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LEGUME LOGIC

Global Vision, Local Focus

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Cowling new UWA Associate Professor

Congratulations to Dr Wallace Cowling on his appointment as Associate Professor in Plant Breeding at the University of Western Australia.

Wallace has been a Lupin Plant Breeder with Agriculture Western Australia since 1982. Wallace based a large proportion of his breeding effort on recurrent selection, which is the application of quantitative genetics for self pollinating crops. This approach has led to substantial improvements in brown spot resistance, phomopsis resistance, seed quality and yield in lupins.

The fruits of Wallace's breeding program saw the 1995 release of the first lupin variety, Myallie, with a moderate resistance to brown spot.

In 1996 and 1997 respectively, Kalya and Tallerack were also successfully released by Wallace and were readily taken up by farmers.

Wallace was responsible for further selection in an anthracnose resistant line of lupins which culminated in the 1998 release of Tanjil.

Wallace selected and released Wodjil, a yellow lupin which should have a wide application in the acidic soils of the eastern wheatbelt.



In his new position, Wallace will be breeding canola, but will stay involved in the lupin industry, working on marker-assisted breeding for anthracnose resistance in lupins. His full time involvement in lupin breeding will be sorely missed by the lupin industry.

I am sure all lupin growers throughout the world will want to join with me in thanking Wallace for his contributions to the lupin industry and wish him well in his new role.

Pulse Points

- The presence of cheap field peas on some overseas markets has resulted in low international and domestic demand for lupins. Further compounding the situation is availability of cheap soymeal and other protein supplements.
- The first of the season's chickpea shipments was completed in early December with prices reaching as high as \$460/tonne.
- Further sales and shipments are proving difficult due to quality complaints from the Indian Subcontinent with regard to size and the forthcoming Indian crop, which will be available from February 1999.

WARNING!

It is vital for the burgeoning WA chickpea industry that farmers test all seed for the ascochyta blight fungus. This fungus has been responsible for widespread devastation of Eastern States crops this year. Disease free seed is the cornerstone of integrated disease management packages.

Anthracnose recommendations for 1999

Very little was known about anthracnose when the first commercial outbreak of the disease was confirmed in Western Australia in September 1996.

Today, due to the efforts of Agriculture WA, specific advice can be given to growers on the management of the disease in different localities, taking account of the species of lupins grown.

This disease, if not managed, is still a threat to Western Australia's lupin industry and the recommendations prepared by Agriculture WA should be strictly adhered to.

Northern zone

Most shires north of the Great Eastern Highway are at risk. The risk increases with higher rainfall.

In these areas the following recommendations are made:

1. Sow clean seed. Some lupin varieties can carry low levels of anthracnose infection without affecting yield.
2. Use a recommended seed fungicide treatment.
3. Select a resistant variety.
4. Avoid sowing lupins onto blue lupin pasture.
5. Also avoid sowing adjacent to last years lupin stubbles.
6. Don't sow albus or, in high rainfall areas, yellow lupins.

Southern zone and central low rainfall areas:

1. Sow clean seed.
2. Use a recommended seed fungicide treatment.

If Albus or yellow lupins are to be grown, additional recommendations are made:

1. Albus or yellow lupins to be grown no less than 500 metres from other lupin crops.
2. Inform neighbours of your intentions to grow these species.

Anthracnose fungicide seed treatments

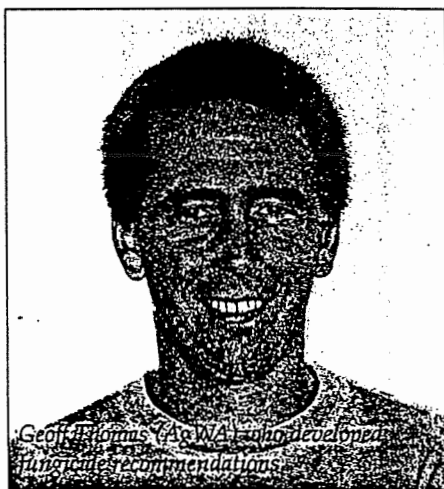
Registered trade name	Active Ingredient	Application rates
	Thiram	
Hannaford Thiraflo Seed Treatment	600g/L	170ml/100kg seed
Barmac Thiram Fungicide	800g/kg	125g/100kg seed
Farm-oz Thiram 800 WDG Fungicide	800g/kg	125g/100kg seed
Thiragranz Fungicide	800g/kg	125g/100kg seed
Barmac Thiram DG Fungicide	800g/kg	125g/100kg seed
Hannaford Vitavax 200FF	200g/L	500ml/100kg seed
	Carbendazim	
BASF Bavistin FL Systemic Fungicide	500g/L	100ml/100kg seed
Spin Flo Systemic Fungicide	500g/L	100ml/100kg seed
Chipco Spin systemic fungicide	500g/L	100ml/100kg seed
Spin systemic fungicide	500g/kg	100g/100kg seed

Recommendations for use:

Thiram and Carbendazim do not control brown spot. Rovral®, Civit®, or Sumisclex® mixtures with Thiram (1g/kg seed) are recommended for anthracnose and brown spot control. Fungicide seed dressings can be antagonistic to the rhizobium used to inoculate lupins. Note some products are not coloured. It is illegal to treat

seed with un-dyed fungicides and growers should mix these products with either Rovral®, Civit® or Sumisclex® or alternatively, dyes can be added to the fungicide.

Note that caution is required with carbendazim. Agriculture WA trials and overseas experience have shown that crop emergence can be reduced in some circumstances.



Pulse Receivals (tonnes) to 21 December 1998

Crop	Geraldton	Fremantle	Albany	Esperance	Totals
Lupins	465,000	355,000	42,000	27,000	889,000
Faba Beans	1,400	3,100	X	X	4,500
Chickpeas	3,400	1,400	X	X	4,800
Peas	X	700	X	10	710
Totals	469,800	360,200	42,000	27,010	899,010

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