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2020 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN CROP SOWING GUIDE



GRDC
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DECEMBER 2019



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www.grdc.com.au/NVT-WA-Sowing-Guide or www.agric.wa.gov.au
Remember to update it each November.

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INTERPRETING CEREAL RESISTANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

Below is an explanation of the resistance ratings used in this guide for foliar diseases and how they should be interpreted.

- R** Resistant: the disease will not multiply or cause any damage on this variety.
- MR** Moderately resistant: the disease may be visible and will multiply slightly, but will not cause significant loss.
- MS** Moderately susceptible: the disease may cause losses up to 15 per cent or more in very severe cases.
- S** Susceptible: the disease can be severe on this variety and losses of 15 to 50 per cent can occur.
- VS** Very susceptible: this variety should not be grown in areas where a disease is likely to be a problem. Losses greater than 50 per cent are possible and the build-up of inoculum will create problems for other growers.

INTERPRETING PULSE RESISTANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

No pulse crops or varieties are immune to disease and fungicide application may be required under severe disease pressure. Below is an explanation of the resistance ratings used in this guide for foliar diseases and how they should be interpreted.

- R** Resistant: the disease are unlikely to multiply or cause any damage on this variety. However, under severe disease pressure, fungicide applications may be required.
- MR** Moderately resistant: the disease may be visible and will multiply slightly, but it will not cause significant loss. However, under severe disease pressure, fungicide applications may be required.
- MS** Moderately susceptible: the disease will cause yield losses in conducive seasons.
- S** Susceptible: the disease will be severe on this variety and cause significant yield losses in conducive seasons.
- VS** Very susceptible: this variety should not be grown in areas where a disease is likely to be a problem. Significant yield losses can be expected without control and the increase in inoculum will create problems for other growers.

INTERPRETING NEMATODE RESISTANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

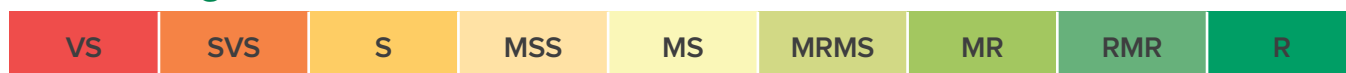
Below is an explanation of the resistance ratings used in this guide for **nematodes for both cereals and pulses** and how they should be interpreted.

- R** Resistant: nematode numbers will decrease when this variety is grown.
- MR** Moderately resistant: nematode numbers will slightly decrease when this variety is grown.
- MS** Moderately susceptible: nematode numbers will slightly increase when this variety is grown.
- S** Susceptible: nematode numbers will increase greatly in the presence of this variety.
- VS** Very susceptible: a large increase in nematode numbers can occur when this variety is grown and this will cause problems to a following intolerant crop.

These classifications are only a guide and yield losses will depend on the environment and seasonal conditions.

DISEASE RESISTANCE RATINGS

Colour range



INTRODUCTION

THE CROP SOWING GUIDE FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Welcome to the 2020 edition of the Crop Sowing Guide. The content and format of the WA variety guide has been changed, in line with recommendations from a Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) review involving industry consultation and a workshop. Please direct feedback to the authors of this publication.

This edition includes the major crops grown in WA – wheat, barley, canola, oat and now a new section on lupins and pulses. The publication aims to provide information to support growers with decisions on the best choice of variety for each of the major crops for the upcoming season. The lupin and pulse sections also include an agronomy guide summary to support management decisions required for these high-value crops.

Not sure whether pulses are for your system? Yields and break-even yields are listed in the pulse section plus there is a guide on choosing a pulse that might be suitable for your property. Please also consult your local adviser for more specific information for your area.

The barley section includes market feedback from the Grain Industry Association of Western Australia (GIWA), as market demand, pricing signals and location of segregation sites should be considered along with the agronomic management required and the risk associated with delivering malt-grade barley.

Although frost has a devastating effect on crop yields, it is acknowledged that variety choice and sowing time are still the most reliable ways

of reducing yield losses. Key management strategies are available on the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) and DPIRD websites. Relative maturities of varieties are given in the wheat section to help growers decide the best variety choice for their sowing opportunities. All wheat and barley varieties are susceptible to frost; however, their risk profile during flowering can differ. Frost performance values provided on the NVT website give an indication of a variety's risk to frost damage during flowering.

Sources of additional information are listed in each section. Local advisers are also a key resource for information relevant to local areas. Growers are encouraged to use this publication as a guide to support discussions with consultants, advisers and marketing agents.

The spring release of this publication should assist growers with making variety choices for the 2020 season. It is important for growers and consultants to review disease resistance ratings in autumn 2020 to ensure current resistance ratings of varieties are known. The latest NVT data will also be available early in 2020 via the NVT website and the Long Term Yield Reporting tool. Updated barley and wheat snapshots will also be available on the DPIRD website by March 2020.

This edition of the *2020 Western Australian Crop Sowing Guide* has been compiled by officers in DPIRD with investment from GRDC and DPIRD.

FIGURE 1 Agzones in Western Australia.

