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Annual Results Report Template

2018

Annual Results Report

Improving grower profits through longer season wheat crops

Project code: CWF1804-001SAX

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Central West Farming Systems

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Date submitted 1 February 2019
to GRDC:

REPORT SENSITIVITY

Does the report have any of the following sensitivities?

Intended for journal publication NO

Results are incomplete YES/NO

Commercial/IP concerns NO

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KEY MESSAGES

SUMMARY

Results at a glance

BACKGROUND

Why do the work? Why was the trial done? What is the issue that led to the project, impetus for the work, or previous work that has led to this project?

Growers in central and southern NSW are interested in sowing wheat earlier than the traditional May sowing window. There are a number of drivers of this change.

1. Advances in summer fallow management, which have led to improved soil water storage and sowing opportunities
2. Declining frequency and magnitude of traditional autumn breaks and winter rainfall but some increase in summer rain



3. Improvements in no-till seeding technology, with greater moisture seeking abilities and more accurate seed placement
4. An increase in farm size and sowing programs which have lengthened the sowing program for many growers
5. Improved understanding of pre-emergent herbicide use in early sowing

To ensure crops flower in the preferred window, earlier sowing requires a change in phenology and hence in variety, and most Australian breeding programs have recently increased their emphasis on developing varieties with a vernalisation and/or photoperiod response. Traditionally, winter wheats have been grown in the eastern, higher rainfall section of the wheatbelt, although Fettell et al. (2016) showed that varieties such as EGA Wedgetail could perform well in lower rainfall areas when grown on long fallow. More generally, however, quicker developing winter varieties (strong Vrn sensitivity, insensitive Ppd) were found to be best suited to early sowing in medium-low rainfall environments (Hunt et al. 2017). The first variety of this type, Longsword, was released by AGT in 2017 and other breeding programs have varieties close to release.

OBJECTIVES

What are the objectives of the trial/experiment? What is intended to be achieved in carrying out the trial/experiment?

Outcomes of this project will include an increase in farmer and advisor confidence to further develop profitable and sustainable farming enterprises based on maximising varietal choice and early sowing window options.

A suitable development and extension project, linked to existing research projects, could fill this need in two seasons. Issues include:

1. **Optimal establishment time and performance of new long season varieties in the target region where the emphasis is on grain-only production.** This is not met by NVT trials as in 2017 only 2 of the 25 so-called early season trials were sown in April, and these were on the 27th and 29th April. This is similar to earlier seasons, when typically only 4-5% of these trials were sown in April, usually in the last week. It is proposed that drip irrigation technology developed in CSP00178 be used at three sites (potentially Tottenham, Condobolin and Rankins Springs) to ensure that timely sowing is achieved at each of the three planned sowing dates. Suitable entries will be requested from each of the major breeding programs.
2. **Interaction with stored water at sowing.** Earlier work in the region (CWFS, CSIRO, AgGrow Agronomy) showed that EGA Wedgetail performed reliably when sown on long fallow with high stored soil moisture availability. It is likely that this

requirement could be less for quicker winter wheats, and it is proposed that this be tested, manipulating the stored water available by pre-sowing drip irrigation.

3. **Biomass and harvest index management by seeding rate & nitrogen timing.** Early sown wheat crops often yield more because less water is lost to evaporation, roots grow deeper, water is converted to dry-matter more efficiently and a longer stem elongation phase increases grain number. However, vegetative growth can be excessive, and early sown crops may require lower seeding rates and/or delayed nitrogen application to maximize harvest index and grain yield. This will be tested with a limited number of varieties at two sites.

METHODS

How was the trial/experiment conducted? Avoid overly technical language; yet describe the way the project has approached the task.

Two sites established, one at Condobolin and one at Rankins Springs

Twelve wheat varieties that included, short season (Condo), long season (Wedgetail) and newer winter wheats (DS Bennett). Three times of sowing (TOS) and at Condobolin three water storage treatments.

Flowering dates collected, harvest index cuts and header harvest grain yield. Grain quality on all samples.

LOCATION

NOTE: Where field trials have been conducted please include location details: Latitude and Longitude, or nearest town, using the table below (please add additional rows as required):

	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)
Trial Site #1		
Nearest Town	Condobolin, NSW	
Trial Site #2		
Nearest Town	Griffith, NSW	

If the research results are applicable to a specific GRDC region/s (e.g. North/South/West) or GRDC Agro-Ecological Zone/s please indicate which in the table below:

Research	Benefiting GRDC Region (can select up to three regions)	Benefiting GRDC Agro-Ecological Zone (see link: http://www.grdc.com.au/About-Us/GRDC-Agroecological-Zones) for guidance about AE-Zone locations	
Experiment Title Improving grower profits through longer season wheat crops	Northern Region Choose an item. Choose an item.	<input type="checkbox"/> Qld Central <input type="checkbox"/> NSW NE/Qld SE <input type="checkbox"/> NSW Vic Slopes <input type="checkbox"/> Tas Grain <input type="checkbox"/> SA Midnorth-Lower Yorke Eyre <input type="checkbox"/> WA Northern <input type="checkbox"/> WA Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> WA Mallee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSW Central <input type="checkbox"/> NSW NW/Qld SW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic High Rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> SA Vic Mallee <input type="checkbox"/> SA Vic Bordertown-Wimmera <input type="checkbox"/> WA Central <input type="checkbox"/> WA Sandplain

RESULTS

What happened? Description of the results from the work so far, can include graphs / photos; some interpretation of what these mean in terms of farm practice or modified approaches to the underlying issue when interpreted for on-farm use.

CONCLUSIONS

Summary of findings, implications and future activities.



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Is there any reason why this report cannot be communicated on social media? No

If no, please provide the following:

1. Who is the target audience for this content? (e.g., growers, adviser, researchers, policy makers, etc.)
 - a. *Growers and advisers*

2. At what time of year is this content most relevant to the target audience?
 - a. *Early post-harvest and pre-sowing when growers are making decisions on which varieties to grow*

3. On which of GRDC's social media accounts would you like this content posted? Please provide text (2-3 sentences for Facebook and LinkedIn and 140 characters for Twitter), images, graphs, or charts that support the content. Where applicable, please include any relevant Twitter handles (usernames) for project staff.
 - a. *(Insert info here)*

PROJECT SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS

Facebook: @CentralWestFarmingSystems Twitter: @CWFS_Condo

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Grains Research and Development Corporation
September 22 48

Frost damage in crops can change with soil type, aspect and elevation, so be sure to check plants in different parts of the affected paddock.

Symptoms can take 5 to 7 days to appear in cereal, pulse and canola crops.

Follow the link below for info on frost identification and management plus the latest in frost news, research and publications.

<http://bit.ly/1ynAIzs>



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GRDC @theGRDC Aug 31
Harvesting for narrow windrow burning? Rule 1: don't stop. Rule 2: cut at 'beer can' height. bit.ly/1qjelyW pic.twitter.com/XMP11qjOuf
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REFERENCES & USEFUL LINKS

List of key publication references and web links relevant to the project and for further exploration of the topic.

