

Alestar	2 row, Spring	30	39	71	10%	78	89
Westminster	2 row, Spring	VE	37	71	10%	78	87-89
Newton	2 row, Winter	VE	30	37	---	70.8	73-75
AGTB0244	2 row, Spring	VE	31	43	---	71	75-77
HV8 Nitro	2 row, Spring	VE	41	71	40%	82	89

*VE = Vegetative / Tillering

% = % Grain formed

Table 2. Details of the management levels (kg, g, ml/ha).

Sowing date:		30 April
Seed Rate:		200 Seeds/m ²
Sowing Fertiliser:		139 kg MAP/MOP Blend
Seed Treatment:		Nil
Grazing:		Nil
Nitrogen:	June	52 kg N/ha
	July	32 kg N/ha
	August	32 kg N/ha
PGR:		Nil
Fungicide:		Nil

Trial 2. HYC Elite Screen

Objective: To examine the yield potential of new winter and spring germplasm grown under HYC Management packages against spring and winter controls in the traditional late April/early May sowing window.

Key Messages:

- Significant variability in yields were likely due to frost events around flowering and some head loss.
- Evidence of early flowering and grain fill cold stress is reflected in lower test weights.
- Yields ranged from 5.5-7t/ha more exploration into the variability needs to be conducted and reliable conclusions cannot be established from the data.
- Similar yields achieved between early and late flowering cultivars.

Trial 3. HYC G.E.M Trial series

Authors *Jeremy Curry, James Rollason, Dr Kenton Porker*

Key Messages:

- RGT Planet and Rosalind were the only varieties to achieve yields of over 7t/ha.
- Crop canopy management treatments were significant and ranged from 5.77 through to 6.55t/ha
- Despite producing adequate biomass for higher yields, harvest indices at this site were low and the cause of this needs to be explored further.
- Two DMI fungicides were sufficient to control disease with no benefit of a higher input (including SDHI and QoI actives) fungicide regime.
- The largest spread in yields from management was observed in Planet highlighting the importance of management in this cultivar, This is consistent with other HYC data.