

Be Alert not Alarmed

This is **Stem Rust on Volunteer Pugsley Wheat**. It has not yet been found in this year's crop however this means that inoculum is present.

Pugsley MS

Wyalkatchem MS

Mace MR

Espada R-MR

Yitpi S (consider a treatment at GS30-31 and if present later will need follow ups)

This is an important reminder of one of the reasons why **early volunteer control is essential**.

**DIARY DATE—CAS GOLF DAY****Thursday 26th August 2010****Spraying After Frost**

Herbicide labels often instruct that chemicals should not be applied to frost affected crops or if frosts are imminent.

Why?

Cold weather slows the growth of both crops and weeds. This can result in reduced amounts of herbicide being absorbed and translocated within the plant, resulting in a less than lethal dose reaching the target site.

In cold weather, the ability of the crop to detoxify/metabolise the herbicide into non-harmful compounds may also be reduced, resulting in crop damage. This has particularly been observed with sulphonyl-urea herbicides.

What can I do?

First "one-off" frost – wait at least one frost-free day. The first frost is likely to be the most physiologically disruptive (present the greatest shock) to the plants.

Successive frosts – allow an additional half to one frost-free day per successive frost before spraying depending on the severity of the frost.

On the day that you do spray, spray **later in the day when conditions are warmer** and the plant is actively growing. Look at your DeltaT to ensure best conditions.

Return to the paddock over coming weeks to assess the weed control achieved.

In addition to allowing these delays, ensure that you observe other factors to maximise herbicide efficacy:

- ♣ Use the registered herbicide rates that are appropriate for the weed growth stage.
- ♣ Use the recommended spray volume and adjuvants.
- ♣ Use appropriate spray droplet sizes (nozzles).
- ♣ Avoid antagonistic tank mixes.

This information is an excerpt from *Agronomy Matters*, a farmer newsletter developed by Rural Solutions SA in the Branched Broomrape area near Murray Bridge. You can download these newsletters from

www.msfp.org.au/media.php?page=agronomy

Did you notice any of the following?

After a summer spray of Glyphosate, did you notice any tufts of Ryegrass in the paddock prior to spraying in front of sowing? Are there Ryegrass plants present that have not germinated recently but look nice and healthy in close proximity to plants the same size dead from the Glyphosate? Why are there survivors? A decent rate of Glyphosate was used, spraying conditions were fine, and the surviving plants were not sheltered and are not in wheel tracks... Glyphosate resistant Ryegrass...surely not!

This scenario has been noticed in several paddocks this season. Some samples have been sent away and we have the results back from one sample which is 80% resistant to Glyphosate! This is why where there is a history of high Ryegrass numbers and resistance to other herbicides you are advised to use a 'Double Knock' anytime from March to July.

Double Knock' is a kill rate of Glyphosate followed 1-5 days later by a kill rate of Sprayseed or Gramoxone on the same Ryegrass population

Sure it's an extra cost and at times the wait to apply the second application can cause a delay in sowing, but it's a small price to pay for the alternative.

Dr Harry Streck, Head of Integrated Weed management & Resistance Biology, Bayer CropScience, Frankfurt, recently stated at a conference that once a Glyphosate resistant population of Ryegrass was detected and the number of Glyphosate applications are traced back, and they found that resistance occurs between the 15th and 30th application of Glyphosate.

Ram Sale Results

BRIMANNA

50 offered, 49 sold

Ave Price \$ 776 Top Price \$2700

ROEMAHKITA

80 offered, 80 sold

Ave Price \$ 1496 Top Price \$5000

ALLALA

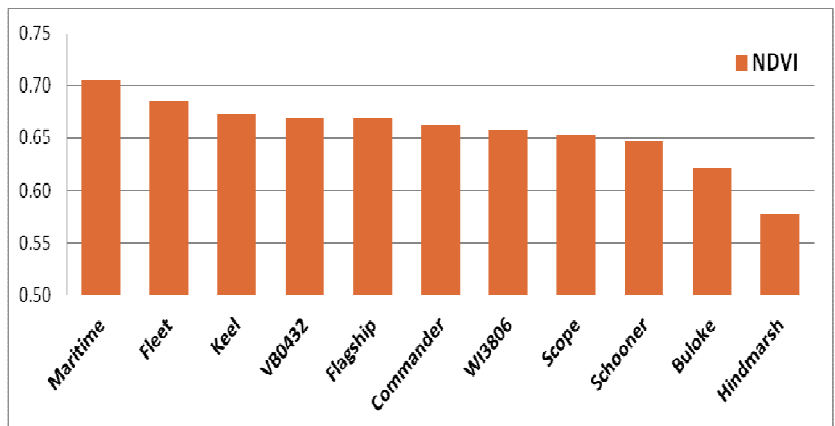
66 offered, 66 sold

Ave Price \$ 1091 Top Price \$2200

NDVI using GreenSeeker

We mentioned the use of NDVI in our last newsletter and have recently utilised a GreenSeeker to assess some of our cereal trials. The GreenSeeker measures the 'greenness' of the crop, reported as NDVI figures. We have several trials looking at how this technology may help with nitrogen decision making, by comparing the NDVI's of plots with different amounts of N fertiliser applied.

Below is some data from the GreenSeeker taken from our barley variety trial at our Cummins trial site. The different NDVI readings indicate different amounts of growth between varieties suggesting that Maritime had the greatest amount of growth in the trial and Hindmarsh the least amount of growth.



Diamond Back Moth

Diamond Back Moth (DBM) Larvae have been detected doing damage in canola crops about a month earlier than when we would normally see them. **DBM larvae have been found in most areas, from Karkoo to Wanilla and out to Mt. Hope.** This was very concerning as the winter conditions, cold and wet, slows down their life cycle, grub to moth in up to 70 days. This pest can be totally devastating to canola crops. With a warm dry spring and maximum temperatures up to 28°C they can go through a lifecycle in 14 days. **A female moth can lay more than 100 eggs in their lifetime.**

History: Previously there was a major outbreak in 2007 and a minor outbreak in 2006 & 2009. In 2007 & 2009 the worst affected areas were the coastal regions near Mt. Hope. We believe that the moth populations live in the Lincoln Weed over the summer months and then move into the sown canola crops during the winter. There have been some who have thought that DBM damage in canola is just a Mt Hope issue, we have know that this is not the case as we have seen this year and in 2006. **DBM live on the brassica species of plant such as canola, turnip, wild radish and lincoln weed.** In areas where there is poor summer weed control it can lead to outbreaks of DBM in canola the following winter. This pest can be totally devastating to canola crops. **In 2007 there were some crops that were un-harvestable and in 2009 yield losses were as great as 50%.**



Diamond Back Moth Larvae



Diamond Back Moth

Identification: The larvae are pale green in colour and can grow up to 12mm and they are tapered at both ends. The larvae will wriggle when disturbed and can drop from the plant on a silken thread. Early grub damage can be detected by holes in the canola leaf. **They will generally feed on the underside of the leaf. However when plants mature and the leaves begin to dry up and fall off they will eat any green on the plant including the surface of stems and pods.**

General rules to grub thresholds for spraying are:

Pre flowering—greater than 10 grubs in 10 sweeps.

Early to mid flowering—greater than 50 grubs in 10 sweeps

Late flowering—greater than 100 grubs in 10 sweeps.

Control: Using the current registered insecticides for control of DBM in canola we have experienced poor control, this is due to a number of factors including resistance and poor canopy penetration. Therefore with our experience with managing the pest and contacts in the agricultural industry we have been able to assist LEADA with submitting an emergency permit application to the APVMA for the use of a product currently used in cotton. We should have a response to the permit application by early August.

Glyphosate goes down again.

Roundup is back to it's low similar to this time last year with **450 CT at less than \$4 per litre.** While this appears very affordable, at the moment we can't see any real reason why it may rise in the near future. If you would like to get some please speak to us.

Soil Moisture Probe Update

Please go to www.cumminsag.com.au and under the Agronomy tab you will find the latest updates on the Soil Moisture Probes page.



SECONDHAND BOOMS FOR SALE

COMMANDER 4224, foam, quickmix, Pilot.....\$24,200 + GST

GOLDACRES 6030, dual lines, airbag susp, 02 model, 6 section, 24.5 x 32 tyres, hyd drive, 2" drive pump\$59,000 + GST

COMMANDER 4228, 363 pump, foam, quickmix.....\$25,000 + GST

COMMANDER 3224, foam, quickmix, Tronic.....\$25,000 + GST

NEW COMMANDER IN STOCK, 7000L, 36M

www.cumminsag.com.au

www.farmhub.com.au

HARDI 2011 Early Order Incentives

Hardi is offering retail incentives on early orders for Commander and Navigator Booms. The drill is as follows;

- ♣ Order before the 31st of August 2010
- ♣ Delivery scheduled for October to December 2010
- ♣ Deposit must be paid to secure incentive
- ♣ Balance of payment due in Feb 2011
- ♣ Limited number of machines available

NAVIGATOR	3000	\$3,000
NAVIGATOR	4000	\$4,000
COMMANDER	5000	\$5,000
COMMANDER	7000	\$7,000
COMMANDER	9000	\$9,000

These incentives are exclusive of GST.

Contact Dicko for more information



Contact Mark Dickinson 0427 641 435 or

Email: mark@cumminsag.com.au

Cummins Real Estate



11 Walkom Street



22 Bruce Terrace



12/14 Walter Street



16 Roe Street

Allotments

6 Walter Street \$60,000

12 Roe Street \$70,000

21 Ponton Grove \$55,000



10 Warrow Road

Call John or Bec today to arrange inspection. Ph. 8676 2161

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