

Which wheats for when?

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Key messages

- Match the maturity of a variety with sowing date to maximise biomass accumulation, flowering during the optimum time and maximise grain yield potential: – “If sowing early, sow long, or don’t sow wheat at all”.
- There is an opportunity cost and yield penalty of sowing short-mid season varieties too early (early to late April) in the central and southern production zones, similar to sowing mid-long season varieties too late.
- If sowing mid-April in the northern, eastern and southern wheatbelt without frost risk sow mid-long season varieties. If sowing in late May sow short-mid season wheats.
- If sowing in areas of frost risk in the northern, eastern and southern wheatbelt, don’t sow wheat in April, in early May sow mid-long season varieties in areas of low to moderate frost risk and sow areas of severe frost risk in late May to mid-long varieties.
- Highest yields at all sites have typically been achieved by mid-long maturing varieties sown from late April onwards, and short-mid maturing varieties sown in mid-May. At moderate to severe frost prone sites and with disease pressure, however, delaying sowing of mid-long maturities into mid-May, and the use of winter/long wheats when sowing in early to late April, is essential to minimise frost and disease risk.

Aim

To determine the appropriate sowing time by variety combination to maximise the grain yield and quality of wheat in different environments in Western Australia.

Method

A series of time-of-sowing trials were located at Mullewa, Merredin (Merredin Dryland Institute), Katanning (Great Southern Agriculture Research Institute) and Gibson (Esperance Downs Research Station, EDRS) in 2018. These trials examined 24 wheat varieties sown at five sowing dates. The varieties ranged from winter types to short maturing commercial varieties and unreleased lines. The sowing dates were similar at all four sites and will be collectively referred to as early-April (ranging from 10-12 April across sites), late April (24-26 April), early May (8-15 May), late May (22-29 May) and mid-June (20-22 June, except Merredin at 9 July).

To ensure that germination occurred shortly after seeding, irrigation was applied. At Mullewa, 20mm of irrigation was applied to that time of sowing block prior to each sowing time. At Merredin, a total of 50mm of water was applied over the whole trial in 10mm allocations (prior to seeding late March, after seeding in April and before seeding in May). Evaporation was an issue with the earlier irrigation treatments. Katanning had 6mm applied prior to and after seeding (total of 12mm) for the early April, early May and late May sowings. The late April sowing only received 6mm of irrigation after seeding due to 15mm of rain occurring prior to seeding on April 22. A “top up” of 3mm was applied to the first three sowing times on May 18 due to evidence of stress. All sowings at EDRS were rainfed.

Trials were sown as six banks of small plots (10 to 12m long x 1.54m wide) with three replicates per time of sowing. All trials were sown into canola stubble (except Merredin, which followed fallow) with fertiliser (treated with Uniform®) banded below the seed (treated with Emerge®). Plots were seeded to target an establishment of 150 plants/m². Further nitrogen was applied at 4-8 weeks after sowing as Flexi-N® or Urea, and fungicides were applied as required to control powdery mildew and yellow spot/septoria compendium.

Plant establishment counts were conducted at 2-3 weeks after sowing. NDVI measurements were taken every second week from tillering to anthesis. Heading and flowering dates were recorded two or three times per week (Zadok score). Yield component cuts were taken at maturity on a sub set of varieties to calculate harvest index and yield components, while tiller density counts were conducted on all plots. Plots from each time of sowing were harvested as soon as practicable (given the wide range of maturities across the varieties) at each site using a small plot harvester, with grain yields recorded and grain samples taken and cleaned for quality testing.

Results

Summer rainfall was average across much of the wheatbelt in 2018, so by mid-April through to May, most of the sites had a drying top soil (Table 1). Mullewa had an average establishment of 98 plants/m² for the early sowing times and 136 plants/m² for late May and mid-June. Establishment at Merredin ranged from 80 to 100 plants/m² over the five sowing times due to issues

with surface crusting that was more prominent with the earlier sowings. The April sowings at Merredin had a staggered germination with a high proportion (estimated) germinating with the irrigation treatment in early May, hence, the results must be treated with caution. At Katanning, establishment ranged from 99 plants/m² for the early May sowing time to 167 plants/m² when sown in mid-June. EDRS establishment averaged 154 plants/m² with minor differences between varieties and across sowing times.

Table 1: Rainfall (mm) for the four trial sites recorded at closest DPIRD weather stations in 2018.

Site	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Summer (Jan-Mar)	GSR (Apr-Oct)
Mullewa	73	21	5	11	44	38	88	55	6	13	8	99	255 *
Merredin	23	14	21(10)	1 (20)	12(20)	41	59	69	4	44	13	58	230 (50)
Katanning	37	10	17	16	16	48	55	45	10	28	15	64	218*
EDRS	5	117	26	3	23	47	47	139	48	26	26	148	333

Brackets indicate extra irrigation applied to whole site. *Irrigation applied only to seeded area at sowing: 20mm applied to each sowing time at seeding at Mullewa. 6 or 12mm applied to first four sowing times at Katanning.

Frosts at Katanning affected grain yields, particularly frost events occurring on August 15 and September 15. The low temperatures resulted in a range of frost damage (measured by floret sterility, FS) which was reflected in the grain yield recorded at Katanning.

Flowering dates versus grain yield

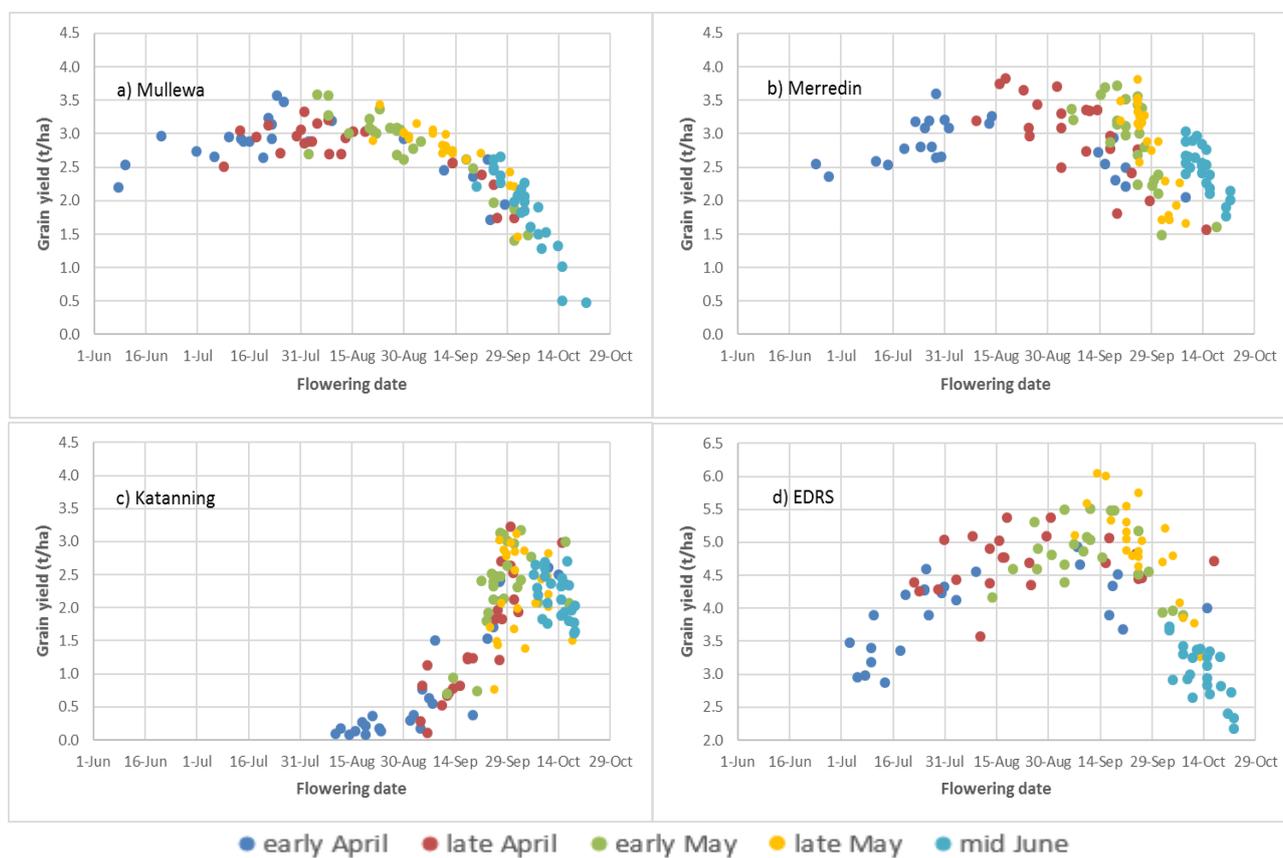


Figure 1: Yield response with flowering date of 24 wheat varieties sown early-April, late April, early May, late May and mid-June at a) Mullewa, b) Merredin, c) Katanning and d) EDRS in 2018.

All sites showed a quadratic trend that grain yields increased from early April to early May sowings before decreasing at later flowering dates (particularly evident in mid-June sown treatments). In 2018, Katanning had a more defined peak in yield than other sites and years (Shackley et al. 2018) which occurred at later flowering dates with later sowing times (Figure 1). This yield response was attributed to frost damage (grain, flowering, stem/head frost) that occurred on any varieties that had flowered before the severe frosts on the 17th of September.

On the whole, early and late April sowing was not associated with increased yields at Merredin, Katanning and Esperance in 2018. At Katanning, frost was the issue for all varieties examined (floret sterility scores will be available at a later date). While at EDRS, a lack of biomass for main season spring varieties, as well as disease pressure (particularly powdery mildew) limited yields at the first two sowing times. Establishment issues and staggered germination at Merredin may have compromised the yield response for the early April sowing. At Mullewa, on the

other hand, early April sowing of mid-long season varieties or late April and early May sowing of short-mid varieties were better able to take advantage of consistent May to August rainfall. Late May and early June sowing times were more affected by dry spring conditions that limited grain filling.

Variety response to sowing time

Mullewa:

The average grain yields were similar over the April and May sowings with a large yield decline with the June sowing at Mullewa. There was however a significant variety and sowing time interaction with the mid-long maturing varieties (e.g. Cutlass^a and LRBP Trojan^a) yielding higher at the early sowing times compared to the mid-short or short maturing which achieved higher yields as sowing was delayed (Figure 2a and Appendix 1a). The winter/long maturing varieties (e.g. Forrest^a and Longsword^a) were not competitive with the mid-long or even short-mid varieties when sown in early April. The winter wheats flowered at the end of September compared to late July for LRBP Trojan^a and Kinsei^a. This flowering was later than previous seasons where the winter/long wheats were more competitive. Overall the mid-long and mid varieties (e.g. Cutlass^a and Scepter^a) had no significant yield increase or decrease for the three early sowing times. This result is similar to Dandaragan in 2015 and Mullewa in 2016 (Shackley et al. 2016, Shackley et al. 2017), but not in 2017 which had a cool and wet finish to the season. The mid-short varieties Mace^a, Devil^a, LRBP Havoc^a and the short varieties, Vixen^a and Emu Rock^a all yielded significantly higher at the early May sowing than the April sowings. Switching from mid-long variety sown in April to a short-mid in May at Mullewa in 2018 led to similar yields achieved even as sowing was delayed.

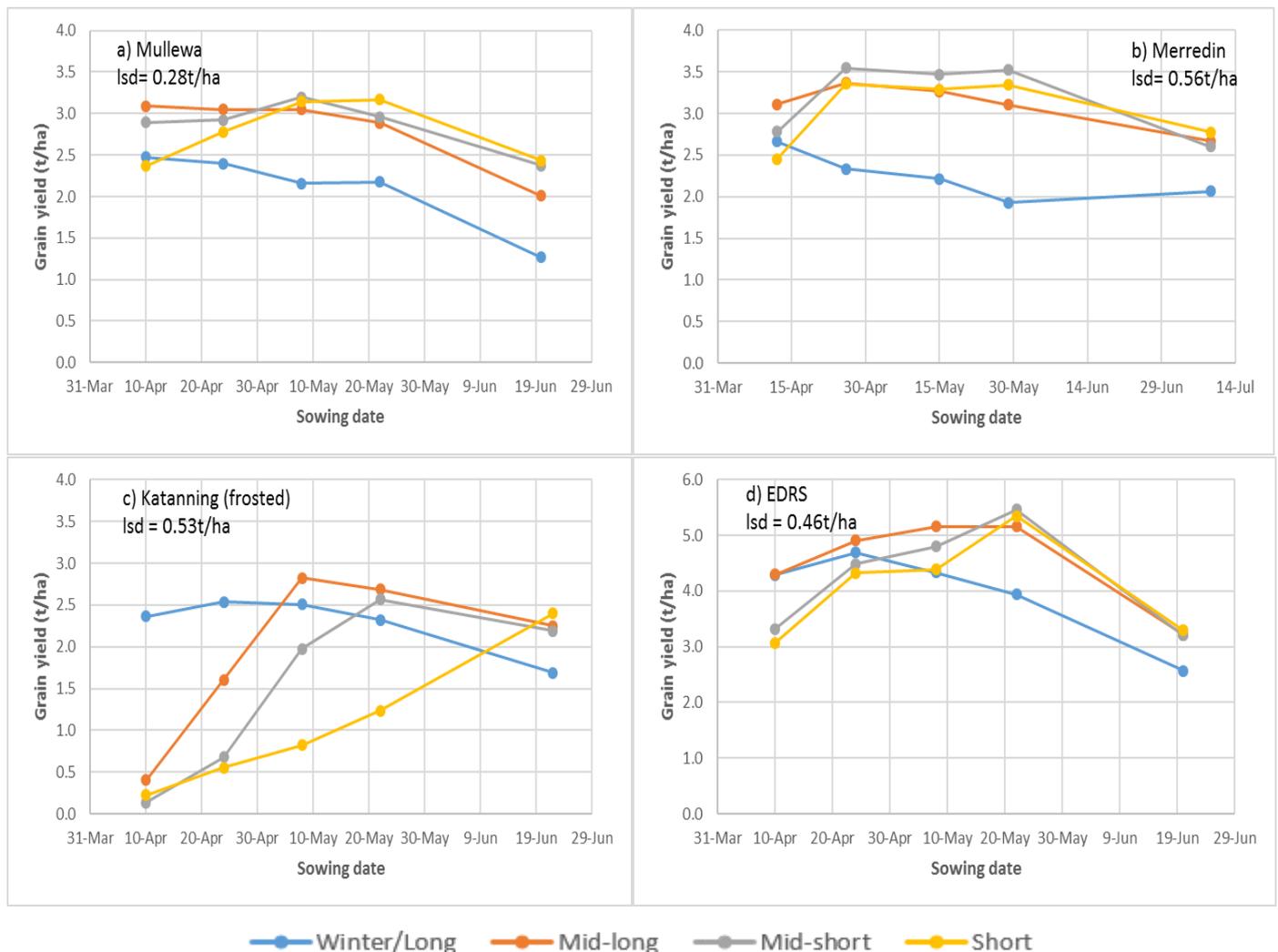


Figure 2: Average grain yield (t/ha) response of wheat maturity types to sowing time at a) Mullewa, b) Merredin, c) Katanning and d) EDRS in 2018. Severe frost damage occurred at Katanning and establishment issues caused staggered germination for April sowings at Merredin.

Merredin:

The winter/long maturing varieties (e.g. Forrest^a and Longsword^a) were not competitive with the shorter maturing varieties when sown in April at Merredin (Figure 2b and Appendix 1b). Although the April sowings may have had their yields comprised by establishment issues, the mid-long varieties, Cutlass^a and LRBP Trojan^a were competitive with the shorter maturing varieties sown later. The mid-long varieties had no significant increases or decreases in yield over the April and May sowing times. The mid-short varieties instead showed a large yield penalty with the early April sowing. In 2018, well adapted, main season spring varieties like Scepter^a and Devil^a were the highest yielding, provided they were not sown early April. However, the mid-long season varieties do have a greater flexibility for early planting opportunities compared to mid-short season varieties which have a high frost/disease risk if you sow them early.

Katanning:

Frost was an issue again at Katanning in 2018. The winter/long maturing varieties (EGA Wedgetail^a, Forrest^a and RGT Accroc^a) did yield the highest when sown in April but overall, the highest yield in the trial was obtained by the mid-long maturing varieties (e.g. Cutlass^a, Yitpi^a and Kinsei^a) sown in early May (Figure 2c and Appendix 1c). The fast winter variety, Longsword^a performed poorly at the site with high levels of floret sterility (FS) observed. It is unknown if this was due to frost damage or floret sterility of some other cause which has been observed in the variety. Even with the late May sowing there was no significant difference in yield between the mid-long maturing varieties (e.g. Cutlass^a and Kinsei^a) and the mid-short maturing varieties (e.g. Scepter^a and Devil^a), with FS still at moderate levels for the earlier maturing varieties. For frost prone environments, the use of the well-adapted mid-long varieties and delayed sowing (May onwards) are vital to maintain high yields and quality. As has been seen at other sites and seasons, in most cases these varieties do not have a major drop-off in yield when sowing is delayed into May, but their later flowering reduces their frost risk compared to short and short-mid maturing varieties.

EDRS:

Average grain yields significantly increased from 3.9t/ha to 4.7t/ha when sowing was delayed from early April to late April at EDRS in 2018. The winter/long maturing varieties Forrest^a and Longsword^a were the only varieties that did not have a significant increase in grain yield when sowing was delayed (Figure 2d and Appendix 1d). Previously, short-mid varieties have performed exceptionally well at early sowing dates despite their shorter maturity (Shackley et al. 2016, Shackley et al. 2017 and Shackley et al. 2018). Maturity has had less impact on when a variety should be sown at EDRS than at other locations, likely due to the moderate temperatures of the area and the consistent rainfall (lack of dry spells) across the growing season. However, in 2018, drier autumn and spring conditions as well as some disease pressure (especially powdery mildew) may have impacted on yields of short maturing varieties sown early. The short-mid varieties had significant yield increases by delaying sowing, particularly from early April to late April and then again in late May, indicating that there can be high opportunity cost with this maturity type sown early. The performance of the mid-long varieties (Cutlass^a and LRBP Trojan^a) have been the consistent across seasons at April sowing dates giving growers a greater flexibility in early sowing opportunities and an option to diversify their wheat program that typically consists of >80% short-mid varieties and is geared towards May sowings.

Grain quality and yield components

Grain quality analysis and yield component assessment are still to be completed for all sites at the time of writing. As a result, delivery grade and economic analysis was not able to be completed. Preliminary grain quality results from EDRS have shown stained grain (blackpoint) to be an issue at the April sowing, while frost distorted grains were at high levels at Katanning.

Conclusion

As growers are taking advantage of earlier seeding opportunities, they are seeking information on which wheat varieties are suitable for April to early May sowings. In 2018, none of the winter/long maturing varieties tested at Mullewa or Merredin were competitive with the current mid-long maturing varieties grown in WA when sown in April. Winter/long maturing varieties did offer some advantage for April and early May sowing at the frost prone site at Katanning and in Esperance with greater disease pressure. Previous seasons have shown winter/long maturing varieties such as Longsword^a and Forrest^a to be competitive with mid-long maturing varieties at a wider range of sites when sown in April, but the lower grain classification of Feed and ASW may deter their adoption.

Sowing wheat at the right time is one of the most important means of maximising grain yield and it should be noted that the highest grain yields were not associated with the earliest sowing date at all sites. There is an opportunity cost of sowing short-mid season varieties in April. Although variation occurs across environments and seasons, maturity effect on yield performance was evident and the results highlight that just as long maturing varieties should not be

sown in late May, short-mid maturing through to short maturing varieties are typically not suited to be sown in April or early May (except northern environments). Mid-long maturing varieties sown from late April onwards, and short-mid maturing varieties sown in May typically result in the highest yields at most sites. In frost prone sites, however, delaying sowing of even mid-long maturing types into May results in increased yields.

The research continues to highlight the need for a variety which is better suited for early April sowing opportunities in WA. While winter types have an extended growing period when sown in early April, maximum yields are almost always achieved by mid long varieties sown in early May or mid-short types sown in mid to late May. The role of winter/long and mid-long maturing wheat varieties are currently undervalued in the WA cropping system.

Note:

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References

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Key words

Sowing, flowering, wheat varieties

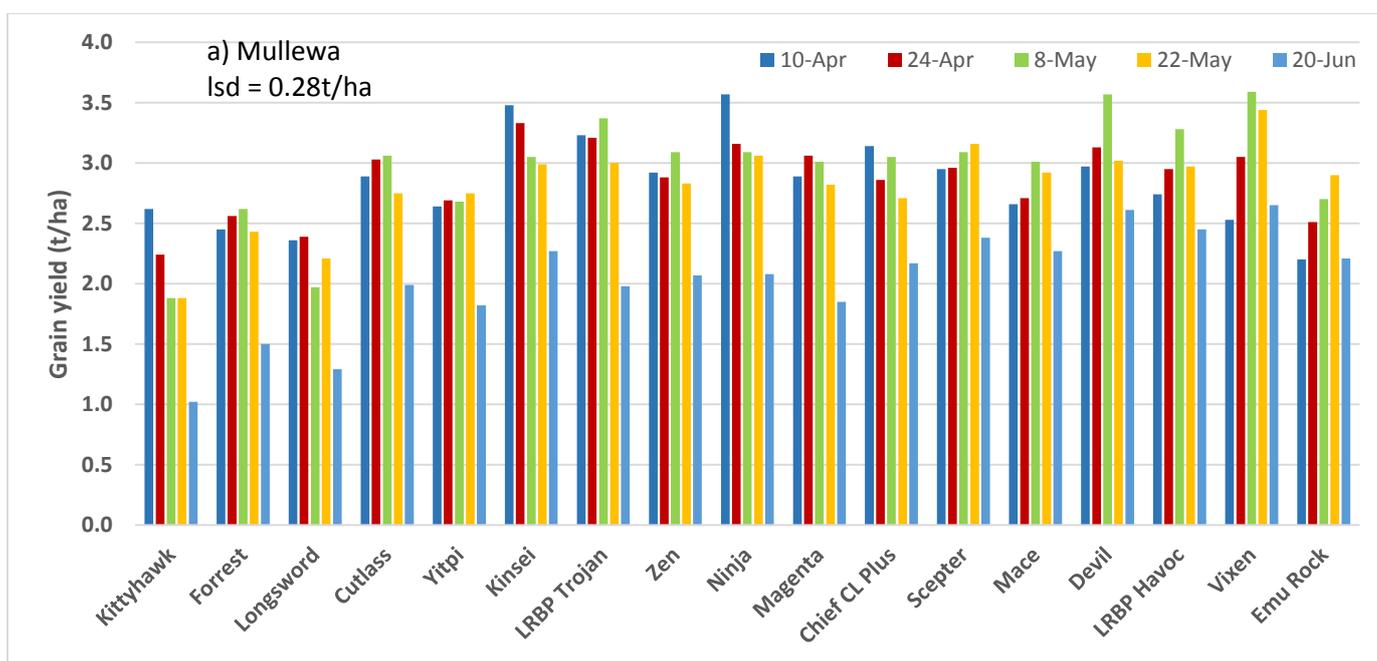
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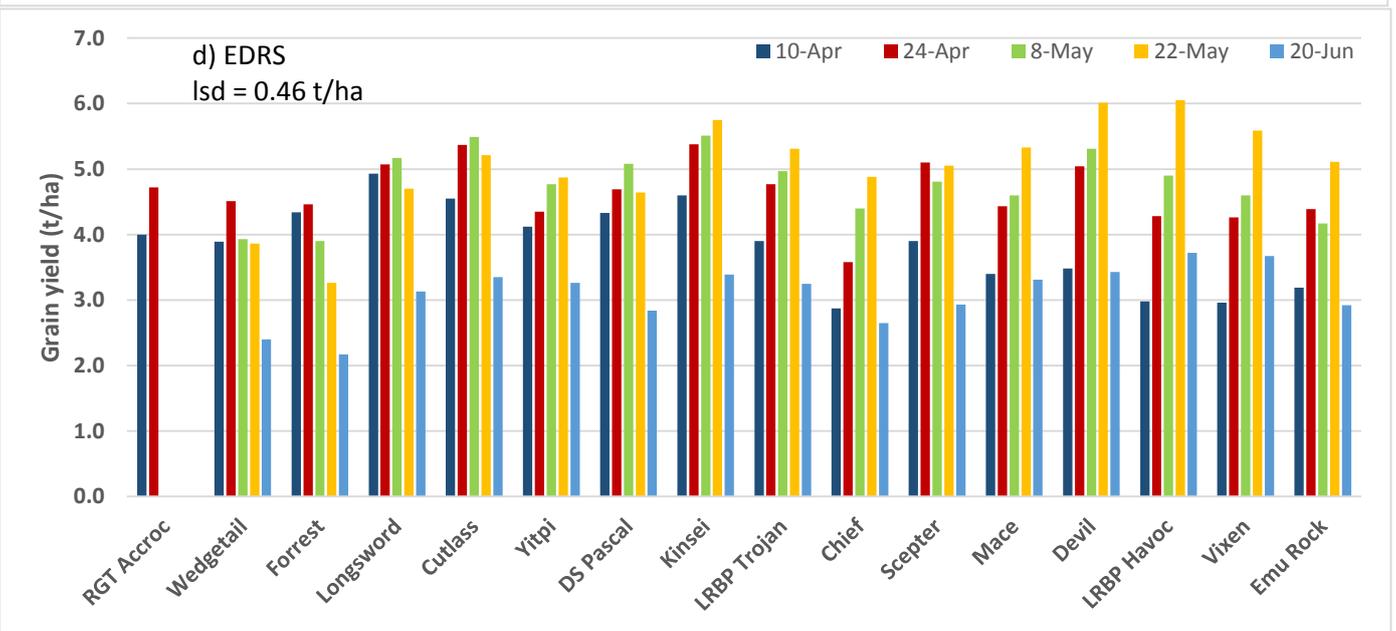
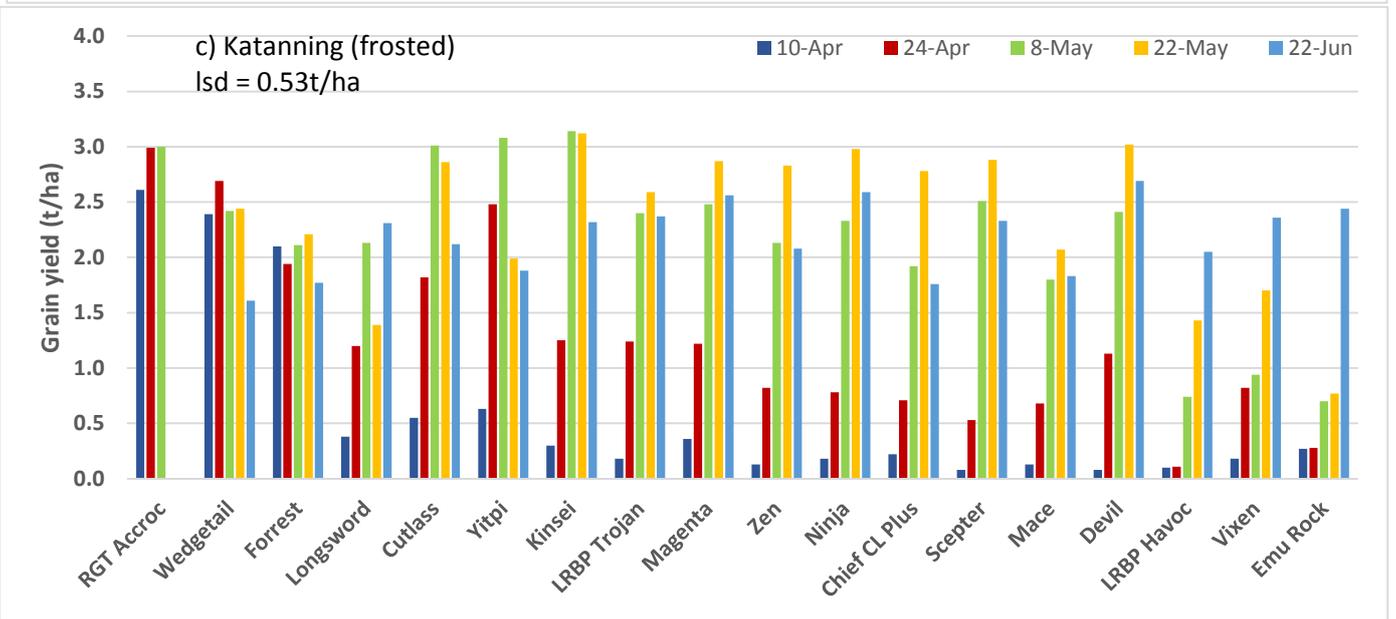
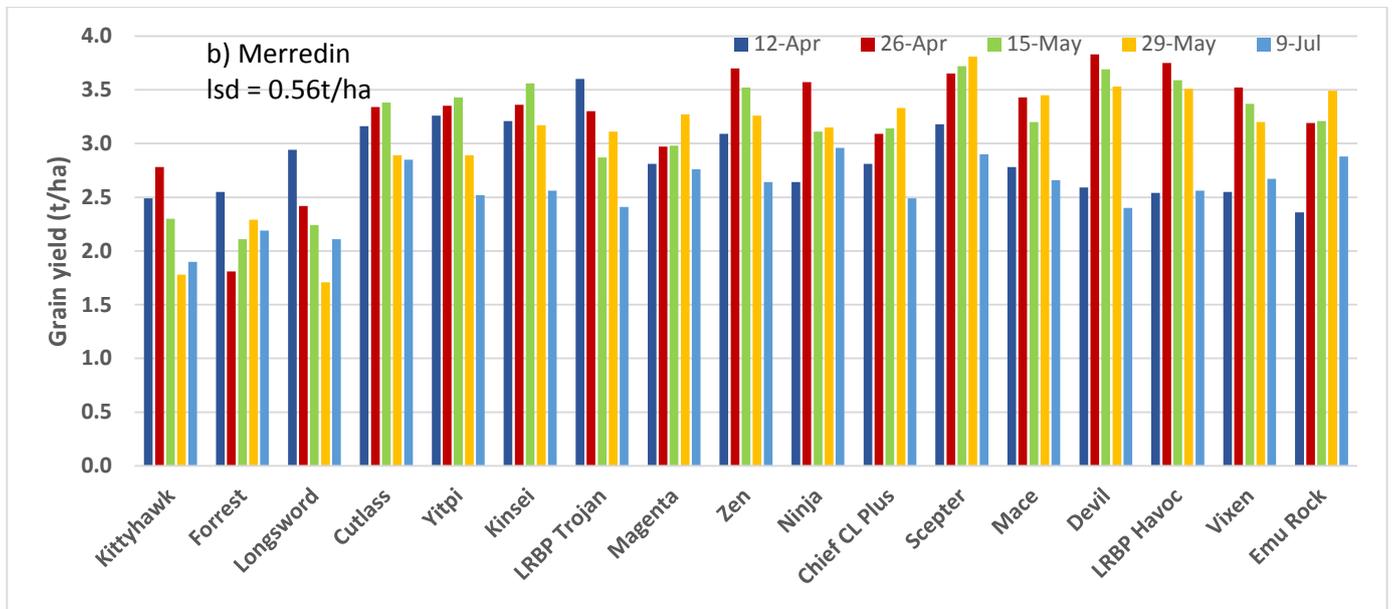
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Appendix:





Appendix 1: Grain yield (t/ha) response of wheat varieties to sowing time at a) Mullewa, b) Merredin, c) Katanning and d) EDRS in 2018. Varieties arranged from left to right in order of average maturity at that site. Severe frost damage occurred at Katanning and establishment issues caused staggered germination for April sowings at Merredin.