

Fungicide strategies Below are some common Wheat varieties grown here, disease resistance ratings

Variety Quality	Rust								Root Lesion Nematode	
	Stem	Stripe	Leaf	Septoria	YLS	Powdery Mildew	Crown Rot	CCN	Neglectus	Thornei
Brumby APW	MR	MS	SVS	S	MRMS	MR/S	S	MRMS	MRMS	MSp
Calibre AH	MR	S	S	S	MRMS	MSS	S	MRMS	S	MSS
LRPB Anvil CL AH	MR	S	SVS	VS	MSS	SVS	MSS	MS	MSS	S
LRPB Matador AH	MS	MS	MSS	Sp	MRMS	MS	S	MSp	S	MRMS
Rockstar AH	MRMS	S	S	S	MRMS	SVS	S	MSS	MRMS	MS
Scepter AH	MRMS	MSS	MSS	S	MRMS	SVS	MSS	MRMS	S	MSS
Vixen AH	MRMS	SVS	SVS	S	MRMS	SVS	S	MSS	MRMS	MS

Cereal diseases will require proactive management during 2024. Consider if you have a fertiliser applied fungicide like flutriafol will give you early protection from Septoria, stripe rust, & take all. This is a strategy that buys you time and lowers your risk of early infection. The next important timing is eyespot in wheat, and according to local data, the best timing is either GS 30 or GS 32 to apply a registered fungicide. There seems to be more data on GS32 to apply a fungicide if you want to apply once. Eyespot is a potentially damaging disease that can result in yield losses of 10-65%.

Eyespot is a soil and stubble borne disease with spores produced in autumn and winter. Spores can survive on infected stubbles for one to two years or in soil for up to five years. So it can be a risk to ignore this disease because "I've never had it before." You need to be proactive if you want to protect a crop from eyespot, as if you get it in wheat you will see it when its too late.

Another potential yield robbing disease is Septoria, and as you can see from the table above if you are growing any of these varieties, they are sucker varieties. (S stands for Susceptible just for clarification !) Most Fungicides have good activity on Septoria, but there has been some resistance detected to triazoles, and remember that septoria has one of the longest latent periods in wheat, (time it takes from infection to visual symptoms appearing). So when you see Septoria the ideal time to get a fungicide on, can be 3 weeks prior to you seeing the black fruiting bodies. Yield losses can potentially be up to 20%, so it can be a silent robber.

Look out for rust in wheat. The most common rust we see in wheat is stripe rust, then leaf rust. We don't tend to see as much stem rust in wheat. Most fungicides have good activity on rusts, check the label for clarification.

There has been a number of new fungicides released onto the market in recent years, so we have plenty of choice, but it can be confusing to select a product which suits your needs the most. On a positive note, some products that have come off patent have bought the price back significantly, so that should make some decisions easier. I have only spoke about wheat today, but the principle is similar for Barley, Beans, Canola etc. come in and see us to discuss leaf disease in more detail, if you wish and we can guide you through your specific fungicide strategies.

Denis Pedler Mobile 0428762016 PLEASE RETURN BLUE CHEP PALLETS







## **OLSSONS BENTOBITE BLOCK**

Key features:

- Binds toxins which often pop up after rains on these fodder crops
- Balances rumen function to control scouring
- Has bypass protein for extra weight gain





Managers Report

A busy month ahead spraying, spreading, ram sales and field days!! While most of you will be spending a significant amount of time on your tractors, we would also like to wish good luck to our valued clients holding ram sales over the coming months.

Now with an extended range of sheep products in stock, speak to one of the team about your livestock nutrition and health requirements.

For those not running livestock speak with Denis or Doug about giving your crops a boost with liquid trace elements and fertilizer options also available in store now!

