
## Trading Hours

Mon - Fri
8.00am - 5.30pm

Saturday Trading
9am till 11.30am

## DIARY DATES

ChemCert Accreditation
Cummins
Tue, 25th Aug

**August 2020**

| MO | TU | WE | TH | FR | SA | SU |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

We've had a Facelift!

There has been a few changes around here, one being the freshen up of our website. Make sure you jump on and take a look.
We had the very talented Alicia Laube out and about with us snapping away!

*You can also find us on Facebook & Twitter*

## Principles of plant analysis

Plant analysis is used to assess the status of nutrients in plants at the time of sampling. The Information is used in similar ways as soil test nutrient levels. Information on nutrient levels is used to determine existing or potential nutrient deficiencies or toxicities. Plant analysis can be used to diagnose a problem or to monitor nutrient supply throughout the growing season.

Plant analysis is important in identifying or predicting a 'hidden hunger' . This is where no deficiency symptoms occur, but where the productivity of the plants may already be reduced.

Plant analysis can be used for trouble-shooting or diagnosing problem areas, by comparing the results from samples taken from poor and better growing areas.

For most crop types and pasture species, critical nutrient concentrations that will produce 90% of the maximum yield are known. Plant nutrient levels are reported as high, optimum or low and can be compared with levels that produce optimum yields. Fertiliser decisions and then be made to decrease, maintain or increase a particular nutrient rate and /or frequency of application. Plant samples are taken for individual species, from a specific plant part and at a specific plant age when nutrient testing, as critical nutrient concentrations have been developed accordingly.

Plant tissue analysis

- Refine nutrient applications
- Diagnose a problem
- Monitor nutrient supply
- Predict a hidden hunger—no deficiency symptoms occur

Plant analysis is a more reliable and accurate guide to micronutrient levels and requirements than soil testing. Soil testing reports the amount of nutrient believed to be plant available. Because micronutrients are taken up in such small amounts by the plant, accuracy in estimating the plant available fraction in soil tests become less reliable.

Plant tissue analysis

- Most crops—nutrient concentrations that produce 90% of maximum yield are known
- Plant analysis is a more reliable guide to micronutrient levels than soil testing



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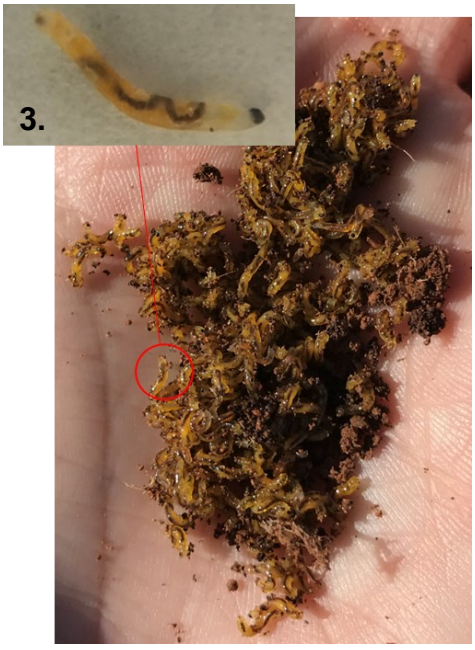
## *Annotated photos with Bridget Heal*


**1.** According to PestFacts (PIRSA) there have been a number of reported sightings of **armyworm** across the Eyre Peninsula in recent weeks. The caterpillar pictured here on the left was found in a cover crop near Port Kenny, limited feeding damage was evident as the crop consisted of mainly brassicas and legumes which are less susceptible to armyworm. We have also seen armyworm approximately 5km south of Cummins causing significant damage to a barley crop.


**2.** This **brown pasture looper** larva on the right, was found in the Mount Drummond area causing some damage to a crop of established faba beans. They are generally considered a minor pest, however can cause severe damage to newly emerged seedlings.




**3.** The larvae pictured here on the left, are known as **fungus gnat larvae**. They were discovered under stubble residue in a cover crop along side some fugi. In this particular situation they would be considered beneficial as they were assisting in the break down of the stubble. However, they are considered a pest in greenhouses as they can feed on small roots of plants that are in very moist conditions.



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# For heavier, healthier lambs

*Remember to Glanvac twice!*

***"GLANVAC TWICE"***

*once at marking, and again at weaning.*

*This booster dose at weaning is extremely important!*

*If lambs don't receive this 2nd dose, they won't be protected!*

**ChemCert** is back up and running with Chemical Accreditation courses in SA.

Course have been filling fast and a limit of 10 on persons attending to ensure venues are able to meet Covid distancing rules.

ChemCert ask that anyone displaying cough/flu like symptoms does not attend and calls us to make other arrangements.

The course is fully accredited to AQF3 standard and includes the new units of competence:

**AHCCHM304**

Transport and store chemicals

**AHCCHM307**

Prepare and apply chemicals to control pest, weeds & diseases

Face to Face Card renewal is priced at $275 and first time accreditation at $350 (both GST Exempt)

The course is completed on the one day, though some pre-reading (which will be emailed to course participants on the Wednesday prior to course) will certainly aid participants.

ChemCert also offers the Chemical Accreditation & Chemical Card renewal online and details can be found at the link below.

To book a place in a course go to our online booking form at: https://form.jotform.co/90076843157865

OR at: http://bit.ly/ChemCertCourses

OR 1800 444 228

## Carrs' Contacts

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**ChemCert Accreditation**

*There's only one ChemCert Card!*


## Nitrate Poisoning in Sheep

### Cause

A common disease when sheep graze lush pastures containing plants such as cape weed, oats, canola and wild turnip.

Nitrate concentrations are usually higher in young plants and decrease as plants mature.

### Symptoms

The main symptom is a scour that does not respond to worm drenches.

Severely affected cases can have a brownish discolouration of the mucous membranes.

### Diagnosis

Based on a history of grazing plants with high nitrate level and post mortem specimens being submitted to a laboratory.

### Treatment

There is no treatment for nitrate poisoning.

The scouring should stop when the animals are removed from the high nitrate feed.

Severe cases with discolouration of the mucous membranes can be treated with methylene blue.

### Prevention

Avoid grazing plants with high nitrate levels.

Poisoning can be reduced by providing access to well dried cereal hay.

Using green feed stock blocks are a viable option on risky pastures.

High starch grain supplementation may also be an option (seek expert advice).

**above information supplied by PIRSA*



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