

Trading Hours

Mon - Fri

Have you thought about your seed dressing options for the coming season? Here's a quick recap of the main options.

Systiva from BASF is a group 7 SDHI fungicide seed treatment. Systiva will con-

opment and increased green leaf area. Systiva is the premium product for SFNB

Evergol Energy from Bayer is the gold standard of Rhizoctonia suppression and

is a group 3,4,7 fungicide. Evergol will control Bunt, Flag and Loose Smut in Wheat and Covered and Loose Smut in Barley and Oats. Suppression of Rhizoctonia is registered in Wheat, Barley and Oats. Evergol also has registration for

Raxil T from Bayer (Group 3) will control Bunt, Flag and Loose Smut in Wheat,

and NFNB in Barley with the largest window of protection on the market.

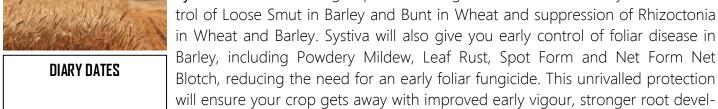
8.30am - 5.30pm

1st Jan New Years Day CLOSED

26th Jan Australia Day

in-furrow application.

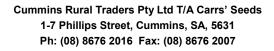
27th Jan Australia Day Public Holiday CLOSED



and Covered and Loose Smut in Barley and Oats. Baytan from Bayer (Group 3) will control Bunt, Flag and Loose Smut, plus suppression of seedling infections of Stripe Rust in Wheat. Baytan will control Covered and Loose Smut in Barley and Oats, plus suppression of seedling infections of Powdery Mildew in Barley. Picus from FMC is a group 4A insecticide and contains the same active constitu-

January 2020 MO TU WE TH FR 10 11 12 1

ents as Gaucho, Imidacloprid. This product is registered for use on canola to control aphids, blue oat mites and redlegged earth mites for 3-4 weeks after sowing. It can also be used on cereals to control wheat aphids, corn aphids, the spread of barley yellow dwarf virus and a range of pests in stored grain such as weevils and moths. Any seed stored and intended for human consumption cannot be treated with picus to control storage pests.





Public Holidays



Soil sampling and analysis, gives you chemical and physical information about your soil which can be used to optimize plant growth or assist in solving soil-related problems. Soil test results will guide you in the decision whether or not to fertilize, resulting in environmental and economic benefits.

Soil test results can indicate problem areas in your soil. Some examples include: excess salts, high or low pH, problematic soil texture, adverse nutrient levels, etc.

These results can be useful for guidance in management or remediation decisions.

Soil test results taken over time also allow you follow changes in soil properties over time. This is useful to track remediation efforts or determine if unfavourable trends are occurring.

If you are wanting Soil Tests done, please contact Denis, Bridget or the Office to organise as now is an ideal time.

Source; https://www.ndsu.edu/soils/services/soil_testing_lab/why_soil_test/





SHARMAN BINS

Anyone interested in field bins for the coming season is encouraged to order sooner rather than later. Fertiliser bins in particular as they are already out to March delivery. We currently have Orders in the system for March and some of these are still available.

Carrs' Contacts

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STRAW CUTOUT GRAIN SUMMER GRAZING TRAILFEEDING HARVEST HAY **INOCULANT** 0 G G H **IOINING** Ε Ε US W S **MAINTENANCE** S S Ε S M D В OLSSONS **PASTURES PICKLE RODSBLOCKS** SALTBLOCKS **SEEDCLEANING** U NU ОМ **SEEDORDERS** U N U K SEEDTREATMENT R W D O K N В TUR SHEEP **SILAGE** H W R H W R L WUPICKLEPFXM SILOBAGS W K C U T O U T O L S S O N S W N I **SOILTESTS**

SEASON 2020 SEED ORDER REMINDER

We are currently taking orders for your season 2020 seed requirements. Our range includes all major Canola/Wheat/Barley/Oats/Pulse varieties as well as tailored pasture varieties and blends including Medics, Sub-Clovers, Perennial Ryegrass, Vetch, Lucerne and everything in between.

Remember to get your orders in early so you don't miss out!

The Team here at **Carrs Seeds**, hope you have had sometime out to relax, recharge and catch up on those, tomorrow jobs. We wish you all a successful, happy and healthy 2020 season and Thank you for your continued Support with Us. We look forward to seeing you in the New Year.

Cheers, Denis, Doug, Francesca, Bridget & Amv.

Inoculant

Now might be a good time to think about your 2020 program and your inoculant options if you are choosing to sow pulse/legume crops this coming season.

In the coming months we will be doing the ring around taking Inoculant orders for the 2020 season, unless you already know what you need feel free to give us a call.





Polymaster 400ltr Diesel Cube

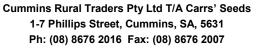
New cube diesel ute pack *In Store* - Designed to fit in all the latest model utes...even twin cabs! 1200W x 930L x 685H

RRP \$1,525.00 Ex GST













Grazing Stubbles & Dry Pasture

Stubbles are the major feed source for sheep during the summer-autumn period, while there is often up to three tonnes of dry plant matter per hectare, sheep grazing stubbles only eat about 6% of it. With efficiency increased through harvesting practises and better weed controls in place, stubble paddocks now generally contain less grain and fewer weeds than in the past. Once most of the grain has been eaten, sheep select the more digestible parts of the plant straw. Supplementary feeding is therefore essential during late summer and autumn to provide additional energy and protein for maintaining sheep liveweight, particularly of young animals or pregnant ewes.

It is important to assess the amounts of grain available before sheep are put in stubble paddocks. A simple method to measure the amount of grain available in a stubble is to use a 30cm x 30cm square. At least 20 counts on a line across each paddock at right angles to the harvest runs are needed to get an indication of the average levels of residual grains. One hundred kilograms of grain per hectare equals, on average, approximately:

⇒ wheat and oats — 28 grains per square

⇒ field peas — 5 grains per square

⇒ barley — 25 grains per square

⇒ chick peas — 5 grains per square

⇒ lupins — 8 grains per square

⇒ faba beans — 2 grains per square.

Top tips

- Paddocks should not be grazed after the amount of ground cover declines to 50% or less. In some situations there
 could be no point in grazing the stubble.
- Legume stubbles are potentially better than cereal stubbles as feed sources for young sheep, and for ewes before or during mating.
- To obtain maximum benefit from canola stubbles, they should be grazed before any green material that may be present wilts and dies.
- Young sheep should be removed from lupin when the average number of grains available is four or fewer per 0.1m² (less than 50 kilogram per hectare), or when the amount of ground cover is 50% or less, whichever develops first.
- No lupin variety is totally resistant to the growth of the fungus that produces the toxin responsible for lupinosis.
- Grain poisoning, or lactic acidosis, may occur on any stubbles other than canola though it is least common on lupin and oat stubbles.
- It is essential to have a supply of good quality water that can meet the demand of sheep grazing on stubble paddocks.



