo$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2017 by NSW DPI. It is early–mid flowering with moderate resistance to pleiochaeta root rot and phomopsis. Murringo$^{\Phi}$ is S to anthracnose. Marketed by Seednet. EPR is $3.52/tonne incl. GST.

Rosetta$^{\Phi}$. Released in 2005 by NSW DPI, it is higher yielding than Kiev Mutant or Ultra in longer season environments. MR to pleiochaeta root rot (less resistant than Luxor$^{\Phi}$), much better than Kiev Mutant, slightly better than Ultra. Later flowering and taller than Luxor$^{\Phi}$, it is especially suited to higher rainfall areas. Commercialised by Seednet, protected by PBR. EPR is $3.08/tonne incl. GST.

Table 78. Lupin variety characteristics and reaction to diseases.

Variety	Flowering time	Pod loss, shatter resistance	Lodging resistance	Seed size (g/100 seeds)	Disease					
					Brown leaf spot	Pleiochaeta root rot	Phomopsis stem infection	Phomopsis pod infection	CMV seed transmission	Anthracnose resistance
Narrow leaf										
Jenabillup	early	G	MG	14	MR–MS	MR ❷	MS	MR	MR–MS ❷	MS
Mandelup	very early	G	MP	14	MS	MR–MS ❷	R–MR	MS	MR–MS ❷	MR–MS
PBA Barlock	early	VG	G	13	MS	MR–MS	MR	MR	MR p	R–MR
PBA Bateman	very early	G	MP	14	MS	MR ❷	R–MR	MS	MR (p)	MR–MS ❷
PBA Gunyidi	very early	VG	G	13	MS	MR ❷	R–MR	MR–MS	MS (p)	MR–MS
PBA Jurien	early	G	G	13	MS	MR	R–MR	MR	MS (p)	RM–R
Quilinock	early	G	MP	16	MS	MR ❷	S	S	MS (p)	VS
Wonga	early–mid	G	MG	13	MS	MR ❷	MR	MR	MR (p)	RM–R
Albus ❶										
Luxor	early–mid	G	G	35	MR	R	MR	n.d	Immune	VS
Murringo	early–mid	G	G	32	MR	MR	MS	n.d	Immune	VS
Rosetta	mid	G	G	35	R	MR	R	n.d	Immune	VS

Note: Albus lupin trials were discontinued in NSW after 2016.

❶ disease resistance screening in albus lupin is no longer conducted. The ratings for albus are from 2016.

❷ Provisional rating.

n.d. no data.

Lodging, pod loss and shattering resistance

MP Moderately poor
MG Moderately good
G Good
VG Very good

Disease resistance

VS Very susceptible
S Susceptible
MS Moderately susceptible
MR Moderately resistant
R Resistant

Table 79. Comparative performance of lupin, northern NSW compared with Mandelup$^{\Phi}$ = 100%.

North west							
Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% Mandelup (t/ha)	**2.36**	**0.15**	**–**	**–**	**1.82**	**1.54**	**4**
Jenabillup	92	104	–	–	108	102	4
Mandelup	**100**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**4**
PBA Barlock	100	75	–	–	97	98	4
PBA Bateman	95	103	–	–	113	106	3
PBA Gunyidi	97	103	–	–	109	104	4
PBA Jurien	103	66	–	–	98	99	4
Quilinock	93	93	–	–	102	98	4
Wonga	95	110	–	–	97	97	4

Table 80. Comparative performance of lupin, southern NSW compared with Mandelup$^{\Phi}$ = 100%.

South east							
Variety	Yearly group mean					Regional mean	Number of trials
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
% Mandelup (t/ha)	**3.57**	**1.33**	**0.90**	**0.43**	**2.71**	**1.64**	**10**
Jenabillup	94	102	–	102	121	104	12
Mandelup	**100**	**100**	**–**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10**
PBA Barlock	105	92	94	80	102	99	10
PBA Bateman	102	–	106	113	126	110	9
PBA Gunyidi	103	101	–	112	116	107	10
PBA Jurien	111	89	–	82	104	101	10
Quilinock	93	99	93	86	113	99	12
Wonga	89	104	95	93	98	95	12

Weed control

There is a range of herbicides to control both broadleaf and grass/cereal weeds in lupin. Sowing early with good crop establishment is essential to achieve more effective herbicide results.

Herbicide damage from both residual herbicides applied before cereal crops and from in-crop herbicides has caused yield losses in lupin crops. Plants weakened by herbicides are more susceptible to root and foliar diseases such as phytophthora root rot, pleiochaeta root rot and brown leaf spot.

1. **Sulfonylurea herbicides** (e.g. Glean® or Logran B-Power®) applied to preceding cereal crops. Take special note of label instructions concerning crop rotation and plantback intervals, particularly on high pH and/or compacted soils, and after prolonged periods of low rainfall or drought. Residues could persist longer in no-till system soils that have received surface-applied lime to raise soil pH.
2. **Triazine herbicides** (e.g. simazine, terbuthylazine). Be aware that application rates vary significantly on different soil types. Follow label recommendations and avoid spray overlaps. Albus lupin is more sensitive to triazine damage than narrow-leaf lupin.
3. **Clopyralid** (e.g. Lontrel®) applied to preceding cereal crops and in fallow tank mixes. Clopyralid can carry over in straw and affect subsequent crops.
4. **Metosulam** (e.g. Eclipse®). Damage can occur if applied beyond the recommended growth stage. Some varieties are sensitive and have narrow safety margins. Follow label recommendations.

For more detailed information on current weed control and plantback intervals, refer to pesticide labels and the NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops*.

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Weed control in winter crops (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insect control

A range of pests can be found in lupins, but all have several natural enemies that will help keep populations in check. With regular monitoring and good record keeping, population dynamics will show if pest populations are increasing and if chemical control might be needed.

Redlegged earth mite and **blue oat mite** – large mite populations are common and can cause distorted early growth and kill seedlings. The rasping of the cotyledon and leaf surface during feeding results in a distinctive silvering on the leaves. Mite damage can be confused with brown leaf spot lesions, so correct identification is required before control measures are used. Early detection and control improves crop health and vigour.

Lucerne flea – damage is common and is characterised by clear membranous windows chewed into cotyledons and skeletonise leaf surfaces. Early detection and control improves crop health and vigour.

Cutworms, **armyworms** and **pasture cockchafers** – these larvae pests can cause sporadic damage to seedlings and young plants and are often seen in patches rather than across the whole paddock. Monitor crops regularly during the establishment phase and control as necessary.

Aphids – these insects rarely cause significant feeding damage on lupin in NSW, but can transmit viruses. Aphids are vectors of two potentially serious lupin viruses: (CMV and BYMV). Yield losses are greatest when aphids arrive early in the season, usually following wet seasonal conditions that provide a green bridge of weed hosts over the summer months. BYMV is not seed-borne, whereas CMV can be. Lupin varieties differ in their susceptibility to viruses (see disease section on *Cucumber mosaic virus* on page 142). PBA Bateman$^{\phi}$ appears to have more resistance to aphid attack than other varieties. Uniform plant density, early canopy closure and retaining cereal stubble can reduce aphid visitation.

Thrips – monitor for thrips from early flowering. Thrips can cause reduced vigour, and flower and early pod abortion. Thrips can be particularly damaging to albus lupin. Critical control decisions should be made at early flowering. Control threshold is 1–2 thrips per open flower, not 1–2 per flowering spike.

Heliothis (***Helicoverpa* spp.**) – occurrence is common and control decisions should be based on regular monitoring. Crops should be monitored twice weekly once flowering has started. Larvae feed on leaves, stems and pods and, when big enough, they burrow into pods and feed on the developing seed. Human consumption markets have strict limits on insect-damaged seeds, so populations of 1–2 larvae per square metre warrant control. Aerial insecticide application is often required.

Refer to the NSW DPI guide *Insect and mite control in field crops* for more detailed information on pest control measures and thresholds.

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Insect and mite control in field crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

Diseases

Anthracnose – this destructive disease was detected for the first time in commercial lupin crops in NSW in 2016. A thorough surveillance program has shown no reoccurrence of the disease since 2016, so the disease has been declared eradicated. Wonga, PBA Jurien$^{\phi}$ and PBA Barlock$^{\phi}$ are R while PBA Gunyidi$^{\phi}$ (MR–R) and Mandelup$^{\phi}$ (MR) are slightly more susceptible. All other narrow-leaf and albus lupin varieties are S to anthracnose.

The disease is specific to lupin species only and does not affect any other pulse species including field pea, faba bean, chickpea or lentil. The fungus survives on infected lupin stubble and can be carried on, or within, infected seed, which is the main means of disease survival and spread. Infected seed will lead to infected seedlings the following year and initiate the disease. The fungus does not survive in the soil.

Symptoms of the disease include a distinct bending and twisting of stems into a shepherd's crook. The stem bending is due to lesions formed within the crook of the bend causing collapse down one side. Within the lesion are bright pink/orange spore masses that spread the disease within the crop. Lesions can also later form on developing pods. Symptoms become most obvious when crops enter the reproductive phase and start flowering and podding. The disease attacks the soft plant tissue at the growing points (including stem tips, flowering spikes and pods) and works downwards into the crop canopy. Anthracnose will develop in patches or hotspots within the crop. As the disease is spread through rain splash of spores, patches of deformed plants will form within the crop as the disease spreads following rain.

A five-point management plan is recommended for all lupin producers in NSW to prevent the disease from establishing and spreading.

1. Treat seed for sowing with a fungicide seed treatment containing thiram.
2. Separate this year's lupin crop away from last year's lupin stubble.
3. Control volunteer lupins.
4. Control machinery and people movement into and out of lupin crops.
5. Apply a foliar fungicide at 6–8 weeks post emergence (with a grass spray) using fungicides containing mancozeb or chlorothalonil, and a follow up at pre-canopy closure.

Growers are encouraged to inspect lupin crops regularly and report any unusual disease symptoms to their nearest NSW DPI or LLS office.

The movement of lupin (seed and plant material) and machinery into NSW from South Australia and Western Australia (including seed for livestock feed) is prohibited and carries the high risk of introducing the disease into NSW.

Brown leaf spot (BLS) – this can potentially be a damaging disease affecting narrow-leaf lupin. It is more likely to occur in crops that are sown into a paddock with a bare soil surface and in paddocks with a recent lupin history. Albus lupin is less affected by this disease where it is not usually a significant problem – some lesions might develop on pods but do not cause any yield loss. The disease is favoured by cool, wet conditions during seedling emergence when soil-borne spores are splashed onto leaves and cause infection. Seedlings can rapidly become defoliated and die. Good crop management can prevent losses from BLS. There are no foliar fungicides currently registered to manage the disease. Preventative measures to protect crops in high disease risk situations, particularly in areas with intensive lupin production include:

- crop rotation (at least four years between lupin crops)
- paddock separation from last year's lupin crop
- cereal stubble cover and minimum tillage
- using a fungicide seed dressing.

BIOSECURITY ALERT

The movement of lupin (seed and plant material) and machinery into NSW from South Australia and Western Australia (including seed for livestock feed) is prohibited and carries the high risk of introducing the disease into NSW.

Pleiochaeta root rot (PRR) – albus lupin is reasonably tolerant to PRR when grown on red–brown loamy soils. However, older varieties are susceptible to PRR caused by the same fungus, *Pleiochaeta setosa*. Soil-borne spores can infect the taproot of albus plants causing stunting and premature death. Luxor(ф) is rated R and Rosetta(ф) rated MR to the disease. Disease management is the same as for BLS. Treat seed at sowing with a fungicide seed dressing, separate this year's crop from last year's lupin paddock and avoid growing lupin for at least four years in the same paddock.

***Cucumber mosaic virus* (CMV)** – this disease tends to be more prevalent in central and northern NSW, but only in narrow-leaf lupin. Albus lupin is immune to the disease. It is spread through infected seed and by aphid movement. Wonga is the most resistant narrow-leaf lupin to CMV seed transmission. CMV can cause symptoms in all narrow-leaf lupin varieties, but it is the seed transmission from infected plants that causes problems for growers. The infected seed then carries over the disease into next year's lupin crop. Infected plants are most commonly seen around crop margins and in areas of low plant density or in gaps. Very severe CMV infections were found in several narrow-leafed lupin crops in central and northern NSW during 2020. Preliminary testing results of seed harvested from these paddocks showed high levels of CMV seed transmission. Growers who keep their own seed should be mindful of the risk of a build-up of virus infections in their seed stock, particularly in years with severe virus infection levels, and consider purchasing fresh, virus-free, seed. The DPI website has further information including *Managing viruses in pulse crops 2021*. Best management practices, including retaining standing cereal stubble and weed control (to deter aphids), will reduce disease incidence.

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Managing viruses in pulse crops 2021 (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1299965/Managing-viruses-in-pulse-crops-in-2021.pdf)

***Bean yellow mosaic virus* (BYMV)** – this is a common virus infection in both narrow-leaf and albus lupin. The disease causes yellowing, wilting and plant death. It is most common on crop margins and near gaps in the crop where aphids land more often. BYMV infection in narrow-leaf lupin can cause three types of symptoms:

1. When infected before pod set, the most common symptom is necrosis that kills the infected plant.
2. The less common non-necrotic symptom causes stunting without killing the plant.
3. Plants can be infected after pod set where black pods develop (black pod syndrome).

No BYMV seed-transmission has been found in narrow-leafed lupin in Australia. However, BYMV seed transmission has been found in some Albus lupins seedlots that were harvested in northern NSW in 2020. Management practices, including retaining standing cereal stubble and weed control (to deter aphids), will reduce disease incidence.

Phomopsis and **lupinosis** – be aware of the potential danger to stock grazing lupin stubble, and seed infected with the phomopsis stem blight fungus. The fungus that causes the disease infects lupin plants in winter, but the disease does not express and develop in plants until maturity. Often early development of the fungus and toxin production can occur following moisture stress before harvest while summer rain stimulates fungal growth and toxin production on stubble.

Strategies to avoid lupinosis in stock involve careful grazing management in the first few months after harvest and growing a narrow-leaf lupin variety with the best available phomopsis resistance. Albus lupin varieties have a good level of resistance to stem infection from the phomopsis pathogen, but are susceptible to pod and seed infection especially after heavy rain, wind, or hail close to harvest. Be aware the disease can develop in lupin crops before harvest as a result of plant stress e.g. water stress or herbicide injury. This results in lupin stubble being toxic before harvest and cannot be safely grazed. Look for pink, tan or brown discoloured or mouldy seed. Do not feed grain to stock or deliver for human consumption if phomopsis-infected seed is suspected. Manage the disease through separating this year's crop from last year's paddock and avoid growing lupin for at least four years in the same paddock. For further information see NSW DPI Primefact 1308, *Reducing the risk of lupinosis and the incidence of phomopsis*.

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Reducing the risk of lupinosis and the incidence of phomopsis (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/sheep/health/other/lupinosis-phomopsis)

Phytophthora root rot ('Sudden death') – a serious disease in years when late winter and early spring are wet, and plants suddenly wilt and die around the pod set stage. The disease can occur in individual plants or patches within a crop. Disease occurrence can be associated with soil hard pans or perched water tables as initiation requires a brief period of waterlogging to infect lupin roots. In narrow-leaf lupin, an undescribed species of *Phytophthora* causes the disease. In albus lupin the disease is caused by *Phytophthora cryptogea*. The latter fungus is also highly pathogenic to lentil. Disease management is difficult because of the extended period of survival of the fungus in the soil. Methods to minimise disease occurrence include crop rotation and avoiding paddocks with a known water-logging problem.

Sclerotinia stem rot (SSR) – this disease is caused by the same fungus that infects canola and other broadleaf species. Disease development is favoured by prolonged wet conditions in late winter followed by periods of prolonged leaf wetness during flowering. Districts with reliable spring rainfall and long flowering periods for lupin appear to develop the disease more frequently. In 2020 the disease was widespread in commercial lupin crops in southern NSW. Dense lupin crop canopies and frequent rainfall were ideal for SSR to develop. Outbreaks of SSR in lupin crops in 2020 will increase the populations of sclerotia in those paddocks. Crop sequences that include lupin and canola in close rotation can increase soil-borne sclerotia and hence, disease pressure.

The environmental conditions for SSR to develop are very specific and will not occur every year, so even when the fungus is present the disease could fail to develop if dry conditions occur in spring. Burning canola or lupin stubble will not effectively control SSR as sclerotia survive mainly on, or in, the soil. Crop rotation with cereals, following recommended sowing times and ensuring crops do not develop heavy vegetative growth (which are likely to reduce air circulation) are the best means of managing the disease. There are currently no foliar fungicides registered in NSW to manage SSR in lupin.

Harvest

Lupin seed should be harvested to give 14% moisture at delivery (maximum receival standard). Timing is critical to maximise yields. Pods are prone to shelling out and shattering if left too long after maturing, especially albus lupin. If harvest is delayed or dry conditions prevail, harvest at night or in the early morning with dew to minimise shattering and pod drop. Use extended fingers to help trap pods. Grain damage during harvest can be minimised by reducing harvest speed and reducing the speed of the drum. Grower experience suggests pod loss is reduced if draper fronts are used. Windrowing and crop desiccation are viable options, particularly for crops with variable maturity or high weed burdens. For further details see Pulse Point 10, *Windrowing lupin*. Registered products for desiccation are listed in NSW DPI guide *Weed control in winter crops*. As desiccation timing is similar to windrowing, seek advice from your local agronomist if unsure.

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Windrowing lupin (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/lupins/windrowing-lupins)

Weed control in winter crops (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Marketing

Narrow-leaf lupin seeds are round, speckled and slightly smaller than field pea with a protein contact around 32%. It is a readily marketable, high protein stockfeed and is sold domestically for use in pig, poultry, dairy and feedlot rations. A small quantity is exported, but the price is driven by competition with soymeal.

Albus lupin seeds are white, squarish and flat, and larger than narrow-leaf lupin, containing a slightly higher protein content (~36%). Albus varieties are suitable to export for human consumption provided grain quality requirements are met. The main export market for Australian albus is Egypt. Albus lupin is also suitable for dairy and cattle feedlot rations, but is not readily accepted into pig rations at high inclusion rates. Albus lupin is commonly de-hulled, increasing the protein content to ~46% for use in feed mixes, while the hulls provide a fibre source.

Table 81. Disease guide: lupin.

Disease/cause	Symptoms	Occurrence	Survival/spread	Control
Root diseases				
Damping off *Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp.	Seedlings collapse within a few days of emergence. Stem/taproot near ground-level sunken, water soaked.	Cool, wet, poorly-drained soils. Late sowing leading to slow germination and emergence.	Spores survive in soil for long periods. Wide host range among other broadleaf crops.	Sow on time into well-drained soils.
Pleiochaeta root rot *Pleiochaeta setosa* (mainly in albus lupin, rare in narrow-leaf lupin)	Dark brown, girdling lesions on taproot and lateral root spots.	Winter/spring. More severe in older albus varieties. Paddocks with a recent lupin history.	Survives in soil and on infected plant debris.	Crop rotation; four years or more between crops. Avoid growing near last year's lupin stubble. Grow resistant albus varieties Luxor or Rosetta.
Rhizoctonia root rot *Rhizoctonia* spp.	Dark brown, girdling lesions on taproot, fine roots rotted with 'spear point' effect. Patches of stunted plants within crops.	Favoured by minimum tillage, marginal soil moisture, mild conditions and some herbicide residues. Survives as fungal fragments in soil.	Host range depends on strain, but can include cereals and other broadleaf crops.	Suppressed by frequent cultivation. Cultivate below seed-sowing depth.
Phytophthora root rot *Phytophthora* spp.	Plants wilt, turn yellow and die suddenly between flowering and pod set. Roots are completely rotted with a blackish, sunken lesion extending up to 5 cm up the stem base.	Favoured by wet, late winters and early springs on poorly-drained, heavier soils, especially with hard pans.	Resting spores survive for extended periods in soil.	Avoid hard pans and poorly-drained sites.
Foliar diseases				
Anthracnose *Colletotrichum lupini*	Twisting of stems and 'shepherd's crook' syndrome. Dark lesions with pale pink centres on stems, leaves and pods.	Detected in a small number of crops in southern NSW. Currently under surveillance in NSW.	Seed-borne and on trash. Spread by rain splash, machinery and animal movement.	Narrow leaf varieties with improved resistance are available. Resistance in albus lupin is poor. Crop rotation; use fungicide seed dressings and foliar fungicides.
Brown leaf spot *Pleiochaeta setosa* (mainly in narrow-leaf lupin, rare in albus lupin)	Initially dark brown spots on cotyledons, which die and drop off. Dark brown spots on leaves. Leaves distorted, can be shed. Lesions might girdle stems in extreme cases.	Cool, wet conditions. Worse on late sown crops, low pH soils and exacerbated by wetting agents used with herbicides. Only a problem in narrow-leaf lupin.	Spores survive in soil and on infected plant debris. Spread by rain splash and wind-blown rain.	Crop rotation; four years between crops. Early sowing. Retain cereal stubble. Minimum tillage and soil disturbance at sowing. Avoid growing near last year's lupin stubble. Use fungicide seed dressings.
Grey mould *Botrytis cinerea*	Dead areas on stem, covered with fluffy, greyish-brown fungal growth, usually near ground level. Stem girdling leads to wilting and death.	The disease is worse in dense crops. The fungus can survive in infected trash for extended periods as resting mycelium and is favoured by cool to mild, wet conditions in spring.	Survives on many alternative hosts. Aerial spores blown considerable distances.	Consider wider rows and/or lower plant populations to reduce dense canopies and increase air movement in the canopy. Use foliar fungicides.
Phomopsis stem blight *Diaporthe toxica*	Generally few symptoms on living plants. Black fruiting bodies of the fungus form on the surface of dead stems after harvest. Infected seeds discoloured, especially visible in albus. Fungal toxin poisons stock, causing lupinosis.	Plants can be infected at any time during growth. Infection usually during cool, moist conditions in autumn, winter or spring.	Survives on infected stubble. Spores spread by rain splash and in wind-blown rain. Infected seed can spread disease.	Resistant varieties. Safe grazing practices reduce lupinosis.
Sclerotinia stem rot *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*	White cottony fungal growth on stem at ground level and sometimes in upper canopy. Plants wilt. Sclerotia of the fungus develop on plant surfaces and inside stems. Can sometimes cause a basal rot.	Humid conditions following rain in spring. Worse in dense crops.	Survives as resting sclerotia in soil. Sclerotia germinate in late winter and early spring and infect with airborne spores.	Difficult because of wide host range and long survival in soil (10 years). Canola is a major host of sclerotinia and should not be sown too close to lupin in the crop rotation. Consider wider rows in high rainfall areas to increase air movement in the canopy.
Virus diseases				
Bean yellow mosaic virus (BYMV)	Plants yellow with blackened, flat pods. Plants wilt and die. The non-necrotic strain causes downturned leaflets.	Mainly in mild conditions during spring. Often seen at crop margins.	Survives in many legume and weed species. Spread by several aphid species.	Follow best management practices including retaining standing cereal stubble and weed control.
Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV) (narrow-leaf lupin only)	Plants stunted, foliage distorted, bunchy leaves with upturned leaflets. Persistent green plants at harvest. Infected narrow-leaf lupin seeds smaller.	Occurs early in the season from infected seed; at any other time from aphid transmission.	Survives in many legume and weed species. Infected seed of narrow-leaf lupin only. Spread by several aphid species.	Grow narrow-leaf lupin varieties resistant to seed transmission e.g. Wonga. Use virus-tested narrow-leaf lupin seed. Follow best management practices including retaining standing cereal stubble and weed control. In high-risk areas, grow albus lupin.

Further information

NSW DPI website

Weed control in winter crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/weed-control-winter-crops)

Insect and mite control in field crops (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/guides/publications/insect-mite-crops)

Primefact 1308, *Reducing the risk of lupinosis and the incidence of phomopsis* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/sheep/health/other/lupinosis-phomopsis)

Pulse Point *6, Dry sowing* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-information/dry-sowing)

Pulse Point 10, *Windrowing lupin* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/lupins/windrowing-lupins)

Pulse Point 17, *Phytophthora root rot of lupin* (http://archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/157411/pulse-point-17.pdf)

Pulse Point 18, *Cucumber mosaic virus in lupins* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/157433/pulse-point-18.pdf)

Pulse Point 20, *Germination testing and seed rate calculation* (http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/157442/pulse-point-20.pdf)

Lupin anthracnose (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant/insect-pests-and-plant-diseases/lupin-anthracnose).

GRDC website

NSW DPI and GRDC Bulletin: *Legumes in acidic soils – maximising production potential in south eastern Australia*, (https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/publications/2018/legumes-in-acidic-soils)

Integrated Pest Management Factsheet (https://grdc.com.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/225877/integrated-pest-management.pdf.pdf)

Pulse Australia

Variety Management Packages (VMP) for all new varieties (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/growing-pulses/bmp/lupin)

Australian Pulse Trading Standards (http://www.pulseaus.com.au/marketing/receival-trading-standards)

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Lupin

Grain insects – options for control

Table 82. Insecticides for disinfesting empty grain storages and grain handling equipment.

Purpose	Insecticide	Mixing rate per L	Summary notes: READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING
Desiccant dust treatments (activated amorphous silica or diatomaceous earth) for treating clean empty storage surfaces and equipment such as grain driers, headers, augers, mobile bins.	Dryacide® Perma-Guard® D-10 Absorba-cide® Cut N Dry® Abrade®	120 g (1 L/20 m^2) 200 g (1 L/33 m^2) 120 g (1 L/20 m^2) 120 g (1 L/20 m^2) 240 mL (1 L/20 m^2)	Spray surfaces using a slurry (10–20% depending on product) with a centrifugal pump or venturi-type sand blaster with continuous agitation. Alternatively apply dust to empty silos and bins (2 g/m^2) using a hand- or power-operated duster (a venturi blower is effective). Avoid heavy deposits of dust that can dislodge. Header/harvesters can be treated with 2.5 kg of dry dust. Refer to label for instructions Always wear a disposable dust mask/respirator and goggles for safety. Please note: Some desiccant dust products are ineffective against rust red flour beetle (*Tribolium* spp.), studies have shown Dryacide® to be most efficacious.
Disinfesting empty silos, storage areas and equipment such as headers, augers, mobile bins.	Carbaryl 500	10 mL/L per 10 m^2	Ensure silos are cleaned thoroughly before any treatment. Carbaryl is registered only to control lesser grain borers. Mixtures of carbaryl with any of the other components listed here can be used to control all species. Follow label precautions about mixing. Do not premix. Agitate thoroughly and clean equipment after use. Refer to label for spraying rates.
	Actellic® 900 Reldan™ Fenitrothion 1000 Reldan™ PluS IGR*	11 or 22 mL 20 mL 10 mL 20 mL	Actellic®, Reldan™ and Fenitrothion are not effective against lesser grain borer. Can be mixed with carbaryl (above), or methoprene (IGR). However, methoprene will not kill any live adult lesser grain borers that are present. * A premixed formulation of Reldan™ and methoprene. **Note**: None of these chemicals are to be used in storages where canola and other oilseeds or pulses are to be stored.

Table 83. Fumigants for grain in storage.

Grain situation	Fumigant	Summary notes: READ THE LABEL BEFORE TREATING for limitations and full instructions.
Disinfest cereals, pulses, oilseeds and malting barley by fumigation	Aluminium phosphide (150 tablets/100 m^3) producing phosphine gas	Ensure silo is gas-tight. Calculate fumigant dose on total volume of silo. Fumigate for 7–20 days, withholding period two days after ventilation. Do not mix tablets in with the grain. Other phosphine formulations are available, including bag chains, belts, blankets and cylinder gas. Refer to labels for rates and methods of use.
Disinfest cereals only by fumigation	Sulfuryl fluoride (Profume®)	Requires a licensed fumigator trained to use Profume® and a gas-tight storage.

Registered insecticides as at February 2021
The product names are supplied on the understanding that no preference between equivalent products is intended, and that including a product does not imply endorsement by NSW DPI over any other equivalent product from another manufacturer.
ALWAYS READ THE LABEL. Users of agricultural chemical products must always read the label and any permit before using the product, and strictly comply with the directions on the label and the conditions of any permit. Users are not absolved from any compliance with the directions on the label or the conditions of the permit by reason of any statement made or omitted to be made in this publication.
Cereal grains include wheat, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, triticale, paddy rice and millet. Canola and other oilseeds may only be treated with phosphine. Withholding periods listed on some labels ensure that residues decay to acceptable levels before grain is sold.
Any queries, please seek information from Joanne Holloway, NSW DPI Grain Storage Unit Wagga Wagga t: 02 6938 1605.

Do you know what is eating at your profits?
– common stored grain insect pests of NSW

Lesser grain borer – *Rhyzopertha dominica*

Key features: dark brown, pellet shaped, 3 mm long, eyes and mouth parts tucked underneath

Rust-red flour beetle – *Tribolium castaneum*

Key features: red brown, 3–4 mm long, three larger segments at end of antennae

Rice weevil – *Sitophilus oryzae*

Key features: dark brown to black, 2–4 mm long, long weevil snout

Saw-toothed grain beetle – *Oryzaephilus surinamensis*

Key features: dark brown, 3 mm long, fast moving, saw tooth pattern on side of body behind head

Flat grain beetle or rusty grain beetle – *Cryptolestes ferrugineus*

Key features: brown, small, 2 mm long, fast moving, keen to hide, long thin antennae

India meal moth – *Plodia interpunctella*

Key features: distinctive bicoloured wings, 5–7 mm long, larvae create webbing on grain surface

Figure 7. Common stored grain insects

A – Images courtesy Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Queensland.

B – Image courtesy K Walker, PaDIL www.padil.gov.au

Table 84. Protectants for treating cereal grain in storage.

Grain situation	Insecticide rate per 100 L		Summary notes: READ THE LABEL BEFORE TREATING for limitations and full instructions.
Protect cereal grain (including malting barley, rice and maize)	Conserve™ Plus (100 g/L spinosad and 100 g/L S-methoprene) 1 L in 100 L of water		Ensure treatment is acceptable to buyer. Conserve™ Plus should NOT be applied to any cereal grain to be sold into markets designated pesticide residue free (PRF). Durum wheat is assumed to have a PRF delivery requirement, as it is regularly sold into European markets, which have low maximum residue limits (MRL) for grain protectant compounds. Apply at the rate of 1 L diluted spray per tonne of grain for up to nine months protection. One application per parcel of grain. To control *Sitophilus* spp. (e.g. rice weevil) tank mix with a compatible product suitable for your grain type (see product labels).
	K-Obiol® EC Combi (50 g/L deltamethrin + 400 g/L piperonyl butoxide) 2.0 L in 100 L of water PLUS an additional registered grain protectant* at the recommended rate.		Ensure treatment is acceptable to buyer. K-Obiol® can be used against all the major stored grain insect pests. However, K-Obiol® is restricted to one application per parcel of grain. This product can only be used by **approved users**. For further information go to Bayer:K-Obiol (environmentalscience.bayer.com.au/K-Obiol). Apply at the rate of 1 L of diluted spray per tonne of grain entering storage. Apply through standard grain spraying equipment. The output of spray through the nozzle must be regulated according to the flow rate. Ensure an even coverage of the grain. * Choose an additional grain protectant which contains fenitrothion or chlorpyrifos-methyl and registered for your grain type (check pesticide labels). See mixing/application instructions on label. This treatment will provide up to nine months protection. Treat only non-infested grain with protectants. Check labels for withholding period (WHP). **Warning**: Resistant or tolerant strains of some grain insects might be present and could require adding a second insecticide to achieve control.
Protect cereal grain except malt barley	K-Obiol® EC Combi (50 g/L deltamethrin + 400 g/L piperonyl butoxide) 2.0 L		See directions above.
	GROUP A	Actellic® 0.45 L Reldan® 2.0 L fenitrothion 1.2 L	Ensure treatment is acceptable to buyer. Make up ONE Group A insecticide to strength before adding the required amount of ONE Group B insecticide to the spray mix. Mixtures are needed to control the whole range of grain insects. Apply 1 L of diluted spray per tonne of grain entering storage. Ensure an even coverage of the grain. Treat only non-infested grain with protectants. Check labels for WHP. **Note**: Resistance in lesser grain borer to IGR is widespread.
	GROUP B	Rizacon-S® 0.2 L IGR grain protectant (methoprene) various rates	
	Twin pack pre-mixed	Two-component packs e.g. Reldan® plus IGR 2.0 L❶	Ensure treatment is acceptable to buyer. Different twin pack premixed formulations might be available and can be used to control all stored grain insect pests. **Note**: Resistance in lesser grain borer to IGR is widespread.
Protect malting barley	K-Obiol® EC Combi 2.0 L❷		See directions above. **Note**: Using chlopyrifos-methyl as a mixing partner is not permitted on malting barley.
	Grain-guard Duo (600 g/L fenitrothion + 60 g/L S-methoprene) 1.0 L.		Ensure treatment is acceptable to buyer. Different twin pack premixed formulations may be available and can be used to control all stored grain insect pests. Apply 1 L of diluted spray per tonne of grain entering storage. Ensure an even coverage of the grain. Treat only non-infested grain with protectants. Check labels for WHP. **Note**: Resistance in lesser grain borer to IGR is widespread.
	Conserve™ Plus ❷ 1 L		See directions above
Protect cereal grain (for treating cereal grain to be retained and used on farm only)	Dryacide® 1 kg/tonne Perma-Guard® D-10 1 kg/tonne Absorba-cide® 1 kg/tonne Cut 'N Dry® 1 kg/tonne		Apply dusts evenly and reduce auger rate to prevent choking. Not accepted off-farm by most traders. DO NOT treat grain to be delivered to grain handling authorities.
Protect organic cereal grain	Dryacide® 1 kg/tonne Perma-Guard® D-10 1 kg/tonne Absorba-cide® 1 kg/tonne Cut 'N Dry® 1 kg/tonne		Dusted grain can retain protection for more than 12 months if grain moisture is low. Higher rates can be used for dirty or infested grain, but not where grain is for human consumption. Apply dusts evenly and reduce auger rate to prevent choking. Check with buyers before application.

❶ A premixed formulation of Reldan® and methoprene.
❷ When using K-Obiol® Combi or Conserve™ Plus to control *Sitophilus* spp. (e.g. rice weevil). Fenitrothion needs to be added at 1.2 L.

Seed dressings and foliar fungicides

Table 85. Cereal seed dressings – 2021: control of seed-borne disease (page 1 of 3). Always check the label before using farm chemicals.

Cereal seed dressings control smuts and bunt, and some can suppress certain leaf and root diseases. Outbreaks of bunt and flag smut in wheat emphasise the need for annual seed treatment to avoid them building up in seed crops, or causing grain delivery issues.

Recommendations for controlling smuts are:

- discard grain carrying the disease
- avoid sowing wheat for at least two seasons into land where flag smut or bunt have occurred
- treat all seed for sowing

Some fungicides only control one or two of the three smuts.

Use a product controlling all three diseases. Some dressings can reduce the coleoptile length and emergence of some varieties. The risk of emergence failure is increased when some fungicides are used on varieties with short coleoptiles, or when seed is sown deeply or into a poor seedbed.

Active ingredient of fungicide or insecticide	Examples of seed treatment trade name and manufacturer	Rate to apply to each 100 kg	Approx. cost to treat 100 kg of seed ($) [1]	Smuts controlled: B – Bunt; C – Covered smut; L – Loose smut				F – wheat flag smut		Diseases suppressed								
										Wheat				Wheat/barley	Barley			
				Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Wheat Seed-borne flag smut	Wheat Soil-borne flag smut	Septoria tritici	Stripe rust	Leaf rust	Take-all	Rhizoctonia	Scald	Powdery mildew	Seed-borne net blotch	Grazing withholding period (weeks)
Powders – various trade names sometimes available under these active ingredients, concentrations and formulations. See specific labels for details.																		
Flutriafol 100 g/kg + cypermethrin 4 g/kg	Armour® C SD – FMC	100 g	3.24	BL	CL	–	–	F	F	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	4
Tebuconazole 25 g/kg + triflumuron 4 g/kg	Conquest Veto T – Conquest Agrichemicals	100 g	2.28	BL	CL	CL	–	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Triadimenol 150 g/kg + cypermethrin 4 g/kg	Triadimenol 150+® SD – 4 Farmers	100 g 150 g	2.61 3.92	BL BL	CL CL	CL CL	– –	F F	F F	– ✓	✓ ✓✓	– –	– –	– –	✓ ✓✓	✓ ✓✓	– –	5 5
Flowable liquids – water based – various trade names sometimes available under these active ingredients, concentrations and formulations. See specific labels for details.																		
Carboxin 400 g/L + cypermethrin 3.2 g/L	Vitaflo® C ST – UPL Australia Ltd [3]	125 mL 250 mL	4.18 8.36	B BL	C CL	CL –	– L	F [3] F	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7 7
Carboxin 200 g/L + thiram 200 g/L	Vitavax® 200 FF ST – UPL Australia Ltd [3]	250 mL 375 mL 500 mL	8.85 13.28 17.70	B B BL	C C CL	CL – –	– – L	F [3] F F	– – F	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	✓ ✓✓ ✓✓✓	7 7 7
Difenoconazole 92 g/L + metalaxyl-M 23 g/L	Dividend® FSD – Syngenta [6]	100 mL 130 mL 260 mL	4.33 5.63 11.26	B BL BL	C CL [9] CL [9]	– – –	– – –	F F F	F F F	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – ✓ [9]	– – –	– – –	– ✓ ✓✓	6 6 6
Difenoconazole 66.2 g/L + metalaxyl-M 16.5 g/L + sedaxane 13.8 g/L	Vibrance® – Syngenta	90 mL 180 mL 360 mL	3.80 7.61 15.21	B BL BL	CL [15] CL CL	L L L	BL BL BL	F F F	F F F	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– ✓ [16] ✓ [8]	– – –	– – –	– ✓ ✓✓	6 6 6
Difenoconazole 36.9 g/L + thiamethoxam 30.7 + metalaxyl-M 9.5 g/L + sedaxane 8 g/L	Vibrance® Extreme– Syngenta	325 mL 650 mL	6.23 12.46	BL BL	CL CL	L L	BL BL	F F	F F	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ✓ [8]	– –	– –	✓ ✓✓	8 8
Fluquinconazole 167 g/L	Jockey® Stayer® – Bayer CropScience [2]	300 mL 450 mL	20.84 31.25	BL BL	CL [5] –	– –	– –	F F	F F	✓ ✓✓	✓✓✓ ✓✓✓✓	✓ ✓✓	– ✓	– –	✓✓✓ [5] –	✓✓ [5] –	– –	6, 12 [10] 6, 12 [10]
Flutriafol 6.25 g/L	Vincit® Zinc FSD – FMC	400 mL	10.12	BL	CL	CL	L	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Flutriafol 25 g/L + cypermethrin 4 g/L	Vincit® C FSD – FMC	100 mL	2.53	BL	CL	CL	L	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Flutriafol 100 g/L + cypermethrin 4 g/L	Arrow® C FSD – NuFarm	100 mL	2.61	BL	CL	–	–	F	F	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	4

Table 85. Cereal seed dressings – 2021: control of seed-borne disease (page 2 of 3).

Active ingredient of fungicide or insecticide	Examples of seed treatment trade name and manufacturer	Rate to apply to each 100 kg	Approx. cost to treat 100 kg of seed ($) ❶	Smuts controlled: B – Bunt; C – Covered smut; L – Loose smut				F – wheat flag smut		Diseases suppressed								
										Wheat				Wheat/barley	Barley			
				Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Wheat Seed-borne flag smut	Wheat Soil-borne flag smut	Septoria tritici	Stripe rust	Leaf rust	Take-all	Rhizoctonia	Scald	Powdery mildew	Seed-borne net blotch	Grazing withholding period (weeks)
Flutriafol 6.25 g/L + metalaxyl-M 15 g/L + imidacloprid 180 g/L	Pontiac® Seed Treatment– NuFarm ❹	400 mL	13.32	BL	CL	CL	L	F	F	–	–	–	–	✓❾	–	–	–	9
Fluxapryroxad 333g/L	Systiva – BASF	150 mL	33.29	B	L	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	✓❾	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	4
Ipconazole 20 g/L + cypermethrin 4 g/L	Rancona® C – UPL Australia Ltd	100 mL	3.79	BL	CL	CL	–	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Ipconazole 25 g/L + metalaxyl 20 g/L	Rancona® Dimension – UPL Australia Ltd	80 mL 320 mL	3.92 15.68	BL BL	CL CL	CL –	–	F F	F F	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ✓	– –	– –	– –	10 10
Penflufen 240 g/L	EverGol® Prime – Bayer CropScience	40 mL 80 mL	6.38 12.76	BL BL	CL CL	CL CL	–	F F	F F	– –	– –	– –	– –	✓ ✓✓	– –	– –	– –	5 5
Penflufen 38.4 g/L + metalaxyl 61.4 g/L + prothioconazole 76.8 g/L	EverGol® Energy⓱ Bayer CropScience	65 mL 100 mL 130 mL 260 mL	3.93 6.04 7.85 15.70	B – L –	C – L –	– – L –	– – L –	– – F –	– – F –	– – – –	– – – –	– – – –	– – – –	– – ✓ ✓✓	– – – –	– – – –	– – – –	6 6 6 6
Tebuconazole 25 g/L + cypermethrin 4 g/L	Innova® Tebuconazole 25 C FSD – Syngenta	100 mL	1.65	BL	CL	CL	–	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Tebuconazole 12.5 g/L + imidacloprid 360 g/L	Hombre® Ultra – Bayer CropSciencer Proguard® Ultra – UPL Australia Ltd❹	200 mL	7.95	BL	CL	CL	–	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Tebuconazole 25 g/L + triflumuron 4 g/L	Raxil® T FSD – Bayer CropScience	100 mL	2.25	BL	CL	CL	–	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Triadimenol 150 g/L + cypermethrin 4 g/L	Foliarflo® C ST – UPL Australia Ltd	100 mL 150 mL	2.53 3.80	BL BL	CL CL	CL –	–	F F	F F	– ✓	✓ ✓✓	– –	– –	– –	✓ ✓✓	✓ ✓✓	– –	5 5
Triadimenol 56 g/L + imidacloprid 180 g/L	4 Farmers Imid-Triadimenol Seed Dressing – 4 Farmers Australia ❹	400 mL	9.39	BL	CL	CL	–	F	F	✓✓	✓✓	–	–	–	✓✓	✓✓	–	9
Triadimenol 150 g/L + triflumuron 4 g/L	Baytan® T FSD – Bayer CropScience	100 mL 150 mL	2.61 3.92	BL BL	CL CL	CL –	–	F F	F F	– ✓	✓ ✓✓	– –	– –	– –	✓ ✓✓	✓ ✓✓	– –	5 5
Triticonazole 25 g/L + cypermethrin 4 g/L	Premis® Pro C – BASF	100 mL	3.65	BL	CL	CL	–	F	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nil

Affords useful suppression in early crop growth stages. ✓✓, ✓✓✓ and ✓✓✓✓ affords extended suppression.

❶ Prices quoted are GST inclusive at February 2021 and approximate only. Prices will vary depending on pack size purchased and special marketing arrangements.

❷ Rate of product varies for disease controlled, check label.

❸ Also controls seed-borne flag smut in triticale. There is no registered seed treatment for cereal rye.

❹ *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV). Hombre® Ultra provide early season control of BYDV.

❺ Plus Raxil® T with Jockey® Stayer® at 100 mL/100 kg seed.

❻ Also provides control of pythium root rot.

❽ Suppresses rhizoctonia root rot in oats.

❾ Suppression only.

❿ Withholding period – livestock producing milk for human consumption 12 weeks.

⓯ Vibrance registered at 90–180 mL/100 kg seed for control of covered and loose smut in barley. Use the higher rate when known levels of loose smut infection are present within the seedlot or when treating a highly susceptible barley variety.

⓰ 180–360 mL/100 kg seed will give suppression of rhizoctonia root rot in barley.

⓱ EverGol® Energy is registered for the suppression of crown rot and pythium root rot for seed treatment, see label for rates.

Treated seed must not be used for animal or human consumption.

Caution: Observe stock withholding periods on crops produced from treated seed.

Table 85. Cereal seed dressings – 2021: control of seed-borne disease (page 3 of 3).

Active ingredient of fungicide or insecticide	Examples of seed treatment trade name and manufacturer	Rate to apply to each 100 kg	Approx. cost to treat 100 kg of seed ($) ❶	Smuts controlled: B – Bunt; C – Covered smut; L – Loose smut				F – wheat flag smut		Diseases suppressed								
										Wheat				Wheat/barley	Barley			
				Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Wheat Seed-borne flag smut	Wheat Soil-borne flag smut	Septoria tritici	Stripe rust	Leaf rust	Take-all	Rhizoctonia	Scald	Powdery mildew	Seed-borne net blotch	Grazing withholding period (weeks)
In furrow treatments – various trade names sometimes available under these active ingredients, concentrations and formulations. See specific labels for details.																		
		Rate and approximate cost $/ha																
Azoxystrobin 322 g/L + metalaxyl-M 124 g/L	Uniform®– Syngenta❼	200 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 400 mL/ha	11.64 17.47 23.29	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– ✓✓ ✓✓✓✓	– – –	– – –	✓ ✓✓ ✓✓✓	– – –	– ✓ ✓✓	– – –	6 6 6
Flutriafol 250 g/L	Innova® Flutriafol 250 – Syngenta	200 mL/ha 400 mL/ha	3.58 7.15	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ✓	✓✓ ✓✓✓✓	– –	– ✓	– –	✓ ✓✓	✓ ✓✓	– –	4 4
Flutriafol 500 g/L	Intake® HiLoad Gold NuFarm ❷	100 mL/ha 200 mL/ha 400 mL/ha	4.37 8.75 17.50	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– ✓ ✓	✓✓ ✓✓✓ ✓✓✓✓	– – –	– ✓ ✓	– – –	✓ ✓✓ ✓✓	✓ ✓✓ ✓✓	– – ✓	4 4 4
Penflufen 240 g/L	EverGol® Prime – Bayer CropScience	60 mL/ha 120mL/ha	9.57 19.15	BL ⓮	CL ⓮	CL ⓮	–	F ⓮	F ⓮	–	–	–	–	✓✓ ✓✓✓	–	–	–	5
Penflufen 38.4 g/L + metalaxyl 61.4 g/L + prothioconazole 76.8 g/L	EverGol® Energy ⓲ Bayer CropScience	300 mL/ha	18.12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓✓✓	–	–	–	6
Triadimefon 500 g/kg	Triad® 500 WP – Genfarm	200 g/ha	7.37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	No grazing⓫
Triadimefon 500 g/kg	Triadimefon 500 WG – TitanAg	200 g/ha	6.27	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓ ⓭	✓✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	–	No grazing ⓫
Triadimefon 500 g/kg	Triadimefon 500 DRY – 4 Farmers	200 g/ha	7.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓✓	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	No grazing ⓫

Affords useful suppression in early crop growth stages. ✓✓, ✓✓✓ and ✓✓✓✓ affords extended suppression.

❶ Prices quoted are GST inclusive at February 2021 and approximate only. Prices will vary depending on pack size purchased and special marketing arrangements.

❷ Rate of product varies for disease controlled, check label.

❼ Also provides control of pythium root rot and suppression of yellow spot.

⓫ Feed treated with this product must not be used for animal consumption, poultry feed or mixed with animal feed. DO NOT mix leaves treated with this product with feed intended for animal consumption.

⓭ Southern NSW only.

⓮ In furrow application must be combined with a seed treatment of 40 mL/100 kg of EverGol® Prime for control.

⓲ EverGol® Energy is registered for the suppression of crown rot and pythium root rot for in-furrow application at 300 mL/ha. Only apply direct into sowing furrow, do not apply EverGol® Energy to solid fertiliser.

Treated seed must not be used for animal or human consumption.

Caution: Observe stock withholding periods on crops produced from treated seed.

Table 86. Cereal insecticide seed dressings for aphid and *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV) control 2021. Always check the label before using farm chemicals.

Active ingredient of insecticide and fungicide – various trade names sometimes available under these active ingredients, concentrations and formulations. See specific labels for details.	Examples of seed treatment trade name and manufacturer	Rate to apply to each 100 kg ❷	Approx. cost to treat 100 kg of seed ($) ❶	Aphid feeding damage suppression (wheat aphid and corn aphid)	Reduces spread of BYDV	Grazing withholding period (weeks)
Imidacloprid 360 g/L + tebuconazole 12.5 g/L	Hombre® Ultra– Bayer CropScience Proguard® Ultra – UPL Australia Ltd	200 mL	7.95	✓	✓	9
Imidacloprid 180 g/L + triadimenol 56 g/L	4 Farmers Imid-Triadimenol Seed Dressing – 4 Farmers Australia	400 mL	9.39	✓	✓	9
Imidacloprid 180 g/L + flutriafol 6.25 g/L + metalaxyl 15 g/L	Pontiac® – NuFarm	400 mL	13.32	✓	✓	9
Imidacloprid 600 g/L	Gaucho® 600 – Bayer CropScience Senator® 600 RED– NuFarm	120–240 mL	5.56–11.12	✓	✓	9
Lambda-cyhalothrin 37.5 g/L +Thiamethoxam 210 g/L	Cruiser® Opti – Syngenta	165–330 mL	18.23–36.46	✓	–	8
Thiamethoxam 350 g/L	Cruiser® 350FS	100–200 mL	4.95–9.90	✓	✓	8

✓ Affords useful suppression in early crop growth stages.

❶ Prices quoted are GST inclusive at February 2021 and approximate only. Prices will vary depending on pack size purchased and special marketing arrangements.

❷ Rate of product varies for length of disease control and risk level, check label.

Table 87. Cereal foliar fungicides – 2021 currently registered products (NSW) – winter cereals. (Page 1 of 3)

Trade names sometimes available under these active ingredients and concentrations. See specific labels for details.

Active and concentration	Examples of commercial trade names		WHP (weeks) W – wheat B – barley		Cost/L ❶	Adjuvant (as per label)	Diseases controlled ❷										Registered for aerial application
	Product	Manu-facturer	Grazing	Harvest			Stripe rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust	Crown (leaf) rust	Septoria tritici blotch	Septoria nodorum blotch	Yellow spot	Barley scald	Net blotch	Powdery mildew	
Azoxystrobin 250 g/L	Accolade®	Sipcam	3	6	$31.13 (only for Accoloade not mixing partners which are applied at label rates)		160–320 mL $4.95–9.96 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide (wheat) **or** 320–640 mL $9.96–19.92 + 125g/L epoxiconazole (wheat)	160–320 mL $4.95–9.96 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide (wheat)	160–320 mL $4.95–9.96 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide (wheat) **or** 320–640 mL $9.96–19.92+ 125g/L epoxiconazole (wheat and barley)	–	160–320 mL $4.95–9.96 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide (wheat)	160–320 mL $4.95–9.96 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide (wheat) **or** 320–640 mL $9.96–19.92 + 125 g/L epoxiconazole (wheat)	160–320 mL $4.95–9.96 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide (wheat)	160 mL $4.95 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide **or** 320–640 mL $9.96–19.92 + 125 g/L epoxiconazole (barley)	320–640 mL $9.96–19.92 + 125 g/L epoxiconazole (barley) ❻	160–320 mL $4.95–9.96 + 430 g/L tebuconazole fungicide (barley) **or** 320–640 mL $9.96–19.92 + 125g/L epoxiconazole (wheat & barley)	Yes
Azoxystrobin 200 g/L + cyproconazole 80 g/L	Amistar® Xtra	Syngenta	3	6	$38.53	Barley – addition of Adigor® at 2% v/v improves disease control at lower rate.	400–800 mL (wheat) $15.41–30.82	400–800 mL (wheat) $15.41–30.82	400–800 mL (wheat) & 200–800 mL (barley) $7.71–30.82	–	–	–	400–800 mL (wheat) $15.41–30.82	–	200–800 mL (barley) $7.71–30.82	400–800 mL (wheat & barley) $15.41–30.82	Yes
Azoxystrobin 80 g/L + epiconazole 31.25 g/L	Tazer® Xpert™ ❼	Nufarm	3		$26.88	Plus Banjo® 1% v/v for some diseases. Adding Banjo® might improve efficacy at lower rates. Refer to label.	1000–2000 mL (wheat) $26.88–53.75 **or** 500 mL + Banjo® at 1% v/v (wheat) $13.44	1000– 2000 mL (wheat & barley) $26.88–53.75 **or** 500 mL + Banjo® at 1% v/v (wheat & barley) $13.44–	1000– 2000 mL (wheat & barley) $26.88–53.75 **or** 500 mL (wheat) 500–1000 mL (barley) + Banjo® 1% at v/v $13.44–26.88	–	1000 mL (wheat) $26.88 **or** 500 mL/ha + Banjo® at 1% v/v (wheat) $13.44	1000–2000 mL (wheat) $26.88–53.75	1000–2000 mL (wheat) $26.88–53.75	1000–2000 mL (barley) $26.88–53.75	1000–2000 mL (barley) $26.88–53.75 or 500–1000 mL + Banjo® 1% at v/v (barley) $13.44–26.88	1000–2000 mL (wheat & barley) $26.88–53.75 or 500–1000 mL + Banjo® 1% at v/v (barley only) $13.44–26.88	Yes
Azoxystrobin 75 g/L + epoxiconazole 75 g/L	Radial®	Adama Australia	6 + ESI	6	$36.34	–	420–840 mL (wheat) $15.26–30.52	420–840 mL (wheat) $15.26–30.52	420–840 mL (wheat & barley) $15.26–30.52	–	420–840 mL (wheat) $15.26–30.52	420–840 mL (wheat) $15.26–30.52	420–840 mL (wheat) $15.26–30.52	420–840 mL (barley) $15.26–30.52	420–840 mL (barley) $15.26–30.52	420–840 mL (wheat & barley) $15.26–30.52	Yes
Azoxystrobin 120 g/L + tebuconazole 200 g/L	Veritas®	Adama Australia	3 +ESI	6	$30.59	–	315 mL **or** 630 mL (wheat) $9.63 **or** $19.27	315 mL **or** 630 mL (wheat) $9.63 **or** $19.27	315 **or** 630 mL (wheat & barley) $9.63 **or** $19.27	–	315 mL **or** 630 mL (wheat) $9.63 **or** $19.27	315 mL **or** 630 mL (wheat) $9.63 **or** $19.27	315 mL **or** 630 mL (wheat) $9.63 **or** $19.27	315 mL (barley) $9.63	315 mL **or** 630 mL (barley ❾) $9.63 **or** $19.27	315 mL **or** 630 mL (barley) $9.63 **or** $19.27	Yes
Benzovindiflupyr 40 g/L + propiconazole 250 g/L	Elatus® Ace	Syngenta	10 days	NR	$42.90	–	500 mL (wheat) $21.45	500 mL (wheat) $21.45	500 mL (wheat & barley) $21.45	_	500 mL (wheat) $21.45	–	500 mL (wheat) $21.45	500 mL (barley) $21.45	500 mL (barley) $21.45	500 mL (wheat & barley) $21.45	No

Table 87. Cereal foliar fungicides – 2021 currently registered products (NSW) – winter cereals. (Page 2 of 3)

Active and concentration	Examples of commercial trade names: Product	Manufacturer	WHP (weeks) W – wheat B – barley: Grazing	Harvest	Cost/L ❶	Adjuvant (as per label)	Diseases controlled ❷: Stripe rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust	Crown (leaf) rust	Septoria tritici blotch	Septoria nodorum blotch	Yellow spot	Barley scald	Net blotch	Powdery mildew	Registered for aerial application
Epoxiconazole 125 g/L	Opus® 125	BASF	6 + ESI	6	$27.79	200 mL/100 L Chemwet may assist in certain conditions	250–500 mL (wheat) $6.95–13.90	–	500 mL (wheat) 250–500 mL (barley) $6.95–13.90	–	–	250 – 500 (wheat) $6.95–13.90	–	250 mL (barley) $6.95	250–500 mL (barley ❺) $6.95–13.90	250 mL (wheat & barley) $6.95	Yes
Flutriafol 250 g/L	Various	–	7-W 10-B	7-W 10-B	$17.88	200 mL/100 L BS1000®	250–500 mL (wheat) $4.41–8.94	–	250–500 mL (wheat) $4.41–8.94	–	250–500 mL (wheat) $4.41–8.94	250–500 mL (wheat) $4.41–8.94	–	–	–	250–500 mL (barley) $4.41–8.94	Yes
Flutriafol 500 g/L	Jubilee® Loaded Intake® Combi Sapphire	Adama Australia Nufarm	7-W 10-B	7-W 10-B	$41.02	200 mL/100 L BS1000®	125–250 mL (wheat) $5.13–10.25	–	125–250 mL (wheat) $5.13–10.25	–	125–250 mL (wheat) $5.13–10.25	125–250 mL (wheat) $5.13–10.25	–	–	–	125–250 mL (barley) $5.13–10.25	Yes
Propiconazole 250 g/L ❿	Tilt® 250 EC	Syngenta	1	4	$18.43	Not required	250–500 mL (wheat) $4.61–9.21	500 mL (wheat & oats) $9.21	150–500 mL (wheat) $2.76–9.21	250–500 mL (oats) $4.61–9.21	250–500 mL (wheat & oats ❹) $4.61–9.21	150–500 mL (wheat) $2.76–9.21	250–500 mL (wheat) $4.61–9.21	500 mL (barley) $9.21	250–500 mL (barley) $4.61–9.21	150–500 mL (wheat & barley) $2.76–9.21	Yes
Propiconazole 435 g/L	PropiMax®	Corteva Agro-Science	1	4	$29.99	Not required	145 mL **or** 285 mL (wheat) $4.35 **or** $8.55	285 mL (wheat & oats) $8.55	85–285 mL (wheat) $2.55–8.55	145–285 mL (oats) $4.35–8.55	145–285 mL (wheat & oats ❹) $4.35–8.55	145–285 mL (wheat) $4.35–8.55	145–285 mL (wheat) $4.35–8.55	285 mL (barley) $8.55	285 mL (barley ❺) $8.55	85–285 mL (wheat & barley) $2.55–8.55	Yes
Propiconazole 500 g/L	Throttle® 500	Nufarm	1	4	$35.37	Not required	125–250 mL (wheat) $4.42–8.84	250 mL (wheat & oats) $8.84	75–250 mL (wheat) 125–250 mL (barley) $2.65–8.84	125–250 mL (oats) $4.42–8.84	125–250 mL (wheat & oats ❹) $4.42–8.84	75–250 mL (wheat) $2.65–8.84	125–250 mL (wheat) $4.42–8.84	250 mL (barley) $8.84	125–250 mL (barley) $4.42–8.84	75–250 mL (wheat & barley) $2.65–8.84	Yes
Propiconazole 250 g/L + cyproconazole 80 g/L	Tilt® Xtra (discontinued product)	Syngenta	3 + ESI	6	$35.75	Not required	250–500 mL (wheat) $8.94–17.88	500 mL (wheat) $17.88	150–500 mL (wheat) 250–500 mL (barley) $5.36–17.88	–	250–500 mL (wheat) $8.94–17.88	150–500 mL (wheat) $5.36–17.88	250–500 mL (wheat) $8.94–17.88	500 mL (barley) $17.88	250 **or** 500 mL (barley) $8.94 **or** 17.88	150–500 mL (wheat & barley) $5.36–17.88	Yes
Propiconazole 250 g/L + tebuconazole 250 g/L	Cogito®	Syngenta	2	5	$31.90		125 – 250 mL (wheat) $3.99–7.98	125–250 mL (wheat) 250 mL (oats) $3.99–7.98	125–250 mL (wheat & barley) $3.99–7.98	125–250 mL (oats) $3.99–7.98	125–250 mL (wheat & oats ❹) $3.99–7.98	125–250 mL (wheat) $3.99–7.98	125–250 mL (wheat) $3.99–7.98	250 mL (barley) $7.98	125–250 mL (barley) $3.99–7.98	125–250 mL (wheat & barley) $3.99–7.98	Yes

❶ Indicative costs only: significantly lower prices are often obtained for bulk purchases of commonly used products.
❷ Body of table shows rate mL/ha, g/ha and associated cost $/ha for registered products.
❹ Propiconazole and propiconazole + tebuconazole is registered for suppression of Septoria leaf blotch in oats.
❺ Spot form of net blotch.
❽ Prosaro® 420 is registered for the control of Fusarium head blight.
❿ Various formulations and active ingredient concentrations of propiconazole and tebuconazle are available.

+ ESI Export slaughter interval applies. Do not slaughter animals destined for export within 7 days of consumption of treated cereal forage or straw.
NR Not required when used as directed.
Growers applying a foliar fungicide to control rust or other diseases need to observe the withholding period (WHP). Fungicides applied late, closer to harvest, may produce an excessive, illegal residue if applied within the WHP. For most of the fungicides registered to control diseases in winter cereals, the maximum residue Limit (MRL) is set very low, at the limit of detection. A residue above the MRL is illegal under the Pesticides Act 1999 and renders the offender liable to prosecution and a fine. Excessive residues also put Australia's export trade at risk. If it is necessary to apply a fungicide late, select a product with a short WHP.

Table 87. Cereal foliar fungicides – 2021 currently registered products (NSW) – winter cereals. (Page 3 of 3)

Active and concentration	Examples of commercial trade names: Product	Manufacturer	WHP (weeks) W – wheat B – barley: Grazing	Harvest	Cost/L ❶	Adjuvant (as per label)	Diseases controlled ❷: Stripe rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust	Crown (leaf) rust	Septoria tritici blotch	Septoria nodorum blotch	Yellow spot	Barley scald	Net blotch	Powdery mildew	Registered for aerial application
Prothioconazole 150 g/L + bixafen 75 g/L	Aviator® Xpro®	Bayer CropScience	4	NR	$60.00		300–500 mL/ha (wheat) $18.00–30.00		400–500 mL/ha (barley) $24.00–30.00		300–500 mL/ha (wheat) $18.00–30.00	300–500 mL/ha (wheat) $18.00–30.00	300–500 mL/ha (wheat) $18.00–30.00	300–500 mL/ha (barley) $18.00–30.00	300–500 mL/ha (barley) $18.00–30.00	300–500 mL/ha (barley) $18.00–30.00	Yes
Prothioconazole 210 g/L + tebuconazole 210 g/L	Prosaro® 420 SC ❽	Bayer CropScience	2	5	$81.98	Various (adjuvants required for some diseases) – As per label directions	150–300 mL (wheat & triticale) $12.30–24.59	150–300 mL (wheat) 300 mL (oats) $12.30–24.59	150–300 mL (wheat & barley) 300 mL (oats) $12.30–24.59	300 mL (oats) $24.59	–	150–300 mL (wheat, oats) $12.30–24.59	150–300 mL (wheat) $12.30–24.59	150–300 mL (barley) $12.30–24.59	150–300 mL (barley) $12.30–24.59	150–300 mL (wheat & barley) $12.30–24.59	Yes
Pyraclostrobin 85 g/L + epoxiconazole 62.5 g/L	Opera®	BASF	3 + ESI	NR	$33.76	Non-ionic surfactant (not specified)	500 mL (wheat) $16.88	500 mL (wheat) $16.88	500–1000 mL (wheat) 500 mL (barley) $16.88–33.76	–	500 mL (oats) $16.88	500 mL (wheat) $16.88	–	500 mL (barley) $16.88	500–1000 mL (barley) $16.88–33.76	500 mL (wheat) 500–1000 mL (barley) $16.88–33.76	Yes
Tebuconazole 430 g/L ❿	Various	–	2	5	$19.75	Adding mineral crop oil at 1% might improve performance. Read the product label.	145 **or** 290 mL (wheat) $2.86 **or** 5.73	145 **or** 290 mL (wheat & oats) $2.86 **or** 5.73	145 **or** 290 mL (wheat) $2.86 **or** 5.73	145 **or** 290 mL (oats) $2.86 **or** 5.73	290 mL (wheat) $5.73	145 **or** 290 mL (wheat) $2.86 **or** 5.73	145 **or** 290 mL (wheat) $2.86 **or** 5.73	145 mL (barley) $2.86	–	145 **or** 290 mL (barley) $2.86 **or** 5.73	Yes
Tebuconazole 45 g/kg + sulfur 700 g/kg	Unicorn 745 WG	Sulphur Mills Aust. Limited	2	5	–	–	1370 g **or** 2750 g (wheat)	1370 g **or** 2750 g (wheat & oats)	1370 g **or** 2750 g (wheat)	1370 g **or** 2750 g (wheat & oats)	2750 g (wheat)	1370 g **or** 2750 g (wheat)	1370 g **or** 2750 g (wheat)	1370 g (barley)		1370 g **or** 2750 g (barley)	No
Triadimefon 125 g/L	Triadimefon 125 EC	FMC	Not stated, see footnote ⓬	4	$7.70	Not required	500 mL **or** 1000 mL (wheat) $3.85 **or** $7.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	1000 mL (barley) $7.70	–	1000 mL (barley) $7.70	Yes
Triadimefon 500 g/kg	Triadimefon 500 WG	FMC	Not stated, ⓫	4	$34.10	Not required	125–250 g (wheat) $4.26–8.53	–	125–250 g (wheat) $4.26–8.53	–	125–250 g (wheat – southern NSW only) $4.26–8.53	–	–	–	–	250 g (barley) $8.53	Yes

❶ Indicative costs only: significantly lower prices are often obtained for bulk purchases of commonly used products.
❷ Body of table shows rate mL/ha, g/ha and associated cost $/ha for registered products.
❽ Prosaro® 420 is registered for the control of Fusarium head blight.
❿ Various formulations and active ingredient concentrations of propiconazole and tebuconazle are available.
⓫ Do not mix leaves treated with this product with feed intended for animal consumption.
⓬ Feed treated with this product must not be used for animal consumption, poultry feed or mixed with animal feed.

+ ESI Export slaughter interval applies. Do not slaughter animals destined for export within 7 days of consumption of treated cereal forage or straw.
NR Not required when used as directed.
Growers applying a foliar fungicide to control rust or other diseases need to observe the withholding period (WHP). Fungicides applied late, closer to harvest, may produce an excessive, illegal residue if applied within the WHP. For most of the fungicides registered to control diseases in winter cereals, the maximum residue Limit (MRL) is set very low, at the limit of detection. A residue above the MRL is illegal under the Pesticides Act 1999 and renders the offender liable to prosecution and a fine. Excessive residues also put Australia's export trade at risk. If it is necessary to apply a fungicide late, select a product with a short WHP.

Table 88. Canola and pulse seed dressings – 2021.

Example seed treatment, trade name and manufacturer	Active ingredient of fungicide or insecticide	Rate to apply to each 100 kg of seed	Approximate cost to treat 100 kg ($) ❹	Range of pack sizes (kg or L)	Canola	Chickpea	Field pea	Faba bean	Lupin	WHP weeks grazing
Thiragranz❶ – Nufarm	thiram (800 g/kg)	150 g chickpea 125–150 g lupin	2.20 1.85–2.20	10.5 kg 15 × 700 g 20 kg	–	Seed-borne botrytis, ascochyta blight	–	–	Seed-borne anthracnose	
Gaucho® 600 Red Flowable – Bayer CropScience	imidacloprid (600 g/L)	300 mL (lupin) 400 mL (canola) 120 mL (faba bean) 60 mL (field pea)	14.00 18.65 5.60 2.80	1–200 L	Redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite, aphids	–	Aphids	Aphids	Redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite	Canola 6 Pulses 16
Cosmos® – BASF	fipronil (500 g/L)	400 mL	111.00	0.5–200 L	Redlegged earth mite	–	–	–	–	9
Cruiser® Opti - Syngenta	thiamethoxam (210 g/L) + lambda-cyhalothrin (37.5 g/L)	500–1000 mL 1000 mL	54.80–109.60 109.60	5–1000 L	Green peach and grey cabbage aphid Suppression of: redlegged earth mite, lucerne flea	–	–	–	–	6
Jockey® Stayer® – Bayer CropScience	fluquinconazole (167 g/L)	2 L	143.85	5–1000 L	Blackleg (suppression)	–	–	–	–	8
Apron® XL 350 ES – Syngenta	metalaxyl-M (350 g/L)	75 mL	36.05	1–1000 L	–	Phytophthora root rot	Damping-off, downy mildew	–	–	
Maxim® XL – Syngenta	fludioxonil (25 g/L) + metalaxyl-M (10 g/L)	200–400 mL	79.50–159.00	1–1000 L	Damping-off (*Pythium* spp.), *Rhizoctonia solani*, blackleg (suppression)	–	–	–	–	6
P-Pickel T® – Nufarm	thiram (360 g/L) + thiabendazole (200 g/L)	200 mL	7.45	10 & 200 L	–	Ascochyta blight, botrytis seed rot, seedling root rots (*Pythium* spp., *Fusarium* spp.)	Black spot, (Leaf and pod spot and collar rot), Seedling root rots (*Pythium* spp., *Fusarium* spp.) *Macrophomina phaseolina*	Seedling root rots (*Pythium* spp., *Fusarium* spp.)	–	
Poncho® Plus – BASF	clothianidin (360 g/L) + imidacloprid (240 g/L)	500 mL	138.76	5–1000 L	Wireworm, cutworm, aphids, lucerne flea, redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite	–	–	–	–	8
Saltro® ❷ – Syngenta	pydiflumetofen 200 g/L	200 mL	164.05	1–1000 L	Seedling blackleg	–	–	–	–	8
ILeVO® – BASF	fluopyram (380 g/L)	800 mL	210.40	1–1000 L	Seedling blackleg (suppression)	–	–	–	–	6 ❸
Thiram 600 Flowable Fungicide – Nufarm	thiram (600 g/L)	200 mL (chickpea) 170–200 mL (lupin)	2.70 2.20–2.70	10–200 L	–	Damping-off (*Pythium* spp.), seed-borne botrytis and ascochyta blight	–	–	Seed-borne anthracnose	
Rovral® Liquid Seed Dressing – FMC	iprodione (250 g/L)	100–500 mL	3.35–16.80	5–1000 L	–	–	–	–	Brown leaf spot *Rhizoctonia solani* (suppression)	
Sumisclex® Broadacre – Sumitomo	procymidone (500 g/L)	100 or 200 mL	3.35 or 6.70	5–20 L		–	–		Brown leaf spot	Lupins 13
In furrow treatments		**Rate per hectare**	**Cost per hectare ($)**							
Intake® Hiload gold – Nufarm	flutriafol (500 g/L)	200–400 mL	8.55–17.10	5–1000 L	Blackleg					4

❶ Wettable granule formulation.
❷ Also marketed as Saltro® Duo, as a twin pack of Saltro® and Maxim® XL at label rate for other seedling diseases listed on the Maxim® XL label.
❸ Do not feed to livestock producing milk for human consumption.
❹ Prices quoted are GST Inclusive at 3 February 2021 and approximate only. Prices will vary depending on pack size purchased, seed treatment services and special marketing arrangements.

Table 89. Canola and pulse foliar fungicides – 2021.

Example foliar fungicide trade name and manufacturer	Active ingredient	Harvest withholding period (WHP) – weeks/days		Rate to apply per hectare (L/ha or kg/ha)	Cost of product per litre ($) ❺	Size of pack (kg or L – range of pack sizes)	Canola	Chickpea	Field pea	Faba bean	Lupin
		Harvest	Grazing								
Spin Flo® – Nufarm	carbendazim (500 g/L) ❶	28 days	28 days	500 mL	12.55	5–20 L	–	Botrytis grey mould	–	Chocolate spot	–
Bravo® Weather Stik – Syngenta	chlorothalonil (720 g/L)	14 days	14 days	1.4–2.3 L 1–2 L for chickpea	17.20	10–1200 L	–	Ascochyta blight	–	Chocolate spot, rust	Anthracnose (PER82209, expiry 30/11/21)
Echo® 900 Fungicide – Sipcam	chlorothalonil (900 g/kg)	14 days	14 days ❸	1.2–1.9 kg (faba bean) 0.8–1.6 kg (chickpea)	18.85	1–20 kg	–	Ascochyta blight	–	Chocolate spot, rust	Anthracnose (PER82209, expiry 30/11/21)
Rovral® Liquid – FMC	iprodione (250 g/L)	42 days	42 days	2.0 L	33.00	5–60 L	Sclerotinia stem rot	–	–	–	–
Dithane® Rainshield® Neo Tec® – Corteva Agriscience	mancozeb (750 g/kg)	28 days	14 days	1.0–2.2 kg	11.50	20 kg	–	Ascochyta blight, botrytis grey mould, rust	Ascochyta blight blackspot, botrytis grey mould	Ascochyta blight, chocolate spot, Cercospora, rust	Anthracnose, botrytis grey mould
Fortress® 500 – Nufarm	procymidone (500 g/L) ❷	Canola not required Faba bean 9 days	9 weeks Not stated	1.0 L (canola) 0.5 L (faba bean	28.75	5–10 L	Sclerotinia stem rot	–	–	Chocolate spot	
Prosaro® 420 SC – Bayer	prothioconazole (210 g/L) + tebuconazole (210 g/L)	Not required	14 days	375–450 mL	82.00	5–20 L	Blackleg, sclerotinia stem rot	–	–	–	–
Aviator® Xpro® – Bayer	prothioconazole (150 g/L) + bixafen (75 g/L)	Not required	Canola 28 days Chickpea, Field pea and faba bean all 35 days	Canola blackleg 550–650 mL; sclerotinia stem rot 550–800 mL; chickpea ascochyta blight 400–600 mL; faba bean chocolate spot, rust 600 mL; ascochyta blight, Cercospora 400–600 mL; field pea black spot complex 600 mL	60.00	10–110 L 1000 L	Blackleg, sclerotinia stem rot	Ascochyta blight	Black spot complex	Chocolate spot, rust, ascochyta blight, Cercospora	–
Miravis® – Syngenta	pydiflumetofen (200 g/L)	Not required	6 weeks	300–450 mL❹ 450–600 mL	153.20	1–20 L	Blackleg, white leaf spot	–	–	–	–
Orius® 430 SC – Adama	tebuconazole (430 g/L)	3 days field peas PER13752 21 days Faba beans	3 days field peas PER13752 14 days Faba beans	145 mL	22.20	5–110 L	–	–	Powdery mildew	Cercospora, rust (PER13752, expiry 30/06/ 24)	–
Veritas® – Adama	tebuconazole (200 g/L) + azoxystrobin (120 g/L)	Canola not required Pulses 28 days	Canola 14 days Pulses 28 days	Canola sclerotinia stem rot 1.0 L; pulses 0.75–1.0 L Faba bean rust and Cercospora 300 mL	30.60	1–1000 L	Sclerotinia stem rot	Botrytis grey mould, ascochyta blight	Botrytis grey mould	Botrytis grey mould, ascochyta blight, chocolate spot, Cercospora, rust	Botrytis grey mould

❶ Health warnings are in place for potential effects on male fertility.
❷ Health warnings are in place for women of child bearing age.
❸ Do not feed to livestock producing milk for human consumption.
❹ When combined with use of a seed treatment or in-furrow fungicide treatment.
❺ Prices quoted are GST Inclusive at 3 February 2021 and approximate only. Prices will vary depending on pack size purchased.

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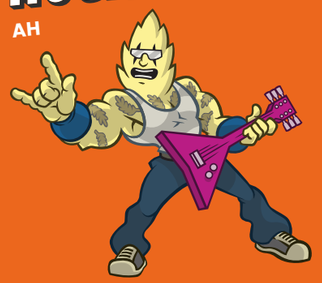

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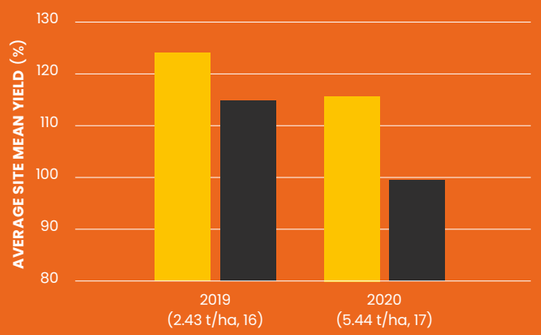
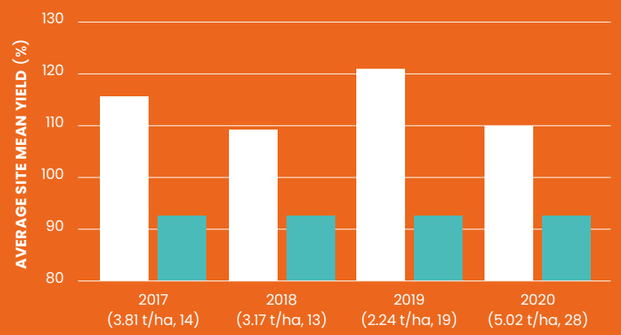


(Average Yield t/ha, Trial Number)

2019–20 NSW early season NVT MET yield performance, represented annually as a % of average site mean yield***

(Data accessed from the NVT Online website on 24/03/2021)

ROCKSTAR PBR LRPB LANCER PBR



(Average Yield t/ha, Trial Number)

2017–20 NSW main season NVT MET yield performance, represented annually as a % of average site mean yield**

(Data accessed from the NVT Online website on 24/03/2021)

VIXEN PBR LRPB SPITFIRE PBR

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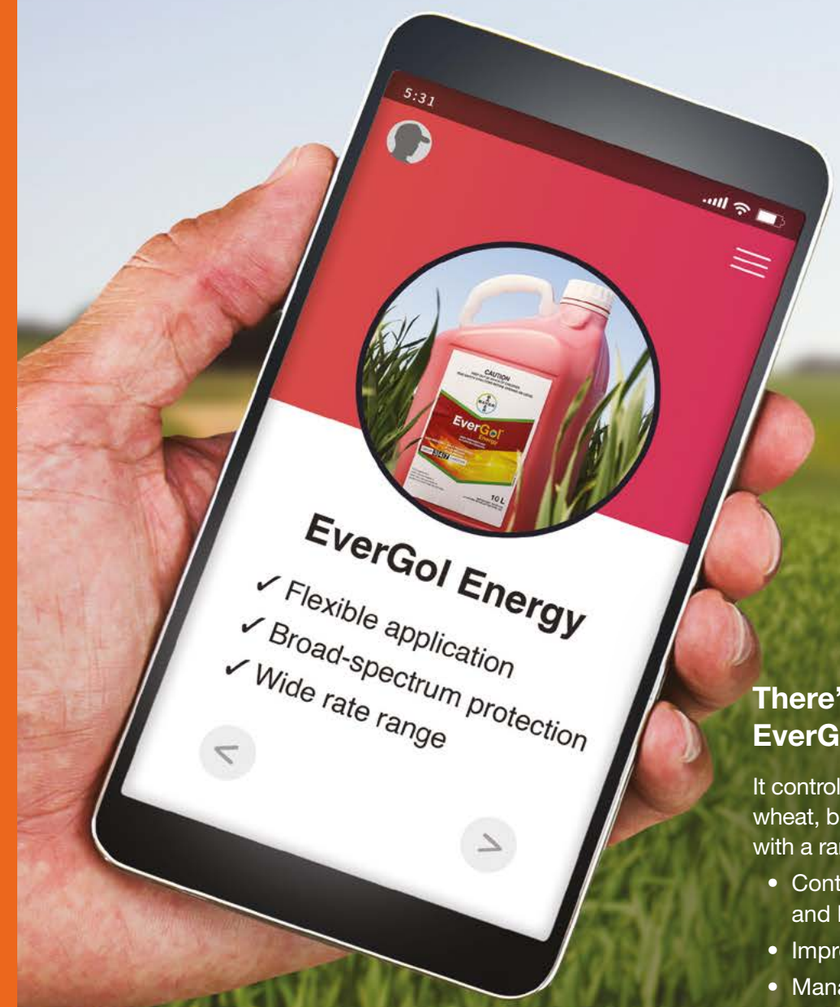

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It controls and suppresses cereal diseases in wheat, barley, oats and triticale, and can be applied with a range of on-seed and in-furrow methods to:

- Control smut diseases (including loose smut) and bunt in wheat
- Improve suppression of rhizoctonia
- Manage other cereal diseases, including pythium and crown rot.

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