

GM Canola & EP Trial Results

- GM Canola what did we learn from 2021
- Improving canola profitability
- Pulses on sandy soils
- Frost







GM CANOLA - ADVISER FEEDBACK

- GM canola was targeted at paddocks with either high ryegrass populations and/or where populations ryegrass populations were resistant to clethodim herbicide.
- Weed control generally exceeded expectations, and increased confidence in growing canola as a ryegrass reducing tool.
- Most growers applied two applications of glyphosate. Planned third applications to Truflex varieties proved difficult to fit into the 2021 growing season.



Combination of clethodim and glyphosate in RR canola



Trial undertaken by Plant Science Consulting, August 2020. Photos taken by Dr Sam Kleemann, Plant Science Consulting. *includes 1% Hasten.



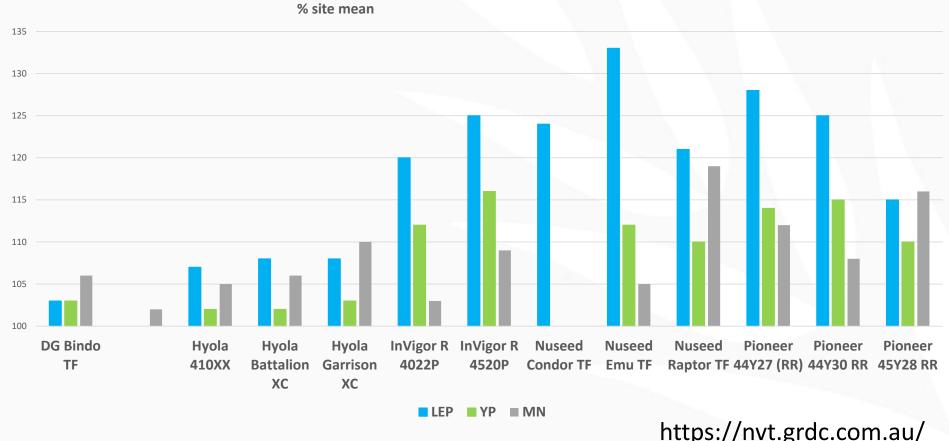
GM CANOLA ADVISER FEEDBACK

- Ancillary benefits of having access to different blackleg major genes in high yielding varieties and traits such as PodGuard® to reduce potential preharvest losses were highly valued by many advisors.
- Many advisors are planning to increase the area planted to GM varieties in 2022 and would like to increase use of varieties with stacked herbicide resistance to both glyphosate and imidazoline chemistry.
- Price differences to non-GM canola and receival points did not appear to be issues that impeded adoption.



NAL 2021 NVT GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT RESULTS - LEP, YP AND MID NORTH



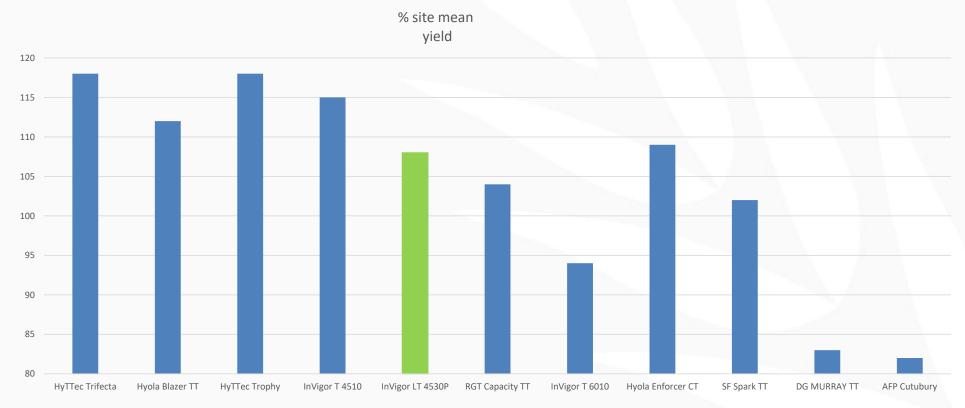


https://nvt.grdc.com.au/



2021 NVT RESULTS YEELANNA TT





https://nvt.grdc.com.au/

COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGIES



2021 Hyola Inno Genera

			T	ruFlex or Roun	du	
5m	PLOTS	XCT		XX and	nd RR	
	12	хст				
DED 3	11	хст				
REP 3	10	XCT				
	9	хст				
REP 2	8	хст			Ī	
	7	жст			Ī	
	6	XCT			1	
	5	хст				
	4	XCT				
	3	XCT				
REP 1	2	XCT				
	1	хст				
	RANGE	хст		XX and (RR Rates a		
	ROWS	1	2	3		

Each Herbicide block has In 2022, TruFlex and RR new herbicide technolog



Tarlee SA



2021 Hyola Systems Innovation Technology Trial Sites across Australia – 6 of 11 locations shown

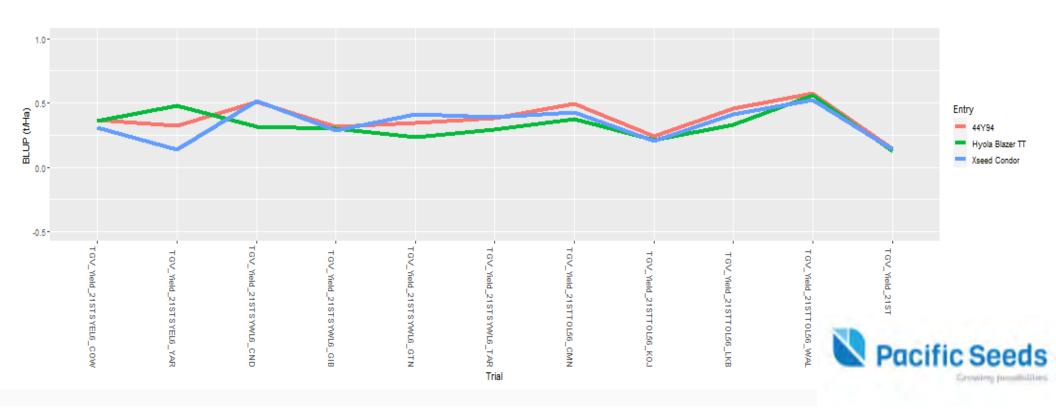


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COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGIES

Imi Tolerant vs Triazine Tolerant vs Glyphosate Tolerant at eleven sites across Australia in 2021.



Key messages

- High canola yields (3.5 t/ha+) were achieved at two sites on Lower EP in 2021.
- Canola yields were not improved by applying higher rates of nitrogen, phosphorous, or trace elements than considered "district practice".
- At the two 2021 sites canola yields were similar following a 2020 wheat crop as they were for a 2020 lupin or faba bean crop.







		District Practice	P high	N High	TE High	Everything high
Nitrogen (N)	2020	9(+125)*	9 (+125)	159 (+125)	9 (+125)	159 (+125)
	2021	148	148	148	148	148
	Total	157 (+125)	157	307	157 (+125)	307 (+125)
			(+125)	(+125)		
Phosphorus (P)	2020	18	36	18	18	36
	2021	22	22	22	22	22
	Total	40	58	40	40	58

Trace Element High = 1.7 kg/ha Zn, 5 kg/ha Ca, 2.6 kg/ha Mn, 1 kg/ha Cu, 40 g/ha B, 2 g/ha Mo, and 1.35 kg/ha Fe in 2020, through streaming nozzles. This treatment also received 120 g/ha Zn, 150 g/ha Mn, 40 g/ha Cu, 50 g/ha Ca and 6 g/ha Mo applied as a foliar spray at early bloom in 2021.





2020 Planted to Wheat and Pulse (Beans or Lupins)

- 80mm more soil water after beans than wheat at Yeltukka to a depth of 1m
- 40kg/ha more Mineral Nitrogen present in soil after beans than wheat







Grain yield of canola 2021 at Yeltukka following the different 2020 crops.

2020 Crop	Yield
	(t/ha)
Faba Bean	3.53
Wheat	3.55
LSD (P=0.05)	ns







Grain yield of canola 2021 at Yeltukka as a result of treatments applied in both 2020 and 2021

Treatment	Yield (t/ha)
District Practice	3.45
P High	3.49
N High	3.58
TE High	3.58
Everything High	3.58
CV	8.8
LSD (P=0.05)	ns



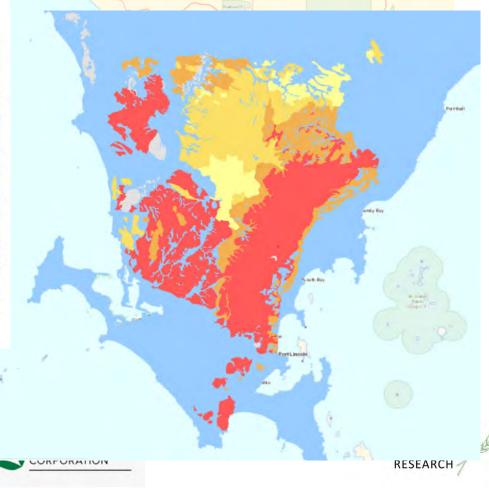




Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-12	Dark brown loose sand. Clear to:
12-30	Pale brown loose sand. Gradual to:
30-60	Brownish yellow loose sand with a thin bleached layer at the base. Sharp to:
60-100	Yellowish brown and red very hard medium heavy clay with strong coarse columnar structure. Gradual to:
100-160	Yellowish brown and red hard medium clay with minor fine carbonate segregations. Gradual to:
160-	Yellowish brown and red hard medium clay with more than 50% fine carbonate segregations.

















Nodule scores, biomass and grain yield of pulse crops grown at Mt Hope in 2021

		Plants/m ²	Nodule score 3/8	Nodule score 6/9	Biomass (t/ha) 11/10	Biomass maturity (t/ha)	Hand cut grain yield (t/ha)	Harvester yield (t/ha)
Lupin	Ripped	48	5.6	7.2	7.66	8.43	3.29	1.79
Сиріп	unripped	50			3.92	5.47	2.27	
Faba bean	Ripped	28	7	6.4	4.50	5.10	2.60	2.0
l aba bean	unripped	30			3.15	4.60	2.20	
Lentil	Ripped	92	4.4	4.8	3.00	3.12	1.07	0.8**
LGIIIII	unripped	96			1.85	2.51	0.75	







Pulse crop gross margin x grain price sensitivity (\$/ha) based on Mt Hope yields

	Grain Price (\$/t)									
Crop	300	350	400	450	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Lupin	624	789	953	1118	1282	1611	1940	2269	2598	2927
Faba										
bean	262	392	522	652	782	1042	1302	1562	1822	2082
Lentil	-176	-123	-69	-16	38	145	252	359	466	573

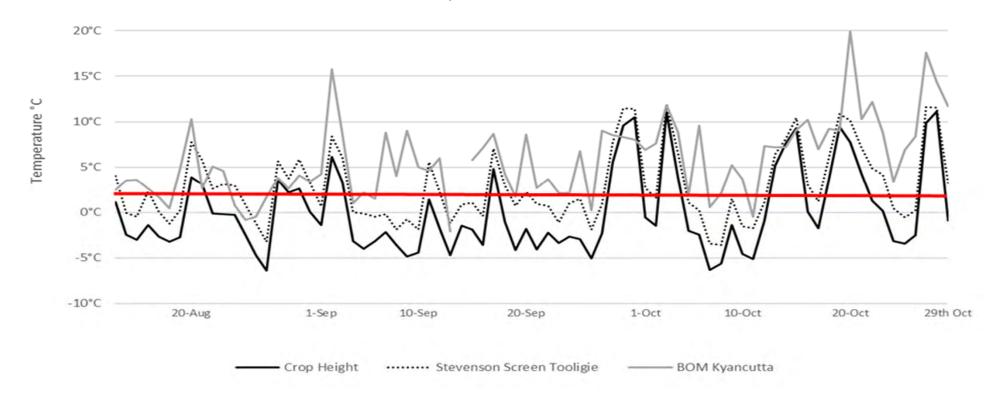






Frost – Tooligie

38 possible frost events between stem elongation and maturity









Frost – Tooligie

Variety	Biomass on 19 Oct (t/ha)	Grain Yield (t/ha)	Grain Delivery Grade
Spartacus	5.3ab	1.84 c	F3
Denison	5.6ab	1.56 bc	Undeliverable
RockStar	6.6b	0.62 ab	Undeliverable
Scepter	5.8b	0.60 ab	AUW1
Mixture	5.8b	0.56 ab	AGP1
Mace	6.8b	0.31 a	Undeliverable
LR Dual	3.9a	0.31 a	FED1
Vixen	5.6ab	0.27 a	FED1







Thank you

Thank you to the land holders who host our trials

EPAG Research Staff:
Jacob Giles, Rhaquelle Meiklejohn, Mark Saunders,
Gary Miler and Ashley Flint



