Improving Weed Control

- Boxer Gold and Avadex best pre-emergent chemicals for grass weed control. When used at recommended rates damage can still occur. By using larger seed and a deeper sowing depth, or by increasing seeding rate losses can be accounted for.
- Choose weed free paddocks with good weed history
- Using good pre-emergent chemicals combined with more competitive varieties will reduce weed seed set. A variety such as Saintly is the best for weed seed suppression while varieties such as Tameroi and Yawa due to their more up right growing styles are know to be less competitive.
- Seeding rates should be kept above 200plants/m^2 to improve crop density which
  will improve the weed competitiveness
- Use all major strategies in tandem for best results. This means using Boxer gold with avadex, using competitive varieties and a seeding rate above 200plants/m^2.

Knowing Your Nitrogen

- Split Applications give better yield and protein results with 1 application at or prior to GS31 and season depending at or beyond GS47. If the season is dry no need for second application
- Undertake a soil test to know how much nutrient is present in your soil
- Grow varieties suited to your rainfall and environment e.g. growers in more marginal areas should use varieties with larger seed size such as Caproi, Hyperno, Tjikuri and Saintly to avoid low screening levels complications.
- Most N in durum generally only increases protein rather yield as durum usually sown on good ground e.g. after bean crop

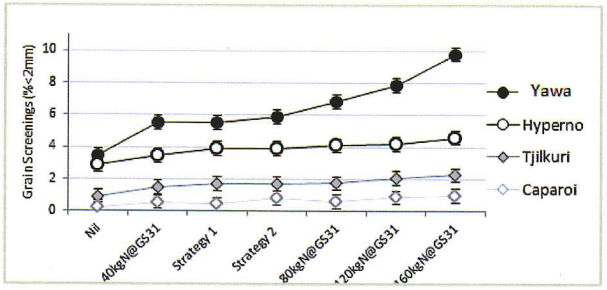

Figure 1: Durum varietal interactions with Nitrogen treatments on grain screening levels (%<2mm sieve) at Hart, 2011, Strategy 1 = 60kgN@GS31 + 40@GS59, and Strategy 2 = (60kgN@GS31 + 80kgN@GS59)

When to put your crop in

- Generally Durum has a small window for planting with too early and too late having detrimental yield and quality effects
- Earlier sowing may restrict yield and protein however grain size should improve, with
  sowing later (not too late) potentially increasing yields and protein
- Choose varieties suited to your environment, e.g. Saintly can be sown later due to its improved grain size (heat stress) with varieties such Hyperno, Yawa, and WID802 sowing early showing potential effects of cold stress during anthesis

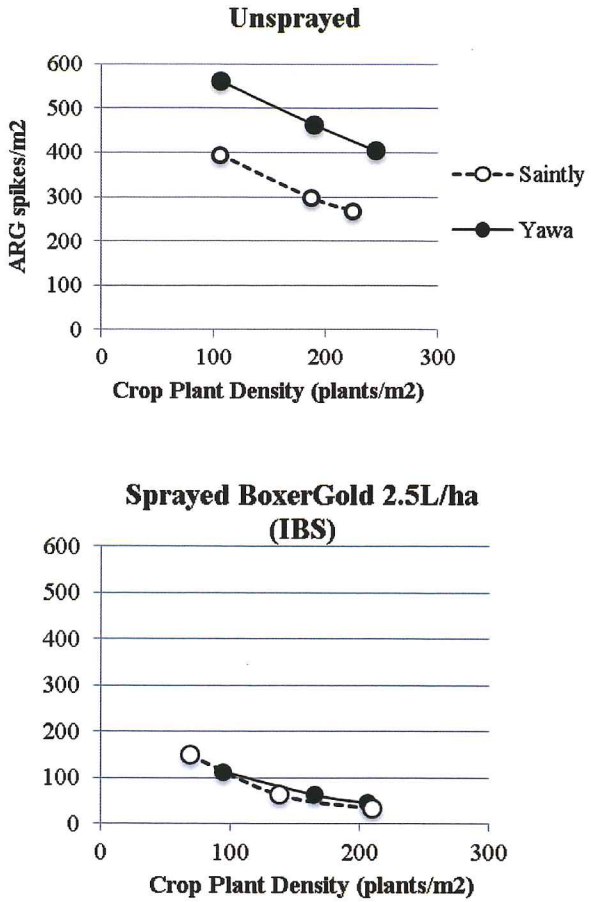

Figure 1: The effect of the management combination of variety, herbicide, and plant density on the density of annual ryegrass spikes at Tarlee 2012
(LSD 5% = 55 spikes/m2)

Plants per square meter equate approximately to:

100 plants/m² = 40kg/ha
200 plants/m² = 80kg/ha
300 plants/m² = 120kg/ha

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