



RED WHEAT BULLETIN

The earliest sown crops of Red wheat are at Flag leaf emergence now, with later drilled crops not far behind. Where suitable fungicides have been deployed, disease has been well controlled and crops look excellent.

Gout Fly – Beware Late Sown Crops!

Gout fly usually hatch in early June, so late sown crops are at risk at this time.

- Crops in the South of England are especially at risk – particularly in coastal counties.
- Crops drilled after 15th April are at greatest risk.

No thresholds are available for this pest, but if your crop is at high risk it may be worth applying an insecticide. No product is approved for control of Gout Fly; however, Hallmark Zeon applied protectively has good repellancy to the pest.

For situations where significant egg numbers can be found Dursban WG should give effective control. Eggs are 1 mm long, white, elongated and laid parallel to the leaf vein on the upper leaf surface. After flag leaf emergence control is ineffective.

T2 – Flag Leaf/Ear Emergence Fungicide (GS 37 – 39)

We recommend at least 50% Mildewicide, 50% Triazole/SDHI and 25% Strobe. A suitable mix would be:

| Product | Rate | Notes |
|----------|---------------|---|
| Cyflamid | 0.25 lt/ha | - 200 lt/ha of water - From GS 37 (flag leaf emerging) |
| + Adexar | + 1.0 lt/ha** | |
| + Comet | + 0.25 lt/ha | |
| | | |

Observe maximum seasonal doses and number of permitted applications for Talius, Flexity, Cyflamid and SDHI fungicides

****If application is greater than 1 month after T1 spray, increase Adexar rate to 1.5 lt/ha**

Foliar N at Milky Ripe

Foliar N has not generally been required with Red wheat, however, if you are in the West or North of the country, have a history of low proteins or believe the crop has not received enough Nitrogen, foliar applied N could be beneficial in reaching contract specifications.



OWBM (Orange Wheat Blossom Midge)

These midges are mobile but sporadic in their damage. The critical period for the crop is between ear emergence and flowering, when crops are susceptible and females lay eggs on the emerging ear. Badly affected crops lose Hagberg and quality, so monitor your crops at ear emergence.

Pheromone Traps

Pheromone traps can provide a useful guide to build-up of the pest (see your ag-chemical supplier for availability and position them as directed – inspect daily). If 30 midges/trap/day are found you need to monitor your crops at dusk. If 120 midges/trap/day are found spray at ear emergence.

Evening Monitoring

Midge fly in low light and still wind conditions, so inspect at dusk when the wind has dropped. If there is more than 1 midge per 6 ears spray at ear emergence.

If thresholds are reached apply the following at ear emergence (GS 53 – 59):

| Product | Rate | Notes |
|------------|-----------|--|
| Dursban WG | 0.6 kg/ha | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 200 lt/ha of water (do not use less)- Apply as soon as possible once threshold is reached- Do not apply once flowering has started |

Aphids

Generally Red wheat is too early maturing to suffer aphids in the ear, but check crops at ear emergence.

If colonies of 5 or more aphids build-up under the flag leaf or $\frac{2}{3}$ ears have any aphids before flowering (GS 60) treat with Aphox.

Hallmark applied at ear emergence with the fungicide gives good repellency of aphids.

Crops treated for OWBM are unlikely to require treatment for aphids.

Note: Fungicide & Insecticides may often be tank mixed where timings coincide. Check compatibilities before mixing.

Do You Grow Oilseed Rape?

Grow oilseed rape with a minimum of £300mt ex farm.

Speak to Sam, Lee or Dave for more information on 02392 632883.

Cereals Event 2015

Premium Crops are at Cereals 2015. You can find us at stand 907, just off Avenue 17, below Rothamsted Research and next to PGRO/BEPA.

Always read the label before using pesticides. Use pesticides safely.