"Cereal Disease Trials 2010"

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Key Outcomes:

- Significant yield increases were measured at Conmurra by controlling aphids to reduce the impact of BYDV
- A range of fungicide treatments, applied at GS31 increased grain yield in wheat at Conmurra by about 2 t/ha
- High levels of black point occurred at Millicent and allowed good ratings to be made.

Trial Objectives: To assess the impact of BYDV on wheat yield and also the effect of a range of fungicide treatments on wheat yield

Trial Duration: 2010

Location: Various Farmer Co-operators: Martin and Kirsty Flower,

Soil Type: Various Lachie Seears,

Paddock History: Various James & Chris Gilbertson,

Monthly Rainfall:

Rún	Jan	Feb	Mer	Apr	May	A.W	All	Aug	Sep	Oct	Hev	Dec	Apr-Oct	Total
Frances (MRM)	34.4	40.6	26.6	60.6	31.6	57.6	43.6	119.2	55.4	29.8	29.2	92.2	398	601.4
Conmurra (NRM)	18	35.2	24.8	65.2	ħ	77.4	48.6	146.8	74.6	29.4	27.4	130.2	484.4	720
Milicent (BoM)	16	30.8	23.2	89.2	44.4	74	76.2	192.8	83.8	22.4	51.4	105.2	502.6	309.4

Yield Limiting Factors: Early finish Type of Trial: Replicated Plot Trial

Trial Design: 8m Long Plots x 8 Rows at 15cm Spacings (1.2m);

3 Replicates

Treatments

Trials were sown at Conmurra and Frances to investigate the effect of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus on wheat and also to determine the effect of different fungicide options on leaf diseases of wheat. Replicated small plot trials were used.

Single rows in two replicates were sown at Millicent and grain samples were tested to determine the levels of black point in wheat varieties.

All trials were sown with small plot equipment and managed as per usual agronomic treatment. Grain yield was determined by machine harvest.

Trial Results

Table 1: Effect of Barley Yelkov Dwarf Virus on grain yield of wheat varieties at Communa. 2010

	Nil treatment		:	Difference	
entry	kg/ha	% site mean	kg/ha2	% site mean3	kg/ha
HRZ06.2489	6664	91	6776	92	112
HRZD6.2480	6631	90	6816	93	12 5
MacKellar	7587	103	7773	106	186
Preston	2927	122	9199	12 5	272
Brennan	6661	91	7033	96	372
HRZ06.2534	2108	118	2527	116	419
HRZ06.2551	5825	79	6252	85	427
SQP-Revenue	7808	106	2670	117	812
Sentinel	8080	110	8970	122	890
Pugsley	5309	72	6278	85	969
Rudd	6537	89	7630	104	1093
Espada	6446	23	7876	107	1430

Site mean 7347 CV% 8 Isd(0.05) 985.9

Table 2: Effect of funcicide treatment on wheat erain (H46 wheat) at Consuma, 2010

Treatment	kg/ha	% site mean	
Nil	680	29	
Triad6531+G539	2261	97	
ProsaroGS31+GS39	2402	103	
AmistarXtraGS31+GS39	2453	105	
TriadGS31+ProsaroGS39	2528	108	
OpusG\$31+6\$39	2622	112	
TriadGS31+OpusGS39	2804	120	
Prosaro6839	2982	122	

 Site mean
 2342

 CV%
 18.68

 Isd(0.05)
 548.9

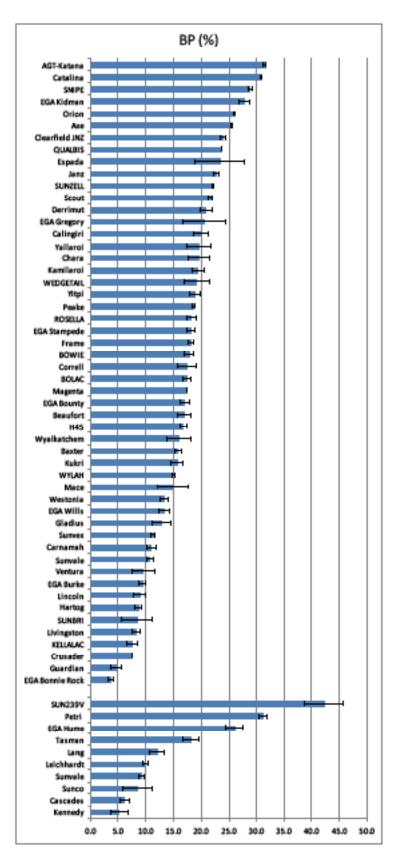


Figure 1: Black point at Millicent 2010 (some varieties in figure, rather than in Table 3 below)

Table 3: Black point scores from Millicent 2009 and 2010

	Percentage of Plants Infected			Rating		
Line	Rep 1	Rep 2	Mean	2010	2009	
Axe	27.8	25.3	26.6	5	S	
Carel	16.6	15	16.3	MS/S	MS/S	
Espada	14.8	19.3	17.1	MS/S	MS	
Frame	20	20.7	20-3	MS/S		
Gladius	8	10.7	9.3	MS	MS	
CLF Janz	27.2	27.7	27.4	S	S	
Lincoln	3.8	4	3.9	MR		
Mace	15.6	14.3	15	MS	MS/S	
Magenta	16.8	16.7	16.7	MS/S	·	
Wyalkatchem	18.6	17.3	18	MS/S	MS	
Yitpi	8.2	13.7	10.9	MS	MS	
Kennedy	2.2	33	3.1	MIR		
Petrie	33	30.7	31.8	s/vs		
AGT Katana	25.4	313	28.4	S	MS/S	
RAC1412 (Estoc)	7.6	5.3	6.5	MR/MS	MR/MS	
SQP Revenue	18.4	20.3	19.4	MS/S	MS	
Orion	44	31.3	37.7	S/VS		
Scout	20.6	16.3	185	MS/S	5	
Hyperno	19	3.7	11.3	MS	MS/S	
Kalka	30.4	27	28.7	S	5/V5	
Tamaroi	9.4	9.7	9.5	MS		
Caparoi	10-	9	9.5	MS	S	
Jandaroi	2.2	2.7	2.4	MR	MS/S	
Saintly	148	9.7	12.2	MS	MS/S	
Guardian	3.6	2.3	3	MR		
Bullet	33	33	33	MIRL	MR/MS	
Sentinal	3.4	5.3	4.4	MR		
Einstien	5.6	5	53	MR/NIS		
Beaufort	8	5.3	6.7	MR/MS	MR/MS	
Young	8.4	5.7	7	MR/NIS		
Gascoigne	9.6	5.3	7.5	MR/MS	MS	
Brennan	9	6.7	7.2	MR/NIS	MS/S	
Preston	10.6	4.3	7.5	MR/MS	MR/MS	
Pugsley	9.4	9.3	9.4	MS		
Bowie	20	17	18.5	MS		
Barham	12.4	16.3	14.4	MS		
Peake	20	13.3	16.7	MS/S		
Kidman	19.8	16.3	181	MS/S		
Derrimut	19.4	19.7	19.5	MS/S		
MacKellar	19.6	18.3	19	MS/S	MS/S	
Chara	23.2	21.3	22.3	S		
Bolac	24.6	25	24.8	S		
Yenda	27.4	26	26.7	S		

Conclusion and into the poddock

At the higher rainfall sites such as Conmurra, consideration should be given to spraying to control aphids in order to reduce the early infection of cereals by BYDV. At lower rainfall sites such as Frances this may only be a viable proposition in years with high summer and autumn rainfall that may allow increased aphid survival. The development of new varieties with increased tolerance to BYDV will reduce this need to spray. CSIRO has wheat lines in their breeding program that have this tolerance.

While fungicides would normally be used when disease is present, there are some circumstances where yield increases can be recorded even in the absence of disease.

Acknowledgements

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