Malting Barley Development Programme

Winter Malting Barley

- Two new true winter malting barley varieties—Pixel(6 row), Craft(2row)
- Grown on atrial basis this year—aim to accumulate 1000 tonnes of each variety
- Assessment of both field and malting performance
- Increase area of winter malt if successful

Pixel 6 row winter malting barley

Johns Crop details—Craft

Action
Crop drilled @ 170kg/ha on the 4th of November
Tower post emerge herbicide applied @ 2L/ha
Compound applied— 3 bags/ac of 10-10-20
Main split N — 3 bags of CAN + S (81units)
Final split N — 1.2 bags of CAN + S (32 units)
CCC @ 1L/ha + Moddus @ 0.2 L/ha
T1—Siltra @ 0.6 L/ha
T2—Ceriax @ 1.5 L/ha + Bravo @ 1L/ha

Shoot counts were counted in early Feb with an average of 800 per m2.

Average of 280 plants per meter squared was recorded

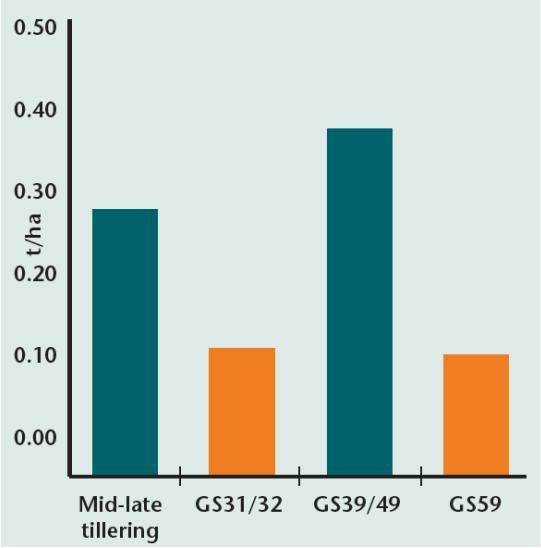
Malting Barley Development Programme

Spring Barley Disease Control

Trials have consistently shown that applying fungicide early is the most profitable strategy.

Key timings are;

- Fungicide 1 @ GS 30
- Fungicide 2 @ GS 39—45 (majority of awns emerging)
- Oak Park trials have shown that by applying fungicides at the correct timing increased yields by 0.3t/ha for the same fungicide spend



Timings and Products	Notes
T2 Timing: Flag leaf to awns visible (GS 37—49) Chlorohalonil 1 L/ha + 1/2 rate SDHI/triazole mix (Ceriax, Elatus Era, Siltra, Bontima etc.) **OR** Chlorothalonil 1 L/ha + 1/2 rate Triazole (Proline, Strand etc.) + 1/2 rate SDHI (Imtrex, Vertisan, Zulu etc.)	• Target final spray before head is fully emerged • Trials have shown earlier timing can increase yield by 0.5 t/ha compared to delaying fungicide until flowering • A well timed robust fungicide programme will also help improve straw strength

Apply T2 fungicides at the awn emergence stage for effective Ramularia control

Prevention of Ramularia from entering the crop is critical to prolong grain fill and to produce quality grain