

Contents

Introduction

<i>Key messages</i>	xxii
A.1 Crop overview	xxii
<i>Desi</i>	xxiv
<i>Kabuli</i>	xxiv
A.1.1 Pulses.....	xxv
A.1.2 Quality attributes.....	xxvi
A.1.3 Nutritional information.....	xxvi
A.2 Agronomy at a glance	xxvii
A.3 Keys to successful chickpea production	xxvii
A.4 Brief history	xxviii
A.5 GRDC Chickpea breeding investment	xxxiv
A.6 Keywords	xxxv

1 Planning/Paddock preparation

<i>Key messages</i>	1
1.1 Paddock selection	1
<i>Key points</i>	1
1.1.1 Avoid deep gilgai or heavily contoured country.....	2
1.1.2 Soil.....	3
<i>Subsoil</i>	3
1.1.3 Stubble retention.....	4
<i>Stubble and its impact on temperature in chickpea crops</i>	5
<i>Conclusions</i>	6
1.1.4 Rainfall.....	6
1.1.5 Physical constraints.....	7
1.1.6 Nutrient constraints.....	7
1.1.7 Biological constraints.....	7
<i>Biological inputs</i>	7
1.1.8 Problematic paddocks.....	8
1.1.9 Soil pH.....	8
<i>Managing soil pH</i>	9
1.1.10 Bunching and clumping of stubble.....	10
1.1.11 Soil testing.....	10
<i>Accurate results</i>	11
<i>Taking the test</i>	12
<i>When to collect samples</i>	12
<i>Regular tests build better profile</i>	12
<i>Selecting your samples</i>	12
<i>Account for variability</i>	13
<i>Sampling sites</i>	13

	<i>Handle with care</i>	13
	<i>Interpreting the results</i>	13
	<i>How to take a soil sample</i>	13
1.2	Paddock rotation and history	14
1.2.1	Break cropping	14
1.2.2	Chickpeas as a rotation crop	16
1.2.3	Pulse effects on cereal yield	17
	<i>Nitrate – N benefit for following cereals</i>	18
1.3	Understanding soils and pulse crop constraints	19
1.4	Fallow weed control	21
1.4.1	Management strategies	23
	<i>Double-knock strategies</i>	23
	<i>Herbicide application</i>	23
1.5	Fallow chemical plant-back effects	24
	<i>Rotational crop plant-back intervals for southern Australia</i>	24
1.5.1	Herbicide residues in soil	26
1.6	Seedbed requirements	27
1.7	Soil moisture	27
1.7.1	Dryland.....	27
	<i>Tillage</i>	27
1.7.2	Irrigation.....	28
	<i>Factors to consider when planning for irrigated chickpea production include:</i>	30
	<i>Irrigation management strategy for chickpea</i>	32
	<i>Irrigation techniques to reduce the period of waterlogging</i>	33
1.8	Yield and targets	33
1.8.1	Critical period for chickpea yield	34
1.8.2	Seasonal outlook	35
	<i>Australian CliMate</i>	35
1.8.3	Fallow moisture	36
1.8.4	Water Use Efficiency	36
	<i>Managing to optimise Water Use Efficiency</i>	39
1.8.5	Nitrogen use efficiency.....	40
1.9	Disease status of paddock	41
1.9.1	Cropping history effects.....	42
1.10	Nematode status of paddock	42
1.10.1	Effects of cropping history on nematode status.....	42
1.11	Testing soil for disease and nematodes	43
1.11.1	Soil and plant testing services for diagnosing root diseases.....	43
	<i>Confirmation of diagnosis</i>	44
1.12	Insect status of paddock	44
1.12.1	Insect sampling of soil	45
	<i>PestNotes</i>	46

	<i>Insect ID: The Ute Guide</i>	46
2	Pre-planting	
	<i>Key messages</i>	1
2.1.1	Choosing a variety.....	1
	<i>Area of adaptation</i>	2
	<i>New opportunities for pulses in the Mallee</i>	3
	<i>Evaluation of yield potential</i>	4
2.1	Varietal performance and ratings yield	5
2.2	Planting seed quality	9
	<i>Effect of poor quality seed on yield</i>	9
	<i>Grower retained seed</i>	10
	<i>Grading</i>	11
	<i>Handling seed</i>	11
2.2.1	Testing for seed quality.....	11
2.2.2	Seed size.....	11
2.2.3	Seed germination and vigour	12
	<i>Testing seed vigour</i>	13
	<i>Weed contamination testing</i>	14
	<i>Disease testing</i>	14
2.2.4	Seed purity.....	14
2.2.5	Seed storage.....	16
2.3	Reducing temperature in grain silos	17
	<i>Insect pests in storage</i>	17
2.3.1	Safe rates of fertiliser sown with the seed	17
2.4	Future breeding directions	17
3	Planting	
	<i>Key messages</i>	1
3.1	Inoculation	1
3.1.1	Inoculation checklist.....	3
3.1.2	Inoculant types	4
	<i>Peat inoculum</i>	4
	<i>In-furrow water injection</i>	4
	<i>Granular forms</i>	4
3.1.3	Choosing an inoculant type	5
3.1.4	When to inoculate	6
3.1.5	Inoculum survival.....	7
3.1.6	Inoculant quality assurance.....	7
3.1.7	Inoculation methods	7
	<i>For Chickpeas:</i>	8
3.1.8	Inoculum slurry.....	8
3.1.9	In furrow water injection.....	10
3.1.10	Inoculant application trials.....	11

3.111	Compatibility with other major factors.....	13
	<i>Pesticides</i>	13
	<i>Fungicides</i>	13
	<i>Trace elements</i>	14
3.112	Nodulation and nitrogen fixation	14
3.113	Monitoring nodulation.....	16
	<i>Key to chickpea root nodulation (above)</i>	17
3.114	Use of nitrogen in inoculation.....	18
3.2	Seed treatments	19
3.3	Time of sowing (yield losses due to delay; frost risk timing)	20
3.3.1	Frost damage	24
	<i>Damage to vegetative growth:</i>	24
	<i>Damage to flowers and pods:</i>	24
3.3.2	Warm season cropping, southern Australia	25
3.4	Seed rate.....	25
3.4.1	Calculating seed requirements/sowing rate.....	26
3.5	Targeted plant population and row spacing	26
3.5.1	Wide rows (50–100 cm) offer:.....	27
3.5.2	Narrow rows (15–40 cm) offer:	29
3.6	Row placement	30
3.7	Sowing depth	30
3.7.1	Deep seeding strategies.....	32
	<i>Deep planting checklist</i>	32
	<i>Deep planting method</i>	33
	<i>This technique of 'deep-furrow planting' is far less suited to crops such as chickpea for two very good reasons:</i>	34
3.8	Sowing equipment	34
3.8.1	Seeding equipment – Southern region	34
3.8.2	Rolling.....	35
3.8.3	Combine seeders.....	35
3.8.4	Airseeders.....	35
3.8.5	Seeder and tine comparisons.....	36
4	Plant growth and physiology	
	<i>Key messages</i>	1
4.1	Germination and emergence issues (e.g. effect on sowing depth, stubble in the paddock, chemical damage)	2
4.1.1	Germination	2
4.1.2	Emergence.....	4
4.2	Effect of temperature, photoperiod, climate effects on plant growth and physiology.....	7
4.2.1	Temperature	8
	<i>Cold temperatures</i>	8
	<i>Heat stress</i>	10

4.2.2	Photoperiod.....	11
4.2.3	Water and moisture	11
4.2.4	Drought stress	12
4.3	Plant growth stages	13
4.3.1	Leaves.....	16
4.3.2	Roots.....	17
4.3.3	Branches	19
4.3.4	Flowering.....	20
4.3.5	Podding.....	23
5	Nutrition and fertiliser	1
	<i>Key messages</i>	<i>1</i>
5.1	Nutrient types	2
5.2	Crop removal rates	3
5.2.1	Nutrient budgeting	3
5.3	Identifying nutrient deficiencies.....	5
5.3.1	Tests for nutrient deficiency.....	5
5.4	Soil testing.....	6
5.4.1	Types of test.....	8
	<i>Depth for nutrient sampling.....</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>Collecting soil samples for nutrient testing.....</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>Critical values and ranges</i>	<i>9</i>
5.4.2	Southern Australian Soil Quality Program	11
5.5	Plant and/or tissue testing for nutrition levels.....	11
5.6	Fertiliser	14
5.6.1	Fertiliser toxicity.....	14
5.7	Nitrogen	15
	<i>Factors influencing nitrogen supply from soils and stubbles.....</i>	<i>16</i>
5.7.1	Deficiency symptoms.....	21
	<i>What to look for</i>	<i>21</i>
5.7.2	Leaching	23
5.7.3	Managing Nitrogen.....	23
	<i>Optimising nitrogen fixation in southern farming systems.....</i>	<i>23</i>
5.8	Phosphorus	24
5.8.1	Deficiency symptoms.....	26
	<i>What to look for</i>	<i>26</i>
5.8.2	Do late sown crops need extra phosphorus?.....	27
5.8.3	Fate of applied fertiliser	28
5.8.4	Measuring a soil's ability to fix phosphorus	28
5.8.5	Phosphorus retention and removal.....	28
5.8.6	Leaching and placement of phosphorus	29
5.8.7	Soil P testing.....	29

5.9 Sulfur29

 5.9.1 Symptoms 30

 5.9.2 Applying sulfur 30

5.10 Potassium31

 5.10.1 Symptoms 32

 5.10.2 Applying potassium 32

5.11 Micronutrients33

 5.11.1 Zinc33

 Symptoms 34

 Correcting Zinc deficiency in southern Australia 35

 Applying Zinc 36

 Pre-plant treatments 36

 Fertilisers applied at sowing 36

 Foliar zinc sprays 36

 5.11.2 Boron37

 Boron toxicity 37

 Boron testing 38

 5.11.3 Iron 39

 Symptoms 39

5.12 Nutritional deficiencies39

 Making use of the crop nutrition information available to you 40

6 Weed control

 Key messages1

 Recent climate change impacts and implications3

 6.1.1 Critical period for weed control 3

6.1 Integrated weed management (IWM) 3

6.2 Planting control strategies 5

 6.2.1 Managing wild oats in chickpeas 6

 6.2.2 Row spacing 7

6.3 Herbicides explained 9

 6.3.1 Residual and non-residual 9

 6.3.2 Post-emergent and pre-emergent 10

6.4 Mode of Action (MOA)10

 6.4.1 MOA labelling 10

 6.4.2 Grouping by mode of action and ranking by resistance risk 10

 6.4.3 Specific guidelines for Group A herbicides 11

 6.4.4 Specific guidelines for Group B herbicides 12

 Broadleaf weed control 12

 Grass-weed control 12

 6.4.5 Specific guidelines for Group C herbicides 13

 6.4.6 Specific guidelines for Group D herbicides 14

 6.4.7 Specific guidelines for Group F herbicides 15

6.4.8	Specific guidelines for Group I herbicides	15
6.4.9	Specific guidelines for Group J herbicides	16
6.4.10	Specific guidelines for Group K herbicides.....	17
6.4.11	Specific guidelines for Group L herbicides	17
	<i>No-tillage</i>	18
	<i>Lucerne</i>	18
	<i>Horticulture</i>	18
6.4.12	Specific guidelines for Group M herbicides.....	18
6.4.13	Specific guidelines for Group Z herbicides.....	19
6.4.14	Herbicide use according to growth stage	20
6.4.15	Getting the best results from herbicides	21
6.5	Summer fallow weed control	21
6.6	Double knock strategies	22
	<i>Getting the best bang for your buck</i>	22
6.7	Pre-emergent herbicides	23
6.7.1	Why use pre-emergent herbicides?	23
6.7.2	Herbicide options.....	24
	<i>Pre-emergent herbicides in the high-rainfall zone</i>	25
6.7.3	Application.....	25
6.7.4	Herbicide efficacy in retained stubble systems.....	26
6.8	Post-plant pre-emergent herbicides	27
	<i>Chickpea post-emergent herbicide trials 2014</i>	29
6.9	In-crop herbicides: knock downs and residuals	30
6.9.1	Directed sprays.....	31
6.9.2	Shielded sprayers	31
6.9.3	Brome and barley grass management in cropping systems of southern Australia	31
	<i>Take-home messages:</i>	31
6.10	Conditions for spraying	34
6.11	Herbicide tolerance ratings, NVT	36
6.11.1	Developing improved herbicide tolerance in pulse crops.....	36
6.11.2	New opportunities for pulses in the Mallee	38
6.12	Monitoring	38
6.12.1	Tips for monitoring.....	39
	<i>When to scout, and what to look for in a new paddock or farm</i>	39
6.13	Potential herbicide damage effect.....	40
	<i>Leaching</i>	40
	<i>Contamination of spray equipment</i>	41
	<i>Spray Drift</i>	41
6.13.1	Avoiding herbicide damage	42
6.13.2	Plant-back intervals	42
	<i>Conditions required for breakdown</i>	45

6.14	Herbicide residues	45
6.14.1	Sulfonylurea residues, Group B	45
	<i>Moderate residue levels</i>	46
	<i>Symptoms include:.....</i>	46
	<i>Highly sensitive crops (in order of susceptibility).....</i>	46
	<i>Highly susceptible indicator weeds</i>	46
	<i>Strategy</i>	47
6.14.2	Imidazolinone (imi) residues, Group B.....	47
	<i>Moderate residue levels</i>	48
	<i>Low residue levels</i>	48
	<i>Symptoms include:.....</i>	48
	<i>Highly sensitive crops (in order of susceptibility).....</i>	48
	<i>Strategy</i>	48
6.14.3	Triazine residues (atrazine), Group C.....	48
	<i>Highly susceptible indicator weeds</i>	49
6.14.4	Group I	49
6.14.5	Group I residual herbicides	50
	<i>Strategy</i>	51
6.14.6	Management of herbicide residues in the soil.....	51
6.15	Herbicide resistance	51
	Herbicide resistance fact box	51
	<i>Annual ryegrass herbicide resistance</i>	<i>53</i>
6.15.1	Herbicide resistant annual ryegrass in the Wimmera and the Mallee	56
6.15.2	Brome grass resistance rising	57
	<i>Integrated management of brome grass.....</i>	<i>57</i>
	<i>Glyphosate resistance.....</i>	<i>59</i>
6.15.3	Practices to minimise herbicide resistance.....	60
6.15.4	WeedSmart farming.....	60
	<i>WeedSmart 10-point plan</i>	<i>61</i>
6.15.5	Testing for herbicide resistance	62
	<i>In-situ testing.....</i>	<i>62</i>
	<i>Herbicide resistance seed tests.....</i>	<i>62</i>
	<i>Syngenta herbicide resistance Quick-Test™</i>	<i>62</i>
6.16	Grazing for weed control	62
6.16.1	Grazing stubbles or failed crops	64
7	Insect control	1
	<i>Key messages.....</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Insect ID: The Ute Guide.....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>The changing status of pests and the future of pest management in the Australian grains industry.....</i>	<i>2</i>
7.1.1	Key Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies for chickpeas:	3
7.1	Pest management process	3
7.1.1	PestNotes.....	5
7.2	Legal considerations of pesticide use.....	5

7.2.1	Registration.....	5
7.2.2	Labels.....	5
	MSDS.....	5
	Permits.....	5
	<i>Always read the label</i>	6
7.3	Aphids.....	6
	<i>Pulse aphids:</i>	6
	<i>Life cycle</i>	8
	<i>Damage</i>	8
	<i>Control</i>	9
7.3.1	Bluegreen aphid.....	9
	<i>Life cycle</i>	10
	<i>Damage</i>	10
	<i>Control</i>	10
7.3.2	Management.....	11
	<i>Monitoring</i>	11
	<i>Chemical control:</i>	12
	<i>Cultural control:</i>	13
7.3.3	Aphids and virus incidence.....	13
7.3.4	Integrated pest management and viruses.....	14
7.4	Blue oat mite.....	15
7.4.1	Damage caused by BOM.....	16
7.4.2	Managing BOM.....	17
	<i>Chemical control</i>	17
	<i>Biological & cultural control</i>	18
7.5	Redlegged earth mite (RLEM).....	19
7.5.1	Symptoms.....	19
	<i>What to look for</i>	19
7.5.2	Damage caused by RLEM.....	20
7.5.3	Conditions favouring development.....	21
7.5.4	Management of RLEM.....	21
	<i>Monitoring</i>	22
	<i>Chemical control</i>	22
	<i>Biological control</i>	23
	<i>Cultural control</i>	23
	<i>Managing resistance</i>	24
	<i>What you can do this season</i>	24
7.6	Lucerne flea.....	25
7.6.1	Symptoms.....	26
	<i>What to look for</i>	26
7.6.2	Damage caused by lucerne flea.....	26
7.6.3	Thresholds for control.....	27
7.6.4	Conditions favouring development.....	27
7.6.5	Management of lucerne flea.....	27

	<i>Monitoring</i>	27
	<i>Chemical control</i>	28
	<i>Biological control</i>	28
7.7	Cutworms	29
	<i>Where have they been reported?</i>	29
7.7.1	Symptoms	29
	<i>What to look for</i>	29
7.7.2	Damaged caused by cutworms:	33
	<i>Economic and financial considerations</i>	33
7.7.3	Conditions favouring development	34
7.7.4	Thresholds for control	34
7.7.5	Control	34
	<i>Monitoring:</i>	34
	<i>Chemical control:</i>	34
	<i>Cultural control:</i>	34
	<i>Biological control</i>	35
7.8	Locusts	35
7.8.1	Effect on growing crops	36
7.8.2	Locusts can impact pulse deliveries	37
7.8.3	Management of locusts	37
	<i>Control</i>	37
7.9	Native budworm	38
	<i>Mortality of eggs and caterpillars</i>	43
7.9.1	Varietal resistance or tolerance	43
	<i>Chickpea, field pea, lentil and faba bean crops:</i>	43
7.9.2	Damage caused by pest	43
	<i>Cost of native budworm</i>	44
7.9.3	Conditions favouring development	44
7.9.4	Thresholds for control	45
	<i>Threshold tables</i>	45
	<i>Adjusting thresholds</i>	46
7.9.5	Making a decision to control	47
	<i>Selecting control options</i>	47
7.9.6	Management of Helicoverpa	47
	<i>Monitoring</i>	47
	<i>Monitoring for adult moths</i>	49
	<i>Recording of monitoring data for decision-making</i>	49
	<i>Chemical control</i>	50
	<i>Biological control</i>	52
7.9.7	Management nearing desiccation and harvest	52
7.9.8	Broader management considerations	53
7.9.9	Native budworm in failed chickpea crop—subsequent threats	54
7.9.10	Checking compatibility of products used in mixtures	54



	<i>Compatibility of insecticides with mancozeb formulations</i>	54
7.9.11	Post-spray assessments.....	55
8	Nematode management	
	<i>Key messages</i>	1
8.1	Root-Lesion nematode (RLN)	1
	<i>Key points:</i>	1
8.1.1	Varietal resistance or tolerance.....	4
8.1.2	Damage caused by RLN.....	5
8.1.3	Symptoms.....	5
	<i>Root damage—dark lesions and poor root structure</i>	6
	<i>Plant tops—stunted, yellow lower leaves, wilting</i>	6
8.1.4	Conditions favouring development.....	7
8.1.5	Thresholds for control.....	7
8.1.6	Management of RLN.....	7
	<i>Monitoring</i>	8
	<i>Soil testing</i>	9
	<i>Control strategies</i>	11
	<i>Nematicides</i>	11
	<i>Variety choice and crop rotation options</i>	11
	<i>Fallow</i>	13
8.1.7	Breeding resistance.....	13
8.2	Nematodes and crown rot	14
9	Diseases	
	<i>Key messages</i>	1
9.1	Key disease management strategies for chickpeas	5
9.2	Fungal disease management strategies	5
	<i>Key strategies:</i>	6
9.3	Integrated Disease Management	7
9.4	Risk assessment	9
9.4.1	Steps in risk assessment.....	9
9.4.2	Paddock selection.....	9
9.4.3	Regular crop monitoring.....	10
	<i>For Ascochyta blight</i>	10
	<i>For Botrytis grey mould</i>	10
9.4.4	Crop disease forecast.....	10
9.5	Ascochyta blight	11
	<i>Changes in Ascochyta blight—Southern region</i>	12
	<i>Economic importance</i>	13
9.5.1	Varietal resistance or tolerance.....	13
9.5.2	Damage caused by disease.....	15
9.5.3	Symptoms.....	15
9.5.4	Conditions favouring development.....	18

9.5.5 Management of disease.....	19
<i>Monitoring</i>	19
<i>Hygiene</i>	20
<i>Control</i>	21
<i>Sowing date</i>	21
<i>Harvest timing</i>	21
9.5.6 Ascochyta blight management in kabuli.....	22
<i>Paddock selection</i>	22
<i>Seed</i>	22
<i>Fungicide timing</i>	23
9.5.7 Foliar fungicide programs.....	23
<i>Fungicide information</i>	29
<i>Botrytis grey mould</i>	29
<i>Economic importance</i>	30
9.5.8 Varietal resistance or tolerance	30
9.5.9 Damage caused by disease.....	30
9.5.10 Symptoms	30
9.5.11 Conditions favouring development.....	32
9.5.12 Management of disease.....	33
<i>Stubble management</i>	33
<i>Volunteer control (the green bridge)</i>	33
<i>Seed source and treatment</i>	34
<i>Seedling emergence</i>	34
<i>Paddock selection</i>	34
<i>Sowing time and row spacing</i>	34
<i>Varietal resistance</i>	34
<i>Fungicide treatment</i>	34
9.6 Phytophthora root rot.....	35
9.6.1 Varietal resistance or tolerance	35
9.6.2 Symptoms	35
9.6.3 Phytophthora and waterlogging	37
9.6.4 Conditions favouring development.....	38
9.6.5 Management of PRR.....	38
9.6.6 New tool to determine risk of chickpea PRR.....	39
<i>Phytophthora medicaginis detection in soil</i>	39
<i>Pm DNA sampling in paddocks and disease risk determination</i>	40
9.7 Sclerotinia.....	40
9.7.1 Damage caused by disease.....	40
9.7.2 Symptoms	40
9.7.3 Conditions favouring development.....	42
9.7.4 Management of sclerotinia.....	44
<i>Before sowing</i>	44
9.8 Phoma stem rot	45

9.8.1	Symptoms	45
9.8.2	Conditions favouring development.....	46
9.8.3	Managing Phoma	47
	<i>Before sowing</i>	47
	<i>Crop rotation</i>	47
	<i>Chemical control</i>	47
9.9	Root rots including damping-off (<i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	48
9.9.1	Economic importance	48
9.9.2	Symptoms	48
9.9.3	Management options	49
9.10	Collar rot (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	49
9.10.1	Economic importance	49
9.10.2	Symptoms	49
9.10.3	Conditions favouring development.....	49
9.10.4	Management options	50
9.11	Fungal disease control	50
9.11.1	When to spray.....	50
9.11.2	Principles of spraying.....	50
9.12	Viruses	52
9.12.1	Symptoms	53
9.12.2	Conditions favouring development.....	54
	<i>Types of transmission</i>	55
9.12.3	Reducing risk of viral diseases	56
9.12.4	Management of viruses.....	57
	<i>Better agronomy – better chickpeas</i>	57
	<i>Row spacing and incidence of plants with virus symptoms</i>	58
	<i>Stubble management and incidence of plants with virus symptoms</i>	58
	<i>Non-persistently transmitted viruses (e.g. CMV, BYMV, AMV, and PSbMV)</i>	59
	<i>Persistently transmitted viruses (e.g. BLRV, BWYV, SCSV)</i>	59
10	Plant growth regulators and canopy management	
11	Crop desiccation/spray out	
	<i>Key messages</i>	1
11.1.1	Benefits of desiccation	1
11.2	Crop-top, desiccate, harvest or manure?	2
11.2.1	When weeds are not the priority	2
	<i>Option 1</i>	2
	<i>Option 2</i>	2
11.2.2	When weeds are the priority, particularly if herbicide resistance exists	2
	<i>Option 1</i>	2
	<i>Option 2</i>	3
11.3	Timing of desiccation	3
	<i>Monitoring for desiccation timing</i>	4

Seed and pod development5

Effect of desiccants on immature seeds6

11.3.1 Products for the desiccation of chickpea6

11.4 Crop-topping7

12 Harvest

Key messages1

12.1 Windrowing and swathing1

12.2 Harvest timing.....2

12.2.1 Major losses from late harvest.....4

Loss of yield4

Loss of quality.....4

Increased disease and insect risk to pods and seed.....5

Lost marketing opportunities.....6

12.2.2 Planning for early harvest6

12.3 Header modifications and settings.....7

12.3.1 Options to improve harvest.....8

Draper fronts.....9

Preferred air-front set-ups.....9

Conventional headers.....9

Sieves.....10

Header speeds.....10

12.4 Getting a clean sample.....10

12.4.1 Perforated screens10

12.4.2 Harvester speed.....10

12.4.3 Harvesting in high humidity.....10

12.4.4 Pick-up fronts10

12.4.5 Flexible cutter-bar fronts (flexi-fronts).....11

12.4.6 Lodged crops11

12.5 Fire prevention.....11

12.5.1 Harvester fire reduction checklist.....11

Using machinery.....12

12.5.2 Harvesting in low-risk conditions.....13

12.6 Receival standards14

12.6.1 Definitions15

12.7 Harvest weed-seed management.....16

12.7.1 Harvest weed seed control strategies16

13 Storage

Key messages1

Condition of the seed at harvest2

13.1 How to store product on-farm.....2

Key points2

13.1.1 Handling and storage of chickpea seed.....2

<i>Planting—seed selection</i>	2
<i>Handling</i>	3
<i>Seed longevity in storage</i>	3
<i>Moisture and temperature</i>	3
<i>Weathering damage hinders storage</i>	4
13.1.2 On-farm storage	4
<i>Established strategies</i>	6
<i>New products and equipment</i>	7
13.1.3 Silos	7
<i>Pressure testing</i>	9
<i>The importance of a gas-tight silo</i>	9
13.1.4 Grain bags	10
<i>Risks with chickpeas</i>	10
13.1.5 Grain storage—get the economics right	10
<i>Comparing on-farm grain storage</i>	11
<i>Summary</i>	12
13.2 Stored grain pests	13
13.2.1 Hygiene	14
<i>Where to clean</i>	15
<i>When to clean</i>	16
<i>How to clean</i>	16
13.2.2 Aeration cooling	17
<i>Air movement within the stack</i>	19
<i>The cooling process</i>	20
<i>Achieving reliable results with aeration cooling</i>	21
<i>The risks of getting it wrong</i>	21
<i>Installation and management tips</i>	21
<i>Monitoring is a must</i>	22
13.2.3 Aeration drying	22
<i>Management strategies</i>	23
<i>High airflow for drying</i>	23
<i>Ducting for drying</i>	24
<i>Venting for drying</i>	24
<i>Weather conditions for drying</i>	24
<i>Phase one of drying</i>	24
<i>Phase two of drying</i>	24
<i>Supplementary heating</i>	25
<i>Cooling after drying</i>	25
13.2.4 Cooling or drying: making a choice	25
13.2.5 Aeration controllers	25
13.2.6 Structural treatments for chickpea storage	26
<i>Application</i>	27
<i>Silo application</i>	27
13.2.7 Fumigation	28
<i>Phosphine application</i>	28

<i>Non-chemical treatment options</i>	30
13.3 Monitoring stored chickpeas	30
13.4 Grain protectants for storage	31
14 Environmental issues	
<i>Key messages</i>	1
14.1 Frost issues for chickpeas	1
14.1.1 Industry costs	2
14.1.2 Impacts on chickpea	2
<i>Damage to vegetative growth</i>	3
<i>Damage to flowers and pods</i>	4
14.1.3 Managing to lower frost risk.....	5
<i>Problem areas and timings</i>	6
<i>Crop and sowing time</i>	6
<i>Spread the risk</i>	6
<i>Reduce frost damage</i>	7
<i>Importance of soil moisture</i>	8
<i>Use of agronomic practices</i>	9
14.1.4 Managing frost affected crops.....	10
14.2 Waterlogging and flooding issues	11
14.2.1 Symptoms	12
<i>Effect of waterlogging on stomatal conductance and photosynthesis</i>	13
14.2.2 Management options for waterlogging.....	14
<i>Innovative management techniques to reduce waterlogging</i>	14
14.3 Temperature	15
14.3.1 Impact of freezing range (less than -1.5°C)	16
14.3.2 Impact of chilling range (-1.5°C to 15°C).....	16
<i>Tolerance to low temperature</i>	19
14.3.3 Heat stress.....	24
14.3.4 Heat and water stress.....	26
14.4 Drought stress	26
14.4.1 Managing for drought.....	29
14.4.2 Adaptation to drought stress	30
<i>Breeding chickpeas for drought tolerance and disease resistance</i>	31
14.5 Other environmental issues	32
14.5.1 Salinity.....	32
14.5.2 Soil chloride levels.....	35
<i>Agronomic practices and crop choices</i>	36
14.5.3 Soil pH.....	36
<i>Acidic soils</i>	36
<i>Alkaline soils</i>	37
<i>Managing soil pH</i>	37
14.5.4 Sodicty	39
<i>Managing sodic soils</i>	40

15 Marketing

15.1 Selling principles	2
15.1.1 Be prepared.....	2
<i>When to sell.....</i>	2
<i>How to sell.....</i>	2
15.1.2 Establish the business risk profile	3
<i>Production risk profile of the farm</i>	4
<i>Establishing a target price</i>	5
<i>Income requirements.....</i>	6
15.1.3 Managing your price	8
<i>Methods of price management.....</i>	8
15.1.4 Ensuring access to markets	11
<i>Storage and logistics</i>	11
<i>Cost of carrying grain</i>	12
15.1.5 Converting tonnes into cash	13
<i>Set up the toolbox.....</i>	13
<i>How to sell for cash.....</i>	14
<i>Counterparty risk.....</i>	17
<i>Relative values.....</i>	17
<i>Contract allocation</i>	19
<i>Read market signals.....</i>	20
15.2 Southern chickpeas: market dynamics and execution.....	20
15.2.1 Price determinants for southern chickpeas	20
15.2.2 Ensuring market access for chickpeas.....	22
15.2.3 Converting tonnes into cash for southern chickpeas	23

16 Current and past research

17 References