# South Australia

October 2026

GRDC NATIONAL VARIETY TRIALS™

# 2027 CROP SOWING GUIDE



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Thanks to Bunge for providing crop variety data used in the 2027 NVT South Australian crop sowing guide. Data provided by Bunge has been used with their permission and provided for information only. The data may not be reproduced, republished or distributed elsewhere without prior written permission from Bunge.

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This guide can be downloaded to your computer or tablet at:
nvt.grdc.com.au/nvt-supplements/crop-sowing-guides


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## The South Australian crop sowing guide

The *South Australian crop sowing guide* outlines information on current varieties of the major winter crops suitable to be grown in South Australia to assist growers in making decisions on variety selection for the upcoming season.

This edition is independently compiled by Astute Ag with the generous support of the sources listed in each chapter. The guide is intended as a resource for discussions with consultants, advisers and marketing agents. It acknowledges that local advisers are particularly valuable for region-specific insights.

It is proudly sponsored by the South Australian Grain Industry Trust (SAGIT) in association with the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC).

It is important that growers and advisers review the latest disease resistance ratings when they are updated in March. Results from the 2026 National Variety Trials (NVT) will be available early in the new year on the NVT website, and in the Long Term Yield Reporter and the NVT Harvest Reports.

# Introduction

## National Variety Trials

The National Variety Trials (NVT) provide independent information on varieties for growers. The aim of each NVT is to document a ranking of new and widely adopted varieties according to grain yield for each environment and to provide grain quality information relevant to delivery standards.

Conducted to a set of predetermined protocols, variety trials are sown and managed as close as possible to local best practice, such as sowing time, fertiliser application, weed management, and pest and disease control, including fungicide application. NVT are not designed to grow varieties to their maximum yield potential.

GRDC recognises that sustaining a project of this nature hinges on the collaboration of growers who willingly provide sites and often lend a hand in trial management on their properties. Equally significant is the partnership with seed companies who participate in the NVT program to ensure the continued delivery of performance results to growers.

## NVT Harvest Reports

The NVT Harvest Reports enhance the crop sowing guide by providing the latest yield data and disease reactions. Published annually in March–April, these reports can be accessed at nvt.grdc.com.au/harvest-reports.

## Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR)

Varieties subject to Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) at the time of printing are marked with the symbol (ⅅ). It should be noted that unauthorised commercial propagation or any sale, conditioning, export, import or stocking of propagation material of these varieties is an infringement under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.

Royalties collected under PBR are used to support ongoing research and the breeding of new and improved varieties.

## End point royalties (EPRs)

End point royalties (EPRs) payable for harvest 2026-27 are quoted as $/t excluding GST from varietycentral.com.au. Compliance with EPR systems is vital to ensure the future of the Australian grains industry through the funding of new varieties and long-term productivity gains. EPRs for 2027-28 harvest will become available early in the new year at Variety Central.

## Compromised trials

The purpose of the NVT is to empower growers to make informed variety selection decisions. However, trials may sometimes be compromised by factors such as frost, drought, animal damage, spray drift or other issues, rendering them unsuitable for accurate genetic comparisons.

When trials are compromised to the extent that they may be misleading, the data is made available via the quarantined trial reports at nvt.grdc.com.au/trials/quarantined-trial-reports.

## Interpreting long-term yield results

The long-term yield results in the crop sowing guide are an output of the NVT Long Term Multi Environment Trial (MET) analysis. NVT run trials in all Australian cropping regions and use a 5-year rolling results set.

A mixed-model approach is used in the MET analysis using expertise from the GRDC-supported Analytics for the Australian Grains Industry (AAGI) program. This approach generates long-term MET results for varieties at an individual trial level.

The output used in this sowing guide presents the MET results on a region-by-year basis across the 5 years used in the MET results set. Backed by extensive NVT datasets, this approach enables robust comparisons of the relative performance of each variety across a range of locations and seasons.

Only a subset of this comprehensive data can be published in printed guides. In this crop sowing guide, we present results by region and year and only for varieties present in trials.

For deeper exploration, readers can interrogate the full dataset online using the NVT Long Term Yield Reporter.

The long-term yield results are best viewed at the individual trial level. Users can view the results grouped by year or yield-based groupings and filter according to region or specific locations.

The NVT Long Term Yield Reporting Tool is designed to run on all web-browsing platforms on computers, tablets and phones, and is available online at app.nvt.grdc.com.au.

| Abbreviations used | |
|---|---|
| ⒝ | Denotes Plant Breeder's Rights apply |
| AEXCO | Australian Exporters Company |
| AGT | Australian Grain Technologies |
| ALB | Australian Lentil Breeding |
| APB | Australian Pea Breeding |
| CBA | Chickpea Breeding Australia |
| EPR | End point royalty 2026-27 quoted $/t excluding GST |
| FBA | Faba bean Breeding Australia |
| GIA | Grains Innovation Australia |
| IMI | Imidazoline (herbicide) |
| NVBP | National Vetch Breeding Program |
| PBA | Pulse Breeding Australia |
| SADGA | Southern Australia Durum Growers Association |
| SARDI | South Australian Research and Development Institute |
| SU | Sulfonylurea (herbicide) |
| UTAS | University of Tasmania |

## Colour legend: mean variety yield performance

**Long-term mean yield illustrated by colour gradient from highest (green) to lowest (red) within each year.**

**HIGH** **LOW**

## Colour legend: disease rating

**Disease severity scale ranked from best (green) to worst (red).**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | RMR | MR | MRMS | MS | MSS | S | SVS | VS |
| T | TMT | MT | MTMI | MI | MII | I | IVI | VI |

R = resistant, RMR = resistant to moderately resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MRMS = moderately resistant to moderately susceptible, MS = moderately susceptible, MSS = moderately susceptible to susceptible, S = susceptible, SVS = susceptible to very susceptible, VS = very susceptible

T = tolerant, TMT = tolerant to moderately tolerant, MT = moderately tolerant, MTMI = moderately tolerant to moderately intolerant, MI = moderately intolerant, MII = moderately intolerant to intolerant, I = intolerant, IVI = intolerant to very intolerant, VI = very intolerant

# Wheat

The new wheat varieties added to this guide are:

- bread wheat: IG-Bullseye$^{\Phi}$, LRPB Ambush$^{\Phi}$, LRPB Hurdle$^{\Phi}$
- winter wheat: FD Potoroo$^{\Phi}$, RGT Enebro.

New varieties are not necessarily entered into the NVT system, which means some information on yield performance and disease resistance may be missing from this guide. Contact your local agronomist for more information.

The most important selection criteria are grain yield, quality, maturity classification and disease resistance. Growers need to consider their individual farm and paddock situation, and make their selection based on all available information for their region and business.

## Domestic flour millers' wheat variety preferences

Australia's milling wheat is primarily exported to Asian markets. Domestic flour millers purchase a small proportion of South Australian wheat either from marketers or directly from growers. Domestic millers may have different quality requirements to export markets due to different end products and processes employed. For further information, contact Laucke Flour Mills on 03 5438 1700.

## Variety maturity

Targeting the optimal flowering period for your environment is critical to maximising potential wheat yield. However, this is a compromise between frost risk, and moisture and heat stress, which differs from region to region. Match variety maturity with sowing date to target the optimal flowering period.

The Australian Crop Breeders industry guide for wheat variety maturity descriptions (Table 1) provides a consistent approach to the relative heading date (growth stage 55).

The majority of widely adapted, quick to mid-developing wheat varieties are suited to early May to mid-May sowing. There is an increasing number of varieties in the mid to slow range that may offer potential for late April to early May sowing if an early break occurs. Winter varieties are suited for germination from mid-March and April dates and may also provide dual-purpose options at these earlier sowing dates.

CSIRO has developed a prototype Crop Flowering Calculator to enable growers to identify the variety or sowing time that best matches the optimal flowering window for a specific location. The calculator models crop maturity based on extensive research and uses 60 years of local weather data to calculate a range of possible flowering dates for a specific environment for wheat and canola.

## Useful resources

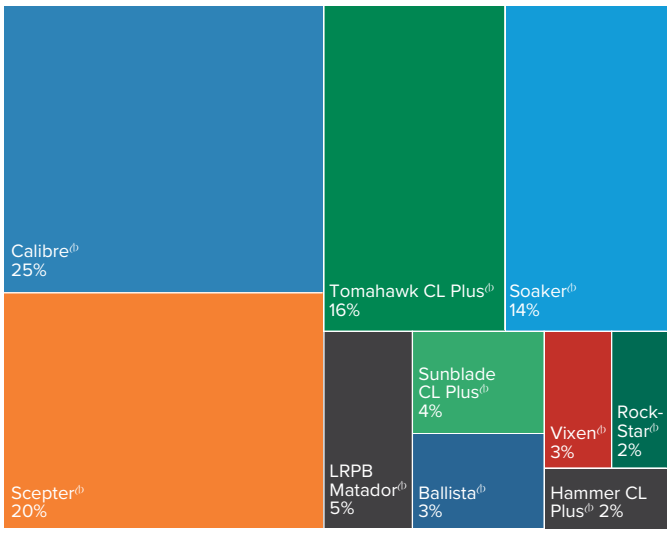
Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings or the SARDI Cereal Variety Disease Guide.

Decision-support tools for disease management – StripeRustWM app and SeptoriaTriticiWM app – are both available on Android and iPhone.

Grains Australia coordinates Australian wheat classification. Their Wheat Variety Master List records the highest possible class for each classification zone and is updated annually on 1 August.

Grain Trade Australia (GTA) provides information on trading standards for all crops.

**Figure 1: Top 10 wheat varieties delivered to Bunge South Australia during the 2025-26 harvest period (% of total wheat tonnes)**
Varieties are based on grower declarations, not on variety testing.




Source: Data in this chart was provided by Bunge for information only. The data may not be reproduced, republished or distributed elsewhere without prior written permission from Bunge.

| Classifications | |
|---|---|
| ADR | Australian Premium Durum |
| AH | Australian Hard (min. protein 11.5%) |
| AIW | Australian Innovative Wheat |
| ANW | Australian Noodle Wheat (protein 9.5–11.5%) |
| APH | Australian Prime Hard (min. protein 13%) |
| APW | Australian Premium White (min. protein 10.5%) |
| ASFT | Australian Soft (max. protein 9.5%) |
| ASW | Australian Standard White |
| AWW | Australian White Wheat |
| FEED | Australian Feed |

**Table 1: An industry guide for wheat variety maturity description**

Maturity determined by relative heading date (growth stage 55).

| Maturity description | Abbreviation | Quickest wheat in maturity category (quick wheat boundary) | Slowest wheat in maturity category (slow wheat boundary) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Spring** | | | |
| Very quick | VQ | N/A | N/A |
| Very quick-quick | VQ-Q | N/A | Vixen[Φ] |
| Quick | Q | Corack[Φ]/LRPB Spitfire[Φ] | LRPB Hellfire[Φ]/Ballista[Φ] |
| Quick-mid | Q-M | >LRPB Hellfire[Φ]/Ballista[Φ] | LRPB Matador[Φ] |
| Mid | M | Scepter[Φ]/Beckom[Φ] | LRPB Trojan[Φ] |
| Mid-slow | M-S | Sundancer[Φ]/Catapult[Φ] | LRPB Lancer[Φ] |
| Slow | S | DS Pascal[Φ]/Coolah[Φ]/Valiant[Φ] CL Plus | Denison[Φ] |
| Slow-very slow | S-VS | Sunflex[Φ] | LRPB Beaufort[Φ]/Willaura[Φ] |
| Very slow | VS | Avoca[Φ] | N/A |
| **Winter** | | | |
| Quick | Q | N/A | Mowhawk[Φ] |
| Mid | M | Illabo[Φ] | Naparoo[Φ] |
| Slow | S | Naparoo[Φ] | N/A |

Source: Australian Crop Breeders Ltd (updated March 2025)

### Table 2: Quality classification and agronomic characteristics of wheat varieties

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders and seed companies. Maximum quality for the southern zone has been sourced from Grains Australia (2026).

| Variety | Maximum grade | Spring maturity | Winter maturity | Height | Boron tolerance | EPR ($/t excl. GST) | Released | Marketed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Spring** | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt(b) | AH | M-S | | MT | Yes | $3.90 | 2025 | AGT |
| AGT-Rio(b) | APW | M | | MS | No | $3.90 | 2025 | AGT |
| Bale(b) | APW | S | | T | Yes | $3.50 | 2021 | LongReach |
| Boa(b) | AH | Q-M | | S | Yes | $4.00 | 2024 | Baker Seed Co |
| Brumby(b) | APW | M | | MT | No | $3.50 | 2022 | InterGrain |
| Calibre(b) | AH | Q | | M | Yes | $3.50 | 2021 | AGT |
| Dale(b) | AH | M | | M | Yes | $3.80 | 2025 | InterGrain |
| Dual(b) | AH | M-S | | M | Yes | $3.50 | 2021 | LongReach |
| Genie(b) | AH | M-S | | M | No | $3.50 | 2023 | InterGrain |
| IG-Bullseye(b) | APH | M-S | | M | Yes | $4.00 | 2026 | InterGrain |
| Kingston(b) | AH | M | | S | | $3.55 | 2022 | Seednet |
| LRPB Ambush(b) | AH | M | | M | Yes | $4.40 | 2026 | LongReach |
| LRPB Hurdle(b) | APW | Q-M | | M | Yes | $4.40 | 2026 | LongReach |
| LRPB Matador(b) | AH | M | | SM | Yes | $3.50 | 2023 | Pacific Seeds |
| LRPB Oryx(b) | ASFT | M | | M | No | $3.75 | 2018 | Pacific Seeds |
| Mammoth(b) | APW | VS | | M | Yes | $3.50 | 2024 | InterGrain |
| Murray(b) | APW | M | | M | Yes | $3.80 | 2025 | InterGrain |
| Packer(b) | AH | M-S | | MT | Yes | $4.00 | 2025 | LongReach |
| Reilly(b) | AH | M | | M | | $3.55 | 2022 | Seednet |
| RGT Ponsford(b) | APW | M | | M | | $4.00 | 2024 | RAGT |
| RockStar(b) | AH | M-S | | M | No | $3.50 | 2019 | InterGrain |
| Scepter(b) | AH | M | | M | Yes | $3.25 | 2015 | AGT |
| Shotgun(b) | AH | Q-M | | MS | Yes | $3.90 | 2024 | AGT |
| Stockade(b) | APW | VS | | M | Yes | $3.65 | 2022 | AGF Seeds |
| Vixen(b) | AH | Q | | M | No | $3.50 | 2018 | InterGrain |
| Wallaroo(b) | FEED | S-VS | | M | Yes | $4.00 | 2024 | Trigall |
| **Herbicide-tolerant spring** | | | | | | | | |
| Chief CL Plus(b) | APW | M | | M | No | $4.25 | 2016 | InterGrain |
| Dozer(b) CL Plus | APW | Q-M | | M | No | $3.90 | 2023 | InterGrain |
| LRPB Anvil(b) CL Plus | AH | Q | | MT | No | $4.25 | 2022 | Pacific Seeds |
| Sheriff CL Plus(b) | APW | M-S | | M | No | $4.25 | 2018 | InterGrain |
| Soaker(b1) | APW | M | | M | Yes | $3.50 | 2023 | AG Schilling & Co |
| Tomahawk CL Plus(b) | APW | Q-M | | M | Yes | $4.15 | 2023 | AGT |
| Valiant(b) CL Plus | AH | S | | M | No | $4.35 | 2021 | InterGrain |
| **Winter** | | | | | | | | |
| BigRed(b) | FEED | | M-S | M | | $3.65 | 2021 | AGF Seeds |
| DS Bennett(b) | ASW | | M-S | T | | $4.25 | 2018 | Seednet |
| FD Potoroo(b) | FEED | | M-S | | | TBC | 2026 | Baker Seed Co |
| Longford(b) | FEED | | S | M | | $3.95 | 2023 | AGF Seeds |
| Mowhawk(b) | AH | | Q | M | Yes | $4.00 | 2023 | LongReach |
| RGT Accroc(b) | FEED | | S | M | | $4.00 | 2016 | RAGT |
| RGT Calabro | FEED | | S | M | | $4.00 | 2017 | RAGT |
| RGT Cesario(b) | FEED | | S | M | | $4.00 | 2021 | RAGT |

Continued on next page

### Table 2: Quality classification and agronomic characteristics of wheat varieties (continued)

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders and seed companies. Maximum quality for the southern zone has been sourced from Grains Australia (2026).

| Variety | Maximum grade | Spring maturity | Winter maturity | Height | Boron tolerance | EPR ($/t excl. GST) | Released | Marketed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Winter (continued)** | | | | | | | | |
| RGT Enebro | FEED | | S | M | | $4.00 | 2026 | RAGT |
| RGT Waugh[Φ] | FEED | | S | M | | $4.00 | 2022 | RAGT |
| Severn[Φ] | FEED | | M | MT | | $3.00 | 2021 | Seednet |
| Triple 2[Φ] | FEED | | M | M | | $4.00 | 2024 | AGF Seeds |

Maximum quality abbreviations listed on page 7.
Maturity: VQ = very quick, Q = quick, M = mid, S = slow, VS = very slow.
Height: S = short, M = medium, T = tall.
[1] = single-gene IMI.

Grade source: grainsaustralia.com.au/master-lists/wheat-variety-list
EPR source: varietycentral.com.au/varieties-rates

### Table 3: Disease resistance ratings of wheat varieties

| Variety | Rust | | | Septoria tritici blotch | Yellow leaf spot | Powdery mildew | Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus*) | | CCN | Crown rot | Eyespot | Black point[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stem | Stripe | Leaf | | | | *P. neglectus* | *P. thornei* | | | | |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt[Φ] | MRMS | MR | MR | SVS | MRMS | S | MSS (P) | | R (P) | S (P) | MSS (P) | |
| AGT-Rio[Φ] | MS | MR | S | S | MRMS | | MSS (P) | S (P) | MRMS (P) | S (P) | S (P) | |
| Ballista[Φ] | MR | MSS | S | SVS | MS | SVS | S | MRMS | | S | S | MS |
| BigRed[Φ] | S | RMR | MR | MR# | MR | MRMS | MRMS | MS | S | MSS | | MR |
| Boa[Φ] | MS | MRMS | MR | SVS | MRMS | S | S | VS | MR | MSS | S | S (P) |
| Brumby[Φ] | MR | MS | SVS | S | MRMS | RMR/MSS | MRMS | MS | MRMS | S | S | MSS |
| Calibre[Φ] | MRMS | S | S | S | MRMS | S | S | MSS | MRMS | S | S | MSS |
| Dale[Φ] | MS (P) | S (P) | MS (P) | S (P) | MRMS (P) | S (P) | | | | | | |
| DS Bennett[Φ] | MS | S | SVS | MSS | MRMS | MRMS | S | S | S | VS | | MSS |
| Genie[Φ] | MRMS | MSS | S | S | MR | SVS | MS (P) | MRMS | MSS | MS (P) | S (P) | MS |
| Kingston[Φ] | S | MSS | S | S | MSS | S | S | MR | R | S | S | MSS |
| Longford[Φ] | RMR | RMR | RMR | MR/S | MRMS | RMR | S | S | MS | MSS | MSS (P) | MRMS |
| LRPB Ambush[Φ] | RMR (P) | MSS (P) | MSS (P) | SVS | MRMS (P) | SVS (P) | MSS (P) | MR (P) | MR (P) | S (P) | S (P) | |
| LRPB Bale[Φ] | MRMS | MRMS | MSS | MSS | S | MSS | S | S | R | S | S | MS |
| LRPB Dual[Φ] | MRMS | MS | MSS | MSS | S | S | MSS | MSS | R | S | S | S |
| LRPB Hurdle[Φ] | MR (P) | MSS (P) | MSS (P) | S (P) | MRMS (P) | SVS (P) | | | | | | |
| LRPB Matador[Φ] | MS | MS | MSS | S | MRMS | MSS | S | MS | MRMS | S | S (P) | MRMS (P) |
| LRPB Oryx[Φ] | MR | MRMS | MR | SVS | MSS | RMR | MSS | MSS | S | MSS | S | MS |
| Mammoth[Φ] | MR | MSS | MRMS | MSS | MRMS | SVS | MSS | MRMS | MS | S | S | MS |
| Mowhawk[Φ] | RMR | MRMS | MR | S | MR | MRMS (P) | S (P) | MRMS | R | MSS (P) | S (P) | |
| Murray[Φ] | MS | SVS | MSS | SVS | MS | VS | S | MSS (P) | MS (P) | S (P) | S (P) | |
| Packer[Φ] | MR | MRMS | MR | MSS | MRMS | S | MSS | S | MR (P) | MS | S | S (P) |
| Reilly[Φ] | MRMS | MS | MSS | S | S | S | MS | MSS | R | S | S | MSS |
| RGT Accroc[Φ] | MRMS | MRMS | S | MS | MRMS | S | MS | MSS | S | | MSS (P) | |
| RGT Calabro | MS | MR | MS | MRMS | MR | RMR | S | MS | S | SVS | | MS |

Continued on next page

## Table 3: Disease resistance ratings of wheat varieties (continued)

| Variety | Rust | | | Septoria tritici blotch | Yellow leaf spot | Powdery mildew | Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus*) | | CCN | Crown rot | Eyespot | Black point[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stem | Stripe | Leaf | | | | *P. neglectus* | *P. thornei* | | | | |
| **Conventional (continued)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RGT Cesario(ф) | RMR | MRMS | RMR | MRMS | MR | RMR | MRMS | MSS | MSS | | | |
| RGT Enebro | MR | MR | RMR | MR | MRMS | MRMS | S (P) | MS (P) | MS (P) | MSS (P) | S (P) | |
| RGT Ponsford(ф) | RMR | MS | MR | MSS | MRMS | S | MSS | S | MRMS | MSS | S | S |
| RGT Waugh(ф) | MS | MR | S | MRMS# | MRMS | RMR | MSS | MSS | MS | S | | MRMS |
| RockStar(ф) | MRMS | S | S | S | MRMS | SVS | MRMS | MS | MSS | S | S | MSS |
| Scepter(ф) | MRMS | S | MSS | SVS | MRMS | SVS | S | MSS | MRMS | MSS | S | MS |
| Severn(ф) | MRMS | MR | MRMS | MSS | MRMS | RMR | S | MRMS | | | | |
| Shotgun | MRMS | S | MSS | SVS | MRMS | S | MS (P) | MRMS | R | MSS | S | S (P) |
| Stockade(ф) | MS | MR | MR | MS | MRMS | SVS | S | MSS | MRMS | S | MSS (P) | |
| Triple 2(ф) | MR (P) | RMR | MRMS | MR | MR | MR | MRMS (P) | MR | MSS (P) | MS | MS (P) | S (P) |
| Vixen(ф) | MRMS | SVS | SVS | SVS | MRMS | SVS | MRMS | MS | MSS | S | S | MSS |
| Wallaroo(ф) | RMR | RMR | RMR | MSS | MRMS | S | MS | MS | R | MS | S | |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief CL Plus(ф) | MR | SVS | MR | S | MRMS | SVS | MRMS | MSS | MS | MSS | MSS | MS |
| Hammer CL Plus(ф) | MR | MS | S | S | MRMS | S | MSS | S | | MSS | S | MRMS |
| LRPB Anvil(ф) CL Plus | MR | S | SVS | VS | MSS | SVS | MSS | S | MS | MSS | S | S |
| Razor CL Plus(ф) | MRMS | MRMS | S | SVS | MSS | S | S | MS | MR | | S | |
| Sheriff CL Plus(ф) | MS | SVS | SVS | S | MRMS | SVS | MRMS | MS | MS | | S | |
| Soaker(ф)[1] | MRMS | S | MSS | S | MRMS | S | S | S | MRMS (P) | MS (P) | S (P) | |
| Sunblade CL Plus(ф) | MS | MRMS | MSS | S | MSS | S | MSS | MRMS | MSS | S | | MRMS |
| Tomahawk CL Plus(ф) | MR | S | S | SVS | MRMS | SVS | S | MS | MRMS | MSS | MSS | S |
| Valiant(ф) CL Plus | MRMS | S | S | MSS | MRMS | VS | S | S (P) | MRMS | MSS | MSS | MRMS |

Source: NVT Disease Ratings

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or the SARDI Cereal Variety Disease Guide (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

[1] single-gene IMI.

[2] Black point is not a disease but is a physiological response to certain humid conditions.

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating,
- hyphen indicates a range, / indicates pathotype differences, # warning, may be more susceptible to alternate pathotypes, ^ line contains a few susceptible off types,
( ) show outlier.

## Spring wheat

**AGT-Colt**[Φ]

AH quality. Mid-slow maturing, photoperiod-sensitive spring wheat best suited to Mallee-type environments. Offers a flexible sowing window similar to Yitpi and Cutlass[Φ] for early sowing or frost risk mitigation. Released 2025 (tested as RAC3254). Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $3.90.

**AGT-Rio**[Φ]

APW quality. Mid maturing spring wheat suited to the medium to high-rainfall zones and irrigation. Moderately short plant height with good lodging resistance. Released 2025 (tested as V15019-88). Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $3.90.

**Bale**[Φ]

APW quality. Slow maturing spring wheat aimed at medium to high-rainfall areas. Long coleoptile length. Delayed flowering and awnless qualities allow it to be delivered as grain or cut for hay, making it an option for frost-prone areas. Released 2021. Bred by CSIRO, developed and marketed by LongReach. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Boa**[Φ]

AH quality. Quick-mid maturing wheat that combines the best attributes of its Scepter[Φ] x LRPB Cobra[Φ] parentage to deliver a shorter canopy wheat with an erect growth habit to suit high-rainfall and irrigation areas. Acid and boron tolerant. Released 2024. Bred by LongReach and marketed by Baker Seed Co. EPR $4.00.

**Brumby**[Φ]

APW quality. Mid maturing spring wheat suited to early May sowing. Brumby[Φ] has yield stability across a range of environmental conditions. Tolerance to pre-harvest sprouting. Released 2022. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Calibre**[Φ]

AH quality. Quick maturing spring wheat derived from Scepter[Φ]. Long coleoptile length. Released 2021. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $3.50.

**Chief CL Plus**[Φ]

APW quality. Mid maturing spring wheat with good early vigour. Two-gene Clearfield® tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. Released 2016. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.

**Dale**[Φ]

AH quality. Mid maturing spring wheat suited to all cropping districts with a May sowing. Medium height. Strong physical grain characteristics including good grain size, test weight and low screenings. Released 2025 (tested as IGW6993). Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.80.

**Dozer**[Φ] **CL Plus**

APW quality. Quick-mid maturing wheat best suited to low to medium-rainfall areas with a mid-May sowing. Two-gene Clearfield® tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. An alternative to Chief CL Plus[Φ] and Hammer CL Plus[Φ]. Good lodging resistance, moderate early vigour, medium plant height and medium coleoptile length. Released 2023. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.90.

**Dual**[Φ]

AH quality. Mid-slow maturing spring wheat aimed at low to medium-rainfall areas. A mid-long coleoptile length. Delayed flowering and awnless qualities allow it to be delivered as grain or cut for hay, making it an option for frost-prone areas. Released 2021. Bred by CSIRO, developed and marketed by LongReach. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Genie**[Φ]

AH quality. Mid-slow maturing spring wheat suitable for late April sowing with a maturity slightly slower than RockStar[Φ]. Particularly suited to high-yielding environments in medium to high-rainfall areas. Long coleoptile to enable deeper planting. Medium plant height and good sprouting tolerance. Smaller grain than RockStar[Φ] and may be vulnerable to screenings in a tight finish or when sown outside the optimum window. Released 2023. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**IG-Bullseye**[Φ] **– NEW**

APH quality. Mid-slow maturing spring wheat suitable for late April, early May sowing. IG-Bullseye[Φ] is well suited to high-yielding environments. Released 2026 (tested as IGW5573). Bred and marketed by InterGrain. EPR $4.00.

**Kingston**[Φ]

AH quality. Mid maturing spring wheat with a compact plant type with broad adaption. Released 2022. Bred by RAGT and marketed by Seednet. Free to trade. EPR $3.55.

**LRPB Ambush**[Φ] **– NEW**

AH quality. Mid maturing spring wheat. Bred from a cross with Scepter[Φ], it has a similar maturity with an excellent grain delivery package. Released 2026 (tested as LPB20-8165). Bred and marketed by LongReach. EPR $4.40.

**LRPB Anvil**[Φ] **CL Plus**

AH quality. Quick maturing spring wheat suited to low to medium-rainfall areas. Two-gene Clearfield® tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. Good early growth and fast grain-fill with large grain. Released 2022. Bred by GIA, developed by LongReach and marketed by Pacific Seeds. EPR $4.25.

**LRPB Hurdle**[Φ] **– NEW**

APW quality. Quick-mid maturing spring wheat. Bred from a cross with Scepter[Φ], it has a similar maturity but with an awnless plant type making it flexible to be delivered as grain or cut for hay. Released 2026 (tested as LPB21-34503). Bred by CSIRO and marketed by LongReach. Free to trade. EPR $4.40.

**LRPB Matador**[Φ]

AH quality. Mid maturing spring wheat. Bred from a cross with Scepter[Φ], it has a similar maturity but with a shorter canopy for better tolerance to lodging. Released 2023. Bred by LongReach and marketed by Pacific Seeds. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Mammoth**[Φ]

APW quality. Unique, very slow maturing spring wheat. It is slightly quicker than Illabo[Φ], suited to sowing from late March through to late April. Released 2024. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Murray**Φ

APW quality. Mid maturing spring wheat suited to medium to high-rainfall environments with a May sowing. Medium height. Released 2025 (tested as IGW6895). Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.80.

**Packer**Φ

AH quality. Mid-slow maturing spring wheat, slightly slower than RockStarΦ. Bred from ScepterΦ to suit late April to early May sowing in medium to high-rainfall environments. Released 2025 (tested as LPB19-3527). Bred and marketed by LongReach. EPR $4.00.

**Reilly**Φ

AH quality. Mid maturing spring wheat with medium plant height. Suited to low to medium-rainfall zones. Released 2022. Bred by RAGT and marketed by Seednet. Free to trade. EPR $3.55.

**RGT Ponsford**Φ

APW quality. Mid maturing spring wheat suited to early May sowing. Performs well across all rainfall zones. Medium stature and moderate straw strength. Released 2024. Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

**RockStar**Φ

AH quality. Mid-slow maturing spring wheat suited to a late April sowing. Good grain size and moderate plant height. Released 2019. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Scepter**Φ

AH quality. Mid maturing spring wheat with broad adaptability. Medium height. Released 2015. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $3.25.

**Sheriff CL Plus**Φ

APW quality. Mid-slow maturing spring wheat with good yield stability. Two-gene Clearfield® tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. Released 2018. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.

**Shotgun**Φ

AH quality. Quick-mid maturing spring wheat. Derived from and agronomically very similar to ScepterΦ. Released 2024. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $3.90.

**Soaker**Φ

APW quality. Mid maturing spring wheat with single-gene IMI-tolerance for managing IMI herbicide residual carryover from previous year's crop. Derived from ScepterΦ with similar agronomic traits including tolerance to boron and aluminium. Released 2023. Bred by GIA, developed by LongReach and marketed by AG Schilling & Co. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Stockade**Φ

APW quality. Very slow maturing spring wheat with similar maturity to the winter wheat RGT AccrocΦ. Suited to high-rainfall areas due to its slow maturity. Released 2022. Bred by LongReach and marketed by AGF Seeds. EPR $3.65.

**Tomahawk CL Plus**Φ

APW quality. Quick-mid maturing spring wheat. Two-gene Clearfield® tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. Agronomically similar to ScepterΦ with the benefit of IMI tolerance. Released 2023. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.15.

**Valiant**Φ **CL Plus**

AH quality. Slow maturing spring wheat. Two-gene Clearfield® tolerance to label rates of Intervix® herbicide. Long coleoptile and ideally suited to mid to late April sowing. Useful where there are residue concerns from previous crops. Released 2021. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.35.

**Vixen**Φ

AH quality. Quick maturing variety with wide adaptability across a range of environments. Suited to mid to late May sowing with yield flexibility that allows it to capitalise on softer finishes. Released in 2018. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

**Wallaroo**Φ

FEED quality. Slow-very slow maturing spring wheat. Awned with white grain. The ideal planting window is from mid-March through to the end of April. Mid plant height with good standability. Released 2024 (tested as SWW21-0001). Bred and marketed by Trigall Australia. EPR $4.00.

## Soft spring wheat

**LRPB Oryx**Φ

ASFT quality. Mid maturing spring (soft biscuit) wheat suited to medium-rainfall zones. Shorter canopy with a large seed size and low screenings. Low protein accumulation, meeting the quality requirements for Allied Mills and Arnotts. Released 2018. Bred by LongReach and marketed by Pacific Seeds. Free to trade. EPR $3.75.

### Table 4: Upper and Lower Eyre Peninsula (main season) wheat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| Variety | Class | Upper Eyre Peninsula (main season) | | | | | | Lower Eyre Peninsula (main season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield t/ha | 2.29 | 4.34 | 1.87 | 0.95 | 2.08 | Mean yield t/ha | 3.97 | 5.99 | 5.72 | 2.57 | 3.89 |
| | | No. trials | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | No. trials | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt(Ꝺ) | AH | 13 | | | | 90 | 100 | 6 | | | | 104 | 107 |
| AGT-Hamelin(Ꝺ) | AH | 6 | | | | 97 | | 2 | | | | 103 | |
| AGT-Montana(Ꝺ) | AH | 6 | | | | 112 | | 2 | | | | 99 | |
| AGT-Rio(Ꝺ) | APW | 6 | | | | 97 | | 2 | | | | 105 | |
| Ascot(Ꝺ) | APW | | | | | | | 12 | 93 | 101 | 96 | 92 | 93 |
| Ballista(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 109 | 105 | 110 | 112 | 110 | 12 | 106 | 104 | 104 | 108 | 105 |
| Boa(Ꝺ) | AH | | | | | | | 8 | | | 105 | 107 | 105 |
| Boree(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 107 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 108 | 12 | 107 | 102 | 105 | 108 | 107 |
| Brumby(Ꝺ) | APW | 32 | 108 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 112 | 12 | 112 | 105 | 110 | 113 | 113 |
| Calibre(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 114 | 107 | 111 | 114 | 117 | 12 | 112 | 104 | 108 | 116 | 112 |
| Catapult(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 105 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 107 | 12 | 107 | 101 | 104 | 108 | 107 |
| Dale(Ꝺ) | AH | 7 | | | | | 111 | 4 | | | | | 115 |
| Denison(Ꝺ) | APW | | | | | | | 12 | 107 | 104 | 106 | 109 | 110 |
| Dual(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 95 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 6 | 93 | 91 | 91 | | |
| EG Titanium(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 91 | 98 | 90 | 92 | 95 | 12 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 98 |
| Genie(Ꝺ) | AH | 19 | | | 99 | 98 | 98 | 8 | | | 97 | 101 | 100 |
| Ironbark(Ꝺ) | AH | | | | | | | 6 | | | | 99 | 101 |
| Kestrel(Ꝺ) | APW | 7 | | | | | 105 | | | | | | |
| Kingston(Ꝺ) | AH | | | | | | | 12 | 105 | 103 | 106 | 102 | 104 |
| LRPB Ambush(Ꝺ) | AH | 7 | | | | | 114 | 4 | | | | | 113 |
| LRPB Hurdle(Ꝺ) | APW | 7 | | | | | 113 | 4 | | | | | 111 |
| LRPB Major(Ꝺ) | AH | 19 | | | 98 | 99 | 102 | 8 | | | 99 | 104 | 103 |
| LRPB Matador(Ꝺ) | AH | 26 | | 106 | 107 | 106 | 111 | 10 | | 104 | 107 | 112 | 108 |
| LRPB Trojan(Ꝺ) | APW | 19 | 95 | 101 | 95 | | | 12 | 99 | 102 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| Mace(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 105 | 89 | 100 | 105 | 105 | 12 | 107 | 93 | 103 | 102 | 101 |
| Mowhawk(Ꝺ) | AH | | | | | | | 6 | | | | 102 | 102 |
| Murray(Ꝺ) | APW | 13 | | | | 105 | 112 | 6 | | | | 113 | 110 |
| Reilly(Ꝺ) | AH | 26 | | 100 | 101 | 102 | 98 | 12 | 93 | 97 | 93 | 95 | 92 |
| RGT Marsh(Ꝺ) | | 7 | | | | | 110 | 4 | | | | | 110 |
| RGT Ponsford(Ꝺ) | APW | 7 | | 105 | | | | 12 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 107 |
| RockStar(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 104 | 110 | 103 | 102 | 107 | 12 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 110 | 110 |
| Scepter(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 111 | 100 | 107 | 109 | 112 | 12 | 111 | 102 | 108 | 111 | 109 |
| Shotgun(Ꝺ) | AH | 19 | | | 114 | 112 | 115 | 8 | | | 112 | 115 | 113 |
| Sunmaster(Ꝺ) | APH | 32 | 99 | 99 | 105 | 111 | 102 | 12 | 105 | 104 | 107 | 101 | 105 |
| Vixen(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 112 | 102 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 12 | 107 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 105 |
| Yitpi | AH | 32 | 92 | 94 | 88 | 88 | 93 | 12 | 96 | 93 | 95 | 94 | 97 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief CL Plus(Ꝺ) | APW | 32 | 98 | 87 | 90 | 89 | 97 | 12 | 105 | 92 | 102 | 98 | 101 |
| Dozer(Ꝺ) CL Plus | APW | 25 | 105 | | 101 | 97 | 103 | 8 | | | 101 | 105 | 102 |
| Hammer CL Plus(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 101 | 87 | 97 | 104 | 103 | 12 | 105 | 91 | 101 | 99 | 100 |
| LRPB Anvil(Ꝺ) CL Plus | AH | 32 | 107 | 85 | 103 | 109 | 105 | 12 | 104 | 90 | 100 | 98 | 96 |
| Razor CL Plus(Ꝺ) | ASW | 32 | 109 | 92 | 105 | 111 | 108 | 12 | 105 | 94 | 101 | 103 | 100 |
| Sheriff CL Plus(Ꝺ) | APW | 32 | 99 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 98 | 12 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Soaker(Ꝺ)[1] | APW | 19 | | | 102 | 100 | 107 | 8 | | | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Sunblade CL Plus(Ꝺ) | AH | 32 | 101 | 102 | 105 | 109 | 103 | 12 | 102 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 103 |
| Tomahawk CL Plus(Ꝺ) | APW | 26 | | 104 | 113 | 114 | 118 | 10 | | 106 | 113 | 117 | 115 |
| Valiant(Ꝺ) CL Plus | AH | 13 | 91 | 102 | | | | 12 | 95 | 101 | 97 | 96 | 98 |

[1] single-gene IMI.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 5: Yorke Peninsula and Mid North (main season) wheat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | | Yorke Peninsula (main season) | | | | | | Mid North (main season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield t/ha | 4.25 | 6.39 | 4.18 | 4.12 | 4.90 | Mean yield t/ha | 4.69 | 6.73 | 3.49 | 1.43 | 4.21 |
| Variety | Class | No. trials | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | No. trials | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt(Þ) | AH | 6 | | | | 100 | 108 | 6 | | | | 95 | 100 |
| AGT-Hamelin(Þ) | AH | 2 | | | | 101 | | 2 | | | | 99 | |
| AGT-Montana(Þ) | AH | 2 | | | | 102 | | 2 | | | | 103 | |
| AGT-Rio(Þ) | APW | 2 | | | | 102 | | 2 | | | | 103 | |
| Ascot(Þ) | APW | 13 | 98 | 100 | 97 | 94 | | 13 | 97 | 103 | 98 | 94 | |
| Bale(Þ) | APW | | | | | | | 17 | 89 | 85 | 84 | 80 | 84 |
| Ballista(Þ) | AH | 17 | 106 | 103 | 104 | 107 | 102 | 17 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 112 | 107 |
| Boa(Þ) | AH | 10 | | | 106 | 105 | 104 | 9 | | | 104 | 108 | 105 |
| Boree(Þ) | AH | 17 | 105 | 102 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 17 | 104 | 99 | 103 | 107 | 104 |
| Brumby(Þ) | APW | 17 | 105 | 105 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 17 | 106 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 109 |
| Calibre(Þ) | AH | 17 | 109 | 103 | 108 | 112 | 107 | 17 | 108 | 102 | 107 | 117 | 110 |
| Catapult(Þ) | AH | 17 | 104 | 101 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 17 | 104 | 97 | 101 | 105 | 104 |
| Dale(Þ) | AH | 4 | | | | | 112 | 4 | | | | | 109 |
| Denison(Þ) | APW | 17 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 109 | 17 | 105 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 105 |
| Dual(Þ) | AH | 17 | 95 | 91 | 93 | 95 | 93 | 17 | 94 | 89 | 96 | 95 | 93 |
| EG Titanium(Þ) | AH | 17 | 92 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 99 | 17 | 97 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 96 |
| Genie(Þ) | AH | 10 | | | 97 | 99 | 101 | 9 | | | 96 | 99 | 101 |
| Ironbark(Þ) | AH | 6 | | | | 99 | 101 | 6 | | | | 96 | 98 |
| Kingston(Þ) | AH | 17 | 104 | 102 | 107 | 101 | 104 | 17 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 100 | 101 |
| Lancelin(Þ) | FEED | 3 | | 98 | | | | 9 | | 97 | 105 | 108 | |
| LRPB Ambush(Þ) | AH | 4 | | | | | 110 | 4 | | | | | 110 |
| LRPB Hurdle(Þ) | APW | 4 | | | | | 108 | 4 | | | | | 106 |
| LRPB Major(Þ) | AH | 10 | | | 99 | 101 | 103 | 13 | | 98 | 97 | 100 | 102 |
| LRPB Matador(Þ) | AH | 13 | | 103 | 108 | 108 | 106 | 13 | | 101 | 106 | 113 | 107 |
| LRPB Oryx(Þ) | ASFT | | | | | | | 5 | 93 | 100 | 97 | | |
| LRPB Trojan(Þ) | APW | 13 | 98 | 103 | 100 | 97 | | 17 | 100 | 102 | 97 | 93 | 99 |
| Mace(Þ) | AH | 13 | 99 | 93 | 102 | 103 | | 13 | 97 | 91 | 104 | 104 | |
| Mowhawk(Þ) | AH | 4 | | | | | 104 | 6 | | | | 96 | 100 |
| Murray(Þ) | APW | 6 | | | | 109 | 108 | 6 | | | | 114 | 108 |
| Reilly(Þ) | AH | 17 | 99 | 96 | 94 | 98 | 93 | 17 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 102 | 97 |
| RGT Marsh(Þ) | | 4 | | | | | 107 | 4 | | | | | 105 |
| RGT Ponsford(Þ) | APW | 17 | 103 | 107 | 105 | 102 | 107 | 17 | 104 | 105 | 100 | 99 | 103 |
| RGT Zanzibar | FEED | | | | | | | 17 | 95 | 118 | 90 | 69 | 92 |
| RockStar(Þ) | AH | 17 | 104 | 107 | 105 | 106 | 108 | 17 | 107 | 104 | 100 | 105 | 106 |
| Scepter(Þ) | AH | 17 | 106 | 101 | 107 | 108 | 106 | 17 | 104 | 100 | 107 | 111 | 107 |
| Shotgun(Þ) | AH | 10 | | | 113 | 111 | 109 | 9 | | | 109 | 117 | 111 |
| Sunmaster(Þ) | APH | 17 | 96 | 106 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 17 | 100 | 110 | 103 | 98 | 104 |
| Vixen(Þ) | AH | 17 | 109 | 101 | 106 | 107 | 102 | 17 | 105 | 101 | 107 | 114 | 105 |
| Yitpi | AH | 17 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 99 | 17 | 95 | 90 | 93 | 89 | 94 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief CL Plus(Þ) | APW | 17 | 97 | 93 | 102 | 98 | 102 | 17 | 94 | 88 | 99 | 92 | 95 |
| Dozer(Þ) CL Plus | APW | 10 | | | 104 | 102 | 102 | 9 | | | 101 | 105 | 101 |
| Hammer CL Plus(Þ) | AH | 17 | 95 | 92 | 99 | 101 | 98 | 17 | 95 | 90 | 102 | 100 | 99 |
| LRPB Anvil(Þ) CL Plus | AH | 17 | 99 | 88 | 99 | 102 | 93 | 17 | 94 | 90 | 106 | 107 | 99 |
| Razor CL Plus(Þ) | ASW | 17 | 102 | 93 | 101 | 105 | 97 | 17 | 98 | 93 | 106 | 110 | 102 |
| Sheriff CL Plus(Þ) | APW | 17 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 17 | 98 | 93 | 98 | 97 | 97 |
| Soaker(Þ)[1] | APW | 10 | | | 107 | 105 | 106 | 9 | | | 104 | 105 | 103 |
| Sunblade CL Plus(Þ) | AH | 17 | 99 | 103 | 100 | 103 | 101 | 17 | 101 | 106 | 102 | 102 | 104 |
| Tomahawk CL Plus(Þ) | APW | 13 | | 104 | 113 | 113 | 110 | 13 | | 104 | 111 | 118 | 111 |
| Valiant(Þ) CL Plus | AH | 17 | 95 | 102 | 97 | 95 | 101 | 17 | 99 | 101 | 94 | 90 | 97 |

[1] single-gene IMI.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 6: Murray Mallee and South East (main season) wheat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | | Murray Mallee (main season) | | | | | | South East (main season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield t/ha | 1.52 | 3.41 | 2.51 | 1.75 | 2.55 | Mean yield t/ha | | 6.40 | 3.94 | | 5.26 |
| Variety | Class | No. trials | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt(ф) | AH | 7 | | | | 102 | 100 | 1 | Data not available* | | | Data not available* | 103 |
| AGT-Hamelin(ф) | AH | 2 | | | | 100 | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Montana(ф) | AH | 7 | | | | 98 | 104 | | | | | | |
| AGT-Rio(ф) | APW | 2 | | | | 101 | | 1 | | | | | 103 |
| Bale(ф) | APW | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 85 |
| Ballista(ф) | AH | 22 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 105 | 106 | 3 | | 105 | 106 | | 103 |
| Boa(ф) | AH | | | | | | | 2 | | | 105 | | 104 |
| Boree(ф) | AH | 22 | 104 | 99 | 105 | 102 | 105 | 3 | | 97 | 105 | | 104 |
| Brumby(ф) | APW | 22 | 103 | 101 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 3 | | 101 | 108 | | 106 |
| Calibre(ф) | AH | 22 | 111 | 104 | 111 | 109 | 111 | 3 | | 100 | 110 | | 107 |
| Catapult(ф) | AH | 22 | 103 | 97 | 103 | 102 | 105 | 3 | | 94 | 104 | | 104 |
| Dale(ф) | AH | 5 | | | | | 109 | 1 | | | | | 109 |
| Denison(ф) | APW | | | | | | | 3 | | 99 | 103 | | 105 |
| Dual(ф) | AH | 21 | 99 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 2 | | 89 | 95 | | |
| EG Jet | APW | | | | | | | 3 | | 112 | 87 | | 93 |
| EG Titanium(ф) | AH | 17 | 95 | 95 | 91 | 103 | | 3 | | 92 | 95 | | 96 |
| Genie(ф) | AH | 12 | | | 96 | 107 | 98 | 2 | | | 97 | | 99 |
| Ironbark(ф) | AH | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 101 |
| Kingston(ф) | AH | | | | | | | 3 | | 100 | 103 | | 104 |
| LRPB Ambush(ф) | AH | 5 | | | | | 111 | 1 | | | | | 109 |
| LRPB Hurdle(ф) | APW | 5 | | | | | 109 | 1 | | | | | 107 |
| LRPB Major(ф) | AH | 12 | | | 98 | 105 | 100 | 3 | | 99 | 99 | | 100 |
| LRPB Matador(ф) | AH | 12 | | | 109 | 101 | 108 | 3 | | 99 | 107 | | 106 |
| LRPB Scout(ф) | AH | 21 | 102 | 105 | 95 | 99 | 95 | | | | | | |
| LRPB Trojan(ф) | APW | 15 | 95 | 99 | 96 | | | 3 | | 102 | 97 | | 100 |
| Mace(ф) | AH | 17 | 99 | 89 | 104 | 97 | | 2 | | 87 | 105 | | |
| Mowhawk(ф) | AH | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 100 |
| Murray(ф) | APW | 7 | | | | 103 | 108 | 1 | | | | | 107 |
| Reilly(ф) | AH | 18 | | 104 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 3 | | 100 | 97 | | 96 |
| RGT Marsh(ф) | | 5 | | | | | 107 | 1 | | | | | 105 |
| RGT Ponsford(ф) | APW | 5 | | 102 | | | | 3 | | 105 | 102 | | 104 |
| RockStar(ф) | AH | 22 | 104 | 105 | 103 | 108 | 104 | 3 | | 104 | 103 | | 104 |
| Scepter(ф) | AH | 22 | 105 | 98 | 110 | 103 | 108 | 3 | | 97 | 108 | | 106 |
| Shotgun(ф) | AH | 13 | | | 114 | 105 | 111 | 2 | | | 110 | | 109 |
| Sunmaster(ф) | APH | 22 | 95 | 104 | 104 | 108 | 102 | 3 | | 112 | 103 | | 101 |
| Vixen(ф) | AH | 22 | 109 | 102 | 110 | 100 | 107 | 3 | | 100 | 107 | | 105 |
| Yitpi | AH | 22 | 93 | 90 | 90 | 97 | 95 | 2 | | 88 | 94 | | |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief CL Plus(ф) | APW | 22 | 91 | 81 | 97 | 91 | 100 | 3 | | 81 | 100 | | 101 |
| Dozer(ф) CL Plus | APW | 17 | 105 | | 102 | 97 | 102 | | | | | | |
| Hammer CL Plus(ф) | AH | 22 | 97 | 88 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 3 | | 86 | 103 | | 100 |
| LRPB Anvil(ф) CL Plus | AH | 22 | 102 | 89 | 106 | 93 | 103 | 2 | | 86 | 105 | | |
| Razor CL Plus(ф) | ASW | 22 | 105 | 95 | 107 | 98 | 105 | 3 | | 91 | 106 | | 101 |
| Sheriff CL Plus(ф) | APW | 22 | 98 | 92 | 98 | 94 | 99 | 3 | | 91 | 99 | | 100 |
| Soaker(ф)[1] | APW | 12 | | | 106 | 97 | 106 | 2 | | | 105 | | 105 |
| Sunblade CL Plus(ф) | AH | 22 | 100 | 106 | 102 | 107 | 102 | 3 | | 108 | 102 | | 100 |
| Tomahawk CL Plus(ф) | APW | 18 | | 101 | 116 | 104 | 113 | 3 | | 100 | 113 | | 110 |
| Valiant(ф) CL Plus | AH | 9 | 94 | 100 | | | | 3 | | 103 | 94 | | 98 |

[1] single-gene IMI.

* The South East trial at Keith was compromised in 2021 and 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

## Grain quality (main season)

### Table 7: South Australian (main season) wheat test weight and screenings

Median test weight (kg/hectolitre) and screenings (% grain <2.0 mm sieve), illustrated by colour gradient within each year. Varieties can only be compared within any single year and have only been included if they are present in all field trials for a given year to ensure a fair comparison.

| Variety | | Test weight (kg/hectolitre) | | | | | Screenings (% <2.0 mm) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| No. trials | Class | 20 | 22 | 22 | 14 | 25 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 14 | 25 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt(Φ) | AH | | | | 83.2 | 84.0 | | | | 1.16 | 2.36 |
| AGT-Hamelin(Φ) | AH | | | | 83.2 | | | | | 0.94 | |
| AGT-Montana(Φ) | AH | | | | 82.9 | | | | | 0.90 | |
| AGT-Rio(Φ) | APW | | | | 82.5 | | | | | 0.73 | |
| Ballista(Φ) | AH | 79.0 | 79.6 | 82.6 | 82.8 | 82.2 | 1.77 | 0.96 | 2.23 | 1.22 | 3.51 |
| Boree(Φ) | AH | 80.5 | 80.0 | 82.7 | 83.9 | 82.7 | 1.44 | 0.84 | 2.97 | 0.86 | 3.49 |
| Brumby(Φ) | APW | 80.2 | 79.6 | 82.4 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 1.07 | 0.70 | 2.54 | 0.74 | 2.65 |
| Calibre(Φ) | AH | 78.7 | 79.2 | 82.5 | 82.2 | 82.1 | 1.40 | 0.76 | 2.05 | 1.29 | 2.91 |
| Catapult(Φ) | AH | 81.5 | 80.5 | 83.1 | 83.8 | 83.7 | 1.10 | 0.73 | 2.56 | 0.78 | 2.32 |
| Dale(Φ) | AH | | | | | 83.8 | | | | | 2.81 |
| Dual(Φ) | AH | 81.8 | 81.1 | 83.8 | | | 1.12 | 1.16 | 1.83 | | |
| EG Titanium(Φ) | AH | 78.0 | 78.3 | 81.4 | 80.7 | | 1.10 | 0.99 | 2.74 | 1.14 | |
| Genie(Φ) | AH | | | 83.7 | | 83.0 | | | 6.35 | | 7.14 |
| Lancelin(Φ) | FEED | | 80.5 | | | | | 0.55 | | | |
| LRPB Ambush(Φ) | AH | | | | | 83.4 | | | | | 2.98 |
| LRPB Hurdle(Φ) | APW | | | | | 83.0 | | | | | 2.73 |
| LRPB Major(Φ) | AH | | | 84.1 | | 83.7 | | | 2.83 | | 2.68 |
| LRPB Matador(Φ) | AH | | | 83.3 | | 82.4 | | | 2.81 | | 4.26 |
| LRPB Trojan(Φ) | APW | 81.0 | 80.8 | 84.2 | | | 1.33 | 0.66 | 2.15 | | |
| Mace(Φ) | AH | 80.6 | 79.9 | 83.7 | 83.2 | | 0.89 | 0.50 | 1.91 | 0.69 | |
| Murray(Φ) | APW | | | | 83.8 | 82.6 | | | | 1.11 | 4.89 |
| Reilly(Φ) | AH | | 81.4 | 84.2 | 83.9 | 84.0 | | 0.83 | 1.78 | 0.94 | 2.79 |
| RGT Marsh(Φ) | | | | | | 83.1 | | | | | 2.29 |
| RGT Ponsford(Φ) | APW | | 79.9 | | | | | 1.12 | | | |
| RockStar(Φ) | AH | 80.3 | 79.8 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 82.1 | 1.28 | 0.92 | 2.66 | 0.97 | 3.28 |
| Scepter(Φ) | AH | 81.1 | 80.6 | 83.6 | 84.0 | 83.4 | 1.11 | 0.76 | 2.19 | 0.89 | 2.59 |
| Shotgun(Φ) | AH | | | 83.3 | 84.3 | 82.2 | | | 2.27 | 1.81 | 3.26 |
| Sunmaster(Φ) | APH | 80.6 | 81.6 | 84.2 | 83.3 | 83.4 | 1.54 | 0.70 | 3.50 | 1.49 | 2.31 |
| Vixen(Φ) | AH | 79.1 | 78.0 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 82.0 | 1.44 | 0.65 | 1.67 | 1.04 | 3.14 |
| Yitpi | AH | 81.0 | 79.8 | 83.0 | 83.4 | | 0.99 | 1.45 | 2.03 | 0.79 | |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief CL Plus(Φ) | APW | 80.7 | 79.5 | 82.7 | 81.7 | 82.7 | 0.96 | 0.49 | 1.98 | 0.69 | 2.30 |
| Dozer(Φ) CL Plus | APW | | | | 81.9 | | | | | 0.67 | |
| Hammer CL Plus(Φ) | AH | 81.5 | 80.4 | 83.5 | 83.4 | 83.0 | 1.12 | 0.62 | 2.18 | 0.97 | 3.00 |
| LRPB Anvil(Φ) CL Plus | AH | 82.3 | 80.8 | 84.5 | 84.4 | | 1.31 | 0.55 | 1.13 | 1.29 | |
| Razor CL Plus(Φ) | ASW | 80.9 | 80.4 | 84.5 | 84.2 | 84.0 | 1.20 | 0.67 | 1.74 | 0.81 | 2.53 |
| Sheriff CL Plus(Φ) | APW | 80.2 | 80.6 | 82.9 | 82.6 | 83.0 | 0.79 | 0.44 | 1.70 | 0.63 | 1.94 |
| Soaker(Φ)[1] | APW | | | 84.0 | | 84.4 | | | 2.29 | | 2.69 |
| Sunblade CL Plus(Φ) | AH | 81.0 | 80.8 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 82.6 | 2.21 | 1.31 | 5.17 | 1.61 | 4.63 |
| Tomahawk CL Plus(Φ) | APW | | 80.8 | 83.9 | 83.7 | 83.2 | | 0.74 | 2.13 | 1.06 | 3.16 |
| Valiant(Φ) CL Plus | AH | 81.9 | 82.2 | | | | 0.55 | 0.41 | | | |

[1] = single-gene IMI.

Source: National Variety Trials

## Winter wheat

Winter wheats are suited to early sowing (before 20 April), particularly in frost-prone areas, because they will not flower until their vernalisation or cold requirements are met. While winter wheats may lack the yield x quality package of spring wheat, sowing some wheat areas early can enable a greater proportion of the farm to be sown on time, maximising overall profitability. Maximum yields are likely to come from early to mid-April sowing and matching winter varieties to the flowering environment – typically fast winter for warm, low-rainfall environments and mid to mid-slow winter for cool, medium-rainfall environments. For more information see the 2020 GRDC Update paper: Management of flowering time and early sown slow developing wheats.

## Winter wheat – milling

### DS Bennett$^{\Phi}$

ASW quality. Tall, slow maturing winter wheat. Awnless with white grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall zones and for graze and grain applications and hay. Released 2018. Bred by Dow Seeds and marketed by Seednet. EPR $4.25.

### Mowhawk$^{\Phi}$

AH quality. Quick maturing winter wheat with a similar growth habit and maturity to Longsword$^{\Phi}$. Quick to flower and mature once its vernalisation requirement is met. Mowhawk$^{\Phi}$ has broad general adaption and is ideally suited to higher rainfall areas and early-break scenarios in low-medium rainfall areas. Released 2023. Bred and marketed by LongReach. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

## Winter wheat – feed

### BigRed$^{\Phi}$

FEED quality. Mid-slow maturing winter wheat. Awned with red grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall zones and irrigation. Suitable for dual-purpose applications with early sowing. Released 2021. Marketed by AGF Seeds. EPR $3.65.

### FD Potoroo$^{\Phi}$ – NEW

FEED quality. Mid-slow maturing winter wheat. Awnless with white grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall areas. Released 2026. Bred and marketed by Trigall Australia. Marketed by Baker Seed Co. EPR TBD.

### Longford$^{\Phi}$

FEED quality. Slow maturing winter wheat. Awned with red grain. Suited to long-season environments. Good potential for dual-purpose graze and grain production from early planting. Strong lodging resistance. Released 2023. Bred by KWS and marketed by AGF Seeds. EPR $3.95.

### RGT Accroc$^{\Phi}$

FEED quality. Slow maturing winter wheat. Awned with red grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall areas and irrigation for dual-purpose applications when early sowing is possible. Good options for grazing and grain production. Released 2016. Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

### RGT Calabro

FEED quality. Slow maturing winter wheat. Awned with red grain. Suited to the high-rainfall zone and irrigation for dual-purpose applications when early sowing is possible. Released 2017. Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

### RGT Cesario$^{\Phi}$

FEED quality. Slow maturing winter wheat. Awnless with red grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall areas. A multipurpose variety that is suited to grazing, silage and grain production. Released 2021. Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

### RGT Enebro – NEW

FEED quality. Slow maturing winter wheat. Awned with red grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall areas with grazing potential. Released 2026 (tested as RW71608). Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

### RGT Waugh$^{\Phi}$

FEED quality. Slow maturing winter wheat. Awned with white grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall zones and irrigation. Suitable for dual-purpose applications when early sowing is possible. Released 2022. Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

### Severn$^{\Phi}$

FEED quality. Quick maturing winter wheat. Awnless with white grain. Suitable for medium and high-rainfall areas for spring and winter grazing, hay and silage production. Requires winter vernalisation and suited to early sowing. Dense tillering habit with excellent straw strength for standability. Released 2021. Developed by Trigall and marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.00.

### Triple 2$^{\Phi}$

FEED quality. Mid maturing winter wheat, slightly slower than LRPB Beaufort$^{\Phi}$. Awned with red grain. Suited to medium to high-rainfall areas. Triple 2$^{\Phi}$ has a wider sowing window and adaptability compared with longer season winter wheats. Released 2024. Bred by Breun and marketed by AGF Seeds. EPR $4.00.

### Table 8: Upper Eyre Peninsula and Murray Mallee (early break) wheat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | | Upper Eyre Peninsula (early break) | | | | | | Murray Mallee (early break) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield t/ha | 4.04 | 4.83 | 2.18 | 1.74 | 2.55 | Mean yield t/ha | | 3.07 | 4.28 | | 4.13 |
| Variety | Class | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt(Þ) | AH | 2 | | | | 100 | 97 | 1 | Data not available* | | | Data not available* | 103 |
| AGT-Hamelin(Þ) | AH | 2 | | | | 130 | 112 | 1 | | | | | 110 |
| AGT-Rio(Þ) | APW | 2 | | | | 123 | 104 | 1 | | | | | 113 |
| Bale(Þ) | APW | 5 | 88 | 91 | 82 | 78 | 85 | 3 | | 96 | 95 | | 83 |
| Brighton(Þ) | AH | 3 | | | 96 | 84 | 118 | 2 | | | 112 | | 92 |
| Brumby(Þ) | APW | 3 | | | 110 | 124 | 101 | 2 | | | 97 | | 112 |
| Calibre(Þ) | AH | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 108 |
| Catapult(Þ) | AH | 5 | 100 | 95 | 110 | 124 | 103 | 2 | | 96 | 99 | | |
| Denison(Þ) | APW | 5 | 108 | 98 | 111 | 125 | 111 | 3 | | 95 | 105 | | 110 |
| DS Bennett(Þ) | ASW | 5 | 91 | 109 | 84 | 42 | 96 | 3 | | 114 | 98 | | 86 |
| DS Pascal(Þ) | APW | 5 | 91 | 100 | 88 | 87 | 79 | 3 | | 103 | 91 | | 90 |
| Dual(Þ) | AH | 2 | | | | 113 | 96 | 1 | | | | | 98 |
| EG Titanium(Þ) | AH | 5 | 89 | 92 | 96 | 102 | 88 | 2 | | 98 | 92 | | |
| EGA Wedgetail | APW* | 4 | | 91 | 78 | 71 | 96 | 3 | | 90 | 104 | | 75 |
| Genie(Þ) | AH | 3 | | | 111 | 120 | 107 | 2 | | | 104 | | 109 |
| Illabo(Þ) | AH | 5 | 97 | 96 | 91 | 77 | 106 | 3 | | 96 | 105 | | 90 |
| Longsword(Þ) | AWW | 5 | 103 | 83 | 94 | 99 | 120 | 3 | | 80 | 114 | | 89 |
| LRPB Major(Þ) | AH | 3 | | | 111 | 112 | 101 | 2 | | | 99 | | 111 |
| Mowhawk(Þ) | AH | 3 | | 101 | | 89 | 123 | 2 | | 97 | | | 100 |
| Packer(Þ) | AH | 1 | | | | | 112 | 1 | | | | | 108 |
| RockStar(Þ) | AH | 5 | 101 | 104 | 114 | 121 | 101 | 3 | | 105 | 96 | | 116 |
| Scepter(Þ) | AH | 1 | | | | | 99 | 1 | | | | | 116 |
| Stockade(Þ) | APW | 4 | | 121 | 98 | 76 | 94 | 2 | | 118 | | | 98 |
| Wallaroo(Þ) | FEED | 4 | | 116 | 103 | 92 | 102 | 3 | | 111 | 102 | | 101 |
| Yitpi | AH | 5 | 92 | 91 | 93 | 100 | 92 | 3 | | 94 | 96 | | 95 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Glamour CL Plus(Þ) | | 1 | | | | | 112 | 1 | | | | | 107 |
| Sheriff CL Plus(Þ) | APW | 5 | 85 | 84 | 99 | 112 | 91 | 3 | | 92 | 92 | | 103 |
| Tomahawk CL Plus(Þ) | APW | 1 | | | | | 109 | 1 | | | | | 117 |
| Valiant(Þ) CL Plus | AH | 5 | 104 | 106 | 103 | 107 | 97 | 3 | | 104 | 98 | | 103 |

* The Murray Mallee (early) trial at Pinaroo failed in 2021 and 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 9: South East (early season and long season) wheat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | | South East (early season) | | | | | | South East (long season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield t/ha | | 5.48 | 6.27 | 5.83 | | Mean yield t/ha | | 6.08 | 6.52 | 6.72 | 6.82 |
| Variety | Class | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Colt(Φ) | AH | 1 | Data not available* | | | 101 | Data not available* | | No trial | | | | |
| AGT-Hamelin(Φ) | AH | 1 | | | | 105 | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Rio(Φ) | APW | 1 | | | | 106 | | | | | | | |
| Anapurna | FEED | | | | | | | 3 | | 127 | 114 | | 102 |
| Ascot(Φ) | APW | 3 | | 97 | 96 | 102 | | | | | | | |
| Beckom(Φ) | AH | 3 | | 88 | 91 | 103 | | | | | | | |
| BigRed(Φ) | FEED | 2 | | 136 | 124 | | | 4 | | 124 | 117 | 104 | 102 |
| Brighton(Φ) | AH | 2 | | 101 | 94 | | | 2 | | | 92 | | 98 |
| Catapult(Φ) | AH | 3 | | 81 | 94 | 107 | | | | | | | |
| Coota(Φ) | AH | 3 | | 80 | 89 | 107 | | | | | | | |
| Cutlass(Φ) | APW | 3 | | 87 | 95 | 101 | | | | | | | |
| Denison(Φ) | APW | 3 | | 85 | 97 | 108 | | 1 | | 73 | | | |
| DS Bennett(Φ) | ASW | 3 | | 108 | 111 | 101 | | 4 | | 79 | 106 | 97 | 96 |
| DS Pascal(Φ) | APW | 3 | | 101 | 95 | 97 | | | | | | | |
| EG Jet | APW | 3 | | 110 | 101 | 99 | | | | | | | |
| EG Titanium(Φ) | AH | 3 | | 77 | 90 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| EGA Wedgetail | APW* | 3 | | 92 | 96 | 93 | | 3 | | 75 | 84 | 94 | |
| Genie(Φ) | AH | 2 | | | 103 | 106 | | | | | | | |
| Illabo(Φ) | AH | 2 | | 105 | 98 | | | 3 | | 94 | 91 | | 99 |
| Longford(Φ) | FEED | 1 | | 131 | | | | 3 | | 126 | 111 | | 105 |
| LRPB Beaufort(Φ) | FEED | 3 | | 119 | 112 | 101 | | 4 | | 109 | 105 | 106 | 97 |
| LRPB Kittyhawk(Φ) | AH | | | | | | | 3 | | 83 | 84 | | 101 |
| LRPB Major(Φ) | AH | 3 | | 97 | 97 | 103 | | | | | | | |
| LRPB Trojan(Φ) | APW | 3 | | 79 | 89 | 105 | | | | | | | |
| Mammoth(Φ) | APW | | | | | | | 2 | | 84 | 109 | | |
| Manning(Φ) | | 2 | | 113 | 115 | | | 4 | | 101 | 108 | 98 | 102 |
| Mowhawk(Φ) | AH | 2 | | 105 | | 102 | | 1 | | | | | 99 |
| Naparoo(Φ) | | | | | | | | 3 | | 72 | 80 | | 102 |
| RGT Accroc(Φ) | FEED | 3 | | 128 | 124 | 98 | | 4 | | 111 | 119 | 102 | 100 |
| RGT Calabro | FEED | 2 | | 123 | 114 | | | 3 | | 115 | 113 | | 103 |
| RGT Cesario(Φ) | FEED | 3 | | 126 | 121 | 94 | | 4 | | 116 | 117 | 102 | 103 |
| RGT Enebro | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 105 | 102 |
| RGT Waugh(Φ) | FEED | 3 | | 124 | 116 | 91 | | 4 | | 122 | 109 | 102 | 105 |
| RGT Zanzibar | FEED | 3 | | 121 | 103 | 98 | | 4 | | 110 | 97 | 104 | 99 |
| RockStar(Φ) | AH | 3 | | 95 | 101 | 110 | | | | | | | |
| Severn(Φ) | FEED | 3 | | 105 | 101 | 97 | | 4 | | 91 | 92 | 98 | 99 |
| Stockade(Φ) | APW | 2 | | 116 | 107 | | | 4 | | 107 | 106 | 103 | 99 |
| Sunflex(Φ) | AH | 3 | | 97 | 92 | 99 | | | | | | | |
| Triple 2(Φ) | FEED | 2 | | | 122 | 105 | | 2 | | | | 109 | 96 |
| Wallaroo(Φ) | FEED | 2 | | | 103 | 99 | | 1 | | | | | 98 |
| Willaura(Φ) | AH | 2 | | 97 | 113 | | | 4 | | 83 | 96 | 97 | 95 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Glamour CL Plus(Φ) | | 1 | | | | 106 | | | | | | | |
| Sheriff CL Plus(Φ) | APW | 3 | | 79 | 89 | 106 | | | | | | | |
| Valiant(Φ) CL Plus | AH | 3 | | 96 | 100 | 102 | | 4 | | 84 | 90 | 99 | 96 |

* The South East (early) trial at Conmurra was compromised in 2021 and below standard in 2025.

Source: National Variety Trials

## Durum wheat

The current durum wheat varieties have a limited range of maturities – typically quick-mid to mid spring. Timely sowing – generally early to mid-May in South Australia – is vital as durum yield is more vulnerable to environmental stress from frost and heat, and the disease Fusarium crown rot, than bread wheat.

### AGT-Banker(Φ)

ADR quality. Quick-mid maturing durum wheat. Suited to the low to medium-rainfall environments to complement Patron(Φ). Released 2025 (tested as AGTD173). Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.30.

### DBA-Aurora(Φ)

ADR quality. Mid maturing durum wheat with good early vigour and weed competitiveness. Released 2014. Bred by Durum Breeding Australia and marketed by SADGA. EPR $3.00.

### Patron(Φ)

ADR quality. Mid maturing durum wheat, similar to DBA-Aurora(Φ), with good grain quality characteristics. Suited to medium to high-rainfall areas. Released 2022. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.00.


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| Brendan Torpy | AGF Seeds |
| Nick Willey | Trigall Australia |


**Table 10: Durum wheat varieties for South Australia**

| Variety | Maximum grade | Spring maturity | Height | EPR ($/t excl. GST) | Released | Marketed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGT-Banker(Φ) | ADR | Q-M | MT | $4.30 | 2025 | AGT |
| DBA-Aurora(Φ) | ADR | M | MT | $3.00 | 2014 | SADGA |
| Patron(Φ) | ADR | M | MT | $4.00 | 2022 | AGT |

Maturity: VQ = very quick, Q = quick, M = mid, S = slow, VS = very slow.
Height: S = short, M = medium, T = tall.

Grade source: grainsaustralia.com.au/master-lists/wheat-variety-list
EPR source: varietycentral.com.au/varieties-rates

**Table 11: Disease resistance ratings of durum wheat varieties**

| Variety | Rust | | | Septoria tritici blotch | Yellow leaf spot | Powdery mildew | CCN | Crown rot | Black point[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stem | Stripe | Leaf | | | | | | |
| AGT-Banker(Φ) | RMR | MR | RMR | MR/S | MRMS | S | MS (P) | S (P) | |
| Bitalli(Φ) | RMR | MRMS | MR | MSS | MRMS | S | MSS | SVS | MS |
| DBA Vittaroi(Φ) | MR | MRMS | RMR | MSS | MRMS | S | S | SVS | MSS |
| DBA-Aurora(Φ) | RMR | MR | RMR | MRMS/S | MRMS | S | MSS | SVS | MS |
| Patron(Φ) | RMR | MRMS | RMR | MRMS | MRMS | S | S | SVS | |

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or the SARDI Cereal Variety Disease Guide (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

Source: NVT Disease Ratings

[1] Black point is not a disease but is a physiological response to certain humid conditions.

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating,
- hyphen indicates a range, / indicates pathotype differences, # warning, may be more susceptible to alternate pathotypes, ^ line contains a few susceptible off types,
( ) show outlier.

### Table 12: Yorke Peninsula and Mid North (durum) wheat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Yorke Peninsula (durum) | | | | | | Mid North (durum) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 3.13 | 6.02 | 3.06 | 2.48 | 4.35 | Mean yield (t/ha) | 5.15 | 7.73 | 4.10 | | 4.79 |
| Variety | No. trials | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | No. trials | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 2 |
| AGT-Banker(Φ) | 3 | | | | 104 | 103 | 2 | | | | Data not available* | 101 |
| AGT-Rimfire(Φ) | 3 | | | | 103 | 102 | 2 | | | | | 97 |
| Bitalli(Φ) | 11 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 101 | 10 | 100 | 104 | 101 | | 101 |
| Caparoi(Φ) | 11 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 99 | 98 | 10 | 96 | 84 | 96 | | 97 |
| DBA Vittaroi(Φ) | 11 | 99 | 90 | 99 | 105 | 102 | 8 | 103 | 91 | | | 93 |
| DBA-Aurora(Φ) | 11 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 101 | 101 | 10 | 104 | 99 | 98 | | 98 |
| Patron(Φ) | 11 | 107 | 112 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 10 | 108 | 117 | 103 | | 105 |
| Saintly | 11 | 97 | 94 | 105 | 101 | 98 | 10 | 92 | 90 | 100 | | 98 |
| Westcourt(Φ) | 11 | 96 | 104 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 10 | 98 | 99 | 100 | | 103 |

* All the Mid North trials failed or were compromised in 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 13: South Australian (durum) wheat test weight and screenings

Median test weight (kg/hectolitre) and screenings (% grain <2.0 mm sieve), illustrated by colour gradient within each year. Varieties can only be compared within any single year and have only been included if they are present in all field trials for a given year to ensure a fair comparison.

| Variety | Test weight (kg/hectolitre) | | | | | Screenings (% <2.0 mm) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| No. trials | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| AGT-Banker(Φ) | | | | 84.4 | 81.9 | | | | 1.71 | 1.81 |
| AGT-Rimfire(Φ) | | | | 83.1 | 81.5 | | | | 1.53 | 1.55 |
| Bitalli(Φ) | 80.9 | 81.3 | 82.5 | 83.7 | 82.0 | 1.17 | 0.68 | 2.00 | 1.83 | 2.67 |
| Caparoi(Φ) | 83.3 | 81.4 | 84.1 | 84.7 | 83.9 | 1.08 | 0.37 | 1.09 | 1.46 | 0.95 |
| DBA Vittaroi(Φ) | 81.5 | 79.0 | | 83.4 | 82.0 | 1.15 | 0.52 | | 1.09 | 0.93 |
| DBA-Aurora(Φ) | 80.3 | 79.9 | 81.3 | 83.1 | 80.8 | 1.90 | 0.71 | 2.75 | 2.49 | 2.09 |
| Patron(Φ) | 81.3 | 80.7 | 81.1 | 84.2 | 80.8 | 1.22 | 0.77 | 4.27 | 1.65 | 1.63 |
| Saintly | 81.4 | 79.4 | 82.9 | 83.1 | 80.9 | 1.88 | 0.83 | 1.49 | 2.44 | 3.00 |
| Westcourt(Φ) | 82.4 | 81.1 | 82.3 | 85.9 | 83.4 | 0.69 | 0.41 | 0.93 | 1.23 | 0.72 |

Source: National Variety Trials

# Barley

The new barley varieties added to this guide are:

- undergoing malt evaluation – AGT-Reaper CL(ϕ)
- feed barley – RGT Asteroid(ϕ), SEA Orca.

Agronomic fit and level of disease resistance are important factors in selecting a barley variety. Potential marketing options and herbicide tolerance also play a role.

## Marketing

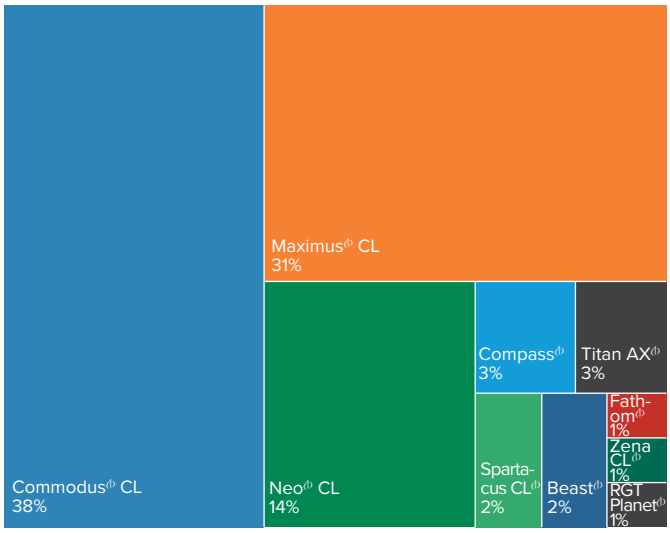
The choice between malting or non-malting varieties will depend on:

- yield potential
- the probability of achieving malting grade
- the price differential between grades
- the availability of malting storage segregations for the chosen variety.

While newer malting varieties can yield as well as feed varieties, it can take some time for market demand to develop. Malting barley is sold on a variety-specific basis with differential pricing. The Grains Australia list of preferred malting barley varieties is updated annually with the varieties sought by purchasers of Australian malting barley. The availability of local segregations will reflect local production volumes.

AGT-Reaper CL(ϕ) and Gretchen(ϕ) were accepted into the Grains Australia evaluation program in 2026. No varieties were accredited as malt by Grains Australia in 2026. The status of varieties under malt barley evaluation is available from Grains Australia and target accreditation dates are listed in Table 1.

**Figure 1: Top 10 barley varieties delivered to Bunge South Australia during the 2025-26 harvest period (% of total barley tonnes)**
Varieties are based on grower declarations, not on variety testing.




Source: Data in this chart was provided by Bunge for information only. The data may not be reproduced, republished or distributed elsewhere without prior written permission from Bunge.

## Disease management

Triple fungicide resistance was detected in samples of net form net blotch (NFNB) collected in 2025 from the Yorke Peninsula, Victoria and Western Australia. These NFNB isolates were found to have resistance or reduced sensitivity to all 3 fungicide groups registered for control of NFNB – Group 3 (DMI), Group 7 (SDHI) and Group 11 (QoI). Disease in the Yorke Peninsula was not controlled by fungicide applications. This highlights the importance of selecting varieties with resistance and using integrated control strategies to maximise the lifespan of fungicides. The Pesticide Resistance Integrated Mapping (PRIM) tool maps fungicide resistance data from across Australia for spot form and net form net blotch in barley.

The NetBlotchBM app can assist with in-crop disease management decisions for both net form and spot form net blotch in barley.

Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings or the SARDI Cereal Variety Disease Guide.

**Table 1: Barley varieties for South Australia**

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of the breeders and seed companies.
Malting status has been sourced from Grains Australia.

| Variety | Maturity | Height | Maximum grade | Target malt accreditation date | Herbicide tolerance | EPR ($/t excl. GST) | Released | Marketed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Spirit(ф) | S | M | Feed (UME) | 2027 | | $4.10 | 2025 | AGT |
| Beast(ф) | VQ | VT | Feed | | | $4.00 | 2020 | AGT |
| Combat(ф) | M | M | Feed | | | $3.50 | 2022 | InterGrain |
| Compass(ф) | Q | MT | Malt | | | $3.80 | 2018 | Seednet |
| Cyclops(ф) | Q | S | Malt | | | $4.00 | 2021 | AGT |
| Ember(ф) | S | M | Feed | | | $3.75 | 2025 | InterGrain |
| Gretchen(ф) | M | M | Feed (UME) | 2028 | | $4.00 | 2025 | AGF Seeds |
| Laperouse(ф) | M | M | Malt | | | $3.80 | 2020 | Seednet |
| Leabrook(ф) | Q | MT | Malt | | | $3.80 | 2019 | Seednet |
| Minotaur(ф) | M | VS | Malt | | | $4.00 | 2021 | AGT |
| Newton | Mid-winter | T | Feed | | | $3.50 | 2024 | Seednet |
| RGT Asteroid(ф) | M | M | Feed | | | $4.00 | 2026 | RAGT |
| RGT Atlantis(ф) | M | M | Feed (UME) | 2027 | | $4.25 | 2024 | RAGT |
| RGT Planet(ф) | M | M | Malt | | | $4.00 | 2017 | RAGT |
| SEA Orca | Q | MT | Feed | | | $3.25 | 2026 | Seed Excellence |
| Spinnaker(ф) | Q | M | Feed | 2027 | | $4.00 | 2024 | Seednet |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Bunyip IA(ф) | Q | M | Feed (UME) | 2027 | IMI + CoAXium® | $5.50 | 2025 | AGT |
| AGT-Reaper CL(ф) | VQ | S | Feed (UME) | 2028 | Clearfield® | $4.55 | 2026 | AGT |
| Bigfoot CL(ф) | Q | M | Feed | | Clearfield® | $4.35 | 2024 | AGT |
| Commodus(ф) CL | Q | MT | Malt | | Clearfield® | $4.25 | 2021 | InterGrain |
| Granite(ф) CL | Q | MS | Feed | | Clearfield® | $3.90 | 2024 | InterGrain |
| Maximus(ф) CL | Q | MS | Malt | | Clearfield® | $4.25 | 2020 | InterGrain |
| Neo(ф) CL | M | M | Malt | | Clearfield® | $4.25 | 2023 | InterGrain |
| PegasusAX(ф) | Q | M | Feed | | CoAXium® | $4.15 | 2024 | AGT |
| Rocket(ф) CL | VQ | M | Feed (UME) | Listed as 2028 but probably 2029 | Clearfield® | $4.35 | 2025 | InterGrain |
| Soldier(ф) CL | M | S | Feed (UME) | 2028 | Clearfield® | $4.35 | 2025 | InterGrain |
| Spartacus CL(ф) | VQ | MS | Malt | | Clearfield® | $4.25 | 2016 | InterGrain |
| Titan AX(ф) | M | VT | Feed (UME) | 2027 | CoAXium® | $4.55 | 2022 | AGT |
| Zena(ф) CL | M | M | Malt | | Clearfield® | $4.25 | 2022 | InterGrain |

Maturity: spring unless specified, VQ = very quick, Q = quick, M = mid, S = slow, VS = very slow.
Height: VT = very tall, T = tall, MT = moderately tall, M = medium, MS = moderately short, S = short.
UME = undergoing malt evaluation – see the targeted accreditation date.

### Table 2: Disease resistance ratings of barley varieties

| Variety | Leaf rust | Net form net blotch | Spot form net blotch | Scald | Powdery mildew | CCN | Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus*) | | Crown rot | Black point[1] | Ramularia leaf spot |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *P. neglectus* | *P. thornei* | | | |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Spirit(ф) | MS | S | S | S | R | R | MRMS | MRMS | MSS | MS | SVS |
| Beast(ф) | S | MS | MSS | SVS | S | MR | MRMS | MRMS | S | MSS | SVS |
| Combat(ф) | SVS | MSS | RMR | MS-S | MSS | MR | MRMS | MS | MSS | MSS | SVS |
| Compass(ф) | SVS | MS | MS | MSS-SVS | S | R | MRMS | MR | MSS | MSS | SVS |
| Cyclops(ф) | SVS | MS | MSS | SVS | SVS | S | MRMS | MRMS | MSS | MSS | SVS |
| Ember(ф) | S | MSS | S | S | MR | R | MR | RMR (P) | SVS | MRMS (P) | SVS |
| Fathom(ф) | MSS | S | RMR | S | MRMS | R | MRMS | MR | SVS | MSS | SVS |
| Gretchen(ф) | S | SVS | S | MSS | RMR | R | RMR | RMR | MSS | MR (P) | SVS |
| Laperouse(ф) | S | MSS | MRMS | SVS | MSS | S | MRMS | MR | S | MSS | SVS |
| Leabrook(ф) | S | S | MS | MRMS-SVS | S | RMR | MRMS | RMR | S | MS | SVS |
| Minotaur(ф) | SVS | MS | S | VS | S | R | MRMS | MRMS | MSS | MRMS | SVS |
| Newton | MS | MR | MS | MS | RMR | S | MRMS | MS (P) | S | MRMS (P) | S |
| RGT Asteroid(ф) | MS | SVS | SVS | S | RMR | R | RMR | MR | S | MR (P) | SVS |
| RGT Atlantis(ф) | MS | SVS | S | SVS | R | R | MR | MR | SVS | MRMS (P) | SVS |
| RGT Planet(ф) | MS | SVS | SVS | MSS | RMR | R | MRMS | MR | MSS | MRMS | SVS |
| Rosalind(ф) | MSS | MRMS | S | MSS | MSS | R | MRMS | MRMS | S | MS | SVS |
| SEA Orca | S | S | MS | S | MS | R | MRMS (P) | MS (P) | S | | SVS (P) |
| Spinnaker(ф) | MSS | SVS | SVS | S | RMR | S | MR | MS | MSS | MRMS | SVS |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Bunyip IA(ф) | MSS | S | MR | S | SVS | R | MRMS | MRMS | S | MSS (P) | SVS |
| AGT-Reaper CL(ф) | S (P) | MSS (P) | MS (P) | SVS (P) | SVS (P) | | | | | | |
| Bigfoot CL(ф) | S | MS | MSS | SVS | S | R | MR | MR | S | S (P) | SVS |
| Commodus(ф) CL | S | MSS | MSS | MSS-SVS | MSS | R | MRMS | MRMS | S | MS | SVS |
| Granite(ф) CL | MSS | MS | MS | SVS | SVS | R | MS (P) | MRMS (P) | SVS | | SVS (P) |
| Maximus(ф) CL | S | MS | MS | S | S | R | MRMS | MRMS | S | MSS | SVS |
| Neo(ф) CL | MSS | MSS | MR | S | RMR | R | MR | MS (P) | S | MRMS (P) | SVS |
| PegasusAX(ф) | MS | MRMS | MSS | MSS | S | R | MR | MRMS | MSS | MSS (P) | SVS |
| Rocket(ф) CL | S | MS | MSS (P) | SVS | SVS | R | RMR (P) | R (P) | SVS | | SVS (P) |
| Soldier(ф) CL | S (P) | MS (P) | MSS (P) | S (P) | R (P) | | | | | | |
| Spartacus CL(ф) | S | S | SVS | SVS | S | R | MRMS | MRMS | S | MSS | SVS |
| Titan AX(ф) | SVS | S | MSS | VS | MSS | MR | MR | MR | MSS | MSS | SVS |
| Zena(ф) CL | MSS | SVS | SVS | S | R | R | MRMS | MR | S | MRMS (P) | SVS |

Source: NVT Disease Ratings

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or SARDI Cereal Variety Disease Guide (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

[1] Black point is not a disease but is a physiological response to certain humid conditions.

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible.
(P) = provisional rating, - hyphen indicates a range, / indicates pathotype differences, # warning, may be more susceptible to alternate pathotypes,
^ line contains a few susceptible off types, ( ) show outlier.

## Barley varieties

### AGT-Bunyip IA(Φ)

Quick maturing barley under malt evaluation. A world-first barley offering dual herbicide tolerance; combining IMI tolerance with CoAXium® tolerance to the Group 1 herbicide Aggressor®. Erect plant type, similar to Maximus(Φ) CL and robust lodging resistance. AGT-Bunyip IA(Φ) progressed to stage 2 malt evaluation in 2026, with the earliest possible decision expected in 2027. Released 2025 (tested as AGTB0530). Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $5.50.

### AGT-Reaper CL(Φ) – NEW

Very quick maturing Clearfield® barley under malt evaluation. Widely adapted to all barley growing regions. Erect plant type, similar to Maximus(Φ) CL and robust lodging resistance. AGT-Reaper CL(Φ) commenced stage 1 malt evaluation in 2026, with the earliest possible decision expected in 2028. Released 2026 (tested as AGTB0836). Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.55.

### AGT-Spirit(Φ) – NEW

Slow maturing barley under malt evaluation. Semi-dwarf plant type offering robust lodging resistance for high-yielding conditions. Aimed specifically at the malt distilling markets. AGT-Spirit(Φ) continues to undergo stage 2 malt evaluation in 2026, with the earliest possible decision expected in 2027. Released 2025 (tested as AGTB0318). Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.10.

### Beast(Φ)

Very quick maturing feed barley, quicker than Compass(Φ). Suited to low to medium-rainfall zones and performs well in stressed growing conditions. Similar plant type to Compass(Φ) offering useful early vigour and weed competitiveness, but care should be taken in lodging-susceptible conditions. Released 2020. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.00.

### Bigfoot CL(Φ)

Quick maturity Clearfield® feed barley. Agronomically similar to Compass(Φ), but with a shorter height and greatly reduced lodging risk. Broadly adapted but particularly suited to the low to medium-rainfall zones. Released 2024. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.35.

### Combat(Φ)

Mid maturing feed barley best sown early. A semi-prostrate growth habit and high early vigour provide more weed competition than erect varieties such as Rosalind(Φ) and Maximus(Φ) CL. Moderately susceptible to lodging and head loss. Released 2022. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.50.

### Commodus(Φ) CL

Quick maturing Clearfield® malting barley, agronomically similar to Compass(Φ). Ideally suited to lighter soils and medium to low-rainfall zones. Good grain size but with poor lodging tolerance and a high head loss risk. Released 2021 and achieved malt accreditation in 2024. High domestic malt demand in SA. Bred by GIA and InterGrain. Marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.

### Compass(Φ)

Quick maturing malting barley with different development controls, mostly explained by a reduced responsiveness to photoperiod, which enables earlier flowering with typical May sowing and potentially higher yields. Compass(Φ) has poor lodging tolerance and a medium head loss risk. Released 2013 and achieved malt accreditation in 2018. High domestic malt demand in SA. Bred by University of Adelaide and marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.80.

### Cyclops(Φ)

Quick maturing malting barley, slightly slower than Spartacus CL(Φ). Broadly adapted but particularly suited to the low to medium-rainfall zones. Short plant type with lower lodging risk compared with the taller Compass(Φ) types. Released 2021 and achieved malt accreditation in 2025. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.00.

### Ember(Φ)

Slow maturing feed barley, well suited to high rainfall zones. It is 7 to 10 days slower to mature than Neo(Φ) CL and RGT Planet(Φ) and suited for early sowing opportunities and to help manage frost risk. A longer growing season should favour its yield performance in early sown scenarios. It has a shorter plant height than RGT Planet(Φ). Released 2025 (tested as IGB21130). Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.75.

### Granite(Φ) CL

Quick maturing Clearfield® feed barley suited to low to medium-rainfall zones. Erect growth habit and medium plant height similar to Rosalind(Φ) and Maximus(Φ) CL with improved yield performance. Strong lodging tolerance and low head loss risk. Good physical grain qualities including very good test weight. Released 2024. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $3.90.

### Gretchen(Φ)

Mid maturing barley under malt evaluation. Suited to the medium to high-rainfall zones. It has similar head emergence timing to RGT Planet(Φ). Gretchen(Φ) commenced stage 1 malt evaluation in 2026, with the earliest possible decision expected in 2028. Released 2025 (tested as AGFBA021022). Marketed by AGF Seeds. EPR $4.00.

### Laperouse(Φ)

Mid maturing malting barley with potential for early sowing with a medium plant height. Very good straw strength and standability, and good head loss resistance. Released 2020 and achieved malt accreditation in 2025. Bred by University of Adelaide and SECOBRA Recherches. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.80.

### Leabrook(Φ)

Quick maturing malting barley. Medium to tall with similar plant type to Compass(Φ), higher plump grain percentage and lower screenings. Susceptible to lodging and head loss. Released 2019 and achieved malt accreditation in 2021 but now outclassed. Bred by University of Adelaide and marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.80.

### Maximus$^{\Phi}$ CL

Quick maturing Clearfield® malting barley for low to medium-rainfall zones. A replacement for Spartacus CL$^{\Phi}$ with improved grain quality. As it has a short coleoptile length sowing depth should be considered carefully. Released 2020 and achieved malt accreditation in 2021. Demand is good for both domestic and export markets. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.

### Neo$^{\Phi}$ CL

Mid maturing Clearfield® malting barley ideally suited to medium to high-rainfall zones. Similar agronomic characteristics to RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$ but with improved yield potential and grain retention. Released 2023 and achieved malt accreditation in 2025. Malt markets are developing. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.

### Newton

Winter feed barley with mid maturity. Requires a period of cold temperatures (vernalisation) to switch from vegetative to reproductive growth. Time to flowering is comparable with the winter wheat DS Bennett$^{\Phi}$. A dual-purpose variety suitable for grazing when sown early. Its high tillering potential and prostrate growth habit result in high biomass and weed competitiveness. Canopy management is needed in high-rainfall zones with early sowing to achieve high yield potential and reduce lodging. Newton was evaluated as part of the Hyper Yielding Cereals project. Released 2024. Bred by SECOBRA Recherches. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.50.

### PegasusAX$^{\Phi}$

Quick maturing feed barley, agronomically similar to Rosalind$^{\Phi}$, with the addition of CoAXium® tolerance to the Group 1 herbicide Aggressor®. Broadly adapted but particularly suited to the medium-rainfall zones. Erect plant type with moderate height and lower lodging risk compared with the taller Compass$^{\Phi}$ types, similar to other short types like Rosalind$^{\Phi}$ and Cyclops$^{\Phi}$. Released 2024. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.15.

### RGT Asteroid$^{\Phi}$ – NEW

Mid maturing feed barley suited to medium to high-rainfall zones. Currently feed classification in Australia, but with malt registration in the EU and a distilling classification from the UK, RGT Asteroid$^{\Phi}$ will have closed-loop marketing options via export distillers and maltsters such as Malteurop. Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

### RGT Atlantis$^{\Phi}$

A world-first, waterlogging-tolerant barley. Mid maturing barley under malt evaluation. Suited to medium to high-rainfall zones where transient waterlogging occurs. Agronomically identical to RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$, quick to establish with high early biomass for weed competition. Good straw strength. It has short rachilla hair length, reducing itchiness. RGT Atlantis$^{\Phi}$ progressed to stage 2 malt evaluation in 2026, with the earliest possible decision expected in 2027. Released 2024. Bred By UTAS and RAGT. Marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.

### RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$

Mid maturing malting barley suited to medium to high-rainfall zones. RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$ is quick to establish with high early biomass for weed competition. Good straw strength, lodging tolerance and head retention, but prone to high screenings in suboptimal conditions. It has short rachilla hair length, reducing itchiness. Released 2017 and achieved malt accreditation in 2019. Demand is good for both domestic and export markets. Bred and marketed by RAGT. Free to trade. EPR $4.00.

### Rocket$^{\Phi}$ CL

Very quick maturing Clearfield® barley under malt evaluation. Ideal for lower-rainfall zones and late sowing windows. Improved lodging tolerance and head retention compared to Commodus$^{\Phi}$ CL and Beast$^{\Phi}$. Good physical grain quality. Rocket$^{\Phi}$ CL passed stage 1 malt evaluation in 2025. The earliest possible decision is expected in 2028, but probably 2029. Released 2025 (tested as IGB22023T). Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.35.

### SEA Orca – NEW

Quick maturing feed barley with good yield stability across years and locations. Moderately tall with plump grain and a high retention rate. Bred by the University of Queensland. Marketed by Seed Excellence. EPR $3.25.

### Soldier$^{\Phi}$ CL

Mid maturing Clearfield® barley under malt evaluation. Suited to medium to high-rainfall zones with good lodging tolerance and strong head retention. The variety will outperform other varieties in situations where lodging is a problem. Excellent grain quality. Soldier$^{\Phi}$ CL passed stage 1 malt evaluation in 2025. The earliest possible decision is expected in 2028. Released 2025 (tested as IGB22117T). Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.35.

### Spartacus CL$^{\Phi}$

Very quick maturing Clearfield® malting barley. Spartacus CL$^{\Phi}$ has now been superseded by Maximus$^{\Phi}$ CL and Neo$^{\Phi}$ CL, which offer improved yield and quality attributes. Released 2016 and achieved malt accreditation in 2018. Demand is good for both domestic and export markets. Bred and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.

### Spinnaker$^{\Phi}$

Quick maturing barley under malt evaluation. Targeted for low to medium-rainfall zones where RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$ has performed well. It has a prostrate growth habit and a mature height between Laperouse$^{\Phi}$ and RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$. Spinnaker$^{\Phi}$ continues to undergo stage 2 malt evaluation in 2026, with the earliest possible decision expected in 2027. Released 2024. Bred by SECOBRA Recherches and marketed by Seednet. EPR $4.00.

### Titan AX$^{\Phi}$

Mid maturing barley under malt evaluation with CoAXium® tolerance to the Group 1 herbicide Aggressor®. Agronomically similar to Compass$^{\Phi}$ but slightly later maturity, similar to RGT Planet$^{\Phi}$. Widely adapted but best suited to low to medium-rainfall or Mallee environments. Titan AX$^{\Phi}$ continues to undergo stage 2 malt evaluation in 2026, with the earliest possible decision expected in 2027. Released 2022. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.55.

**Zena$^{\phi}$ CL**

A mid maturing Clearfield® malting barley suited to medium to high-rainfall zones. Closely related to RGT Planet$^{\phi}$ with similar agronomic characteristics. It has short rachilla hair length, reducing itchiness. Released 2022 and achieved malt accreditation in 2024. Good domestic malt demand in SA. Bred by GIA and InterGrain. Marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. EPR $4.25.


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| | |
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| Stuart Ockerby | Seednet |
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| Brendan Torpy | AGF Seeds |
| Mark Dieters | Seed Excellence |


### Table 3: Upper and Lower Eyre Peninsula (main season) barley yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Upper Eyre Peninsula (main season) | | | | | | Lower Eyre Peninsula (main season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield t/ha | 3.32 | 6.02 | 2.37 | 3.14 | 2.77 | Mean yield t/ha | 5.45 | 5.94 | 4.89 | 3.14 | 4.82 |
| Variety | No. trials | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | No. trials | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beast$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 111 | 93 | 115 | 114 | 111 | 12 | 103 | 97 | 104 | 112 | 104 |
| Combat$^{\phi}$ | 13 | | 108 | 112 | 121 | 115 | 12 | 111 | 109 | 111 | 115 | 103 |
| Compass$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 110 | 89 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 12 | 96 | 93 | 99 | 106 | 100 |
| Cyclops$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 109 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 12 | 104 | 103 | 115 | 110 | 108 |
| Ember$^{\phi}$ | | | | | | | 3 | | | 95 | | |
| Fathom$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 102 | 91 | 108 | 112 | 106 | 12 | 103 | 96 | 99 | 107 | 98 |
| La Trobe$^{\phi}$ | 13 | 99 | 91 | 107 | 107 | | 9 | 104 | 96 | 98 | 105 | |
| Laperouse$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 109 | 96 | 102 | 96 | 100 | 12 | 97 | 96 | 108 | 104 | 106 |
| Leabrook$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 112 | 97 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 12 | 99 | 99 | 106 | 109 | 104 |
| Minotaur$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 107 | 108 | 103 | 101 | 104 | 12 | 102 | 105 | 110 | 105 | 107 |
| RGT Asteroid$^{\phi}$ | | | | | | | 5 | | | | 84 | 93 |
| RGT Atlantis$^{\phi}$ | | | | | | | 8 | | | 89 | 86 | 94 |
| RGT Planet$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 92 | 111 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 12 | 101 | 107 | 93 | 92 | 96 |
| Rosalind$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 102 | 104 | 110 | 108 | 107 | 12 | 107 | 104 | 102 | 106 | 105 |
| Spinnaker$^{\phi}$ | 13 | | 112 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 10 | | 108 | 100 | 98 | 103 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Bunyip IA$^{\phi}$ | 9 | | | 109 | 103 | 105 | 8 | | | 105 | 106 | 107 |
| AGT-Reaper CL$^{\phi}$ | 4 | | | | | 110 | 3 | | | | | 117 |
| Bigfoot CL$^{\phi}$ | 9 | | | 108 | 101 | 104 | 5 | | | | 108 | 110 |
| Commodus$^{\phi}$ CL | 17 | 107 | 89 | 107 | 106 | 105 | 12 | 96 | 93 | 98 | 105 | 99 |
| Granite$^{\phi}$ CL | 4 | | | | | 105 | 5 | | | | 109 | 109 |
| Maximus$^{\phi}$ CL | 17 | 106 | 94 | 109 | 102 | 102 | 12 | 103 | 96 | 106 | 107 | 107 |
| Neo$^{\phi}$ CL | 9 | | | 105 | 100 | 107 | 8 | | | 111 | 103 | 111 |
| PegasusAX$^{\phi}$ | 9 | | | 105 | 104 | 101 | 5 | | | | 102 | 101 |
| Rocket$^{\phi}$ CL | 5 | | | | 106 | 109 | 3 | | | | | 112 |
| Spartacus CL$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 101 | 91 | 105 | 100 | 99 | 12 | 100 | 94 | 99 | 103 | 103 |
| Titan AX$^{\phi}$ | 17 | 107 | 94 | 102 | 108 | 105 | 10 | | 97 | 105 | 106 | 98 |
| Zena$^{\phi}$ CL | 13 | | 109 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 12 | 100 | 106 | 92 | 92 | 98 |

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 4: Yorke Peninsula and Mid North (main season) barley yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| Variety | Yorke Peninsula (main season) | | | | | | Mid North (main season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield t/ha | 4.90 | 5.76 | 4.26 | 4.28 | 5.13 | Mean yield t/ha | 5.39 | 7.52 | 5.21 | 2.17 | 4.26 |
| | No. trials | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | No. trials | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Spirit(ф) | 12 | | | 96 | 91 | 99 | 12 | | | 98 | 73 | 91 |
| Beast(ф) | 20 | 107 | 97 | 104 | 108 | 102 | 19 | 102 | 94 | 104 | 117 | 108 |
| Combat(ф) | 20 | 112 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 103 | 19 | 109 | 105 | 109 | 120 | 112 |
| Compass(ф) | 20 | 105 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 100 | 19 | 100 | 94 | 103 | 109 | 105 |
| Cyclops(ф) | 20 | 108 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 106 | 19 | 107 | 99 | 104 | 113 | 108 |
| Ember(ф) | 4 | | | 95 | | | 4 | | | 96 | | |
| Fathom(ф) | 20 | 103 | 94 | 100 | 102 | 97 | 19 | 99 | 92 | 101 | 113 | 103 |
| Laperouse(ф) | 20 | 102 | 98 | 101 | 105 | 104 | 19 | 102 | 94 | 100 | 104 | 103 |
| Leabrook(ф) | 20 | 108 | 101 | 103 | 108 | 103 | 19 | 104 | 99 | 106 | 112 | 108 |
| Minotaur(ф) | 20 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 19 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 104 | 105 |
| RGT Asteroid(ф) | 8 | | | | 90 | 97 | 12 | | | 94 | 79 | 90 |
| RGT Atlantis(ф) | 12 | | | 95 | 92 | 97 | 12 | | | 97 | 79 | 93 |
| RGT Planet(ф) | 20 | 96 | 108 | 99 | 94 | 98 | 19 | 99 | 113 | 101 | 87 | 96 |
| Rosalind(ф) | 20 | 101 | 104 | 106 | 104 | 101 | 19 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| SEA Orca | | | | | | | 8 | | | | 110 | 107 |
| Spinnaker(ф) | 20 | 100 | 110 | 104 | 100 | 102 | 19 | 103 | 113 | 104 | 93 | 100 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Bunyip IA(ф) | 12 | | | 106 | 106 | 103 | 12 | | | 102 | 106 | 103 |
| AGT-Reaper CL(ф) | 4 | | | | | 110 | 4 | | | | | 110 |
| Bigfoot CL(ф) | 12 | | | 106 | 108 | 105 | 12 | | | 102 | 107 | 105 |
| Commodus(ф) CL | 20 | 103 | 94 | 99 | 104 | 99 | 19 | 99 | 93 | 101 | 108 | 103 |
| Granite(ф) CL | 8 | | | | 107 | 104 | 8 | | | | 109 | 104 |
| Maximus(ф) CL | 20 | 100 | 95 | 104 | 106 | 102 | 19 | 100 | 90 | 99 | 110 | 102 |
| Neo(ф) CL | 12 | | | 110 | 106 | 109 | 12 | | | 110 | 95 | 106 |
| PegasusAX(ф) | 8 | | | | 100 | 98 | 8 | | | | 102 | 99 |
| Rocket(ф) CL | 4 | | | | | 105 | 4 | | | | | 106 |
| Spartacus CL(ф) | 20 | 97 | 93 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 19 | 97 | 90 | 96 | 104 | 98 |
| Titan AX(ф) | 16 | | 97 | 98 | 104 | 101 | 16 | | 95 | 103 | 112 | 106 |
| Zena(ф) CL | 20 | 96 | 107 | 100 | 95 | 98 | 19 | 99 | 112 | 101 | 87 | 96 |

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 5: Murray Mallee and South East (main season) barley yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| Variety | Murray Mallee (main season) | | | | | | South East (main season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield t/ha | 2.14 | 4.13 | 3.30 | 2.07 | 2.68 | Mean yield t/ha | | 6.21 | 5.01 | | 5.55 |
| | No. trials | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Spirit(Φ) | 3 | | | 94 | | | 3 | Data not available* | 116 | 86 | Data not available* | 99 |
| Beast(Φ) | 16 | 115 | 99 | 106 | 120 | 112 | 3 | | 91 | 111 | | 101 |
| Combat(Φ) | 16 | 118 | 116 | 109 | 121 | 114 | 3 | | 106 | 109 | | 103 |
| Compass(Φ) | 16 | 115 | 97 | 103 | 116 | 109 | 3 | | 89 | 107 | | 98 |
| Cyclops(Φ) | 16 | 111 | 103 | 106 | 108 | 108 | 3 | | 99 | 111 | | 108 |
| Ember(Φ) | | | | | | | 2 | | | 89 | | 97 |
| Fathom(Φ) | 16 | 107 | 99 | 101 | 114 | 107 | 3 | | 91 | 104 | | 96 |
| Gretchen(Φ) | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 103 |
| Laperouse(Φ) | 16 | 105 | 93 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 3 | | 92 | 108 | | 105 |
| Leabrook(Φ) | 16 | 118 | 102 | 106 | 116 | 111 | 3 | | 95 | 110 | | 102 |
| Minotaur(Φ) | 16 | 107 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 104 | 3 | | 105 | 106 | | 107 |
| RGT Asteroid(Φ) | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 97 |
| RGT Atlantis(Φ) | | | | | | | 2 | | | 87 | | 96 |
| RGT Planet(Φ) | 16 | 93 | 110 | 98 | 92 | 94 | 3 | | 115 | 90 | | 97 |
| Rosalind(Φ) | 13 | 101 | 104 | 105 | 108 | | 3 | | 104 | 104 | | 102 |
| SEA Orca | 3 | | | | | 108 | 1 | | | | | 102 |
| Spinnaker(Φ) | 12 | | 110 | 103 | 99 | 99 | 3 | | 114 | 97 | | 102 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Bunyip IA(Φ) | 9 | | | 105 | 107 | 105 | 2 | | | 107 | | 104 |
| AGT-Reaper CL(Φ) | 3 | | | | | 112 | 1 | | | | | 113 |
| Bigfoot CL(Φ) | 9 | | | 105 | 106 | 106 | 1 | | | | | 107 |
| Commodus(Φ) CL | 16 | 111 | 95 | 101 | 112 | 107 | 3 | | 88 | 106 | | 98 |
| Granite(Φ) CL | 3 | | | | | 106 | 1 | | | | | 106 |
| Maximus(Φ) CL | 16 | 99 | 91 | 103 | 105 | 104 | 3 | | 90 | 109 | | 104 |
| Neo(Φ) CL | 9 | | | 109 | 101 | 103 | 2 | | | 103 | | 110 |
| PegasusAX(Φ) | 9 | | | 101 | 101 | 100 | 1 | | | | | 99 |
| Rocket(Φ) CL | 6 | | | | 113 | 109 | | | | | | |
| Soldier(Φ) CL | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 101 |
| Spartacus CL(Φ) | 16 | 95 | 89 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 3 | | 90 | 104 | | 100 |
| Titan AX(Φ) | 16 | 116 | 101 | 102 | 112 | 108 | 3 | | 92 | 106 | | 99 |
| Zena(Φ) CL | 12 | | 107 | 99 | 93 | 94 | 3 | | 113 | 91 | | 98 |

* The South East trial at Keith was compromised in 2021 and 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 6: South East (long season) barley yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| Variety | South East (long season) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield t/ha | | 5.38 | 5.78 | 5.62 | |
| | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | |
| AGT-Spirit(Þ) | 3 | No trial | 100 | 100 | 97 | Data not available* |
| Compass(Þ) | 1 | | 118 | | | |
| Cyclops(Þ) | 3 | | 123 | 112 | 117 | |
| Ember(Þ) | 2 | | | 112 | 103 | |
| Gretchen(Þ) | 1 | | | | 96 | |
| Laperouse(Þ) | 3 | | 104 | 97 | 110 | |
| Leabrook(Þ) | 3 | | 141 | 108 | 114 | |
| Minotaur(Þ) | 3 | | 106 | 101 | 102 | |
| Newton | 2 | | | 99 | 90 | |
| RGT Asteroid(Þ) | 2 | | | 98 | 92 | |
| RGT Atlantis(Þ) | 2 | | | 105 | 87 | |
| RGT Planet(Þ) | 3 | | 103 | 100 | 86 | |
| Rosalind(Þ) | 3 | | 130 | 88 | 103 | |
| Spinnaker(Þ) | 3 | | 113 | 101 | 93 | |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | |
| AGT-Bunyip IA(Þ) | 2 | | | 104 | 116 | |
| Maximus(Þ) CL | 3 | | 112 | 101 | 120 | |
| Neo(Þ) CL | 2 | | | 97 | 97 | |
| PegasusAX(Þ) | 1 | | | | 103 | |
| Spartacus CL(Þ) | 3 | | 104 | 89 | 107 | |
| Titan AX(Þ) | 1 | | 110 | | | |
| Zena(Þ) CL | 3 | | 109 | 97 | 86 | |

* The trial at Conmurra was compromised in 2025.

Source: National Variety Trials

## Grain quality

### Table 7: South Australian (main season) barley test weight and retention

Median test weight (kg/hectolitre) and retention (% grain >2.5 mm sieve), illustrated by colour gradient within each year. Varieties can only be compared within any single year and have only been included if they are present in all field trials for a given year to ensure a fair comparison.

| Variety | Test weight (kg/hectolitre) | | | | | Retention (% >2.5 mm) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| No. trials | 17 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 19 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beast$^{\phi}$ | 70.0 | 68.2 | 70.2 | 70.3 | 70.0 | 96.7 | 97.7 | 83.7 | 93.4 | 92.9 |
| Combat$^{\phi}$ | | 68.2 | 70.6 | 71.2 | 69.4 | | 97.3 | 62.8 | 83.3 | 74.0 |
| Compass$^{\phi}$ | 69.9 | 66.4 | 70.3 | 71.5 | 69.5 | 93.1 | 96.2 | 76.1 | 90.0 | 85.3 |
| Cyclops$^{\phi}$ | 70.8 | 69.3 | 71.4 | 72.2 | 70.3 | 93.0 | 94.8 | 64.3 | 88.5 | 79.6 |
| La Trobe$^{\phi}$ | 71.7 | 69.4 | 70.6 | 72.7 | | 93.0 | 92.0 | 56.9 | 74.0 | |
| Laperouse$^{\phi}$ | 71.8 | 70.3 | 71.5 | 72.2 | 70.5 | 90.2 | 96.9 | 73.6 | 85.8 | 89.8 |
| Leabrook$^{\phi}$ | 70.4 | 67.0 | 69.9 | 71.0 | 69.3 | 93.1 | 97.1 | 80.4 | 92.2 | 86.3 |
| Minotaur$^{\phi}$ | 71.1 | 69.7 | 71.5 | 71.8 | 70.9 | 89.4 | 96.9 | 68.7 | 80.0 | 72.8 |
| RGT Planet$^{\phi}$ | 69.8 | 67.2 | 70.3 | 70.9 | 69.0 | 89.9 | 96.1 | 45.4 | 78.3 | 63.5 |
| Rosalind$^{\phi}$ | 71.8 | 68.4 | 71.1 | 72.1 | | 89.6 | 95.1 | 53.0 | 75.8 | |
| Spinnaker$^{\phi}$ | | 67.8 | 69.9 | 72.0 | 68.2 | | 96.7 | 69.0 | 86.6 | 64.0 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGT-Bunyip IA$^{\phi}$ | | | 72.8 | 73.6 | 71.3 | | | 63.0 | 86.0 | 73.6 |
| AGT-Reaper CL$^{\phi}$ | | | | | 70.3 | | | | | 73.4 |
| Bigfoot CL$^{\phi}$ | | | | 72.5 | 70.3 | | | | 88.9 | 86.4 |
| Commodus$^{\phi}$ CL | 69.6 | 67.5 | 70.7 | 71.2 | 69.9 | 93.2 | 96.2 | 81.3 | 87.0 | 83.5 |
| Granite$^{\phi}$ CL | | | | | 70.0 | | | | | 64.2 |
| Maximus$^{\phi}$ CL | 72.7 | 69.9 | 72.1 | 72.9 | 71.5 | 96.2 | 95.7 | 77.6 | 82.9 | 84.9 |
| Neo$^{\phi}$ CL | | | 69.2 | 72.1 | 68.0 | | | 63.6 | 86.4 | 64.4 |
| PegasusAX$^{\phi}$ | | | | 73.1 | 70.2 | | | | 75.8 | 67.0 |
| Spartacus CL$^{\phi}$ | 71.3 | 69.7 | 72.4 | 73.1 | 71.6 | 93.4 | 94.1 | 58.0 | 75.8 | 76.6 |
| Titan AX$^{\phi}$ | | 67.6 | 69.4 | 71.5 | 68.6 | | 97.4 | 76.3 | 90.4 | 88.2 |
| Zena$^{\phi}$ CL | | 66.8 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 68.5 | | 96.2 | 50.3 | 78.0 | 56.0 |

Source: National Variety Trials

# Oat

There are no new oat varieties for the southern region for the 2027 season.

## Milling

A key consideration when selecting an oat variety for milling is its ability to consistently achieve milling grade. While seasonal conditions influence the likelihood of meeting milling standards, some varieties perform more reliably than others.

Premium milling varieties are more likely to achieve the quality required for milling. While some other varieties may occasionally meet milling grade criteria, they may not be accepted by individual millers.

Before sowing a crop for milling, consult your intended miller to confirm both the quality specifications and the varieties they will accept.

## Export hay

Export markets demand high-quality hay. While seasonal conditions and crop nutrition influence quality, some varieties are more likely to produce export-grade hay.

Before sowing a crop for hay production, consult your hay processor to ensure you understand the required quality standards and the varieties that are suitable for export markets.

## Oats for grazing

This guide does not provide recommendations for oat varieties intended for grazing, feed grain production, or repeated grazing following early sowing. For information on varieties suited to these purposes, refer to the NSW Winter Crop Variety Sowing Guide, produced annually by the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

## Useful resources

Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings or the SARDI Cereal Variety Disease Guide.

Grains Australia coordinates Australian oat classification – its Oat Milling Varieties List records the highest possible class for each classification zone and is updated annually on 1 August.

## Royalties

Where applicable, growers selling oat grain/seed or hay will pay an end point royalty (EPR). Refer to Variety Central for further information on hay, grain and seed royalties.

**Table 1: Oat variety agronomy and disease resistance ratings**

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders and seed companies.

| Variety | Maturity | Plant height | Rust | | Barley yellow dwarf virus | CCN resistance | Stem nematode | | Septoria avenae blotch | Bacterial blight | Red leather leaf |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Stem | Leaf (crown) | | | Resistance | Tolerance | | | |
| **Milling** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannister(ϕ) | M | TD | S | S | MSS | MRMS | MRMS | MT | MSS | S | SVS |
| Bilby(ϕ) | Q-M | D | SVS | SVS | S | VS | S | MI | S | SVS | MS-S |
| Durack(ϕ) | VQ | MT | S | S | S | MRMS | S | MI | S | S | S |
| Goldie(ϕ) | M | T | S | S | MS | MR | S | I | MSS | MSS | SVS |
| Koala(ϕ) | M-S | TD | MS | MSS | MSS | R | MS | MT | MSS | S | S |
| Kowari(ϕ) | Q-M | D | S | SVS | S | S | S | I | S | S | S |
| Minnie(ϕ) | M | S | SVS | SVS | S | RMR | MS | MI | S | S | VS |
| Mitika | Q-M | D | S | S | SVS | VS | S | MT | SVS | S | S |
| Williams(ϕ) | M | MT | MSS | MRMS | S | VS | S | MI | MSS | MSS | MS-S |
| Yallara(ϕ) | Q-M | MT | S | MR-SVS | S | R | MS | MI | MSS | S | SVS |
| **Hay** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archer(ϕ) | M | M | MSS | MR-S | MSS | VS | VS (P) | I | MSS | MSS | SVS |
| Kingbale(ϕ) | M-S | T | S | S | MS | R | MR | MT | MS | MSS | SVS |
| Mulgara(ϕ) | M | T | S | | MSS | R | MR | MT | S/MS | MSS | SVS |
| Tungoo(ϕ) | M-S | MT | S | | MSS | MR | R | MT | MRMS# | | MRMS |
| Wallaby(ϕ) | M-S | MT | SVS | MR | MS | MR | S | MI | MSS | S | SVS |

Source: NVT Disease Ratings

Maturity: VQ = very quick, Q = quick, M = mid, S = slow, VS = very slow.
Plant height: D = dwarf, TD = tall dwarf, T = tall, ST = short tall, MT = medium tall, VT = very tall.

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or SARDI Cereal Variety Disease Guide (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible,
(P) = provisional rating, - hyphen indicates a range, / indicates pathotype differences, # warning, may be more susceptible to alternate pathotypes,
^ line contains a few susceptible off types, ( ) show outlier.

## Milling oat

### Bilby(Φ)

Quick-mid maturing dwarf milling oat with grain yields comparable to Williams(Φ). Produces excellent grain quality with low screenings, bright grain, high beta-glucan content. Released 2019. Bred by SARDI and marketed by Barenbrug. Free to trade. Grain EPR $2.50.

### Koala(Φ)

Mid-slow maturing tall dwarf milling oat with strong early vigour, suited to medium and high-rainfall environments. Similar to Bannister(Φ) but can be up to 7 days later to head. Grain quality similar to Bannister(Φ). Released 2023. Bred by SARDI and marketed by Seednet. Grain and hay EPR $2.50.

### Kowari(Φ)

Quick-mid maturing dwarf milling oat slightly taller than Mitika, suited to medium and high-rainfall zones. Delivers good grain quality with low screenings, improved beta-glucan content, high protein, good feed value and slightly higher groat percentage than Mitika. Released 2017. Bred by SARDI and marketed by Barenbrug. Free to trade. Grain EPR $2.50.

### Minnie(Φ)

Mid maturing milling oat suited to medium and high-rainfall environments. Short to medium plant height with good lodging resistance and harvestability. Very low screenings and good test weight. Released 2024. Bred by SARDI and InterGrain and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. Grain EPR $3.50.

### Mitika

Quick-mid maturing dwarf milling oat suited to high-rainfall environments. Produces high hectolitre and grain weight and low screenings. High feed value through low hull lignin and high grain digestibility. Released 2005. Bred by SARDI and marketed by Barenbrug. Free to trade.

## Dual-purpose oat

### Bannister(Φ)

Mid maturing tall dwarf dual-purpose oat with wide adaptation. Approximately 13 cm taller than Mitika, flowering 3 to 4 days later, suitable for hay production. Grain quality is similar to Mitika with slightly lower hectolitre weight and slightly higher screenings. Released 2012. Bred by SARDI and marketed by Seednet. Grain EPR $2.30, hay EPR $2.00.

### Durack(Φ)

Very quick maturing, medium-tall variety, similar in height to Yallara(Φ). Widely adapted to low to medium-rainfall zones and late sowing in high-rainfall regions, although due to its fast development speed it does not have the hay yield potential of other hay varieties. Released 2016. Bred by SARDI. Free to trade. Grain EPR $2.30, hay EPR $2.00.

### Goldie(Φ)

Mid maturing, high yielding dual-purpose oat, flowering 4 to 7 days earlier than Bannister(Φ). Broad adaptation across rainfall zones, with a strong grain quality package including low screenings and high test weight. Tall plant height and good panicle emergence even under tough conditions. Released 2024. Bred by SARDI and InterGrain and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. Grain and hay EPR $3.50.

### Williams(Φ)

Mid maturing medium-tall milling oat suited to 350 mm-plus rainfall zones. Approximately 15 cm taller than Mitika, 5 cm taller than Bannister(Φ) and 15 cm shorter than Yallara(Φ). Slightly lower grain quality than Bannister(Φ) and higher screenings in low-rainfall areas and dry finishes. Hay yield is slightly lower than dedicated hay varieties, with hay quality similar to Wintaroo. Released 2013. Bred by SARDI and marketed by Barenbrug. Free to trade. Grain EPR $2.30, hay EPR $2.00.

### Yallara(Φ)

Quick-mid maturing medium to tall dual-purpose oat suited to milling and hay production, including drier environments. Produces bright, premium-quality grain with high digestibility and good hay quality from fine stems. Released 2009. Bred by SARDI and marketed by Seednet. Grain and hay EPR $2.00.

## Hay oat

### Archer(Φ)

Mid maturing hay oat with medium plant height, good early vigour, biomass and hay colour retention. A single-gene IMI-tolerant variety currently registered for incorporated by sowing Sentry® herbicide for hay, forage, seed and domestic feed grain production. Grain can only be used for the domestic feed market or consumed on-farm; it cannot be delivered to grain receival sites. Released 2022. Bred by GIA and marketed by InterGrain. No farmer-to-farmer trade. Grain and hay EPR $3.65.

### Forester(Φ)

Very slow maturing hay oat with medium plant height, adapted to high-rainfall and irrigated cropping regions. Excellent lodging resistance, shattering resistance, early vigour and hay quality. Released 2012. Bred by SARDI and marketed by AEXCO. Grain and hay EPR $2.00.

### Kingbale(Φ)

Mid-slow maturing hay oat with tall plant height, high biomass, good quality and strong early vigour. A single-gene IMI-tolerant variety currently registered for incorporated by sowing Sentry® herbicide for hay, forage, seed and domestic feed grain production. Grain can only be used for the domestic feed market or consumed on-farm; it cannot be delivered to grain receival sites. Released 2019. Bred by GIA and marketed by InterGrain. No farmer-to-farmer trade. Grain and hay EPR $3.65.

### Mulgara(Φ)

Mid maturing tall hay oat with excellent hay colour. Grain quality similar to Wintaroo, with lower screenings, higher protein and higher groat percentage. Released 2009. Bred by SARDI and marketed by AEXCO. Grain and hay EPR $2.00.

### Tungoo(Φ)

Mid-slow maturing medium to tall hay oat with hay yields similar to Kangaroo. Grain yield is relatively low and grain has moderately low hull lignin. Released 2012. Bred by SARDI and marketed by AEXCO. Grain and hay EPR $2.00.

### Wallaby(Φ)

Mid-slow maturing, medium-tall hay oat. Hay yields similar to Mulgara(Φ) and Brusher, with market-leading hay quality and colour, high digestibility, high water-soluble carbohydrate levels and low neutral detergent fibre. Suited to medium and high-rainfall zones. For maximum biomass, sow 10 to 14 days before Mulgara(Φ) and Brusher. Released 2022. Bred by SARDI and marketed by InterGrain. Free to trade. Grain and hay EPR $3.00.


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**Table 2: Upper Eyre Peninsula oat yield**

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Upper Eyre Peninsula | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield t/ha | | 2.64 | | 0.47 | 0.53 |
| Variety | No. trials | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | |
| Bannister(Φ) | 3 | Data not available* | 123 | Data not available* | 105 | 95 |
| Bilby(Φ) | 3 | | 80 | | 92 | 103 |
| Durack(Φ) | 3 | | 74 | | 107 | 111 |
| Goldie(Φ) | 3 | | 121 | | 119 | 104 |
| Koala(Φ) | 3 | | 133 | | 90 | 86 |
| Koorabup(Φ) | 1 | | 100 | | | |
| Kowari(Φ) | 3 | | 88 | | 91 | 107 |
| Kultarr(Φ) | 2 | | | | 88 | 87 |
| Minnie(Φ) | 3 | | 120 | | 125 | 113 |
| Mitika | 3 | | 80 | | 90 | 105 |
| Possum | 1 | | 88 | | | |
| Wallaby(Φ) | 1 | | | | 53 | |
| Williams(Φ) | 3 | | 107 | | 91 | 84 |
| Yallara(Φ) | 3 | | 84 | | 107 | 101 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Archer(Φ) | 2 | | | | 63 | 59 |

* The trial at Nunjikompita was compromised in 2021 and failed in 2023.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 3: Yorke Peninsula and Mid North oat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| Variety | Yorke Peninsula | | | | | | Mid North | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield t/ha | 1.70 | | 2.49 | | | Mean yield t/ha | 3.41 | 6.32 | 3.83 | | 3.29 |
| | No. trials | 1 | | 1 | | | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannister(b) | 2 | 98 | Data not available* | 113 | No trial | No trial | 4 | 108 | 112 | 102 | Data not available* | 101 |
| Bilby(b) | 2 | 113 | | 98 | | | 4 | 93 | 91 | 102 | | 103 |
| Durack(b) | 2 | 108 | | 84 | | | 4 | 92 | 86 | 98 | | 99 |
| Goldie(b) | 2 | 118 | | 122 | | | 4 | 108 | 111 | 106 | | 106 |
| Koala(b) | 2 | 79 | | 109 | | | 4 | 111 | 117 | 99 | | 97 |
| Koorabup(b) | 1 | 81 | | | | | 2 | 100 | 98 | | | |
| Kowari(b) | 2 | 103 | | 82 | | | 4 | 97 | 92 | 97 | | 98 |
| Kultarr(b) | 1 | | | 87 | | | 2 | | | 94 | | 94 |
| Minnie(b) | 1 | | | 111 | | | 3 | | 108 | 105 | | 104 |
| Mitika | 2 | 101 | | 83 | | | 4 | 94 | 89 | 97 | | 98 |
| Possum | 1 | 104 | | | | | 2 | 94 | 96 | | | |
| Wallaby(b) | 1 | | | 71 | | | 2 | | | 90 | | 91 |
| Williams(b) | 2 | 81 | | 112 | | | 4 | 99 | 107 | 100 | | 99 |
| Yallara(b) | 2 | 89 | | 88 | | | 4 | 94 | 92 | 96 | | 96 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archer(b) | 1 | | | 125 | | | 2 | | | 99 | | 98 |
| Kingbale(b) | 1 | | | 66 | | | 2 | | | 88 | | 87 |

* The Yorke Peninsula trial at Paskeville was compromised in 2022 and the Mid North trial at Crystal Brook failed in 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 4: Murray Mallee and South East oat yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year..

| Variety | Murray Mallee | | | | | | South East | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield t/ha | | 3.69 | 1.57 | | | Mean yield t/ha | 4.88 | 2.84 | | 1.95 | 5.83 |
| | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | | | No. trials | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannister(b) | 2 | Data not available* | 116 | 108 | No trial | No trial | 6 | 108 | 98 | No trial | 107 | 105 |
| Bilby(b) | 2 | | 84 | 101 | | | 6 | 101 | 109 | | 104 | 106 |
| Durack(b) | 2 | | 82 | 87 | | | 6 | 87 | 97 | | 91 | 90 |
| Goldie(b) | 2 | | 112 | 112 | | | 6 | 112 | 99 | | 116 | 111 |
| Koala(b) | 2 | | 124 | 109 | | | 6 | 109 | 97 | | 103 | 104 |
| Koorabup(b) | 1 | | 103 | | | | 4 | 85 | 87 | | | |
| Kowari(b) | 2 | | 85 | 92 | | | 6 | 95 | 101 | | 98 | 96 |
| Kultarr(b) | 1 | | | 88 | | | | | | | | |
| Minnie(b) | 2 | | 105 | 106 | | | 4 | | 95 | | 117 | 107 |
| Mitika | 2 | | 83 | 91 | | | 6 | 92 | 102 | | 94 | 95 |
| Possum | 1 | | 100 | | | | 4 | 97 | 101 | | | |
| Wallaby(b) | 1 | | | 92 | | | 1 | | | | | 94 |
| Williams(b) | 2 | | 115 | 107 | | | 6 | 103 | 103 | | 95 | 102 |
| Yallara(b) | 2 | | 96 | 88 | | | 6 | 85 | 93 | | 83 | 85 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archer(b) | 1 | | | 116 | | | 2 | | | | 87 | 108 |
| Kingbale(b) | 1 | | | 73 | | | | | | | | |

* The Murray Mallee trial at Waikerie was compromised in 2021.

Source: National Variety Trials

## Grain quality

**Table 5: South Australian oat screenings**

Median screenings (% <2.0 mm sieve) illustrated by colour gradient within each year. Varieties can only be compared within any single year and have only been included if they are present in all field trials for a given year to ensure a fair comparison.

| Variety | Screenings (% <2.0 mm) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| No. trials | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | |
| Bannister(b) | 12.1 | 4.1 | 22.7 | 26.3 | 31.6 |
| Bilby(b) | 7.5 | 3.1 | 16.8 | 18.8 | 20.8 |
| Durack(b) | 10.0 | 2.8 | 17.0 | 25.8 | 20.2 |
| Goldie(b) | 8.9 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 22.7 | 11.3 |
| Koala(b) | 10.8 | 3.5 | 17.9 | 27.3 | 29.4 |
| Koorabup(b) | 6.6 | 1.6 | | | |
| Kowari(b) | 6.5 | 2.7 | 9.6 | 20.7 | 19.1 |
| Kultarr(b) | | | 16.3 | | |
| Minnie(b) | | 2.8 | 8.8 | 24.2 | 18.3 |
| Mitika | 7.1 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 23.9 | 21.7 |
| Possum | 7.5 | 2.9 | | | |
| Wallaby(b) | | | 23.1 | | |
| Williams(b) | 12.8 | 5.0 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 41.9 |
| Yallara(b) | 7.8 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 15.6 | 16.8 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | |
| Archer(b) | | | 27.5 | 18.2 | 36.5 |
| Kingbale(b) | | | 32.4 | | |

Source: National Variety Trials

# Canola

The new canola varieties released for 2027 are:

- glyphosate tolerant: Hyola® Badger XX, Pioneer® PY634G, VICTORY® V54-10TF
- imidazolinone tolerant: Nufarm® Kobi IMI, Pioneer® PY433I
- triazine tolerant: AGT-Strike TT$^{(\phi)}$, Hyola® Panda TT
- dual tolerance – glufosinate + glyphosate: InVigor LR 4040P, InVigor LR 5540P
- dual tolerance – glyphosate + imidazolinone: Nufarm® Aurora TFI.

## Selection criteria

Variety information previously provided as short descriptions is now presented in Tables 1 and 2 to provide a more consistent and streamlined comparison between varieties. NVT results for variety oil content (at 6% moisture content) are now available in Table 8.

New varieties are not necessarily entered into the NVT system, which means some information on yield performance and disease resistance may be missing from this guide. Please contact your local agronomist for more information.

The main considerations for canola variety selection are maturity, yield potential, oil content, herbicide tolerance and disease resistance. The choice of herbicide-tolerance trait depends on the potential for soil herbicide residues, weed spectrum and the demands of future rotations. Triazine-tolerant canola comes with a yield and oil penalty when grown in situations where it is not warranted. Oil content is influenced by variety, agronomic conditions and environmental conditions.

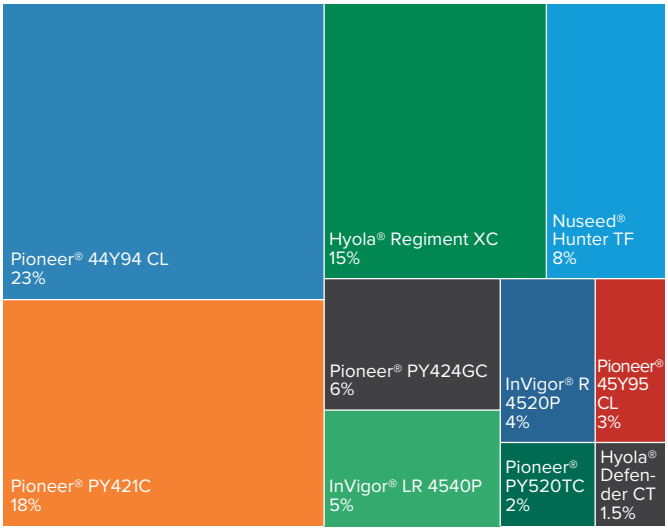
Glyphosate-tolerant canola – Roundup Ready®, TruFlex® and Optimum GLY® varieties – vary in their level of tolerance to glyphosate. Check the product, rate, timing and number of applications that can be tolerated when planning which varieties to grow and how to manage them.

Winter-type canola varieties have a high vernalisation (or cold) requirement, which means they can produce a high amount of biomass before flowering and are able to make use of extended growing seasons. This enables them to be grazed over a relatively large window with any loss in grain yield offset by the benefits to the livestock enterprise. They are suited to environments that have a long growing season, such as the lower South East and Kangaroo Island, or in situations where growers are looking to utilise spring, summer or early autumn rainfall events. These varieties are not evaluated in NVT.

Speciality-type canola varieties, such as Monola® and Nexera®, are not included in the guide as they cannot be delivered within South Australia. Victory® canola has been added as growers can currently deliver to Naracoorte or direct to Melbourne.

CSIRO has developed a prototype Crop Flowering Calculator to enable growers to identify the variety or sowing time that best matches the optimal flowering window for a specific location. The calculator models crop maturity based on extensive research and uses 60 years of local weather data to calculate a range of possible flowering dates for a specific environment for wheat and canola.

**Figure 1: Top 10 canola varieties delivered to Bunge South Australia during the 2025-26 harvest period (% of total canola tonnes)**
Varieties are based on grower declarations, not on variety testing.




Source: Data in this chart was provided by Bunge for information only. The data may not be reproduced, republished or distributed elsewhere without prior written permission from Bunge.

## Blackleg

Blackleg – both crown canker and upper canopy blackleg infection (UCI) – can be a very destructive disease in canola. Follow the 'AFREN Fungicide Resistance 5' principles for integrated disease management to limit the development of fungicide resistance. This includes planting canola at least 500 m from the previous season's stubble, using time of sowing to manage disease risk, using more resistant varieties and rotating them.

Blackleg with reduced sensitivity to Group 3 fungicides prothioconazole, fluquinconazole, flutriafol and tebuconazole is present in SA, Victoria, NSW and WA. There is a high likelihood of resistance developing, with the potential for field failure under disease-conducive environments.

The only other fungicide groups registered for blackleg control are the Group 7 SDHI fungicides and the Group 12 fungicide fludioxonil. As mutations associated with reduced sensitivity to these fungicides have also been detected in SA, there is potential for further shifts in sensitivity under high disease and fungicide selection pressure.

Blackleg of canola should only be treated with fungicide when disease pressure is high and there is a clear risk of yield loss. Canola plants can tolerate a significant amount of disease before any yield loss occurs.

Avoid 4-leaf to 8-leaf early foliar fungicide applications where possible to minimise fungicide resistance.

## Viruses and green peach aphid

Growers can no longer rely on neonicotinoid insecticide seed treatments to control green peach aphid (GPA), the main vector for turnip yellows virus (TuYV), as resistance is now widespread across Australia. GPA has evolved resistance to several insecticide groups, which means seed treatments containing mixed modes of action may offer some suppression of GPA with lower resistance levels, but protection may be incomplete.

Follow the best management practices for green peach aphid: manage the green bridge, sow canola into stubble, and actively monitor for GPA and virus symptoms to determine if and when foliar insecticide is required. More information is available in the Green peach aphid best management practice guide and the GRDC fact sheet Manage turnip yellows virus in canola.

## Sustainability certification

Sustainability certification is essential when supplying canola to the European biofuel market and is increasingly valued by local crushing markets. Certification demonstrates that the crop is grown with appropriate land stewardship, good agricultural practice and meets legal obligations.

International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) can be undertaken via the Sustainable Grain Australia (SGA) program. Growers should take this process seriously as independent audits are randomly conducted each year. SGA coordinates the audit process and provides support to growers during an audit.

## Useful resources

- BlacklegCM app – decision-support tool for profitable management of blackleg. Best used on tablet.
- UCI BlacklegCM app – decision-support tool for profitable management of UCI blackleg. Available on Android and iPhone.
- SclerotiniaCM app – forecasting model to assist canola growers with fungicide application decisions. Best used on tablet.
- Disease Management Extension Network (DMEN) afren.com.au
- Tips and Tactics: Better mouse management


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### Table 1: Canola variety agronomy

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders and seed companies.

| Variety | New | Maturity | Rainfall areas | Height | Hybrid or open pollinated (OP) | Herbicide tolerance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional** | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Diamond | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | Conventional |
| Outlaw(1) | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Tall | OP | Conventional |
| **Glyphosate tolerant** | | | | | | |
| DG Buller G | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (OG) |
| DG Hotham TF | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| Hyola® Badger XX | New | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Tall | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| InVigor® R 4520P | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ + IRR | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| Nuseed® Eagle TF | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Tall | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| Nuseed® Raptor TF | | Early-mid (4) | MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (RR) |
| Pioneer® PY428R | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | GT (RR) |
| Pioneer® PY525G | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | GT (OG) |
| Pioneer® PY634G | New | Mid-late (6) | MRZ-HRZ | Tall | Hybrid | GT (OG) |
| VICTORY® V54-10TF | New | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| VICTORY® V55-04TF | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| VICTORY® V55-08TF | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | CL |
| Nufarm® Kobi IMI | New | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Tall | Hybrid | IMI |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | IMI |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | IMI |
| Pioneer® PY433I | New | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Tall | Hybrid | IMI |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | | Early-mid (4) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | IMI |
| Pioneer® 45Y95 CL | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ + IRR | Medium-tall | Hybrid | IMI |
| Pioneer® PY421C | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | IMI |
| VICTORY® V74-06CL | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Short-medium | Hybrid | CL |
| VICTORY® V75-03CL | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | CL |
| VICTORY® V75-05CL | | Mid-late | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | CL |
| **Winter-type imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Captain CL | | Mid-late winter | MRZ-HRZ + IRR | Tall | Hybrid | CL |
| Hyola® 970CL | | Late winter | HRZ-VHRZ + IRR | Tall | Hybrid | CL |
| Hyola® Feast CL | | Mid-late winter | MRZ-HRZ + IRR | Tall | Hybrid | CL |
| RGT Clavier CL | | Late winter | HRZ-VHRZ + IRR | Medium-tall | Hybrid | CL |
| RGT Nizza® CL | | Early winter | HRZ + IRR | Medium-tall | Hybrid | CL |

Continued on next page

### Table 1: Canola variety agronomy (continued)

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders and seed companies.

| Variety | New | Maturity | Rainfall areas | Height | Hybrid or open pollinated (OP) | Herbicide tolerance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Triazine tolerant** | | | | | | |
| AGT-Strike TT$^{\phi}$ | New | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Tall | OP | TT |
| AGT-Insurgent TT$^{\phi}$ | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Tall | OP | TT |
| ATR Bluefin$^{\phi}$ | | Early (3) | LRZ | Short-medium | OP | TT |
| ATR Swordfish$^{\phi}$ | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | OP | TT |
| DG Avon TT$^{\phi}$ | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Short | OP | TT |
| DG Bidgee TT$^{\phi}$ | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | OP | TT |
| DG Torrens TT$^{\phi}$ | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Short-medium | OP | TT |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-HRZ + IRR | Medium | Hybrid | TT |
| Hyola® Panda TT | New | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | TT |
| HyTTec® Trident | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Tall | Hybrid | TT |
| HyTTec® Trifecta | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Tall | Hybrid | TT |
| HyTTec® Trophy | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-HRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | TT |
| HyTTec® Velocity | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | TT |
| InVigor® T 4511 | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | TT |
| Pioneer® PY429T | | Early-mid (4) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | TT |
| Pioneer® PY432T | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | TT |
| Renegade TT$^{\phi}$ | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Short-medium | OP | TT |
| RGT Baseline TT | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | TT |
| RGT Capacity TT | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | TT |
| SF Dynatron TT® | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | TT |
| SF Spark® TT | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Short-medium | Hybrid | TT |
| **Glufosinate tolerant and glyphosate tolerant** | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LR 4040P | New | Early-mid (4) | LRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | LL + GT (TF) |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ + IRR | Short | Hybrid | LL + GT (TF) |
| InVigor® LR 5040P | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ + IRR | Medium | Hybrid | LL + GT (TF) |
| InVigor® LR 5540P | New | Mid (5) | HRZ + IRR | Medium | Hybrid | LL + GT (TF) |
| **Glufosinate tolerant and triazine tolerant** | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | LL + TT |
| **Glyphosate tolerant and imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Battalion XC | | Early (3) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) + CL |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) + CL |
| Nufarm® Aurora TFI | New | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium-tall | Hybrid | GT (TF) + IMI |
| Nufarm® Chronos TFI | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (TF) + IMI |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | GT (OG) + IMI |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant and triazine tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Defender CT | | Early-mid (4) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | CL + TT |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | | Early-mid (4) | LRZ-MRZ | Medium | Hybrid | IMI + TT |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | | Mid (5) | MRZ-HRZ | Medium | Hybrid | CL + TT |

LRZ = low-rainfall zone, MRZ = medium-rainfall zone, HRZ = high-rainfall zone, VHRZ = very high-rainfall zone, IRR = irrigation.

Herbicide tolerances: GT = glyphosate tolerant (OG = Optimum GLY®, RR = Roundup Ready®, TF = TruFlex®), IMI = imidazolinone tolerant (CL = Clearfield®), TT = triazine tolerant, LL = LibertyLink® (glufosinate tolerant).

### Table 2: Canola marketing information

Information supplied by breeders and seed companies.

| Variety | Year of release | NVT tested | EPR ($/t excl. GST) | Genetically modified (GM) | Company | Company comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional[1]** | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Diamond | 2013 | 2012–20 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | Very fast to flower |
| Outlaw[(b)] | 2022 | N/A | $10.00 | Non-GM | AGT | High oil, eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™ |
| **Glyphosate tolerant** | | | | | | |
| DG Buller G | 2025 | 2024–26 | N/A | GM | Nutrien Ag Solutions | |
| DG Hotham TF | 2022 | 2021–26 | N/A | GM | Nutrien Ag Solutions | |
| Hyola® Badger XX | 2026 | 2025-26 | N/A | GM | Pacific Seeds | High oil and PodShield™, tested as BT23-9004XX |
| InVigor® R 4520P | 2020 | 2019–26 | N/A | GM | BASF | Widely adapted, good seedling vigour, PodGuard® |
| Nuseed® Eagle TF | 2022 | 2021–26 | N/A | GM | Nufarm | PodVault® |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | 2021 | 2019–26 | N/A | GM | Nufarm | |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | 2022 | 2021–26 | N/A | GM | Nufarm | PodVault® |
| Nuseed® Raptor TF | 2019 | 2017–26 | N/A | GM | Nufarm | |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | 2017 | 2016–26 | N/A | GM | Pioneer Seeds | |
| Pioneer® PY428R | 2024 | 2023–26 | N/A | GM | Pioneer Seeds | |
| Pioneer® PY525G | 2023 | 2023–26 | N/A | GM | Pioneer Seeds | |
| Pioneer® PY634G | 2026 | 2025-26 | N/A | GM | Pioneer Seeds | |
| VICTORY® V54-10TF | 2026 | 2024–26 | N/A | GM | Cargill | High stability oil, grown on a Cargill hectare contract with no ISCC requirement, grain price is non-GM price basis |
| VICTORY® V55-04TF | 2022 | 2021 and 2024–26 | N/A | GM | Cargill | High stability oil, grown on a Cargill hectare contract with no ISCC requirement, grain price is non-GM price basis |
| VICTORY® V55-08TF | 2025 | 2024–26 | N/A | GM | Cargill | High stability oil, grown on a Cargill hectare contract with no ISCC requirement, grain price is non-GM price basis, tested as 22TH6105 |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | 2022 | 2021–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pacific Seeds | |
| Nufarm® Kobi IMI | 2026 | 2025-26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | Tested as NCH22K031 |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | 2025 | 2022–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | Tested as NCH21K858 |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | 2023 | 2021–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | |
| Pioneer® PY433I | 2026 | 2025-26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pioneer Seeds | |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | 2020 | 2019–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pioneer Seeds | |
| Pioneer® 45Y95 CL | 2021 | 2018–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pioneer Seeds | |
| Pioneer® PY421C | 2023 | 2022–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pioneer Seeds | Broadly adapted |
| VICTORY® V74-06CL | 2025 | 2023 and 2025-26 | N/A | Non-GM | Cargill | High stability oil, grown on a Cargill hectare contract, tested as 19MH6003 |
| VICTORY® V75-03CL | 2019 | 2018–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Cargill | High stability oil, grown on a Cargill hectare contract |
| VICTORY® V75-05CL | 2025 | N/A | N/A | Non-GM | Cargill | High stability oil, grown on a Cargill hectare contract, tested as 19MH6024 |

[1] Conventional canola was last tested in NVT in 2020.

Continued on next page

**Table 2: Canola marketing information (continued)**

Information supplied by breeders and seed companies.

| Variety | Year of release | NVT tested | EPR ($/t excl. GST) | Genetically modified (GM) | Company | Company comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Winter-type imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Captain CL | 2023 | N/A | $5.00 | Non-GM | AGF Seeds | Dual-purpose winter suited to early autumn and spring sowing, high biomass and good oil |
| Hyola® 970CL | 2014 | N/A | N/A | Non-GM | Pacific Seeds | Dual-purpose winter suited to early and spring sowing, high biomass and good oil |
| Hyola® Feast CL | 2020 | N/A | N/A | Non-GM | Pacific Seeds | Dual-purpose winter suited to early and spring sowing in HRZ, high biomass and slightly earlier maturity than Hyola® 970CL |
| RGT Clavier CL | 2022 | N/A | $12.00 | Non-GM | RAGT | Dual-purpose winter suited to early and spring sowing, high biomass |
| RGT Nizza® CL | 2021 | N/A | $12.00 | Non-GM | RAGT | Dual-purpose winter suited to early and spring sowing, high biomass |
| **Triazine tolerant** | | | | | | |
| AGT-Strike TT(ϕ) | 2026 | 2025-26 | $11.00 | Non-GM | AGT | High oil, eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™, tested as AGTC0125TT |
| AGT-Insurgent TT(ϕ) | 2025 | 2024–26 | $11.00 | Non-GM | AGT | High yielding compared with other OP varieties, high oil. Widely adapted, eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™, tested as AGTC0120TT |
| ATR Bluefin(ϕ) | 2021 | 2020–25 | $5.00 | Non-GM | Nufarm | |
| ATR Swordfish(ϕ) | 2022 | 2021–25 | $5.00 | Non-GM | Nufarm | |
| DG Avon TT(ϕ) | 2023 | 2022–26 | $5.00 | Non-GM | Nutrien Ag Solutions | |
| DG Bidgee TT(ϕ) | 2021 | 2020–26 | $5.00 | Non-GM | Nutrien Ag Solutions | |
| DG Torrens TT(ϕ) | 2022 | 2020–26 | $5.00 | Non-GM | Nutrien Ag Solutions | |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | 2020 | 2019–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pacific Seeds | Widely adapted with good resistance to lodging |
| Hyola® Panda TT | 2026 | 2024–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pacific Seeds | Widely adapted and good resistance to lodging, tested as TT224660 |
| HyTTec® Trident | 2019 | 2017–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | |
| HyTTec® Trifecta | 2020 | 2018–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | |
| HyTTec® Trophy | 2017 | 2017–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | |
| HyTTec® Velocity | 2022 | 2020–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | |
| InVigor® T 4511 | 2022 | 2021–26 | N/A | Non-GM | BASF | High seedling vigour and oil content |
| Pioneer® PY429T | 2024 | 2023–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pioneer Seeds | Widely adapted |
| Pioneer® PY432T | 2025 | 2024–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pioneer Seeds | Suited to late planting in HRZ, tested as 4005D166-29 |
| Renegade TT(ϕ) | 2022 | 2021–26 | $10.00 | Non-GM | AGT | Widely adapted, eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™ |
| RGT Baseline TT | 2022 | 2021–26 | $10.00 | Non-GM | RAGT | High oil |
| RGT Capacity TT | 2021 | 2019–26 | $10.00 | Non-GM | RAGT | |
| SF Dynatron TT® | 2020 | 2019–26 | $10.00 | Non-GM | RAGT | High oil |
| SF Spark® TT | 2018 | 2018–24 | $10.00 | Non-GM | RAGT | |

Continued on next page

### Table 2: Canola marketing information (continued)

Information supplied by breeders and seed companies.

| Variety | Year of release | NVT tested | EPR ($/t excl. GST) | Genetically modified (GM) | Company | Company comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Glufosinate tolerant and glyphosate tolerant** | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LR 4040P | 2026 | 2023–26 | N/A | GM | BASF | PodGuard® |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | 2023 | 2022–26 | N/A | GM | BASF | PodGuard®, widely adapted |
| InVigor® LR 5040P | 2024 | 2022–26 | N/A | GM | BASF | PodGuard® |
| InVigor® LR 5540P | 2026 | 2024–26 | N/A | GM | BASF | PodGuard® |
| **Glufosinate tolerant and triazine tolerant** | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | 2025 | 2023–26 | N/A | GM | BASF | PodGuard®, tested as AN23LT016 |
| **Glyphosate tolerant and imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Battalion XC | 2021 | 2020–23 | N/A | GM | Pacific Seeds | NVT yields listed in glyphosate-tolerant tables |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | 2022 | 2021–26 | N/A | GM | Pacific Seeds | NVT yields listed in glyphosate-tolerant tables |
| Nufarm® Aurora TFI | 2026 | 2026 | N/A | GM | Nufarm | Limited commercial release in 2027, tested as NCH25KQ305, NVT yields listed in glyphosate-tolerant tables |
| Nufarm® Chronos TFI | 2025 | 2025-26 | N/A | GM | Nufarm | Tested as NCH24KQ202 |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | 2023 | 2023–26 | N/A | GM | Pioneer Seeds | NVT yields listed in glyphosate-tolerant tables |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant and triazine tolerant** | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Defender CT | 2023 | 2022–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pacific Seeds | NVT yields listed in triazine-tolerant tables |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | 2024 | 2023–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Nufarm | NVT yields listed in triazine-tolerant tables |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | 2022 | 2021–26 | N/A | Non-GM | Pioneer Seeds | NVT yields listed in both tolerance trials |

N/A = not applicable.

### Table 3: Canola spring 2026 blackleg ratings

Blackleg resistance ratings are updated in autumn and spring each year in the Blackleg Management Guide.

| Variety | 2026 blackleg rating Bare | 2026 blackleg rating ILeVo® | 2026 blackleg rating Saltro® | 2026 upper canopy infection blackleg rating (UCI) | Major gene resistance group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional** | | | | | |
| Outlaw(b) | MR | | | MR-UCI | A |
| **Glyphosate tolerant** | | | | | |
| DG Buller G | MR | | | R-UCI | AH |
| DG Hotham TF | R | | | R-UCI | ABH |
| Hyola® Badger XX | R | | R | R-UCI | CH |
| InVigor® R 4520P | MS | RMR | | MS-UCI | B |
| Nuseed® Eagle TF | R | | | MR-UCI | ABD |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | MR | | | MR-UCI | AB |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | RMR | | | MR-UCI | AB |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | MR | R | R | MR-UCI | B |
| Pioneer® PY428R | MRMS | | R | MRMS-UCI | B |
| Pioneer® PY525G | MRMS | | R | MRMS-UCI | AB |
| Pioneer® PY634G | R | | | R-UCI | AH |
| VICTORY® V54-10TF | RMR | R | | MR-UCI | B |
| VICTORY® V55-04TF | RMR | R | | MR-UCI | AB |
| VICTORY® V55-08TF | R | R | | MR-UCI | B |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | R | | R | R-UCI | ADFH |
| Nufarm® Kobi IMI | MR | | | MR-UCI | ABD |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | R | | | MR-UCI | ABD |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | RMR | | | MR-UCI | AD |
| Pioneer® PY433I | R | | | R-UCI | BH |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | MR | | R | MR-UCI | BC |
| Pioneer® 45Y95 CL | MR | | R | MR-UCI | C |
| Pioneer® PY421C | MR | | R | MR-UCI | A |
| VICTORY® V74-06CL | MR | R | | MR-UCI | AB |
| VICTORY® V75-03CL | MR | R | | MR-UCI | AB |
| VICTORY® V75-05CL | RMR | R | | MR-UCI | AB |
| **Winter-type imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | |
| Captain CL | R | | | R-UCI | AH |
| Hyola® 970CL | R | | | R-UCI | H |
| Hyola® Feast CL | R | | | R-UCI | H |
| RGT Clavier CL | RMR | R | R | R-UCI | ACH |
| RGT Nizza® CL | RMR | R | R | MR-UCI | B |

Continued on next page

### Table 3: Canola spring 2026 blackleg ratings (continued)

| Variety | 2026 blackleg rating Bare | 2026 blackleg rating ILeVo® | 2026 blackleg rating Saltro® | 2026 upper canopy infection blackleg rating (UCI) | Major gene resistance group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Triazine tolerant** | | | | | |
| AGT-Strike TT(Φ) | RMR | | | R-UCI | H |
| AGT-Insurgent TT(Φ) | MS | RMR | RMR | MS-UCI | NA |
| DG Avon TT(Φ) | MS | RMR | R | MS-UCI | AC |
| DG Bidgee TT(Φ) | R | R | R | R-UCI | H |
| DG Torrens TT(Φ) | RMR | | | R-UCI | H |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | MR | R | R | MR-UCI | ADF |
| Hyola® Panda TT | MS | | RMR | MS-UCI | ACDF |
| HyTTec® Trident | RMR | | | MR-UCI | AD |
| HyTTec® Trifecta | RMR | | | MR-UCI | ABD |
| HyTTec® Trophy | RMR | R | R | MR-UCI | AD |
| HyTTec® Velocity | MR | | | MR-UCI | AB |
| Pioneer® PY429T | RMR | | R | R-UCI | ABH |
| Pioneer® PY432T | MR | | R | MR-UCI | B |
| Renegade TT(Φ) | MRMS | R | R | MRMS-UCI | A |
| RGT Baseline TT | MSS | RMR | R | MS-UCI | B |
| RGT Capacity TT | S | MR | RMR | S-UCI | B |
| SF Dynatron TT® | MS | RMR | RMR | MS-UCI | BC |
| SF Spark® TT | MRMS | R | R | MRMS-UCI | ABDS |
| **Glufosinate tolerant and glyphosate tolerant** | | | | | |
| InVigor® LR 4040P | MS | RMR | | MS-UCI | B |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | MR | R | | MR-UCI | B |
| InVigor® LR 5040P | MR | R | | MR-UCI | AB |
| InVigor® LR 5540P | MR | R | | MR-UCI | BD |
| **Glufosinate tolerant and triazine tolerant** | | | | | |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | MR | R | | MR-UCI | B |
| **Glyphosate tolerant and imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | R | R | R | R-UCI | ADFH |
| Nufarm® Chronos TFI | MR | | | MR-UCI | AB |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | MRMS | | R | MRMS-UCI | BC |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant and triazine tolerant** | | | | | |
| Hyola® Defender CT | R | | R | MR-UCI | ADF |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | MR | | | MR-UCI | AC |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | MR | | R | MR-UCI | BC |

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating, NA = genes not assigned.

Source: GRDC Blackleg Management Guide, spring 2026

### Table 4: Upper Eyre Peninsula (low-medium rainfall) canola yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Glyphosate tolerant | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | Type | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 4.34 | | 1.56 | 1.06 |
| | | No. trials | | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Hyola® Badger XX | Hybrid | 1 | Data not available* | | Data not available* | | 107 |
| Hyola® Battalion XC | Hybrid | 1 | | 93 | | | |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | Hybrid | 3 | | | | 100 | 101 |
| InVigor® LR 3540P | Hybrid | 4 | | 100 | | 103 | 106 |
| InVigor® LR 4040P | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 110 |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | Hybrid | 4 | | 109 | | 114 | 112 |
| InVigor® R 4520P | Hybrid | 4 | | 109 | | 106 | 107 |
| Nufarm® Chronos TFI | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 104 |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | Hybrid | 4 | | 91 | | 107 | 105 |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | Hybrid | 4 | | 106 | | 113 | 110 |
| Nuseed® Raptor TF | Hybrid | 4 | | 102 | | 97 | 95 |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | Hybrid | 4 | | 104 | | 106 | 103 |
| Pioneer® PY323G | Hybrid | 3 | | | | 103 | 101 |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | Hybrid | 3 | | | | 104 | 101 |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.40 | 2.90 | 1.04 | 1.45 | 1.78 |
| | | No. trials | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | Hybrid | 5 | | | 101 | 102 | 102 |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | Hybrid | 5 | | 101 | 103 | | 105 |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | Hybrid | 7 | | 97 | 106 | 112 | 112 |
| Pioneer® 43Y92 CL | Hybrid | 8 | 104 | 104 | 100 | 102 | 99 |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | Hybrid | 7 | | 117 | 109 | 116 | 119 |
| Pioneer® PY327C | Hybrid | 5 | | | 105 | 106 | 110 |
| Pioneer® PY421C | Hybrid | 5 | | | 109 | 113 | 119 |
| Pioneer® PY433I | Hybrid | 2 | | | | | 107 |
| VICTORY® V74-06CL | Hybrid | 1 | | | 99 | | |
| **Triazine tolerant** | | | | | | | |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.13 | 2.79 | 0.80 | 1.30 | 1.01 |
| | | No. trials | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| AGT-Insurgent TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 3 | | | | 112 | 108 |
| ATR Bluefin$^{\phi}$ | OP | 6 | 73 | 85 | 86 | 74 | |
| ATR Swordfish$^{\phi}$ | OP | 5 | | 91 | 90 | 82 | |
| Bandit TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 7 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 92 | 93 |
| DG Avon TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 5 | | 87 | 96 | 92 | |
| DG Bidgee TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 2 | | | | 82 | |
| DG Torrens TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 3 | | | 91 | 84 | |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | Hybrid | 4 | | | 107 | 110 | 108 |
| Hyola® Defender CT | Hybrid | 6 | | 105 | 98 | 96 | 100 |
| Hyola® Panda TT | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 107 |
| HyTTec® Trident | Hybrid | 7 | 110 | 107 | 110 | 119 | 109 |
| HyTTec® Trophy | Hybrid | 7 | 109 | 109 | 107 | 112 | 107 |
| HyTTec® Velocity | Hybrid | 6 | | 101 | 112 | 119 | 111 |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 110 |
| InVigor® LT 4530P | Hybrid | 6 | | 110 | 104 | 107 | 104 |
| InVigor® T 4511 | Hybrid | 7 | 105 | 101 | 107 | 110 | 106 |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | Hybrid | 4 | | | 106 | 113 | 106 |
| Pioneer® PY429T | Hybrid | 1 | | | 111 | | |
| Renegade TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 7 | 89 | 101 | 99 | 95 | 100 |
| RGT Capacity TT | Hybrid | 6 | | 94 | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| SF Spark® TT | Hybrid | 5 | | 94 | 104 | 105 | |

* The glyphosate-tolerant trials at Lock were compromised in 2021 and 2023.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 5: Murray Mallee and South East (low-medium rainfall) canola yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Glyphosate tolerant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murray Mallee (low-medium rainfall) | | | | | | South East (low-medium rainfall) | | | | | |
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 2.10 | | | 1.08 | | 2.07 | 3.04 | 2.09 | 1.73 | 3.21 |
| Variety | Type | No. trials | | 1 | | | 1 | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| DG Buller G | Hybrid | | Data not available* | | Data not available* | Data not available* | | 2 | | | | 100 | 101 |
| Hyola® Badger XX | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 106 | 1 | | | | | 109 |
| Hyola® Battalion XC | Hybrid | 1 | | 89 | | | | 3 | 94 | 89 | 95 | | |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 105 | 4 | 103 | | 103 | 102 | 105 |
| InVigor® LR 3540P | Hybrid | 2 | | 107 | | | 116 | 4 | | 89 | 96 | 101 | 99 |
| InVigor® LR 4040P | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 114 | 1 | | | | | 112 |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | Hybrid | 2 | | 117 | | | 123 | 4 | | 104 | 107 | 111 | 115 |
| InVigor® LR 5040P | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | 100 | | |
| InVigor® R 4520P | Hybrid | 2 | | 114 | | | 114 | 5 | 105 | 106 | 101 | 106 | 110 |
| Nufarm® Chronos TFI | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 105 |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | Hybrid | 2 | | 98 | | | 113 | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | Hybrid | 2 | | 112 | | | 118 | 4 | | 105 | 109 | 110 | 114 |
| Nuseed® Raptor TF | Hybrid | 2 | | 93 | | | 85 | 5 | 97 | 104 | 101 | 98 | 96 |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | Hybrid | 2 | | 103 | | | 104 | 5 | 101 | 101 | 104 | 103 | 103 |
| Pioneer® PY323G | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 101 | 3 | | | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 98 | 3 | | | 102 | 103 | 103 |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 2.09 | 1.61 | | 0.99 | No. trials | 2.03 | 2.68 | 1.73 | 1.70 | 3.15 |
| | | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | Hybrid | 2 | Data not available* | | 113 | Data not available* | 108 | 4 | 103 | | 107 | 101 | 103 |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 105 | 3 | | 108 | 111 | | 110 |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | Hybrid | 3 | | 102 | 103 | | 112 | 5 | 101 | 95 | 110 | 106 | 105 |
| Pioneer® 43Y92 CL | Hybrid | 3 | | 100 | 98 | | 96 | 5 | 100 | 105 | 104 | 102 | 102 |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | Hybrid | 3 | | 122 | 97 | | 123 | 5 | 107 | 113 | 108 | 112 | 117 |
| Pioneer® 45Y95 CL | Hybrid | | | | | | | 3 | | | 111 | 110 | 113 |
| Pioneer® PY327C | Hybrid | 2 | | | 100 | | 114 | 3 | | | 102 | 105 | 108 |
| Pioneer® PY421C | Hybrid | 2 | | | 100 | | 127 | 3 | | | 107 | 113 | 122 |
| Pioneer® PY433I | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 109 | 1 | | | | | 110 |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | 94 | | |
| VICTORY® V74-06CL | Hybrid | | | | | | | 2 | | | 101 | | 100 |

Continued on next page

### Table 5: Murray Mallee and South East (low-medium rainfall) canola yield (continued)

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Triazine tolerant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murray Mallee (low-medium rainfall) | | | | | | South East (low-medium rainfall) | | | | | |
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 1.93 | | | 0.99 | | 2.02 | 3.05 | 1.70 | 1.51 | 2.69 |
| Variety | | No. trials | | 1 | | | 1 | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| AGT-Insurgent TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 1 | Data not available* | | Data not available* | Data not available* | 114 | 2 | | | | 108 | 110 |
| ATR Bluefin$^{\phi}$ | OP | 2 | | 78 | | | 75 | 5 | 87 | 80 | 78 | 78 | 65 |
| ATR Swordfish$^{\phi}$ | OP | 2 | | 86 | | | 83 | 5 | 90 | 84 | 82 | 84 | 74 |
| Bandit TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 1 | | 88 | | | | 5 | 94 | 93 | 95 | 92 | 86 |
| DG Avon TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 2 | | 87 | | | 92 | 4 | | 84 | 92 | 90 | 82 |
| DG Bidgee TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 1 | | | | | 78 | 2 | | | | 91 | 89 |
| DG Torrens TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 1 | | | | | 85 | 2 | | | | 89 | 86 |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 115 | 5 | 107 | 111 | 108 | 110 | 118 |
| Hyola® Defender CT | Hybrid | 2 | | 105 | | | 99 | 4 | | 109 | 99 | 101 | 106 |
| Hyola® Panda TT | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 109 | 1 | | | | | 122 |
| HyTTec® Trident | Hybrid | 2 | | 109 | | | 114 | 5 | 103 | 101 | 113 | 111 | 111 |
| HyTTec® Trifecta | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | 109 | | | |
| HyTTec® Trophy | Hybrid | 2 | | 111 | | | 111 | 5 | 105 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 114 |
| HyTTec® Velocity | Hybrid | 2 | | 110 | | | 122 | 2 | | | | 110 | 112 |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 117 | 1 | | | | | 109 |
| InVigor® LT 4530P | Hybrid | 2 | | 108 | | | 105 | 5 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 104 | 103 |
| InVigor® T 4511 | Hybrid | 2 | | 106 | | | 112 | 5 | 103 | 100 | 107 | 106 | 108 |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 107 | 3 | | | 110 | 108 | 110 |
| Pioneer® PY429T | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | 113 | | |
| Pioneer® PY432T | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 105 | 2 | | | | 112 | 119 |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | Hybrid | | | | | | | 3 | | | 107 | 110 | 113 |
| Renegade TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 2 | | 104 | | | 103 | 5 | 99 | 97 | 92 | 97 | 96 |
| RGT Baseline TT | Hybrid | | | | | | | 4 | | 112 | 99 | 104 | 110 |
| RGT Capacity TT | Hybrid | 2 | | 100 | | | 107 | 5 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 105 |
| SF Dynatron TT® | Hybrid | | | | | | | 5 | 103 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 110 |
| SF Spark® TT | Hybrid | 1 | | 100 | | | | 4 | 101 | 95 | 103 | 102 | |

* The Murray Mallee trials at Lamaroo failed in 2021, 2023 and 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 6: Lower Eyre Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula (medium-high rainfall) canola yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Glyphosate tolerant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lower Eyre Peninsula (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | | Yorke Peninsula (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | | |
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 2.01 | | 3.89 | 2.55 | 3.48 | | 2.93 | 3.44 | 2.63 | 2.30 | 2.64 | |
| Variety | Type | No. trials | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| DG Buller G | Hybrid | 2 | | Data not available* | | 101 | 95 | 2 | | | | 103 | 98 | |
| DG Hotham TF | Hybrid | | | | | | | 4 | | 99 | 99 | 97 | 98 | |
| Hyola® Badger XX | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 108 | 1 | | | | | 109 | |
| Hyola® Battalion XC | Hybrid | 2 | 92 | | 95 | | | 3 | 95 | 93 | 97 | | | |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | Hybrid | 4 | 108 | | 103 | 101 | 97 | 5 | 102 | 98 | 101 | 101 | 98 | |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | Hybrid | 3 | | | 112 | 119 | 116 | 4 | | 105 | 103 | 115 | 112 | |
| InVigor® LR 5040P | Hybrid | 3 | | | 108 | 115 | 117 | 4 | | 108 | 102 | 110 | 112 | |
| InVigor® LR 5540P | Hybrid | 2 | | | 96 | 97 | | 1 | | | 99 | | | |
| InVigor® R 4520P | Hybrid | 4 | 108 | | 107 | 111 | 112 | 5 | 106 | 105 | 102 | 108 | 108 | |
| Nufarm® Chronos TFI | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 107 | | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Eagle TF | Hybrid | 3 | | | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | Hybrid | 4 | 118 | | 106 | 112 | 103 | 5 | 107 | 92 | 101 | 109 | 103 | |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | Hybrid | 3 | | | 111 | 116 | 111 | 5 | 111 | 104 | 103 | 113 | 109 | |
| Nuseed® Raptor TF | Hybrid | 4 | 108 | | 101 | 102 | 97 | 5 | 102 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 100 | |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | Hybrid | 3 | 114 | | 106 | 108 | | 4 | 106 | 98 | 102 | 107 | | |
| Pioneer® 45Y28 RR | Hybrid | 2 | 102 | | 103 | | | 3 | 102 | 105 | 102 | | | |
| Pioneer® PY323G | Hybrid | 1 | | | 103 | | | 1 | | | 101 | | | |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | Hybrid | 3 | | | 102 | 106 | 104 | 3 | | | 101 | 105 | 104 | |
| Pioneer® PY428R | Hybrid | 1 | | | 107 | | | 1 | | | 102 | | | |
| Pioneer® PY525G | Hybrid | 2 | | | 92 | 86 | | 3 | | | 98 | 89 | 93 | |
| Pioneer® PY634G | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 96 | |
| VICTORY® V55-04TF | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | 94 | | | | | |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.96 | 2.94 | 3.50 | 2.40 | 3.24 | No. trials | 2.80 | 3.50 | 2.03 | 2.16 | 2.56 | |
| | | No. trials | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | Hybrid | 9 | 112 | 89 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 5 | 105 | 96 | 102 | 104 | 99 | |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | Hybrid | 7 | | 97 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 4 | | 102 | 104 | 107 | 103 | |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | Hybrid | 1 | 117 | | | | | 5 | 108 | 91 | 101 | 108 | 101 | |
| Pioneer® 43Y92 CL | Hybrid | 6 | | | 103 | 106 | 102 | 3 | | | 101 | 106 | 103 | |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | Hybrid | 9 | 112 | 119 | 110 | 113 | 115 | 5 | 110 | 114 | 106 | 113 | 112 | |
| Pioneer® 45Y93 CL | Hybrid | 2 | | | 101 | | | 3 | 101 | 115 | 103 | | | |
| Pioneer® 45Y95 CL | Hybrid | 7 | 112 | 116 | 111 | 112 | | 5 | 110 | 115 | 107 | 113 | 112 | |
| Pioneer® PY327C | Hybrid | 2 | | | 109 | | | 1 | | | 104 | | | |
| Pioneer® PY421C | Hybrid | 7 | | 125 | 114 | 118 | 119 | 3 | | | 108 | 118 | 116 | |
| Pioneer® PY433I | Hybrid | 2 | | | | | 108 | 1 | | | | | 104 | |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | Hybrid | 2 | | | 89 | | | 1 | | | 95 | | | |
| VICTORY® V74-06CL | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | 95 | | | |
| VICTORY® V75-03CL | Hybrid | 2 | | | 95 | | | 1 | | | 98 | | | |

Continued on next page

**Table 6: Lower Eyre Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula (medium-high rainfall) canola yield (continued)**

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Triazine tolerant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lower Eyre Peninsula (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | | Yorke Peninsula (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | |
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 2.11 | 2.84 | 3.33 | 2.28 | 2.96 | | 2.36 | 3.27 | 2.15 | | 2.76 |
| Variety | Type | No. trials | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| AGT-Insurgent TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 4 | | | | 103 | 102 | 1 | | | | Data not available* | 101 |
| AGT-Strike TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 2 | | | | | 99 | 1 | | | | | 99 |
| Bandit TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 3 | 92 | | 91 | | | 2 | 93 | | 95 | | |
| DG Bidgee TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 5 | | 88 | 93 | 87 | | 4 | 90 | 103 | 98 | | 95 |
| DG Torrens TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 3 | | 90 | | 87 | | 3 | | 96 | 96 | | 93 |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | Hybrid | 9 | 107 | 113 | 107 | 108 | 110 | 4 | 108 | 113 | 104 | | 108 |
| Hyola® Defender CT | Hybrid | 7 | | 110 | 99 | 100 | 104 | 3 | | 111 | 101 | | 104 |
| HyTTec® Trident | Hybrid | | | | | | | 4 | 113 | 96 | 105 | | 102 |
| HyTTec® Trifecta | Hybrid | 9 | 110 | 106 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 4 | 109 | 110 | 105 | | 106 |
| HyTTec® Trophy | Hybrid | 9 | 112 | 104 | 108 | 109 | 107 | 4 | 109 | 105 | 104 | | 105 |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | Hybrid | 2 | | | 109 | | | 1 | | | 103 | | |
| InVigor® LT 4530P | Hybrid | 8 | 102 | 113 | 100 | 105 | 103 | 4 | 102 | 97 | 99 | | 103 |
| InVigor® T 4511 | Hybrid | 9 | 108 | 104 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 4 | 106 | 102 | 102 | | 104 |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 102 |
| Pioneer® PY429T | Hybrid | 2 | | | 109 | | | 1 | | | 105 | | |
| Pioneer® PY432T | Hybrid | 2 | | | | | 110 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | Hybrid | 9 | 107 | 114 | 106 | 109 | 110 | 3 | 108 | | 104 | | 108 |
| Renegade TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 8 | 89 | 114 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 4 | 95 | 100 | 97 | | 101 |
| RGT Baseline TT | Hybrid | 7 | | 107 | 99 | 97 | 104 | 4 | 97 | 111 | 101 | | 102 |
| RGT Capacity TT | Hybrid | 9 | 96 | 104 | 100 | 99 | 102 | 4 | 99 | 102 | 100 | | 101 |
| SF Dynatron TT® | Hybrid | | | | | | | 4 | 108 | 108 | 103 | | 108 |
| SF Spark® TT | Hybrid | 7 | 102 | 98 | 100 | 101 | | | | | | | |

* The 2022 Murray Mallee glyphosate-tolerant trial at Yeelana and the 2024 Yorke Peninsula trial at Urania were compromised.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 7: Mid North and South East (medium-high rainfall) canola yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Glyphosate tolerant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mid North (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | | South East (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | |
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 3.31 | 3.94 | 3.16 | 2.25 | 2.77 | | | | | | |
| Variety | Type | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | | | | | |
| DG Buller G | Hybrid | 2 | | | | 104 | 97 | | No trial | No trial | No trial | No trial | No trial |
| DG Hotham TF | Hybrid | 4 | | 99 | 96 | 96 | 94 | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Badger XX | Hybrid | 1 | | | | | 113 | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Battalion XC | Hybrid | 3 | 93 | 94 | 96 | | | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | Hybrid | 5 | 106 | 100 | 106 | 106 | 100 | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | Hybrid | 4 | | 102 | 105 | 105 | 116 | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LR 5040P | Hybrid | 4 | | 104 | 101 | 101 | 116 | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LR 5540P | Hybrid | 1 | | | 92 | | | | | | | | |
| InVigor® R 4520P | Hybrid | 5 | 99 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 111 | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Eagle TF | Hybrid | 4 | | 104 | 101 | 104 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | Hybrid | 5 | 96 | 93 | 102 | 98 | 104 | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | Hybrid | 4 | | 103 | 107 | 107 | 112 | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Raptor TF | Hybrid | 5 | 104 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 98 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | Hybrid | 4 | 103 | 99 | 105 | 104 | | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® 45Y28 RR | Hybrid | 3 | 106 | 105 | 104 | | | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY323G | Hybrid | 3 | | | 104 | 103 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | Hybrid | 3 | | | 100 | 99 | 103 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY428R | Hybrid | 3 | | | 109 | 111 | 105 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY525G | Hybrid | 3 | | | 96 | 99 | 92 | | | | | | |
| VICTORY® V55-04TF | Hybrid | 1 | 94 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 2.88 | 3.46 | 2.59 | 1.99 | 2.42 | No. trials | 3.70 | 2.18 | | 1.69 | 4.66 |
| | | No. trials | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | Hybrid | 15 | 106 | 98 | 109 | 108 | 103 | 4 | 104 | 96 | Data not available* | 106 | 103 |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | Hybrid | 12 | | 102 | 108 | 109 | 106 | 2 | | | | 107 | 107 |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | Hybrid | 13 | 97 | 95 | 108 | 105 | 103 | 1 | 95 | | | | |
| Pioneer® 43Y92 CL | Hybrid | 15 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 103 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | Hybrid | 15 | 110 | 112 | 109 | 113 | 114 | 4 | 110 | 118 | | 109 | 115 |
| Pioneer® 45Y93 CL | Hybrid | 9 | 107 | 112 | 100 | | | 2 | 108 | 124 | | | |
| Pioneer® 45Y95 CL | Hybrid | 15 | 113 | 113 | 110 | 114 | 114 | 4 | 114 | 121 | | 108 | 117 |
| Pioneer® PY327C | Hybrid | 9 | | | 109 | 110 | 109 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY421C | Hybrid | 12 | | 115 | 113 | 116 | 118 | 3 | | 120 | | 114 | 117 |
| Pioneer® PY433I | Hybrid | 3 | | | | | 106 | 1 | | | | | 110 |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | Hybrid | 3 | | | 89 | | | | | | | | |
| VICTORY® V74-06CL | Hybrid | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 99 |
| VICTORY® V75-03CL | Hybrid | 8 | 93 | | 94 | 94 | | 3 | 97 | | | 98 | 94 |

Continued on next page

### Table 7: Mid North and South East (medium-high rainfall) canola yield (continued)

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Triazine tolerant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mid North (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | | South East (medium-high rainfall) | | | | | |
| | | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | Mean yield (t/ha) | 2.64 | 3.29 | 2.19 | 1.48 | 2.26 | | 3.61 | 2.50 | | | 4.35 |
| Variety | Type | No. trials | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | No. trials | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| AGT-Insurgent TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 6 | | | | 105 | 103 | 1 | | | Data not available* | Data not available* | 103 |
| AGT-Strike TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 3 | | | | | 100 | 1 | | | | | 104 |
| ATR Swordfish$^{\phi}$ | OP | 12 | | 90 | 79 | 71 | 85 | | | | | | |
| Bandit TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 5 | 84 | | 89 | | | | | | | | |
| DG Bidgee TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 14 | 105 | 100 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 2 | | 109 | | | 103 |
| DG Torrens TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 12 | | 95 | 89 | 87 | 90 | 2 | | 100 | | | 94 |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | Hybrid | 15 | 110 | 110 | 106 | 111 | 110 | 3 | 111 | 113 | | | 113 |
| Hyola® Defender CT | Hybrid | 12 | | 108 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 2 | | 113 | | | 107 |
| HyTTec® Trident | Hybrid | 15 | 109 | 98 | 113 | 116 | 106 | | | | | | |
| HyTTec® Trifecta | Hybrid | 15 | 112 | 108 | 109 | 115 | 110 | 3 | 112 | 111 | | | 113 |
| HyTTec® Trophy | Hybrid | 15 | 108 | 105 | 108 | 112 | 108 | 3 | 109 | 103 | | | 108 |
| HyTTec® Velocity | Hybrid | 12 | | 101 | 111 | 111 | 108 | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | Hybrid | 6 | | | 110 | | 107 | | | | | | |
| InVigor® LT 4530P | Hybrid | 13 | 90 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 101 | | | | | | |
| InVigor® T 4511 | Hybrid | 15 | 103 | 102 | 106 | 107 | 105 | 3 | 103 | 100 | | | 104 |
| Monola® 422TT | OP | 6 | | | 86 | 79 | | | | | | | |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | Hybrid | 9 | | | 105 | 105 | 103 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY429T | Hybrid | 9 | | | 108 | 113 | 111 | 1 | | | | | 112 |
| Pioneer® PY432T | Hybrid | 6 | | | | 110 | 107 | | | | | | |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | Hybrid | 14 | 108 | 110 | 105 | 110 | 109 | 3 | 109 | 111 | | | 111 |
| Renegade TT$^{\phi}$ | OP | 14 | 88 | 100 | 92 | 88 | 97 | 3 | 87 | 99 | | | 92 |
| RGT Baseline TT | Hybrid | 15 | 106 | 108 | 99 | 102 | 103 | 3 | 106 | 117 | | | 108 |
| RGT Capacity TT | Hybrid | 15 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 101 | | | | | | |
| SF Dynatron TT® | Hybrid | 15 | 104 | 107 | 105 | 108 | 108 | 3 | 105 | 105 | | | 107 |
| SF Spark® TT | Hybrid | 10 | 96 | 96 | 100 | 98 | | | | | | | |

* The 2023 imidazolinone-tolerant and 2023 and 2024 triazine-tolerant South East trials at Francis failed.

Source: National Variety Trials

## Grain quality

### Table 8: South Australian canola oil content

Median oil content (% at 6% moisture), illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance group. Varieties can only be compared within any single year and have only been included if they are present in all field trials for a given year to ensure a fair comparison. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Glyphosate tolerant | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | Low-medium rainfall | | | Medium-high rainfall | | |
| Year | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| No. trials | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| DG Buller G | | | | | 43.5 | 45.0 |
| DG Hotham TF | | | | | | |
| Hyola® Badger XX | | | 47.0 | | | 46.6 |
| Hyola® Battalion XC | 43.3 | | | 45.0 | | |
| Hyola® Regiment XC | 45.9 | 42.6 | 45.5 | 47.0 | 43.1 | 46.3 |
| InVigor® LR 3540P | 45.8 | 43.8 | 45.0 | | | |
| InVigor® LR 4040P | | | 45.0 | | | |
| InVigor® LR 4540P | 47.0 | 42.6 | 45.1 | 45.5 | 42.8 | 44.2 |
| InVigor® LR 5040P | 37.9 | | | 45.4 | 41.9 | 44.3 |
| InVigor® LR 5540P | | | | 45.9 | | |
| InVigor® R 4520P | 40.4 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 44.1 | 41.1 | 43.7 |
| Nuseed® Emu TF | | | | 45.3 | 43.6 | 44.3 |
| Nuseed® Hunter TF | 45.5 | 42.9 | 45.2 | 45.8 | 43.0 | 45.3 |
| Nuseed® Raptor TF | 45.5 | 40.3 | 45.4 | 46.3 | 42.2 | 45.1 |
| Pioneer® 44Y27 RR | 41.3 | 42.4 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 41.8 | |
| Pioneer® 45Y28 RR | | | | 47.5 | | |
| Pioneer® PY323G | 38.4 | 43.6 | 46.0 | 45.5 | | |
| Pioneer® PY424GC | 45.4 | 42.0 | 46.4 | 46.0 | 43.2 | 44.7 |
| Pioneer® PY428R | | | | 44.7 | | |
| Pioneer® PY525G | | | | 45.8 | 42.1 | |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | |
| No. trials | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Hyola® Solstice CL | 44.5 | 42.3 | 45.1 | 46.5 | 45.4 | 45.4 |
| Nufarm® Kobi IMI | | | | | | 46.6 |
| Nufarm® Vesta IMI | | | 46.8 | 47.9 | 46.4 | 47.0 |
| Nuseed® Ceres IMI | 44.7 | 42.0 | 44.7 | | | |
| Pioneer® 43Y92 CL | 42.9 | 40.5 | 44.6 | 45.1 | | |
| Pioneer® 44Y94 CL | 45.2 | 41.0 | 44.9 | 46.1 | 45.1 | 45.6 |
| Pioneer® 45Y93 CL | | | | 45.3 | | |
| Pioneer® 45Y95 CL | | | | 45.7 | 44.2 | |
| Pioneer® PY327C | 44.8 | 41.5 | 44.8 | 45.8 | | |
| Pioneer® PY421C | 43.0 | 40.1 | 44.3 | 45.8 | 44.6 | 45.2 |
| Pioneer® PY433I | | | 43.3 | | | 43.1 |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | | | | 43.5 | | |
| VICTORY® V75-03CL | | | | 47.1 | | |

Continued on next page

**Table 8: South Australian canola oil content (continued)**

Median oil content (% at 6% moisture), illustrated by colour gradient within each year and herbicide tolerance group. Varieties can only be compared within any single year and have only been included if they are present in all field trials for a given year to ensure a fair comparison. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between different herbicide tolerance types.

| Triazine tolerant | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | Low-medium rainfall | | | Medium-high rainfall | | |
| Year | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| No. trials | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| AGT-Insurgent TT[ф] | | 41.1 | 44.7 | | 43.3 | 44.1 |
| AGT-Strike TT[ф] | | | | | | 44.5 |
| ATR Bluefin[ф] | 41.7 | 43.3 | | | | |
| ATR Swordfish[ф] | 42.4 | 42.8 | | | | |
| Bandit TT[ф] | 41.5 | 39.9 | | 43.9 | | |
| DG Avon TT[ф] | 42.7 | 41.9 | | | | |
| DG Bidgee TT[ф] | | 38.6 | | 43.2 | 42.7 | |
| DG Torrens TT[ф] | | 42.0 | | | 43.7 | |
| Hyola® Blazer TT | 40.8 | 41.1 | 45.2 | 44.7 | 43.4 | 45.4 |
| Hyola® Defender CT | 41.9 | 40.4 | 45.5 | 44.9 | 43.1 | 44.7 |
| Hyola® Panda TT | | | 44.2 | | | |
| HyTTec® Trident | 41.5 | 41.7 | 43.5 | | | |
| HyTTec® Trifecta | | | | 44.0 | 44.1 | 44.2 |
| HyTTec® Trophy | 39.2 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 43.9 | 42.4 | 44.0 |
| HyTTec® Velocity | | 41.5 | 44.0 | | | |
| InVigor® LT 4030P | | | 42.8 | 42.5 | | |
| InVigor® LT 4530P | 42.8 | 40.3 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 42.0 | |
| InVigor® T 4511 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 46.5 | 46.1 | 43.9 | 45.3 |
| Nuseed® Griffon TTI | 43.8 | 40.6 | 43.7 | | | |
| Pioneer® PY429T | 40.0 | | | 42.9 | | |
| Pioneer® PY520TC | | | | 43.3 | 41.9 | 43.5 |
| Renegade TT[ф] | 41.5 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 45.5 | 44.3 | 43.6 |
| RGT Baseline TT | | | | 45.5 | 44.4 | 45.5 |
| RGT Capacity TT | 40.8 | 39.9 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 42.6 | |
| SF Spark® TT | 42.6 | 44.0 | | | 45.5 | |

Source: National Variety Trials

# Faba bean

Two new faba beans have been released for the 2027 season – FBA Barmah(Φ) and FBA Coorong(Φ).

**Figure 1: Top 10 faba bean varieties delivered to Bunge South Australia during the 2025-26 harvest period (% of total faba bean tonnes)**
Varieties are based on grower declarations, not on variety testing.




Source: Data in this chart was provided by Bunge for information only. The data may not be reproduced, republished or distributed elsewhere without prior written permission from Bunge.

## Disease management

Disease risk is a key consideration for faba bean variety selection. Important diseases include chocolate spot, Ascochyta blight, Cercospora leaf spot and rust. Use an integrated disease management (IDM) approach combining variety resistance, paddock selection and rotation, crop management, monitoring and fungicides where required.

Variety resistance is an important component of disease management. Consider the locally important diseases and avoid highly susceptible varieties to reduce disease risk and fungicide requirements, noting protection may still be required under high disease pressure.

Paddock selection and rotation are important for reducing disease risk. Avoid planting faba beans in paddocks with a recent history of the crop or known disease problems.

Monitor crops regularly from emergence through flowering and pod development, and adjust fungicide programs according to variety susceptibility, disease presence and seasonal risk. Fungicides should be applied according to current label recommendations and fungicide resistance-management guidelines.

Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings or the SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide.

### Table 1: Agronomic characteristics of faba bean and broad bean varieties

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders, agronomic research projects and seed companies.

| Variety | Seed size | Seed weight[1] (g/100 seeds) | Height | Flowering | Maturity | Lodging resistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Faba bean** | | | | | | |
| FBA Coorong(Φ) | Medium-large | 80 | Medium | Early-mid | Mid | RMR |
| Nura | Small-medium | 65 | Short | Mid | Early-mid | MR |
| PBA Amberley(Φ) | Medium | 70 | Medium | Mid | Mid | MR |
| PBA Marne(Φ) | Medium | 69 | Medium-short | Early-mid | Early-mid | MR |
| PBA Rana | Medium-large | 79 | Medium-tall | Mid | Mid | MR |
| PBA Samira(Φ) | Medium | 75 | Medium | Mid | Early-mid | MR |
| PBA Zahra | Medium-large | 79 | Medium-tall | Mid | Mid | MR |
| **Herbicide-tolerant faba bean** | | | | | | |
| FBA Barmah(Φ) | Medium | 73 | Medium | Early-mid | Early-mid | MR |
| PBA Bendoc(Φ) | Small-medium | 65 | Medium | Mid | Early-mid | MS |
| **Broad bean** | | | | | | |
| Aquadulce | Large | | Tall | Mid | Mid-late | MS |
| PBA Kareema | Large | | Tall | Mid | Mid-late | MS |

[1] Median seed weight from South Australian NVT trials (2021–25).
R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible.

Reviewed by Samuel Catt, Adelaide University (2026)

# Faba bean

### FBA Barmah(Φ) – NEW

Early-mid flowering and maturing faba bean intended to replace PBA Bendoc(Φ). Improved tolerance to some IMI (Group 2) herbicides, with Nufarm's Intercept® registered for use in-season from BBCH13 to BBCH18 growth stages. It is important to note that growers must adhere to product label rates, plant-back periods and all label directions for use. Improved standability and disease resistance over PBA Bendoc(Φ). Medium sized seed suitable for Middle East and Asian markets. Released 2026 (tested as AF15283). Bred by FBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.90.

### FBA Coorong(Φ) – NEW

Early-mid flowering and mid maturing faba bean with broad adaptation. Intended to replace PBA Marne(Φ), PBA Samira(Φ) and PBA Amberley(Φ). Good lodging resistance and medium-large sized seed suitable for Middle East and Asian markets. Released 2026 (tested as AF14092). Bred by FBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.75.

### PBA Amberley(Φ)

Mid flowering and maturing faba bean, well adapted to higher rainfall and longer growing season environments. Good standing ability and a low level of necking. Medium sized seed suitable for Middle East and Asian markets. Released 2019. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.50.

### PBA Bendoc(Φ)

Mid flowering and early-mid maturing faba bean. Improved tolerance to some IMI (Group 2) herbicides, with Nufarm's Intercept® registered for use in-season from BBCH13 to BBCH18 growth stages. It is important to note that growers must adhere to product label rates, plant-back periods and all label directions for use. Seed is small-medium in size. Released 2018. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.90.

### PBA Marne(Φ)

Early-mid flowering and maturing faba bean, well adapted to lower rainfall and short-season areas. Medium sized seed suitable for Middle East and Asian markets. Released 2018. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.50.

### PBA Rana

Mid flowering and maturing faba bean suited to higher rainfall, long season regions. Good vigour and standability. Medium-large sized seed suitable for Middle East and Asian markets. Released 2011. Developed by PBA. No EPR.

### PBA Samira(Φ)

Mid flowering and early-mid maturing faba bean with wide adaptation. Able to take advantage of late rainfall in longer season environments. Medium sized seed suitable for Middle East and Asian markets. Released 2014. Developed by PBA. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $3.50.

### PBA Zahra

Mid flowering and maturing faba bean. Responsive to high-yielding situations. Medium-large sized seed suitable for Middle East and Asian markets. Released 2016. Developed by PBA. No EPR.

**Table 2: Disease resistance ratings of faba bean and broad bean varieties**

| Variety | Ascochyta blight | Chocolate spot | Cercospora leaf spot[1] | Rust[1] | Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *P. neglectus*[1] | *P. thornei* |
| **Faba bean** | | | | | | |
| FBA Coorong(Φ) | MRMS (P) | MRMS | S | VS | | MRMS |
| Nura | MR (P) | MS | S | VS | | MS |
| PBA Amberley(Φ) | MR | MRMS | S | VS | MR | MRMS |
| PBA Bendoc(Φ) | MRMS (P) | S | S | VS | MR | MRMS |
| PBA Marne(Φ) | MS | MS | S | MRMS | MR | MS |
| PBA Rana | MS (P) | MS | S | VS | RMR (P) | MS |
| PBA Samira(Φ) | MRMS (P) | MS | S | S | MR | MRMS |
| PBA Zahra | MRMS | MS | S | S | MR | MRMS |
| **Herbicide-tolerant faba bean** | | | | | | |
| FBA Barmah(Φ) | MR (P) | MS | | S | | MRMS |
| PBA Bendoc(Φ) | MRMS (P) | S | S | VS | MR | MRMS |
| **Broad bean** | | | | | | |
| Aquadulce | MS | MS | S | MR | MR | MS |
| PBA Kareema | MR | MS | S | MRMS | | |

[1] Older disease ratings.

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or SARDI disease guides (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating, ( ) show outlier.

Source: NVT Disease Ratings unless otherwise specified
Source for *P. neglectus* and all broad bean ratings: Agriculture Victoria Pulse Disease Guide
Additional information: SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide

## Broad bean

### Aquadulce

Tall, mid flowering and mid-late maturing broad bean best suited to long-season, high-rainfall districts. Some tolerance to waterlogging as well as iron and manganese deficiencies. The large sized seed is considered a specialty and commands a price premium over faba beans, dependent on grading and seed size. Released 1982. No EPR.

### PBA Kareema

Tall, mid flowering and mid-late maturing broad bean best suited to long-season, high-rainfall districts. PBA Kareema is a direct replacement for Aquadulce with similar plant type and adaptation but larger and more uniform seed and fewer 'evergreens'. Like Aquadulce, PBA Kareema can command a price premium over faba beans. Released 2010. No EPR.


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| | |
|---|---|
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**Table 3: Lower Eyre Peninsula faba bean yield**

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 4.19 | 4.52 | 5.71 | 3.09 | 3.92 |
| Variety | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Faba bean** | | | | | | |
| Farah | 5 | 101 | 101 | 97 | 101 | 95 |
| FBA Coorong(Φ) | 5 | 99 | 103 | 107 | 102 | 106 |
| Fiesta VF | 4 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 100 | |
| Nura | 5 | 99 | 87 | 88 | 92 | 98 |
| PBA Amberley(Φ) | 5 | 101 | 99 | 94 | 99 | 93 |
| PBA Marne(Φ) | 5 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 95 |
| PBA Rana | 4 | 90 | 82 | 85 | 94 | |
| PBA Samira(Φ) | 5 | 98 | 101 | 98 | 102 | 102 |
| PBA Zahra | 5 | 100 | 103 | 97 | 103 | 95 |
| **Herbicide-tolerant faba bean** | | | | | | |
| FBA Barmah(Φ) | 5 | 101 | 102 | 104 | 100 | 102 |
| PBA Bendoc(Φ) | 5 | 100 | 92 | 97 | 95 | 102 |

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 4: Yorke Peninsula and Mid North faba bean yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Yorke Peninsula | | | | | | Mid North | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 4.76 | 3.05 | 2.58 | 2.61 | | 4.33 | 6.87 | 3.00 | 1.78 | 3.42 |
| Variety | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Faba bean** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 4 | Data not available* | 90 | 102 | 99 | 81 | 10 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 97 | 96 |
| FBA Coorong(ф) | 4 | | 108 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 10 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 104 | 105 |
| Fiesta VF | 3 | | 92 | 103 | 100 | | 8 | 97 | 96 | 101 | 96 | |
| Nura | 4 | | 91 | 92 | 89 | 106 | 10 | 92 | 89 | 91 | 91 | 96 |
| PBA Amberley(ф) | 4 | | 99 | 93 | 93 | 100 | 10 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 100 | 95 |
| PBA Marne(ф) | 4 | | 98 | 108 | 104 | 85 | 10 | 102 | 100 | 105 | 100 | 95 |
| PBA Rana | 3 | | 84 | 82 | 87 | | 8 | 86 | 90 | 86 | 91 | |
| PBA Samira(ф) | 4 | | 98 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 10 | 98 | 102 | 97 | 101 | 104 |
| PBA Zahra | 4 | | 97 | 95 | 97 | 93 | 10 | 98 | 102 | 97 | 101 | 98 |
| **Herbicide-tolerant faba bean** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FBA Barmah(ф) | 4 | | 108 | 103 | 103 | 108 | 10 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| PBA Bendoc(ф) | 4 | | 94 | 101 | 98 | 101 | 10 | 96 | 92 | 99 | 93 | 100 |

* The Yorke Peninsula Maitland trial was below standard in 2021.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 5: Murray Mallee and South East faba bean yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Murray Mallee | | | | | | South East | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 4.65 | | | 1.68 | | 4.37 | 4.52 | 2.90 | 3.07 | 4.80 |
| Variety | No. trials | | 1 | | | 1 | No. trials | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Faba bean** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 2 | Data not available* | 102 | Data not available* | Data not available* | 95 | 9 | 93 | 102 | 99 | 106 | 95 |
| FBA Coorong(ф) | 2 | | 98 | | | 107 | 9 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 99 | 101 |
| Fiesta VF | 1 | | 98 | | | | 7 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 102 | |
| Nura | 2 | | 97 | | | 97 | 9 | 101 | 84 | 95 | 92 | 105 |
| PBA Amberley(ф) | 2 | | 105 | | | 91 | 9 | 103 | 101 | 96 | 100 | 101 |
| PBA Marne(ф) | 2 | | 100 | | | 95 | 9 | 98 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 91 |
| PBA Rana | 1 | | 95 | | | | 7 | 92 | 85 | 88 | 90 | |
| PBA Samira(ф) | 2 | | 103 | | | 102 | 9 | 97 | 106 | 96 | 102 | 104 |
| PBA Zahra | 2 | | 106 | | | 94 | 9 | 98 | 108 | 96 | 105 | 100 |
| **Herbicide-tolerant faba bean** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FBA Barmah(ф) | 2 | | 99 | | | 102 | 9 | 105 | 100 | 103 | 98 | 100 |
| PBA Bendoc(ф) | 2 | | 94 | | | 104 | 9 | 98 | 87 | 100 | 95 | 101 |

* The Murray Mallee Lameroo trial was compromised in 2021 and failed in 2023 and 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

# Lentil

There are no new lentil varieties for the southern region for the 2027 season.

In 2024, NVT converted most lentil trials to IMI-tolerant only (titled 'Main imidazolinone') to reflect the dominant management practice. Two trials remain open to conventional varieties (titled 'Main season') – one in the Mid North and one in the Murray Mallee.

## Selection criteria

Variety selection is often driven by the need for herbicide-tolerance traits based on the existing weed spectrum and herbicide history of the individual paddock or rotation. Consider the value and impact of these tolerance systems on the overall farming system, particularly in terms of future rotational options and the potential for residues or resistant weeds. Always check the latest herbicide product labels to ensure crop safety for the relevant application or soil residues.

Also consider disease resistance, yield potential, the agronomic fit for your situation and marketing opportunities. Ratings for vegetative frost tolerance, boron and salinity are now available in Table 1.

Timely harvest will maximise quality by limiting seed discolouration and weather damage, and will also reduce the risk of shattering. On-farm storage can assist in maximising returns in some seasons by enabling lentils with quality issues or contaminants to be stored until appropriate cleaning and marketing can occur.

## Disease management

As lentils are primarily grown for human consumption, grain quality is critical. Important diseases include Ascochyta blight, Botrytis grey mould (BGM) and Sclerotinia white mould.

Disease management should therefore focus on protecting both yield and grain quality through an integrated disease management (IDM) approach combining variety resistance, paddock selection and rotation, crop management, monitoring and fungicides where required.

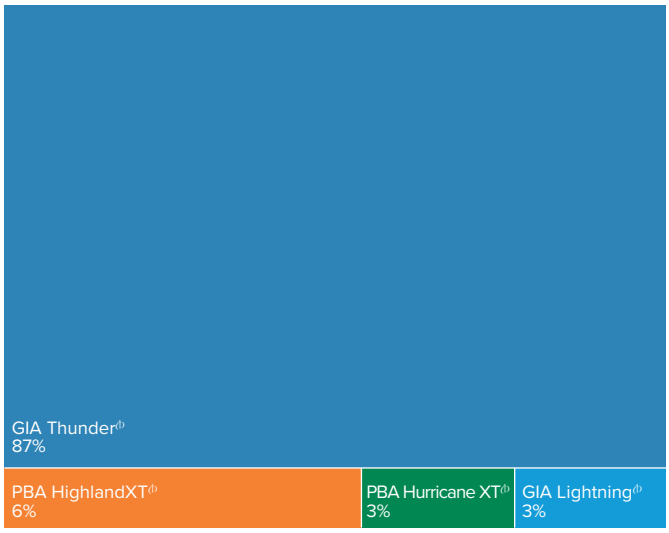
Consider the locally important diseases and avoid highly susceptible varieties to reduce disease risk and fungicide requirements, particularly in higher-risk environments.

Paddock selection and rotation are important for reducing disease risk. Consider the rotation of lentil with other pulse crops, as some pathogens can affect multiple pulse species.

Monitor crops regularly and adjust fungicide programs according to variety susceptibility, disease presence and seasonal risk. Particular attention should be given during flowering and podding, when disease can affect pod development and grain quality. Fungicides should be applied according to current label recommendations and fungicide resistance-management guidelines.

Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings or the SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide.

**Figure 1: Top 4 lentil varieties delivered to Bunge South Australia during the 2025-26 harvest period (% of total lentil tonnes)**
Varieties are based on grower declarations, not on variety testing.




Source: Data in this chart was provided by Bunge for information only. The data may not be reproduced, republished or distributed elsewhere without prior written permission from Bunge.

### Table 1: Agronomic characteristics of lentil varieties

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders, agronomic research projects and seed companies.

| Variety | Early vigour | Vegetative frost* | Plant height | Flowering | Maturity | Lodging resistance | Pod drop resistance | Pod shattering resistance | Boron tolerance | Salinity tolerance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Bolt(Φ) | Moderate-good | Moderate-good | Medium | Early-mid | Early-mid | R | R | R | MI | MI |
| PBA Jumbo2(Φ) | Moderate-good | Moderate-good | Medium-tall | Mid | Mid | MRMS | MR | R | MI | I |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALB Dane(Φ) | Good | Moderate-good | | Mid-late | Mid-late | MRMS | MR | MR | MI (P) | MT (P) |
| ALB Terrier(Φ) | Moderate | Moderate | Medium | Mid | Mid | MRMS | MR | MR | MI | MI |
| GIA Colombo(Φ) | Moderate | Moderate-good | Medium-tall | Mid-late | Mid | MR (P) | MR (P) | RMR (P) | I (P) | I (P) |
| GIA Leader(Φ) | Moderate | Moderate-good | Medium | Mid-late | Mid-late | MR | MR | MR (P) | I | I |
| GIA Lightning(Φ) | Moderate | Moderate | Medium | Mid-late | Mid | MR | MR | RMR (P) | MI | MI |
| GIA Thunder(Φ) | Moderate | Moderate-good | Medium | Mid | Mid | MRMS | MR | RMR (P) | MI | MI |
| PBA Hallmark XT(Φ) | Moderate-good | Poor-moderate | Medium | Mid | Mid | MR | MR | R | I | MI |
| PBA HighlandXT(Φ) | Moderate-good | Poor-moderate | Medium | Early | Early-mid | MR | MR | MR | I | MI |
| PBA Hurricane XT(Φ) | Moderate | Poor | Medium | Mid | Mid | MR | MR | R | I | I |
| PBA KelpieXT(Φ) | Moderate-good | Moderate-good | Medium | Early-mid | Early-mid | MRMS | MR | R | I | MI |
| **Dual-herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Metro(Φ) | Poor-moderate | Good | Short-medium | Late | Mid-late | MR | MR | RMR (P) | I | I |
| GIA Sire(Φ) | Poor | Very poor | Short | Mid-late | Mid | MR | MR | RMR (P) | I | MI (P) |

* Vegetative frost ratings based on opportunistic observations. R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible. I = intolerant, MT = moderately tolerant, MI = moderately intolerant, (P) = provisional rating.

### Table 2: Seed quality of lentil varieties

The seed quality characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of the breeder, agronomic research projects and marketing companies.

| Variety | Market | Seed coat | Cotyledon colour | Seed shape | Seed weight[1] (g/100 seeds) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional** | | | | | |
| PBA Bolt(Φ) | Medium red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.2 |
| PBA Jumbo2(Φ) | Large red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.9 |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | |
| ALB Dane(Φ) | Large red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.4* |
| ALB Terrier(Φ) | Small red premium round | Grey | Red | Round | 3.8 |
| GIA Colombo(Φ) | Large red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.7* |
| GIA Leader(Φ) | Medium red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.5 |
| GIA Lightning(Φ) | Small red premium round | Grey | Red | Round | 3.7 |
| GIA Thunder(Φ) | Small red premium round | Grey | Red | Round | 3.8 |
| PBA Hallmark XT(Φ) | Medium red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.0 |
| PBA HighlandXT(Φ) | Small red premium round | Grey | Red | Round | 3.8 |
| PBA Hurricane XT(Φ) | Small red premium round | Grey | Red | Round | 3.5 |
| PBA KelpieXT(Φ) | Large red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.8 |
| **Dual-herbicide tolerant** | | | | | |
| GIA Metro(Φ) | Large red split | Grey | Red | Lens | 4.8 |
| GIA Sire(Φ) | Small red premium round | Grey | Red | Round | 3.3 |

[1]Median seed weight from South Australian NVT trials (2021–25).
* Median only includes trials from 3 seasons and may be more vulnerable to seasonal variation.

**Table 3: Disease resistance ratings of lentil varieties**

| Variety | Ascochyta blight (foliar) | Botrytis grey mould | Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *P. neglectus* | *P. thornei* |
| **Conventional** | | | | |
| PBA Bolt(Φ) | MRMS | S | MR | MR |
| PBA Jumbo2(Φ) | RMR | MR | MR | MRMS |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | |
| ALB Dane(Φ) | MR | MRMS | MRMS | MRMS |
| ALB Terrier(Φ) | MR | MRMS | MRMS | MRMS |
| GIA Colombo(Φ) | RMR (P) | MRMS (P) | MR (P) | MRMS (P) |
| GIA Leader(Φ) | MR (P) | MRMS | MRMS | MR (P) |
| GIA Lightning(Φ) | MRMS (P) | MS | MRMS | MRMS (P) |
| GIA Thunder(Φ) | MRMS (P) | MRMS | MRMS | MR (P) |
| PBA Hallmark XT(Φ) | MRMS | MRMS | MR | MRMS |
| PBA HighlandXT(Φ) | MR | MS | MRMS | MRMS |
| PBA Hurricane XT(Φ) | MRMS | MS | MRMS | MRMS |
| PBA KelpieXT(Φ) | MRMS | MS | MRMS | MRMS |
| **Dual herbicide tolerant** | | | | |
| GIA Metro(Φ) | MR (P) | MRMS | MRMS | MRMS (P) |
| GIA Sire(Φ) | MRMS (P) | MS | MRMS | MRMS (P) |

The Ascochyta blight rating combines the PBA Hurricane XT(Φ) and Nipper(Φ) virulent pathotypes.

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or SARDI disease guides (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating.

Source: NVT Disease Ratings
Additional information: SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide

## Conventional lentil

### PBA Bolt(Φ)

Medium red lentil with a grey seed coat. Early-mid flowering and maturing. Its susceptibility to BGM makes it less suited to medium to high-rainfall areas in wetter years and with early sowing. Erect habit with excellent resistance to lodging, pod drop and shattering. Suitable for crop-topping. Released 2012. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.00.

### PBA Jumbo2(Φ)

Large red lentil with a grey seed coat. Mid flowering and maturing. Well suited to no-till, inter-row sowing into standing stubble. Moderately intolerant to boron. Due to its good level of disease resistance, it is a good variety for medium to high-rainfall regions where it produces uniform large seed. As with other large-seeded varieties, PBA Jumbo2(Φ) is well suited to the post-harvest removal of small broadleaf weed seeds. Well suited to premium large red split markets. Released 2014. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.00.

## Imidazolinone-tolerant lentil

For herbicide-tolerant varieties it is required to adhere to all product labels, plant-back periods and directions for use, as any off-label usage can result in crop damage and potential maximum residue limit (MRL) breaches.

### ALB Dane(Φ)

IMI-tolerant, large red lentil with a grey seed coat. Mid-late flowering and maturing. Tolerant to applied IMI (Intercept®, as per label) and residual levels of IMI and sulfonylurea (SU) herbicides. High yielding and broadly adapted with a vigorous growth habit and moderate-good tolerance to vegetative frost. Provisionally rated moderately tolerant to salinity – an improvement over existing varieties – and moderately intolerant to boron. Moderately resistant to pod drop and shattering. Released 2025 (tested as ALB2321). Bred by Agriculture Victoria. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $5.60.

### ALB Terrier(Φ)

IMI-tolerant, small red lentil with a grey seed coat. Tolerant to applied IMI (Intercept®, as per label) and residual levels of IMI and SU herbicides. Mid flowering and maturing. High yielding and broadly adapted to all lentil regions and moderately intolerant to boron and salinity. Bred by Agriculture Victoria. Released 2023. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $5.40.

### GIA Colombo$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, large red lentil variety with a grey seed coat suited to similar markets as other Australian large red varieties. Tolerant to applied IMI (Intercept®, as per label) and residual levels of IMI and SU herbicide, similar to existing XT varieties. High yielding. Mid-late flowering and mid maturing variety similar to GIA Lightning$^{\phi}$ making it well suited to longer and more favourable growing season environments. A good fit for disease-prone medium to high-rainfall regions, heavier textured soils and early sowing times. Moderate to good vegetative frost tolerance, similar to GIA Thunder$^{\phi}$ and PBA Jumbo2$^{\phi}$. Developed from a PBA Jumbo2$^{\phi}$ background with a similar plant type and disease resistance. Released 2025 (tested as GIA2301L). Bred by GIA and marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.40.

### GIA Leader$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, medium red lentil with a grey seed coat. Tolerant to applied IMI (Intercept®, as per label) and residual levels of IMI and SU herbicide, similar to existing XT varieties. Improved vegetative frost tolerance over GIA Lightning$^{\phi}$. Mid-late maturing and a good fit for disease-prone medium to high-rainfall regions requiring an IMI-tolerant lentil. Spreading plant type that can assist protection of pods at maturity. Suited to early sowing. Released 2021. Bred by GIA and marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.40.

### GIA Lightning$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, small round red lentil with a grey seed coat. Tolerant to applied IMI (Intercept®, as per label) and residual levels of IMI and SU herbicide, similar to existing XT varieties. High yielding and broadly adapted, mid maturing and moderately intolerant to boron and salinity. Upright plant structure aids harvestability, with superior adaptation to light sandy soils compared with GIA Thunder$^{\phi}$, making it suitable for growing in Mallee regions. Not well suited to soil types or regions prone to BGM. Released 2022. Bred by GIA and marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.40.

### GIA Thunder$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, small round red lentil with a uniform grey seed coat. Tolerant to applied IMI (Intercept®, as per label) and residual levels of IMI and SU herbicide, similar to existing XT varieties. High yielding and broadly adapted with mid flowering and maturity. Better vegetative frost tolerance than several IMI-tolerant varieties. Moderately intolerant to boron and salt. Well suited to the small premium round grain market. Released 2022. Bred by GIA and marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.40.

### PBA Hallmark XT$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, medium red lentil with a grey seed coat. Tolerant to Intercept® herbicide (as per label), improved tolerance to the herbicide flumetsulam plus reduced sensitivity to some SU and IMI herbicide residues from prior crop applications, and improved tolerance to Brodal®. Mid maturing with moderate to good early vigour. Moderately intolerant to salinity. Released 2018. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.40.

### PBA HighlandXT$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, small red lentil with a grey seed coat. Tolerant to Intercept® herbicide (as per label), improved tolerance to the herbicide flumetsulam plus reduced sensitivity to some SU and IMI herbicide residues from prior crop applications. Early-mid maturing, which can suit drier seasons and regions. Moderate to good early vigour and early flowering. Moderately intolerant to salinity. Released 2019. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.40.

### PBA Hurricane XT$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, small red lentil with a grey seed coat. Tolerant to Intercept® herbicide (as per label), improved tolerance to the herbicide flumetsulam plus reduced sensitivity to some SU and IMI herbicide residues from prior crop applications. Mid flowering and maturing. Released 2013. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.00.

### PBA KelpieXT$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant, large red lentil with a grey seed coat. Widely adapted with moderate to good early vigour and is early-mid flowering and maturing. Moderately intolerant to salinity. It is resistant to seed shattering. Released 2020. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $5.40.

## Dual-herbicide-tolerant lentil

For herbicide-tolerant varieties it is required to adhere to all product labels, plant-back periods and directions for use, as any off-label usage can result in crop damage and potential MRL breaches.

### GIA Metro$^{\phi}$

Combined IMI and metribuzin herbicide tolerances to expand production and weed control options in lentil, particularly on light-textured soils prone to damage from applications of Group 5 herbicides. Metribuzin is now registered under APVMA Permit PER92810 for application to GIA Metro$^{\phi}$ at the 3 to 6-node lentil growth stage. Grain yields are significantly lower than existing lentil varieties in the absence of weed pressure or where weeds are effectively controlled without crop damage from Group 5 herbicides. GIA Metro$^{\phi}$ is a large, lens-shaped red lentil with a grey seed coat. Mid-late maturity with good tolerance to vegetative frost. Released 2022. Bred by GIA using a metribuzin trait from a project funded by GRDC and SARDI. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $7.50.

### GIA Sire$^{\phi}$

IMI-tolerant lentil that also has improved tolerance to residual levels of clopyralid herbicide from a prior crop, when applied according to product label directions. GIA Sire$^{\phi}$ is a very small, round red lentil with a grey seed coat, suitable for the Indian subcontinent's market for small-sized lentil. Mid maturing with a short and very bushy habit. It is best suited to early sowing and favourable lentil growing areas to maximise growth, height and yield. It is sensitive to frost. Standing stubble can be very beneficial for harvestability. Avoid low-fertility sandy soils and low-rainfall, frost-prone environments. Released 2022. Bred by GIA and marketed by PB Seeds under small-scale controlled release. EPR TBC.

### Table 4: Upper and Lower Eyre Peninsula lentil yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Upper Eyre Peninsula | | | | | | Lower Eyre Peninsula | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | | | | 0.64 | 1.32 | | 3.38 | 1.92 | 3.98 | 2.11 | 2.24 |
| Variety | No. trials | | | | 1 | 2 | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nipper(ɒ) | | No trial | No trial | No trial | | | 2 | | 81 | 87 | | |
| PBA Ace(ɒ) | | | | | | | 3 | 95 | 77 | 105 | | |
| PBA Blitz | | | | | | | 1 | | 82 | | | |
| PBA Bolt(ɒ) | | | | | | | 3 | 94 | 78 | 104 | | |
| PBA Jumbo2(ɒ) | | | | | | | 3 | 95 | 107 | 95 | | |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALB Dane(ɒ) | 3 | No trial | No trial | No trial | 100 | 92 | 5 | | | 88 | 96 | 102 |
| ALB Terrier(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 105 | 100 | 7 | 107 | 111 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| GIA Colombo(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 113 | 105 | 5 | | | 106 | 110 | 108 |
| GIA Leader(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 92 | 89 | 7 | 95 | 92 | 97 | 94 | 94 |
| GIA Lightning(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 114 | 103 | 7 | 111 | 92 | 111 | 114 | 107 |
| GIA Thunder(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 110 | 106 | 7 | 112 | 119 | 106 | 110 | 106 |
| PBA Hallmark XT(ɒ) | 1 | | | | 101 | | 5 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 96 | |
| PBA HighlandXT(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 107 | 116 | 7 | 95 | 92 | 98 | 101 | 107 |
| PBA Hurricane XT(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 95 | 97 | 7 | 95 | 92 | 98 | 96 | 97 |
| PBA KelpieXT(ɒ) | 3 | | | | 86 | 96 | 7 | 92 | 96 | 98 | 92 | 90 |
| **Dual-herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Metro(ɒ) | 1 | | | | 61 | | 5 | 65 | 54 | 79 | 67 | |
| GIA Sire(ɒ) | 1 | | | | 69 | | 5 | 79 | 48 | 95 | 81 | |

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 5: Yorke Peninsula and Mid North lentil yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Yorke Peninsula | | | | | | Mid North | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 3.60 | 3.13 | 2.30 | 2.24 | 2.94 | | 4.08 | 4.65 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.16 |
| Variety | No. trials | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | No. trials | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nipper(ɒ) | 4 | | 85 | 91 | | | 4 | | 95 | 87 | | |
| PBA Ace(ɒ) | 5 | 92 | 90 | 92 | | | 5 | 103 | 65 | 102 | | |
| PBA Blitz | 2 | | 93 | | | | 2 | | 84 | | | |
| PBA Bolt(ɒ) | 5 | 102 | 88 | 103 | | | 6 | 102 | 64 | 99 | | 99 |
| PBA Jumbo2(ɒ) | 5 | 95 | 108 | 100 | | | 6 | 106 | 109 | 97 | | 99 |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALB Dane(ɒ) | 5 | | | 97 | 118 | 113 | 6 | | | 100 | 111 | 104 |
| ALB Terrier(ɒ) | 8 | 102 | 106 | 101 | 107 | 104 | 9 | 102 | 112 | 104 | 105 | 102 |
| GIA Colombo(ɒ) | 5 | | | 100 | 107 | 107 | 6 | | | 104 | 105 | 102 |
| GIA Leader(ɒ) | 8 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 101 | 9 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 96 |
| GIA Lightning(ɒ) | 8 | 108 | 91 | 102 | 108 | 106 | 9 | 98 | 82 | 109 | 106 | 102 |
| GIA Thunder(ɒ) | 8 | 106 | 111 | 106 | 110 | 103 | 9 | 108 | 117 | 108 | 107 | 105 |
| PBA Hallmark XT(ɒ) | 6 | 98 | 94 | 96 | 97 | | 6 | 90 | 102 | 93 | 97 | |
| PBA HighlandXT(ɒ) | 8 | 103 | 94 | 103 | 95 | 96 | 9 | 97 | 90 | 96 | 95 | 103 |
| PBA Hurricane XT(ɒ) | 8 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 95 | 98 | 9 | 98 | 92 | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| PBA KelpieXT(ɒ) | 8 | 96 | 102 | 101 | 90 | 91 | 9 | 107 | 92 | 97 | 94 | 98 |
| **Dual-herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Metro(ɒ) | 6 | 77 | 75 | 79 | 74 | | 6 | 79 | 66 | 78 | 84 | |
| GIA Sire(ɒ) | 6 | 86 | 71 | 84 | 80 | | 6 | 87 | 42 | 90 | 89 | |

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 6: Murray Mallee and South East lentil yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Murray Mallee | | | | | | South East | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 3.49 | 1.50 | | 1.03 | | | 3.06 | 1.59 | 1.37 | 1.75 |
| Variety | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nipper(ϕ) | 2 | | 98 | 92 | | | 2 | | 85 | 91 | | |
| PBA Ace(ϕ) | 2 | | 74 | 90 | | | 2 | | 85 | 95 | | |
| PBA Blitz | 1 | | 88 | | | | 1 | | 81 | | | |
| PBA Bolt(ϕ) | 3 | | 78 | 105 | | 92 | 2 | | 76 | 107 | | |
| PBA Jumbo2(ϕ) | 3 | | 103 | 99 | | 85 | 2 | | 105 | 95 | | |
| **Imidazolinone tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALB Dane(ϕ) | 2 | Data not available* | | 92 | Data not available* | 106 | 2 | Data not available* | | 85 | | 96 |
| ALB Terrier(ϕ) | 3 | | 108 | 100 | | 105 | 4 | | 111 | 101 | 102 | 109 |
| GIA Colombo(ϕ) | 2 | | | 101 | | 117 | 3 | | | 105 | 119 | 115 |
| GIA Leader(ϕ) | 3 | | 96 | 93 | | 97 | 4 | | 96 | 94 | 87 | 90 |
| GIA Lightning(ϕ) | 3 | | 91 | 103 | | 116 | 4 | | 95 | 110 | 127 | 122 |
| GIA Thunder(ϕ) | 3 | | 111 | 106 | | 105 | 4 | | 117 | 106 | 112 | 118 |
| PBA Hallmark XT(ϕ) | 2 | | 102 | 97 | | | 3 | | 94 | 96 | 96 | |
| PBA HighlandXT(ϕ) | 3 | | 96 | 106 | | 104 | 4 | | 88 | 104 | 115 | 99 |
| PBA Hurricane XT(ϕ) | 3 | | 95 | 98 | | 96 | 4 | | 93 | 98 | 95 | 93 |
| PBA KelpieXT(ϕ) | 3 | | 92 | 101 | | 80 | 4 | | 93 | 98 | 89 | 87 |
| **Dual-herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Metro(ϕ) | 2 | | 74 | 77 | | | 3 | | 64 | 75 | 45 | |
| GIA Sire(ϕ) | 2 | | 60 | 82 | | | 3 | | 60 | 88 | 73 | |

* The Murray Mallee trial at Lameroo was compromised in 2021 and failed in 2024. The South East trial at Mundulla was compromised in 2021.

Source: National Variety Trials

## Acknowledgements

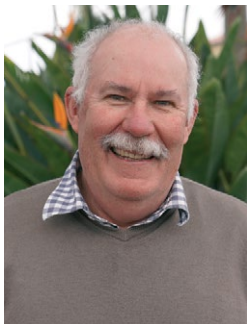

| | |
|---|---|
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| Larn McMurray | Grains Innovation Australia |
| Stuart Ockerby | Seednet |



# SA grain growers funding research solutions

**SAGIT is comprised of a five trustee board - four Group A trustees appointed by Grain Producers SA, and a Group B trustee appointed by the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. SAGIT's Project Manager and Scientific Officer provide support and specialist agronomic and scientific advice.**

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BP669

# Field pea

APB Whitehaven(D) is a new white field pea for the southern region for the 2027 season.

## Selection criteria

When selecting a variety, consider the unique farm and paddock situation, the availability of potential markets and delivery options. Seed quality is an important factor in accessing the human consumption market and its premium price.

White and blue peas are niche products. White peas (also known as yellow) are used for premium splits and for flour. International demand for white peas is increasing but Australia still plays a very small role in these markets. Blue peas are often sold locally for canned peas and snack foods, where a consistent colour without bleaching of the seed coat is important.

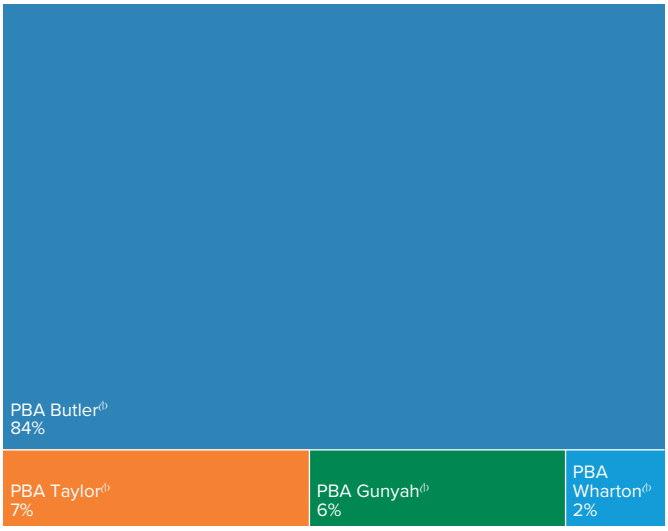
## Disease management

Irrespective of the seasonal black spot (Ascochyta blight) risk, field peas should be grown in paddocks with at least a 4-year break from field peas, a history of low black spot infection and not adjacent to last year's field pea stubble.

Fungicide strategies to control black spot become economically viable in paddocks where yield potential is at least 1.5 t/ha. An effective strategy can include a seed dressing with thiram plus thiabendazole, combined with 2 foliar fungicide sprays (4 to 9 weeks post-sowing and again at early flowering) where black spot is present.

Blackspot Manager forecasts can help growers minimise yield loss by delaying sowing, where agronomically feasible, until about 60% of black spot spores have been released before crop emergence. Disease risk predictions are based on spore release times in each field pea-growing district. Subscribe to free weekly alerts via email blackspotmanager@dpird.wa.gov.au or text: Blackspot, your name and the nearest weather station to 0475 959 932. For more information go to DPIRD WA's Blackspot Manager webpage or contact Mohsen Khani (mohsen.khani@sa.gov.au).

**Figure 1: Top 4 field pea varieties delivered to Bunge South Australia during the 2025-26 harvest period (% of total field pea tonnes)**
Varieties are based on grower declarations, not on variety testing.




Source: Data in this chart was provided by Bunge for information only. The data may not be reproduced, republished or distributed elsewhere without prior written permission from Bunge.

Bacterial blight is another disease that can reduce grain yield and quality. Frost can exacerbate disease development, so avoid sowing in areas prone to frost. Fungicides are not effective against bacterial blight.

Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings or the SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide.

## Kaspa seed type

### APB Bondi(Φ)

Mid flowering and maturing Kaspa-type field pea. Widely adapted semi-leafless, semi-dwarf. Improved tolerance to boron and salinity with shatter-resistant sugar pods. Released 2023. Bred by Agriculture Victoria. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.70.

### PBA Butler(Φ)

Mid-late flowering and mid maturing Kaspa-type field pea. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf with wide adaption but most suited to medium to high-rainfall areas. Grain similar to PBA Gunyah(Φ) in colour and size. Intolerant to boron and salinity with shatter-resistant sugar pods. Released 2017. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.70.

### PBA Gunyah(Φ)

Early-mid flowering and early maturing Kaspa-type field pea. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf that is broadly adapted and suited to shorter growing season environments and drier seasons. Fair to good lodging resistance at maturity with shatter-resistant sugar pods. Released 2010. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.50.

### PBA Taylor(Φ)

Mid flowering and early-mid maturing Kaspa-type field pea with wide adaptation. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf with shatter-resistant sugar pods. Intolerant to boron and salinity. Released 2021. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.70.

### PBA Wharton(Φ)

Early-mid flowering and early maturing Kaspa-type field pea. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf adapted across short to medium growing season environments and suitable for crop-topping when sowing is delayed. Improved tolerance to boron and salinity with shatter-resistant sugar pods. Released 2013. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.60.

## Dimpled dun seed type

### PBA Oura

Early flowering and early maturing dun-type field pea. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf with erect growth. Broad adaptation and high yield potential in short growing seasons. Fair to good lodging resistance and moderately resistant to shatter. Released 2011. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.60.

### PBA Percy

Early flowering and maturing dun-type field pea, making it suitable for delayed sowing for disease management and for crop-topping. It has moderate resistance to shatter and poor lodging resistance. Moderate tolerance to salinity but intolerant to boron. Released 2011. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.60.

## Herbicide-tolerant field pea

For herbicide-tolerant varieties it is required to adhere to all product labels, plant-back periods and directions for use, as any off-label usage can result in crop damage and potential maximum residue limit (MRL) breaches.

### GIA Kastar(Φ)

Mid flowering and maturing Kaspa-type field pea. Tolerance to registered in-crop and residual IMI herbicides. Response of GIA Kastar(Φ) to residual sulfonylurea and post-emergent flumetsulam is similar to that of PBA Wharton(Φ). Erect growth habit with a semi-leafless, semi-dwarf plant type with shatter-resistant sugar pods. Suitable for crop topping. Uniform red to brown coloured seed coat, medium in size, marketable for human consumption in the Indian/Asian subcontinent. Released 2019. Bred by GIA and marketed by AG Schilling & Co. EPR $3.00.

**Table 1: Agronomic characteristics of field pea varieties**

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders, agronomic research projects and seed companies.

| Variety | Seed type | Seed weight[1] (g/100 seeds) | Plant habit | Plant height | Early vigour | Flower colour | Flowering | Maturity | Pod shattering resistance | Lodging resistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | |
| APB Bondi(Φ) | Dun (K) | 20 | SD-SL | Med-tall | High | Pink | Mid | Mid | R: SP | Fair-good |
| APB Whitehaven(Φ) | White | 20* | SD-SL | Med | High | White | Mid | Mid | R: SP | Fair-good |
| PBA Butler(Φ) | Dun (K) | 19 | SD-SL | Med-tall | High | Pink | Mid-late | Early-mid | R: SP | Good |
| PBA Gunyah(Φ) | Dun (K) | 20 | SD-SL | Med-tall | High | Pink | Early-mid | Early | R: SP | Fair-good |
| PBA Noosa(Φ) | Blue | 20 | SD-SL | Med-tall | High | White | Early-mid | Early-mid | R: SP | Fair-good |
| PBA Oura | Dun | 22 | SD-SL | Med-tall | Moderate | Purple | Early | Early | MR: NSP | Fair-good |
| PBA Pearl | White | 20 | SD-SL | Med-tall | High | White | Early-mid | Early | MR: NSP | Good |
| PBA Percy | Dun | 23 | C | Tall | High | Purple | Early | Early | MR: NSP | Poor |
| PBA Taylor(Φ) | Dun (K) | 20 | SD-SL | Med-tall | High | Pink | Mid | Early-mid | R: SP | Fair-good |
| PBA Wharton(Φ) | Dun (K) | 20 | SD-SL | Med-tall | High | Pink | Early-mid | Early | R: SP | Fair-good |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Kastar(Φ) | Dun (K) | 21 | SD-SL | Med | Moderate-low | Pink | Mid | Mid | R: SP | Fair |
| GIA Ourstar(Φ) | Dun | 23 | SD-SL | Med | Moderate-low | Purple | Early-mid | Early-mid | MR: NSP | Fair |

[1]Median seed weight from South Australian NVT trials (2021–25). * Median only includes trials from 2 seasons and may be more vulnerable to seasonal variation.
Seed type: K = Kaspa type. Plant habit: C = conventional, SD = semi-dwarf, SL = semi-leafless.
Pod shatter: R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, SP = sugar pod, NSP = non-sugar pod.

### GIA Ourstar(ф)

Early-mid flowering and maturing dun-type field pea. Tolerance to registered in-crop IMI and soil residual levels from a previous in-crop application of IMI and sulfonylurea Group 2 herbicides. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf with a semi-erect growth habit and moderately resistant to shatter. Suitable for crop-topping. Medium size, light green to tan-coloured grain, suited to human consumption markets or stockfeed. Released 2019. Marketed by AG Schilling & Co. EPR $3.00.

## White field pea

White peas are a niche product and growers are advised to secure markets before growing as they cannot be delivered to bulk dun or Kaspa-type export markets.

### APB Whitehaven(ф) – NEW

Mid flowering and maturing white field pea. It has an erect growth habit and improved resistance to pod shatter. Released 2026 (tested as APB2403). Bred by Agriculture Victoria. Marketed by Seednet with limited seed available for the 2027 season. EPR $2.70.

### PBA Pearl

Early-mid flowering and early maturing white field pea that is broadly adapted. It has an erect growth habit, good resistance to lodging and moderate resistance to shatter. Released 2019. Marketed by Seednet.

## Blue field pea

### PBA Noosa(ф)

Early-mid flowering and maturing blue field pea with improved bleaching tolerance. Comparable yield to Kaspa and dun-type varieties and higher than its predecessor, Excell. Semi-leafless, semi-dwarf with shatter-resistant sugar pods. To maintain grain quality, growers should focus on pea weevil management and timely harvest. Opportunity for premium quality niche markets, initially for domestic human consumption. Released 2021. Marketed by PB Seeds. EPR $6.50.

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| Janine Sounness | PB Seeds |


**Table 2: Disease resistance ratings of field pea varieties**

| Variety | Black spot (Ascochyta) | Bacterial blight | Downy mildew | Powdery mildew | Pea seed-borne mosaic virus (PSbMV) | Bean leaf roll virus (BLRV) field rating | Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *P. neglectus* | *P. thornei* |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | |
| APB Bondi(ф) | MS | S | RMR | RMR | | | RMR | MSS |
| APB Whitehaven(ф) | | | S | R | | | MR (P) | MR (P) |
| PBA Butler(ф) | MS | MS | S | S | S | S | RMR | MRMS |
| PBA Gunyah(ф) | MS | S | S | S | S | S | RMR | MRMS |
| PBA Noosa(ф) | MS | S | MS | S | S | R | RMR | MRMS |
| PBA Oura | MS | MS | S | S | S | R | MR | MRMS (P) |
| PBA Pearl | MS | MS | S | S | S | R | MR | MRMS |
| PBA Percy | MS | MRMS | S | S | S | S | RMR | RMR |
| PBA Taylor(ф) | MS | S | S | S | | | RMR | MRMS |
| PBA Wharton(ф) | MS | S | S | R (S) | R | R | MR | MRMS |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Kastar(ф) | MS (P) | S | S (P) | RMR (P) | | | MR | MS |
| GIA Ourstar(ф) | MS (P) | S (P) | S (P) | S (P) | | | MRMS | MS |

Note some of these ratings are historical.

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or SARDI disease guides (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating, ( ) show outlier.

Source: NVT Disease Ratings unless otherwise specified
Source for PSbMV and BLRV ratings: Agriculture Victoria Pulse Disease Guide and breeders
Additional information: SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide

### Table 3: Upper and Lower Eyre Peninsula field pea yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Upper Eyre Peninsula | | | | | | Lower Eyre Peninsula | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 2.10 | 2.69 | 0.90 | | 1.35 | | 2.92 | 2.93 | 4.31 | 1.99 | 2.34 |
| Variety | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | No. trials | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APB Bondi(Φ) | 4 | 101 | 118 | 99 | Data not available* | 114 | 7 | 106 | 110 | 115 | 113 | 117 |
| APB Whitehaven(Φ) | 1 | | | | | 95 | 2 | | | | 93 | 89 |
| Kaspa | 4 | 109 | 96 | 107 | | 100 | 7 | 97 | 98 | 103 | 98 | 103 |
| PBA Butler(Φ) | 4 | 112 | 106 | 111 | | 102 | 7 | 102 | 107 | 109 | 100 | 107 |
| PBA Gunyah(Φ) | 4 | 105 | 92 | 104 | | 96 | 7 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 96 |
| PBA Noosa(Φ) | 4 | 104 | 107 | 105 | | 107 | 7 | 103 | 106 | 103 | 106 | 105 |
| PBA Oura | 4 | 97 | 96 | 98 | | 95 | 7 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 95 |
| PBA Pearl | 4 | 103 | 115 | 105 | | 101 | 7 | 108 | 114 | 107 | 103 | 102 |
| PBA Percy | 3 | 101 | 102 | 106 | | | 6 | 103 | 107 | 91 | 98 | |
| PBA Taylor(Φ) | 4 | 106 | 105 | 103 | | 110 | 7 | 100 | 102 | 108 | 107 | 112 |
| PBA Wharton(Φ) | 4 | 94 | 100 | 94 | | 103 | 7 | 99 | 97 | 100 | 103 | 102 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Kastar(Φ) | 4 | 84 | 70 | 82 | | 86 | 7 | 87 | 72 | 84 | 85 | 86 |
| GIA Ourstar(Φ) | 3 | 83 | 76 | 84 | | | 6 | 91 | 80 | 81 | 83 | |

* The Upper Eyre Peninsula Minnipa trial failed in 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 4: Yorke Peninsula and Mid North field pea yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Yorke Peninsula | | | | | | Mid North | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 3.25 | 2.91 | 2.19 | 1.49 | 1.82 | | 3.33 | 4.35 | 2.60 | 2.29 | 2.61 |
| Variety | No. trials | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APB Bondi(Φ) | 8 | 116 | 116 | 113 | 105 | 114 | 8 | 108 | 111 | 116 | 107 | 109 |
| APB Whitehaven(Φ) | 2 | | | | 105 | 99 | 2 | | | | 107 | 119 |
| Kaspa | 8 | 106 | 98 | 102 | 100 | 106 | 8 | 100 | 103 | 100 | 105 | 105 |
| PBA Butler(Φ) | 8 | 112 | 105 | 106 | 103 | 107 | 8 | 106 | 114 | 102 | 104 | 99 |
| PBA Gunyah(Φ) | 8 | 98 | 94 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 8 | 97 | 98 | 95 | 100 | 100 |
| PBA Noosa(Φ) | 8 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 8 | 103 | 106 | 103 | 106 | 111 |
| PBA Oura | 8 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 94 | 8 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 93 |
| PBA Pearl | 8 | 105 | 110 | 105 | 104 | 98 | 8 | 109 | 118 | 100 | 97 | 89 |
| PBA Percy | 7 | 87 | 97 | 94 | 105 | | 7 | 100 | 106 | 88 | 97 | |
| PBA Taylor(Φ) | 8 | 112 | 105 | 107 | 104 | 113 | 8 | 102 | 103 | 109 | 109 | 115 |
| PBA Wharton(Φ) | 8 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 8 | 98 | 93 | 104 | 101 | 104 |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Kastar(Φ) | 8 | 84 | 79 | 86 | 83 | 89 | 8 | 84 | 65 | 94 | 90 | 89 |
| GIA Ourstar(Φ) | 8 | 78 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 79 | 8 | 87 | 74 | 87 | 84 | 77 |

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 5: Murray Mallee and South East field pea yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Murray Mallee | | | | | | South East | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.65 | 3.87 | 1.99 | | 1.54 | | | | 2.59 | | |
| Variety | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | No. trials | | | 1 | | |
| **Conventional** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APB Bondi(ϕ) | 4 | 105 | 107 | 115 | Data not available* | 115 | 1 | Data not available* | Data not available* | 105 | No trial | No trial |
| APB Whitehaven(ϕ) | 1 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Kaspa | 4 | 99 | 104 | 100 | | 97 | 1 | | | 102 | | |
| PBA Butler(ϕ) | 4 | 99 | 114 | 108 | | 91 | 1 | | | 108 | | |
| PBA Gunyah(ϕ) | 4 | 98 | 100 | 96 | | 94 | 1 | | | 100 | | |
| PBA Noosa(ϕ) | 4 | 106 | 103 | 104 | | 109 | 1 | | | 106 | | |
| PBA Oura | 4 | 97 | 99 | 97 | | 93 | 1 | | | 97 | | |
| PBA Pearl | 4 | 99 | 115 | 110 | | 88 | 1 | | | 110 | | |
| PBA Percy | 3 | 104 | 103 | 95 | | | 1 | | | 107 | | |
| PBA Taylor(ϕ) | 4 | 105 | 101 | 106 | | 114 | 1 | | | 103 | | |
| PBA Wharton(ϕ) | 4 | 101 | 93 | 100 | | 109 | 1 | | | 95 | | |
| **Herbicide tolerant** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIA Kastar(ϕ) | 4 | 89 | 75 | 81 | | 97 | 1 | | | 76 | | |
| GIA Ourstar(ϕ) | 4 | 88 | 82 | 82 | | 84 | 1 | | | 81 | | |

* The Murray Mallee Lameroo trial failed in 2024. The South East trials were compromised in 2021 and 2022.

Source: National Variety Trials

# SA grain growers funding research solutions

**The South Australian Grain Industry Trust, on average, invests $2 million a year in supporting research crucial to advancing South Australia's $4.6 billion grain industry. These projects deliver real improvements in countless areas of grain growing, farming systems, soil management, harvesting, storage, processing and marketing, and provide technical information to growers.**

## In 2026-27, SAGIT is investing in these new projects:

- Ken Schaefer Eyre Peninsula internship in applied grains research 2027, AIR EP – *SA Drought Hub co-investment*
- Ag Excellence Forum and Awards, Ag Excellence Alliance
- Lead Agriculture Teacher of South Australia, AgCommunicators – *SA Sheep Industry Fund co-investment*
- Using crop rotations to reduce fungicide and herbicide resistance risk: extension, AgCommunicators
- Machine-learning VRN: Fusing protein, satellites, soil sensing and weather, Agsave Merchandise
- Optimising profitability in non-GM canola with novel ryegrass control methods, The Agronomist Pty Ltd
- Rethinking K: site-specific strategies for southern cropping areas, AgXtra
- Benefitting Mallee growers by optimising summer weed control applications, AgXtra
- Maximising nitrogen efficiencies in wheat and canola – Fleurieu Peninsula/Murraylands, AgXtra
- Production of the 2027 SA Crop Sowing Guide, Astute Ag
- Capeweed control and weed management strategies in lentils, Brougham Ag Consulting
- Approprirate fertiliser strategies with sowing position for lentils on Yorke Peninsula, Central Ag Solutions – *GRDC co-investment*
- Hart 'Getting the crop In' seminar, speaker support, Hart Field-Site Group
- Regional internship in applied grains research, Hart Field-Site Group – *SA Drought Hub co-investment*
- MacKillop Farm Management Group Annual Trial Results Book 2026-2028, MacKillop Farm Management Group
- SA Mallee regional internship in applied grains research and extension, Mallee Sustainable Farming – *SA Drought Hub co-investment*
- Eyre Peninsula Farming Systems Summary 2027-2029, SARDI
- Tackling herbicide residues and lentil root disease, SARDI
- Soil carbon measurement and validation of practices which increase soil carbon, SARDI
- Identifying and managing potassium deficiency on Lower Eyre Peninsula, SARDI – *GRDC co-investment*
- Barley net form net blotch fungicide resistance management in the South-East, SARDI – *GRDC co-investment*
- Monitoring and delivery of management practices for fungicide resistance in SA grain crops, SARDI/Adelaide University – *Crop Science Society of SA legacy funding*
- Pests and beneficial invertebrates at crop establishment: supporting SA growers after the loss of chlorpyrifos, SARDI/Adelaide University – *GRDC co-investment*
- Generate disease resistance data for SA Sowing Guide, SARDI/Flinders University
- Improving nutrient management on highly calcareous soils of southern Yorke Peninsula, Trengove Consulting
- Optimising a DGT to predict the risk of IMI herbicide residues, Adelaide University – *GRDC co-investment*
- Novel plant growth-promoting bacteria to increase wheat productivity and NUE, Adelaide University
- Next-generation rhizobial inoculation systems to improve nitrogen fixation in lentil, Adelaide University

**SAGIT is also supporting a further 28 ongoing projects. Full details are available in the SAGIT Snapshot Booklet: sagit.com.au/2026-sagit-snapshot-booklet/**






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# Chickpea

There are no new chickpea varieties for the southern region for the 2027 season.

Chickpeas are only tested at one location in South Australia each year: the Yorke Peninsula from 2021 to 2023, and the Murray Mallee from 2024 to 2025. As these trials have limited results, this sowing guide includes older results from the Mid North region and the latest results from NVT's chickpea trials in Victoria.

## Selection criteria

Chickpeas have a poor tolerance for cold temperatures during flowering and podding, and stored soil moisture is essential for grain filling, particularly the larger kabuli type. Varieties should be evaluated carefully to ensure they are a good fit for your environment.

Effective disease management is essential. Base selection on Ascochyta blight resistance, maturity, yield potential, price and marketability. Other agronomic traits such as lodging resistance are also relevant.

Premium prices for the human consumption market depend on clean seed with uniform colour and few defects.

Desi chickpeas, either whole or split, dominate Australian production due to their broad adaption and resilience to heat and drought. The top export markets for desi chickpea are Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

Kabuli chickpeas are an important niche product that can attract a higher price than the desi types. Price is based on size with larger-seeded varieties (8 to 10 mm) more likely to attract higher premiums, provided seed is high quality and consistent in size. As kabuli chickpeas are more sensitive to heat stress than desi, uniformity of seed size can suffer with sharper seasonal finishes and with later maturing varieties such as Genesis® Kalkee.

Market demand and price can be volatile, and growers may need to store grain in times of low demand.

## Disease management

All varieties are rated as either susceptible (S) or moderately susceptible (MS) to Ascochyta blight. All chickpea crops need to be regularly monitored for disease. Chickpea growers need to carefully consider their risk of infection and ability to effectively control the disease across both high and low-rainfall regions, as severe disease outbreaks can occur during wet seasons such as 2022.

It is imperative that all chickpea seed is treated with a thiram-based fungicide to prevent seed transmission of Ascochyta blight to the emerging seedlings. Ascochyta will also survive on stubble and organic matter for several years, so growers must observe a minimum 3-year rotation between chickpeas in the same paddock and avoid planting adjacent to last year's chickpea stubble.

Varieties rated:

- moderately susceptible (MS) will likely require 3 to 4 strategic fungicide sprays ahead of rain events, starting at 6 to 8 weeks post-sowing – each spray offers 2 to 3 weeks of protection
- susceptible (S) will likely require regular fungicide sprays every 2 to 3 weeks throughout the growing season ahead of rain events.

To protect the pods from seed staining and seed abortion, apply fungicide ahead of rain events during pod setting if the disease is present.

Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings or the SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide.

## Desi chickpea

### CBA Captain(ф)

Mid flowering and early-mid maturing desi chickpea. Medium seed size with broad adaptation. Erect plant type with good height and height to lowest pod. Good grain size, shape and colour, and meets the requirements of a 'Jimbour type', suitable for the subcontinent market. Released 2020. Bred by CBA and marketed by PB Seeds. EPR $4.50.

## Kabuli chickpea

### Genesis® 090

Mid flowering and maturing kabuli chickpea with a small seed (7 to 8 mm). Typically grown as a higher-yielding but potentially lower-value grain alternative to large seed type kabuli varieties. Semi-spreading plant type. Released 2005. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.00.

### Genesis® Kalkee

Mid-late flowering and late maturing kabuli chickpea with large seed size, bigger than PBA Royal(ф) and PBA Monarch(ф). It has a tall and erect plant habit. Released 2012. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $5.00.

### PBA Magnus(ф)

Early-mid flowering and maturing kabuli chickpea adapted to the medium-rainfall environments in south-eastern Australia. The largest seeded kabuli with similar plant type to Genesis® 090. An excellent replacement for Genesis® Kalkee due to its larger seed size, particularly in short growing environments, due to its slightly earlier flowering and maturity. Semi-spreading plant type. Released 2020. Marketed by PB Seeds. Contact PB Seeds for grower-to-grower variety licensing. EPR $6.50.

**Table 1: Agronomic and disease characteristics of chickpea varieties**

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of the breeder, agronomic research projects and seed companies.
All chickpea varieties are rated as S or MS to foliar Ascochyta blight infection. Chickpea crops will require multiple fungicide applications to control Ascochyta blight in most seasons. All varieties are susceptible to pod infection and will require protection during podding to prevent seed staining and abortion.

| Variety | Seed size[1] | Seed weight[2] (g/100 seeds) | Seed colour | Market type suitability | Early vigour | Height | Flowering | Maturity | Lodging resistance | Ascochyta blight[3] (foliar) | Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | *P. neglectus* | *P. thornei* |
| **Desi type** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CBA Captain(ф) | Medium | 21 | Yellow-brown | Split and whole | Good | Tall | Mid | Early-mid | MR | S | MR (P) | MS |
| **Kabuli type** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genesis® 090 | Small (6–8 mm) | 31 | Cream | 6–8 mm | Good | Medium | Mid | Mid | MR | MS | MRMS | MS |
| Genesis® Kalkee | Large (8–10 mm) | 35 | Cream | 8–10 mm | Good | Tall | Mid-late | Late | R | S | MRMS | MS |
| PBA Magnus(ф) | Large (8–10 mm) | 47 | Cream-beige | 9–10 mm | Poor-moderate | Medium | Early-mid | Early-mid | MS | S | MRMS | MSS |
| PBA Monarch(ф) | Medium (7–9 mm) | 34 | Cream | 8–9 mm | Poor-moderate | Medium | Early | Early | S | S | MRMS | MS |
| PBA Royal(ф) | Medium (7–9 mm) | 35 | Cream-beige | 8–9 mm | Moderate | Medium | Early-mid | Mid | MR | MS | MR (P) | MS |

[1] Seed size from Grains Australia 'Australian Pulse Varieties'.
[2] Median seed weight from South Australian and Victorian NVT trials (2021–25).
[3] Foliar Ascochyta blight ratings for southern region isolates (pathotype 1).

Source: NVT Disease Ratings
Additional information: SARDI Pulse Variety Disease Guide

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or SARDI disease guides (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating.

### PBA Monarch(ф)

Early flowering and maturing kabuli chickpea suited to shorter season medium-rainfall environments. Medium seed size, larger than Genesis® 090. Semi-spreading plant similar to PBA Slasher(ф). In shorter growing seasons, PBA Monarch(ф) may have larger and more consistent seed size than other medium-sized varieties due to its earlier pod fill timing. Some susceptibility to lodging, particularly when biomass is high. Released 2013. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $6.50.

### PBA Royal(ф)

Early-mid flowering and mid maturing kabuli chickpea, well adapted to medium-rainfall zones. Medium seed size, larger than Genesis® 090. Released 2019. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $6.50.


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| | |
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| Dan Vater | Australian Grain Technologies |


**Table 2: Yorke Peninsula and Murray Mallee chickpea yield**

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and chickpea type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between desi and kabuli chickpeas.

| Desi type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yorke Peninsula | | | | | | Murray Mallee | | | | | |
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 0.55 | 2.48 | | | | | | | | | |
| Variety | No. trials | 1 | 1 | | | | No. trials | | | | | |
| CBA Captain(ф) | 2 | 113 | 95 | Data not available* | No trial | No trial | | No trial | No trial | No trial | Data not available* | Data not available* |
| Neelam(ф) | 2 | 91 | 104 | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Maiden | 2 | 86 | 103 | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Seamer(ф) | 1 | | 96 | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Slasher(ф) | 2 | 100 | 101 | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Striker(ф) | 2 | 98 | 101 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Kabuli type** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 0.51 | 2.48 | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. trials | 1 | 1 | | | | No. trials | | | | | |
| Almaz(ф) | 2 | 95 | 101 | Data not available* | No trial | No trial | | No trial | No trial | No trial | Data not available* | Data not available* |
| Genesis® 090 | 2 | 104 | 98 | | | | | | | | | |
| Genesis® Kalkee | 2 | 78 | 99 | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Magnus(ф) | 2 | 100 | 95 | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Monarch(ф) | 2 | 86 | 101 | | | | | | | | | |
| PBA Royal(ф) | 2 | 107 | 99 | | | | | | | | | |

* The Yorke Peninsula Kulpara trials were compromised in 2023. The Murray Mallee Loxton trials failed in 2024 and were compromised in 2025.

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 3: Mid North chickpea yield (older results)

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and chickpea type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between desi and kabuli chickpeas.

| Desi type | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 2.38 | 0.97 | 0.53 | 0.71 | |
| Variety | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| CBA Captain(b) | 4 | 113 | 105 | 109 | 100 | No trial |
| PBA Maiden | 4 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 102 | |
| PBA Slasher(b) | 4 | 106 | 102 | 101 | 102 | |
| PBA Striker(b) | 4 | 96 | 103 | 99 | 105 | |
| **Kabuli type** | | | | | | |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.53 | 2.90 | 2.69 | 1.78 | |
| | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Genesis® 090 | 4 | 113 | 105 | 104 | 104 | No trial |
| Genesis® Kalkee | 4 | 91 | 97 | 89 | 90 | |
| PBA Magnus(b) | 4 | 108 | 95 | 106 | 106 | |
| PBA Monarch(b) | 4 | 84 | 94 | 100 | 104 | |
| PBA Royal(b) | 4 | 122 | 103 | 106 | 102 | |

Source: National Variety Trials

### Table 4: Victorian Mallee and Wimmera chickpea yield

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year and chickpea type. These trials were not structured to allow comparisons between desi and kabuli chickpeas.

| Desi type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Victorian Mallee | | | | | | Wimmera | | | | | |
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.72 | 1.71 | 2.20 | 1.35 | 1.58 | | | 1.87 | 1.19 | 1.06 | 2.96 |
| Variety | No. trials | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| CBA Captain(b) | 7 | 104 | 96 | 94 | 106 | 93 | 7 | Data not available* | 98 | 95 | 108 | 93 |
| Neelam(b) | 6 | 103 | 107 | 100 | 92 | | 5 | | 96 | 107 | 92 | |
| PBA Maiden | 7 | 100 | 104 | 97 | 87 | 94 | 7 | | 92 | 105 | 93 | 94 |
| PBA Seamer(b) | 1 | | 92 | | | | 2 | | 88 | | | |
| PBA Slasher(b) | 7 | 107 | 108 | 99 | 94 | 91 | 7 | | 91 | 104 | 96 | 88 |
| PBA Striker(b) | 7 | 107 | 108 | 99 | 92 | 90 | 7 | | 89 | 104 | 96 | 89 |
| **Kabuli type** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.79 | 1.42 | 2.08 | 1.19 | 1.64 | | | 1.56 | 1.23 | 0.84 | 3.02 |
| | No. trials | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Almaz(b) | 2 | | 101 | 93 | | | 4 | Data not available* | 97 | 102 | | |
| Genesis® 090 | 7 | 104 | 96 | 90 | 102 | 92 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 104 | 90 |
| Genesis® Kalkee | 3 | 84 | 84 | | | | 5 | | 95 | 94 | 104 | |
| PBA Magnus(b) | 6 | 94 | | 96 | 94 | 97 | 7 | | 88 | 91 | 112 | 103 |
| PBA Monarch(b) | 5 | 95 | 98 | 97 | 87 | | 5 | | 91 | 99 | 98 | |
| PBA Royal(b) | 7 | 104 | 97 | 94 | 107 | 96 | 7 | | 105 | 100 | 103 | 94 |

* In 2021 the Horsham trials were compromised and the Kaniva trials failed.

Source: National Variety Trials

# Lupin

There are no new lupin varieties for the southern region for the 2027 season.

Narrow-leaf lupins (*Lupinus angustifolius*) are well suited to acidic and sandy soils, providing a useful break crop in environments where other options are limited.

## Lupin agronomy

A common problem reported by South Australian growers is the poor emergence and establishment of lupin crops. This affects early vigour, but it also enhances any effects of pre-emergent herbicides. Undertake germination tests on seed so that seeding rates can be increased to compensate for poor germination rates, or alternative seed sourced.

Lupins have a high demand for manganese during seed development and maturity, and any deficiency can cause seed to split or shrivel in pods. Deficiency is more common in soils with a higher pH or in sandy soils. Deficient plants can be slow to ripen, remaining green for longer and causing difficulty at harvest. As manganese is relatively immobile in the plant, foliar sprays are recommended when the pods on the main stem are 2 to 3 cm in length and when the secondary stems have nearly completed flowering. More information is available in the GRDC's Managing manganese deficiency in lupins fact sheet.

## Disease management and market access

As all tested varieties are susceptible to Sclerotinia stem rot, growers should avoid sowing lupins in paddocks with a known history of the disease in lupins, other pulse crops or canola. SclerotiniaLM app is a new decision-support tool to help growers manage Sclerotinia canopy infection in lupin. Developed by WA DPIRD, it is available on Android and iPhone.

Lupin anthracnose has not been reported in SA to date and is therefore not considered a production concern for SA growers. However, growers marketing lupin grain into Victoria or NSW should check the current interstate biosecurity requirements, as certification or testing may still be required for market access. Please refer to the latest biosecurity requirements via the Agriculture Victoria Plant Quarantine Manual and the NSW DPIRD Lupin anthracnose webpage.

Disease ratings are updated in February–March each year to reflect changes in disease virulence. Always consult the latest disease resistance ratings via the NVT Disease Ratings.

**Table 1: Agronomic characteristics of lupin varieties**

The agronomic characteristics in this table are provided as a guide only and have been compiled from observations of breeders, agronomic research projects and seed companies.

| Variety | Seed weight[1] (g/100 seeds) | Height | Flowering | Maturity | Lodging tolerance | Pod shattering resistance | Aphid resistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coyote(ф) | 16.1 | Tall | Early | Early | MTMI | MR (P) | |
| Lawler(ф) | 16.4 | Medium | Very early-early | Very early | MI | MR (P) | |
| Mandelup(ф) | 15.4 | Tall | Very early | Very early | MTMI | MS | R |
| PBA Barlock(ф) | 15.1 | Medium | Early | Early | MTMI | MRMS | R |
| PBA Bateman(ф) | 16.6 | Tall | Early | Early | MTMI | MRMS | R |
| PBA Jurien(ф) | 15.7 | Tall | Early | Early | MI | MS | R |
| Rosemont(ф) | 15.7 | Very tall | Early | Early | MTMI | MRMS (P) | |

[1] Median seed weight from South Australian NVT trials (2021–25).
R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating.
I = intolerant, MT = moderately tolerant, MI = moderately intolerant.

Reviewed by Matt Aubert, AGT Breeding (2026)

## Lupin varieties

### Coyote[Φ]

Early flowering and maturing narrow-leaf lupin, similar to PBA Barlock[Φ] and slightly later than PBA Jurien[Φ]. It performs well across a very broad range of soil types, rainfall zones and yield potentials. Coyote[Φ] is susceptible to stem Phomopsis, so graze lupin stubbles with care in high-risk environments. Good tolerance to metribuzin. Released 2019. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $3.00.

### Lawler[Φ]

Very early maturing narrow-leaf lupin, slightly quicker than Mandelup[Φ]. Lawler[Φ] is widely adapted throughout southern and eastern Australian lupin growing areas. Moderately intolerant to lodging in high-rainfall regions. Good tolerance to metribuzin. Released 2022. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.00.

### Mandelup[Φ]

Tall, very early flowering and maturing narrow-leaf lupin. Better suited to low to medium-rainfall zones. Suitable for crop-topping. Delayed harvest can lead to pod shatter. Potential for reduced germination and establishment when using seed retained from crops exposed to rain before harvest. Good tolerance to metribuzin. Released 2004. Marketed by Seednet. Free to trade. EPR $2.30.

### PBA Barlock[Φ]

Early flowering and maturing narrow-leaf lupin, slightly later than Mandelup[Φ]. MRMS to pod shatter. Good tolerance to metribuzin. Released 2014. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.50.

### PBA Bateman[Φ]

Early flowering and maturing narrow-leaf lupin with improved virus resistance. Well suited to high-rainfall zones. Similar harvest grain-loss risk and resistance to pod shatter as PBA Barlock[Φ]. Good tolerance to metribuzin. Released 2017. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.60.

**Table 2: Disease resistance ratings of lupin varieties**

| Variety | Brown leaf spot | Pleiochaeta root rot | Cucumber mosaic virus seed transmitted | Anthracnose | Phomopsis | | Sclerotinia stem rot |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Stem | Pod/seed | |
| Coyote[Φ] | MS (P) | | MRMS | MRMS | S | MRMS | S |
| Lawler[Φ] | MS (P) | MR (P) | MRMS | MR | MR | MS | S |
| Mandelup[Φ] | MS | MRMS (P) | MRMS | MRMS | MR | S | S |
| PBA Barlock[Φ] | MS | MRMS | MRMS | MR | MR | MR | S |
| PBA Bateman[Φ] | MS | MR (P) | MR | MRMS | RMR | S | S |
| PBA Jurien[Φ] | MS | MR | MS | RMR | RMR | MRMS | S |
| Rosemont[Φ] | | | MR | MRMS | MR | MRMS | S |

**Disease ratings change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest NVT or Agriculture Victoria disease guides (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**
R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating.

Source: NVT Disease Ratings unless otherwise specified
Additional information and source for brown leaf spot and Pleiochaeta root rot ratings: Agriculture Victoria Pulse Disease Guide and breeders

**Table 3: Lower Eyre Peninsula and Mid North lupin yield**

NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Lower Eyre Peninsula | | | | | | Mid North | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 3.18 | 1.94 | 0.78 | 2.16 | | 1.34 | 4.73 | 2.39 | | |
| Variety | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | No. trials | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Coyote[Φ] | 4 | Data not available* | 110 | 116 | 107 | 103 | 3 | 108 | 105 | 117 | No trial | No trial |
| Jenabillup[Φ] | 3 | | 102 | 99 | 103 | | 3 | 106 | 106 | 99 | | |
| Jindalee | 1 | | 80 | | | | 2 | 83 | 86 | | | |
| Lawler[Φ] | 4 | | 105 | 107 | 103 | 101 | 3 | 105 | 102 | 107 | | |
| Mandelup[Φ] | 4 | | 102 | 103 | 101 | 101 | 3 | 100 | 102 | 103 | | |
| PBA Barlock[Φ] | 4 | | 105 | 107 | 105 | 104 | 3 | 106 | 107 | 108 | | |
| PBA Bateman[Φ] | 4 | | 107 | 118 | 105 | 105 | 3 | 98 | 105 | 118 | | |
| PBA Gunyidi[Φ] | 4 | | 102 | 110 | 101 | 103 | 3 | 93 | 102 | 109 | | |
| PBA Jurien[Φ] | 4 | | 107 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 3 | 110 | 108 | 109 | | |
| Rosemont[Φ] | 4 | | 107 | 100 | 107 | 100 | 2 | | 107 | 102 | | |
| Wonga | 4 | | 92 | 97 | 94 | 102 | 3 | 81 | 98 | 96 | | |

* The Lower Eyre Peninsula Ungara trial was compromised in 2021.

Source: National Variety Trials

### PBA Jurien(Φ)

Early flowering and maturing narrow-leaf lupin, slightly earlier than PBA Barlock(Φ). Similar in height to Mandelup(Φ). Moderately intolerant to lodging in high-rainfall regions. Medium to large seed. Low alkaloid content. Tolerance to metribuzin is better than Mandelup(Φ). Released 2015. Marketed by Seednet. EPR $2.50.

### Rosemont(Φ)

Early flowering and maturing narrow-leaf lupin, slightly slower than PBA Jurien(Φ). Widely adapted variety with best relative performance observed in higher rainfall environments. Rosemont(Φ) is taller than Coyote(Φ) and PBA Jurien(Φ), with good early vigour. It has a low risk of split seed, unlike PBA Jurien(Φ). Good tolerance to metribuzin. Released 2023. Bred and marketed by AGT and eligible for AGT Seed Sharing™. EPR $4.50.


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| Stuart Ockerby | Seednet |


**Table 4: Murray Mallee and South East lupin yield**

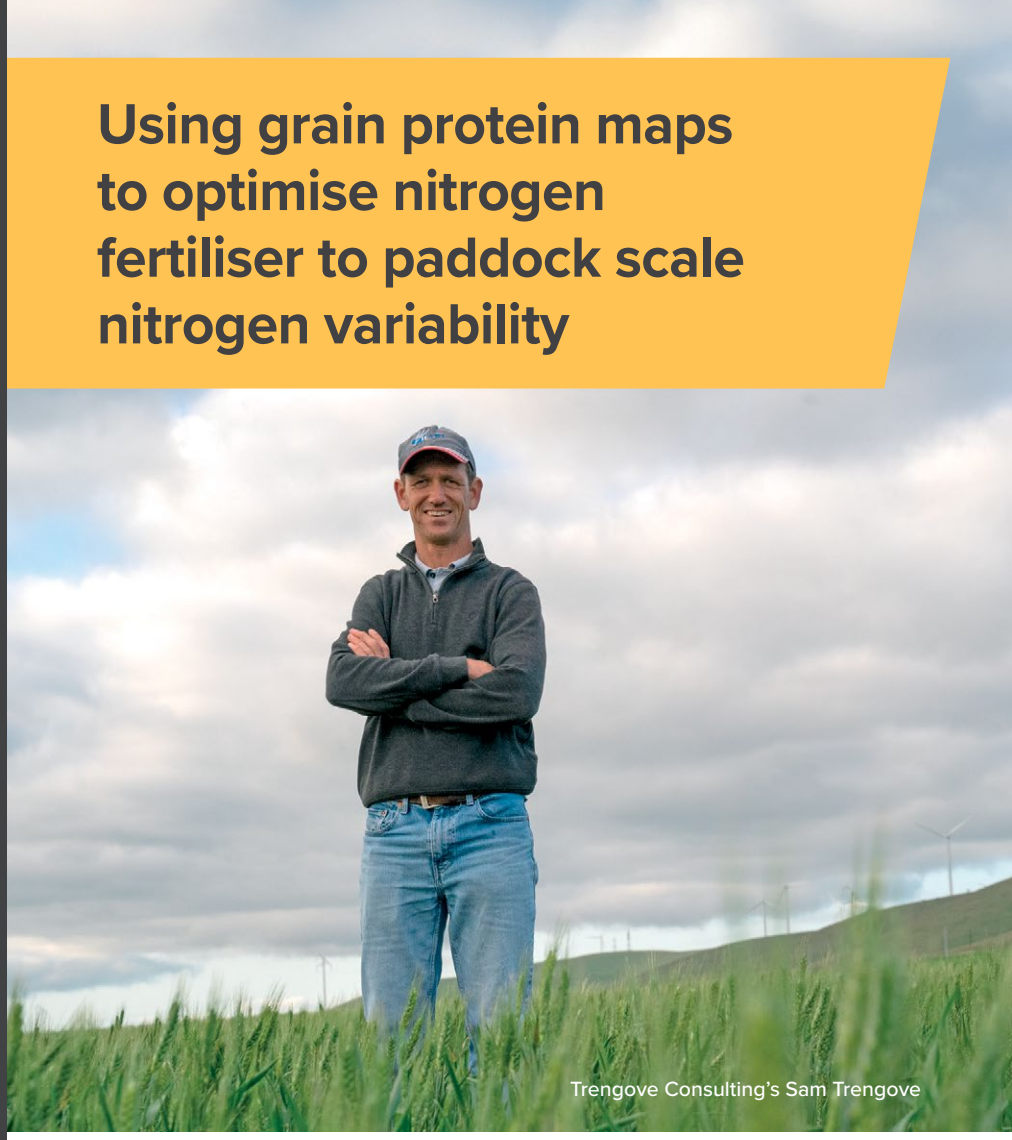
NVT long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield, illustrated by colour gradient within each year.

| | Murray Mallee | | | | | | South East | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 3.74 | 0.86 | | 0.47 | | 1.67 | 2.01 | 0.64 | | 1.41 |
| Variety | No. trials | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | No. trials | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 |
| Coyote(Φ) | 3 | Data not available* | 108 | 128 | Data not available* | 101 | 7 | 108 | 92 | 140 | Data not available* | 115 |
| Jenabillup(Φ) | 3 | | 108 | 103 | | 98 | 6 | 95 | 133 | 109 | | |
| Jindalee | 1 | | 81 | | | | 4 | 91 | 89 | | | |
| Lawler(Φ) | 3 | | 103 | 110 | | 101 | 7 | 103 | 87 | 116 | | 107 |
| Mandelup(Φ) | 3 | | 102 | 108 | | 100 | 7 | 102 | 107 | 110 | | 103 |
| PBA Barlock(Φ) | 3 | | 110 | 121 | | 99 | 7 | 102 | 132 | 129 | | 102 |
| PBA Bateman(Φ) | 3 | | 104 | 137 | | 101 | 7 | 114 | 108 | 143 | | 118 |
| PBA Gunyidi(Φ) | 3 | | 100 | 124 | | 100 | 7 | 111 | 113 | 124 | | 111 |
| PBA Jurien(Φ) | 3 | | 112 | 121 | | 99 | 7 | 101 | 128 | 132 | | 102 |
| Rosemont(Φ) | 3 | | 113 | 98 | | 99 | 5 | | 106 | 112 | | 94 |
| Wonga | 3 | | 92 | 105 | | 100 | 7 | 106 | 132 | 91 | | 98 |

* The Murray Mallee Lameroo trial failed in 2021 and the Halidon trial was compromised in 2024. The South East Keith trial failed in 2024.

Source: National Variety Trials

# Using grain protein maps to optimise nitrogen fertiliser to paddock scale nitrogen variability


Trengove Consulting's Sam Trengove

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

TCO2423

## FAST FACTS

### Problem

Paddock-scale nitrogen fertiliser decisions are difficult due to variable rainfall, uncertainty around in-season demand and the limited ability of soil tests to capture spatial differences.

### Project

This project investigated whether historical grain protein maps could accurately predict nitrogen demand and guide variable rate nitrogen decisions.

### Participants

**TRENGOVE CONSULTING:**
Sam Trengove, Stuart Sherriff, Jordan Bruce, Ben Smith, Declan Anderson and Sarah Noack
**COOPERATING GROWERS:**
Rob Price, Bill Trengove

### Dates

Start: April 1, 2022
Finish: June 30, 2025

This project demonstrated that grain protein maps from the previous season can help guide more accurate nitrogen (N) fertiliser decisions within paddocks. Across three of four paddocks, historic protein was a more reliable indicator of soil available N than grain yield or N removal. Areas with higher protein generally required less applied N to maximise returns, while low-protein zones were more responsive to fertiliser. Optimal N rates varied widely within paddocks, ranging from zero to 129kg/ha of N. The findings suggest protein mapping can support variable rate N strategies, improve fertiliser efficiency and reduce unnecessary input costs. However, further research is needed across a broader range of paddocks and seasonal conditions to validate and refine this approach.

## Background

Nitrogen fertiliser is the highest variable input cost for many grain growers, yet N deficiency remains a major cause of unrealised yield potential. Growers often apply conservative N rates due to uncertainty around rainfall, haying-off risk and difficulty predicting in-season demand. Traditional soil testing provides only a snapshot of soil mineral N and often fails to represent the high spatial variability found within paddocks. The increasing availability of harvester-mounted grain protein analysers has created an opportunity to use historic protein data as an additional decision-support layer for N management.

## Research Aims

The core objectives of the project were to:

- Examine the relationship between pre-seeding soil mineral N to grain yield and protein maps from the previous season
- Assess how historical grain yield and protein maps explain spatial variability in N response across paddocks
- Explore whether protein maps can be used to develop variable rate N fertiliser prescriptions.

## In the field

The project was conducted over the 2023 and 2024 seasons in four paddocks at Bute and Redhill. Two collaborating growers provided historic grain yield and protein maps, where data were generated using standard yield monitors and CropScan grain analysers. Within each paddock, four zones were selected to represent different combinations of yield and protein.

Small plot N response trials were established within each zone, with urea applied post-emergent at rates from 0 to 200kg/ha of N. Soil mineral N was measured before seeding, and grain yield and protein were measured at harvest. These trials allowed N responses to be compared directly with historic protein and yield data.

## Value for growers

This research shows that grain protein maps can support variable rate N decisions at paddock scale, increasing input use efficiency and profitability. Using historic protein data can help growers identify zones that are likely to be N responsive, support more targeted N use and help avoid over-applying N in areas with sufficient soil N.

Protein mapping aligns well with existing precision agriculture systems and can complement N budgeting and variable rate technology. While the approach is promising, results also show that seasonal conditions still play a major role in N management, and protein mapping should be used alongside other agronomic information rather than as a stand-alone tool.

## Results

Grain protein in the previous season was a more reliable indicator of soil available N across sites and seasons than grain yield or N removal (yield x protein). On average, each one per cent increase in grain protein from the previous season corresponded to an increase of approximately 8.5kg/ha of soil N measured in the following year pre-seeding.

Protein data also helped explain large differences in fertiliser responses within paddocks. Across three paddocks and 12 trial sites, the N rate that maximised partial gross margin ranged from 0 to 129kg/ha of N, with an average of 76kg/ha. Zones with higher historic protein generally required lower N rates to achieve maximum returns.

At Redhill, each one per cent increase in historic protein reduced the optimal N rate by approximately 16kg/ha. At Bute, the response varied by season, with reductions of around 15kg/ha per one per cent protein increase in 2024. In 2023 there was a steeper response driven by one highly responsive site, with a one per cent protein increase reducing optimal N rate by 42kg/ha. In one moisture-stressed paddock in 2024, yield responses to N were negative, highlighting the influence of seasonal conditions.

Sites varied in the absolute N requirement for a given historical protein. For a historical protein level of 10 per cent, the N rate required to maximise partial gross margin (PGM) for Redhill in 2023 was 129kg N/ha, and for Bute was 68kg N/ha in 2023 and 51kg N/ha in 2024. Protein data was shown to support management of within paddock variability and allocation of N within the paddock. However, complementary data and decision-making tools are still required to determine optimal rates between paddocks, from which the protein map can then redistribute according to expected relative response.

The project also demonstrated how protein maps could be converted into variable rate N prescription maps. In a case study paddock at Bute, recommended N rates ranged from 0 to 110kg/ha, reflecting strong spatial variability in protein and N demand.

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# Vetch

There are no new vetch varieties for the 2027 season.

Vetch is a multi-purpose species grown mostly as a break crop in rotation with cereals. It is highly valued for its benefits to subsequent cereal and oilseed crops. On sandy soils, vetches provide better soil protection than field peas due to better stubble retention.

## Vetch species

Select a vetch variety based on rainfall and the intended end-use for the crop.

## Common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)

Common vetches provide a high level of versatility within a cropping system due to the multiple potential end-uses. Common vetch can be grown for fodder production as either a hay or silage crop, or grazed in season. It can also be utilised as a brown or green manure to conserve water for the following crop and as a weed management method. Newer common vetch varieties have less toxin in the grain than older varieties like Blanchefleur and Languedoc, and can be fed at up to 20% of a pig production diet ration and without limit to ruminant livestock. Vetch grain is not recommended for human consumption.

Common vetches are highly adaptable, often producing good dry matter and grain yield in marginal and lower-rainfall areas. They also perform well in medium to high-rainfall areas when an effective disease management strategy is implemented.

## Purple vetch (*Vicia benghalensis*) and woolly pod vetch (*Vicia villosa*)

Forage vetches are primarily used for fodder production, green manure or grazing in mid to late winter. These varieties produce a large amount of biomass and can be successfully grown in rainfall areas above 400 mm. Grain from these purple and woolly pod vetches **cannot** be fed to any livestock. As such, care must be taken to ensure any grazing is stopped before pod setting, and similarly for hay or silage production. As for common vetch, forage vetches benefit the following crop with a good cereal disease break, and increased nitrogen and soil water availability in the following year.

## Herbicide tolerance

There are no response differences between vetch species and varieties to registered herbicides for grass weed control. It should be noted that Broadstrike® (flumetsulam) is registered for use **only** in Popany. All other vetch species and varieties have no response differences to registered in-season broadleaf herbicides.

## Disease management

Vetch production can be negatively affected by 3 main diseases: rust, Botrytis grey mould (BGM) and Ascochyta blight. Use an integrated disease management plan to reduce the incidence and yield impact of these diseases.

BGM can proliferate and develop high levels of infestation in cool, wet growing seasons. It is likely to develop later in the season during spring and affect hay/silage quality and value, as well as grain production. Currently, there are no resistant varieties available, and fungicides and canopy management are the best methods to limit disease impacts.

Ascochyta blight occurs in the earlier stages of vetch crop growth and can reduce dry matter and grain production. There is variable resistance available within the current vetch varieties. However, a fungicide regime is recommended based on targeted end-use of the vetch crop.

Rust-infected vetch crops that are used for fodder – via grazing, hay or silage – may induce abortions in pregnant livestock. Therefore, it is important to manage this disease by choosing resistant varieties where possible. All varieties released by the National Vetch Breeding Program (NVBP) are resistant to rust. However, it is still recommended to have an integrated pest management plan, including fungicide applications, to maintain varietal resistance and disease control.

Vetch is not part of the NVT ratings process. The BGM and Ascochyta blight ratings published here come from disease screening conducted in 2020 by Agriculture Victoria using the same approach that is used for NVT ratings of other pulse crops. Rust ratings are provided by breeders.

## Common vetch

### Morava

Late flowering and maturing common vetch with soft seeds and non-shattering pods. Flowers 115+ days from sowing. High potential for dry matter production and grain yield, particularly in rainfall zones above 400 mm. Released 1998. Bred by SARDI NVBP and marketed by Barenbrug.

### Pek[Φ]

Mid maturing common vetch with improved tolerance to acid soils (pH <5.5) providing a yield advantage over current varieties in lower pH soils. Flowers 105 to 110 days from sowing with a purple flower. High dry matter and grain yield potential especially in mid to high-rainfall areas. Released 2025 (tested as SA37107). Bred by SARDI NVBP and marketed by AlfaGen Seeds with limited seed available for the 2027 season.

### Rasina

Early-mid maturing, soft-seeded common vetch. Flowers 95 to 105 days from sowing and matures 15 to 20 days earlier than Morava. It is a smaller plant with podding starting lower in the plant. Rasina has a high grain yield potential, particularly in low-rainfall environments, and moderate dry matter production. Released 2006. Bred by SARDI NVBP.

### Studenica[Φ]

Very early flowering and maturing common vetch with white flowers. Flowers 85 to 95 days from sowing. It is characterised by good winter-active growth and vigour compared to other vetch varieties. It produces good early biomass, even under low temperatures in winter, providing good early fodder options. Studenica[Φ] has a high yield potential for both dry matter and grain, with good potential in the marginal and lower-rainfall areas. It has a potential fit in mixed farming systems due to its early biomass production. Released 2021. Bred by SARDI NVBP.

### Timok[Φ]

Mid maturing, soft-seeded common vetch. It has good early establishment and flowers 100 to 105 days from sowing, between Rasina and Morava. Timok[Φ] is targeted at medium to high-rainfall areas for grain production. Dry matter production exceeds Morava in low-rainfall areas and is similar in higher-rainfall areas (>400 mm). Released 2012. Bred by SARDI NVBP and marketed by AlfaGen Seeds.

### Volga[Φ]

Early maturing common vetch. Good early establishment and flowers in 95 to 100 days, earlier than Rasina. Volga[Φ] is well suited to the low to medium-rainfall environments with very high grain production potential due to its early maturity. It also has high dry matter production in these environments. Released 2012. Bred by SARDI NVBP and marketed by Barenbrug.

Blanchefleur, Cummins and Languedoc are older vetch varieties that have been outclassed by newer releases.

## Purple vetch

### Popany

Late maturing purple vetch suited to medium to high-rainfall areas (>400 mm) for hay/silage. It has a growing period of more than 125 days from sowing to podding. With smaller seed size than common vetch varieties, grain yield is significantly lower and seeding rates should be lowered accordingly. Popany has 5 to 10% hard seeds. Grain from this variety can be used as a bird feed mix with other recommended grains. Seed coat is black with distinctive white hilum.

## Woolly pod vetch

### Kingsford[Φ] (*Vicia villosa* Roth subsp. *villosa*)

Late flowering and maturing woolly pod vetch with a similar time from sowing to flowering to Capello. Kingsford[Φ] produces very high dry matter in mid to high-rainfall environments and has improved grain yields over other woolly pod vetches. Considered a soft-seeded variety with very good early establishment and a purple flower. Released 2025 (tested as SA37714). Bred by SARDI NVBP and marketed by Synergy Seeds with limited seed is available from for the 2027 season.

### RM4[Φ] (*V. villosa* subsp. *eriocarpa*)

Mid flowering and maturing woolly pod vetch. Considered a soft-seeded variety (2 to 5% hard) with good early establishment. RM4[Φ] produces good dry matter in mid to low-rainfall areas and is also suited to higher-rainfall areas. It also has a moderate grain yield potential. Bred by SARDI NVBP and marketed by Barenbrug.

Capello and Haymaker Plus are older vetch varieties that have been outclassed by newer releases.

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### Table 1: Agronomic characteristics and disease resistance ratings of vetch varieties

| Variety | Maturity | Grain yield potential | Dry matter yield potential | Flower colour | Pod shattering (%) | Hard seed (%) | Disease reaction | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rust[1] | Ascochyta blight[2] | Botrytis grey mould[2] |
| **Common vetch** | | | | | | | | | |
| Morava | Late | High | High | Purple | 0 | 0 | R | MS (P) | VS (P) |
| Pek(Φ) | Mid | High | High | Purple | 0–2 | 0 | R | MS (P) | S (P) |
| Rasina | Early-mid | High | Moderate | Purple | 0–2 | 0 | R | S (P) | S (P) |
| Studenica(Φ) | Very early | High | High | White | 0–2 | 0 | R | MR (P) | S (P) |
| Timok(Φ) | Mid | High | Very high | Purple | 0–2 | 0–2 | R | S (P) | S (P) |
| Volga(Φ) | Early | Very high | High | Purple | 0–2 | 2–5 | R | MRMS (P) | S (P) |
| **Purple vetch** | | | | | | | | | |
| Popany | Very late | Low | High | Purple | 20–30 | 5–10 | R | MR (P) | S (P) |
| **Woolly pod vetch** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingsford(Φ) | Late | Moderate | Very high | Purple | 2–5 | 2–5 | R | MR (P) | S (P) |
| RM4(Φ) | Mid | Mod | Very high | Purple | 2–5 | 2–5 | R | MR (P) | S (P) |

Vetch is not included in the NVT disease screening. [1] Rust ratings provided by breeders. [2] Ascochyta and Botrytis grey mould ratings are from Agriculture Victoria in 2020.

**Disease ratings do change as diseases evolve and new data becomes available. Therefore, always consult the latest Agriculture Victoria disease guides (typically updated in March each year) to ensure use of the most current ratings.**

R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, (P) = provisional rating.

Agronomy source: Stuart Nagel and Melissa McCallum, SARDI (reviewed 2026)
Disease source: Agriculture Victoria Pulse Disease Guide

### Table 2: Plant density and recommended seeding rates for vetch

| End-use | Common vetch | | Woolly pod vetch | | Purple vetch | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Plant density (plants/m²) | Sowing rate (kg/ha) | Plant density (plants/m²) | Sowing rate (kg/ha) | Plant density (plants/m²) | Sowing rate (kg/ha) |
| Grain | 40–60 | 40–50 | 40–50 | 25–40 | 40–50 | 25–40 |
| Hay/silage | 50–70 | 50–60 | 50–60 | 30–45 | 50–60 | 30–45 |
| Grazing | 50–70 | 50–60 | 50–60 | 30–45 | 50–60 | 30–45 |
| Green manure | 60–70 | 55–65 | 60–70 | 45–50 | 50–60 | 30–45 |

Source: Stuart Nagel and Melissa McCallum, SARDI (reviewed 2026)

### Table 3: South Australian vetch grain yield

Long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield. Yield illustrated by colour gradient by vetch type within each year.
Note, these trials are not part of the NVT program.

| Common vetch (grain yield) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 1.40 | 2.58 | 1.14 | 0.25 |
| Variety | No. trials | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Morava | 17 | 102 | 91 | 85 | 108 |
| Pek[Ф] | 14 | 99 | 124 | 131 | 128 |
| Studenica[Ф] | 17 | 89 | 85 | 98 | 68 |
| Timok[Ф] | 17 | 96 | 105 | 118 | 88 |
| Volga[Ф] | 15 | 88 | 103 | 127 | 88 |
| **Woolly pod vetch (grain yield)** | | | | | |
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | | 0.70 | 0.77 | 1.13 |
| Variety | No. trials | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Capello | 6 | No data available | 90 | 94 | 96 |
| Kingsford[Ф] | 6 | | 107 | 105 | 98 |
| RM4[Ф] | 6 | | 87 | 92 | 101 |

Source: National Vetch Breeding Program, SARDI

### Table 4: South Australian vetch hay yield

Long-term yield expressed as a percentage of mean yield. Yield illustrated by colour gradient by vetch type within each year.
Note, these trials are not part of the NVT program.

| Common vetch (hay yield) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 3.46 | 5.03 | 6.24 | 2.74 |
| Variety | No. trials | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Morava | 14 | 86 | 92 | 105 | 118 |
| Pek[Ф] | 14 | 104 | 102 | 98 | 100 |
| Studenica[Ф] | 14 | 113 | 108 | 97 | 80 |
| Timok[Ф] | 14 | 99 | 100 | 102 | 105 |
| Volga[Ф] | 14 | 105 | 93 | 97 | 84 |
| **Woolly pod vetch (hay yield)** | | | | | |
| | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| | Mean yield (t/ha) | 5.64 | 6.84 | 4.81 | 5.45 |
| Variety | No. trials | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Capello | 12 | 93 | 101 | 91 | 102 |
| Kingsford[Ф] | 12 | 99 | 99 | 104 | 98 |
| RM4[Ф] | 12 | 94 | 109 | 101 | 103 |

Source: National Vetch Breeding Program, SARDI

# Notes

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