

Trading Hours

Mon - Fri 8.00am - 5.30pm

Saturday Trading 9am till 11am

DIARY DATES

10th May Mother's Day



May 2020 TU WE TH FR SA 28 30 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 29 30 5 6

Pests effecting pasture establishment

There are many pests that can affect establishing pastures. When monitoring establishment, it is important to know what insect pests could be out there and what their damage looks like. The first 6-8 weeks of a new pasture's life can be quite fragile, as seedlings face many challenges from temperature fluctuations, variations in moisture levels and lack of sunlight. These variables are hard to control, but you can manage competition from weeds and pest insect pressure. Check

The pasture pests identified below are common ones that cause major damage, however there are many more found in Australia. If you suspect your paddocks are under attack, contact our local agronomists Denis and Bridget.

Slugs and snails attack a broad range of plants and are most damaging when they feed on freshly sown seed and emerging seedlings. Warmth and moisture are their favourite conditions to thrive, both of which typically occur in the autumn break. Slugs will take 6-9 months to reach sexual maturity but are able to lay 400 -500 eggs during their lifecycle. Slugs are more prevalent in paddocks with turf or trash. They are non-selective in grazing and this will result in bare patches when paddocks are establishing.

If slugs have been a problem in the past, use preventative measures such as slug bait at drilling. Direct drilled paddocks are at higher risk as slugs tend to live in the drill lines. If slugs are suspected, search for white/clear slime on the surface of the soil and look under object such as dung patches, clods of turf or direct drill

Grey field slug and eggs of a grey field slug



Earth mites, the blue oat mite and red legged earth mite (RLEM) are similar in appearance, with dark bodies and red legs. The blue oat mite is recognised by the red spot on their back and redder legs than the pink/salmon colour of the RLEM (seen in the photo below). They are typically seen early in the morning and later in the evening as they are sensitive to sunlight

RLEM prefers feeding on clovers, medics, herbs (plantain/chicory) and brassica and can be very damaging to establishing seedlings. Plants take on a silvery, bleached look or can be twisted. The blue oat mite species aren't as damaging to legumes, however their damage is similar to RLEM and occurs mainly in grasses or broad-leaf plants. See photos attached for examples of damage.

Blue oat mite and red legged earth mite (RLEM)



Mite eggs hatch with autumn rains, once temperatures start to cool down. They are active during the winter and lay 2-3 generations of eggs. The final generation is laid inside the female's body and lay dormant over summer

Mite control can be variable, with some agrichemical resistance occurring in populations. For advice in your area contact your local agronomist if you think mites

RLEM on an establishing oat lead (left), RLEM damage on an establishing plantain (right)

Lucerne flea belongs to the springtail family and they can appear yellow, green or brown depending on their feeding patterns. Despite their name, they are also damaging to clovers and herbs. They eat the green tissue of leaves, leaving a speckled appearance. Young seedlings can also appear to have very little damage but will be very slow to establish. Like the mites, lucerne flea hatch in cool moist conditions typically associated with autumn weather. Areas with summer moisture will be more prone to lucerne flea pressure. Control is relatively cheap and effective with insecticides. Seed treatment is an important consideration for future years if infestations are likely to be recurring

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Lucerne flea sitting above orange eggs (left), lucerne flea damage on a

lucerne leaf (right)

other weeds.



Overwatch® Herbicide from

Agricultural Sciences Company

FMC, has officially been registered and will be available for

the 2021 winter cropping sea-

son as a control for annual

ryegrass and a wide range of



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Thanks to the APVMA for our world-first approval!

Our Overwatch® Herbicide, powered by Isoflex™ active, is now gistered and well ahead of schedule. Australian grower ryegrass and its weedy mates very differently from 2021.

AVAILABLE 2021

Cummins Rural Traders Pty Ltd T/A Carrs' Seeds 1-7 Phillips Street, Cummins, SA, 5631 Ph: (08) 8676 2016 Fax: (08) 8676 2007





Revolutionary herbicide now available for Australian market 2021

a wide range of other weeds.

FMC Herbicide Portfolio Manager, Hugh Palmer, said Overwatch® Herbicide, powered by Isoflex™ active, has been extensively trialled over many seasons and will be available as a preemergent option in wheat, barley and canola.

"This is a really unique herbicide," he said, Overwatch® controls Annual ryegrass and weeds such as silvergrass, bifora, sowthistle, hogweed and lesser loosestrife."

Mr Palmer said the innovative pre-emergent herbicide was initially assessed as an annual ryegrass product because of the concern regarding that weed in winter cropping regions throughout Australia. "It has outstanding annual ryegrass control and the fact that it effectively controls a wide range of other species is a real bonus."

Mr Palmer continued, "there are a large number of weeds registered for suppression on the label, so this herbicide will have an excellent fit in many paddocks."

Overwatch® Herbicide also has long-lasting residual control making it very effective on later germinating weeds. Up to 12 weeks control of a wide range of species has been demonstrat-

Its active ingredient bixlozone, trademarked Isoflex™ active, is proposed as a Group Q molecule, making it unique in the Australian broadacre market.

"Registration is very timely, as many of the weed species are developing resistance to commonly used herbicides." Said Mr Palmer. The use of Overwatch® Herbicide in a winter crop system will help take the pressure off herbicides that are struggling with resistance. Overwatch® also has the ability to control weeds that are no longer susceptible to other options."

Mr Palmer said the herbicide's unique mode of action certainly had growers and agronomists taking note as the ryegrass germinated and turned a bright magenta colour before perishing.

"Overwatch® Herbicide works by inhibiting the production of carotenoids in susceptible plants," he said. "This, in turn, affects a plant's ability to produce energy through normal photosynthetic pathways. While the crop is able to metabolise the herbicide, the susceptible weeds use up available energy from the seed and then die."

Overwatch® Herbicide is applied as an IBS (Incorporated By Sowing) treatment and has demonstrated its robust performance across a wide range of locations and conditions.

Overwatch® Herbicide from Agricultural Sciences Company "Trials have been conducted across all the major winter crop FMC, has officially been registered and will be available for the areas of Australia and have included testing in a wide range of 2021 winter cropping season as a control for annual ryegrass and soil types, stubble loads and moisture conditions," Mr Palmer

> "The efficacy of Overwatch® Herbicide has been outstanding across the different environments. It has consistently demonstrated really good control of weeds."

> Because Overwatch® Herbicide is registered in three key winter crops, it provides greater options for crop rotations.

> "Residual herbicides have been challenged with dry conditions in recent years so the introduction of Overwatch® Herbicide means growers can have more flexibility with regard to following crop."

> Crop safety was an important aspect of achieving registration, and many trials have been conducted to demonstrate the ability of the crops to metabolise the herbicide and continue to grow.

> "Some pre-emergent herbicides affect cell division and that may limit the crop's root or plant growth," Mr Palmer said. The effect is not seen in Overwatch® Herbicide and the only sign of the herbicide being metabolised is a transient discoloration of the crop."

> "Discolouration is common and is usually associated with higher doses of herbicide contacting the seed or plant directly. In the case of Overwatch® Herbicide symptoms become negligible within weeks of the first appearance and the plants continue to actively grow throughout the process." said Mr Palmer.

> The recommended application of Overwatch® Herbicide via Incorporated By Sowing (IBS) helps to ensure the seed is placed sufficiently away from the herbicide.

> Mr Palmer said, "there will be many trial sites throughout Australia in 2020 available for inspection by growers and agronomists, I would encourage interested parties to have a look at the performance of this unique herbicide and see how suitable it is to current farming practices."

Photo caption

FMC Herbicide Portfolio Manager, Hugh Palmer addressina agronomists at an Overwatch® Herbicide field day at Temora,









LUXIMAX HERBICIDE

The first new mode of action for ryegrass control in a generation

Luximo® is the active ingredient powering this new pre-emergent herbicide which is available in an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation with a high active loading. This high loading will make Luximax effective at low application rates.

Mode of action

Luximax is the only herbicide in a class of chemistry known as the cineoles. Its novel mode of action is based on inhibition of fatty acid thioesterase (FAT), which irreversibly disrupts cell membranes and damages emerging plant tissue. In pre-emergence treatments, ryegrass seedlings quickly become unable to survive and grow.

This unique mode of action means the molecule has no known cross-resistance and will play an integral role in maintaining the effectiveness of integrated weed control programs. For resistance management purposes, Luximax is currently classified as a Group Z.

Activation

Luximax should be incorporated by sowing (IBS) using knife points and press wheels within 3 days of application. To ensure necessary separation of the seed from the herbicide treated band, sowing depth should be a minimum of 3 cm. Sufficient rainfall is then required within 10 days of application for reliable activation.

Residual control

Trials have shown that Luximax provides up to 12 weeks' residual control of annual ryegrass, which matches the benchmark set by the current leading pre-emergent products.

Consistency across varying conditions

Recent experience has shown that herbicide solubility plays an important role in the effective incorporation and activation of pre-emergent herbicides. Luximax has a good balance of solubility and soil binding, and in development trials has achieved more consistent results across different autumn conditions when compared to some other pre-emergent cereal herbicides.

Plantbacks

Luximax has limited persistence in the soil compared to other pre-emergent herbicides, so it has favourable plantbacks that provide plenty of flexibility in managing crop rotations. Application-to-sowing intervals are typically 9 months for winter crops and 3 months for summer crops.

Stubble and weed cover management

As with other pre-emergent herbicides, applying Luximax where the stubble coverage or ground cover from weeds is over 50% could adversely affect weed control.

Integrated Weed Management (IWM)

While Luximax will control annual ryegrass that has developed resistance to herbicides from Group K and other mode of action groups, it should always be used as part of an integrated weed management (IWM) strategy. Such strategies will include non-chemical methods as well as herbicides with different modes of action. Luximax is Available NOW for the Current cropping season.

Luximax delivers strong and consistent pre-emergent control of annual ryegrass









Looking for that extra bit of Storage?

We have 4 Loop Bulka Bags for both Grain & Fertiliser.

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[CHEP Pallet Returns

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Cummins Rural

BULKA BAGS AVAILABLE





Traders Pty Ltd T/A Carrs' Seeds 1-7 Phillips Street, Cummins, SA, 5631 Ph: (08) 8676 2016 Fax: (08) 8676 2007



THE IMPORTANCE OF VACCINATION

Vaccination is essential to the health the lamb from early life, through marking recovery, weaning and set the lamb up for life.

When the ewe is vaccinated 4 weeks pre-lambing the maternal antibodies (colostrum) is produced in the udder. When consumed by the lamb in the first 48hrs after birth these specific maternal antibodies protect the lamb from the corresponding diseases for 6-10 weeks. This is essential to protect the lamb from death and illness until their own immune system becomes into full activity.

Lambing marking and weaning are high risk times for weeks afterwards for the lamb to contract an illness, experience reduced production, and death. Correct vaccination according to product label is imperative for effective immunity.

THE SURVIVE TO THRIVE 100-day plan

Your health program for optimal lamb production



Why two doses of vaccine?

- The first "priming" dose stimulates the immune system but doesn't give long-term protection against disease
- The second "booster" dose produces antibodies that gives lambs up to 12 month's protection



THE 100-DAY PLAN CHECKLIST

Pre-lambing:

 Complete the Pre-Lamb Health Plan with treatments 4 weeks prior to lambing

Marking:

- Implement a comprehensive vaccination program with:
 - Glanvac 6S B121st "priming" dose
 - Eryvac 1st "priming" dose
 - To control OJD, vaccinate once-for-life with Gudair
 - Manage scabby mouth by giving one-scratch of Scabigard

Weaning:

- Provide complete protection with the following vaccines:
 - Glanvac 6S B12 2nd "booster" dose to protect against cheesy gland and the fatal clostridial diseases with the added benefits of vitamin B12 and selenium supplementation
 - Eryvac 2nd "booster" dose to protect against erysipelas arthritis
- Drench with Startect to optimise lamb weight gain

FOR MORE INFORMATION TALK TO YOUR LOCAL ZOETIS REPRESENTATIVE OR CALL 1800 335 374

References: 1. Meat & Livestock Australia. Limited, National Trade Lamb Indicator at \$5.75 per kg. ctv, May 2015; Meat & Livestock Australia, Industry Projections 2015; 2014 lamb carcass weight 24.36g, reb 2015; Zoels data on file, 2015. 2. Judson 6, Babbigs P. Warmin E., irjaction for preventing colarly distinctive in lambe, April 147 Med 90, Not 2 December 2002. 3. Zoetis. Bata on File (2012). 4. Donald GE, Langlands JP, Bowles JE, Smith AJ (1993) Subdinical selection in the status and growth of their lambs, Acet Jels Agin; 33: 411-416. 5. Sraham Lean and Associates (2009), Cost Bernoff Analysis of Eryace in Commencial Shape Ploxis, propared by SBischies Zoels data on file, 2013. 7. Meat & Livestock Australia Limited. Priority list of rendemic diseases for the red meat industries. Mer ch 2015. 8. Ferguson E, Bobartson H & Chamma H (2015) Startect field efficacy fields — results of 186 FERTs from 2011-2014, Proceedings of the Combinant ACV & ASV Annual Certificence,

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